SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 to 20

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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3RD YEAR. NO. 52 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

GLIMPSES OF THE WAR FROM SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

Men on the Fighting Line Write to Friends and Relatives of Their Personal Experiences—Some Tales of Adventure.

Playing 'Possum.

A Bit "Fitful" Mad.

Bitterest, but Cleanly.

Out of the [illegible]

Used Up to the Last.

surrendered. The cavalry had one or two goes at them yesterday, shackling through one or two lots of Boers. They were a bit disappointed in one lot, supposed to be about 150. They suddenly appeared on a plain. Our cavalry slipped out from under a hill and dashed for them. The Boers began to scoot, and the cavalry were coming up with them, when a wire fence stopped them, and they had to wheel about, the Boers killing five men and several horses as they galloped away."

Reckless New Zealanders.

"I had one of two very narrow [illegible] last Monday. A bullet dropped on a tin of the wood about a yard away from me when we were on the run. One of the shots whizzed past and ended about two yards in the long bracken. I spoke but seldom to out of the Rands, and [illegible]

From the Boer Camp.

[illegible] distance from there. Friday, October 20, a lot of our army, under Gen. Lucas Meyer, attacked the Rifles with 3,000 men with a few guns and Maxims, but our general Erasmus did not give him timely assistance, so we only heard the roar of the guns. If we had joined them in time we could have cut this right into a brilliant victory to our arms. As it was, they fought from 2 a.m. until sunset, and then our troops [illegible] sorely pelted.

Story of an Easy Capture.

"We lost thirty-one killed and between [illegible] and fifty wounded," concludes the Boer warrior. "The Rifles lost over 1,000, and for days [illegible] their dead and wounded away. Nearly a week after the fight we [illegible] Friday [illegible] Saturday 200 [illegible]



WAITING FOR THE HOWITZER SHELL ROUND COLESBERG.

Hurrying Up an Officer.

"But slowly it dawned upon Mac that he was being spoken to by an officer," said Mudford. "And then he began to be flurried about, and was soon in the saddle going after the men. While galloping along he overtook a few soldiers going at a slow trot in the same direction as the guns. Just behind, and cantering after the last of them, was another officer, but not as [illegible] Hill [illegible] to him to put more pace on and advised him to use the [illegible] Hill [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] couldn't be a bit quicker or he would never overtake the guns. Subsequently Hill discovered [illegible] had taken an office for a stranger."

Finest Light Cavalry.

"Trooper Frank Parry of the Cape Mounted Rifles, writing to [illegible] Parry, [illegible] Boers [illegible] We had to [illegible] the [illegible] I was [illegible] Boers [illegible] Dobie" and [illegible] Parry [illegible]

The Rush for Water.

Describing the rush for water after the battle, Cecil Singh, Bangalore, concludes: "[illegible] a little down to a stream to get water. I will now tell you what it is like in the field. [illegible] you can hardly speak, and your throat is [illegible] more. When I reached the [illegible] I saw lots of others [illegible] the water. The first [illegible] Wounded men [illegible] had to get their water [illegible] crawled on foot and a few, others [illegible] were shot wounded. In the water [illegible] were these horses, two were dead and one wounded one was [illegible] pitiful [illegible] . . . We [illegible] a hill and covered [illegible] We then took our [illegible] to care for our chaps, [illegible] them."

Bad Boer Marksmen.

[illegible] to Boer [illegible] We had to [illegible] the [illegible] I was [illegible] Boers [illegible] Dobie" and [illegible] Parry [illegible]

[illegible] Boers and [illegible] Parry [illegible]

[illegible] Rough on Rats Dodge [illegible]

[illegible] Worthington's Ale [illegible] Pale.

$10,000,000 now invested in this Country in the Industry.

PAPER-MAKING

Thirty-five Paper Mills and 35 Pulp Mills in Operation.

[illegible] Thousand New Hands Required to Keep Pace with Increasing Demand for Paper—Canada's Natural Resources Unlimited—Water Power, Timber and Machinery.

thluk,' said the sergeant. 'Will you kindly tel' us all about who you are?' We introduced ourselves as President Kruger and Gen. Joubert, and presented the farmer as Mr. Schreiner, who had come to a secret conference, and having produced our passes satisfied the patrol that we were not eligible for capture. The sergeant looked disappointed. 'It took us half an hour to stalk you, but if you had only been Dutchmen we'd have had you fixed up properly.'"

Running Unnecessary Risks.

While a good deal has been done to prevent our officers being singled out for the enemy's special attention, it would seem that they often run unnecessary risks. A correspondent says: "They take no more notice of the enemy's shells than they would of snowballs, which is possibly the proper attitude for an officer to take. At the same time, considering that the Boers use almost entirely black powder, so that the firing of the gun can be seen long before the shell comes, one would be inclined to say that ordinary prudence would suggest that even officers should take shelter until the shell has arrived. Of course, it is a thousand to one against the shell, but occasionally chance will direct it aright, and we shall lose a valuable life for no possible reason whatever."

His Last Drink.

Mr. Frederick Villiers, in his letter about Magersfontein, relates this incident. After the battle he came on some of the wounded enemy. "The Scandinavian in command had a bayonet thrust through his stomach, and was dying. He signed to me that he was thirsty. I lifted him up and gave him a cup of condensed milk. A wounded companion lying by his side said, in very good English, 'It's no use to give it him, sir, it only runs out of the hole in his stomach.' This was true, but still the poor fellow had the sensation of the refreshing draught passing down his throat. It was his last drink. I can see his eager, hungry look even now, and, though an enemy, I wish I could have done more for him. A few hours afterwards he was buried by the side of the heroes of the Highland Brigade."

"Tommy's" Descriptive Powers.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh relates the following: "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Clery still remains at Chieveley. Tommy has a sweet knack of description. 'Who's this Clery?' said a newcomer. 'It's Gen. Clery,' said a comrade; 'don't you know him?' 'No; what's he like?' 'Oh, you can't mistake him at all; thin, queer-looking bloke, with a puzzle beard and blue whiskers.' I have known many more elaborate and less accurate 'wanteds' published."

Wondered Where He Would Be Hit.

A 5th Dragoon Guard writes to a friend: "It makes you think a lot when the shots are flying round you. I thought it was all up with me. I wondered where they would hit me, whether they could kill me or only wound me, but luckily they did not hit me at all. But they were quite near enough for me. You should have seen me get down in the saddle. You talk about the Derby; it was not in it." He concludes: "Fighting is all right to talk about, but I think I shall have had enough of it if I get through this."

A Credit to Yorkshire.

Corp. H. Thornhill, of the 2nd West Yorks Regiment, writing home describing the battle at Willow Grange, concludes thus: "The general said our regiment was the finest he had had under his command, and a credit to Yorkshire. If the papers give us our due we should 'shine' the Gordons, as the bill we took was almost penitentiar, and we had white men to contend with, not blacks."

In Grim Tragedy Now.

Mr. Hy. C. Arnold, the lessee of the Lyric Theatre, Liverpool, has received a letter from Mr. Coventry Davies, an actor well known in connection with Mr Arnold's theatrical companies, now a lieutenant in the South African Light Horse. He made his last appearance at the Lyric in "The Lights o' London." His letter from Colenso: "I have had some stiff times with the Boers, but the battle of Colenso last Friday the 15th ult. was the hottest affair I've ever been in. I went into action with my squadron fifty-two strong only, but came out with only twenty-six men, and two officers prisoners. . . . Of course, we were dismounted, and most of our horses being shot, we had to get back to camp on foot."

No Quarter.

This is from a Scots Guard's letter from Modder River: "A party of Boers, about eighty strong, tried to reinforce the men on the hillside, but the 12th Lancers or the 9th, I can't be very certain, soon stopped them, and were on them like madmen. They cut up seventy-three of them, and took the other seven prisoners. I never saw such a cutting up in my bit of service. They were caught fairly in the open, and they looked for mercy, but the cavalry had been too long waiting a chance to show them mercy. Two days afterwards we were on outpost duty, and what we thought were two Highlanders on horseback in kilts came riding along. They were stopped and found to be Boer spies. . . . Their ignorance in riding into our camp thinking they would pass for Gordons made the camp roar."

Officer in the Guardroom.

Sapper T. Harvey, R.E., of Morriston, near Swansea, writes from Essex Camp: "I was on guard last night, and an officer came up to me. In the night of course I could not see who he was, but I challenged him and asked him for the countersign, and he could not give it. He did not know what it was, so I started ordering him. 'Quick march,' I said, 'with my bayonet,' nearly touching him, and he had to go. I marched him straight to the guardroom, and we kept him there all night, and the major told me I had done very well."

Boer Kindness to a Minister.

The Rev. Frank C. Rollin, B.A., writes from Johannesburg to the Colonial Missionary Society's headquarters. He says: "I am quite well and in good spirits, and have nothing to complain of. I am the Congregational minister who has been allowed to stay here. The authorities have very kindly given me a permit, and I am all right. I have been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration by all. My best thanks are due to the officials for their great courtesy. I have received several special privileges from them. Of course, my church work has suffered very considerably through the present trouble. I have had to give up the morning service for the present, owing to lack of a congregation. The evening service, however, keeps up wonderfully well. The Sunday school is progressing splendidly. My only trouble is the lack of workers. I have to combine in myself all the offices of church and school."

Result of a False Report.

Rev. J. P. Ritchie, writing from Port Elizabeth to the Colonial Missionary Society, says: "Before I had an interview with Mr. —, one of the deacons of our church at Aryburg, who was ordered to quit as a dangerous individual, along with 400 English residents. They had experienced grievous hardships on the way, both as far as Christians, in the Free State, when they were interned, and when sent back to Aryburg. The Rev. R. Otto was among them in this latter crossing, having been falsely reported that he had expressed himself as desirous to have every Dutchman shot. On the return of the fugitives the slander had exploded, and he received a 'permit' to remain when the second expulsion took place. There is no means of communication left available with Aryburg, so that in the meantime no help can be sent, even if it were available."

A Grateful Soldier.

In a letter from a volunteer of the Royal Welch Fusiliers to the secretary of the Relief Committee at Warrington, this occurs: "I must say that I was very pleased to hear that you were doing your best for my wife and family. I was very anxious about them and how they were going to live in my absence, but I am pleased to say that I felt more easy now that I know that your kind committee is doing what they can for them."

To Cool Their Tempers.

Writing from Estcourt, a private of the First South Lancashire Regiment, says: "I hope you enjoyed yourself on Christmas Day a lot better than I did, for we got a good wetting outside but not inside. But to cool our tempers we had the Queen's letter read to us, wishing us a happy Christmas. Things seem very deep out here. You can't speak without it's a 'sticky,' meaning threepence, and the beer is 2s a quart, but we can't get it at that price, for the natives are afraid to serve you, and they charge 9d for a bottle of stout that is mae in Pietermaritzburg, so I am fairly on the teetotal act now."

Bullet Through His Helmet.

Sergt. Wood, of the Field Artillery, who belongs to Tunbridge Wells (Kent), writing to his parents, states that at Modder River he had several narrow escapes. He had his horse shot under him, and at the same moment a bullet passed through his helmet. "Thousands of bullets," he says, "were whizzing past one's ear all day long, and to tell the truth I did not think I was coming out alive."

How Our Gunners Fell.

Bombardier Stephenson, of the 68th Battery, has sent to his relatives at Manchester an account of the attempt to save the guns at Colenso. The following are extracts: "When I tell you I was the only man of a gun detachment and three drivers making twelve men altogether to return safe out of that hell fire, you will wonder why and how I got through it. . . . The range was 1,200 yards, and our gunners and officers worked at those guns as if on parade. Then the enemy's artillery opened fire. I was the lead driver of No. 5 gun, and we were right in the centre of the two batteries, and there we stood facing the guns exposed to all that fire for nearly three hours. It was after we had lost half of our drivers and horses that we found a donga, exactly 1,000 yards from the enemy's position; we unhooked the horse we had left, and every man, as cool as a cucumber, walked his horse into this donga. We had to leave several horses on the bank, and they were instantly shot dead. It was whilst doing this that I nearly lost my life."

Calmly Facing Death.

Continuing the story, Stephenson says: "Winks, we were in this donga Gen. Buller galloped up and told us to try and save the guns at all costs. He was as cool as ever. It was just at that moment my centre driver got shot in the head. When one got shot it left myself and the wheel driver with six horses, and we had to go and face death to try and capture our gun. I unhooked the centre horses, and we started off at a mad gallop with four horses in the limber; and, just as we were about sixty yards from the guns, both of my horses were shot dead under me, and the wheel driver was shot in the leg. . . . I crawled from under my rider and considered what I should do. I wanted to get to the guns as I had got so far, but I had two dead horses, and they were hooked to the other two. Whilst I was trying to get the horses unhooked I became aware that my wheel driver was shot."

That Pitiless Fusilade.

"Then," concludes the gallant gunner, "I got the harness away from the dead horses and hooked the other two. Just as I was going to mount the seat, the other horses, the rider got shot. . . . I had one live horse left, rider got shot. . . . I had one live horse left, which was hooked to the limber, and it was behind those horses and limber I lay for three and a half hours. Another team of four horses started off at a mad gallop to try to reach the guns; but the horses ran straight into my dead horses and would not move an inch. I told the two drivers to crawl up against me for more protection. Up comes a trumpeter with two horses to try and reach the major, but he was shot in the ankle, and fell from his saddle. He also crawled up to where I lay; that made three of us. Sergeant-Major Nash, who had charge of the guns, came up with me and was shot in the leg, and got shot again through the left cheek, and died immediately." . . . "The last three heroes made a run for it, and after many escapes safely reached the camp.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

The following judgments were rendered yesterday by Mr. Justice Taschereau: Dame Adelia Gravel vs. Bothwell. Judgment granting separation as to property.

Kent et al vs. The Town of Maisonneuve. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, as liquidators of the Banque Ville Marie, to obtain judgment ex parte for $4,131.25, on a note of the defendant signed by the Mayor and secretary-treasurer.

Lambe vs. Sauve. The defence in this case was discharged. Joseph Sauve, sr., who is the real defendant, not having been served.

Emmons vs. Arnold. This is an action of saisie revendication under a lease some selling price. The court discharged the defendant, insisting as the defendant had not signed the writing.

Emmons vs. Dame Mary A. Burke and Desmarais, en cause. Judgment for the plaintiff maintaining the seizure in revendication of movable effects, without costs.

Cassidy vs. Abbey. Judgment by default for $105, for rent due.

The Hon. H. Archambault vs. quack vs. The St. Lawrence Investment Co. This case came upon an exception in law filed by the plaintiff. The inscription in law of the plaintiff was maintained.

ONE GASP FROM DEATH

And Yet Not Beyond the Power of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart to Save and Cure You—This Is Not Fiction, but Fact.

The constant terror and distress of those in the throwes of Heart Disease, only the sufferer can know, and what a boon, so marvel a relief and cure as Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has proved itself to be. In many cases recorded the patient sounded but a gasp from the grave, and then wonderful rapid heart specific has acted, given relief in 30 minutes, and after taking a bottle or two perfect health has been restored and all the distressing symptoms and suffocating fear and dread of sudden death weakened by its grasp.

CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE.

First Chapter Formed on March First —Ladysmith Day—Directions for Organizing.

A small gathering of young people met at 340 West Avenue on the evening of March 1st—Ladysmith Day—to consider the proposal to form a "Chapter" of "The Children of the Empire," in connection with the well-known organization, "The Daughters of the Empire." The object was explained by Mrs. Clark Murray as being to promote a feeling of patriotism among the young people of the Empire in the Motherland and in the colonies. After tea and games, the little meeting set about to permanently organize. The following were initiated: Miss Jean Bovey, Isabella and Fanny Fleet, Myra Sharman, Mabel Murray Stahl, Norah and Beatrix Holden, Mary Hickson, Hope McLaughlin and Adele Ogilvie.

On motion of the Recorder of the week, most of the young people were presented from attending. Only the first five mentioned, together with Mrs. Clark Murray, who had conducted the meeting, were present. After discussing for some time the proposal to form a Chapter, it was decided that the idea was an excellent one.

The following officers were elected by ballot:

Regent—Gracie Murray.

Treasurer—Marion Sharman.

Secretary—Isabella Fleet.

Standard-bearer—Janey Hodgson.

Members of Board—Bovey sisters, with power to add to their number.

The Chapter, in honor of the good news received that day, was called the Ladysmith Chapter.

The meetings of the society were officially decided, and officers given for the British colonies. The meeting adjourned after appointing the first Thursday in April for the next meeting.

Mrs. Clarke-Murray, secretary of the Daughters of the Empire, sends the following directions for governing a children's Chapter: 1. Get together a few friends to discuss matters. 2. Choose a good historic name. 3. Appoint regent, treasurer, secretary and standard-bearer. 4. Draw up a programme for the remaining months of the season, April, May and June. 5. Appoint the day and hour of monthly meetings. 6. Send a postcard to the secretary at 340 West Avenue, for the constitution and full printed information. 7. Send to the secretary the name of your Chapter, with the name and address of your secretary, for enrollment, at the head office.

BEGIN A CRUSADE

Council of Women Wants Private Maternity Homes Licensed by City

THEIR GROWTH IN MONTREAL.

Evil Effects of System by Which Such Places Are Allowed to Exist in Populous American Cities—An Incentive to Immorality.

Ladies of Montreal who have taken more than passing interest in the various movements of a reform nature which have been undertaken from time to time by the Women's Councils of the Canadian and American cities, which organizations are represented in the main body known as the International Council of Women, composed of women from all parts of the world, are now advocating the restriction, if not the total suppression of an evil which is gaining ground in this city. Reference is made to the resorts conducted by unlicensed obstetrical practitioners who house and board young women whose misfortune induces them to seek the service and quarters afforded by the class of persons alluded to.

The crusade against such resorts and their keepers will be conducted under the auspices and by the advice of the philanthropy group, Local Council of Women, whose executive board was appealed to by ladies of Montreal for the authority and encouragement to proceed with the agitation, which will not cease until Provincial, and perhaps Federal, laws are enacted which will act as a bar to incompetents who set up establishments where unfortunates may secretly go in quest of the particular service referred to. That such a crusade will be heartily welcomed by the medical profession, as well as all persons concerned in the moral welfare of the city, is evident from the encouragement received by the leaders in the crusade now about to be launched.

The sub-committee of the Local Council consists of Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Scott. It is their opinion that the entering wedge of the reform should be made through the assistance of local municipal authorities, who should require the registration of all persons outside the medical profession who practice obstetrics.

"While not wishing to appear sensational, yet we are quite in earnest in this matter," said Mrs. Scott, of 1962 Sherbrooke Street. "Our opinion is that the local authorities should take the subject in hand and compel the registration of all births coming under the direct notice of persons who maintain resorts to which a class of unfortunates have access. There are a number of excellent women who conduct private hospitals, but again there are many incompetents who should be weeded out. Their presence is not conducive to good morals. The Ontario system is the panacea which I would suggest. A bill for introduction to the Provincial Legislature was submitted to a competent legal authority, but by his advice it was not presented. It was his opinion that a beginning should be made through the city councils of Montreal.

Mrs. George Drummond and other ladies called upon by a Herald reporter, spoke in similar strong terms of the necessity of some action being considered. They have read on the subject, and statistics gathered which indicate the growth of the evil elsewhere.

This evil, particularly in the large cities of the United States, has passed beyond the power of the authorities to suppress. Efforts of State Boards of Health, especially that of Illinois, in whose hands is the licensing power, to gain the upper hand of hordes of persons, chiefly women, engaged in such calling have failed complete ly. The reason for this is that the opposition was not fought to a finish when they first engaged in business. Considerable money is said to be annually made by the keepers of these resorts. According to information which has reached Montreal women, the best that the American Health Boards can do towards repressing midwife practices for all such persons as can pass an examination, the latter a rather modest test.

Practitioners of the criminal practice of abortion are numerous in the large cities of Europe. Frequently couples are defendants in murder cases. In such cases, the keepers of such resorts are implicated, by getting a home as a "confinement" case established. As may be supposed, statistics are not easily obtained, and the records show that a large percentage of the accouchements published are "premature births."

A letter in point was communicated to The Herald to-day by a person who is familiar with the facts. Several years ago a large, fashionably looking foreign woman rented a house in St. Denis and displayed a sign announcing that she was a doctress whose specialty was obstetrics. She then advertised her specialty and announced as well that she kept a confinement home for ladies during the period of their confinement. For some time, very flattering and careful notices could be seen bringing her to the notice of many ladies. Even the chief of detectives, Several complaints, and later, charges of criminal practice were preferred against her, and by some very strong influence, then when she was about from time to a city in another State, where she resumed her practice. She was finally convicted of malpractice after several ineffectual attempts to send her to prison for the murder of two or three young women whose death followed treatment at her hands. Here is but one case in many of similar character.

Writing on this subject lately, a captain of police in a very populous city, of large and of a cosmopolitan character, declared that the crimes of such persons contributed the chief evil of the city, and, compared with which gambling and rowdyism were trifling offences.

It should be the object of the Council of Women to be successful in their efforts to bring about municipal control of private maternity homes or boarding houses. It is the intention to press for Provincial control of the policy of fees for persons seeking employment. A number of the Council has expressed the opinion that some of these so-called maternity homes are best conducted on a moral plan, and she made the suggestion that employment agencies for both men and women be placed under Provincial jurisdiction.

MR. ANTOINE ROBERT

Places a Good Proposition on the Local Market.

The prospectus of the Chlorinal Pulp Company, advertised by Mr. A. Robert in another column, should be read over carefully by speculators. They guarantee 6 per cent. on the investment, which has the endorsement of Mr. Robert, after a very critical examination of the property and prospects of the company. Mr. Robert has cleverly divided the debentures in lots of $100, so as to make them available to even the smallest investor. The Royal Trust Company are the trustees for the bondholders, who hold in trust a first mortgage on the pulp mills, etc., which are about as valuable an asset as any one can possess to-day, with the price of paper going up so rapidly on account of the exhaustion of pulp wood. Mr. Robert will be glad to give any further particulars at his office, 180 St. James Street.

CORRUPT PRACTICES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Toronto, March 2. In the Legislature last evening Mr. Graham (Brockville) created a sensation during the course of the debate on the address, by reading the instructions issued to Conservative workers in the Manitoba elections in 1896. The instructions, he charged, emanated from the Conservative headquarters in Toronto, and they enumerated all sorts of rascally devices for manipulating the ballots in the interest of candidates of the party.

One point sought to be made by Mr. Graham was that the use of these instructions accounted for the intimate knowledge of improper practices, which he said, had been displayed by the Conservatives so far as Ontario elections were concerned.

Mr. Graham further said that the instructions read by him were alleged to have been sent to Manitoba by Mr. Robert Birmingham, and the latter acted as organizer for the Conservatives during the general elections of 1896, and several of the subsequent elections.

Mr. Wardell denied that Mr. Birmingham was the Conservative organizer, but Mr. Graham read a circular issued by Mr. Birmingham, showing that he was directing election matters for the Conservatives as late as Feb. 12 last.

Before the House adjourned the arrangement was come to that the debate should close on Tuesday, and the Premier announced that he would deliver the budget speech on Thursday.

More Suicides.—Can be traced indirectly to disordered nerves caused by disordered digestive organs and the consequent mental derangement and weakness, than from any other cause under the sun. This is proven by statistics. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets come as a universal blessing to mankind. No stomach trouble is too trivial for attention—no case so deep seated that these wonderful Tablets will not ultimately cure—60 in a box, 35 cents.

CONSTIPATION



When Chronic is CAUSED by CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

Few Doctors know this. They think the trouble is too much bile.

THE BILE IS NATURE'S PURGATIVE. It is extracted from the blood by the liver and poured into the bowels. But when the Bile has done its work in the bowels, certain of its elements should go back into the blood to enrich it. This is not generally known, even by good physicians.

Purgatives prevent the return of the Bile. They irritate the bowels, so that these organs, instead of re-absorbing the bile, throw it violently out. It passes away in the evacuations, often burning and smarting on its way out. The blood becomes gradually impoverished from the drain. Each time it is harder for the liver to extract the bile from the blood. Thus stronger and stronger purgatives have to be used.

The blood grows poorer and poorer. It is CLOGGED WITH IMPURITIES. It lacks the rich life-giving properties. The sufferer, because of the poor state of his blood, feels dull and heavy, without energy or ambition. His appetite is variable. He has a tendency to the "blues." And all the time the constipation grows steadily worse.



THE LIVER.

With Dr. Sproule's treatment all this is changed. The liver is gently but surely cured of the cause of the trouble—CATARRH OF THE LIVER, which prevents it from doing its work. It begins to produce bile in small natural quantities. Easy regular movements are thus established. At the same time the bowels are toned up. As a result they no longer eject the bile. They reabsorb it. It goes back in the system. It carries with it new health and strength; NEW LIFE from the food with which it has come in contact.

The whole system feels the change. The dull, heavy feelings disappear. The weakness vanishes. The circulation improves. The mind grows clear. The "blues" depart. The patient "feels like a new man." Best of all, the cure is permanent.

Dr. Sproule has done this for thousands of others, who had suffered for years.

HE CAN DO IT FOR YOU.

1. Are you constipated?
2. Is your complexion bad?
3. Are you sleepy in the daytime?
4. Are you irritable?
5. Are you nervous?
6. Do you get dizzy?
7. Have you no energy?
8. Do you have cold feet?
9. Do you feel miserable?
10. Do you get tired easily?
11. Have you hot flashes?
12. Is your eyesight blurred?
13. Have you a pain in the back?
14. Is your flesh soft and flabby?
15. Are your spirits low at times?
16. Is there bloating after eating?
17. Have you a gurgling in your bowels?
18. Is there throbbing in stomach?
19. Is there a general feeling of lassitude?
20. Do these feelings affect your memory?
21. Are you short of breath upon exercise?
22. Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?

If you have some of the above symptoms you have CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

Mark and send the above symptoms for free diagnosis to DR. SPROULE, B.A., 7 to 18 Doane St., BOSTON.

SHE HAD ALL THE SYMPTOMS.

My dear Dr. Sproule:

When I wrote to you first I felt very miserable. Had a constant headache, was dull, stupid, had no heart for anything. My complexion was sallow, covered with blotches, and I frequently had bad pains in my right side. I had all the symptoms of Catarrh of the Liver. I began using your remedies and now out one of all those symptoms remains. I think it a wonderful that a person can be cured in such a short time, after trying other doctors in vain. They used to relieve me, but it was only for a time. Nobody can shake my faith in you, Doctor, and I sincerely hope that all who suffer from Catarrh in any form will not hesitate in writing to you. I shall be glad to reply to all who wish further particulars.

Yours grateful patient,

MRS. JESSIE B. McKENZIE.

Three Brooks, Pictou, N.S.

WANTED.

Practical butter and cheese makers to represent the Canadian Produce Agency in every district. Liberal commission given to good men. Apply with reference to

Canadian Produce Agency,
Room 514 Temple Bldg., Montreal.

TO LET

FIRST CLASS

Self-Contained House

7 Rooms; modern conveniences and garden. Cars pass the door.

Cor. Bloomfield and Outremont Road, OUTREMONT.

One Upper and Lower Tenement

In First-class order. 7 Rooms, All modern conveniences.

103 and 105 Irvine Ave. WESTMOUNT.

One Self-Contained House

7 Rooms. Rear 122 St. Antoine Street. Cheap.

One Self-Contained Stone Front House

7 Rooms. All modern conveniences.

15 Essex Avenue.

Apply at Noon.

ALEX. BREMNER

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PERSONAL — MRS. GALBRAITH, 38 Thread st., Paisley, Scotland, desires address of Hugh, James and John MacMillan, left for Canada in 1886. 51

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W. McLEA WALBANK,
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Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Ltd, 38 Victoria Square.

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LOST — ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, A mink collar, between Hutchison, Union ave. and St. Catherine sts. Finder rewarded by leaving at 36 Hutchison st. 51

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LOST — ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST, BEtween Westmount and the Windsor Hall, via St. Catherine st., a pair of gold eyeglasses. Reward at 8 Gladstone ave., Westmount. 51

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For Sale

A few very desirable city residences in choice localities, from $5,000 to $10,000. First-class investments in every way.

For Sale

That spacious dwelling house, corner St. Denis and Dorchester Streets. Ground, 32x150, with wide lane in rear; house facing St. Denis Street; 2½ stories; stone; stone stables in rear. Lot deep enough for another house on Dorchester Street. Fine locality; excellent investment.

Business Flat To Let

One of those fine flats (the first above ground floor) in that building No. 230 McGILL STREET, corner Notre Dame. Heated by landlord. Passenger and freight elevators. vault and electric light. Immediate possession.

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That centrally situated Store, No. 1753 NOTRE DAME ST., near St. John. Four stories, attic and cellar, with concrete and asphalt floor. H. W. furnace and goods hoist. Rear light and entrance. Upper floors can be sublet separate, and are well suited fr light manufacture of any kind. Immediate possession.

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Modern Dwelling, Sherbrooke St., near Laval Avenue, 11 rooms, extension kitchen h. w. furnace, sanitary plumbing, very complete in every respect. Large grounds front and rear. Fine locality.

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WANTED — CYLINDER PRESSFEEDER, boy preferred. Apply Foreman, Herald Pressroom. x

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WANTED — A LITTLE GIRL, TO HELP with light housework, 3 in family. Apply to 383 St. Dominique st., just above Sherbrooke. x

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W

NOTES AND COMMENT ON MUSICAL MATTERS

Programme for the Plancon Recital To-night at the Monument National—Coming Events in Local Musical Circles.

The unexpected announcement that Plancon was to sing here to-night set musical Montreal agog with enthusiasm. There is no singer on the operatic stage who is so popular with the mass of concert-goers as Plancon; his personality, his voice and his reputation make him as effective a drawing card as could be desired.

The only difficulty which confronted Manager Murphy was in choosing from the ranks of local musicians four of sufficient ability to warrant their appearing with Plancon. Miss Abbott, whose fortnightly recitals in the Art Gallery have been one of the most enjoyable incidents of the last two seasons, will play the accompaniments. Miss Marler, one of the two first-class sopranl in the city, will sing two numbers, and Messrs. Deseve and Dubois complete the list.

De Seve is easily the best violinist in Montreal. He has immense technique and magnificent spirit. Mr. Dubois is one of the two good 'cello players now in the city. His reputation, in fact, is far wider than the limits of Montreal. Montreal need not be ashamed of its part of Saturday's concert.

Plancon will, of course, sing "Les Rameux" and "Les Deux Grenadiers," although neither are down on the programme. It was not necessary to have them there. His other numbers, there are five of them, are mainly dramatic ballads of a distinctly higher value than those he sang at the Sembrich concert last season.

There has been so much comment over the fact that the recital is to take place in the Monument National that a word of explanation will not be out of place. Mr. Murphy would undoubtedly have preferred to have the recital in Her Majesty's Theatre, but as Mr. Mantell and his company are in possession this week the next best place had to be selected, and the choice fell on the Monument National.



M. POL PLANCON.
The Famous French Baritone Who Sings To-night at the Monument National.

The programme in full is as follows:

1. Sonata piano and violin, op. 8.....Grieg
   Miss Abbott and Mr. Deseve.
2. (a) Il Neige .....Bemberg
   (b) Pays Bleu .....Chaminade
   Miss Marler.
3. Kol Nidrei.....Max Bruch
   Mr. J. B. Dubois.
4. Hymne a la Nuit .....Gounod
   M. Pol Plancon.
5. (a) Cavatina .....Raff
   (b) Mazurka a la Concert .....Musin
   Mr. Alfred Deseve.
6. (a) Le Pas d'Armes du Roi Jean...
   Saint-Saens
   (b) Le Lazzarone .....Ferrari
   M. Pol Plancon.
7. Fantasie—Gara Memoria .....Servais
   Mr. J. B. Dubois.
8. Ave Maria .....W. Legrand Howland
   Miss Marler.
9. (a) L'Enfer .....Schumann
   (b) Le Filibustier .....A. Georges
   M. Pol Plancon.

To-Morrow's Recital.

The programme for to-morrow afternoon's concert in Karn Hall contains a trio of Gades, the Danish composer, as well as a sufficient Variety of lighter number to bring the average to a Sunday afternoon standard. The recital will be the nineteenth of this season's series, and the programme in full is as follows:

1. Trio op. 42.....Gade
   "Allegro Animato and Allegro Molto Vivace"
   Mrs. Turner, Messrs. Spencer and Charbonneau.
2. Song—"The Lord is Mindful of His Own" (from St. Paul) ....Mendelssohn
   Miss Margaret Stark.
3. Flute solo "Nocturne No. 2".....Chopin
   Mr. Ulric Gingras.
4. Song "An Angel Singing" (Vespers).....Mattei
   Miss Margaret Stark.
5. Flute and 'cello duet "Souvenir du Rigi" .....Doppler
   Messrs. Ulric Gingras and L. Charbonneau.
6. Trio op. 42. "Andante and Allegro con fuoco" .....Gade

The Symphony Concerts.

It is a curious thing that although the Symphony Orchestra have been doing everything possible to make their concerts a success, the receipts at the last concert were considerably less than at several of the previous concerts. With the double end in view of making their programmes popular and at the same time musically valuable, they have been very successful. They have added an extra rehearsal at considerable expense, the effect of which can easily be perceived by the vastly improved playing of the orchestra. The public have little idea of the large cost of these concerts, and we are assured by the management that there was only one concert where the receipts equalled the expenses.

Miss Terroux' Concert.

Miss Marie Terroux, soprano, a former pupil of Caporel, will give, at the Karn Hall, on Tuesday, March 6, a concert which promises to be most interesting. Mr. Alfred Deseve, formerly of Boston, will assist her and play one of Grieg's sonatas. Mr. Emiliano Renaud, pianist, will appear in two numbers, and Miss Lucy Tascherau will be the contralto of the evening.

Mrs. Ives as Soloist.

At the next Symphony concert Mrs. Ives will play Mendelssohn's G minor concerto for piano and orchestra. There is probably no lady in Montreal who works harder and more unselfishly for the cause of music than Mrs. Ives. Her many friends will undoubtedly be very pleased to hear her in so important a work, and her well-known ability as a pianist should carry her through with success.

Music at the Cathedral.

The following is the programme of music at St. James' Cathedral on Sunday next:

At High Mass—Gounod's "Sanctus" and "Agnus," from "Messe Breve"; "Attende,"

by M. R. O. Pelletier. Soloists—MM. Ed. Lebel and Jos. Saucier.

At the evening service—"In Die Mandavit," solo and male quartette (from Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm), sung by Messrs. Ed. Lebel, E. Latreuille, Antoine Destrolsmaisons, Jos. Saucier, E. Guillemette; A. Kothe's "Adoramus Te," unaccompanied chorus; Saint-Saens' "Ave Maria," solo, sung by Mr. Jos. Saucier; Tantum Ergo (from Mosee' Prayer), Rossini, solo, sung by Mr. Antoine Destroismaisons; Schaller's "Laudate."

Twelve Tennyson Songs.

A cycle of twelve songs, from the late Lord Tennyson's "Maud," composed by Mr. Arthur Somervell, were sung by Mr. Plunket Greene at the first of a series of concerts given at St. James' Hall lately by that gentleman and Mr. Leonard Borwick. The songs were composed some little time ago, and early last November they were, it appears, given by Mr. Rae at the Saale Erard. Now, however, they were introduced to a larger public, and as sung by Mr. Greene, with Mr. Borwick at the piano, they were accorded the fullest possible justice. "Like so many other song cycles, they suffer to a certain extent from a lack of variety, and, moreover, in several of the songs the influence of Brahms was strongly apparent. Among the most successful of the series, perhaps, is the passionate number with the refrain, 'I shall have had my day,' the bright 'Go not, happy day,' and the dramatic number, 'Dead, Long Dead,' the close of which is particularly effective. Mr. Somerville has also utilized the poem, 'Come Into the Garden, Maud,' according it a setting of a totally different character to that of Balfe, although whether it will ever rival the more familiar music of the older master may be another matter. A note in the programme indicates that the cycle is designed for continuous performance, but it is, nevertheless, possible that some of the songs may hereafter be heard in separate form."

Literary Men and Music.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle is harping on an old string. It says: "The majority of story writers are rather particular not to make themselves ridiculous in describing incidents connected with the arts, trades, and sciences. But there are exceptions to this rule, and they appear most frequently in musical allusions. Here prudence is thrown to the winds and 'everything goes.' For example, it is alleged of the heroine of a popular novel that she seated herself at a piano in a dimply lighted parlor and enchanted her listeners by playing several of 'Auber's plaintive symphonies.' In another story a beautiful young girl with a deep contralto voice performs the remarkable feat of singing Schumann's 'Warum.' And we are told in the Cosmopolitan Magazine for February of a male vocalist of such wondrous accomplishments that he was able to sing 'consecutive fifths' with ease. The musical person, smiling and shuddering at these statements, will wonder why authors should abandon themselves to such platoon blundering in matters pertaining to music, and why editors and publishers do not employ musical censors charged with the duty of seeing that the blunders do not get into print."

Opera Singers' Salaries.

"A writer recently published a list of the salaries paid to the singers at the Metropolitan, and it is floating around the country in the various papers. Here it is:

"Mme. Calve, $1,500 a performance; Mme. Sembrich, $1,200; Mme. Eames, $1,000; Mme. Nordica, $800 (possibly $1,000); Mlle. de Lussan, $500; Mme. Terrina, $1,000; Mme. Adams, $300; Mme. Strong, $250; Mme. De Vere, $250; M. Alvarez, $1,000; M. Saleza, $800; M. Van Dyck, $800; M. Salignac, $800; Herr Dippel, $500; M. Edouard de Reszke, $500; Signor Campanari, $200; Herr Van Rooy, $500; Mme. Mantelli, $200; Mme. Breina, $200; Mlle. Bauermeister, $100; Mlle. Olitzka, $100; Signor Mancinelli, conductor, $250; Herr Paur, $150; Signor Bevignani, $300."

As a matter of fact, only a few of the singers are paid by the performance. The prima donne so engaged are Mmes. Calve, Sembrich, Eames and Nordica, to each of whom are guaranteed two performances a week. Messrs. Van Dyke and Saleza are the only two men engaged this way, and the former gets $1,300 instead of $800. All the other persons named in the above list are engaged either by the month or the season. Almost none of the figures is correct.

Bach's "Matthew" Passion.

The Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung announces that Bach's "Matthew" passion is to be given next year for the first time in Italy at Venice by Count Lurano at the Venice conservatorio by the Director, Signor Enrico Bossi, a talented composer, whose music is favorably known in Germany. An oratorio of his is to be produced next March by the Stedel'sche Verein, Leipsic.

Wagner Wants the Von.

The friends of Siegfried Wagner are said to be endeavoring to obtain the distinction of the German partiepie von for their hero. The Prince Regent of Bavaria is said to be willing to grant the title.

Rosenthal's Recitals.

Moritz Rosenthal, the fastest piano player in the world, is giving recitals in London with great success.

Perosi Interviewed.

Perosi has been interviewed by the Perseveranza, and declares that for ten years now to come his oratorio will be first heard in the old church of Santa Maria della Pace, which is being converted into a concert hall. The audience is to be seated in the dark, and all the performers are to be concealed, so that sacred personages need not be represented by ladies and gentlemen in evening dress. Eventually he hopes to have scenic or pictorial representations of the story during the progress of the music.

"Lancelot" a Failure.

M. Victorin Joncieres' "Lancelot" has failed at the Paris Grand Opera. M. Joncieres occupies an important official position in French musical art. He is Inspector General of Music in France, and is generally chosen to preside over the big choral and instrumental competitions which are annually held in the provincial towns. "Lancelot" is a work without great inspiration and without lyrical flights. Vainly critics waited during the four acts for the striking page, brilliant, moving, and emotional, which would evoke enthusiasm and elicit applause. The work is always well written and correct, but it is throughout calm and cold. The scene between Lancelot and Elaine in the second act, nevertheless contains some beautiful phrases, which were sufficiently noted. The air with which King Arthur announces to his wife her pardon is not wanting in a certain grandeur, and the requiem chants heard in the convent chapel during the fourth act produced a great effect, although, strange to say, these requiem chants are heard while Elaine is still living. The audience was very much surprised, not to say moved, at this incident. When it has been added that great care has been taken with the orchestration, that the choruses are well constructed and produce a harmonious sonority, all that is possible has been said of the production of M. Joncieres, who has written his "Lancelot" in the same style and with the same art that, twenty-five years ago, he employed in writing his "Dimitri" and his "Chevalier Jean." Music since then has made great strides forward, but M. Victorin Joncieres does not seem to have noticed this. Mlle. Dicha in the role of Queen Guinevere, Mme. Bosman in that of Elaine, M. Vaguet as Lancelot, M. Renaud as King Arthur, and M. Fournets as Alain, were unsparing in their zeal to make a success of "Lancelot." The ballet on the Enchanted Lake is a picturesque coup d'oeil, and will perhaps last longer than the work itself.

Sketches of Literary Montrealers.

No. 1. MR. JOHN MACFARLANE.

While the stars in the literary firmament of Montreal may not shine with dazzling brilliance there are some which sparkle brightly and shed a gladsome and cheering light upon the city's life.

The fields of science, history, romance and poetry are the richer for the work that Montrealers have done. Few may have climbed the dizzy steeps where fame's proud temple shines afar, but the city can boast of men who engaged in the absorbing pursuit of possibly more productive industry have yet found time to give to literature something of real worth. Among these must be numbered Mr. John Macfarlane.

Mr. Macfarlane has published two volumes of verse—songs and lyrics—which are well known in Scotland and among Scottish-Americans and Scottish-Canadians. They are published under the nom de plume of "John Arbory." In the neighborhood of Abington, a romantic village situated on the borders of Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire are to be found Arbory hill, Abory glen and other similar place names. In Abington Mr. John Macfarlane was born, and from the place names in his native district he took his nom de plume.

In his boyish rambles Mr. Macfarlane became familiar with scenes hallowed by the persecutions of Convenantry days. He caught the spirit of a by-gone time, and in many of his poems he sings the praises and paints the sufferings of the martyrs for conscience and the cause of religion. A work entitled "The Harp of the Scottish Covenant," published by Mr. Alex Gardner, of Paisley, and which has obtained a wide circulation among Scotsmen at home and abroad, was edited by Mr. Macfarlane. Many years ago Mr. Macfarlane made Canada his home, and he is held in high esteem in Montreal. That he appreciates the beauties of Canada while he retains a fond affection for his native land, is shown by his sweet and melodious poem "When the heather scents the air."



MR. JOHN MACFARLANE

"Canadian woods are bonny,
And Canadian waters blue,
When the summer alters the maple,
And the clover drains the dew.
But a longing comes at mornin',
And at e'en the heart is sair,
For the hills o' bonnie Scotland
When the heather scents the air.
O' hills sae broon and bonnie,
When the heather scents the air.

"St. Lawrence rolls in grandeur,
And Ottawa's dark tide,
'Twixt banks o' bloom an' verdure,
Sweeps onward sunny wide;
But a something here is wantin',
Add a licht that's gane it there,
By the Clyde, the Tweed, the Annan,
When the heather scents the air.
O' hame's my heart in Scotland,
When the heather scents the air."

Those verses have the ring of genuine pathos, and there is not a single jarring note. The delicacy of touch, the smoothness of rhythm, the deep tender yearning so finely expressed—not even Burns could have expressed the feeling better are the conspicuous notes of the poem.

In his Canadian national hymn "Canada Fair," Mr. Macfarlane strikes a stronger, almost a triumphant note. It conveys a lesson and a warning, but it is imbued with a genuine spirit of patriotism.

I.

Canada fair in the hour of thy being,
Bright shone the day-star of hope from on high,
Cradled and blest by the Father All-seeing,
Nurtured wert thou by the earth and the sky;
Not the war-weapon as sceptre thou bearest,
Rent to thy task of the northland to tame,
Love-lit and proud of the names that thou wearest,
Montcalm and Wolfe on the crest of thy fame.

Chorus:
Queen of the pinewood, the lake and the river,
Daughter of sea-kings and lords of romance,
Triumphs of peace be thine heritage ever,
Free on the pathway of light to advance,
Canada Fair.

II.

Hark! 'tis the voice of the future that's calling,
Fondly afar in the dim ways of Time:
'Fear not tho' nations around thee are falling,
Dare and endure in thy fresh-flowing prime;
Strong in the hostage of old that thou gavest,
Courage sublime for thy millions to be,
Laurelled and loved by the hearts of the bravest
Crowned by the strength and the will to be free.

Queen of the pinewood, the lake and the river,
Daughter of sea-kings and lords of romance,
Triumphs of peace be thine heritage ever,
Free on the pathway of light to advance,
Canada Fair.

III.

'Trust not the false gleam of hate-breathing passion,
Fire-flashing glory of sword and of shield,
Guided by wisdom to plan and to fashion,
Destined by genius to make and to wield,
Thine be the wealth of thy plains glowing golden,
Sunlit and waving from ocean to sea,
Trophies of thought, and high deeds that embolden—
Dower of the years and the ages for thee.'

Queen of the pinewood, the lake and the river,
Daughter of sea-kings and lords of romance,
Triumphs of peace be thine heritage ever,
Free on the pathway of light to advance.
Canada Fair.

"The Twa Prayers" is a modern adaptation of the moral of the familiar gospel story of the Pharisee and the Publican. It shows that Mr. Macfarlane has retained his command of the Scottish dialect.

"Twa men gaed into the kirk to pray"
('Twas the Maister the story tauld.
In the auldea time when the unco guid,
Had forritsome grown-an' bauld).

The ane was an up-sittin' body, atweel,
Wi' an unco conceit o' himsel';
The ither a menseless thro'-ither chiel,
Wi' nae muckle guid to tell.

The up-sittin' body spak' lood an' lang,
As he threipit the Lord fu' sair,
That he wasna ava like ither men,
But had gowpens o' grace to spare.

But the mensejess chiel wi' a held doon hung,
Had little or nocht to say:
But he placed his haun on his heavin' breist,
An' his hert was sad an' wae.

An' the Lord aboon, whase heavenly ear
Can hear tho' the lips be dumb,
Had a smile o' peace for his errin' bairn,
That cam' as a bairn suld come.

"In Western Woods" is another example of Mr. Macfarlane's muse, illustrating its deeper and more pathetic side. It is the spirit of the exile beating its wings in vain toward home:

"In western woods an exile
In dreary musing stands,
The gleaming axe uplifted,
And stayed, with steady hands;
He hears again the murmur
As loves the heather slip,
And Scottish accents tremble,
To break upon his lip.

"Ah! memory flies—a sunbeam—where gleaming waters glide,
And 'golden heads' are dancing on bonny Liwanside.

"Again beyond the sunset,
That gilds each Scottish height,
An exile wails in darkness
And pain, the coming night;
From scenes of sense fast turning,
His eyes but dimly see
The distant hills of childhood,
The kirk, the glen, the tree!"

"Ah! spirit wild and wilful that crossed the ocean tide,
Two aged hearts will weep thee on bonnie Liwanside!"

With another example of Mr. Macfarlane's muse in its lighter vein these selections must close. It is entitled, "Oor Bauldy the Loon":—

He's ave in a mischief frae morulin' till nicht,
Wi' his breeks a' in tatters, his head in a fricht;
There ne'er was his marrow, in kintra nor toun,
That ne'er dee'd wee callant, oor Bauldy the loon.

He speels on the yett, or he climbs on the dyke,
Whyles cuttin' his hands and belyve in a stoure;
Syne thumpin' a pan for a drum he gangs roun',
Till I'm perfectly deav'd wi 't—oor Bauldy the loon.

Yestreen in the gloamin' an nae faurer gane,
He fecht wi' anither doon by in the lane,
Till a neebor gaed stappin' brocht oot by the soun',
When fechin' like stour, was oor Bauldy the loon.

He struts an' he strides an' he maks sic a din,
When oursidin' for ocht that I'm gled to ging,
As wi' kindly bit grup then he tugs at my goun,
The wee sleekit rascal—oor Bauldy the loon.

But sometimes I gather in dreams it maun be—
A glimpse o' the future owre life's rowin' sea;
When nae mair a laddie but bearded an' broun,
He'll comfort his mither—oor Bauldy the loon.

EVA BOOTH TO LECTURE.

Salvation Army Commissioner to Relate Her Experiences in London.

Miss Eva Booth, the commissioner in charge of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, Newfoundland and the Bermudas, will visit Montreal and hold special meetings as follows:

Friday, March 9th, at 8 p.m., in Centenary Methodist Church, Wellington Street. Miss Booth will relate her experience in the slums of London. Massey Hall, Toronto, has been twice thronged with all classes of people to hear this famous lecture, Lord and Lady Aberdeen on one occasion being present.

Sunday, March 11th, at 3 and 7.30 p.m., Miss Booth will address a gathering in Windsor Hall.

Monday, March 12th, at 8 p.m., in Windsor Hall, Miss Booth will give her new scenic service "The Scarlet Thread." In addition to Miss Booth's address, a number of officers will illustrate different phases of the Army's work, including "Army work in a Parisian Cafe," "Slum Life" or the "Marring and Making of Jack Kippling," in four acts, which will show what the Army is doing by means of its League of Mercy and other saving agencies.



EVA BOOTH.

Some Recent Publicaions.

THE KINGDOM OF A HEART.

"The Kingdom of a Heart," by Effie Adelaide Rowlands, is a rather exciting love story which will probably appeal to feminine readers more than to the sterner sex. The author can paint with some power variations of light and shade in women, but her men are either angels or demons. Rachel Lady Castleton having been forced into an unhappy marriage with a wealthy but coarse and brutal baronet, finds herself a widow at nineteen and mistress of the baronet's wealth and a splendid mansion in Eaton Square. She was forced into this marriage by a worldly-minded rector, her uncle, at whose house she is a visitor on a particular Sunday when the story opens. Rachel is apparently miserable, but it is hard to tell why. She quarrels with the church bell, which was ringing for the afternoon service. "The note was aggressive, unmusical, conclusive as it were, a hard matter-of-fact note permitting nothing in the way of half measures and rousing rebellion and a sense of impotent fury in Rachel's heart." Rachel before her marriage had taken very seriously a flirtation with the handsome Captain Giles Hamilton, of the Guards, and of Corby Court, an utterly unprincipled blackguard. Captain Hamilton has been a spendthrift as well as a libertine, and to relieve himself from his pecuniary embarrassments, he concludes that he must marry Rachel, and he lays his plans accordingly. Rachel receives his advances coldly enough at first. The news of her marriage with Sir James Castleton had startled him, and she had somehow crept often into his thoughts of late, when the world talked of her widowhood and the immense wealth that had been left her. But nothing tangible had come of these thoughts till this moment, when chance had brought him face to face with her once again, and her cold lips and eyes, so beautiful even in their coldness, told him that the heart of this woman would despise as well as love. The heart of Rachel's widowhood is really given to Bastion Lithgow, the head of a London shipping firm, and the son of the wife of her clerical and worldly uncle by a former marriage. Rachel had in her London house in the capacity of secretary and housekeeper a young woman named Eleanor Foster, the daughter of one of Lithgow's shipping clerks, who had been recommended to her service by Bastion himself. This young lady had been loved and betrayed and was now hated by Giles Hamilton, and seeing that he was determined to establish himself on terms of intimacy with Rachel, she left her service, and in a letter tells her the wrongs that she has suffered, but mentions no name, simply saying: "The man who injured me is in your life also." Rachel's suspicion falls upon Bastion, and not till she has married Giles Hamilton privately at a registry office does she learn the truth. Eleanor Foster confided the story of her wrongs to Philip Robinson, another clerk in the employ of the Lithgow shipping firm, who has been madly in love with her. He avenged her betrayal by murdering Giles Hamilton. Suspicion at first falls upon Bastion, but Rachel, traces the crime to the right source, although the perpetrator by that time was dead, as well as her former secretary and friend. The story closes with Rachel's avowal: "If you please, Bastion, dear, I want you. I find I cannot live another day without you; so will you please be so good as to marry me without any delay." (London: George Routledge & Sons, Limited, Broadway, Ludgate Hill.)

LITERARY NOTES.

The war feeling of the nation is very strongly exemplified in the extraordinary demand for Col. Baden Powell's little volume on scouting. In the ten editions which have been issued during the past four months no less than 60,000 copies have been sold. This is a fine record for a book of this kind, which was first published so recently as November. The man and his work are alike interesting. Col. Baden Powell sent his proofs home from Mafeking with the soldierly intimation, "Publish," and published the book was to win all his successes. Men going to South Africa have purchased the book eagerly and there has been large demands from European countries and the British colonies. There has been talk of translations, but the English publishers have seen to one of these. As a matter of fact, European soldiers of position nearly all read English.

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Among the book sales at Sotheby's, the famous London auction rooms, next week, will be included a lot to which Stevenson fans attach much interest. This is the "Young Folks'" volumes, in which the novelist's popular story, "Treasure Island," made its first appearance. The date is 1881-82, and Stevenson was then really unknown. So obscure, in fact, was he that his name was not attached to the tale during its serial course. These volumes presented it as "The Sea Cook," a title for which "Treasure Island" was subsequently substituted and the author as "Capt. Geo. Worth."

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An interesting Byron manuscript, a poem "On a Royal Visit to the Vaults," is also coming up for sale at Sotheby's. The manuscript varies in many ways from the printed version, which was published under the title of "Windsor Pictures." It reads thus:

Famed for their civil and domestic quarrels
See heartless Henry lies by headless Charles,
Between them stands another sceptred thing,
It lives, it reigns—"aye, every inch a king."
Charles to his people Henry to his Wife,
In him the double tyrant starts to life;
Justice and Death have mixed their dust in vain,
The royal vampires join and rise again.
What now can tombs avail—since these disgorge
The "blood and dirt" of both to mould a George.

• • •

The first volume of Mr. Andrew Lang's history of Scotland is now almost ready. The volume deals with Scottish history from the period of the Roman occupation to that of the earlier Stuarts. The writing of a history of his own country was long a project with Mr. Lang, and he has given much study and pains to the task. How many volumes he will need to complete it cannot yet be said, but probably two more. The present volume will have four maps to show how Scotland stood at various epochs. Mr. Lang's book will not be dry history merely, but a study of the Scottish people.

• • •

Scottish readers may also be interested to learn that Dr. Mackinnon, the professor of history at St. Andrew's University, has just finished a life of King Edward III. It is to be published during this month by Messrs. Longman. It was thought that the accumulation of fresh material relating to English history made a new life of Edward III. desirable. Dr. Mackinnon's volume, which is not merely a life of the King, but practically a history of his times, as well as an attempt to fill the vacancy. It represents much critical investigation and review of the recent researches of English and continental scholars. King Edward's extraordinary activity embraced a very large sphere. His foreign policy took him far beyond the bounds of his own country to France, and the Low Countries. He was a great monarch with something of a conception of an Imperial England.

J. H. T.

NICOLET CATHEDRAL.

The text of the decision of the Board of Adjudication which investigated the Nicolet Cathedral dispute, of which particulars were given in The Herald the other day, has now been made public. The Board consisted of Archbishops Bruchesi, of Ottawa; Duhamel, of Ottawa, and Begin, of Quebec, and they were called upon to assess the damages incurred by the collapse of the walls of the cathedral. By the terms of the decision, Paquette and Godbout, the contractors, of Ste. Hyacinthe, are condemned to refund the Bishop of Nicolet his actual outlay on the building, amounting to $43,250.50, but the Bishop's claim for $12,000 damages is not allowed. As a consequence the claim of the contractors for $25,000 is thrown out. The finding was made known to Mgr. Gravel at the Palace here. The board was formed at the suggestion of the contractors to avoid a law suit, and accepted by the Bishop of Nicolet. Each party agreed to forfeit $40,000 in case it did not submit to the finding of the board.

SPRING OPENING.

French Pattern Bonnets AND Millinery Novelties.

MONDAY, 5th MARCH,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

THOMAS MAY & CO.,

Victoria Square, - Montreal.

6% INVESTMENT

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

"La Compagnie de Pulpe de Chicoutimi"

(Incorporated by Letters Patent.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP	500,000
PRESENT AND ONLY ISSUE OF BONDS	250,000

These bonds are payable to bearer and of the following denominations:

FOUR HUNDRED BONDS OF $500 EACH
—AND—
FIVE HUNDRED BONDS OF $100 EACH

The above Company are issuing bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Both principal and interest are payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Montreal, and the principal is payable thirty years after the date of issue, redeemable, nevertheless, at the option of the Company, at the end of the first five years, by the Company giving notice to that effect in two daily newspapers published in Montreal, three months previous to the expiration of the first five years, and without any premium or indemnity whatever to the Bondholders.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:

J. D. GUAY, President, Mayor of Chicoutimi.
NEMESSE GARNEAU, Vice-President, M.L.A., Quebec.
DOCTOR J. A. COUTURE, Quebec.
J. E. A. DUBUC, Manager, Chicoutimi.
O. A. PORRITT, Supt., Chicoutimi.
F. X. GOSSELIN, Prothonotary Superior Court, Chicoutimi.
JOSEPH GAGNON, Merchant, Chicoutimi.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS.

NEMESSE GARNEAU, M.L.A., Quebec. JOSEPH GAGNON, Merchant, Chicoutimi.
GASPARD LEMOINE, Quebec. J. E. A. DUBUC, Manager, Chicoutimi.
DOCTOR J. A. COUTURE, Quebec.

ORGANIZATION.

The Company was organized in 1897, and has since carried on its business without interruption. It had then a daily output of fifteen tons of dry pulp; later on the capacity of the mill was increased to thirty tons of dry pulp daily. Last spring, owing to the ready sale of the pulp, the Directors deemed it advisable still further to increase the production by adding three more grinders and a nine-grinder mill, with a capacity of four to a thousand tons per annum. The Company paid a half-yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the surplus profits over the dividend being spent on improvements and betterments.

There has never been a single share of the capital of the Company on the market, and the new capital was entirely taken up by the original shareholders.

PURPOSES OF THE BOND ISSUE.

The Company has to complete and equip another mill of greater capacity than the present one on a site only eight hundred feet distant. The new mill will have a capacity of twenty-eight thousand tons of pulp per annum, making the combined output of the two mills forty-two thousand tons of dry pulp per annum.

MILL SITE.

The Mill is situated on the Chicoutimi River, near where it discharges into the Saguenay and within the limits of the Town of Chicoutimi, which town is the terminus of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and the head of navigation. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company make Chicoutimi the terminus of their line from Niagara to the Atlantic.

WATER POWER.

The water power developed for present requirements is estimated at eight thousand horse power. The head of water is seventy-five feet; sixty cubic feet of water passes through the mill every minute and this all the year round. The water is conducted to the mill by a steel flume, eleven feet six inches in diameter. In the penstock are five wheels, three of forty inches, one of twenty-five inches and one of twenty inches. The Company possesses twenty-five thousand horse power. The water is clear, soft and free from all impurities. The river flows from Lake Kenogami, which acts as a reservoir or settling pond, it flows for ten miles to the mill on a rock bottom all the way. The wood is floated down the Chicoutimi River right to the mill, where there is a pond large enough to store nine hundred thousand logs without any danger whatever.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway runs close to the mill site, and from the main line a switch runs to the mill itself. In the mill are three side tracks, which make shipping of the pulp after it is manufactured, and the receiving of the wood for manufacturing, very convenient and cheap. An elevated cable trolley line takes the pulp from the mill to the harbor wharf on the Saguenay River, where it is loaded on barges for reloading on steamships, which come within four miles of the mill, on the Saguenay, at a point where there is a splendid harbor for steamships of any size.

WOOD.

The Company owns 378,560 acres of timber limits, well covered, principally with Black Spruce and some White and Grey Spruce. The Black Spruce is especially good for ground wood pulp, and turns out one hundred and fifty pounds more dry pulp per cord than any other spruce. Besides a great quantity of the wood required for years to come can be had from the farmers in the neighborhood. The Company has at present stored for winter use one hundred and eighty-three thousand logs twelve feet long.

PRESENT MILL.

The present plant employs one hundred and fifty men night and day; the new plant added will employ four hundred and fifty men.

FIRE PROTECTION.

In the yard are three large hydrants giving a constant pressure of forty-five pounds. There are always one thousand feet of hose ready for use in case of necessity.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

The mill is lighted throughout by Electricity generated on the premises. Heat for the buildings is also generated from the waste bark of the pulp wood.

PULP TRADE.

The Company has an assured market in England and France for the whole of its output. The output for this year (1900) is all sold. Offers have already been received from two firms in England for the whole product for 1901.

ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION AND PROFITS.

42,000 tons a year at $10.50, equal to	$441,000
Cost of same, 42,000 tons at $7.50, equal to	315,000
Gross profit	$126,000
Deducting interest on bonds	15,000
Net profits, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars	$111,000

Available for dividends, wear and tear and sinking fund.

"Paper and Pulp," a paper devoted to these industries, says: "The steamer Halasa, Captain Peters, which sailed from Chicoutimi, Friday, May 26th, 1899, had the largest cargo of wood pulp ever shipped in the world, the 37,702 bales weighed 4,712 long tons. The cargo of wood pulp was valued at $50,000."

The principal office of the Company is at Chicoutimi, with a branch office in Quebec.

BANKERS: The Bank of Montreal.
TRUSTEES: The Royal Trust Company.

A deed of Trust creating a first mortgage on all the property of the Company will be executed in favor of the Royal Trust Company in trust for the Bondholders.

Fire Insurance will be effected to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars; this also will be transferred to the Trustees for the benefit of the Bondholders.

Applications for the purchase of these bonds will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of April next.

Applications not necessarily accepted.

ROBERTS' COUNTING HOUSE, Montreal.

ANTOINE ROBERT,
180 ST. JAMES STREET.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL PARK

Sportsman's Paradise in the Province of Quebec Set Aside by Legislative Enactment—Where it is Situated,

As the world rolls on and the civilized portion of it have been obliged to make use of the immense forests with which the earth was clothed, some facts as to the true value of trees at sources of rivers have been investigated and discussed by the forestry experts of all countries, until a theory or a fact regarding forestry has been formulated.

It is that the growth and presence of a reasonable number of forest trees at the head of a river causes an even and a constant waterflow in that river, and hetters the land on either side by the action of the roots in holding the water and distributing it gradually. An area drained by a river is denuded entirely of trees. As a consequence the rainfall on this tract of country, whether it be one inch per year or 30 inches, is immediately carried away by the prevailing slope of the land to the river, and the result is a flood that lasts for two or three days, and destroys much valuable property and sometimes human life. The flood level being reached, the river rapidly recedes, and in a very short time only a water course is left with a few pools of stagnant water scattered along its course.

ONLY A DISADVANTAGE.

It is perfectly evident to the veriest novice in forestry or agriculture that rain falling upon such a watershed is of no benefit at all, rather a disadvantage. It does not remain long enough upon the land whereon it falls to produce any lasting effect on the crops of the farmer, and the flood caused by its rapid carrying away does untold damage to alter the river's course. Hundreds of examples of this nature could be named, to be found in all countries of the world. The Tigris, for example, which has proved such a hard proposition to the British army in Natal, is during the rainy fall and winter season a veritable torrent, which becomes at the end of the dry season a mere chain of water holding a chain of stagnant pools. The cause of this is the reckless abolition of the South African veldt.

In France and Spain, both countries almost devoid of forest, nearly all the rivers have this peculiarity. They are either floods or dry beds. Therefore, to ensure a constant and invariable flow of water in a river there must of necessity be a forest. France has realized the immense disadvantages attending the fluctuating waterflow in her rivers, and is spending large sums in planting and maintaining new forests.

Germany is the farthest ahead in this branch of practical science, and conserves her forests with religious care.

In recent years the United States has devoted much attention to this matter. Millions of trees have been planted, millions of acres set apart for experiment and millions of dollars spent.

CANADA NOT BEHIND-HAND.

Canada is not behind hand. In Ontario the Local Government has set aside a large tract of country in the northern part of the province, [illegible] where special study can be made of the peculiarities of our forest trees, and the results on the forest as a whole of judicious cutting of the mature trees. The reservation is the Algonquin National Park.

The Province of Quebec has also followed this important work, and through the Department of Crown Lands, following the example of Ontario in 1895, has enacted a law establishing the Laurentides National Park, the objects of which are stated in the preamble, which is as follows: "Whereas it is in the public interest that a forest reservation and national park be established in this province so as to preserve the [illegible] game, to maintain an even water supply and to encourage the study and practice of forest trees; be it enacted," etc.

This statute became law on the 12th of January, 1899.

OUR NATIONAL PARK.

The fact that there is a national park in the Province of Quebec is a matter of general information, and even those persons who are conversant with the facts of its establishment are more or less in the dark as to its location, size and practical benefit to the province. As stated the park was established in 1895 by Hon. E. J. Flynn, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, at the suggestion of W. J. C. Hall of the department. Mr. Hall is an expert in forestry, and his opinion carries considerable weight. The area of the park is 2,531 square miles, or over a million and a half of acres, and it includes in its boundaries the head waters of thirteen large rivers and innumerable smaller streams. The reservation is directly north of the city of Quebec, the nearest point being distant about 25 miles, and it includes all the Crown lands in the counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix, which, as everyone knows, include the lion's share of these counties.

The extreme southeastern boundary of the park runs parallel to the River St. Lawrence, about 15 miles inland. This boundary extends through Montmorency and part of Charlevoix, where it turns north to the 48th parallel of latitude, the extreme northern limit. The western boundary can be roughly designated as passing through the middle of Quebec county.

The park is almost entirely closed with dense forest, principally of pine and spruce. While the whole region is a vast network of lakes and rivers, whose ice-cold waters are simply alive with that king of Canadian fresh water fish, the brook trout, game of all kinds abounds, black bear, moose, caribou, deer, beaver, all the small fur-bearing animals and the game birds, and wardens appointed by the Provincial Government are detailed to see that the provisions of the fish and game laws of the province of Quebec are not violated, by hunters and fishermen, whose consciences are so badly crippled as to include pot-hunting among the cardinal virtues.

ONLY MATURE TREES FELLED.

Although the Laurentides National Park was established to preserve the forests, still timber limits in the park are leased to private individuals for cutting purposes. It may be asked how a forest can be preserved if the trees are cut down; this answer is very easy of explanation. It is enacted by the Government that none but mature trees may be cut; the law says that no pine tree under 12 inches in diameter at the stump may be cut. The measurement for spruce is 11 inches and for other trees 9 inches. The taking away of the large trees is of immense benefit to the young trees, whose measurement have not as yet reached the standard for cutting. The nourishment formerly taken by the old trees is now consigned for the benefit of the youngsters, and so a very short time suffices to produce more trees of the required size. Strict prohibitions are in force against the cutting of young trees for any purpose whatever. Of course the cutting of timber according to the Government regulations does not affect the value of the forest as a preservative of a steady waterflow in the rivers. Nearly the whole of the park is under lease to various fish and game clubs. All these clubs have their regular guardians, who unite with the provincial wardens to prevent poaching within the limits of the park.

In consequence of the carefull watching that has been kept since the park was established, the officers of the Department of Crown Lands are in a position to say that the number of beaver has vastly increased, while there is also an abundance of the game for purposes of hunting, deer and caribou are very plentiful, and the otter [illegible] and a nuisance.

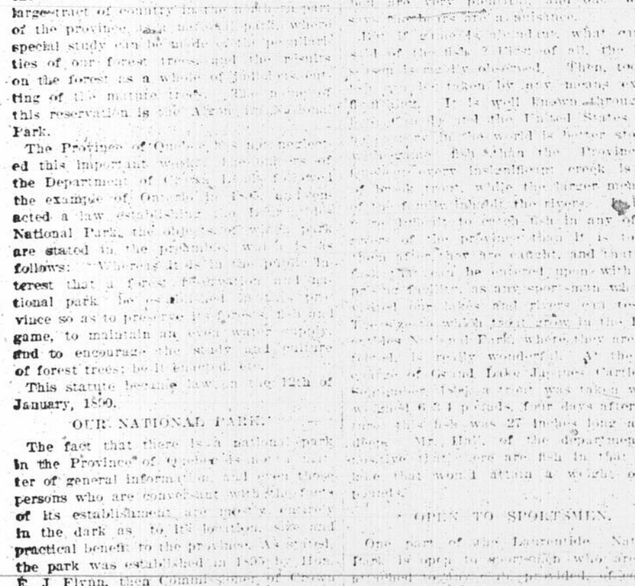
For [illegible] what can be said of the fish? Fish of all the choicest species may be obtained. Then, too, no license is required to be now [illegible] It is well known throughout [illegible] the United States that the province of Quebec is better stocked [illegible] within the Province of Quebec than [illegible] creek is full [illegible] while the larger members [illegible] the rivers [illegible] is no [illegible] to catch fish in any of the [illegible] that [illegible] it is to catch [illegible] are caught, and that is a [illegible] can be obtained upon with surprising [illegible] as any sportsman who has visited the lakes and rivers contiguous to the Laurentides National Park, where they are protected, is really wonderful. In the Department of Grand Lake Jacques Cartier in September last a trout was taken which weighed 6.4 pounds, four days after capture the fish was 27 inches long and 7 inches [illegible] Mr. Hall, of the department, is positive that there are fish in that very lake that won't attain a weight of 10 pounds.

OPEN TO SPORTSMEN.

One part of the Laurentide National Park is open to sportsmen who are not [illegible] they obtain licenses from the Department of Crown Lands, to fish or hunt in the park. The town of the Jacques Cartier River has been made for this purpose. The Jacques Cartier River can be reached from Quebec in only one way, a drive of 25 miles. No railway runs anywhere near it. The sportsman drives from this city to Bayard's clean and well kept country inn; here may be secured Government camp equipments, canoes of birch bark will carry him to the spot "where the trout hide," and he can secure guides; all for a very reasonable sum. He will have fishing enough to at least interest him, and his only cause for anxiety will be to find a photographer who will "take" his string; for, strange to say, the fisherman in the Province of Quebec is never ashamed of his catch; he never walks home by back lanes imagining that the very dogs are laughing at the two minnows that have rewarded his patient day's toil. If he has caught less than 20 pounds he carries them home by the most public place in the town, and wears an expansive and self-congratulatory smile. If over 20 pounds, he gets them photographed.

Abundance of water in the rivers, abundance of fish and abundance of game are the striking results of the establishment of the Laurentides National Park.

MIDDLETON.



Corticelli Skirt Protector is a wet weather "insurance policy" for a lady's skirt.

It never shrinks, it cannot pucker the skirt bottom—its colors will not run.

It is steam shrunken before it is dyed—it cannot skrink any more under any possible usage.

Its colors won't run because they are fixed permanently and unfadably when dyed.

Every dress goods shade.

Sewed on flat, not turned over—one or two rows of stitching. Genuine only with this label

Corticelli

DIAMONDS OR COAL

Are the Glittering Treasures to be Found in Canada?

MR. ARCH. BLUE SAYS YES.

Many Districts in Canada Where Coal May Be Found—Coal and Diamonds Are First Cousins.

Diamonds or coal? Which would you have? Mr. Archibald Blue, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, says he knows a district of the Province of Ontario with all the symptoms of this precious and desirable gravel. It happens to be in a spot which another export discovered for coal some years ago. Mr. Blue talks learnedly of the glacial epoch and blue clay both of them circumstances which have to do with the glittering nubbles of crystallized carbon which we call diamonds. The coals of low specific gravity, or bituminous coals, black layers of the substance which heats as well as [illegible] The conclusions are not incompatible. Geologists tell us that coal and diamonds are first cousins, and that the preliminary processes of their birth were the same. The diamond went a little further in the cooking process, and became what it is. But, in short, a piece of [illegible] and in the genesis of the diamond there is [illegible] absolutely no more difference than [illegible] between coal [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. Blue. Put the coking process in the proper influences and he can [illegible] save the law to say [illegible] people, though this is to say you may make a diamond out of the coal that is in your cellar, I say you may make diamonds. I understand that [illegible] do not go about it in the right way. The chemistry is much more [illegible]

Coals may be [illegible] perhaps they are at hand to [illegible] black sheep of a white family, though coal may not be the [illegible] diamonds, it may be [illegible] and happiness. Nothing [illegible] so truly great and prosperous [illegible] furnaces of [illegible] the rich iron and the [illegible] longest machine. [illegible] come when Canada will be [illegible] forests [illegible] some [illegible] loosening [illegible] country. We are assured that the day is far [illegible] but when it does come, when the [illegible] England an oak is an oak and [illegible] is only cut after the [illegible] been sold. Yet Ontario [illegible] prosperous because her [illegible] beds give vitality to her [illegible] manufactures. In Canada [illegible] a iron and there are [illegible] and may become fuel for [illegible] ture, according to the [illegible] of the axeman. Perhaps [illegible] for reckless woodchuck to [illegible] when cork and pine and [illegible] and all our mighty oaks [illegible] are felled. It may [illegible] hand, or at least [illegible] he has destroyed the [illegible] remember, grove while [illegible] trees may become [illegible] from now, but [illegible] Meanwhile these [illegible] Ross's that should not [illegible] strikes me that there [illegible] tales of Canada [illegible] found. How about the [illegible] of Newfoundland and [illegible] the country through [illegible] road was to run? [illegible] outsiders suggestions [illegible] and from the [illegible] may leave me [illegible] when seeking the gold [illegible] fall at prices and [illegible] ruling from their [illegible] been at fault. Could [illegible] where the best [illegible] stated that the conformation of the [illegible] made such an idea absurd. People [illegible] disturbed over changes in the [illegible] likely places. An eminent [illegible] agrees that glorious Ontario is now [illegible] as the Klondike or [illegible] If we have the [illegible] and coal in this country, the only way to find them is by scientific Government exploration. "Truly, to tell it I were the Minister of the Interior I suppose anything in the bowels of the earth in his department I would say to the exploring parties: "Gentlemen, just go around and look for coal. The climate will take care of [illegible] I believe that rich coal field would confer more to the well being of this country than the diamond and gold fields [illegible] and there. Let Mr. Blue take his diamond and take them up into great [illegible] heaps! Let us have enough of them to wear diamond rings on all our fingers and bells on our toes! Let us bring the price of these pebbles down by nine [illegible] for every woman's vanity to be gratified with parures and tiaras and [illegible] and bracelets and garters of the glittering baubles! Let them be a splendid advertisement to bring to Canada great, [illegible] strong willed adventurers who will infuse into us the backbone and enterprise that we lack! Let them overrun New Ontario and the Northwest Territories, and the frigid fastnesses of the Hudson Bay district! It's population we want and hence a speedy way to get it. And when everybody has all the diamonds he wants just let him take the blue clay that was their matrix and build him a house with blue bricks, and warm it with the coal which I consider far better. Give me an honest, diligent, unambitious black coal any day in preference to a heartless diamond, too often stained with blood and tears in the getting.—Saturday Night.

NEVER STATIONARY.

"How much of a standing army have you?" asked the foreign sympathizer.

"Standing army!" echoed Aguinaldo, sardonically, with his glass levelled at his soldiers, who were taking up another strategic position some distance in the rear. "Standing! Look at it!"

FACTS FOR FENIANS

A Review of the Military Situation in Canada.

FRONTIER PREPARATIONS.

Relative Strength of the Standing Army and Volunteers—Schools of Instruction for Militia.

Mr. A. C. Laut, writing to the New York Evening Post, from Ottawa, says: Vague rumors to the effect that Fenian organizations contemplate some hostile demonstration against the Dominion by way of testifying sympathy with the Boers are regarded with amused contempt by the Department of Militia here. The Canadian Secret Service is, of course, keeping the Cabinet fully informed of what is in progress among Hibernian orders, and the threatened activities have been duly noted at the Government Council meetings; but it is impossible for people on the northern side of the boundary line to treat the subject as anything more than a piece of serio-comic melodrama.

To be sure, Canada's long frontier of more than 3,000 miles bristles with neither blockhouses nor bastions; but it gives few points of access for a rabble of invading marauders. The regions of the eastern St. Lawrence, Niagara, Detroit, and the forty-ninth parallel west of Lake Superior offer the only doors to Canadian territory for an enemy not in possession of a lake fleet, and war vessels, by international agreement, are barred from the lakes. Even if Fenian forces were stretched, unchecked by Washington influence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Canada would have nothing to fear for either her eastern or western boundaries. Quebec, with its impregnable fortress, regular troops, stores for an army of forty thousand, upon lines of communication radiating in every direction, and Point Levis fortifications guarding the southern side of the river, could easily be held to defend the eastern belt. In four or five cities, situated well back from the boundary, are scattered over an area of more than two thousand miles, would require a very strong army indeed to overthrow through the ruinous of the public works would be [illegible] [illegible] to concentrate at a [illegible] point for action. Thus the [illegible]

SUBJECT TO SHARP CRITICISM

[illegible]

CANADA'S STRENGTH IN MILITIA.

[illegible]

THE VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible]

LOVE OF OUTDOOR SPORTS.

[illegible]

For administrative convenience the Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, embracing both volunteers and regulars, and of these districts there is one in each of the younger and smaller provinces, three are in Quebec and four in Ontario, the section which Fenians consider most vulnerable. The district commander takes his instructions directly from the general commanding-in-chief at Ottawa, and the unwritten law is that he must be a colonel of Her Majesty's regulars. It is stated that the whole Canadian army is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

Since last week a number of letters have been received at this office in regard to the remarks made last week about the officers of the city corps. Most of these letters are in favor of the stand taken. Here is an extract from one, which will serve as a sample. It says:

"Your remarks are well timed and not at all too severe. Our officers are very much behind those of other places, such as Toronto, in the knowledge of their duties."

This was from an officer whose opinion on such matters commands respect.

Several of the letters, however, said the criticism was too severe; that militiamen were not regulars. Certainly not. But it is not unreasonable to demand that officers of militia shall at least know the rudiments of drill, if they know nothing of work in the field. As stated before, there are many officers who cannot put their men through the manual and firing correctly, or move them from one position to another without making humiliating mistakes. The militia can never amount to anything unless the officers are up in the elementary work, at least.

Highland Cadet Battalion.

The first drill of the companies in preparation for the flag competition will take place on Wednesday, 7th March. All who are anxious to have a place in these companies will muster on that night at 8 o'clock. No uniform, but all must have waist belts.

Capts. Young and Rinchcliff will call the rolls each night, marking those present at each drill. In the absence of either of the above captains, the next senior officer will attend to this.

Rules Governing the Drills.

Nos. 1 and 2 companies to form the first company under Capt. Young (instructor), Capt. Niven, Lieuts. Watson and Harwood. Nos. 3 and 4 companies to form the second company under the commanding officer, assisted by Capt. Hinchcliff, Capt. Lamontagne, Lieuts. Lydon and Date.

First Drill—March 7, 1900.

Section 3, 4, 5, 6—Squad drill with intervals.

Section 24, 25, 26—Squad drill, single rank.

Sections 36, 37, 38—Squad drill, two ranks.

Sections 60, 61, 62, 63—Company drill, manual, firing, bayonet and physical drills.

Second Drill—March 14, 1900.

Sections 7, 8, 13, 14—Squad drill with intervals.

Sections 27, 28, 29—Squad drill, single rank.

Sections 39, 40, 41—Squad drill, two ranks.

Sections 64, 65, 66, 67—Company drill, manual, firing, bayonet and physical drill.

Third Drill—March 21, 1900.

Sections 15, 16, 17, 18—Squad drill with intervals.

Sections 30, 31, 32—Squad drill, single rank.

Sections 42, 43—Squad drill, two ranks.

Sections 68, 69, 70, 71—Company drill, manual, firing, bayonet and physical drill.

Fourth Drill—March 28, 1900.

Sections 19, 20, 21, 22—Squad drill, with intervals.

Sections 33, 34—Squad drill, single rank.

Sections 44, 45—Squad drill, two ranks.

Sections 72, 73, 74, 75—Company drill, manual, firing, bayonet and physical drill.

If time allows it, the drill of the preceding night will be repeated after the drill of the night has been thoroughly practiced.

Weak members will be formed in a class by themselves, and one of the officers will be detailed by the instructor to drill them in that part in which they are deficient. An examination will be held by the commanding officer, to decide which of the two companies will be allowed to represent the battalion in the flag or any other competition. If the difference between the two companies is not very marked, then both will be allowed to enter.

The four senior sergeants in each half battalion will act as guides and markers, the remainder of the non-com. officers to drill in the ranks. If the senior sergeant cannot attend these drills regularly, then the next senior sergeants will be detailed to do their work. The same will apply to the officers. The commanding officer's bugler (Bugler Nault) must attend these drills with his bugle, reporting himself to the adjutant fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock each Wednesday night. The drill each Wednesday night will conclude with battalion and attack drill under the commanding officer.

Royal Scots' Shooting.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the 5th Royal Scots' Rifle Association has been held, and the results are appended. No. 1 Company has lost the company challenge cup, which they have held since the institution of the competition. The shooting was on the Morris tube ranges. In all, 146 members competed.

The scores and prizes are:

	Co.	Points.	Prize.
1—Pte. Pendergrast	1	46	$10 00
2—Col.-Sergt. Bethune	2	46	8 00
3—Col.-Sergt. MacNabb	1	46	6 00
4—Pte. Butters	2	45	5 00
5—Pte. L[illegible] E.	3	45	5 00
6—Sergt. Gardiner, W.	1	44	4 00
7—Sergt. Howard	3	44	4 00
8—Corp. Peddle	1	42	4 00
9—Pte. McLeod	1	42	4 00
10—Sergt. Tuck	2	42	4 00
11—Corp. Irvin	3	41	3 00
12—Sergt. Eakin	1	41	3 00
13—Capt. Bartlett, E. T.	6	41	3 00
14—Lieut. Cleghorn	1	41	3 00
15—Sergt. Maclaire	4	40	3 00
16—Sergt. Rosser, band	6	40	3 00
17—Pte. Lawrence	5	40	3 00
18—Pte. Henderson, G.	1	39	2 00
19—Pte. Holmes, A.	1	39	2 00
21—Pte. Parker	4	38	2 00
22—Sergt. Brown, W. J.	1	38	2 00
23—Capt. Rankin	2	38	2 00
24—Capt. Ross	3	38	2 00
25—Pte. J. Currie	1	38	2 00
26—Pte. Burdon	1	37	1 40
27—Bandmaster Cook	2	37	1 40
28—Pte. Brown, W. J.	2	37	1 40
29—Staff-Sergt. Munn	6	37	1 40
30—Pte. Henney	2	37	1 40
31—Pte. Hately	3	36	1 00
32—Pte. Kent, W.	1	36	1 00
33—Pte. Taylor	3	36	1 00
34—Pte. Ward	4	35	1 00
35—Col.-Sergt. Eaton	5	35	1 00
36—Pte. Blackader	6	35	1 00
37—Lieut. Davidson	4	35	1 00
38—Pte. Marsh	3	35	1 00
39—Sergt. Broadhurst	5	34	1 00
40—Pte. Meyers	2	34	1 00
41—Pte. Connors	2	34	1 00
42—Lieut. Allan	5	34	1 00
43—Corp. Drenitt	2	34	1 00
44—Pte. Foster	3	33	1 00
45—Pte Butless	4	33	1.00
46—Capt. Evans	5	33	1 00
47—Sergt. Roberts	4	33	1 00
48—Pte. Miller	1	33	1 00
49—Pte. Logan	2	33	1 00
50—Pipe Major Manson	1	32	1 00
51—Pte. Rooney	1	32	1 00
52—Pte. Tannihill	2	32	1 00

Next in Order.

	Co.	Points.
Pte. Hammond	4	31
Pte. Pope	6	31
Capt. Campbell	1	31
Pte. Kambery	1	30
Pte. Craig	2	30
Capt. Miller	2	30
Piper Brockie	4	30

CHALLENGE CUP FOR TEAMS.

No. 2 Company.

Col.-Sergt. Bethune	46
Sergt. Tuck	42
Pte. Brown, W. J.	37
Bandmaster Cook	37
Pte. Henney	37
Pte. Butters	45
Total	244
No. 3 Company	227
No. 1 Company	226
No. 6 Company	218
No. 5 Company	183
No. 4 Company	166

Winners of Special Prizes.

1st—Pte. Pendergast, No. 6 Company.
2nd—Col.-Sergt. Bethune, No. 2 Company.
3rd—Col.-Sergt. MacNabb, No. 1 Company.
4th—Pte. E. Lawrence, No. 3 Company.
5th—Sergt. Maclaire, No. 4 Company.
6th—Pte. Lawrence, No. 5 Company.

Repatriation of the 100th.

Now that there is such a strong wave of feeling in favor of the repatriation of the old 100th the opinion of London Truth in 1896 is very interesting. Truth says:

"The First Battalion Leinster Regiment was sent out to Halifax, in consequence of some local suggestion, with a view to trying the experiment of recruiting in Canada, the second battalion being moved from Halifax to Jamaica in order to make room for them. So far as the first battalion is concerned, the result of the experiment up to the end of June had been the enlistment of six men of the loafer class, two of whom had deserted. . . . When the first battalion went out it was in anything but a state for foreign service. It was over 200 short of its proper establishment, and seems to have been a typical example of the skeleton 'Home' battalion, of which we have lately heard so much. . . . It will be interesting to see whether the battalion makes any progress towards filling up its establishment on its present station. . . . No doubt we may raise levies of mercenaries from our own subject races in the East or Africa, or the West Indies, and, with the aid of British officers and non-coms., make them more or less serviceable troops. Up to a point, there can be little field for the recruiting-sergeant among the flower of British colonists, and that which is said above about Canada would apply equally to other portions of the Empire. You may find loafers in the towns who will enlist in bad times for want of other employment, just as they do at home; but, after all, our home town population offers a sufficient supply of troops of this class. The chance of getting young men of good character and physique to take up with a military career must be far smaller in the sparsely populated and undeveloped portions of the Empire than it is at home. It may be practicable to get colonists to go through a certain amount of military training for purposes of local defence, but this must be done on the militia or volunteer principle."

A Position Finder.

The London Daily Mail says: "For two years the war office has been testing an electrical position finder invented by an Australian named Alcock, who claims that it will give the range and bearing of a fixed or moving object, and at the same instant will give the information to any number of fortress guns, attached by wire to the instrument, thus enabling a hundred guns, for instance, to concentrate their fire simultaneously on a single ship. It is to be hoped that the War Office will arrive at a decision before this invention is offered to the United States."

The First Contingent.

R.H.R. It is almost impossible to get the list correct, and it would be unfair to abolish it unless it were. Your statement that many went as members of certain corps who had never been members of these corps is correct. I have the names of thirteen who were sworn in and got uniforms from one of the city corps and are put down as members of that corps. They were sworn in a couple of hours before they were sworn in on the contingent. It is estimated by an officer who watched it closely, that about thirty were so sworn in to go on the first contingent, almost altogether with one corps.

All the members of the Mounted Rifles were sworn into the Duke of York's Hussars, though, after all, comparatively few of them belonged to that corps.

Fired at Random.

The Mount Royal Rifles are keeping up the regular officers', non-coms'. and recruit drills as usual.

Col. Labelle gave a very interesting lecture to the non-coms. of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles a week ago. The subject was the duties of non-coms. It was well attended and was much appreciated.

The Prince of Wales' Fusiliers began their annual target practice on the Morris tube ranges this week.

The non-coms'. class of the Prince of Wales' Fusiliers is going on as usual, on Wednesday evenings.

The Victoria Rifles are to have a trip this summer. The sergeants' mess discussed the matter before the colonel, and the trip is almost a certainty.

The sergeants of the Victoria Rifles gave a smoking concert to the regiment last evening.

NEW PATENTS.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, New York Life Building, Montreal, furnish us the following list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments:

Canada—66,319, J. H. Hebblethwaite, Hoylake, Eng., truck; 66,352, Octave Laurin, Beauharnois, P.Q., truck; 66,370, Edward Moriarty, Fulham, Eng., improvements in and relating to counting or adding apparatus; 66,404, Griffitt & Whetham, Cambridge, Eng., mechanism for controlling and indicating temperature limits; 65,331, H. J. Bickle, Gladstone, Man., harness buckle; 65,225, A. Many, Beauharnois, P.Q., last for making boots; 65,150, A. Many, Beauharnois, P.Q., shoe.

United States—644,121, Joseph Yelle, Holyoke, Mass., toy; 644,284, Charles Y. De Lay, Murphy, Cal., elastic tread horseshoe; 643,384, David Holford, Birtle, Man., device for supporting horses heads; 644,480, Francisco L. De Villa, Guatemala, device for preventing ships from sinking.

WITH THE CONTINGENT

Y.M.C.A. WORK FOR CANADA'S SOLDIERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Letters from Men Now Dead and Wounded Show That the Secretaries Sent Out Were Appreciated.

A very gratifying tribute to the value of the work done by the Y.M.C.A. secretaries who have accompanied the Canadian contingents to South Africa has been received. It will be remembered that when the military authorities decided to send the first Canadian contingent to South Africa, the Young Men's Christian Associations felt that a secretary ought to be sent with them in view of the many opportunities there would be for ministering to their temporal and spiritual wants. On obtaining permission from the Militia Department, Mr. H. G. Barclay, of Toronto, was sent with the first, and later Mr. J. F. Ross, of Bradford, with the second contingent.

These secretaries carry with them a good supply of writing materials for free distribution amongst the men, reading matter in the shape of papers, periodicals, magazines and books, playing cards, Roman Catholic Tablets, Testaments, hymn books, games for social hours, portable organ, etc. Informal religious services are held at homes convenient for the men, and in every way a personal interest is taken in them with a view to being of service to them.

It is of peculiar interest to note that amongst many letters received from men at the front several came from those now dead and wounded containing appreciative references to the Barrack's work.

The Associations of Ontario and Quebec became jointly responsible for the financial support of these men. A list of the Montreal contributors is published below. Additional contributions are needed and will be gratefully acknowledged by Mr. L. H. Packard, Treasurer Y.M.C.A., 19 Phillips Square.

David A. Lewis	$ 5 00
Alex. Allan	5 00
John Murphy	10 00
John W. Ross	5 00
Jas. R. Greig	2 00
P. H. Wright	2 00
E. H. Rawlinson	2 00
A. E. Smith	2 00
A. F. C. Ross	10 00
Robt. Henderson	2 00
Guy Tombs	2 00
H. J. Mudge	2 00
R. B. Ross, jr.	2 00
James Tasker	2 00
F. W. Barlow	2 00
Geo. C. Wells	2 00
A. H. Grace	2 00
Mrs. W. J. Buchanan	2 00
A. N. Paton	2 00
H. D. Patterson	2 00
Wm. Spark	2 00
John Ross	2 00
T. F. Robertson	2 00
C. H. Welch	2 00
Dr. Percy Lewis	2 00
W. S. Lee	2 00
A. C. Walker	2 00
Robert Reford	2 00
R. L. Charlton	2 00
C. Magnan	2 00
Rev. E. Scott	2 00
John Currie	2 00
Cash	2 00
Friend	2 00
Friend	2 00
Capt. Bailey	2 00
Archie McKillop	2 00
Jas. Cobb	2 00
C. K. Calhoun	2 00
L. H. Packard	2 00
D. A. Bulgar	2 00
F. E. Yardley	2 00
Ed. Roberts	2 00
J. S. Hunting	2 00
A. Polson	2 00
Miss E. Ogilvie	2 00
D. A. Lee	2 00
Friend, "D.U.R."	2 00
Friend	2 00
D. W. Ross	2 00
Friend	2 00
E. B. Eyre	2 00
Friend	2 00
C. T. Wright	2 00
J. James	2 00
J. C. Walker	2 00
M. L. [illegible] C. E.	2 00
G. H. Burrows	2 00
W. F. McLaren	2 00
L. U. of C. E.	2 00
Mrs. E. Fisher	2 00
John Hope	2 00
Mrs. Henry Lyman	2 00
R. B. Ross	2 00
James Tasker	2 00
Total	$

A Clergyman's Advice.

THE ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF JOHN McDONALD, CAPE NORTH, N. S.

For Years He Was Afflicted by Spinal Trouble and Paralysis of the Legs—Was Treated by the Best Specialists in Victoria General Hospital, at Halifax, Without Benefit—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Restored Him.

Mr. John McDonald, a well known merchant at Cape North, N.S., was for many years a sufferer from spinal trouble, and eventually resulted in partial paralysis. Treatment of many kinds was resorted to, but without avail, until finally Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were tried, with the result that Mr. McDonald is again the picture of perfect health. Mr. McDonald's story is given as follows in his own words:

"About fifteen years ago I was taken with a most distressing pain in the small of my back which locked in my legs, producing a terrible pain. Liniments were resorted to, but they had no effect, and the trouble became so bad that I could hardly walk, and could not get out of bed after dark, as I would be almost sure to fall if I attempted to walk. Medicine did me no good. I had two different doctors, but the result was always the same. I spent $30 for an electric belt, but it was simply money thrown away. As time went on and I was constantly growing worse until in the spring of 1895 my power to walk would scarcely support me. In June of that year I went to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, where I remained for two months under the treatment of the best specialists, but when I returned home I was actually worse than when I entered the hospital. This thoroughly discouraged me, and I gave up all hope of ever getting better. I continued to grow worse until about the first of January, 1896, when I had become so bad that I could not stand alone, as my legs were like sticks under me. My only means of locomotion was crutches, and my legs dragged after me like two pieces of timber. I could not raise them one inch from the floor. About the first of the following April Rev. Mr. McLeod strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had tried so many things without benefit, that I did not think the pills could help me, but nevertheless decided to give them a trial. After using six boxes I could see that there was a slight improvement, and I continued using the pills until I had taken thirty boxes, and by that time new life and vigor had returned to my legs, and I have since been able to attend to my business behind the counter without the aid of crutches, or even a stick. Under God's blessing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored me to a new measure of health and energy I never expected to again enjoy in this world.

My restoration has caused a great wonderment in this section, and as a result I have sold many gross of Dr. William's Pink Pills in my store, and many of those who have bought them from me tell me they have cured them of their troubles.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and nerves. They do not purge, and therefore do not weaken like other medicines. They give strength from the first pill to the last used. There are many dealers who offer pink colored substitutes, because the substitute gives them a greater profit, but these should always be refused, as substitutes are either dangerous or absolutely worthless.

THE UNCLEAN DRAMA

The Revolt Against It is Plainly Apparent.

THE EXISTING CONDITIONS.

Public Abandonment of the Theatre—Show That the Clean Plays Last Longest.

A revolt against immorality in the drama engages attention. It finds expression in public disapprobation of a play recently exploited in New York with a conspicuous star in the leading part, in discussions in the public press, in foreshadowed movements of bodies organized for the conservation of the public morals and in a proposition to establish a censor who, with arbitrary powers of consent or denial, shall sit in judgment as to the morality of each play proposed for production.

However sudden this revolt against the filthy drama may appear to be it was not unexpected by the thoughtful who studiously observe the trend of events in the theatrical world; foreseen and predicted, its coming seems long delayed. To them also it is singular that it should have been manifested over the play which seems to be its inciting cause rather than, for instance, its immediate predecessor, which, in point of morals, was a degree worse. A story is current that the press agent of the organization back of the play seeking through indirect methods to stimulate public curiosity as to it, asserted an extreme want of morality and thereby started a craze which neither he nor his principals could control. All this may be true, but it is required that the result would have been the same whatever such tactics had been resorted to or not.

"SAPHO" IN THE WAY.

The time had come. The disapprobation with which the play is visited is quite as much because of the sins of its predecessors as its own inherent immorality. The revolt is due, overdue, and "Sapho" happened to be in the way when it arrived. Its coming is late. It was so long delayed. Then once again, discussing a play under consideration for production, the late Augustin Daly said: "This time is not yet a reformatory period." [illegible] would which incited in any house possessing a terrible pain. [illegible] resorted to, but they had no effect, and the trouble became so bad that I could hardly walk, and could not get out of bed after dark, as I would be almost sure to fall if I attempted to walk. Medicine did me no good. I had two different doctors, but the result was always the same. I spent $30 for an electric belt, but it was simply money thrown away. As time went on and I was constantly growing worse until in the spring of 1895 my power to walk would scarcely support me. In June of that year I went to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, where I remained for two months under the treatment of the best specialists, but when I returned home I was actually worse than when I entered the hospital. This thoroughly discouraged me, and I gave up all hope of ever getting better. I continued to grow worse until about the first of January, 1896, when I had become so bad that I could not stand alone, as my legs were like sticks under me. My only means of locomotion was crutches, and my legs dragged after me like two pieces of timber. I could not raise them one inch from the floor. About the first of the following April Rev. Mr. McLeod strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had tried so many things without benefit, that I did not think the pills could help me, but nevertheless decided to give them a trial. After using six boxes I could see that there was a slight improvement, and I continued using the pills until I had taken thirty boxes, and by that time new life and vigor had returned to my legs, and I have since been able to attend to my business behind the counter without the aid of crutches, or even a stick. Under God's blessing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored me to a new measure of health and energy I never expected to again enjoy in this world.

My restoration has caused a great wonderment in this section, and as a result I have sold many gross of Dr. William's Pink Pills in my store, and many of those who have bought them from me tell me they have cured them of their troubles.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and nerves. They do not purge, and therefore do not weaken like other medicines. They give strength from the first pill to the last used. There are many dealers who offer pink colored substitutes, because the substitute gives them a greater profit, but these should always be refused, as substitutes are either dangerous or absolutely worthless.

THE EXISTING CONDITIONS.

[illegible] up to [illegible] would [illegible] the [illegible] Some of the [illegible] [illegible] consideration. It is [illegible] controversy, [illegible] always [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BY PAUL PRY

THE STAGE

Eleventh Season.

The breaking up of the Theatre Francais stock company in the unceremonious manner in which it has is much to be regretted. In this column there is little or nothing to be said of the fire which destroyed the building. That has been fully dealt with in the columns of the daily papers.

But of the company—their successes, their struggles, their personal characteristics, their losses—much that is interesting to the Montreal public may be penned. It is really sad that such a splendid organization should meet such an untimely end; in the very height of its success of the season it becomes, after a fine performance, struggle at the Monument National, a thing of the past—not in the memory of its ten thousand weekly admirers for there it will never die. It had its faults, sometimes they were many, but it may safely be said that during the past four seasons the Francais has given more wholesome amusement than any similar organization since the days of the old Theatre Royal stock company.

And yet it is all over. The plot of ground is only covered with the debris of the home of stock performances; it is almost as bare as when Peter Coleman put up his show tent away back in the eighties and said: "that's the place for a theatre." He was right. The past six years has proven it and the future will add to the proof. But of the future by and bye.

The company was composed of ladies and gentlemen in the truest sense of the term, and taking everything into consideration they were all clever.

As a company it was not a Daly or Frohman institution but it was not billed as such. It had no pretentions, yet how vastly superior to the average stock company of American cities where the same or higher prices are charged. Mr. Henderson's leads were splendid and Mr. McGrane's character sketches equal anything that combination companies have shown us. Mr. Webber is as fine a fellow as ever you met and a good actor. Mr. Nelson's comedy was always bright and his closing performance. Mr. Cleworth did some things very nicely essentially different in quality. But aside from the sombre coloring incident to such a theme, it is calculated to afford the masses more satisfaction than a play distinctly literary in manner. "Becket" and "King Arthur," although highly inspiring to the cultured few, were caviare to the general. They succeeded, but this success was largely one of curiosity, and while audiences were moved by the poetic thought and alluring scenes, it was undeniably true that they did not fall into deep sympathy with a theme which seemed to them too imaginative and poetic to reach the present day understanding.

To "Robespierre" no such objections can be urged. Its realism is beyond question. Not the hard, bare, unlovely realism of Ibsen, but the stirring and lurid facts of the French revolution, painted by a master colorist and relieved from some part of its terror by a human interest which occasionally becomes pathetic and never fails to be absorbing.

* * *

As usual in cases of this nature, when an illustrious actor comes with a play about which so much has been written, many will find their expectations keyed up to an unreasonable pitch, with the inevitable consequence of disappointment. There are limits to all stage illusions, which no actor, be he ever so great, can overstep, and by far the greater part of the disappointment which comes to those who attend the theatre is due to ignorance of theatrical possibilities. The greatest actors in English history, Betterton, Garrick, Kean, Kemble and Macready, failed and went home at times, and even their supreme efforts did not always satisfy those who attend the theatre in the unreasonable expectation of seeing demi-gods.

But all considerations of the play aside, Montreal is undoubtedly pleased to welcome Mr. Irving once again, together with his admirable cohorts of the Lyceum company. On five previous occasions, the first sixteen years ago, we have made him feel at home 4,000 miles away from his own fireside, and we propose to make his sixth visit none the less agreeable. The element of novelty has worn away, both for actor and community, but it is replaced by a sacred feeling of admiration and respect.

We are to have an opera company at the Arena throughout the summer. The experiment last summer has warranted the management in going in for this class of entertainment on a larger scale, and I am told that the company will be in all round good one. The stage is to be boarded for ward and, if possible, a platform floor will be laid so that the audience will not have to suffer as great an inconvenience as last year. A promenade may be built on the east side of the Arena.

* * *

One of the editors of a Moscow paper, the Russkii Listok, had an interview with Count Tolstoi the other day. The latter expressed a very poor opinion of the contemporary drama, which he described as being in a condition wholly decadent. He is no admirer of Ibsen. He says: "There is a great deal of talk about Ibsen. I have read his new drama, 'When the Dead Wake.' It is simply a delirium, and is devoid of life, characters and dramatic action. Thirty-five years ago such a drama would have been stifled by a contemptuous pity in the press, and the piece would have been ridiculed to death. However, one can speak of the corrupt taste of the present time. They are at an end."

* * *

It is quite likely that in the near future Montreal will have an opportunity of seeing a new ballet, a Miss Jessie Bonestille, a native of Rochester, has been turning the plaudits of critics to such an extent that would turn most girls' heads. She commenced her career with Augustin Daly and for three seasons was connected with Pete Dougherty's Theatre, Philadelphia. She recently made her debut as Juliet, and a Buffalo critic says of her: "Miss Bonestille is the most beautiful and graceful ballet dancer that has ever been seen in the part that Bedini has ever been seen."

* * *

In Miss Julia Nielson's case, Juliet is to be dropped. I see that she is soon to resume the part of Romeo to the Juliet of Mrs. Beerbohm Tree and the Mercutio of her husband, Fred. Terry.

The London Athenaeum gives her a word of good advice. It says: "Apparently Miss Nielson, now the most conspicuous and eminently endowed of our male actresses, is such that we would fain dissuade her from an experiment pernicious only if at all, to actresses who seek by a display of proportions to compensate for absence of the sexual charm which Miss Nielson possesses in the highest degree. At any rate, let her principle be 'Off with a little Juliet.'"

* * *

So, we are to see "Zaza" after all. If there is one topic that has set people talking for the United States, that topic is "Zaza." Of course, Mrs. Leslie Carter is not coming, but Mabel Howard, who is to play the part, is certainly clever. I saw her in New York at the time Mr. Belasco discovered her, and there can be no question as to her ability.

Will Montreal like "Zaza"?

* * *

It was reported a few months ago that Mr. E. S. Willard had been offered £1,000 for a proffered engagement on the score of ill health. He now makes the announcement that he is suffering from nothing but an indisposition to work. He is in excellent condition, but has made up his mind not to act again until the autumn. His return to the boards will be welcome.

* * *

Mr. Augustin Van Biene is still acting in "The Broken Melody" in England, and will do so for the two thousandth time. One would think that this sort of thing would be worse than a term of years on the treadmill, but Mr. Van Biene appears right jolly, is proud of the record, thinks it creep some solid advantage from it for a number of his fellow-artists, dramatic and musical, have combined to present him with the famous bells which was the property of the eminent Pianti.

* * *

A copyright performance of "The Queen of the Roses," a new comedy, by Alfred C. Calmour, has just been given in London. The piece will be produced in this country by Mr. Daniel Frohman. The delightful impression which Miss Ellen Terry created here in "Nance Oldfield" is a recent memory.

* * *

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says: "The question has often been asked why Shakespeare removed Hamlet, who was born in Jutland, to the castle of Kronborg, near Helsingor, or Elsinore, in Seeland, and how he came to have such a minute knowledge of the Danish capital. These questions are answered by an old document found a short time ago in the archives of Helsingor. According to this document the burgomaster of the town had a wooden fence erected in the year 1585, and this fence was destroyed by a troupe of English actors. The names of the latter are mentioned, and among them are found some of whom one knows for certain that they were members of Shakespeare's company. From this it is concluded that this troupe or several members thereof, had given representations in the year named in Helsingor, and that Shakespeare had obtained from them a description of the castle of Kronborg and its neighborhood."

* * *

Pietro Mascagni, the composer, has finished his new opera "Le Maschere." The opera will be produced for the first time at the Theatre Costanzi, in Rome. It is said to be very different from all the preceding works of Mascagni. One distinguishing feature of the opera will be the absence of the aria form. Mascagni has received an offer for a tour in the United States, the proposal providing for ten concerts under his direction.

* * *

NOTES.

Academy—"The Little Minister" week of the 12th; "Zaza," 18th; Julia Arthur, 26th.

Joseph Jefferson will open his spring tour April 2, and will appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, for three weeks, beginning April 16. Mr. Jefferson is now at Palm Beach, Fla. His health is said to be good.

Hope Ross and W. H. Wilder, Jr., son of a New England mill owner, were married on Feb. 19 in Washington, D.C.

Martin Harvey, it is announced, will begin an American tour at Wallack's Theatre on November 2, presenting Mrs. Cunninghame Graham's new play, "Don Juan's Last Wager."

Adelina Patti and others sang at Covent Garden, London, on Feb. 22 for the British Soldiers' Fund. The concert earned $60,000 for the fund.

Joseph I. C. Clarke has resigned the editorship of the Criterion, intending to resume work as a dramatist.

E. H. Sothern, by latest announcement, will not appear in George Hoyt's play until September. His spring engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, will open with Lord Stephen Bellew on March 26.

Miss Catherine Dunn, last year's Francais leading lady, has been transferred from "The Village Postmaster," to "The Great Ruby." She will have a good part.

Charles E. Davis, better known in the profession as "Alvin Joslin" Davis, is said to be dying at his home in Avalon, near Philadelphia, of pneumonia.

Signorina Adelina Patti" is reported to have made a big hit at the Palace, London. He appears every evening at ten o'clock.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will soon be seen as part of the famous actress Mrs. Jordan, in a costume play written for her by Miss A. Conyngham Standley.

One of the chief scenes in "Bonnie Dundee," which Mr. Laurence Irving has written for Robert Taber, will be laid in the Hall of Convention in Edinburgh. Another will endeavor to realize the closing scenes of the battle of Killiekrankie.

* * *

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Hollis C., Dramatic Mirror, New York, would be the best address.

Inquirer—The first lady mentioned is not engaged. The first named is married.

Subscriber, Joliette—Marlowe.

Wilson, Perry—were mistaken. Rejane played "Sapho" in New York in 1895. Her version was dramatized by Daudet and Belot.

Enquirer—Charles Coghlan first came to America in 1876.

Inquirer, Truro—Any music dealer.

PAUL PRY.

L'ISLET'S TRAGEDY.

Quebec, March 2. (Special.)—Further details of the tragedy of L'Islet are to hand. The name of the man arrested is Joseph Dechene, jr., aged only 17. The arrest of Dechene was made on the statement made by Alexandre Bourgault, one of the victims of the assault. The young woman recovered consciousness yesterday, and on being asked who had committed the foul deed, declared that it was "Grospied," the nickname by which young Dechene is known. One of the girls, Alma, cannot recover and it is doubtful if the doctors can save Alexina. Dechene was arrested by Constable Fournier, of St. Jean Port Joli, and taken to St. Thomas de Montmagny, where he was lodged in jail. On being searched, three handkerchiefs spotted with blood were found in his pockets. He denies all knowledge of the crime. Detectives Patry and Ouimette left for St. Aubert yesterday afternoon. The ante mortem statement of Alexina will be taken by Magistrate Angers

ALMONTE CELEBRATES.

Almonte, March 2. (Special.)—Almonte loyally contributed its share to the celebration of Ladysmith. Yesterday at 11 a.m. all the whistles blew and all the bells rang for fifteen minutes. The schools and most of the mills closed at noon, and as a result there was a very large crowd of people on the streets all afternoon. The town was prettily decorated with flags, etc. In the evening there was a large bonfire on the river, near the bridge, and Oom Paul was burned in effigy. The band was driven round and supplied music during the evening. The weather was very disagreeable, as it snowed all day.

QUEBEC BRANCH ORGANIZED.

Quebec, March 2. (Special.)—A meeting was held yesterday in the office of Lieut.-Governor Jette, for the purpose of organizing the Quebec branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, amongst those present being Lieut.-Governor Jette, Ministers Hon. S. N. Parent, Mayor of Quebec; Sir L. N. Casault, Chief Justice; Sir J. M. Lemoine, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, D.O.C., and commander of the garrison; Rev. F. G. Scott, Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Rev. A. T. Lowe, Rev. Mr. Tait, Rev. Mr. Grant, Col. J. Bell Forsythe, H. T. Machin, T. C. Aylwin, E. A. Botterell, T. A. Piddington, D. Geggie, John T. Ross, John Ritchie, Chevalier Martineau and E. T. D. Chambers. Those present were formed into a general committee with power to add to their numbers, and letters regretting inability to attend were received from his grace Archbishop Begin, Mgr. Marois, Mgr. Mathieu, and others, who were attending the funeral of Mgr. Paquet.

The Mayors of the various cities and towns in the Province were made members of the committee and H. T. Machin, Esq., assistant treasurer of the Province, was named treasurer of the committee, and is now prepared to receive subscriptions from all parts of the Province.

The committee will meet to organize for work on Monday night in Room 119 Parliament House, the hall of the Council of Public Instruction.



MISS JESSIE BONESTILLE,
The New Juliet.



MISS LEE HOBBS MARTIN.
"Queen of the Night" with the Humpty Dumpty Co. at Her Majesty's Next Week.

BAD FIRE IN KINGSTON.

Kingston, March 2.—(Special.)—Early this morning a fire broke out in the buildings in rear of T. F. Harrison's furniture establishment, and serious damage ensued. The heavy storm delayed the arrival of the fire brigade, several teams having to be used in getting the apparatus through the drifts. Harrison's loss on stock, hearse and horses is $3,500. He is insured for $1,500. M. W. Robinson, bicycle dealer, had $600 damage, and carried $500 insurance. Mrs. Taylor, sister-in-law of Mr. Harrison, had $500 worth of household goods burned, which were uninsured. Miss Gildersleeve owned the buildings and carried $1,600 insurance. Mr. Harrison has been a heavy sufferer in recent years, twice by fire and a year ago by a wall falling on his premises, entailing a loss of $7,000.

AS NOW AMENDED.

Quebec, March 2.—(Special.)—The Montreal bill as now on the order paper for third reading contains a clause, inserted on motion of the Hon. Mr. Atwater, permitting the utilizing of the reserve fund in settlement of claims from damages for falls on sidewalks, etc., to avoid suit. It also authorizes a tax of three per cent. on all salaries over $200 a year of persons doing business in Montreal and not otherwise contributing to the revenue. To escape this tax, it will be necessary to "contribute to the revenue" by purchasing a bicycle license or otherwise. Machinery is excepted from the operation of the tax on immovable property.

Husband—"You have changed washerwomen, I see." Wife—"Yes. How do you know?" Husband—"Instead of getting Brown, Jones and Robinson's shirts I am getting some strange garments I never wore before."—New York Weekly.

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WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

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Gardens of Flowers to be Piled in Your Toque—Twelve Yards of Chiffon for One Hat—Khaki a Fashionable Color.

Clouds of delicate chiffon in pastel shades, and—clouds of blinding sleet and snow whipping one's face like small lashes. Masses of flowers all the colors of the rain bow, deep warm, crimsons, yellows, exquisite pinks, penitential, violets, like a great garden bringing thoughts of summer and hot weather, and a wild furious blizzard with snow to one's knees, a gale of wind and everyone exclaiming "Its the worst storm of the season" interspersed with snatches of "good for Ladysmith," "Civic holiday," "McGill students," and a general feeling of jubilance in the stormy air. All this preliminary to a description of the styles in hats for the coming season, and to point out the want of similiarity between the weather and the wholesale millinery openings which begin on Monday next and last three days. For the millinery openings delude are white. "The promise of spring," which the weather, in a matter of fact, prosaic manner contradicts vigorously. To think that spring hats are un fait accompli already, and its only the other day that the winter ones were the subject of grave discussion.

Each year, with a total disregard of the injunction as to vain repetitions, womankind says after a series of new styles "The hats were never so pretty before." This year one cannot help feeling that the statement is truer than usual for the hats are simply lovely. Fashion, with a consideration, which she has not always shown lays down no hard and fast rule as to shape, but allows almost every kind of hat to be worn so long as it is becoming to the wearer. The question of becomingness should always be first considered, for no matter how handsome and stylish a hat may be if it be unbecoming to the wearer the whole effect is spoiled. There will be no excuse this year for such a catastrophe for fashionable hats can be obtained to suit every style of face. No longer need the hats match the gown, and no longer are only certain colors used together. All the colors of the rainbow have a kaleidescopic effect on our chapeau. A hat done in many pastel shades was thus gracefully described by a man with an evident talent for description.

"Its just like having a trolley car strike you, making you see stars, all the colors of the rainbow at once."

SOMETHING ABOUT SHAPES AND SIZES.

A careful examination of shapes leads to the conclusion that large turbans and toques will be favorites.

Toques are made for the most part in wide, large shapes, fitting closely over the hair at the back and turned up in the center of the front, where the trimming consists of fruit, flowers or lace, and ribbon formed into soft rosettes. These toques are built on the same lines as those of feather and fur which were so popular all through the past season. Turbans are much larger than ever and extremely pretty. The pompadour turbans are lovely, made of much chiffon and many flowers. Picture hats will be popular and many leghorns are seen. The latter are twisted and bent into all sorts of shapes and forms.

Flowers and mousseline de sole form the keynote to the spring styles. Never before has such a quantity of flowers been used. Masses and masses of them in every shade and size are upon the hats. On some hats the whole left side is formed of flowers. One exquisite pink hat had a crown of deep pink roses, roses under the brim and tuscan braid and chiffon showing through.

"There have been years," said Mr. Tucker, of Thomas May & Co., "when people thought many flowers were used. Toques were made of them, etc., but that was nothing to this season's display. Here (taking up a spray) is a large cluster, now two or three such clusters will go on one hat, and without looking in the least crowded either."

EXQUISITE FLOWERS ALL THE RAGE.

The flowers are absolutely perfect. Such artistic imitations have never been seen before. Roses are especial favorites and every variety of rose is used, from little rose buds to large purple red American beauties. Hyacinths, hydrangas, lilies of the valley and foliages are all popular. The foliage is beautiful, and some of the hats show no flowers, merely autumn foliage mingled with folds of chiffon. Strangely enough considering its long reign, the violet shows not the least sign of a downfall. Season after season all varieties of violets are displayed and one predicts that next year they will be out, but appearances would seem to show that the violet has taken a new lease of life. It is impossible to describe the beautiful flowers. The floor at the fine warehouse of Caverhill & Kissock where the flowers are displayed is a blaze of color. There is no doubt that this will be a wonderful year for bedowered hats. Nothing is prettier for summer headgear than many flowers, and the effect with light dresses is delightful. The other strong point in new hats as mentioned above is mousseline de sole, or chiffon, for they are so much alike. This is lavished upon many of the modish hats. One remarkably smart hat with Paris welt large upon it, curved up at both sides, was composed chiefly of pale blue mousseline de sole. The point of this sentence is that twelve yards of the chiffon were used upon the same hat, and yet it looked anything but heavy or crowded. The amount of work upon such a creation must be something startling.

There is nothing arbitrary about the wearing of the hats any more than their shapes. Many are turned up or trimmed towards the left side. Some are worn tilted over the brow while others are set back.

In speaking of the flowers it should have been mentioned that fruit especially grapes will be much worn. Bunches of small grapes or coronets are very pretty and neat for trimming.

HATS DONE ENTIRELY IN PASTEL SHADES.

A walk through the warehouse of Messrs. Caverhill and Kissock, is a liberal education in all appertaining to millinery. Through the courtesy of Mr. G. D. Harper whose excellent taste as buyer is manifested in the display the writer was enabled to get full information as to the fashion in trimmings, ornaments, shapes, etc., etc.

Pastels are all the rage. Their popularity in the winter was merely an advance notice, for this spring they are to have a tremendous vogue. Some hats are done entirely in pastel shades, and half a dozen on the same hat. The effect as a whole is very pretty and dainty, but one has unpleasant doubts as to what the result will be when, as so frequently happens, a plain woman buys such a hat merely because it is pretty. Ribbons, chiffons and flowers come in these delicate shades. In spite of the fact that if you looked for impossibilities you were said to be seeking, "blue roses," the manufacturer's art has made even blue roses possible, for they are seen on hats to match the ribbons and chiffon.

The principal materials used for trimming are mousseline, chiffon, crepe de chine, fancy gauzes of all kinds, maines, Renaissance lace, which is most effective and Lyons lace in black, white, and Tuscan.

Fringe will be worn but not to any very great extent. It is shown on some handsome hats, but probably people will find it a little heavy for anything but quite early spring. Popular trimmings and materials for making hats will be straw crabs, galon, jets, sequins, russian braid. Black and white tips will be used for some suits, but they will not make a very striking show beside the flowers.

For hat ornaments a great many are used, nearly every hat having one or two to clasp the soft trimming. Gun metal is in favor, dainty pastels and brilliants combined, and medallion ornaments of all descriptions.

Wide ribbons are favorites, and it is no wonder that all are very soft. Plain, glace, mousseline, all come in wide widths, such as No. 10 to 120. There are a few fancy checks in wide widths, but the soft plain glace are the most used. One pretty effect is a wide satin ribbon with lace borders. All the gauze effects are seen in the new models.

WHAT ARE FASHIONABLE COLORS.

Some one has time to ask, "What are the fashionable colors?" Well, to tell much merely of them are impossible, it is pleasant to know, is still holding its own. This color is becoming to so many women that it is no wonder Fashion still encourages its use. Turquoise blue on dit is Lady Minto's favorite color, by the way, and incidentally Providence always seems to put a touch of "somewhere about her" with her favorites. Sometimes she wears a sash of a deep blue-black and the color is most effective to see. The leading shades, according to Mr. Harper, who has these in charge, are all the pastel shades here often a has that being impressed upon us, nasolia green, reshens, [illegible] of the leghorn. Cocoa, a light grey, and [illegible] a sweet autumn color. Dandelion was pretty green. The Three Musketeers are immortalized in three shades of mignonette, called respectively, Athos, Porthos and Aramis. Another shade, which for the present at least attaches thereto for obvious reasons, will be very popular, is that supposed to be the exclusive property of the gentleman ordered sedan, viz., khaki. The female relatives of that much beloved gentleman will be able to match his uniform in their ribbons and chiffons. If they prefer more striking proofs of loyalty, they can wear poppies and warm flowers in a white chapeau, and be walking witnesses to the charms of the red, white and blue. Rose du Barry is a pretty shade, and should be worn judiciously.

The picture hats are also in great variety. Sailors show no startling feature. Many are of soft straw, with brims and crowns almost the same width. Some are khaki colored, with a little scrap of a wing at the side. Tourist hats look comfortable and sensible. Some have a rather broad crown, with the trimming a wide bow across the front, caught in the centre with a buckle. A style which will probably have a great run is the Boniface or Yeomanry the name explains itself. The trimming consists of a band and a couple of neat knots of white, with a quill set low down. Some of the hats have even a stronger Tam O'Shanter effect and come in various colors. In children's hats there is nothing new worth recording, for their fashions change but little.

It is rather a curious fact that the wearing of veils is so decidedly on the wane. There are no new fashions in veils. There they are if one wishes to wear them, but few people appear to do so. Certain it is that they are no feature of the spring novelties. Time was, and no so long ago, that no woman felt herself properly dressed to go out without her veil, but now comparatively few wear them. This must mean a loss not only to the dealers in such adjuncts to the toilette, but to the occulist as well, who reaped a harvest sown by veils covered with chenille spots.

AN ATTEMPT TO DESCRIBE SOME HATS.

It would take a very able pen to describe properly and in a manner to be understood, of all women, some of the beautiful, tasteful hats to be seen at Caverhill and Kissock's, Thomas May & Co.'s and Messrs. des Trois Maisons. The hats, many of them are direct from Paris, and attached to them are names of artists in the millinery world. The majority, however, are made by the skilful fingers of Canadian milliners. There was an exquisite toque of clair de lune gallon, with at the side fancy spangled wings, folded chiffon and two bunches of foliage.

Another striking hat was gold-colored straw, with big black rosettes and large dull gold buckle.

A large toque from Lian Faulkner, was of clair de lune gallon, trimmed high at the right side with foliage, crown made of glace, ribbon and mousseline de sole. Under the left side were roses to match the shade of clair re lume. This is worn well forward.

There were some very smart black hats shown, yeomanry shape and trimmed gracefully with black or black and white mousseline.

A pretty round toque was made entirely of folded chiffon, khaki color, while at the left side a huge automobile bow, or rosette held an osprey.

A large black fancy hat had a yeomanry crown of straw and chiffon, trimmed well up on the left.

At Messrs. Thomas May & Co.'s was a lovely hat in pastel shades, a beautiful Leghorn exhibiting most of the new features, and some hats showing marvels of folded chiffons and flowers. The show room looked like a garden, filled with the bright flowers, and delicate triguizas, while the milliners, whose fingers flew rapidly putting together these materials with artistic effect, were the busy bees.

The courteous milliner at Des Trois Maisons had some beautiful hats on exhibition. A large Leghorn hat from Lian Faulkner, shown at Caverhill & Kissock's, is cought up on the left side well to the front, crowned with glace ribbon in pastel shades, with Renaissance lace. On the left side, near the high, are ospreys in pastel shades. There are two attaches of ribbon under the rim on the left hand side, caught with pins of deguised [illegible]. This hat is worn with wide ribbon strings of the same color.

A feature of the hats is the attaches of tulle or chiffon, which make a graceful finish to many.

The models from Louise Pugol, Paris, are extremely handsome also.

It is impossible to more than glance briefly over the beautiful models and the various new fashions. May you all choose your new hat wisely, and be a thing of beauty and a joy to all who see you the first time a breath of spring permits you to wear it.

ART NEWS AND NOTES

This department, which is in the hands of a competent artist, appears every Saturday, and is of great value to all who are interested in art work. There is a correspondence department in connection with the department, and all queries will be considered in the order received and as early as possible. Information can be relied upon as correct. It is hoped that by this arrangement students and amateurs out of the reach of good training will be much helped. China paintings, oils an water colors, pen and ink work for illustration, burnt wood etching and decorative work are all considered. Questions must be written upon one side of the paper only. Address: Editor Art Department, The Herald.

An hour passes quickly on a Saturday afternoon in Mr. C. J. Way's studio in the Fraser Institute. Mr. Way has spent many years in Switzerland, Italy and the south of France, and we have opportunities in his delightful sketches and pictures of studying and comparing the atmosphere, coloring and landscape of these sunny lands with that of our "Lady of the Snows." Strange that with such a difference of climate, effects in summer resemble each other so much; the lovely blue sky of Italy is ours as well, and the brilliant clear atmosphere of Switzerland is almost identical with that of Canada that clear atmosphere so difficult to transfer to a canvas. Mr. Way's "Quebec" from Point Levis, exhibited at the Art Gallery, where it attracted much attention, is now in Ottawa at the Royal Canadian Academy. Miss Way is following in the professional footsteps of her father, and is a student at the Art School, Phillips Square.

Miss Harriett Ford, Associate Royal Canadian Academy, is now in England. It is hoped that some of her clever work will be on the walls of the spring exhibition.

The late Mr. Lucius O'Brien's pictures are now being sold at Matthews', Toronto, and are bringing in large prices. So far the sale has been most successful, and very few are left to choose from for the lucky purchaser.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Ranger's pictures are so well known in Montreal that the following letter from an American paper will be read with interest:

"Anent the controversy now raging between Mr. H. W. Ranger and the Art Collector, permit me to observe that pictures should be judged by what the artist has tried to do, and whether he has accomplished it. Now, then, if, as the Collector says, Mr. Ranger has imitated the Barbizon school (which I do not concede) then the question is, Did he do it well? No one can object to criticism so long as it is impersonal and fair; but to accuse a man of plagiarism on so little evidence as in this case seems unjust. To hark back again, it does not seem to me that the Barbizon school was entirely original. The men of 1830 took ideas from Ruysdael and Hobbema, from Constable and Gainsborough, yet no one has thought of calling them copyists. If an artist sees a bit of nature, transfers it to canvas as he sees it, and then the picture resembles the work of the Barbizon men, then so much more credit for the artist, say I.

"HENRY E. HAYES.

"Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1900."

* * *

Canon Richmond's presence among the five clergymen who conducted the funeral service of Ruskin was peculiarly appropriate, for he is the son of the late George Richmond, the portrait painter, who was an old friend of Mr. Ruskin's, and painted his likeness, now hanging in the dining-room at Brantwood, in 1843, when the late professor was a young man. The service opened with a hymn, specially written by Canon Rawnsley, in loving memory of the dead. It was set to the tune in "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," known as "Dundee," and based on the text, "Knowest thou that the Lord will take away thy master from thy head to-day? and he said, Yea, I know it." The whole of the hymn bore directly on the loss that the land and the language has suffered by the death of yet another of our prophets and counsellors. The second and third verses ran:

"Our master taken from our head,
In sorrow here we pray:
Lord, teach us in his steps to tread,
Be Thou our Guide and stay.

"Till all the righteousness he loved,
The sympathy he sought,
The truth by deed and word he proved,
Be made our daily thought."

Whole-heartedly and without pretension, the congregation sang the words, wedded to a simple and familiar melody given out by a harmonium. A few prayers followed, and then Miss Wakefield, a lady who has done much to promote the popular study of music in the Lake District, sang, as a solo, the hymn, "Comes at Times a Stillness as of Even."

At the close of the first part of the burial service the coffin was raised from the bier, and carried by eight bearers, who were personal friends of Mr. Ruskin's. The people streamed into the little churchyard, and stood among the humble earth graves, many of which bore a wreath or cross made of red-berried holly. The procession wound its way between the graves, and as it approached every head was bared.



THREE FASHIONABLE BODICES

In a memorable passage Ruskin summed up all the teaching of Nature and Science that man need know, "that the air is given to him for his life, and the rain to his thirst and for his baptism, and the sun for his sight, and the earth for his meat and rest." Air, rain, and sun had served their period, and the need of them had ceased. There remained the earth and the promise of rest and peace that lay within it. Slowly, mournfully, but with gratitude overflowing for a long life given to noble and beautiful work, they bore John Ruskin to his grave beneath a sea-girdled row of mountain pines, hard by the resting places of three old neighbors and friends "the Misses Bowyer and surrounded by the simple folk whom he loved and who loved him, less articulately but with equal honesty." He was laid in sleep within sight of the waters of his lake and guarded by the encircling hills.

* * *

The house in which Mr. Ruskin lived, worked, and died, while always a place of affectionate interest, is now destined to share, with the quiet grave in Coniston churchyard, the merit of a pilgrimage. Brantwood, situated on the east of the lake, commands a superb view of the stretch of water, the woods and houses clustering on the slopes of the rising ground beyond, and the respectable height of Coniston Old Man, which rises to an altitude of something under 3,000 feet. One of the most immediate objects noted from the windows is Coniston Hall, the historical seat where Sir Philip Sydney is supposed to have stayed with his sister, the Countess of Pembroke. The story is legendary, but Mr. Ruskin liked to believe it, and that Sydney wrote a portion of his "Arcadia" in this romantic district. The study in which the Professor used to write directly overlooks this scene. Its walls are covered with exquisite works of art. There are half a dozen of Turner's water colors, including a view of the Valley of Wharfdale.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences wants them, and will make a determined effort to arouse enough public interest in the matter to secure the necessary funds with which to make the purchase. Of the $60,000 required to buy the collection, $20,000 has been raised.

* * *

Through the agency of a number of gentlemen an opportunity has been secured, until March 1, for the purchase for the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences of the original paintings by James Tissot illustrating the life of our Lord Jesus Christ for the sum of $60,000. It is proposed that these paintings, about 400 in number, shall be placed in a gallery by themselves in the Museum, which gallery it is intended shall be decorated by Mr. Tissot himself in harmony with the paintings. The citizens of Brooklyn are invited to subscribe towards the purchase of this great collection of paintings, in order that it may permanently be placed in the Museum, in the belief that it will confer great distinction upon the city, as well as give to its citizens for all time to come the opportunity of receiving the benefit of the inspiration and education to be derived from the frequent study of a series of great paintings illustrating the most sublime of all subjects of art.

* * *

The result of the sale of the Hilton pictures at Chickering Hall, New York, was a total of $118,715 for 109 pictures. This was a good showing when it is remembered that many of the paintings were old fashioned and no longer in vogue. The highest price at the sale was $18,300, paid by Mr. John W. Gates, of Chicago, for Meissonier's "L'Amateur," which cost the late A. T. Stewart $24,000. Even this last figure was a high one for a not fairly important example of a painter whose vogue is rapidly waning. As compared with the result of this Hilton sale it is interesting to recall the figures of the Lyons sale of American pictures, a fortnight ago, which were $158,300 for 270 canvases. The 372 canvases in the Clarke collection of American pictures sold last winter brought $281,505. The highest price of the Lyons sale was paid for Wyant's "Adirondack Landscape," $6,300. The highest price at the Clarke sale was $10,150, paid for Inness' "Gray Lowery Day."

* * *

Mr. Dyonnet has won laurels from the Ottawa critics at the R.C.A. exhibition.

Raffaelli has given up his project of a lecturing tour in America and has decided to remain in New York for some time. He has a studio in the Durand Ruel building, Fifth Avenue, and has another in a cab in which he will paint street scenes.

In New York's picturesque and cosmopolitan suburbs he will find plenty of strange characters to put on his canvas. A fresh eye generally discovers many interesting and paintable bits that the native artist passes by from day to day without notice. Mr. Raffaelli gave an forgetting lecture on "Impressionism," not so very long ago in the Gallery of the Art Association.

* * *

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F.D.—How can I get a cool, soft green, in china painting, such as we see in the leaf of a nasturtium, and do greens change much in firing? For the cool greens of nasturtiums, dark green No. 7, apple green and mixing yellow should give you a delightful scale of shades. You must, of course, add more of the dark green for the shadows and graduate with the other two for your medium and high lights. Greens are less changed by firing than almost any of the other colors.

Lachine writes:—"What paper is used for pen and ink drawing, and what kind of ink?"—Get a good hard-surfaced Bristol-board or highly finished calendered writing paper; anything else will be likely to catch the sharp point. A sharp knife may be used for erasing; but take such care that an eraser will not be needed. Higgins' waterproof India ink is excellent. If your dealer does not keep it, write direct for a bottle of it.

WHAT MOTHERS WORE THIRTY YEARS AGO

Philosophers of the Day Who Endeavored to Explain the Whys and Wherefores of the Feminine Follies.

A great deal has been said and written about the extravagance and splendor of female apparel in the days of the gay Eugenie and the equally gay Marechale MacMahon, but probably few have any idea of what the fair sex actually wore in those days. The women of the time, or a certain section of them, appear to have gone mad on the subject of personal adornment, and after inspecting a few dozen of their fashion plates and reading some of their fashion articles one is inclined to conclude that the aim and end of their existence was to combine in each of their costumes as many colors, materials and trimmings as possible, and to distort and conceal as much as possible the natural proportions and beauties of their persons.

Crinolines effectually concealed all the outlines of the body below the waist, and many ingenious minds were brought to bear on the problem of throwing dressers that would not fly up when my lady took her seat in railway carriages or drawing room. Two inch bone hoops often compelled the wearers to walk in the form of the letter C, and tightly laced corsets frequently compressed their waists into as narrow a space as was consistent with continued existence. The natural shapes of their heads and the natural color of their hair were entirely concealed by piles of false dyed and powdered tresses, and he any one should imagine that the hair had any natural color some expletives [illegible] varied the hue of their coiffures with that of their costumes.

FRAGMENTS OF FROCKS.

Sweeping trains were worn everywhere during the whole of this period—in the street and for traveling, as well as in the house, and in the rain and round the slops, as can be seen from the photographs of fashionable correspondents which are shown over trained dresses. Full dress trains were of such enormous length that in crowded assemblies it was almost impossible to move without injury to one's neighbor's apparel. At a ball in the Tuileries it is recorded that only the most reckless ventured to dance, and that in spite of all precautions the floors were strewn with fragments of lace, tulle and gauze, while the dresses of the ladies next morning were fit only to be thrown away.

Shortly after this—whether in consequence of the vigorous protestations of the French priests against the exaggerations of fashion or because she had had a touch of this particular annoyance as she herself stood the Empress abolished her train, and the whole fashionable world obediently followed suit.

About the same time also dresses [illegible] as some of those worn by the Rainy Day Clubs came into fashion, and some women, it was said, emulated the ballet dancers in the streets, Cinderella style, and came to the ruin. And the most sensible dress never abounded it a crinoline for which one can hardly blame her, considering how ugly a short dress looks over trousers.

The bonnets of the period were among its oddest features, and were constantly changing in accordance with the style of hairdressing in vogue. When chignons were worn the chapeau was pushed forward onto the face, sometimes assuming the shape of a diminutive saucer, which covered most of the nose and the back of the head, and when the head was elevated [illegible] dressed it was fastened almost directly on the back of the head, leaving the top exposed. Again it shrank into so tiny hair ornament, and sometimes it had so little shape that it might be put on upside down without any one being any the wiser for it.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE FOLLIES.

The wits of the time made themselves abundantly merry over these feminine follies, and an occasional philosopher endeavored to account for them. The Victoria Magazine explained the mania in England on the theory that the million of surplus women in the country were unsuccessfully husband hunting, and resorting to what they considered extra attractions to that end. Another English genius, though it appeared over the signature of a "Bilious Bachelor," was more complimentary. "English women," said the "Bilious Bachelor," "are the most perfect in the world; their beauty has been widely ordered that they might at least taste but admirers should equally enjoy."

The English women had less taste than the Parisian was a favorite accusation on the part of these critics, and one of them, who happened himself to be a woman, expressed the opinion that in no other country in Europe was civilized or uncivilized, would such a total absence of taste, feeling, or intelligence be suffered. It was, however, that a woman could be made out [illegible] Americans, who were accused of wearing the most outre things on the Continent. Among the extreme fashions which the latter were said to have patronized was the deep decollete, a style of indistressing which excited considerable attention by reason of the disclosure it caused at the Opera of Sandy. The Queen was much shocked by the low cut and bedevelled tresses of the American beauties at a court ball, and the Empress of the period refused a decree [illegible] that no lady should appear at court with a dress cut lower than [illegible] was announced.

For an idea of all these absurdities it would be necessary to suppose that the [illegible] of the day. Some beautiful models in both dressed and [illegible] are shown among the fashion plates, and no doubt it was [illegible] the artistic woman among the [illegible] when there were [illegible] to look well. [illegible] the [illegible] of the fashion [illegible] And as for the [illegible] as one would [illegible] to-day.

A SATIRE CRITICISM.

What American opinion on the subject [illegible] can be learned from the following lines of an American poet:

Among the changes of the week reveal
The [illegible] and patent heel;
The [illegible] round the form divine,
The [illegible] and its supports a patent spine,
The [illegible] symmetry and stylish gait,
And last the [illegible] of tinguid eyes,
Below the [illegible] of vagrant [illegible]
Which [illegible] in the world;
Their [illegible] has been wisely ordered that they might at least taste but admirers should equally enjoy.

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For an idea of all these absurdities it would be necessary to suppose that the [illegible] of the day. Some beautiful models in both dressed and [illegible] are shown among the fashion plates, and no doubt it was [illegible] the artistic woman among the [illegible] when there were [illegible] to look well. [illegible] the [illegible] of the fashion [illegible] And as for the [illegible] as one would [illegible] to-day.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD

Of the three little daughters of the Emperor and Empress of Russia the peerless is the Grand Duchess Tatiana, the second child. She is a beauty, with dark pellucid eyes and a wistful little mouth. Olga, the eldest, is such a lovely, merry child that everybody loves her. At Peterhof the Empress has her own rooms furnished in English style. Not long since she gave to an English house an elaborate order for a certain pattern of old fashioned chintz. She is passionately fond of flowers, and her rooms are always lavishly embellished with them. She arranges the blossoms herself, and the fresh cut flowers are sent up to her every day for her disposal. The Czarina is not as popular as she would be if she were a woman of less determined character. Though she is gentle, she does not hesitate to show her likes and dislikes, and there is plenty in Russian society at the capital to call forth her reproof. She is something of a reformer, as the young ladies have learned to their consternation.

Miss Anita Martin is known throughout Texas as the "turkey queen" on account of the many turkeys which she has raised on her ranch in that State. So great has been the increase in Miss Martin's business since she started with four turkeys five years since that she now employs two women and a boy to help take care of her four stock birds. Miss Martin sells the turkeys to regular customers, and claims to have cleared $2,500 this year. The most expensive bird on these ranch feed on nuts and other fancy foods, which produce flesh somewhat similar to that of the guinea fowl. All the eggs are hatched by incubators, and the food which the turkeys eat is grown on the ranch, thus saving much expense. Miss Martin heartily recommends women to enter the turkey raising industry.

While Mr. Rhodes is besieged in Kimberley he has the society of two American girls. One is Miss Amalia Bassen, an artists who has become famous all over Europe as a miniature painter. She went to the Cape to paint Mr. Rhodes' miniature. When she arrived Rhodes had gone to Kimberley. She met Miss Nancy Huston Banks, another American girl, who is a novelist and war correspondent, and they managed to get through to Kimberley just before the Boers closed in. Miss Bassen is going on with Rhodes' portrait, while Miss Banks is sending on her despatches by native runners. In letters that she and Miss Bassen were present when Rhodes when the big [illegible] was destroyed by a [illegible] shell. The two Americans secured some pieces of the pot as relics.

In an interesting magazine article Katherine Hillard makes an eloquent appeal for the revival of lacing as a pastime for women. As the writer says, the fencer uses a foil and club for her sport like the oarswoman or the swimmer, Links, courts and canoes are unnecessary. Given an airy room, a rope and a comfortable dress, all the essentials of the exercise are obtained. Dowie [illegible] in favor of lacing are Mrs. Langtry, Miss Ellen Terry and Mrs. Potter, for all of whom, of course, grace is a remarkable commodity. It is said that Sarah Bernhardt owes much of that extreme grace of her movements in connection with the foil, and it is true that contrary to the keynote of every [illegible] lesson the subtle begins and ends it.

A most interesting and entertaining lecture on "The Renaissance of the Woman Movement" was given by Mrs. Oscar Berlinger lately, in the Hall of the Society of Arts, London, to members of the Society of Women Journalists and their friends. Mrs. Berlinger pointed out the significant fact that, although several women believed fame and fortune as dramatists during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, no play of any importance was written by a woman between the years 1830 and 1875, with the exception of "Jane Shore," which, after all, could not be considered an original play, but rather an adaptation. This curious hiatus in feminine playwriting the lecturer attributed to the paralyzing influence and engaging conditions of the Early Victorian period, when a woman was not permitted with propriety to [illegible] so much as eat a mutton chop in public, and when nothing were considered so prejudicial to her character as the ability or desire to distinguish herself in any manner. As all such ridiculous ideas are now exploded, and women are afforded educational advantages and an amount of freedom that permits them to attain a true knowledge of life and of human nature, Mrs. Berlinger sees a bright future ahead for the capable woman dramatist who is able to bring a keenly sympathetic and emotional temperament to bear on her work.

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

THREADS AND THRUMS

"I'm so thankful for a cup of tea," said a weary visitor, popping up her veil and saying yes please at the same time. "Do you know I visited all afternoon yesterday, and refreshments must have gone out of vogue in that vicinity, for I came home very tired and cold, and had a cup of cocoa before I removed my wraps." And then the war was waged. One woman said afternoon tea drinking was a bad habit, and the custom of offering tea to visitors from three to six-thirty an inane piece of foolishness. Another defended the tea. Her friend made a little moue, and declared cocoa was sickly stuff, and only an apology for good tea or coffee. The little woman in the corner found that fewer visitors took tea or coffee or any refreshment whatever this year, than during any previous year. The woman who had just come in thought it very odd. Her visitors always enjoyed tea or coffee. She served both on her at home days and between whiles whenever there was the shadow of an excuse. "Many women have had to give up tea and coffee on account of dyspepsia," suggested some one. "And my doctor says drinking hot tea and rushing out into the cold air is a foolhardy thing to do." "I'm afraid mine agrees with him, answered the good little person who began the discussion, and she straightway agreed to have another cup. It's all very perplexing, isn't it? The differences of opinion trouble one. It is much better, however, that ten women should say no thank you, and that one should mentally vote your modest little refreshments a bore than that one woman who lives in or near the suburbs should feel as if a cup of nice hot tea would have been a full and comforting meal.

"It's such a nuisance to keep the tea hot," says one. "It's so much trouble to attend to it." "I want to talk to people, not pass around and see they are served with tea." "I can't attend to it with only one maid." These are some of the excuses and explanations which trouble the ears of women who pay visits and receive them.

And when women have finished discussing the tea question they direct their attention to the much abused one of reception days. There are women who have simply a day of the week on their cards, and they defend their way of doing things, professing to be unable to "keep track" of 1st and 3rd, and 2nd and 4th days. When you ask them how they pay their Friday or Thursday visits if they are at home on that day, you find out that they either don't pay them on the proper day, or that they "just run out early or late," that has its difficulties as many people "just run out early or late," that a few of them must be at cross purposes. If a woman doesn't mind missing her friends, if she doesn't object to being out when she has expressly stated she will be in, that little plan may work well enough. Some women, though, consider it a breach of hospitality to have visitors told "not at home" on specified reception days without the very good excuse of illness or absence. If it is only a matter of cardleaving, we might as well mail the cards and be done with it. It would have much a deal of dressing, and riding, and walking, and so much soiling of delicate gloves and petticoats.

By some people it is considered "friendly to run in any time." If a woman is busy now, calling is at any time will perplex her very seriously, if our lives are unusual as a rule, if we are compelled to remain in the house stages, if our busy days are only days spent in piddling with odds and ends of fancy work or reading, this blessed "running in" may be a delight. Unfortunately, not many of us can, nowadays, receive our visitors any day in the week. There is too much to be crowded into the day. The hours are too carefully apportioned. We map out our days weeks ahead, and the only days we are sure of having unintruded are the days we have arranged shall be unintruded — the days of which we say, "on these days I shall see my friends, my acquaintances, and my enemies."

Quite a notion is that of announcing two or more reception days by dates, say the 10th and the 20th, or the 6th, 16th and 26th. It will do much to facilitate the paying of visits, and if one half the people adopted it the pressure on the poor, much abused days of the week would be relieved. Some of many of us, I fancy, have much patience with the women who say, I can't remember if this was your day or not. Nobody tries to remember. They throw it down in good black and white. The woman who intends to be "at home" remembers, enters them in her visiting book, tells the cook, and makes out a list of cards for the following week for the card case, will use very little time, and yet have the comfortable feeling that she will be to be mistaken. The systematic woman is always at ease. She may be, would be at the mercy of rule. But living by rule is decidedly better than living by intuition, and so affords more frequent and breathing room according to one or the other. And this great problem of tea or no tea days, or no days, can all be beautifully settled if we will use our common sense and force ourselves to be systematic.

You've often seen the woman who has a grievance against the world. She would have you believe that she could narrate everything from the temperance question to the police patrol if she was only let. Sometimes the woman with the grievance has seen better days, poor thing, and then she takes a little more bitterly, squares her shoulders a little more assertively, and droops her mouth a little more at the corners. She will tell you how wicked and unfeeling the world in general is, and she will explain to you the more advanced wickedness of the world taken individually. She is soured and disappointed, revengeful sometimes, and always disagreeable. She says rich people misuse their power and waste their money, and then she declares that poor people are to blame for their poverty, carefully excludes herself from the reproaches hurled at the others by explaining at great length her peculiar circumstances, and her unrivalled perspicacity and goodness of heart. She gets very little sympathy, poor thing. We grow so accustomed to her type that we often harden our hearts just to prevent their aching too hard. To one who believes in life—believes it is good, believes that it pays to live, that you can make of your life almost what you will—these replinings wear on the patience. It is so much braver to face suffering with your teeth set, to keep your heart staunch, knowing that even the worst trials pass away or wear themselves into burdens to which you grow accustomed and from which blessed time will surely ease you. Women, more, perhaps, than men, live too much in the to-day. We will not lift our eyes to the future. It may be the habit of mind came to us partly as an inheritance. Many centuries of irresponsibility must have had an effect upon our mental make-up. To know the evil ought to be the first step towards its correction. We can't think out things for ourselves, and we must, for our own consolation and strength, get clearly into our minds the relative use and abuse of cause and effect. We must plan to-day for to-morrow not waste our time in wailing because we are not allowed to live over yesterday and last summer. Nothing ends to-day unless life ends, and that is a circumstance which we need not take into consideration. We are living for to-morrow, planning for to-morrow, suffering, ours way through to-day that we may be well to-morrow, and working to-day that we may be free to-morrow. The disgruntled woman with a grievance has lost her part in life. She has become startled and life passes her by as the tide ebbs and flows. It is a fearful thing to experience death in life—to have long and pleasure pass away, to be consumed with envy and grow blank with malice, to feel the life passes us by with only a chance of pity or scorn, if, indeed, it sees us at all. Circumstances have much to do with each succeeding of life, but will power would steer over, have corrected circumstances. If we grow accustomed to placing the blame upon our own shoulders, it is very careful to the other day. Some one wrote that we should be ashamed of having faults, that they could from circumstances. This is a fact of great importance. Let us be honest enough to admit that we are responsible for our faults, and then we will be half way to overcoming them. We will be ashamed of having faults, and then we will be ashamed of having faults, and then we will be ashamed of having faults, and then we

Boys' and Girls' Circle.

TAD AND HIS PANTHER

"Did you hear the panther last night, Sergeant?" asked Tad, the captain's son.

"No," said the sergeant, as he cut at the top of a sage brush with the loose end of the lariat hanging at his saddle. "I didn't hear it, but it yelled, I guess. Billy Murphy was on guard down at Post No. 2, and he didn't dare walk the length of his beat."

"Let's go there to-night and fetch it in," said the boy.

"No—no!"

The soldier rarely spoke in so positive a manner to his younger companion. They had grown to be quite good friends. So Sergt. Gore looked at the trim figure by his side and admired — as a cavalryman would—Tad's posture in the saddle. And then he gazed down the long road to the bluff on the shingly ledges of which the panther they had been speaking of was said to prowl at night and call to the echoes in that fearsome voice.

Gore was a well born, well trained young fellow who had enlisted in the ranks of the regular army at a time when penniless and discouraged, as has many another son of a good family. He seemed peculiarly attractive to this boy. Tad admired Gore because he was cleverer than the others. Gore was a better shot and a better horseman, and he was the best wrestler in the fort. And there is nothing that so appeals to the soul of the boy as ability in that close struggle of athletes, that embrace of gladiators, out of which comes the triumph of the unarmed hands, the victory of the unaided muscle and skill.

And Tad's father, the captain, had not discouraged an association which gave his son pleasure and seemed to make the lad more manly.

"Couldn't we kill the panther, Sergeant?"

"We might and we might not. The last man in this troop who went out to kill a panther came back in a sling between two pack mules; and he didn't get off sick report for three months. Now, see here, Tad. Get that wrinkle out of your brain. How would it look for me to risk the captain's son out there on the bluff at night? How would I go to the captain's wife and explain it if—"

"Wouldn't need any explanation if we brought the panther."

"Or how would I square matters with the captain when the captain's little boy was lying in bed—and surgeon plaster all over him?"

"Pretty nice thing to kill a panther."

"Yes: and then—"

"Sergeant, are you afraid of her?"

"I'm not afraid of anything alive," said the sergeant, calmly.

"If you are not afraid why don't you go?"

"We don't do all the things we dare to do."

"What, for instance?"

"Well, I dare tell Higgins, when we get to camp, that I won't mount guard to-morrow."

"Then why don't you?"

"Because it is my duty to mount guard whenever he details me. He's the orderly sergeant."

"I saw you throw him one time," said Tad irrelevantly; and then he stopped to laugh at the recollection.

Higgins was a very strong man; and one day in spring before mounted drill was begun the soldiers got up a tournament on the parade ground, where the orderly sergeant challenged anyone to wrestle. Tad remembered Gore's acceptance and how the bigger man had strutted to the encounter; how the two had gripped to the work and how presently Gore had caught the huge weight on his hip, and had flung the other heels over head in one great sweep, and had landed him fairly and finally.

But that was months ago. Tad looked up at the distant bluff while the buglers were blowing retreat, but he stood in "the attitude of a soldier" when the flag came down to the booming of the evening gun. That night he made his bed on the floor of the upper porch, and lay there wondering at the stars till long after taps. Time and again he caught himself almost across the border land of dreams and it seemed to him the lagging midnight must have passed when the sound for which he waited reached his ears. And then the suddenness of it, the savage strength of that panther's cry, startled the courageous little fellow till his heart was still. The half human quality of the tone added to the terror of it.

Then his breath came back, and with it his daring. And the next time the cry was raised he knew the shingly shelves of the bluff were then a promenade for the panther.

Next night Sergt. Gore was on guard, but the next after he was free; and time and again he wondered where Tad was in hiding, for he had not seen the boy since dinner call.

Lang and Warner were up the gulch with an eight mule team and they came in at sundown with a load of wood. When they had unharnessed the mules Lang found Sergeant Gore stretched on his bunk trying to read by the afterglow.

"Oh, Gore, here's a note from the captain's kid," said the teamster, Lang, carelessly.

Gore peered at the pencilled lines:

Dear Sergeant,—I am up on the bluff. If you don't come and get me, maybe the panther will. TAD.

A cayuse pony was picketed back of the quartermaster's store, and Sergt. Gore took a turn of the rope around the animal's jaw, leaped to the bare back and galloped to the hills. He carried his carbine, and a belt of cartridges was buckled about him. And every muscle of his splendid frame quivered; for he loved the captain's son.

Tad had calculated the note might not be delivered until after dark, and he crept along the slaty shelves until he found a little recess where the loose earth had been worn away by the wind and the rain and he climbed down there and backed in. About six feet below was a broad ledge which reached far around to the right. By lying flat his face just came to the edge of his narrow shelf, while his feet were pressed to the farthest spaces in his little refuge. He pulled his rifle within easy reaching distance and then looked out and dared the panther to come.

Straight before him down the valley was the fort. He watched the twinkling lights go out in the mess hall, and knew the belated teamsters had arrived in camp. And his faith was so firm in Sergeant Gore that he never doubted the soldier was coming.

Presently he heard the dull beat of hoofs on the long road. But it was from hushed feet, and not a cavalry horse. That chilled his courage a little. And just as he tried to convince himself that he was wrong and searched for hope that an army horse and not a pony was galloping toward him, a shriek not fifty feet away rent the wonderful silence of the hills.

His little body was positively lifted and shaken with the shock of it. And then, because he was a captain's son, Tad hammered his bare knuckles against the stone and forced his courage to come back.

He peered over the edge of his shelf at the broad ledge below; he looked straight down there a hundred feet to the foot of the bluff, and he could not tell for the life of him from what direction that thrilling cry had come.

Then a pebble was loosened and fell down the bluff, around somewhere to the right of Tad's refuge, and he called "Sergeant!"

He heard something rub gently against the rocks on that ledge below, and then another pebble bounded away, but no strong word of cheer came in answer.

In another moment, though his wide eyes had been watching all the time, the panther lay below him. She kept well to the farther edge. She saw him, and seemed gathering for a spring. It was seconds before he thought of the rifle. Then he fired, and she leaped.

He felt her claws strike at him, and catch again and again. But he withdrew far into the little nook, and there was no foothold for her.

She toppled back and he could hear her breathing plainly. Then she tried again. As she stood on her hind feet, her claws caught in his clothing, but he fought free; and time and again she scratched him, but he did not cry out.

Once or twice she withdrew her paw, stretched very high, and pushed her black muzzle up till he could see the two red eyes; and he knew the two red eyes could very well see him. But when she struck she must withdraw her head to give the paw a greater reach, and by shifting a little he could dodge her.

But all the time, as she tried for him, first with one fore-paw and then with the other, her hind feet were clawing at the bluff for a foothold. If she had found it, she would have lifted and have reached him instantly. She did not find it, but she was loosening soil and stone with every effort and these were forming a growing platform which brought her nearer.

When he knew the next fling of a paw would reach him, he saw the bare blond head of Sergeant Gore on the ledge.

The back of her head was toward the soldier, for her left paw was at the bosom of Tad's blue coat.

"Cling tight!" said Gore.

And the wonderful thing happened. The sergeant stepped close to the panther's side, facing outward. His left arm flashed about the extended body. He made that splendid fulcrum of his hip. He swung just once, and swiftly; and the panther went—as Higgins had once gone—heels over head, and helpless. She flung both paws wildly, but she made no sound as her dark body shot over the edge and was swallowed up in the darkness. They listened what seemed a very long time, and heard her strike at the foot of the bluff.

"Great throw!" cried Tad, and he crept exultant from his nook, and clambered out where Sergeant Gore could lift him down. But he had to be carried. When it was all over his sturdy legs refused to bear him, and he staggered very helplessly. Gore laid him on the pine needles at the summit; for a few minutes. And presently they went down the long road to the warm spring, where he washed the dust from Tad's face and hands and arms.

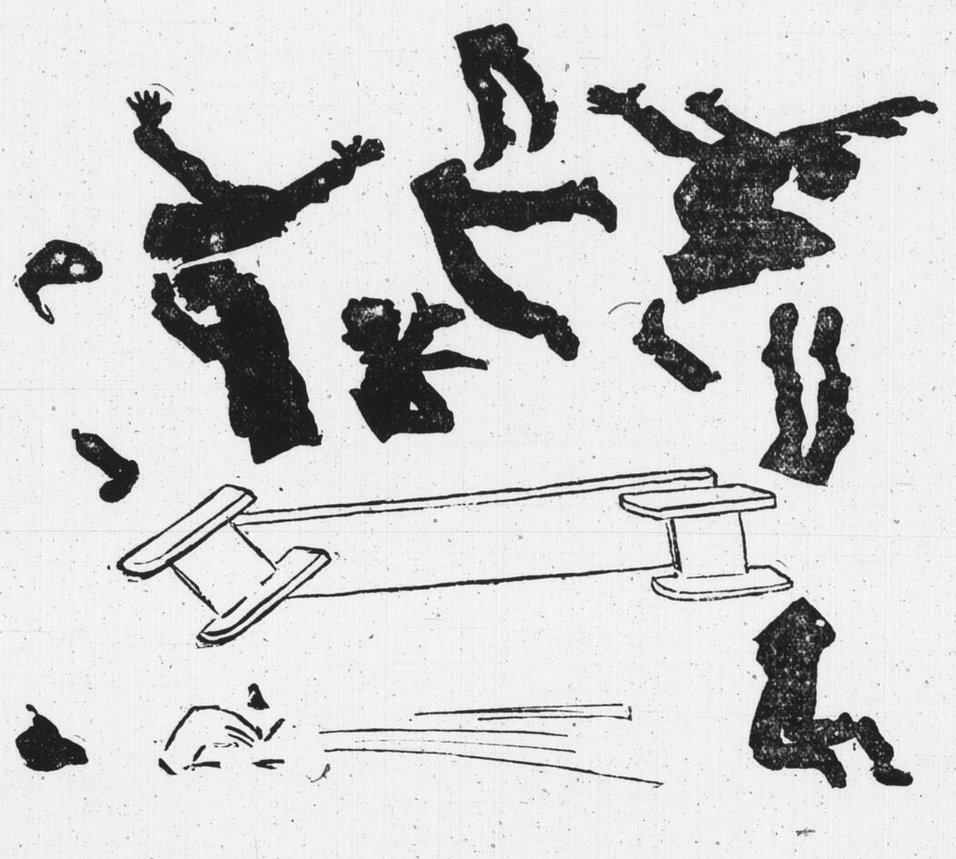
Later, they dragged to the captain's porch a monster panther, whose velvet skin not a single bullet had marred.

But even at that, when Tad saw his father's white face, and caught the wordless welcome of his mother's embrace, he knew she had paid for the panther far more than it was worth.—Le Roy Armstrong, in St. Nicholas.

DISTINGUISHED BOOK AGENTS.

Napoleon Bonaparte, when a poor lieutenant, took the agency for a book entitled "L'Histoire de la Revolution." In the foyer of the great Palace of the Louvre can be seen to-day the great Emperor's canvassing outfit, with the long list of subscribers he secured.

THE PUZZLE OF THE COASTERS.



The bob-sled has struck a snag, and the three boys as a result are performing various evolutions in the air.

Paste the pieces together, and a book is offered for the most comical picture sent us by Friday next. Put your name, age and address at the bottom of the picture.

PRECIOUS STONES.

When we see a diamond sparkling on the finger of an opal apparently smoldering in its center we think of the beautiful objects as being lifeless stones. As a matter of fact, scientists now assure us that jewels have a soul of life. Opals and pearls, rubies and turquoise lose color and grow dull when worn by the sick, and pearls' most effective careful handling or they lose color and brightness and finally die. Gems, the book says, also breathe; that is, the air penetrates them, carrying with it emanations from the body. If the hand on which the jewel is worn gives off an unhealthy vapor, then the jewel will receive its proportion and be tainted thereby. For this reason it is wise for occasionally polished jewels to stay on pin away for a rest and in order that it may have a chance to air. Rubies often lose perspiration and a gem gains in brilliancy by being put away in access for a while.

BOY'S LAND YACHT.

On one of the wide avenues of Chicago there has lately been seen the queer spectacle of a cart with a neat pair of sails, mainsail and jib, spinning along before the wind, turning around corners, or tacking to an adverse breeze. The strange craft was not exactly a cart, apparently, for its hind wheels were regular bicycle wheels, with pneumatic tyres, and the front ones were taken from a boy's cushion-tyre bicycle, while the body is far from being a common cart body. It resembles rather the deck of a boat.

The craft was invented and built by two boys of the above-mentioned city, Lawrence and Harold Osborne by name. Last summer during their vacation, they spent a good deal of time in a sail-boat. They enjoyed this sport greatly, and as it was not practicable for them to go sailing on the dangerous waters of Lake Michigan, they resolved to have a "sailboat" that would go on land. They procured the wheels from disused bicycles using these in preference to any other wheels because it is necessary that the craft shall be very light running—and procured a thin, strong board for a deck.

As the craft would be useless unless it could be steered, it was necessary to invent a steering apparatus. This the boys succeeded in doing very cleverly. They pierced their deck so as to put a lever through it, and to this lever, made of a broomstick, they attached strong pieces of light rope in such a way as to move the front wheels either way.

Then the boys inserted their mast, which is seven feet high; they made booms and bent on their sails, which are neatly made of coarse sheeting. The sails are correctly proportioned to the size and weight of the "hull," and so to proportion them, and also to place the mast in exactly the right spot so that the sails should draw well, was a task which required much ingenuity and instinctive understanding of the principles of navigation.

A seat was placed at the rear for the captain. The "crew" which is one brother or the other, as the case happens to be, must take his chances flat on the deck, with the boom sweeping over him at moments convenient for itself, but inconvenient for him. But no inconvenience matters so long as the yacht goes.

And go it does, if there is a good smart breeze. It will not condescend to navigate the avenue in a light wind. Its movements are always observed with immense interest on the street. At a distance up the street it has exactly the appearance of a properly rigged sloop coming down over the pavement, and greatly astonishes all who behold it for the first time.

JACK AND JILL.

Jack and Jill,
Slid down the hill
Upon their new toboggan;
Off went Jack
Upon his back,
But Jill kept on a "joggin'."

THE "I" IN ENGLISH.

Did it ever occur to you that it might seem very egotistical for you to write of yourself with a capital "I" instead of using the small and less obtrusive one? The English use of the capital "I" is one of the oddest features of the language to a foreigner. If a Frenchman writes referring to himself he makes "je" (the French equivalent of "I") with a small "j." So with the German, who may use capitals to begin every noun; he always uses the small "i" in writing "ich." The Spaniard avoids, as far as practicable, the use of the personal pronoun when writing in the first person, but he always writes it "yo," taking pains, however, to begin the Spanish equivalent of our "you" with a capital. In English it is surely big "I" and little "you," as the old saying has it.

HOW TO MAKE PASTE.

Here is the formula for a paste that will not mold, does not turn yellow in scrapbooks and is cleanly and serviceable: Get at a druggist's an ounce of the best gum tragacanth. Put it clean and pat it in a wide-mouthed glass or white ware vessel that will hold a quart. Pour on a pint and a half of clear cold soft water. Cover the vessel and let it stand till next day. The gum tragacanth will then be swollen and nearly to the top of the vessel. Stir it down to the bottom with a stick and add two or three drops of the oil of wintergreen or sassafras. This will prevent the paste from becoming sour or moldy. Stir it several times during that day, but afterward do not stir it at all, leaving it to form a smooth, white mass, like a very thick jelly. Cover it closely and set away for use.

ORIGIN OF BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

Blind man's buff is of French origin and of very great antiquity, having been introduced into England in the train of the Norman conquerors. Its French name, "Colin Maillard," was that of a brave warrior, the memory of whose exploits still lives in the chronicles of the middle ages. In the year 500 Liege was renowned among its valiant chiefs one Jean Colin. He acquired the name Maillard from his chosen weapon being a mallet, wherewith in battle he used literally to crush his opponents.

In one of the feuds which were of perpetual recurrence in those times he encountered the Count de Touraij in a pitched battle, and, so runs the story, in the first onset Colin Maillard lost both his eyes.

He ordered his esquire to take him to the thickest of the fight, and, furiously brandishing his mallet, did such fearful execution that victory soon declared itself for him.

When Robert of France heard of these feats of arms he lavished favor and honors upon Colin, and so great was the fame of the exploit that it was commemorated in the pantomimic representation that formed part of the rude dramatic performances of the age. By degrees the children learned to act it for themselves, and it took the form of a familiar sport.

The blindfold pursuer, as, with bandaged eyes and extended hands, he gropes for a victim to pounce upon, in some degree repeats the action of Colin Maillard, the tradition of which is also traceable in the name blind man's buff.

HORSES IN WAR.

The number of horses required by an army corps is immense. They are needed to mount the officers and cavalry, to drag stores, ammunition and guns, to draw the ambulance waggons and all the hospital necessaries, to carry the bridges, pontoons, telegraph apparatus, balloons and hundreds of other things. An army corps requires at least twelve thousand horses, and as these are constantly getting sick, getting shot and breaking down, they have to be renewed again and again. No fewer than 1,401 waggons are needed for the various purposes of an army corps.

SOME NEW PUZZLES

1.—CHARADE.

My first is in splendid, but not in grand.
My second's in music, but not in band.
My third is in orange, but not in fruit.
My fourth is in dusty, but not in soot.
My fifth is in quarrel, but not in strife.
My sixth is in drum, but not in fife.
My whole is a Grecian poet.
TRIS. L. MUDGE (original.)

2.—ENIGMA.

Over water and hill, I need plenty of space.
I can laugh, I can cry, I can whistle and sing;
My home is a cavern, a wild, rocky place:
Forth from the rocks and the mountains I spring.
Uncalled, I can't live in mountain or hill,
When called, I can't live in ocean or plain.
I've no heart, I've no mind, I've no mouth, nor a bill,
You can call me, I'll answer, again and again.
TRIS. L. MUDGE (original.)

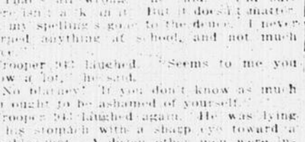
3.—ACROSTIC.

Kitchener of Soudan fame,
Roberts of unsullied name,
Ugly Paul shall soon subdue,
Grab him by his dirty coat,
End the war and cut his throat.
Rout the Boers and Dutchmen, too.

4.—SINGLE ACROSTIC.

1. A county in England. 2. To tear. 3. To combine. 4. To devour. 5. Part of the head. 6. A trick.
My initials spell, downwards, the name of one of the Boer tribe.
TRIS. L. MUDGE.

5.—RHOMBOID.



Across—1. A country in Africa. 2. An English settlement in Africa. 3. The colored leaf of a flower. 4. A madness. 5. A girl's name.
Down—A consonant. A prefix meaning not. A short sleep. A short article. The aged found. A narrow path. Lighted. A preposition. A vowel.

CORRECT ANSWERS.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles were received from "Unsigned" and M. S. Levine, St. Hyacinthe.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

1.—CONNECTED SQUARES.

E Y E D	S N A G
Y P L E	N A M E
E L M S	A M E N
D E S K I N G E N T	
I R O N	
N O R A	
T W I G N A T I M E	
W I D E	I C E D
I D E A	M E N D
G E A R	E D D Y

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Saint Valentine's Day.

3.—GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

May, Man, George, Rome (roam), Wood, Charles and Henry, Skye (sky), Clear, Harty (hearties), Chili (chilly), Moreno, Sandwiches, Oysters, Martha's Vineyard, Beach, Ann, Nevada, Sally (sallies), Lookout, Nantucket (Nan tuck it).

4.—ENIGMA.

George Washington.

5.—EASY ENIGMA.

Elephant.

A GENTLEMAN RANKER.

(Pall Mall Gazette)

He was sitting with his back against a bowlder, his rifle barrel resting on a stone, the stock on his knees. He was using the stock on his knees. He was using the stock for a desk, and was writing laboriously on a petit on a crumpled half sheet of paper.

"This is devilish hard work," he said, "but I must get it done to-day. I was always a poor hand at a letter. I'm do not spell correctly."

Trooper 943 gave him his idea of it.

"That's all wrong," he said. "I'm sure there isn't a k in it. But it doesn't matter. All my spelling's gone to the dogs. I never learned anything at school, and not much since."

Trooper 943 laughed. "Seems to me you know a lot," he said.

"No thanks to it you don't know as much you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Trooper 943 laughed again. He was lying on his stomach with a sharp eye toward a possible shot. A dozen other men were intent on the same business, while a couple more were looking after the horses.

"They never offered me no commission," he said.

"Well, I didn't take the one they offered me, did I?" I made up my mind when I was a kid that I wasn't going to be a gentleman. I don't see why you should keep on smiling. Tell me how to spell that blessed French officer's name, and shut up. I didn't see the good of being a gentleman, like a lot of chaps I knew. I didn't look like a gentleman, that's all sure. I did all sorts of things to harden myself, used to wrap up in a blanket and sleep on the floor instead of in bed. I daresay you think that was all tommy rot. Well, perhaps it was."

A bullet buzzed overhead. Trooper 943 sighted and fired.

"Got him!"

"I wouldn't like to be the bloke's wife and family."

"Tell me if you see anything else. I must get this finished."

He scribbled on for a time in silence, dropped his pencil, picked it up, and rose to stretch himself.

"Got down, stoopid!" said Trooper 943.

A second bullet buzzed, and the other's right arm dropped to his side.

"Stick through the shoulder," he said. He sat down again, looking a little pale.

"Now you've bin and spoilt your 'andwriting," said 943. "Told you so. Does it hurt?"

"No, not much. Here, just sign my name at the end of the letter, will you?"

Trooper 943 signed the name in a shambling awkward hand. Then he began to grumble again.

"Just like you! The best in our little lot got a 'ole in him! Bli me, if you ain't a daisy!"

The other took the letter and crammed it into his pocket with his left hand.

"Shut up," he said. "I can shoot from the left. Hullo! Look out!"

The men were on their feet and in the saddle in a moment, all but Trooper 943, who fell to one of the twenty bullets that had spit among them. The letter-writer was down again in a flash and had him across his horse. Trooper 94- laughed again, though rather feebly. "Well, you are a daisy!" he said.

The men scattered and rode off in a sputter of bullets.

"Drop me," said Trooper 943. "I'll be all right. You'll only get copped."

"Shut up."

They did not get copped, but it was a ride to be remembered all the days of a man's life. Also, the letter was spoiled.

"You ought to 'ave the V.C.," said 943, some hours later. "You fair saved me."

"Did I?" said a voice from the next bed. "And you spoilt my letter, you ungrateful beggar. You might have chosen somewhere else to bleed."

Trooper 94- grinned and tried to turn his head.

"Fair saved me, you dog," he said. "You ain't a gentleman, are you? Oh, no!"

THE CONDUCTOR'S REVENGE.

The street car conductor sometimes manages to "get back" at the grumbling passenger, and does it in a smooth way too. The conductors are not allowed to talk back, and passengers often take advantage of this and roast the fare collectors. One day last week a man boarded a car at Sixteenth, and when the conductor came though the crowded car handed him a quarter. The conductor collected two or three fares before making change, and the passenger thought it a good chance to make a grand-stand play.

"Say, conductor, don't forget to give me my change. You conductors have a habit of, overlooking that, but you can't work it on me. The next to your game. Fork over."

"It was a quarter you gave me, I believe," said the conductor.

"You bet it was."

"And you want 20 cents change, I believe."

"That's what I do, and I want it quick too," said the wise passenger, looking about for applause.

"Very well, sir; here you are."

And the conductor counted twenty pennies into the outstretched hand of the passenger.

"There you have your 20 cents, sir. That is correct, I believe."

The wise passenger had nothing to say.

Occasionally, however, the passenger gets ahead of the conductor, as happened one day last summer, when the long, open cars were running. The conductor was engaged in talking to a very pretty girl, and did not notice the frantic gestures of a woman who wanted to get off at Seward Street. The woman gestured for a few moments, then arose and gave the register cord a couple of vicious jerks, ringing up two fares. The conductor looked around and saw the woman just as she was about to give the fare register tone another pull.

"Don't pull that cord, lady!" shouted the conductor. "Every time you pull that string it costs me a cents."

"Well, attend to your business. The string that girl has on you will cost you more than this one if you don't."—Omaha World-Herald.

A QUEBEC GIRL.

COMPELLED BY FEMALE WEAKNESS TO GIVE UP SCHOOL.

Till She Began to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—Now She Is Healthy and Strong—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Women's Ills.

Ste. Cunegonde, P.Q., March 2.—The case of Mrs. Ellen Dowson, of Gerrard Street, Toronto, has a parallel in this place. Dodd's Kidney Pills have brought happiness into a stricken home by restoring a beloved daughter to health and strength.

Mr. P. Dubois, who resides at No. 100 Napoleon Road, in this place, tells the story in these words: "For many months my daughter endured the agonies of 'Female Weakness' and Kidney disease. No remedy we used gave her the least relief, and she became so ill finally that she was obliged to remain at home from school for fully three-quarters of the time.

"By a friend's advice, I bought a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills for her, and was delighted to see that she began to get better almost immediately after beginning to use them.

"She has taken in all four boxes, and is to-day in better health than she ever enjoyed in her life before. She is strong and healthy and goes to school every day.

"I cheerfully certify to the wonderfully beneficial effect of Dodd's Kidney Pills in cases of Female Trouble, for besides my daughter's cure, I know of a number of instances in which they have completely cured the sufferers."

Women who suffer from any of the diseases peculiar to their sex can find no other remedy that will relieve their sufferings and permanently cure their complaints so quickly and thoroughly as Dodd's Kidney Pills. The testimony of thousands of women who have been cured proves this beyond dispute.

Dodd's Kidney Pills go to the root of the matter. They heal and strengthen the kidneys, and so remove the cause of disease.

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W. SCOTT & SONS.

ARMOUR

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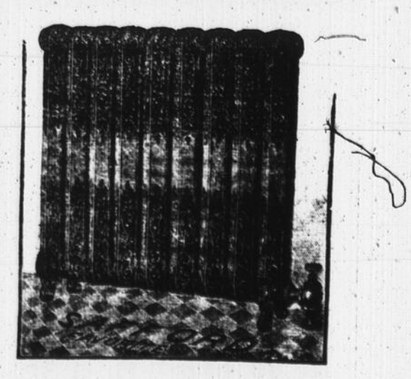
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CUPID AND THE VICAR OF SWALE.

Swale is a place of many advantages. It is strikingly picturesque and eminently respectable; the people who live in it excite the admiration of the world in general, not only by their affluence, but by their gentility also, and in these degenerate days the one does not always accompany the other. They inhabit mansions overgrown with creepers, and they all keep a carriage. Here and there a few poor people live in artistic cottages for the special conveniences of the young ladies, who paint in water colors. But the poor people, even, are of the nicest class, the class that looks so pleasant in Academy pictures. Alas! it is a type that is fast disappearing in England. Now the laborer is an independent creature with no feelings of gratitude; he does not touch his hat to the parson, and his wife drops no curtsey to the squire; he is full of new-fangled Radical notions, and neither looks nice in pictures nor in reality. He has become distinctly vulgar. But Swale is still different, and long may it keep free from the corruption of external influence! As I said, the cottages are delightful, with little leaded windows admitting neither light nor air—but that is a detail; they are most pleasing to the fair sketcher; honeysuckle and roses climb about the doorway, many of the roofs are thatched, and the whole appearance is exquisitively dilapidated.

One landlord, in a thoughtless moment, decided to pull down those on his own estate, and erect new ones with sanitary conveniences, and all kinds of modern improvements; but an indignation meeting was held, and a deputation of ladies called upon him to protest against the desecration. Being quite a plebian creature, the only person in Swale history whose breeding was not irreproachable, he would not listen to their arguments on abstract beauty, and they did not even convince him by showing that he would utterly ruin the type of good honest English peasant. They appealed to his patriotism; the English countryman was the backbone of the British army, and how could he be expected to retain his native candor, his obedience and deference to his betters, if he were born and bred, not in a picturesque old cottage covered with honeysuckle, but in a new-fangled place with a bath-room? But fortunately, Mr. Simpson, the owner of the estate in question, was called to a world where it is to be hoped horrid Radicals are in the minority, and his daughters were comparatively innocuous. The poor of Swale were left in peace and quietness, to their own content, for they looked upon it as somehow a merciful dispensation of Providence that every winter their children should die of diphtheria, or typhoid. For many centuries they had been used to look upon themselves as different beings from the gentry, and they were not going to begin now to give themselves airs. The gentry were the gentry; they were only common people whose part in life it was to minister to their betters' needs, and there was an end of it. It must be said that the richer inhabitants of Swale behaved very well in any calamity. They showered jellies and port wine and coals upon the indigent, and read the Bible to them for hours.

Now, when the old Vicar of Swale departed the life which he had thoroughly enjoyed for hard upon eighty years, there was much perturbation in the parish over the choice of his successor.

"We don't want somebody too strenuous," said Lady Proudfoot, the widow of Sir George Proudfoot, who had been given his K.C.B. after bungling some important affair in the colonies.

Mrs. Strong was taking a cup of tea with Lady Proudfoot, while the latter's daughters were playing tennis. Mrs. Strong, having arrived perilously near the age of 40, had given up violent exercise; she thought it ugly enough for a young girl to get red in the face, but for a woman of her years, unpardonable. Besides, she did not take heat becomingly. In her youth Mrs. Strong had been rather overpowering. Her six feet of height and her generally massive proportions made her seem almost mountainous, and when she gambolled, she reminded one of a young elephant. But years had brought their chastening influence. She was still massive, but the effect now was magnificent. She was sedate, admirably self-possessed, a type of the British matron. The literary young ladies of Swale said she reminded them of Boadicea. She was undoubtedly a very fine woman, with well-cut features and clear steady eyes. The only fault to be found with her was that though her teeth were obviously perfect, she need not have shown them quite so much; but as she was a very good-natured creature, with an uncommon sense of humor, the constant smiles may have been due to a cause other than vanity.

"Of course, said Lady Proudfoot, "there are so many different sorts of clergymen."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Strong, smiling, "there are the parsons who are Christians, the parsons who are gentlemen, and the parsons who are neither."

"Well, the chief thing is that he should be a gentleman," said Lady Proudfoot. "If he's been to Oxford and taken his degree he'll be quite Christian enough for us."

"It would certainly be terrible if we had an eager little man and a wife and a red nose."

"To say nothing of fifteen children, my dear," cried Lady Proudfoot. "And the wives that those sort of clergymen choose are too impossible; Heaven only knows where they find them! No, the fact is, Edith, that if we have a horrid creature who wants to reform everything, it will simply be the ruin of Swale. We get along very well as we are, and I'm certain that no one could find anything seriously wrong with us."

"We go to church regularly in the newest bonnets," interrupted Mrs. Strong, "and when we call ourselves miserable sinners we know it's merely a façon de parler."

"If we have a Vicar who wants to have Mothers' Meetings and Bands of Hope and all that rubbish, I really don't know what will become of us."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Strong, with a drawl which might have been sarcastic, "as long as he can play tennis and behave decently at a dinner-party, our souls can take care of themselves."

"Well, the living's worth six hundred a year and the house is in excellent condition, so I really think we ought to get some one nice."

Lady Proudfoot and the inhabitants of Swale in general, had every reason to be pleased with the Bishop's choice. The Rev. Robert Branscombe was evidently a gentleman—he was, indeed, second cousin to a peer, which necessarily inspired his parishioners with confidence. He was a bachelor, and 40 years of age, tall, good-looking, with a fine presence. In ten years his presence would perhaps be a little too fine, already he gave signs of future corpulence; but at the period of which I write it was most striking. He was clean-shaven, and dressed in the latest clerical fashion. I need only add that he was high church, as befitted so respectable a place as Swale, and had charming manners. He talked a great deal, in a loud voice and in a slightly magisterial manner. His conversation was easy, and could be understood by a child. The latest novel, the local rose show, dances and dinner parties, formed sufficient ground for the display of his powers. He rarely spoke of parish matters, considering it bad form to talk shop. Finally, he had a passion for Tennyson, which in a person of his cloth is a proof of much candor and purity of soul. The ladies pronounced him charming, and when an unsympathetic man suggested that his conceit was phenomenal, waxed mighty wroth in the Vicar's defence.

"What I like in him," said Lady Proudfoot, "is that, except for the clothes he wears, you'd, never think he was a clergyman."

It was obvious that the Vicar of Swale ought to marry, and during the two years of his incumbency, the parishioners had done nothing but concoct schemes to that end. Mr. Branscombe was to the tips of his fingers a marrying man. But the choice in Swale was limited, and lay, in fact, between Mrs. Strong and Jane Simpson. The latter was the eldest daughter of the horrid Radical whom death only had prevented from disfiguring the landscape in the manner I have related. She was a rather homely young woman of nine and twenty, and harmless enough to have gained the sufferance of the other inhabitants of Swale, though they could not be expected to forget that her father had made his money in the city. Her matrimonial desires were obvious, and Lady Proudfoot was disgusted at the way in which she behaved with Mr. Branscombe. Of course she did nothing indecorous; she was the quietest and most modest of young persons—but she turned pale at his approach, and blushed at every word he said to her. She was evidently dying of love, and every one knew that he need only ask to be accorded her hand and fortune, which was at least one hundred thousand pounds in solid securities.

But the match was looked upon with disfavor, and his parishioners found much comfort in the thought that Mr. Branscombe was not mercenary. Yet though he would not marry Jane Simpson for her money, he was, after all, only human, and could not be expected to remain insensible to her evident adoration. The hopes of the ladies of Swale were centred entirely upon Mrs. Strong, whom the Fates had not favored only in looks. Mrs. Strong was not only handsome, but a widow with fifteen hundred a year as well. Her age, appearance, and station made her appear designed by higher powers to share with Mr. Branscombe this life of woe. She was a fascinating woman, and the Vicar harbored for her the sincerest admiration. The matter would doubtless have been settled in the first year of his residence at Swale, if Miss Simpson, by her sighs and blushes, had not a little disconcerted him. He was really a kind man, and did not wish to break the poor thing's heart. And the attitude of Mrs. Strong was a little embarrassing. She smiled at him, asked him to dinner, and callers found him constantly taking a cup of tea with her. She seemed to think it quite natural that amiable hostesses at luncheon parties should always pair them off together. The difficulty was that Mrs. Strong was equally amiable with everyone she met, and though she evidently liked the Vicar of Swale, she had given no particular signs of desiring him to be her husband. The Rev. Robert Branscombe had too much dignity and too fine a presence to undergo the humiliation of a refusal—so he hesitated. Of course the ladies of Swale saw how things were, and they did everything to help him but still he hesitated.

"Upon my word," said Lady Proudfoot, "I don't know what more encouragement he can want. He can't expect Edith to propose to him herself."

Lady Proudfoot, more than anyone else in Swale, was concerned with the matrimonial affairs of Robert Branscombe. She was of opinion that it was as improper for a clergyman to be unmarried as for a doctor, and besides that, Mrs. Strong was her bosom friend. She knew very well in what state of mind the Vicar was, and decided at length to speak with Mrs. Strong on the subject. One day she attacked her by leading the conversation to Jane Simpson.

"I really don't see why she shouldn't marry Mr. Branscombe if she wants to, poor thing," said Mrs. Strong. "She's a nice quiet girl, and she'd make an admirable wife for a clergyman."

"My dear Edith," rejoined Lady Proudfoot, "I think it would be most disagreeable for all of us. You know she's inclined to be frightfully religious already."

"Oh, six months of marriage with the Vicar would quite cure her of that."

"Besides, I don't think she's the sort of wife for Mr. Branscombe. He likes to have everything so nice, and she's terribly homely. I noticed last time I called there that she—that she wore knitted stockings, my dear."

Mrs. Strong laughed, showing her beautiful teeth. "I daresay the poor girl's circulation is bad and she has cold feet."

"I have no patience with you, Edith," said Lady Proudfoot, abruptly coming to the point. "Can't you see that he wants to marry you?"

Mrs. Strong was not at all disconcerted. "He has never said so."

"I wish you would make up your mind. I think it's absurd for a woman like you, without any encumbrances, to remain unmarried." Mrs. Strong made no answer, and Lady Proudfoot added, "I wonder if you'd accept him if he proposed?"

"Has he commissioned you to find out?"

"Not directly," said Lady Proudfoot; "I know he thinks you very charming."

"I'm afraid I don't think him very courageous."

"That sounds like encouragement."

"It does a little," agreed Mrs. Strong, smiling.

Lady Proudfoot rose to go, and kissed her friend.

"I daresay he'll come and see you tomorrow," she added.

Mrs. Strong was not particularly anxious to get married. The Vicar of Swale was rather a pleasant man, and it was flattering to know that he wished to make her his wife. She wondered that he had not already become engaged to Jane Simpson. Anyhow, he might come; she had committed herself to nothing, and would listen to what he had to say.

Next day at 3 o'clock the Rev. Robert Branscombe was shown into her boudoir. Mrs. Strong received him with her usual easy amiability, and his self-assurance did not desert him. There was nothing in their behavior to show that either was love-sick so far as concerned the man. His presence was the only sign that Lady Proudfoot had delivered any message. His confidence slightly irritated Mrs. Strong. She wished he were a little less at ease. She offered him some tea, which he refused.

"Of course," she thought, "he has too much humor to be sentimental with a cup of tea in his hand."

Meanwhile Mr. Branscombe talked of the weather.

"It really is very hot," he said. "Everything in the Vicarage garden is quite parched. You've not seen it since I altered the path on the west side, have you?"

Mrs. Strong divined at once that he was leading the conversation to the Vicarage in order to suggest that she should become its mistress. She took a malicious pleasure in veering away. Mr. Branscombe was very self-assured, and she felt it her duty to show him it was not so easy as he thought to win such a charming woman as herself.

"Oh, yes," she replied. "Miss Simpson told me you'd been making alterations. I see they're rebuilding the lodge at the Manor House." She plunged into a description of the operations.

But Mr. Branscombe did not lose his self possession. He conversed fluently of the lodge at Manor House.

"It's a charming old place," he said, when conversation of itself gave him an opportunity. "But of course I like nothing better than my own Vicarage."

He had brought his own house up again. Mrs. Strong commented upon the originality of man; but with a beautiful smile, like a hare doubling, broke into an account of a delightful Vicarage she had taken one summer at Blackstable. It was rather exciting to see Mr. Branscombe driving steadfastly to one point, while she did her best to keep away from it. But at last she was cornered.

"Are you fond of Vicarages?" he asked.

The question was inane, but required an answer.

"Passably."

"How do you like mine?" he asked.

Such an enquiry insisted on a civil answer. "Of course it's charming." It amused her to know herself caught.

"It would be ten times more charming if—if you adorned it." He was distinctly clumsy. Mrs. Strong expected better things of clerical gentlemen of 40.

"Would you put me in a niche in the wall like an Italian saint?"

"You wilfully misunderstand me," he replied with a gently patronizing smile.

"I'm so sorry," she murmured.

He looked at her for one moment, and Mrs. Strong thought that his appearance was too impressive for any one less than an archdeacon.

"Lady Proudfoot sent for me yesterday," he said. "And—she told me I might call upon you."

"I didn't know you required permission to do that," she said with her frank smile, looking steadily at him without the least embarrassment. He was not embarrassed either. He smiled back upon her benignly.

"Will you share my Vicarage with me, Mrs. Strong?"

He had evidently made up his mind beforehand how to express himself, and he could not allow the accidents of social chatter to disturb his ordered course. "I've come here to-day," he added, raising his voice a little and speaking with the same solemnity as he used in church on Sundays—"I have come here to-day to ask you to become my wife."

Mrs. Strong looked down. After what Lady Proudfoot had told him it would be ridiculous to seem surprised. She was not certain that so matter-of-fact a proposal pleased her. Notwithstanding her massive proportions, she had a certain tenderness for sentiment, and she would have liked him to hesitate bashfully. A spark of poetry would not have been out of place, nor even some indication of suppressed passion. She felt inclined to refuse him to see how he would take it.

"I feel very much flattered, Mr. Branscombe," she said slowly, to gain time.

"Won't you call me Robert?" he said, patting her hand.

Mrs. Strong looked up quickly, and bending over, the clergyman kissed her on the cheek.

"I thank you with all my heart," he said. "I will endeavor to perform my duty to you as a Christian husband."

Mrs. Strong was surprised. He evidently was under the impression that she had accepted him, and she was still considering whether she should or not. Surely when you tell a man that his offer flatters you, it is not equivalent to an acceptance? But there was no doubt in Mr. Branscombe's mind. He even asked her to name the day upon which he would become the happiest of men. He vowed he must immediately impart the good news to Lady Proudfoot.

"What an excitement it will cause in the parish," he said, laughing. When he was going away he urged her again to fix a day for the ceremony.

"Till then," he said, "you will find me a most impatient man."

"It's nice of you to be so eager," she said, showing her beautiful teeth. "But you know there are no end of legal things which will want settling." It seemed as if she had definitely surrendered.

"If there is anything I can do to help you," he replied gallantly, "command me."

"How kind you are! You know I have an income of fifteen hundred a year."

"My dear Edith!" He waved his hand in deprecation. He was not the man to listen to gross monetary details.

"I think it right to tell you at once," she said, "as—as to his pecuniary circumstances. My income is contingent on my widowhood."

"I beg your pardon?" he said.

She smiled. "It ceases on my marrying again."

She watched him closely as she made the statement. Mr. Branscombe started, but his discomposure was momentary.

"My dear Edith," he said, "you will be more precious to me with the thought that I alone am providing for you. If I have hesitated to ask you to become my wife, it was because your greater income might have cast suspicion on the purity of my motives."

He kissed her gravely on the forehead and went away.

"I wonder," said Mrs. Strong, "how he'll get out of it?"

Next day Mr. Branscombe came to lunch. He ably recited to Mrs. Strong solemnly and kissed her forehead. He was not a very ardent lover.

"Did you pass a good night?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," she replied, smiling. "I always do."

"Ah!" He paused, and then with a slight change into ecstasies with the view from Mrs. Strong's windows.

"I am so sufficiently grateful to you for abandoning all this for my humble Vicarage."

"I'm not exiling," said Mrs. Strong. "I believe in love in a cottage."

"Ah, well, it may be disdained anon."

Mrs. Strong had never realized before that her fiance's conversation was sometimes painfully obvious. They went in to luncheon, and the presence of the butler confined them to commonplaces. But Mrs. Strong was in high spirits. She saw that Mr. Branscombe was somewhat embarrassed. She had never seen him in such a condition before, and it delighted her.

"You know," he said, when they returned to the drawing room, "life will be very different for you as chatelaine of Swale Vicarage. I'm afraid we shall not be able to afford a carriage."

"Oh, a pony cart fulfils all my aspirations."

"What a charming character you have," he said.

He was becoming more and more ill at ease. Mrs. Strong's humorous eyes were upon him, and he was afraid of looking foolish. He made an effort to be gallant.

"I've never seen any one with such beautiful hair as you have," he said.

She laughed, and he felt his remark a fool.

"Have you told Lady Proudfoot of our engagement?" she asked.

At last he positively blushed. "No. On second thoughts I decided I had better not. After all, it's no business of hers. And besides, the date of our marriage is so very uncertain, isn't it?" Mrs. Strong had the charity not to look at him. But he took his courage in both hands. "I won't conceal from you what you told me yesterday has made some alteration in the matter—not in my feelings, of course; your poverty can only make my love the greater."

Now Mrs. Strong looked at him, and he faltered. She at least had seen the Rev. Robert Branscombe lose his self assurance.

"Of course," he said, "I know my behavior is liable to misconstruction. It looks as if as if I were mercenary. Yesterday I asked you to marry me as quickly as possible. I know it sounds funny when I ask you to-day to wait."

"Oh, not at all," said Mrs. Strong, encouragingly.

He took her hands, but Mrs. Strong gently withdrew them. He was talking very quickly, nervously.

"I feel," he said, "that my duty to you counterbalances everything. I hope you understand that it's entirely for your sake that I want you to wait."

"Oh, you want me to wait?"

"In three or four years all sorts of things may happen. I have a good deal of influence in clerical quarters, and I have been given to understand that I'm my Uncle George's sole heir. Of course he's only 65. He may live another ten years; but even then I should only be 50." He took her hand again. "I know I'm asking a great deal; but will you wait for me, Edith, say, five years? I'm certain to get a better living by then."

"Are you sure," she asked quietly, "that you wouldn't prefer not to be bound by an engagement? As you suggest, so much may happen in five years."

"Oh, Edith, surely you have not so poor an opinion of me as to suppose me capable of breaking off our engagement because—because——"

"You know, Robert, you are a young man, and in ten years you'll only be 50; but I shall be 50, too! And you have a great future before you. I'm sure you'll end up as a bishop. A man of your calibre is wasted on a little country parish. I don't feel myself justified in hampering you."

"I should be contemptible if I asked you to give me back my word." The Vicar of Swale was genuinely disturbed; he was a gentleman, and he could not stoop to a discreditable action.

"But it is I who ask you, Robert. I do not feel myself justified in standing in your way. It is no sacrifice to me when I think of your future."

"I can't accept your sacrifice," he said solemnly. "I should feel such a—such a cad."

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Strong, changing her tone. "We will forget our interview of yesterday. You may be quite certain that I will say nothing about it."

"Ah, Mrs. Strong, you are a truly Christian woman."

The Vicar of Swale was humbled, but Mrs. Strong was a woman, and she could not let him go without a small revenge.

"I hope," she murmured with a smile, as she shook his hand, "I hope I haven't made you feel very ridiculous? I really haven't tried to."

Next morning Lady Proudfoot rushed into Mrs. Strong's drawing-room.

"Oh, Edith, what have you done?"

"Good Heavens! what's the matter?"

"I've just had a letter from Mr. Branscombe, and he tells me——"

"What?" Surely the Vicar of Swale had not betrayed their secret.

"He tells me that he's engaged to Jane Simpson."

Mrs. Strong did not move a muscle.

"Oh, is that all?" she said. "I knew he meant to propose to her. He came to see me two days ago, and I told him she'd make a pattern wife."

"But he wanted to propose to you."

"Oh, dear no. You're completely mistaken," she replied, calmly. "He thinks I'm really too low church."

She smiled her most fascinating smile.

"You certainly have got beautiful teeth," said Lady Proudfoot, rather sourly.

THE WOMEN OF BRITAIN.

A Poem Which Has Created Almost as Much Interest as the Absent-Minded Beggar.

The following is the poem written by Mrs. Arthur Hatter, which has achieved an amount of popularity in Great Britain second only to that of Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar."

A word for the women of Britain,
To bid their beloved good-bye,
The husbands, the brothers, the sons, who
go forth,
To fight and to conquer or die.
A word for the women of Britain
Who part with the friend they love best,
And hide their tears, smile up through
their tears,
When the boy goes out with the rest.

'Tis hard for the women of Britain
Who sorrow when their warriors go,
The men who set forth are eager and mad
To measure their might with the foe;
For the men there's the passion of pride
That lightens the hardships they bear,
For what can't they stand with a comrade
at hand,
The death or the honor to share.

For them there's the strife of the battle
And the joy of the charge at its height,
The rest of the calm, the shout of the man,
And the fury of fight.
In the glory and excitement of battle,
There is valor and glory to dare,
With the thought of the woman who loves
them
To hallow their last dying breath.

But what for the women of Britain?
Ah! they need our pity the most,
In their desolate homes they are waiting
for news
Of the dear one who died at his post;
For there is the weariest watch
Long nights of pain day and night;
Sick at heart and alone they pray at God's
throne
For the men whom they love in the fight.

For this is the word for the women
Whose love for us all is so far, far away,
That the words to be done for those who re-
main
Are few with accomplish but they're
And this is the work of the women,
Brave women of generous soul,
To take each her share of the sorrow
to bear,
And lighten the grief of the whole.

The gentle are helping the simple,
Love and sympathy level all pride—
And hearts and relief in the union of
grief.
When the moonlight and life side by side
All the women of Britain are equal,
For the poor share alike in the fray,
As the hearts of the nation to-day.

TO-MORROW'S MENU.

Stones and trees will teach you that which you can never learn from masters. Think you that a man can stock horses from the rock and oil from the flinty rock? Do not the mottled cattle in sweetness, the hills run with milk and the valleys stand thick with corn?—St. Bernard.

BREAKFAST. Oatmeal and cream, breakfast bacon, scrambled eggs, johnny cake, baked apples, coffee.

DINNER. Baked beef heart, boiled potatoes, succotash, celery and cabbage salad, watermelon sweet pickle, apple pie, cheese, coffee.

SUPPER. Sliced beef heart, tomato catsup, tea, cream tea, boiled biscuits, stewed apples and quince, gingerbread, tea.

BAKED BEEF HEART.

Wash it carefully, open it sufficiently to remove the tubes, then soak in cold water until free from blood; wipe it dry and stuff with a good dressing as for turkey; steam for one hour, then rub with butter, dredge with well-scasoned flour and bake for one hour, basting frequently with hot water and butter.

STEWED APPLES AND DATES.

Pare, core and slice three nice, tart apples; add an equal quantity of stoned dates, sweeten to taste and cook until tender.

"Nothing succeeds like success."

MADAME IRELAND,

Canada's Hair Specialist.

ROOMS 5 AND 6 BIRKS BUILDING, MONTREAL

has proven this by her wonderful treatment of the hair and scalp throughout Canada for the past eight years. A luxuriant head of hair can positively be obtained.

SHAMPOOING A LUXURY.

Ladies and gentlemen try her celebrated soaps, toilet and shaving, and ointment for all skin troubles. Endorsed by the medical faculty

Branches throughout Canada.

Facial massage by appointment.

Appointments made by telephone. No. Uptown 2491.

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If you are irregular, or troubled with suppression, write to MRS. MARION WILMOT, Box M 81, Bridesburg, Ont., and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. No pain. This receipt has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women.

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The Invoice and Statement work that can be done on the OLIVER is beautiful to look upon, and costs so little to do that, putting it broadly, an OLIVER Typewriter will save you the wages of at least one invoice clerk, and reduce the chance of error. This is worth investigating—$95.00.

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The Herald is offering many valuable premiums in return for Herald Coupons. To day we offer

'A Window in Thrums'

By J. M. BARRIE.

Beautifully bound in cloth, gilt edges. Can be had for 6 Coupons and 25c. 6c extra by mail.

OTHER PREMIUMS:

The Guardsman.....6 Coupons and 25c
6 Cents extra if by mail.

The Bondman.....6 Coupons and 25c
6 Cents extra if by mail.

The Designer for March.....10 Coupons
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Dominion Cook Book..25 Coupons and 25c
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Coupons will be good for any article until it is withdrawn from the list above.

If to be sent by mail, extra postage must be remitted.

Letters relating to coupons must be addressed, Coupon Dept., Montreal Herald.

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Herald Coupons may be exchanged at Herald Office or at following agencies:
53 Notre Dame—F. Whittaker, Grocery.
965 St. Catherine—Jos. Malloux.
Cor. Craig and St. Denis—Henri Beaudry.
180 St. Denis—Mrs. White, Books.
729 St. Lawrence—T. Vaughan, Books.
795 Bleury—E. C. Genge & Co., Fruits and Confectionery.
65 Main—A. P. Morrison.
1117 St. Catherine—J. Milloy, Books.
Q. W. Westmount—Miss McCoh, stationery.
213 St. Antoine—J. L. King, Books.
2674 Notre Dame—N. S. Wilkins, Newsdealer.
157 Congregation Street, Point St. Charles—Wm. Monteith, Grocery.
286 Hibernia—Mrs. Crutchlow, Fancy Goods.
573 Wellington Street—G. L. Webber.
56 Shearer Street—Mrs. Connolly.
401 St. Denis St.—P. A. Dubord.
99 Britannia Street—Mrs. Lydon.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

HERALD COUPONS GOOD AS GOLD

This Coupon will be accepted by The Montreal Herald in exchange for articles offered by it, on conditions specified in said offer.

WEBBER'S TEAS

Are the essence of purity; packed fresh and delivered at your door. Prices from 25c to 80c per lb. Discounts on quantities of 5 lbs and up Sugar 4c per lb.

WEBBER TEA CO.
673 Wellington Street.
Agents Wanted. Tel. Main 2457.

Great... Premium Offers.

FOR HERALD READERS.

Lovers of good reading are learning from day to day of the wonderful advantages to be derived through The Herald Coupon Department.

During the past few weeks we have introduced, through this department, several titles of

The Cornell Series

of Popular 12mos.

which have been received with great favor by the reading public.

This series comprises one hundred and sixty titles of Standard Works, a new title of which is introduced every week.

These books are printed from larger type on good paper, and bound in rich cloth, and ornamented with gilt tops. THEY ARE THE REGULAR 75 CENT EDITION, BUT BY REASON OF EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE PURCHASES MADE UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THEM THROUGH THE HERALD COUPON DEPT. FOR 25 CTS., JUST ONE-THIRD THE REGULAR PRICE.

On TUESDAY Next,

We Will Introduce

"THE PATHFINDER"

—OR—

THE ISLAND SEA

By JAMES FENNIMORE COOPER.

Which can be secured through any of our Coupon Agencies or at The Herald Office, 130 St. James Street, on presentation of 25 cents and 6 Coupons; six cents extra if by mail.

OTHER TITLES:

The following other titles in this same edition can also be secured through The Herald Coupon Agencies:—

A Window in Thrums.....25 cents and 6 coupons
By J. M. BARRIE.
Six cents extra if by mail.

The Guardsman.....25 cents and 6 coupons
By ALEXANDER DUMAS.
Six cents extra if by mail.

The Bondman.....25 cents and 6 coupons
By HALL CAINE.
Six cents extra if by mail.

Other Premiums.

In addition to the above mentioned premiums, we offer through the Coupon Dept.—

The Dominion Cook Book.....25 cents and 25 coupons
Six cents extra if by mail.

The Designer.....Free every month for 10 coupons
Five cents extra if by mail.

ONE CENT PER DAY

It costs but one cent a day, six cents per week, or 25 cents per month, to have The Herald delivered to your home regularly every evening, and thereby become a member of this great Book Club. If you are not already receiving The Herald, try it for a month, and thus see for yourself the wonderful advantages to be derived through

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'Phone Main 343, and we will arrange for the delivery of the paper.

THE HERALD.

FIRST SECTION
PAGES 1 to 10.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW
FAIR; MODERATELY COLD

93RD YEAR, NO. 52. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

Dept. of Agriculture
Canadian Agricultural
Archives Branch

MOB ATTACKED THE DRILL HALL

Militia Ordered Out by Lt.-Col. White, D.O.C., to Protect the Place—Hose Turned on Attackers—Union Jack Destroyed on St. James Street—Several Arrests.

guard of the procession was raised and cheered, too.

"Then the onlookers got it into their heads that the procession was going up to McGill and the greatest excitement prevailed. Notwithstanding the fact that the object of the parade did not appear to be a war cry was soon

Some of the Laval men were seen with heavy sticks, a couple had small hatchets, and a number had snowshovels.

"McGill, sure," said the crowd of onlookers.

The report that the Laval men were going to McGill spread like wild fire down town, and the side streets were soon crowded with people making their way up to McGill, some following the procession and others going up the side streets in order to avoid the crush.

At Victoria Square the statue of the

A MEETING AT LAVAL.

Archbishop Bruchesi and Principal Peterson Addressed the Students.

A [illegible] meeting of Laval the following was held in the Dr. Ryan, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, [illegible] Mayor [illegible]

Dr. Ryan, [illegible] Chancellor Dr. Munro of University of Montreal, [illegible] to express [illegible] and [illegible] of the procession [illegible] the [illegible] scenes that were [illegible] in front of Laval University [illegible]

[illegible] to Principal Peterson, [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] Dr. Peterson, [illegible] McGill [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AFFECT MOVEMENT OF EXPORT GRAIN

Washington Official Talks on Conditions Which Have Bearing on Traffic—Comparison of Canal Systems.

(From the Resident Correspondent of The Montreal Herald.)

Washington, March 2.—A government official, who is an engineer of distinguished ability, has recently made a rather careful study of the conditions affecting the movement of export grain from the interior of the country to the seaboard. For the reason that his usefulness in his present position might be impaired by so doing, he is unwilling to allow himself to be quoted by name in any settement regarding this grain traffic; but his knowledge of the Great Lakes and of the various canals in the eastern part of the United States and Canada as well as of transportation matters in general, makes him competent to discuss this subject with authority.

In an informal talk with the correspondent of The Herald in this connection, the government official referred to slad

SOME NEW FACTORS.

"I notice that two or three more or less important new factors have recently been introduced into the interesting discussion regarding the movement of northwestern grain to the seaboard. Last summer I had about made up my mind that the St. Lawrence route was bound to grow pretty rapidly in favor at the expense of Buffalo and New York City. I am ready to admit now, however, that I judged rather hastily and without taking into consideration all the factors in the problem.

"It still seems apparent that a good deal more American grain will be carried abroad by the way of the Welland canal and Montreal than has heretofore been the case; but it is not so clear that there will be a falling off in the export of grain by way of Buffalo, the Erie canal and the port of New York. In other words, I concluded that under pres nt conditions and under conditions that seem likely to be fulfilled in the near future, the shipments by way of the St. Lawrence route will grow more rapidly than shipments by way of the canal and the rail lines extending from Buffalo to New York City.

ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

"There is no question in my mind that the outlet by way of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River provides a very advantageous way of shipping our grain to foreign markets. The water rates, as shown in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission last year when the Commission examined so thoroughly the subject of export grain rates, were lower by a fraction of a cent per bushel than the rates by way of Buffalo and either the Erie canal or the New York railroads.

CUT IN RATES.

"The Commission concluded that this fact accounted for the growing volume of shipments by way of Montreal. Now, very recently, the rail lines carrying grain between Buffalo and New York have cut the rate from 3 1-2 to 3 cents per bushel, and this may prove somewhat of an offset to the advantage which the St. Lawrence route offered in 1898 and 1899. Still it is to be remembered that it is necessary to transfer cargoes from steamer to cars in Buffalo and another transfer is necessary in New York when the cargoes are started across the ocean. On the other hand by the St. Lawrence route, only one transfer is necessary, the one at Montreal. At present these transfer facilities are better at Buffalo than at Montreal, but this condition may be changed.

THE ERIE CANAL.

"I have my own very decided opinion about the Erie canal. I firmly believe that the trans-state waterway will be greatly improved within the next few years, and that transportation by way of the canal will ultimately be more expeditious and more economical. If this is realized, the advantages claimed for the St. Lawrence route will be offset.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CANADA.

"But then it is just as certain that the Canadians will, in the course of years, still further deepen the channels connecting the lakes with the ocean, and that larger ships will be able to engage in the grain traffic. It will still be many years before ocean going ships will enter the lakes through the St. Lawrence even if ever such an ambitious scheme is realized. Such a project is just about as remote as is the project for a deep waterway on the American side of the border connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean. Such projects call for so enormous an expenditure of money, even in these days, that the Governments concerned are certain to ask the very serious question, whether the game is worth the candle. Nothing on earth will ever bring about either of these dreams except competition in the transportation business such as we have never seen.

THE GULF OF MEXICO.

"So far in what I have said I have not taken into account the competition offered by outlets for American grain at ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The fact is that there will always be a vast amount of grain moved through the lakes. Nothing can stop it. Wheat and corn from the States far removed from the lakes may turn the bulk of their shipments under favorable conditions toward the Gulf or toward Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. But the natural outlet for the whole great product of the Northwest is by way of the lakes. Southern competition, in my opinion, will never cut a very large figure. Ports on the Gulf will increase their foreign shipments, but they will increase them out of the increase in the amount of grain produced in the United States, and not at the expense of shipments by way of Buffalo or by way of Montreal."

WALTER E. CLARK.

MOB ATTACK THE DRILL HALL

McGILL MEN WERE READY.

They Built Barricades and Armed Themselves with All Sorts of Weapons in Anticipation.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A large and excited meeting of McGill students was held yesterday afternoon in the medical building at which a plan of defence was decided on. It was not feared that the gates of the university would be guarded, but no move would be made from the college. A large number waited from 4 o'clock until darkness came then at about 6 o'clock they began to assemble again and there was a crowd of about 1,000 at the Sherbrooke street gate, four at the University street entrance and 100 at the McTavish street gate at eight o'clock.

At half-past eight the development of the movement under Inspector Lavoy and Capt. Gray went up and formed in front of the Sherbrooke street gate. Chief of Detectives Carpenter was also present and was here and there, making preparations in the event of a conflict.

The students gathered around the various gates presented a varied, but very determined appearance. They had put on their oldest clothes and offered hats in a display of active work. Nothing more without some sort of weapon. Pieces were chosen lengths of rubber hose filled with lead, gymnasium clubs, Indian clubs and sticks and clubs in infinite variety. It seemed as if the fight had been an attempt at organization, for those guarding different gates stuck to their posts and were never farther from each comrade than about three yards. On the University street side some students took a post eight feet high and four feet wide and had constructed a barricade of twenty feet in each side, and to this they could retreat the students awaited the attack. This was also done at the McTavish street entrance.

By nine o'clock a very large crowd was being gradually over-flowed and gathered around the college in Ward and Lower Lagauchetiere streets. They extended from Victoria to Mansfield streets and rendered traffic almost impossible in front of the college.

SENSITIVE WOMAN.

There is a wonderful little tropical plant, the mimosa or sensitive plant as it is called. The curious thing about it is that if you pinch any part of the root or the stem, all the delicate little branches and fragile leaves will curl up and shrink together as if they had been blighted with a sudden frost.

Woman's delicate and sensitive organism is remarkably like this little plant. If the very roots of a woman's life are injured or diseased, her whole being suffers, both physical and mental. She shrinks within herself and covers up her sufferings enduring all in silence as best she may.

"My son's wife had been for years a great sufferer, all broken down and very weak and nervous," says Mrs. Betsey M. White of Stony creek, Warren Co., N. Y. She was troubled with all the pains and aches one so slender could endure. She took everything she heard of hoping to get help, but in vain. The doctors said she could not live to have another child as she came near dying so many times. She tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did wonders for her.

"This spring she had a nice boy weighing eleven pounds, she got through before we could get anyone there. I was afraid she would not live. We cried for joy when we saw how nicely she got along. I cannot say enough in praise of your 'Favorite Prescription.' I never sent a recommendation of a medicine before. I hope all women will try it. May God bless you for the good you have done."

Any woman may write to R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., in absolute confidence. Her communication will be thoroughly and earnestly considered and she will receive sound, professional, fatherly advice (in a plain sealed envelope) free of charge.

NIGHT WORK OF LAVAL MEN.

Disport Themselves in Various Ways and Close by Burning the Union Jack.

Although the Laval people had behaved with so much decorum in the afternoon, they unfortunately, did not keep it up the same luck during the night.

The processes moved along St. James Street, loudly cheering the French newspaper offices and giving equally hearty groans for the post office, for some reason that is hard to ascertain. At this point there seemed to be some doubt in the minds of the crowd as to how they should proceed. Straight ahead seemed to be the general trend, and on they trampled on, the suggestion was made that some attention be paid to the Star office. When the latter was reached, the bulletin boards were at once stripped from their supports and converted into kindling wood. The flag that protects Canadians in all parts of the world was displayed on top of the low structure, and the mob wanted to have a closer inspection of the colors, so one of its members climbed up and endeavored to pull the emblem down. It resisted these efforts for a considerable time, but finally it was lowered, and a deafening medley of cheers and hoots.

When the crowd had taken up its noisy march towards St. Peter and Craig streets, a few Laval students sporting cuddigan, who had been carried by the crowing, sent a couple of rockets skyward by the setting off of rockets and the report of the Star building with a Union Jack flag, which was displayed amid great cheering. To add to this one of the men with the flag discharged a blank cartridge in the air. With loud cheers for England and its flag, the small ensign was hoisted to the top of the flag staff, and then a blank cartridge was again exploded.

The crowd subsequently marched to the drill hall, where it sang "God Save the Queen" with enthusiasm.

The moment was opportune for the appearance of the militia, and as the head of Dow's lights passed the hall the wide drive, coming open and the drama was beautifully in color and interest by the appearance of Victoria Rifle's quota on repeated duty. In five minutes the parading students and their friends disappeared as noiselessly as the shadow of a passing cloud, and the riflemen returned to their armory.

RESPONSIBILITY DENIED.

Laval Students Met This Morning and Passed Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Laval students at a well attended meeting held this morning. Proposed by E. R. Decary, seconded by J. H. Ralainville, L. Robert, V. Marceau, E. Biron, T. Jodoin, H. Bisaillon, H. Dalbec, J. Archambault and others.

"That the students of Laval have heard with regret of the insults offered last night to the British flag at the offices of the Herald and Star;

"That the students wish it fully understood that these excesses should not be attributed to members of Laval University, who did not take part in the demonstration, as a body."

FINED BY THE RECORDER.

The following persons, none of whom are students, were fined $2 or 15 days in jail this morning for participating in street disturbances last night: G. Beauchamp, Joseph Simon, A. Caron, A. Aumet, F. Laud, J. Bain, W. Ellis, W. Evans, Chas. Bailey, E. Masson, John Bullock, J. Willock, G. Gesses; F. R. Robertson, Recorder Weir, in passing sentence, criticized the police for their inactivity, and passed strictures upon the offenders brought before him.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

A Number of Nasty Wounds Dressed and Victims Went Home.

Five cases of cut heads were treated at the Notre Dame Hospital. The wounds were all more or less serious but none were really dangerous. After the wounds were dressed the victims were all allowed to go home.

Two cases were reported at the General Hospital. As all the cases were treated at the outdoor departments no names were taken of the persons treated.

One of the students who was injured on Thursday evening in the riot in front of Laval University was Emile Mousseau, third year student of McGill. Le Journal this morning said that Mousseau had succumbed to his injuries but this is denied by Dr. Desjardins of the Ophthalmic Institute, St. Catherine street.

NOTES.

While a sergeant and corporal of the Victoria Rifles were patrolling St. Catherine street they met a man near the corner of St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets with his head all open, and endeavoring to staunch the flow of blood with a handker. chief.

The officers last evening on parade were in mess uniforms or in full dress.

Officers who were not in uniform shouldered rifles as privates.

MR. G. B. REEVE RESIGNS

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER OF THE GRAND TRUNK

Retires After Having Served the Company in Various Capacities for Forty Years.

The resignation of Mr. George B. Reeve, of the position of General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railways, will hardly come as a surprise to the people, since rumors to that effect have been current for some time among Mr. Reeve's friends that he had such a step in contemplation. The official announcement of the resignation of Mr. Reeve, however, was not made until yesterday afternoon, and then it was in the form of a letter addressed to the directors of the company, which was read at the meeting of the board of directors held in the afternoon. The letter is as follows:

Montreal, March 1st, 1900.

To the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to inform you that I have decided to retire from the service of the company on account of the state of my health, which has been for some time past such as to render it necessary for me to take a rest from the arduous duties of my office.

I have been connected with the company for forty years, and have had the honor of being its General Manager for the last twenty-one years, and I am glad to think that during that time the company has made very satisfactory progress, and that the relations between the company and the public have been of the most friendly character.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. B. REEVE.

The letter was received with regret by the directors, and a resolution was passed accepting the resignation to take effect on April 30th.

STORM IN QUEBEC HAS COST ONE LIFE

Quebec, March 3.—(Special.)—At least one life has been lost and two others have suffered severe injuries as the result of the storm. Police Sergeant Boudreau, of Quebec Junction, was struck by a falling chimney on Palace street yesterday afternoon and killed instantly. Two men were severely injured in the same locality by the collapse of a portion of the roof of a building. Both will recover. Sergeant Boudreau was a native of Levis, and an old Crimean veteran. He was a member of Royal Arthur Lodge, No. 1,338, and an Oddfellow. He was also a member of Stadacona Lodge, No. 1,337, Knights of Pythias. He was 60 years of age and leaves a widow and family. He was on duty at the Queen's Park. He was at work on Thursday afternoon and left for home at the usual time. The only explanation that can be given is that he missed his way.

Joseph Thomas had a narrow escape from death. He was working on the roof of a house on St. Valier street, when he was blown off and landed on the ground, a distance of 30 feet. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Hotel Dieu. He is now out of danger.

The body of a man named Gilbert was found lying on the St. Charles River, partly frozen. He attempted to reach his home during the storm, when he was overcome and fell exhausted. He will recover, but amputation may be necessary.

GAFACRE MAKES RECONNAISSANCE

Spokane, March 2.—General Gafacre made a reconnaissance in force towards Steamboat Rock today. The Boers occupied with two guns and the British artillery planted some shells into the Boer lines.

RISE IN THE RIVER.

Quebec, March 2.—(Special.)—The strong south west gale which set in at 1 o'clock this morning and continued during the night, combined with the high tide to cause the river to rise considerably in the front yesterday. Old residents of Lower Town say that such a rise has not been experienced since 1851. The water rose from eight to ten feet above high water mark. The cribs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were flooded and a number of them carried away, and a large amount of coals and lumber belonging to the company was washed away. Dalhousie Square suffered considerable damage.

RED CROSS WORKERS.

The ladies who are engaged in making clothing and hospital supplies for the soldiers in South Africa, have been hard at work during the past week, and hope to have a large consignment to send to the Montreal Military Association in time for the departure of the next contingent. The next meeting of the ladies will be held on Tuesday afternoon at the Victoria Rifles Armory, when it is hoped that a large number will be present. Ladies willing to help are invited to call at the Victoria Rifles Armory on Monday morning after 10:30.

FIRE AT GRANBY.

Granby, March 3.—(Special.)—Fire was discovered in G. B. Richardson's jewellery and chinaware store last night about 11 o'clock. It was extinguished before the fire gained much headway, but considerable damage was done by water.

ORANGE LODGE TO MEET.

The 51st annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Quebec will be held on Tuesday, March 6th, at 2 p.m., in the Orange Hall 2204 St. Catherine St.

CARRIED AWAY ON ICE BRIDGE

Five Men Start from Cap Rouge Down the St. Lawrence on a Cake of Ice.

Quebec, March 3.—(Special.)—The ice bridge at Sproage, broke away yesterday while 5 men were crossing it and the men were carried away. The block of ice on which they were, was quite large and not likely to break up. They passed here at 12 yesterday, but the river was in such a condition and the gale so heavy that all attemps at rescue failed. The lower ariishes were notified by wire to keep a good look out, but no news has been received yet of the castaways.

OLD PILOT DEAD.

Caughnawaga, March 2.—(Special.)—Last Monday J. B. Jocks, one of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.'s pilots down the Lachine Rapids, died at his residence here, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral took place to-day. It was attended by a large concourse of people from here and from the neighboring parishes. The late Mr. Jacks was a brother of the late Chief Thomas Jocks, in his lifetime, merchant and contractor.

On Monday last took place the wedding of Thomas Dicaire, son of Peter Dicaire, the well known manufacturer of lacrosses, with Celina Tavesa, from Oka.

The Methodist congregation of Caughnawaga, worshipping in St. John's chapel, finding their property too small, has acquired the neighboring property belonging to the estate of the late Rev. J. O. Dionne.

A DROP IN SUGAR

is appreciated, so is lady charlotte gelatine.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all of the placer mining claims, whole and fractional, the property of the Crown in the Yukon Territory, will be offered for sale at public auction at Daw on, by the Gold Commissioner, on the ... day of July, 1900.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money shall be paid to the Gold Commissioner at Dawson on the day of sale, and the remainder within thirty days from that date.

There will be no restriction as to the number of claims which may be sold to any one person or Company holding a Free Miner's Certificate; but no hydraulic claims will be included in the sale.

So soon as the purchase money has been paid in full, entries for the claims will be granted in accordance with the provisions of the placer mining regulations then in force, with the exception of the provision as to the staking out of claims, and the claims sold shall thereafter be subject to the placer mining regulations.

A survey of the claims sold will be made by the Department at as early a date as possible, and the claims shall include ground the Government Surveyor may define by survey in accordance with such Regulations as may be made in that behalf, and the decision of the Gold Commissioner shall in respect thereof be final and conclusive.

In case for any reason it is deemed impossible by the Gold Commissioner to give title and possession to any claim disposed of at such auction sale, the Gold Commissioner will refund the deposit paid at the time of sale, and no claim shall lie against the Crown in respect to failure to give title or possession.

At such auction sale, under the conditions above set forth, will be held at Dawson on the third day of August, those of all claims not disposed of at the auction sale of the 2nd July and of any other claims which have, in the meantime, become the property of the Crown under the regulations in that behalf.

PERLEY G. KEYES,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, February, 1900.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Highway Swing Bridge at 4th Concession, Humberstone," will be received at this office in Ottawa, on Friday, the 23rd day of March, 1900, for the construction of a Steel Highway Swing Bridge to cross the Welland Canal on the line of the 4th Concession of the Township of Humberstone, County of Welland.

Plans and specifications of the works can be seen on and after the 5th day of March, 1900, at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and the Superintending Engineer's office, St. Catharines.

Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the firm, and further, an accepted bank cheque on one of the chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada for the sum of $1,750 must accompany the tender.

The accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Contractors are specially notified that the conditions requiring the works to be wholly completed by the 30th day of June, 1900, will be rigidly enforced, and all penalties fully exacted.

By order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary Dept. Rys. and Canals.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, March 2nd, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — BY GIRL OF 16, SITUATION to care for a child; would prefer to go home at night. Address Herald. 54x

WANTED — BY WIDOW, WORK OF ANY kind, out by the day, or one or two men's laundry and mending to do at home. Box 40, Herald. 54x

WANTED — SALESMAN OR MANUFACturers' agent, regularly, dropping retail druggists and confectioners, to sell high grade chewing gum; commission basis. Address Gum, 234 Pearl st., New York. 55x

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR; one who understands tucking and fancy stitching. Apply Mr. Tennenbaum, Head Tailor, John Murphy & Co. 54x

PARTNER WANTED WITH $600 CAPITAL; business to handle novelties. A good living can be made by the right man. Write M 42, Herald. 52x

WANTED — PUPILS FOR SHORTHAND and typewriting, Day or evening. Private instructions. Terms $1 monthly. J. Cooke, 91 Fulford st. 52x

SITUATIONS WANTED BY MAN AND wife; man understands horses, wife as cook. Box 41, Herald. 54x

HEINTZMAN

The Piano that has made the name of Heintzman famous. The Piano that for 35 years has held the foremost place in the estimation of the Canadian people. Sold only by the Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street. Prices and terms as liberal as you want them. . . . .

...PIANOS...

IT DOES NOT NEED

THE X RAYS

To See the Value of These Investments.

ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST—Desirable business corner, two fine dressed stone front stores, plate glass windows, steel beams, valued at $24,000 — well rented. Would take building lots as part payment.

ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET—Two finely built stores, in the best business part of the street, rented to first-class firms. Will sell at Corporation value, $22,000.00.

NOTRE DAME STREET—Extra well built stone front store, plate glass windows, only erected the last five years, rented to good tenant. Owner needs money. Corporation value, $8,000. Will sell for $6,500.

ST. CATHERINE STREET—Desirable corner. Business corner, centrally located, 80 feet square, good brick buildings, well rented. Will sell for $35,000. Terms easy.

NOTRE DAME STREET—Centre Ward corner. Very desirable central business corner, stone front buildings, $4,000, four storeys, all occupied and bringing $34,000 per annum. Will sell at a bargain or take cheaper property in part payment.

ST. LAWRENCE STREET—Desirable three storey, stone front store, running through to St. Charles Borromee Street, well rented. Will sell for $16,000. Situated near St. Catherine Street.

ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST—Well built three-storey-stone store, with 50 feet depth, well rented. Price, $———, on very easy terms of payment.

ST. JAMES STREET—One of the finest office buildings in the commercial centre of the city, occupied by bank and offices. Will sell at a sacrifice. Actual rental for May 1st, $22,000 per annum.

NOTRE DAME STREET, central corner. For improvements, this fine corner of 51 feet by 78 feet in depth, will be sold on very long time at four per cent. interest.

CRAIG STREET, corner lot, near Viger Hotel. Most desirable corner of 100 feet frontage, running through to other street, giving on all frontages amounting to over 400 feet. Most of the purchase price can remain at 4 per cent. for a term of 10 years.

ST. JAMES STREET, central corner. This corner has a frontage of 60 feet, with a substantial, dressed stone front building, all well rented. Price, $———. Splendid corner for insurance company.

ROY STREET, corner of Montana—Most desirable stone front corner, occupied as a grocery store and dwellings. Actual rental, $———per year. Would sell for six thousand dollars, on the easiest kind of terms.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE Business corner in St. Louis Ward, 40x80. Solid brick building, containing one store and four flats, rented for five hundred dollars. Price, $———. Easy payments.

ST. CATHERINE STREET, near St. Hubert. Business corner, 50 feet front, rented for $1,500 per year. Price, $———.

CITY HALL AVENUE, Business corner — Good stone-built grocery corner, with dwelling and stables, rented for $——— per year. Price, $———. Terms of payment to suit.

ST. ANTOINE STREET—Solid stone front block of twelve flats, modern conveniences, splendidly rented and occupied by first-class tenants. Price, $———. Well rented. Would take building lots as part payment.

MILTON STREET—Large block of thoroughly well built flats, replete with all modern conveniences, and in thorough repair. Have you smaller properties for this?

PARK AVENUE, near Prince Arthur—One of the most elegantly finished and completely built house of three flats, 28x135 feet, rented for $60 per month. Would like to exchange for desirable lots centrally situated.

PARK AVENUE, near Sherbrooke—Dressed stone front house, upper and lower tenement, finished in first-class style. Steam heated. Coach house and stabling for three horses. Would take one-half in building lots on St. Denis Street or in Montreal Annex.

MANCE STREET—Fine block of tenements, fifty-three feet front, rented for $1,150 per year. Will sell or exchange at Corporation value, $———. Pays ten per cent.

CÔTE DES NEIGES — That beautiful residence known as "Terra Nova," on the line of electric cars around the Mountain, with ten acres of land, most beautifully wooded, fine gardens with all sorts of small fruits and good orchards. Residence is new, in perfect order, heated by Daisy furnace. Has bath, w.c., hot and cold water. Or would exchange for city property.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS — The handsome residence in Ste. Agathe, situate on the banks of the lake, on a point having a view of the whole lake and scenery on all sides. The most enchanting spot of the Laurentian Mountains of Canada. House has all modern improvements, as well furnished, carriages included. Would rent for $———, or would sell or exchange for city property.

OUTREMONT — Elegant and beautifully finished modern double residence, replete with all latest improvements, Daisy furnace, hot and cold water, bath and w.c., laundry, fine stables and sheds. Grounds cover an acre of land, improved as a fine garden, with an abundance of small fruits of all kinds. Rental $25.00 per month, or would sell for $7,000. This is a gentleman's residence.

UNION AVENUE, CITY — A very elegant and most substantial, richly ornamented stone residence, replete with all modern conveniences. Most desirable for a physician or large family. Will rent for $———. No taxes, or will sell for $17,000, on the easiest kind of terms.

TO LET

27 STE. FAMILLE STREET—Modern residence, replete with all modern conveniences, very large, 50x43, beautifully decorated. Stables and coach house. Can be viewed from 2 to 4.30, except Tuesdays.

NO. 50 DUROCHER STREET—That fine double residence, modern conveniences, 12 rooms, conservatory, coach house and stables. Would rent furnished, if desired.

NO. 47 STE. FAMILLE STREET—Elegant lower tenement, seven rooms, furnace, etc. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. Rental, $———.

VICTORIA SQUARE, NO. 7—Good store and dwelling. Rental $———.

NOTRE DAME STREET, corner Aqueduct—Large store, plate glass, etc. Rental, $———.

COTTAGE ON CADIEUX STREET, just above Sherbrooke—9 rooms, modern conveniences. Rental $———. No taxes.

CÔTE DES NEIGES—That beautiful residence known as Terra Nova, replete with all conveniences. Good stables and coach house. Grounds are superb, covering an area of ten acres, with orchard, small fruits and fine forest trees to the top of the Second Mountain. Electric cars, etc. Rental, $———. No taxes.

OUTREMONT—Elegant residence, in perfect order, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, hot and cold water, Daisy furnace, laundry. One acre of land covered with small fruit. Good stable and coach house. Electric cars. Rental only $———per month.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS—The beautiful summer residence of Honorable Mr. Nantel. All the appurtenances of this modern villa are up-to-date. The scenery is simply gorgeous. The house contains 12 rooms, is well furnished throughout. Two good carriages, etc. Rental $400.00.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WESTMOUNT—Block of fine cottages, modern conveniences, solid brick, furnaces, electric light, steel beams, concrete cellars. Price, $———. Have you any good lots to exchange, or a good farm?

ST. LAWRENCE STREET—Block of three dressed stone houses, nearly new, modern conveniences, rented for $———per month. Would exchange on 1st or separately for building lots.

CADIEUX AND MONTCALM STS — Two clear properties, fine brick cottage on Cadieux Street, worth $4,000 in cash, and brick building with four tenements, on Montcalm Street, worth $4,500, for business property on St. Catherine Street, not to exceed $15,000 in value. Will pay some cash and assume mortgage.

ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST—Block of six stone front flats, finely built, modern conveniences, well rented to first-class tenants, and bringing ninety dollars per month. Clear of encumbrances. Price, $11,000. Will exchange in whole or in part for good building lots.

BERRI STREET, near Roy—Fine block of cased-brick tenements, 85 feet frontage, rented to pay 8 per cent. To exchange, small farm or building lots in the East End.

PARENT BROS., 97 St. James Street.

PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING.

THE MARCHAND HOUSE,

1869 & 1871 Notre Dame St.

FOR MONDAY

As a large number of persons have not been able to go out Friday and Saturday on account of storm we have decided to make Monday, 5th March, a

Grand Special Sale

Money and car fare refunded to those who won't be satisfied with our goods.

See Our Special Bargains!

BLOUSE and SKIRT DEPT.

90 Black and Colored Cloth Skirts (braided, perfect fit). Our price was $2.39. Special $1.09

50 All Wool Plaid Skirts, great choice in the colors. Monday $1.49

50 Cloth Skirts, all colors. Worth $2.50. Monday $1.39

25 Black Brocaded Skirts. Worth $4.50. Monday $2.75

Cut price in the same proportion on all our Skirts, such as Serge, Crepon, Alpaca, Brocaded, etc., etc.

BLOUSES! BLOUSES!

25 dozen Black Sateen Blouses, advertised everywhere 75c. Here, our first Special Sale 39c

Our Blouses, worth $1.00, for 69c

5 dozen of Silkette Blouses, all Colors, for 29c

Take advantage of our Special Sale to buy your Blouses, such as Sateen, Satin, Silk, Fancy Silk, etc., etc.

Our Special Sale is reserving a great surprise to all our customers in the Black Goods Department. Those goods, which we sell cheaper than elsewhere, will be reduced specially for this Sale.

10 pieces of Silk and Wool Brocaded. Ordinary price, 60. Monday 39c

5 pieces All Wool Black Alpaca, 50c. Monday 39c

10 pieces Black Cashmere. Our popular 25c line. Monday 39c

Impossible to enumerate the numerous BARGAINS offered in the Dress Goods Department, such as Bengalines, Alpacas, Hop Sackings, Crepons, Brocadings, etc., etc.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

50 pairs of White Net Curtains, 2¼ long, 19c pair

90 pairs Net Curtains, 3½ long, $1.50. Special Sale 79c

50 pairs of Damask Curtains, splendid designs, 42 inches wide. Our price was $4.00. Special Sale ..... $2.29 pair

100 pairs of Chenille Curtains, all shades, at ..... $2.39 pair

50 pairs of Chenille Curtains, 42 inches wide. Special Sale ..... $2.69 pair

Great reductions in the Damask, Cretonne, etc., etc.

ALWAYS USEFUL

One case of Fast Color Prints (Remnants), will be sold during this Sale at ..... 2½c yard

PALMS! PALMS!

75 PALM PLANTS, ALL SORTS.

These Plants are natural, being prepared with a composition which makes them resemble a living plant.

25 Palms, 24 inches long, with jars, $1.50.

25 Palms, 50 to 72 inches long, with jars; really worth $8 and $10, $3.50.

One bale of Grey Cotton, 36 inches wide. As long as they last ..... 4c yard

SPECIAL.

During this Sale we will sell 25 dozen of Corsets, size from 30 to 36, worth $1.00, for 49c

50 dozen Cashmere Gloves (fleeced). Real value, 30 cents 17½c

The balance of our Jackets will be cleared on Monday.

15 Pale Drab Beaver Jackets (fancy), latest style, everywhere $7.40. Monday $3.49

All our last year's style Jackets to clear at 99c

50 Black, Drab and Blue Jackets will be cleared, regardless of cost price, at

THIS SPECIAL SALE.

Offered Monday at 1c.

Needles, all sizes, for 1c paper.

One dozen of Hooks and Eyes, for 1c.

Pins, for 1c paper.

Hairpins, for 1c package.

One Roll of White Tape, for 1c.

M. MARCHAND

1869 & 1871 Notre Dame St.

HON. MR. FOSTER CALLS MR. M'MULLEN NAMES

Uses the Words "A Low Blackguard" and Thereupon an Exciting Scene Follows in the House.

Ottawa, March 2.—(Special.)—One of those disgraceful scenes which have become too frequent in the House of Commons since the Tory party was driven to nurse its disappointment in the Opposition benches, took place this afternoon during the debate on the second reading of Redistribution bill. Mr. McMullen was speaking, and made a half-jocular reference to the leader of the Opposition as breaking all the commandments in a political sense. Sir Charles proved thin-skinned, and objected to being told he had borne false witness against the Liberal party. A lively row was precipitated, in the course of which Mr. Foster descended into gutter politics, and called Mr. McMullen a low blackguard. The expression was allowed to pass unchallenged by the Speaker, but Sir Richard Cartwright insisted on a retraction. This was only obtained after a deal of trouble, and as the sequel to a scene in the House, which can hardly be described. Subsequently Mr. Wallace repeated the expression, and when called to order, wriggled out of the difficulty by saying he did not refer to anybody in the House.

After prayers, and before the admission of the public, Mr. Talbot (Bellechasse), complained that the desks of members had been pilfered. The Minister of Finance said that at all times during the session, when the House was not sitting, there should be a guardian in the chamber.

Mr. Douglas (East Assiniboia), introduced a bill to supervise and control the warehousing, inspection and weighing of grain in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Davin made some explanation of his past connection with the Regina Leader, arising out of answers given in the House as to the amount of money paid that paper by the Government.

CANADA'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

Major Beattie asked a similar question to that put by Sir Charles Tupper the previous day regarding the alleged inquiries made by Mr. Chamberlain for more colonial troops, and the Premier reminded him that he had already answered the question. The answer given to Sir Chas. Tupper was that the Canadian Government had not received any such communication.

Mr. McNeill asked if the Government had received an answer to its offer of Canadian militia to replace the 5th Regiment in Halifax garrison.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I may inform my hon. friend that our offer has been accepted.

Sir Charles Tupper said the statement would be received by the public with great satisfaction. The hon. gentleman thought the time opportune to ask the Government to withdraw the permanent force from the Yukon. When the force was first sent out there was a population of from 5000 to 6000 in the country, but the exodus had only left about 1,500, and this number would probably be much further reduced in the spring. There was no need for the troops there in any case, or the Yukon was one of the most orderly parts of the Dominion.

THE YUKON FORCE.

The Premier reminded the leader of the Opposition that one-half of the force had been withdrawn last year. If there was no crime among the motley population of Yukon, it was largely due to the care taken by the Government to provide a force, to check anything of the kind, and the country would approve the retention of the force as long as it was necessary. He was not prepared to admit Sir Charles Tupper's statement that the population had decreased. As Mr. Sifton had said the other day, a large number of those who had nothing to do, no honest means of support, had left Dawson, but the active working population was as large as ever. When the winter operations were completed, the Government might consider the proposal of Sir Charles Tupper that the force should be withdrawn or reduced, but at present it was not prepared to take any such steps.

Mr. McNeill waited to know if the Government was taking any action towards filling up the vacancies in the 5th regiment.

Sir Wilfrid said that in a matter of this kind the Imperial authorities would have to be consulted.

The resolutions appropriating two million dollars for the expense of the Canadian Contingents were reported, and a bill based upon them was introduced and read a first time.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Postmaster General, in moving the second reading of the Redistribution bill, said it was a measure which was before the House last year. The Government had advised in it a departure, where for the first time any Parliament had transferred a delicate question the delicate subject of the distribution of electoral ridings. That commended itself to the right-thinking people of the country. It was hard to get a working majority in the Senate for the bill, but that House had had a year to reconsider its decision, and it was reasonable to look forward to a fairer hearing for it this session. In a matter affecting the representation of the House of Commons, it was a delicate question for the Senate to interfere, and it assumed a grave responsibility if it thwarted by its inertia the will of the people as expressed in the House of Commons. Therefore, he confidently moved this bill, believing it would be appreciated to-day, and that the year's deliberation in that very deliberative body would have brought it to the conclusion that its action last year was unwise and ought not to be repeated on this occasion. The bill proposed to confine all constituencies within the limits of counties or cities, and in no case to make up constituencies from fragments of counties. That provison was a safeguard against gerrymandering, and against thwarting the wishes of the people. The Postmaster General quoted of North Brant, North Ontario and North Bruce as instances which should bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of other of the gerrymanders of 1882, and 1892, and he appealed to the member for North Bruce (Mr. McNeill) to support him in putting the bill through. The same justices, or men equally worthy of confidence, would be entrusted with the division of counties as were named last year. There was no intention to change them in this bill, and the connection with it was a guarantee of the fairness of the proposition, and should recommend it to the consideration of this Chamber and the other House. Mr. Mulock answered the objection to the passage of the bill before the taking of the census by pointing out that there would be an election before a redistribution of the number of seats to each province, based on next year's census, could be made. Besides, the bill remedies acts which should be remedied at the earliest moment.

Sir Charles Tupper asked the House to accept his speech of last session in the present occasion, there being no need to say anything about the same bill so soon after, and he then set out to make a speech. He said circumstances had not changed, except that there was a general feeling now against the reintroduction of the bill. The main objection was still that the measure was introduced at an altogether inopportune time, as a redistribution would have to be taken. The only reason the bill was before the House now was that there was nothing for the House to do, the Government had nothing ready to lay before Parliament.

MR. McMULLEN AGGRESSIVE.

Mr. McMullen (North Wellington), was astonished at the leader of the Opposition getting up and defending the gerrymanders of 1882, a most vicious measure, but he had never known that gentleman to fight a fair and honest battle. He had always been ready to tie the hands of the reformers behind their backs, and then challenge them to come on and fight a duel. If Sir Charles Tupper ever got back to power the first bill he would expect that gentleman to introduce would be an act to abolish the Ten Commandments. Take for instance the command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Sir Charles had not stood on a platform during the recess when he had not violated that. Then take the command, "Thou shalt not steal."

Sir Charles Tupper—"The hon. gentleman has called me a liar in so many words, and I ask that he withdraw the expression."

Then the Speaker thought the expression should not have been used.

Mr. McMullen—"If I have offended against the rules of the House, I am always glad to withdraw, but I am sorry I am did not allow me to go on through the whole list, because I think I could show the hon. gentleman has broken every commandment."

Sir Charles Tupper asked the Speaker if the hon. gentleman was not offering an insult to the chair and to the House, but Mr. McMullen disclaimed any intention of so doing, saying that he distinctly withdrew the statement, but was sorry he could not go through the list, as he thought he could prove that Sir Charles had broken every one of the commandments.

Mr. Wallace said that such a disgraceful statement had never been made in the House.

The Speaker attempted to throw oil on the troubled waters by suggesting that members should keep within the rules of order, and should not go beyond the question before the House.

Mr. Foster (sotto voce)—"Very well; we understand what is going to be done in this House with the connivance of the members of the Government every one of them."

Mr. McMullen—"If I have violated any rule, I apologize, but I would like awfully well to take my seat long enough to allow the member for West York to say what commandment of the ten he has not violated." (Laughter.)

There was a stormy scene for a couple of minutes, Mr. McMullen trying to continue his speech, Mr. Wallace also trying to speak, and the Speaker endeavoring to have both members come to order. In the end Mr. Wallace was heard to move that the words of the member for North Wellington be taken down. The Speaker pointed out that his motion could not be received, as the proper time for its making had been allowed to pass.

Mr. Foster rose in a state of some excitement and said: "If ever there was a gentleman in the House who respected neither the House nor himself, it is the hon. member for North Wellington. (Cries of order.) I have been twenty years a member of this House, and I never heard such an outrageous blackguard statement as that made by the member for North Wellington." (Great uproar.)

Mr. Haggart—"It is the only place he dare make the statement."

FOSTER LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Mr. Foster—None but a low blackguard would make it.

Amid the disorder which ensued Sir Richard Cartwright rose and moved that those words should be taken down and expressed his astonishment that any gentleman in Mr. Foster's position would use them. Under these circumstances, he thought they deserved to be taken down.

The Speaker continued his well meant efforts to calm the House, and remarked that it now had an example of the difficulty which was led to by members forgetting their position and making statements which should not be made.

Mr. McMullen again attempted to continue his speech, but Mr. Wallace got up and asked upon what grounds the Speaker had acted.

The Speaker—Because the time had passed when anything could be made. Corporety or impropriety that is my ruling and that closes the matter.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I think, Mr. Speaker, the member of York, N.B., should at once rise and withdraw the very improper statement he has made. (Loud cries of "withdraw.")

The Speaker—I think the debate should proceed.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Mr. Speaker, pardon me, you insisted on my hon. friend behind me withdrawing the words he had made. I think sir, in all conscience, the member for York must withdraw and be required by you to withdraw the expressions he used. I am sorry that a gentleman in his position should have used such an expression.

Sir Charles Tupper said the Speaker had ruled that the debate should proceed.

Sir Louis Davies—Mr. Speaker, we must have a ruling on this point, for if that expression is not unparliamentary we will have honorable gentlemen on both sides prompted to use it. The ex-Minister Minister said that nobody but a blackguard would do it.

Sir Charles Tupper—Do you controvert that.

Sir Louis Davies—The hon. gentleman will act the part of a gentleman and allow me to proceed. If it is unparliamentary it is necessary that the hon. gentleman who used it shall withdraw, otherwise, gentlemen on this side will be obliged to protect themselves in some other way.

Mr. Foster—If you will allow me.

Mr. Blair—Withdraw the expression. It is perfectly scandalous.

The Speaker—I think the hon. gentleman will recognize the language he used was such as he should not have used.

Mr. Foster—I bow to that decision, which is eminently fair and perfectly just, and I am willing to withdraw it.

The hon. member for North Wellington went aside from every ground of fair debate and charged not one, but two members of this House with having violated every commandment. If there is to be shotgun work from one side of the House, it will be from the other.

The Speaker thought Mr. McMullen had withdrawn, but Mr. Foster thought that in doing so he had made matters worse.

The Speaker—Yes, but he does not stand alone. I think I may fairly ask the House to respect what we all feel to be the dignity of the House. I ask the members now to drop this whole matter and respect themselves and the House.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Did I understand the hon. gentleman to withdraw?

Mr. Foster—You have two ears and heard what I said.

Sir Richard Cartwright—In that case I shall insist on my motion that the words be taken down.

After some further wrangling, as to what Mr. Foster had said, Sir Richard Cartwright said that if the Speaker had understood him to withdraw he would accept that statement.

The Speaker said he had so understood it.

There was some further cross firing between Mr. Wallace and Mr. McMullen before the latter was able to proceed with his speech. Mr. McMullen said he withdrew everything he had said about the ten commandments, but he was not going to get down on his knees before Mr. Wallace to make any apology.

Continuing Mr. McMullen condemned the gerrymander and said Mr. Wallace sat in the House by virtue of it.

Mr. Wallace began his speech by denying Mr. McMullen's last statement, and this brought the member for North Wellington to his feet to make an explanation. Mr. Wallace refused to give way to him, saying:—"While I am always willing to extend courtesy to some member of the House, the member for North Wellington is beyond the pale. In going through the world I have met all sorts and conditions of men, but I never in my career met such a low down blackguard"—Mr. Wallace's voice was drowned out at this point by the cries of "order," which came from the Government side. When he was again able to make himself heard, he said:—"Wait till I have finished my sentence. I was saying that in all my travels, I have never met a low down blackguard who would use language such as I have heard to-day."

This brought down on his head a storm of indignant protests and cries of "order." Mr. Casey rose to a point of order and pressed for a ruling.

The Speaker said he took it that Mr. Wallace meant that he had never met a blackguard outside who would use such language as he had heard there that day.

Mr. Wallace said he did not refer to the House of Commons. (Cries of "take it back.")

Mr. Wallace—I will not. ("Then you can't go on.")

The Speaker said he understood the expression was not applied to anything that took place in the House.

Mr. Wallace had not got on very far with his speech before he was again called to order for saying that Mr. McMullen had openly and flagrantly violated every rule of the House, but that nothing else could be expected from him. He would not touch that gentleman with a ten-foot pole, he said. Later on he accused the hon. gentleman of grovelling in the mud in his endeavor to gain office.

The Speaker called him to order.

Mr. Wallace said he would, out of deference to the chair, withdraw the words and use others, if he could find those which would express the contempt he felt for the gentleman. (Cries of "order.")

After recess Mr. Casey (West Elgin) spoke in support of the bill. So did Mr. Bell (P.E.I.), who said that his Province was entitled to six representatives, but the gerrymander of 1892 was framed to deprive it of its fair representation.

Mr. Foster considered the bill a dangerous one to pass on the eve of a general election and for that reason he moved the six months' hoist.

Sir Louis Davies, after dealing with Prince Edward Island matters, said that so far as justice and the merits of the bill were concerned, there was not an honest man in the country, but would acknowledge that on the two cardinal principles on which the bill was based, there was equity and justice and fair play, and upon those principles alone should the representation of the people be fixed.

The Minister of Customs said the Government introduced this bill, this session as well as last session, because they had a mandate from this people to remedy the evils of the gerrymander. The Senate had thrown out the Yukon Railway Bill on the idea that the Government had not had any mandate to pass it. At the same time it passed the Franchise Act, which was a measure of equal weight with the present and one for which the Government had an equal mandate. The bill should be passed by the Senate as well as that measure, and it was the duty of the Government to press it on the attention of Parliament. The old gerrymander bill was almost directly at old Liberal members, and every principle of justice and right was outraged in order to put to political death Liberals like David Mills, Gillies, of Bruce, James Trow, himself, and many others. In the case of the present bill, no one on the other side could say a word against it. Certainly, because the Government had put it out of its own power to so use it by placing the division of counties in the hands of a tribunal composed of three of the highest judges in the land. If the bill was defeated in the Senate again, the people who sent the Government here would expect that the same bill would be introduced again next session, for it was only right that injustice should be remedied and fair play done. He believed, however, that there was a majority of members in both sides who were prepared to do right and not according to the constitution, but if they did not the Government would continue until right and justice and equity prevailed to this land, as it ought to be.

Mr. McNeill argued that the Senate had a right to oppose the bill, and if it wished and thought it right the House of Commons and the people should bow to the will of that body.

Messrs. Semple (Centre Wellington), and Mansfield (East Huron), supported the bill, and Messrs. Hodgeson (Victoria, N.B.), Carvell (East, N.B.), and Pugsley (South St. John City), spoke in favor of the bill as it stood, Mr. Pugsley saying that the opposition to the bill was based upon the opposition to St. John's representation. The amendment was lost on division and the bill read a second time.

The House adjourned at 11.05.

NOW ON BOARD DORIS.

Cape Town, March 2.—Commander Creighton's wife and suite arrived at Simonstown to-day. He was received by General Sir Frederick Forestier Walker, and a representative of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony.

General Creagh was immediately escorted on board the British second class cruiser Doris.

There was no demonstration.

This Weather Breeds Consumption

The Beginning is a Cold or Cough That Could Easily Be Cured by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

The death record of Toronto for the past month was nearly double that of last year. Everywhere you hear people coughing. "Only slight colds," they say. But they are the colds that fill the graveyards and cemeteries. They are the colds that, if neglected, will become consumption, pneumonia or some sort of lung trouble.

True, there are hosts of remedies for colds. So much the more important that you should select with care. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the prescription which the famous recipe book author found most successful in his large practice. It has proven its efficiency, and is not to be compared to the patent medicines and the mixtures which some druggists would have you buy.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has become so universally used as a family remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and croup that it has been found advisable to put it up in family-size bottles to sell at 60 cents. This large-sized bottle holds three times as much as the regular 25-cent size, and is for the convenience and economy of families who keep this great remedy in the home as a safeguard against consumption and pneumonia.

One thought of the remorse that must torment the mother of the dying consumptive whose illness began with a neglected cold is sufficient warning to all to run no risk. Use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to-day. It will promptly relieve the tightness in the chest, loosen the cough, and cure the cold. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

For "cold in the head" and catarrh Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a prompt and effective treatment. 25 cents a box; blower free.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

The Twentieth Century Will be Noted For Greater Unity

AND A CLEARER RECOGNITION

Of What Religion Really Is—Interesting Address by Mr. Justice Brewer, of U. S. Supreme Court.

The judicial mind, trained in careful analysis of facts and in logical deduction, should be well fitted to take a broad and unprejudiced view of the future of religion in the coming century. The opinion of so eminent and scholarly a jurist as Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is particularly worthy of attention, and his recent address before the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church of Washington on "The Twentieth Century from Another Viewpoint" has been much commented on. We quote a portion of his discourse from the Washington Post:

"The future is a sealed book, whose mysteries no man can read with the assurance which comes of after events. The era of prophecy has passed. And yet the lamp of the past casts some light into the future. We may discern the signs of the times. We may perceive the trend of human events. And first I predict that the twentieth century will be noted for greater unity in Christian life. The present century has been one of denominational rivalry and strife; the next will be one of Christian unity. It is not unworthy of notice that the ancient enemies, Catholicism and Protestantism, are drawing closer together. The prelates and members of the two churches do not hesitate to affiliate in a thousand forms of labor.

"The time is past when the Protestant should look back upon the horrors of the Inquisition, and denounce Roman Catholicism on account thereof, or the Catholic, on the other hand, to look back at the burning of the witches, or the persecution of the Quakers, and denounce Protestantism therefor; but each should shake hands and join in a common effort to further the cause of a common Master.

"Again I predict that the coming century will be noted for greater economy in Christian work. Consolidation has become one of the significant facts of commercial enterprise. There is in this, if nothing else, a means of greater economy. The nations are feeling the spirit. The small states are consolidating into large ones. Russia, France and England are reaching out the grasping hand to appropriate to themselves territory all over the world; and if this continues along the same line, it is not unreasonable to expect that the coming century will see the world with but half a dozen, or such a matter, of great nations, within whose territory and subject to whose dominion are all the races and peoples of the earth. We must learn to do business as the business man does. He eliminates every unnecessary expense.

"Again, I think the twentieth century will develop a clearer recognition of what religion is, and how its growth can be most surely promoted. Whether evolution be in all respects scientifically true, it is true that civilization is progressive. Humanity has been steadily through the centuries moving onward from barbarism to the present heights of civilization. No the present heights of civilization. No century has witnessed such advance as the present. Looking backward on the progress of Christianity, we notice two marked features. One is the struggle about creeds.

"Taking the declaration that he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not is condemned already, the necessity of belief and what to believe has been among the great thoughts of the eighteen centuries. As a man thinketh, so is he. Creeds have their place and value. The clearer, the stronger, and the more compelling one's convictions the more earnest and zealous he is apt to be. But something more than creed is essential to religion. It is not a question of intellectual advancement so much as one of moral growth. So religion that spreads itself in creeds, and does not ripen into character and the richness of a pure and lovely life, is like a barren fig tree—covered with leaves, but fruitless.

"So I look, in the coming century, to see not merely a clearer conception of the fundamental truths, a putting behind us of little significance the minor differences of creed and doctrine, but also a keener and more just appreciation of the means by which alone humanity can become fit to enter the new Paradise which one day shall dawn upon the earth."

There are many who agree, and many who disagree with the Justice in his optimistic forecast. The Springfield Republican, for instance, says:

"The time is past when Catholics should look back upon the Protestant cruelties or when Protestants should harp upon the horrors of the Inquisition. The distinguished jurist is justified in his optimism. The twentieth century will, probably see great progress for the better along religious lines.

"On the other hand, that always zealous Congregationalist, the religious editor of the New York Sun, says:

"Is there practically any evidence of such drawing together? Intolerance is less than it was a century ago. Religious discussions have lost their old acrimony; how can we beg—s and faddists can argue together and today, as the very religious debate in the Sun has proved so strikingly; but has the gulf of separation between Catholicism and Protestantism been filled in, bridged over, narrowed? Where are the two less radical in their conflict in 1900 than they were in 1800?

"Justice Brewer speaks of 'minor differences of creed and doctrine' of little significance; but there are no such differences between Rome and the Protestant world. The difference is deep and radical, full of great significance, and, as we have said, can not be bridged over by any gush of sentiment. Protestants never come together except by Protestants yielding and becoming Catholics or Catholics turning into Protestants. You might as well try to mix oil and water as to attempt to bring these two radically conflicting and diametrically and essentially opposing religious systems into harmony, without the complete surrender of the one or the other, and the twentieth century will not lessen that impossibility by one whit."

BELONGED TO THE SAME SET.

I was a genuine Nebraska "hold-up," no doubt of that. Masked men came down the aisle of the car and relieved travelers of their money. There was no use resisting. The express agent had a splendid diamond ring upon his finger, and another strove to secure a fat roll of bills in his stocking, only the leader of the gang was too quick for his ruse. There were no women passengers in the car, and for this many a man breathed a fervent "thank God." I gave them a chance to swear, anyway, even if they had to yield up their property in this graceless fashion. One man handed over his watch with more than common reluctance. Then he also passed the rubber his card. "The watch isn't worth a great deal to you fellows," he said, sneeringly, "but it is valuable to me because it was a present; so here is my name and address. Perhaps you will let me know if you want to sell it. I should like to have the chance to buy it back."

The highwayman took the card and scanned it gravely. Then he turned to his victim with a twinkle in his eye that even the black mask could not disguise. "I see you travel for a firm of plumbers," he said. "My dear fellow, you have no business riding here in a Pullman car; you should be one of us!"

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MINOR CIVIL WARS

The Role of the Shotgun in American Politics.

HOW THE NEGRO RULE ENDED.

President Grant's Timely Interference in Arkansas in 1874 Prevented Regular Battles.

As a result of the verdict that seated Goebel as Governor of Kentucky, and of Governor Taylor's proclamation of a state of insurrection in the commonwealth, which is to be followed by the removal of Taylor's headquarters to Toledo, a red hot Republican centre, Kentucky is likely to have a dual government until one of the factions has been exterminated or the federal government interferes.

Cases of that kind in American history infgreed and that there had been some street fighting, though of a very low grade. The President continued to act as a peacemaker until May 16, when he recognized Baxter as the de jure Governor of Arkansas, and General Sherman instructed the commander of the military post at Little Rock and all other garrisons in the State to give him such aid and protection as might be necessary. The "Baxter war" then ended as suddenly as it had begun, and peace was quickly restored. On February 8, 1875, President Grant sent a special mesage to Congress on the subject.

The Louisiana troubles were of a more serious nature and lasted longer than in Arkansas. They arose after the election of 1872. Two rival Canvassing Boards were organized and the natural result was two State Legislatures—one known as the Warmouth Legislature and the other as the Pinchback Legislature, and the latter was recognized by President Grant's administration.

The political pot continued to boil higher and higher until December 12, 1872, when Warmoth's Legislature adjourned sine die. On the same day John McEnery sent a despatch to the President claiming to be Governor elect of Louisiana. Two days later affairs assumed a more threatening aspect than ever, and both the partisans of the Warmoth faction and the Pinchback-Kellogg faction were under arms, and both Warmouth and Pinchback were attempting to exercise gubernatorial functions. Matters grew from bad to worse, and on January 4, 1873, Colonel Ellery, commanding the military department, was ordered by General Sherman to preserve the peace.

On the 6th William Pitt Kellogg was recognized as Governor, and the military commander was instructed to support his title to that office. In August, 1874, the political troubles were recommenced; the White League was declared threats to depose Kellogg as a usurper became violent, backed by an armed force. A month later the Kellogg government was temporarily overturned by the McEnery faction, and President Grant was again obliged to interfere to restore order; and the State House had been captured and a number of persons killed.

The revolutionists obeyed the President's proclamation requiring them to surrender

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UNITE IN CELEBRATING

Residents of Cowansville and Sweetsburg Join in Rejoicing Over Relief of Ladysmith.

Cowansville, March 2.—(Special.)—Upon the receipt of the report, confirmed by the War Office, of the relief of Ladysmith, after a four months' seige, following, as it did, so closely the surrender of Cronje's army, and the latter event being brought so near home to everyone of them, through the presence of their fellow countrymen in the thickest of the fight in its final stages, and their magnificent conduct throughout, the residents of Cowansville and Sweetsburg could not contain themselves and the wildest enthusiasm and excitement prevailed.

It was decided to hold a joint demonstration by the residents of both villages upon the recent successes of British arms in South Africa. The programme occupied the whole afternoon, and despite the blinding snow and wind storm which had been raging here all day, hundreds upon hundreds set the elements at defiance and joined in the general rejoicing throughout the Empire. All day bells rang and whistles blew continuously, and business was completely at a standstill. All the streets and stores have been decorated with flags and bunting, while the Union Jack floats from every flag-pole.

The programme prepared by Mayor Mackinnon, of Cowansville, was splendidly arranged, and most successfully carried out. At 1.30 this afternoon the villagers congregated in the square facing the Cowansville Academy, where, amid the greatest enthusiasm, several rounds were fired from the historic piece of cannon captured from the Fenians in 1870 by Captain Westover commanding a body of volunteers then known as the "Dunham Home Guard." This curiosity is now the property of Mr. J. Albert Nesbitt, of Cowansville, he having acquired it from Captain Westover, and is highly prized by him.

The large gathering next adjourned to the Town Hall, taxing its accommodation to the utmost. The pupils of the Cowansville Academy attended in a body and interspersed patriotic choruses. The Cowansville Military Band, under Bandmaster Wilson, rendered several selections appropriate for the occasion. Patriotic addresses, all eulogistic of the Canadians who enlisted for service in South Africa, and risked, and in some cases, gave their lives in defence of the integrity of the British Empire, were delivered by the chairman, James Mackinnon; Mayor of Cowansville; Lieut.-Col. Amyraud, Mayor of Sweetsburg; Rev. T. Creighton Cassidy, Cowansville; Rev. W. H. Watson, Cowansville; Rev. J. O. Elliott, Cowansville; Sheriff Cotton, Sweetsburg; Lieut.-Col Balham, Sweetsburg; J. Smith, Cowansville; Goddard, Sweetsburg; and Principal L. D. von Iffland, Cowansville.

Among those present were Messrs. Enoch Buzzell, Nelson Buzzell, William F. Vilas, C. P. Taber, W. P. Carter, Dr. C. C. Cotton, Dr. Lauder, John McQuillen, L. L. Chandler, Thos. Sloggett, E. E. Lawrence, John M Cabe, Alfred Brewer, G. Elden Short, J. L. Leach, Dan Kerr, H. C. Harvey, W. M. Harris, Kenneth McKeown, E. C. Goyette, J. A. Bonaventure, J. Willson, of Cowansville, and Dr. F. H. Pickel, F. J. Leonard, R. Powers, T. Pickel, P. Jones, and C. C. Galer, of Sweetsburg.

Every phrase uttered touching upon the loyalty and patriotism of the Canadian population generally, brought forth the wildest expressions of loyalty from every throat. After three cheers for the three generals, Roberts, Buller and Kitchener, and the singing of the National Anthem, the most enthusiastic gathering that has ever assembled in the village for any purpose, formed into a great procession, and proceeded to Sweetsburg, where another half dozen rounds were fired from the 1870 model of a "Long Tom." Upon returning to Cowansville the citizens dispersed.

AGAINST ABATTOIR SCHEME

Le Pionnier de Sherbrooke Publishes a Telling Article Upon the Question Now Being Agitated in Quebec.

Quebec, March 2.—(Special.)—Le Pionnier de Sherbrooke, of the 9th ultimo, publishes an article on the Levis abattoir scheme in which it says:

"The question of a provincial subsidy in aid of the establishment of abattoirs at Levis will probably come again before the House in the course of the present session. Meantime the promoters of the enterprise are displaying extraordinary activity in their efforts to obtain the approval of municipalities, of agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, etc.

"A veritable avalanche of resolutions, petitions and appeals of all kinds reaches the Parliament building every day intended to influence the members. These efforts to win favor for the scheme leaves us a little sceptical as to the merits of the projected enterprise. There seems to be a desire to force the Government's hand by threatening popular dissatisfaction. It is a mode of procedure little to be commended.

"This Levis abattoir scheme should be judged upon its own merits and not according to the mass of worked up sympathy which its authors may exert.

"Can these abattoirs constitute a serious and paying industry? That is the problem to consider, apart from all agitation and all intrigue. If capitalists can be convinced that such abattoirs offer a safe and profitable investment, if security can be offered for good administration and financial success, they will not hesitate to find the funds necessary. If pecuniary encouragement on the part of the Government is needed for the purpose of inspiring shareholders with confidence, it is not a good sign.

"With a budget scarcely balanced, like that which we have in Quebec, it is desirable to cut short every new attempt upon the treasury. All good citizens, without distinction of political party, should unite in removing from our customs that unfortunate tendency to draw on the state for all purposes.

"The Province has undertaken to make large sacrifices for the organization of the administrative services, an enormous debt has been contracted for the purpose of subsidizing railways and facilitating the development of our national wealth. It is upon private enterprise that we must rely now for the development of the country's resources."

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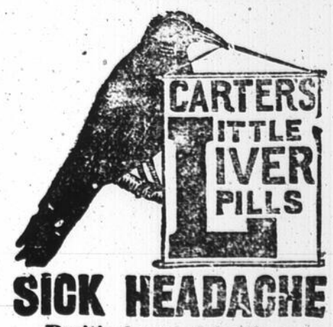
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See you get Carter's,

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

WHY SHE WAS NAUGHTY.

Arline Hardine, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hardine, is a very quiet person, but she has a philosophical and deeply enquiring mind. Also, she is especially attracted to all subjects of religion.

One day, when she was four years old, she enquired of her father concerning the personality of the devil. She had never been taught anything of his satanic majesty by her mother, and certain information from outside quarters came as news to her. Her father, being possessed by a spirit of mischief, wickedness or orthodoxy, gave Arline a straight orthodox description of Lucifer—tail, cloven hoofs, sulphurous smell and all—and finished with the remark, "You'd better take care and be good, or you may see him." Arline listened, made a note and inwardly digested.

For the next week the region where Satan is supposed to live was to pay in the house. Arline told "taradiddles" like anything. She played with the fire. She ran away. She deliberately cribbed things. There was no let up. Finally Saturday night came and Arline's mother sat in tears. She had labored with her daughter with voice, prayer and slipper, and Arline lay unrepentant on a bed in the next room. To her came her father.

"Arline," said he, "what's the meaning of this? What has come over you this week to turn the house upside down and drive your mother nearly distracted? What do you mean by it?"

Arline whimpered, "Well, papa," she snivelled, plaintively, "I've tried this whole week to see the devil, and I haven't seen him once."

Orthodoxy is now inspected before it is taught to Arline.—Denver News.

A MARKED MAN.

A young fellow with a freckled face and snubbed nose stepped up to the ticket office of the dime museum last Thursday afternoon, and, fingering a half dollar, said irresolutely:

"I kinder 'magine of yew knew who I wuz you'd let me in free."

"Who are you?" asked George Maureder, the ticket seller.

The boy, who was evidently from the country, and who had read dime novels, flashed a badge at the ticket man which bore the name of a fly-by-night detective agency with headquarters in Indiana.

"That's who I am!" he replied.

"Oh! A detective?" gasped the man in the box office. "Have you any credentials?"

The boy pulled out a voluminous paper, which, when its elaborate wording was translated into plain English, gave him the right to arrest anyone on this green earth, providing he had a warrant and authority was granted him by the state, county and city authorities.

"I am lookin' fer a feller who, I think, is in this yere show upstairs," the young farmer explained. "I found out his whereabouts pretty nigh a week ago, an ever since then he's bin a marked man."

"A marked man!" replied George, grabbing the farmer boy's half-dollar and handing him back 40 cents and a show ticket. "A marked man! You're on the trail, young feller! Right upstairs, to the right, and you'll see him a-settin' on a table. Finest specimen of tattooed man in the business!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A QUESTION OF SPELLING.

A few weeks ago "The Commercial's" New-Sweden correspondent made some remarks regarding jaw-breaking Indian names in Maine, and as a clincher attempted to print the Indian name of Webster Pond in Massachusetts, but a correspondent informs him that he didn't put letters enough in it. Here is the way he spells it: Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggagungamaug, which for every day use, however, is abbreviated to Chaubunagungamaug, and, as he knows the particular flavor of the eels in the pond, and claims that he has the papers to prove the spelling, "The Commercial's" correspondent admits that he will have to give in.



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FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

A HUGE JOB.

Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro, has placed a notice on the paper at Ottawa for information respecting the cost of the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial. Such a question is not outlawed by lapse of time, for the account is still open, a considerable sum was paid in 1898-99 for land claims, and other claims remain to be settled.

The facts will doubtless be disclosed when Mr. Fraser's motion is reached. They constitute one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the Intercolonial.

The St. Charles branch, which was built about fifteen years ago, is 14 miles long and connects St. Charles Junction with Levis. Prior to its construction, the Intercolonial ran behind Levis to a connection with the Grand Trunk at Chaudiere. A mile and a half of the branch lies within the corporate limits of Levis, along the river. The Levis people always maintained that the building of the branch would augment the value of town property; in other words, instead of being a drawback it would be a benefit to the place. But when the former Government came to pay for the expropriation of the land, the local Conservative politicians insisted that the branch was injurious to the property-holders, and, as we shall see in a moment, piled up a bill of costs of staggering proportions. The right-of-way through the limits of Levis is 40 feet wide. One or two old wharves had to be expropriated, but in the main the line traverses property of comparatively little value.

The work was projected by Sir Charles Tupper when Minister of Railways and carried to completion for the most part under his supervision. The first estimate of cost of construction was $200,000, but it was afterwards increased to $300,000, and then to $450,000. The estimate for land damages, that is, of the cost of expropriating the right of way and the site for the station, was carefully prepared by valuators in Levis, and $42,000 was given as the outside figure, the maximum. But down to June 30 last the actual cost of the 14 miles had reached the following figures, with some claims still outstanding:

Actual cost of construction ..... $ 8 [illegible]
Actual land damages ..... [illegible]

Total to June 30 last, average ..... $1 772,[illegible]

That is to say, the actual cost of the line exceeded the outside estimate by $672,000. To put it in another way, the 14 miles of road have cost $47,000 per mile. The cost of each mile would suffice to build ten miles of railway in Manitoba or the rural parts of Quebec or Ontario. The Tories declare that the money paid for the Drummond County line was excessive. The Drummond was 121 miles long; notably, 117 miles from Ste. Rosalie to the Chaudiere, with a branch 14 miles long from St. Leonard Junction to the St. Lawrence at Nicolet. Yet the present Government paid only $1,600,000 for it, or $170,000 less than their predecessors paid for building the 14 miles of the St. Charles branch. The cost of the latter, even before it had reached its present proportions, was sufficiently large to strike Sir Charles Tupper as excessive, and we all know that he is not easily alarmed by expenditures incurred by himself or his party. In the House in 1888 (Hansard, p. 1225), Sir Richard Cartwright asked, "What is the total cost of this branch to date?" and Sir Charles replied: "I am almost ashamed to say. It is an enormous cost." Alexander Mackenzie suggested that it should be called, not the St. Charles, but the "Sir Charles" branch, since it was a monument more lasting than brass to his peculiar methods as Minister of Railways. The Levis property-owners say they got no more than they were justly entitled to, that the greater part of the huge sum paid for land damages was diverted to the Tory campaign fund, or pocketed by Tory politicians "in and about Quebec." Sir John Thompson himself appeared to the House of Commons (Hansard) as showing that the property-owners swore to fictitious values, and consequently were guilty of getting public money by false pretences. On the other hand, they maintain to this hour that the work was regarded by the Tory politicians as so much "meat" and treated accordingly.

However this may be, we think that, before it pays another dollar on account of the St. Charles branch, the present Government should order an investigation into the expenditure to date. In his testimony before the Civil Service Commission a few days ago, Mr. Schreiber told of his having to build a switch on the Intercolonial in the "wild woods" at Gloucester Junction; sand was required for ballast and taken from a pit belonging to a farmer; he ordered that the farmer should be paid five dollars as compensation; later, the amount tendered to the farmer was increased a trifle; but the farmer waived Mr. Schreiber's second offer aside, demanded no less than $70,000, and, it is said, got a very considerable sum. In this case, there was reason to believe, although Mr. Schreiber did not say so, that the claim for $70,000 for five dollars worth of gravel, was fomented by politicians, who pocketed the greater portion of the swag actually obtained. That Gloucester farmer and his friends have hitherto been regarded as plunderers of a unique type, but, if half that is told of the milking of the St. Charles branch be true, the most audacious robbery in the history of Government ownership in Canada was perpetrated at Levis.

THE ABATTOIR SUBSIDY.

The promoters of the Levis abattoir scheme are evidently leaving no stone unturned in their endeavor to wring valuable concessions from the Provincial Government. Last year we felt it our duty to oppose a similar proposition. We see no good reason why we should now change our attitude with regard to the present proposal, which appears to be open to the same objections which justified the Marchand Government in refusing to take the responsibility for the success or failure of the enterprise off the shoulders of the men who proposed to engage in it in competition with reliable firms already in the same line of business.

In support of the scheme it is still urged that it would be greatly to the advantage of the farmers of Quebec to have an abattoir south of the St. Lawrence for the purpose of preparing the stock of the Province for the English market. Last year the promoters offered, in consideration of the Government guaranteeing interest on half a million dollars' worth of bonds, to erect an abattoir at Levis and to purchase all the stock offered from the Province of Quebec at current English prices, less 2 1/2 cents per pound to cover the cost of handling, the company to reserve to their own use and to turn to valuable account all of the by-products of the animals. Now the terms have been modified somewhat. Instead of a guarantee of interest, they ask a subsidy of $30,000 a year for a period of thirteen years, or $20,000 a year for twenty years. They no longer state, however, the exact amount of the deduction which they are to make in consideration of the cost of handling the stock.

The scheme, whether in its former or its present form, is open to some general objections, which should be sufficient to warrant the Government in refusing the subsidy. It is a safe rule that Governments should not interfere in industrial pursuits unless a general gain to the public is likely to result, and the enterprise is one in which private capital is not likely to be embarked without Governmental encouragement. Such a case is that of a railway designed to open up a new district, the early development of which is held to be important to the country generally, and the returns from which are likely to be light for some time to come. Such a case is to be found in the action of Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in securing the installation of cold storage in steamships and elsewhere in order to improve the condition in which Canadian dairy products reach the English market. Here signal services are being rendered to the country generally, which would probably be indefinitely postponed but for the Government subsidies. But it is now an accepted principle that the Government shall not subsidize a railway to parallel an existing line already serving the district. And in the case of the cold storage subsidies, the experimental stages having been passed and the steamship companies having been convinced that it is profitable for them to furnish the accommodation on their own account, the Government grant is quite properly being withdrawn.

In no way can the demand of the abattoir promoters be justified upon the lines indicated. They are in effect asking the Government to supplement their annual income by $30,000 for a period of thirteen years or $20,000 for a period of twenty years, a concession which would give them an unfair advantage in competition with progressive business men who have large sums of money invested in the several departments of the meat business which they propose to exploit. That already the opposition of men now in the meat trade has been aroused is evidenced from the strong resolution passed on Wednesday last by the Butter and Cheese Makers' Association of this city, opposing the granting of the subsidy. In the course of this resolution it is urged:

"That this association feels it cannot too strongly protest against the Government granting bonuses for business purposes to private firms. This association feels that the granting of bonuses to private firms is at all times against the public interests and injurious to the taxpayers of the country, and that in this instance particularly it would prove to be detrimental to the best interests of the Province of Quebec."

In this connection the words of Mr. John McKeggie in moving the resolution are interesting. He said, in part:

"These gentlemen, if they possess the necessary faith, should be prepared to risk their own money in square competition with the present traders and packers. . . . In all the branches of the trade they propose to go into we have already a number of eminent firms engaged, who possess the experience, ability, financial strength and English connection to cope with any increase of production our farmers can possibly attain to. In butter and cheese the largest houses in America are located in the Province of Quebec. As regards packing houses, Canada may well be proud of her many enterprising and successful firms who have made Canadian brands rank among the highest with consumers in England."

It has been arranged that early next week a strong deputation of representative men engaged in the industries affected will proceed to Quebec to urge upon Hon. Mr. Marchand and his colleagues the unwisdom of subsidizing a company which is designed to enter into open competition with them. Messrs. Campbell, Shearer & Co., the promoters of the scheme, have, it is understood, managed to enlist local support in interested districts, but Hon. Mr. Marchand will do well to hesitate before acceding to a proposition which appears in our opinion contrary to public policy and calculated to injuriously affect legitimate existing business enterprises.

TARIFF AND POLITICS.

A great difficulty which the Liberals had to meet in the campaign of 1896 was the prejudice in the mind of many of the business men of Canada against a change of administration which might involve a sudden and radical change in fiscal policy. It was only as the result of the overwhelming support of public opinion and unbounded general confidence in their good faith that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates managed to overcome the influences so brought to bear against them. Since 1896 industrial and commercial Canada has been taught an object lesson in public finance. It has been shown by comparison that protection, as hitherto practised here, not only involved a heavy burden upon consumers, but actually failed in its ostensible object, the encouragement of local manufacturers. It has been shown that the tariff can be placed upon a revenue basis in such a way as to at once reduce the burden of taxation, facilitate industrial processes and increase trade without injuring vested interests. Manufacturers have been assisted by the lightening of the burden upon raw materials; consumers have had money left in their pockets as the result of the reduction of the taxation upon finished products; and the country at large has largely benefited by the opening up of profitable markets and the improvement in transportation accommodation. The net result has been to show that a fiscal policy which keeps in mind every class in the community is bound to help each individual interest more than one admittedly designed to aid a few individuals at the expense of the many. The best proof of the smooth working of the present system is that in the debates in Parliament, the Opposition, which is ingeniously, if not ably, conducted, prefers, in its endeavor to catch favor in the country, to rely upon appeals to sectional prejudices and the cheap clap-trap of politics rather than to attacking the fiscal policy of the Government.

The wisdom of a systematic system of public finance, administered by competent business men, has been demonstrated. It is clearly the part of wisdom to allow tariff issues to hold a minor part in Canadian politics. Nothing could be more dangerous to the commercial prosperity of the country than that business men should be met on the eve of each election with the prospect of radical tariff changes which may cripple if not ruin them. This is an important consideration to bear in mind when regarding the meaning of the coming general elections. With a change of Government would undoubtedly come a reconstruction of the tariff. Mr. George E. Foster still declares himself to be a high protectionist. His influence in Ministerial councils has increased during the four years of Opposition, and should the Conservatives be returned to power they would, in all probability, be less disposed to an even higher tariff than that which existed in 1896. Protection would be again introduced, and the tariff would again become a bone of contention politically, and the prosperity of business security would be replaced by constant anxiety in commercial circles.

CANADIAN UNANIMITY.

By a practically unanimous vote, approving of the principle of Hon. Mr. Tarte's resolution appropriating two million dollars for the raising, equipment and pay of the Canadian contingents, the House of Commons has endorsed the action of the Government in sending them to the British arms in South Africa. It follows that in the Canadian Parliament there is no division among the members on the war question than there was at the outset. The discussion which has taken place upon the contingent resolution at Ottawa has brought two points into bold relief—that the sending of a Canadian contingent without the sanction of a vote by Parliament was, in the best opinion of the House, open to strong constitutional objections, which could only be overruled in exceptionally strong emergency, and after the most mature consideration; and that the Government had been amply justified in its course by the mandate of an overwhelming majority of opinion. The evidence of a desire to create political capital out of the war, and to impute unworthy motives to honorable-minded public men whose patriotism is above reproach, were most regrettable, but they were only incidental to the debate. What the world will see is that the members of the Canadian Parliament, with scarcely a dissenting voice, confirmed the course taken by the Government in anticipating legislative action.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

March didn't come in like a lion. It came in like a hundred of them.

One has to be tall to recognize friends across the street these days.

"A subject who is truly loyal . . . will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

A united Canada will be the Dominion's best contribution to the Empire of the future.

The new remedy for suppressed loyalty, forcing "the old flag" down the patient's throat, is too drastic to work many cures.

The comic opera season has opened in Victoria, B.C. Joe Martin and the Lieutenant-Governor are rivals for the role of chief comedian.

English abattoir companies are welcome to come into this Province to do business with their own capital. The Province is not lending money just now.

If there is money in the packing business, why do the English promoters of the abattoir scheme ask Government assistance? That they are not prepared to depend on their own resources is in itself sufficient to condemn their proposition.

Hon. Mr. Marchand can scarcely afford to guarantee for twenty years the income of a firm which proposes to compete with men in the same line of business, who are now contributing to the revenue of the Province.

The debate upon the Redistribution Bill in the House of Commons shows that the Conservatives expect their political friends in the Senate to again come to the rescue of their party and prevent the undoing of the injustice involved in the Tory gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892. The electorate of Canada has a right to the free expression of its verdict at the polls. The maps used by the political cracksmen in 1882 and 1892 still exist to prove beyond any shadow of doubt that they deliberately butchered county boundaries in order to stifle the voice of the people. In 1896 the electors, by supporting the Liberal platform, authorized the new Government to undo the injustice. Now the Conservatives, fearing that their present confusion in Ontario will be turned to utter rout if the people are given a chance to speak freely, are prepared to urge their party majority in the Senate to use the veto of that chamber to prevent the triumph of the popular will. The effect is a blow at the very foundation of popular government.

Music and the Drama.

The ways of theatrical managers are over a mystery even to those who are most closely brought in contact with them. The difficulty in comprehending their motives as well as their actions lies, doubtless, in the point of view.

Just as a case in point, attention has of late been directed to the sale of seats for Irving's performance of Robespierre next Thursday night. When the engagement was first announced the management at the same time published its intention to adopt a new plan in disposing of seats. This was to outwit the rascally ticket speculators.

The good seats were first placed on sale two weeks ago—and it was understood that the good seats were all to be sold at $3 each, after which the general sale of seats valued at $2.50, $2 and so on down the scale was to be begun. By adopting this plan the public was to be protected against sharpers, who would buy up the cheaper seats and then sell them for $3 or whatever the price might be.

This general sale was to have been opened on Monday, but it now develops that there will be no sale of "general" seats for the Robespierre performance, because all the seats have been disposed of at the $3 rate.

Incidentally, on Thursday night, when Irving plays at the Academy, there are to be no such things as "general" seats.

Owing to the stoppage of traffic on all railroad lines to New York, the members of the Theatre Français will not experience any difficulty in engaging Montreal's hospitality. If the French company they will engage is not one of the best performers Messrs. Marion and Headon are arranging for next week.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The general sale for the Irving engagement, that is, the sale for the remaining seats, will open to the general public Monday morning, March 5th, at the box office of the Academy of Music. Seats in the gallery will be reserved and will be sold for 75c. Those purchasing these seats will bear in mind that for their accommodation the private entrance from the Academy on Victoria Square will be opened from 6.45 p.m. and only those holding these reserved coupons will be admitted to the gallery via that entrance.

No admission tickets will be sold at any performance night after 8 p.m., when the house is carefully seated. It is a pity to learn that the announcement that the Irving booking agency would not sell seats to speculators for the purpose of creating a fictitious demand for seats, will not be carried out to the letter. Many seats are said to have been sold to speculators, and the result is that the public is being fleeced.

A COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. F. Macnaughton and Mr. H. Macnaughton, of Montreal, have been appointed Commissioners for the Province of Ontario for the State of Illinois.

Mr. W. H. Beatty, of Toronto, has been appointed Commissioner for the Province of Ontario for the State of Pennsylvania.

JUST FOR FUN.

Cabling the Colonial Ball.—"I wonder what Washington Monument Chairman had votes in filling?"

Mr. Tarte.—"This is the most scurvy treatment I've received since Cleopatra's Needle left the Nile."—Chicago Chronicle.

"Have they decided what the monument is to be?" "Oh, yes." "What is it?" "Millionaire."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Sheehan—"Don't you wish you were a man?" Mrs. Rooker—"Yes, indeed. What is the first thing you would do if you were a man?" Mrs. Sheehan—"I guess I'd wish I was a woman."—New York Press.

Hoax—"I believe everything my wife tells me." Joax—"Oh, general confidence?" Hoax—"Yes; I think every man should believe about half he hears, and I prefer to believe the better half."—Philadelphia Record.

"Uncle Abner, d'id you enjoy staying at that big hotel in town?" "Gee, I guess so; I rid up an' down in that there iron hoss-elevator all day for nothin'."—Detroit Free Press.

In a lunatic asylum near Glasgow two of the patients, named respectively Sandy and Jock, formed a plan to make their escape.

"Gang you doon," said Sandy, when they had gained the boundary wall of the asylum grounds, "an' I'll gae on your back an' climb on the tap o' the wa', an' then I can haul you up."

When Sandy reached the top of the wall he looked down at his companion, and exclaimed, in a commiserating tone:

"Man Jock, I think it'll be better for you to bide anither fortnicht, for you're no near-richt yet."—Answers.

Will Make a Model Village

when everyone uses cherrine for colds.

Hither and Yon.

OUR BOYS.

Out on the red veldt mid Africa's sand,
Where fierce tempests roar, by torrid winds fanned,
The men of an Empire stand fit for the fight,
With their eyes on the motto—"For God and the Right."

And the whole of Old England throbs as one heart,
Knowing well how her brave sons are playing their part,
Though rejoicing at victory, she shivers with pain,
As, bowing her proud head, she weeps for the slain.

But cheer up, Old England, who's this comes in sight,
With their eye on the enemy, keen for the fight;
With hearts true as steel, yea! dauntless, and more?
Why, these are your grandsons, from Canada's shore.

They have come from the home nest, the mart and the field,
At the feet of the Mother Queen homage to yield;
They will rally around her in time of her need,
They will fight for her, die for her—boys of all creed.

Good boys, brave boys, boys of the Western Sphere,
The God of Battle be with you all, who know no shrinking fear;
Some of you must lay down your lives where many a hero sleeps,
While Canada's heart with pride doth swell, proud Canada also weeps.

Good boys, brave boys, boys of the Western Sphere,
The God of Battle be with you all, who know no shrinking fear;
Proud Canada shouts from shore to shore, her cry comes far and near,
Unfurl your flags, and for "Our Boys" give cheers! cheers! cheers!

MRS. SAUNDERSON, Montreal.

DOWN ON CIGARETTES.

We observe that a Southern railway has issued an order that cigarette smoking will not be allowed among its employes, and has given notice that nobody who is known to be a cigarette smoker will be taken into its service. This is another sign of a growing disposition on the part of transportation companies to weed out not only men who use liquor and are liable to get drunk, but men whose personal habits are offensive, like the tobacco chewer, for instance. There are plenty of men to be had in every line of work who are neither addicted nor objectionable in conduct, and the man who is open to criticism in either of these respects finds it constantly harder to get a job. Business principles favor the increasingly high character which is thus coming about, and the railroad companies are realizing agencies in a way that is duly appreciated.

NATURALIZATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Two Montreal gentlemen, in conversation the other day, got into an animated discussion over the relative liberality of the English and the Canadian naturalization laws. Ultimately the discussion culminated in a wager, which was decided by reference to Whitaker's Almanac. To the surprise of one of the gentlemen, who thought naturalization in Great Britain was a mere matter of form, his nationality says:

"The applicant (for naturalization) must have resided in the United Kingdom for a period of not less than five years."

The [illegible] as follows:

[illegible] £5 0 0
[illegible] 0 10 0
[illegible] 0 10 0
£6 0 0

A LITTLE LEARNING.

[illegible] agrees [illegible] ig[illegible]
[illegible] knowledge. The [illegible] has [illegible] set upon the head of an English editorial writer in the office of a prominent Newcastle Journal before now. When Major Childe, a well-known British officer, was wounded fatally in South Africa, he replied, with his dying breath, that the words, "It is well with the child," should be engraved upon his tombstone. The reference, of course, was to the fate of the Shunamite woman, and the pathetic humor of it has proceeded for the inscription a very wide circulation. Even in Newcastle the Bible is not altogether unknown, and the phrase evidently stirred some old memories of the Sunday School in the mind of the wiseacre alluded to. He felt sure that he had heard something like it before, but could not tell where. So he proceeded to speculate and in print. He began: "The saying which Major Childe so pathetically used in punning allusion to his name is familiar enough. But whence its origin?" If he had stopped here, there would have been a loophole of escape for him. He might have pleaded temporary forgetfulness. His fate, however, impelled him to hazard a guess, and thus reveal the sources of his own inspiration. "We fancy," said he, "it is a legacy of one of the old Gaiety burlesques." To cap the climax, he proposed a committee of enquiry to settle the facts in a matter of such historical importance!

CHAMBERLAIN LIKES ORCHIDS.

The Right-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is passionately devoted to orchids, and has one large conservatory filled with all known varieties of this rare plant. Visitors are permitted to view the collection on certain days of the week. Not long ago, toward the close of a public afternoon, Mr. Chamberlain happened to pass through the hothouse, and was dumbfounded to discover that an exceedingly rare and valuable specimen had been snapped off close to the root. He was furious, and decided that if people were so unappreciative and careless he would suppress the visiting days. Hastily summoning the gardner, he asked if he could give him some clew to the delinquent. "I was very sorry to see it happen," said the old chap. "What! You saw it! And do you know the visitor?" "Yes, sir; but it was not a visitor; they are not to blame." "Speak, then, for I must know who did it," and Chamberlain, who began to think that the old man must be the culprit himself, "It was yourself, sir. I was there and saw it with my own eyes. You were walking up and down the hothouse as though thinking mighty hard. I heard the names Salisbury and Gladstone, when suddenly, without knowing it, you bumped against that orchid and snap it went right off."

Across the Border.

The party whip has cracked merrily at Washington this week, the machinery of the administration has been strallned and thrown out of plumb. William McKinley has irretrevably lost standing with the honest members of the party, but the Porto Rican tariff bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now part and portion of the laws of the Republic. So strenuous was the effort to pass the measure that sick men were brought from beds of sickness, and two from hospitals to "vote right" when the roll was called and the final vote showed an administration majority of only eleven. It would have been defeated but for the few Democratic votes which the beneficiaries of the bill were able to win over to its support.

Saddled with an amendment forced on it after a night session of the most exciting caucus the Republican party has known in recent years, the bill provides that the tariff rate shall be 15 instead of 25% per cent, as originally proposed, and that the time of its application shall be two years. The compromise will be difficult to defend. The enactment of a tariff between Porto Rico is either wise or just or the reverse; there can be no half way position. If the former is the case the tariff should have been made permanent; if the latter, it should not have been imposed at all. If the tariff is just to the Republican party is robbing the country of a million dollars; if it is unjust the Republican party is substituting the crime of petty for grand larceny.

The constitution of the United States does not provide any specific remedy for the vexatious questions of a colonial policy, probably because the framers of that revered document fancied they had taken sufficient precautions against such a contingency arising. They did provide, however, a tribunal to settle all controversies arising on constitutional questions, and that tribunal is the supreme court. It has declared unconstitutional any attempt on the part of the United States upon their acquirement of the Philippines to levy duties. United States is operative and one of the vital principles of this law is that there shall be no discriminating duties between the different sections.

President McKinley declared in the country's "plain duty" to give the Porto Ricans free trade. He has designed a fabrication of similitude the Porto Rican bill as it passed the House. It is a jumping jack performance, as this article will give point to the speech of a prominent Democrat, member of the House, who had hoped the [illegible] was going to [illegible] which the President was not on [illegible] sides."

Echoes of the Press.

EIGHTY MILLIONS.

Kingston News: Since Mr. Blair took the management of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1896, the stock of that road has increased in value to the extent of [illegible] has been claimed that [illegible] twenty-seven and eight millions dollars.

TIME TO DO SOMETHING.

Victoria (B.C.) Times: Canada has selected herself to lead the skirt of Britannia quite long enough. Let us now give some evidence of the true Imperial spirit, and show what we are prepared to do in our share in this most important matter.

WHO TOOK THAT BEER?

London Daily Mail: A certain officer corps at Chatham Camp provided a guard that should protect the premises until Christmas Day. In the morning a dozen bottles were missing. Their fate and the authorities "Double the guard" and they divided it. Next day four dozen were missing.

SHOULD BE EXPELLED.

Hamilton Times: The American consul at Sarnia, for no other apparent reason than that he is a Democrat, has been [illegible] suspended from membership and [illegible] possession of the United States upon their acquirement the fundamental law of the United States is operative and one of the vital principles of this law is that there shall be no discriminating duties between the different sections.

A GERMAN PROPHECY.

Kleine Journal, Berlin: After her experience up to now, England has not even the smallest chance of a victorious issue of the colonial war so criminally provoked. If England to reorganizing her military power will take a step which she ought to have taken long ago.

WHO THE WORLD ADMIRES.

Minneapolis Tribune: Whether we of the United States sympathize with Boer or with Britain we cannot help admiring the magnificent loyalty to the Empire of the British colonists all over the world. England could probably raise an army of 1,000,000 men in her colonies should necessity demand it.

A VIENNESE MRS. GUMMIDGE.

Tagblatt (Vienna): France is preparing to avenge Fashoda; Russia is busily engaged on the Persian and Afghan frontiers; [illegible] meetings are being held in Egypt to denounce [illegible] against England; India is on the brink of rebellion; and, close at home, Ireland is full of sympathy for the enemy. This is a terrible outlook for England.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Brockville Times: Several of our esteemed contemporaries have raised a protest against the rough usage given to British subjects by pro-Boer speakers and workers, offering to pro-Boers the sacred right of liberty of speech and action. This is all very [illegible] enough, but the loyal British subjects who manhandled the pro-Boers were also exercising their right of speech and action when they suppressed the traitors.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

New Warren Scale Co.

Manufacturers of all class o

SCALES

453 St. Paul St. Montreal.

CONDENSED MILK!

15c. per can, $1.60 per doz. cans.

CONDENSED COFFEE!

30c. per can, $3 per doz. cans.

We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of consumers to the

Oak Brand of Condensed Milk

—AND—

Oak Brand of Condensed Coffee

lately put upon this market by the Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island) Condensed Milk Co. The makers claim them to be equal to the best brands on the market.

"OAK BRAND" CONDENSED MILK—For Coffee, Tea or Chocolate, it is not equalled by the best cream. 15c per can, $1.60 per doz. cans.

"OAK BRAND" CONDENSED MILK—For Infants. Full directions with every can. 15c. per can, $1.60 per doz. cans.

"OAK BRAND" CONDENSED MILK—For Sauces, Ice Cream, etc. Full directions with every can. 15 cents per can, $1.60 per dozen cans.

"OAK BRAND" CONDENSED COFFEE—A teaspoonful to each cup. 30c. per can, $3 per doz. cans.

"OAK BRAND" CONDENSED COFFEE—Convenient and economical for general family use; 30 cents per can; $3.00 per dozen cans.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

"DELHOMME'S" MEDOC

(Club Claret.)

Quarts, per dozen $4.50
Pints, per dozen 2.75

"MARGAUX" CLARET.

(Our Bottling.)

Quarts, per dozen $3.00
Pints, per dozen 2.00

"CLUB" CLARET.

(Our Bottling.)

Quarts, per dozen $5.00
Pints, per dozen 3.00

"STRAIGHT"

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES!

Or what is known in the trade as "Self" or "Unique" Whiskys (the product of single distilleries).

WE OFFER

The "Talisker" Straight Scotch,
$1.25 per bottle, $12.50 per case.

The "Dail-Uaine Glenlivet" Three Stills Whisky,
$1.15 per bottle, $12.50 per case.

The "Old Vatted Balblair" Straight Scotch
(8 years in wood)
$1.10 per bottle, $12.50 per case.

Specially Selected "Lagavulin" Whisky,
Square stuff in square bottles
$1.00 per bottle, $11.25 per case.

Long John's "Dew of Ben Nevis," Three Stars,
$1.10 per bottle, $12.75 per case.

All the above Whiskies delivered at any railway station in case lots, anywhere in the Province of Ontario, or Province of Quebec, and as far west as the City of Winnipeg, freight charges paid by us.

BLENDED HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES

Pattisons' Famous Blends.

From the Glenlivet Distillery, Glenburnie and the Aultmore-Glenlivet Distillery, and a combination of Pattison's Best Blends and Finest Highland Whiskies possessing the "Grand Special" Whisky, $1.10 per bottle, $12.50 per case.

"Imperial Liqueur" Whisky, $1.25 per bottle, $13.50 per case.

"Cabinet Liqueur" Whisky, $1.50 per bottle, $16.25 per case.

All delivered, freight prepaid, anywhere, as above.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE ENGLISH ALE and THE IRISH STOUT

[illegible] satisfaction and is going [illegible] for us to lay down [illegible] prices we are asking, [illegible] equal cost. [illegible] by a house in the [illegible] arrived, was not in [illegible] delivery, and the goods [illegible] to us by the Bank at our [illegible] enables us to sell

Imported English Bottled Ale and Imported Dublin Bottled Stout

for Domestic Goods.

[illegible] if you want to secure a [illegible]

Finest British East India Pale,
[illegible] $7 per original case of [illegible] per dozen pints, $7.50 [illegible] case of 7 dozen pints.

Finest "Extra Dublin Stout,"
[illegible] per dozen quart, $7.50 per original case of [illegible] quarts, $4.25 per dozen pints, [illegible] original case of 7 dozen pints.

Prices are net cash.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

Italian Warehouse.

207, 209 & 211 ST. JAMES ST.

[illegible] has wonderful con[illegible] Sirma, for portrait specialty and [illegible] specialty for [illegible] and [illegible] Miss Cayenne. "I [illegible] Washington Star. [illegible] during an interval of [illegible] pause not one thing." [illegible] unawares, with the rock[illegible] love.

Prices Backed By Quality

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

YOU can always depend on the quality of the Silverware we sell. You cannot get better goods for the money in Canada nor a wider range to select from.

BON BON DISHES from $2.50 Up

Simpson, Hall, Miller & COMPANY, - Silversmiths

1794 Notre Dame St.

A. J. WHIMBEY, Manager.....

BULLER AND WHITE MEET IN LADYSMITH

Scene of Tremendous Enthusiasm When the Commander of the Relieving Army Greeted the Commander of the Garrison.

London, March 3.—2.30 a.m.—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Buller:

"Ladysmith, Friday, March 2.—6.30 p.m. —I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely clear of them, and except at the top of Van Reenan's Pass (37 miles from Ladysmith on Free State frontier), where several wagons are visible, I can find no trace of them.

"Their last train left Modder Spruit station about 1 o'clock yesterday, and they then blew up the bridge. They packed their wagons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith, so that we had no chance of intercepting them, but they have left vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts, herds, grass, camp and individual necessaries. They have got away with all their guns except two."

DESPATCHES FROM LADYSMITH.

Two earlier despatches from Ladysmith, dated March 1, 11.40 a.m., say:

"General Buller, accompanied by his staff, arrived here to-day. He entered the town unnoticed, as more cavalry was coming in during the morning. The news of his arrival soon spread, however, and General White and his staff at once went to meet him. They met amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm and General Buller had a great reception.

"The Boers are in full flight toward the Free State, and a flying column of Ladysmith troops are pursuing them. The Boers left many wagons and guns and quantities of provisions and ammunition behind."

A despatch from General Buller was received at the War Office this morning announcing that seventy-three wagon loads of supplies were entering Ladysmith, the first eleven wagons containing hospital comforts.

General Buller's casualties among his officers during the fighting of February 27 were:

Killed—Colonel O'Leary, of the Lancashires; Major Lewis, Captain Sykes and Lieutenant Simpson, of the Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant Mourilyan, of the Warwickshires, and Lieutenant Daly, of the Irish Fusiliers.

Wounded—General Barton and Colonel Carr, of the Scots Fusiliers, and twenty-three others.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE GARRISON.

Colonel Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in the Times the entry into Ladysmith of Lord Dundonald and 600 men of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers, February 28, says:

"It is impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the beleaguered garrison. Cheer upon cheer ran from post to post, and staff officers, civilians and soldiers flocked to greet them. At the ford of the Klip River women with children in their arms tearfully pressed forward to grasp the hands of the gallant band. Sisters and brothers, friends and relatives met again. It was the most moving scene I have ever witnessed. The contrast between the robust troopers of a dozen battles and the pale, emaciated defenders of Ladysmith was great. The hour for which we had so patiently waited had come at last.

"General White and his staff met the troops in the centre of the town. He was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm. He addressed the civilians and thanked them and the garrison for their magnificent support through trials which we alone can realize. We could possibly have hung on for six weeks longer, but the privation would have been great and sickness and the paucity of our ammunition would have limited the number of assaults we would have been able to resist."

CHANGE WROUGHT IN NATAL.

The Times says: "The change wrought in Natal within twenty-four hours is indeed dramatic. The siege of Ladysmith will be memorable in military annals upon many grounds. Seldom has the absolute confidence of a general in his men been more strikingly displayed than in the case of Sir Redvers Buller; and never has that confidence been more completely justified. There is good reason to trust that we have at last reached the turning point of the war, owing to Lord Roberts' brilliant strategy."

The Daily Mail says: "Almighty God, whose arm is strength, has blessed the efforts of General Buller's army with complete victory, and the cause of freedom has triumphed once more."

undisciplined hordes, while the other Boer leaders were unable to bring more than half their commandoes from Ladysmith to Paardeberg.

"Burnham, the American scout, after creeping many a night around the laager, reports that very few Boers escaped, perhaps not more than twenty."

The correspondent expresses admiration for the Canadians, of whom one company is composed entirely of Frenchmen, unable to speak English. He especially mentions Col. Otter, Lieut.-Col. Kincaid, and Captains MacDonnell, Stairs and Boileau for conspicuous gallantry.

MACHINISTS CALLED OUT.

Bitter Struggle Between Union and Non-union Men Threatened in Chicago.

Chicago, March 2.—War is now on between the International Association of Machinists and the Chicago Association of Machinery Manufacturers. As a result of the failure to reach an agreement, the executive committee of the Machinists' Association decided to call a general strike of machinists in Chicago, and by to-morrow it is expected that practically every union and many non-union machinist in this city will have laid down his tools, the exception being at the shops which have already signed the agreement.

President O'Connell said to-day that the trouble had now developed into a life and death struggle for the union, and there were possibilities of the strike extending to all the metal working organizations in the country, which would affect nearly 500,000 men. The machinists in Canada are also under the control of the International Association and a strike, according to President O'Connell, may also be ordered in that territory.

THE QUEEN GIVES THANKS.

Her Majesty Cables Congratulations to Generals Buller and White.

London, March 2.—The Court Circular this evening says: "Early yesterday morning the Queen received with feelings of joy and thankfulness the happy news of the relief of Ladysmith, accomplished by the troops under command of Sir Redvers Buller. Her Majesty telegraphed her congratulations to him and to Sir George White. This was accidentally omitted from yesterday's Court Circular.

The following is the text of Her Majesty's despatch to General Buller:

"I thank God for the news you have telegraphed me, and I congratulate you and all under you with all my heart."

The despatch to Sir George White read thus:

"I thank God that you and all those with you are safe after your long, trying siege, borne with such heroism. I congratulate you and all under you from the bottom of my heart. I trust you are all not very much exhausted."

Sir George White sent the following reply:

"Your Majesty's most gracious message has been received by me with the deepest gratitude and with enthusiasm by the troops. Any hardships and privations for a hundred times compensated for by the sympathy and appreciation of our Queen, and Your Majesty's message will do more to restore both officers and men than anything else."

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

The New York Central Company will repeat this year their Easter excursion to New York City from Montreal and all points on the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway. The trains will leave the Windsor station, Montreal. Tickets will be good going on April 12th, and passengers on this eastern journey must leave Montreal on or before A. M. 20th. The excursionists will then ten clear days in the metropolis.

BOER FORCES AGAIN FACE LORD ROBERTS

Enemy Located Four Miles From the British Front—Will Try to Check Advance on Bloemfontein.

General Gatacre made a reconnaissance in force toward Stormberg yesterday. The Boers opened him with two guns and the British Artillery pitched some shells into the Boer laagers.

London, March 3.—4.15 a.m.—Lord Roberts at Osfontein, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the re-formed Boer army from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. This may be merely a corps of observation, ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and from other points. Whatever the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it.

Lord Roberts wires to the War Office from Osfontein under date of March 2, 4.15 p.m., as follows:—

"I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding the enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and the wounded. All the public buildings have been converted into hospitals and all the men have been made most comfortable.

"I was struck with the friendly manner in which the wounded Boers and our men chatter together upon the experience of the campaign.

"It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations and biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder River. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry, after having been half-starved in the laager."

SCOUTS LOCATE THE ENEMY.

Osfontein, March 2.—The Boers have now been definitely located four miles from the British front, their left resting on a high kopje and their right on the river. The burgher force is estimated to number between 5,000 and 6,000.

A heavy rain is falling; the veldt is improving; supplies are rapidly arriving; and the men are in good health, despite the fact that they have been on half rations for a fortnight.

A slight skirmish occurred six miles southeast in which Colonel Remington had a horse shot under him. The Boer forces on our front are believed to be under the joint command of Botha, Delarey and Dewet. They are expecting reinforcements from Natal.

The guns that were captured at Paardeberg have been brought here. The rifles captured have in many cases scriptural texts engraved upon them, for example: "Lord strengthen this arm."

SURPRISES MILITARY OBSERVERS.

London, March 3.—Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much farther.

The Boers presumably will use this delay for all it is worth, pulling their resources together. Despatch speculation gives out the opinion that the Boer artillery of Bloemfontein is daily expected as Commandants Dewet and Delarey had been instructed to retard the advance of Lord Roberts only until the concentration under General Joubert had been accomplished.

No adequate explanation is yet made of the 5,000 reinforcements that are preparing for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest either that the advanced Dutch have become more restive or that the Imperial Government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the allied republics.

The Admiralty Board has telegraphed to the Cape commander an expression of admiration and thanks on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty to the marines and the bluejackets engaged in the war for the "splendid manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service and have added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion."

OFFICIALS WELCOME LORD ROBERTS

Kimberley advices say: Lord Roberts and General Kitchener arrived there Thursday morning, and were warmly welcomed by the municipal officials, and thanked for the successful relief of the town. Lord Roberts said that it had given him great pleasure to assist Kimberley in her time of need, and that he was glad he had an opportunity of visiting the town. He found that he had a day off so had come, but would have to leave to-morrow.

There is gratitude and rejoicing over the relief of Ladysmith. Lord Roberts and General Kitchener were the guests of Mr. Cecil Rhodes while here.

Lord Roberts has published an order, thanking the troops for their courage and for the zeal and endurance they have displayed amid the hardships of a forced march. He says that their fortitude and general conduct have been worthy of the Queen's soldiers.

FINE PRAISE FOR CANADIANS.

London, March 3.—The Times publishes the following, from Paardeberg, dated Wednesday:

"It will always remain a puzzle how General Cronje, although an undisputed military genius, kept control of his retreating and

MARTIN IS CENTRAL FIGURE

POLITICAL INTEREST IN BRITISH COLUMBIA CENTRES ON HIM.

His Prospect of Success in Completing His Ministry the One Topic of Conversation.

Victoria, B.C., March 2.—Premier J. Martin is to-day the central political figure in all Canada and the absorbing theme of speculation in the West is his prospect of success in completing his ministry and appealing to the country.

Ex-Premier Semlin is working to block Governor McInnes' efforts to call to his advisers, distinctly unpatriotic and disloyal propositions are put forward and it is made a prominent public subject that Semlin is in effect this kind by a leading paper betrays a lack of common sense and principles of constitutional government. When it gained momentum yesterday morning with my premier of 11 day last, I advised your honor that my ability to proceed with a majority of the House depended upon his satisfactorily demonstrated when the House on a division of 22 to 20, approved a resolution expressing regret at Your Honor in dismissing your ministers."

LYDDITE DOES DAMAGE.

Boer Losses May Be Traced Largely to the Use of This Explosive.

Colenso Camp, Wednesday, February 28.—The Boers lost heavily during the fighting. The yielding was the result largely of the lyddite. Many of the wounded were yellow from the effects of the explosive. Over a hundred prisoners were taken, many of them were Hollanders and a few were genuine Boers.

Considerable ammunition, for which the Boers had the highest regard, fell into the hands of the British. Many guns were damaged. Making gun Boers of the gunners among the wounded. The Boers had not heard of the surrender of Cronje and disbelieved it. The majority seemed to be glad to be captured. They admit heavy losses recently. The wagons remained with the Boers in the retreating until three hours before the British arrived. Two women were found, one dead and the other fatally wounded. She has since died. She said her husband would not be left to leave the trenches, as she was a crack shot. The woman was only 19 years old.

An idea of the intensity of the shell fire can be gathered from the fact that of the 26 guns in action the 12th Battery alone fired 791 rounds, firing every ten seconds. The British casualties were about 240 men.

To Light Your Gas Without a Match.

A very ingenious invention is the "Atmos" Nomatch (Self-lighting Gas Lighter), based entirely on chemical action. It lights the gas simply by turning on the tap. An ingenious device to carry the lighter free of the flame is done by expansion and contraction, a small steel coil being so adjusted on the gas burner that when it the flame touches same, causing expansion, thereby drawing the transmitter clear of the gas. This novel and scientific wonder is manufactured and controlled throughout the world by Thomas Adams, jr., & Sons, of New York. The senior member of the firm is the Adams of "Tutti Frutti Fame," and accounts for the large sales of this invention. The Manhattan Specialty Company, Mr. Archibald J. Rankin, manager, are the sole agents for Canada, with offices at 1724 Notre Dame Street. Mr. Rankin will be pleased to give a practical demonstration to those who favor him with a call.

OF OLD YARMOUTH TOWN.

Senator Lovett Thinks Trains, Capital and Plant Will Restore Its Shipbuilding Fame.

Old Yarmouth town, at one time the leading shipbuilding port along the Nova Scotian coast, but whose building industry in that line has long gone to seed, promises to take on a new lease of life as soon as the Sydney steel plant is in operation. This is the opinion of Senator John Lovett, of Yarmouth. He thinks brains, capital and plant will bring about this result, and cites the great success which has attended the efforts of the people of Belfast, Ireland, toward constructing mammoth shipbuilding yards, notwithstanding the necessity of bringing in iron and steel from other parts.

"In the days when wooden vessels were built at Yarmouth, there was a real hive of industry there, and we do not intend to allow this undeveloped or unnoticed our natural advantages," the Senator said. "The fact is our shipowners some time ago turned their attention to shares in the iron vessels built on the Clyde and elsewhere. This is true of the Thompsons, of St. John, N.B., who are largely interested in syndicates operating Clyde built steamships costing from $75,000 to $100,000 each. This same capital of Yarmouth and other Nova Scotia places also finds investment in these vessels. Mr. J. B. North, of Maitland, being among those whose investments are large. Mr. North is one of the old time builders of wooden ships."

Discussing the subject of prohibition, he said that the people of Yarmouth still clung tenaciously to their old principles, and that the town, with its seaport features and population of 7,000, is without a licensed liquor resort, the druggists alone having the authority to sell it, and then only for medicinal purposes. Many people, he said, continued to give the town a black eye on that account, yet the sentiment of the people continued strong against the whiskey element, and there was no immediate prospect of a change of principles.

Referring to political matters, the Senator expressed his opinion that the next Lieutenant Governor of the Province would be Mr. Charles Blackadar, of the Halifax Recorder, who had come to be in touch with the younger element in Nova Scotia.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 3rd, 1900.

A Manufacturer's Stock of

Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves

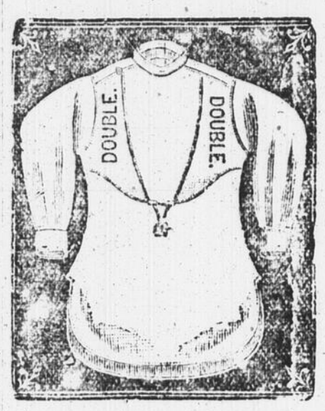
REGULAR $1.25 A PAIR

SPECIAL 73c A PAIR.



This immense purchase will present an excellent opportunity to lovers of fine Kid Gloves to secure a season's supply for remarkably little money. The maker who made these Gloves is famous the world over for the high quality of the goods he makes. In this shipment there are 325 dozen pairs Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, in rich shades of Tans, Browns, Reds, Blues, Grays, Fawns, Drabs and Purples, finished with 2 dome fasteners, perfect fitting, soft and flexible kid, fresh and new, direct from the factory. If bought in the regular way, our price for this Glove would be $1.25, but we'll yield to the fascinations of quick sales and offer them Monday at 73c

ATTENTION, MEN



GREAT

White Shirt Offer

360 Dozen Men's and Boys' Unlaundried White Shirts, all sizes, good strong material and well made.

SPECIAL PRICE MONDAY

29c Each

SPECIAL GROCERY LIST FOR MONDAY.

	Regular	Monday.		Regular	Monday.
Baker's Cocoa	30c	for 25c	Finest Rolled Oats	5c	for 2½c
Epps's Cocoa	40c	for 35c	Wedding Tea	50c	for 25c
Finest Tea	50c	for 40c	Good Sewing Thread	10c	for 8½c
C. & B. Marmalade	15c	for 12c	Baked Beans, 3 tins	25c	for 20c
Good Coffee	30c	for 25c	Bird Custard, 2 pkg	25c	for 20c
Cod Liver Oil	50c	for 40c	Fresh Herrings, 3 tins	25c	for 20c
Keiller's Jelly	15c	for 12c	Rice	5c	for 2½c
Granulated Sugar	5c	for 4½c	New Laid Eggs	30c	for 20c
Pure Lard	10c	for 8½c	C. & B. Vanilla	15c	for 12c
Finest Coffee	50c	for 45c	White Clover Honey	15c	for 12c

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

ARENA

MONDAY NIGHT

At 8.15.

CRESCENTS (Halifax)

vs. SHAMROCK

FOR THE STANLEY CUP.

Sale of Seats will open at Club Shoe Store, 2117 St. Catherine Street, and Slater's Shoe Store, 249 St. James Street, at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Usual Prices. SECOND MATCH WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7th.

MAY APPEAL TO COUNTRY

Opposition Believes Government Will Try to Take Advantage of Recent Military Success.

London, March 2.—Mr. David Lloyd George, Liberal member for Carnarvon Boroughs, today moved a reduction of the British appropriation on the ground that Sir Alfred Milner (British agency of gambling communities in the Orange States of the Crown Colony Office.

Mr. Chamberlain absolutely denied the charges. Referring to President Steyn's despatch to President Steyn's assurances, may be inferred from the fact that a few days after the declaration of war he pleaded with the British Government that under no conditions would they allow State take possession. Yet a short time after the forces of the Free State were marching side by side with the forces of the Transvaal and invading British territory.

The motion of Mr. Lloyd George was defeated.

The probability of the Budget is the subject of discussion in the lobbies. The Opposition Members of the Government is preparing the way for a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the country on the flood tide of military success in South Africa.

The Liberal-Unionists, on the other hand, declare that this idea is quite erroneous.

THE LODGES.

JACQUES CARTIER LODGE, A.O.U.W.

Supreme Trustee Thos. Ligget, P.G.M.W., and Grand Outside Watchman Thomas Brady paid an official visit to Jacques Cartier Lodge, No. 22, A.O.U.W., at its regular meeting this week, and among the others who were present were Messrs. E. H. Godin, Grand Solicitor; A. W. Blouin, P.G.M.W.; H. Trudel, D.D.G.M.W., and Charlemagne Rodier, P.D.D.G.M.W. Mr. Trudel, assisted by Mr. Rodier, acting as Grand Guide, installed the following officers: P.M.W., J. H. Charette; M.W., H. E. Poulin; foreman, M. R. de Mesle; overseer, L. Forget; recorder, A. G. Yon; financier, Geo. Parc; receiver, P. A. Gauthier; guide, E. H. Godin; I.W., A. W. Blouin; O.W., L. A. Dufresne; trustees, Jos. Chevalier and J. N. Cherrier. After addresses by the distinguished brethren present, the Grand Lodge officers and visitors were most hospitably entertained at supper, and a very enjoyable couple of hours were spent.

PYTHIANS AT HOME.

The members of Damascus Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, since the institution of the lodge five years ago, have made it a rule to observe one night in the year for the ladies, and hitherto this has proved to be one of the most successful reunions of the year. On Friday next the lodge will celebrate its fifth anniversary by an at-home in Beaman's Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Murphy, Pr's. & Mgrs.

TO-NIGHT ALL THIS WEEK. MAT. SATURDAY

Great Success in Montreal of

Robert Mantell

in his latest play

THE DAGGER AND THE CROSS

Prices 25c. to $1.00.

NEXT WEEK—The successful pantomine Humpty Dumpty.

HER MAJESTY'S

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Murphy, Props & Mgrs.

WEEK OF MARCH 5th MATINEES WED. & SAT.

The enormously successful Pantomine

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, etc, etc.

A SHOW FOR YOUNG AND OLD!

Prices 25, 35, 50, 75c & $1.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Her Majesty's.

THE BOVILLE LECTURES

Sunday, 3.30.—Subject: "BRITAIN'S GOOD NEWS."

Sunday, 7.30.—Subject: "ASCENT OF MT. SINAI."

Soloists—Miss Donaldson, Mr. Tedford.

Instrumentalists—Mr. Silverston, Mr. Charbonneau, Mr. Euchborn, Mr. Roberts.

Collection at the Door.

MONUMENT NATIONAL

Saturday Evening, March 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy have the honor to announce a

GRAND CONCERT

In which Montrealers will once more hear the Great Basso,

POL PLANCON

Accompanied by our favorite Pianist, MISS ABBOTT, assisted by several prominent Soloists.

Prices 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2.

Seats on Sale Wednesday Morning, Feb. 28th, at Star Library Club, Star Branch Office and Monument National.

..KARN HALL..

TUESDAY, March 6th - at 8.15 p.m.

....CONCERT GIVEN BY....

Miss Marie Terrouse, Soprano, (formerly of New York).

Assisted by Miss Lucy Taschereau, Contralto; Mr. Alfred DeSeve, Violinist; Mr. Emiliano Renaud, Pianist.

TICKETS - - $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

Wedding, Visiting and At-Home Cards

Neatly Engraved and Printed. Edwin Cox & Co'y, 111 St. Francois Xavier Street.

H. L. PUTNAM,

Real Estate.

Mortgage Loans. Valuation

TEMPLE BUILDING



Hundreds of the best people in Montreal are purchasing Pianos on the instalment plan from

LAYTON BROS.' WAREROOMS,

114 Peel Street,

and enjoying the music as the payments go along, instead of waiting for years for that pleasure.

ADAMS' NO-MATCH

(Self-lighting)

GAS LIGHTER

Most wonderful invention of the age.

Requires no matches to light your gas.

Turn on gas, the lighter does the rest.

Makes light and properly safe.

Reduces fire risks where gas is used.

It is not an electric device.

Can be attached to any gas fixture.

If you burn gas you should not be without it.



By Mail 50 cents. Special price for Quantities.

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British Empire Building,

1724 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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WANTED.

Practical butter and cheese makers to represent the Canadian Produce Agency in every district. Liberal commission given to good men. Apply with reference to

Canadian Produce Agency,

Room 574 Temple Bldg., Montreal.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY To-Night

3 NIGHTS and SAT. MATINEE.

AL. G. FIELD'S Greater Minstrels

Prices—25, 50, 75c & $1.00

Coming—March 8, 9, 10—Henry Irving-Ellen Terry and Lyceum Co.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK, Feb. 26th

THE UTOPIANS Unequalled Unexcelled Unparalleled

Utopian-Opulent Ohio.

Prices—10, 20 & 30c

NEXT WEEK—Dad in Harness.

THEATRE DES VARIETIES, CHABOILlez Square—This week, a "Cause Celebre." Every afternoon and evening, Sunday included (Fridays excepted).

ART ASSOCIATION...

.....PHILLIPS SQUARE

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPEN ON

FRIDAY, MARCH 16th.

All work intended for exhibition must be delivered (unpacked) at the gallery by Saturday 10th March. Entry forms may be obtained on application.

A LECTURE

Under the Auspices of the

WESTMOUNT Y.W.C.T.U.

WILL BE GIVEN BY

DR. J. A. HUTCHINSON,

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 8.15 P.M.

Victoria Hall, Westmount Park,

SUBJECT:

'HEALTHY HOMES & HEALTHY FOODS.'

SILVER COLLECTION.

DANCING, DEPORTMENT and DELSARTIAN GYMNASTICS

A. ROY MACDONALD.

Schools Drummond Hall, Drummond St
Elm Hall, Elm Avenue,
29 St. Louis Square

All classes attended to by A. Roy Macdonald.

WINDSOR HALL.

Friday, March 9, at 4.15.

Prof. Goulet's Symphony Orchestra

Reserved Seats, 50c. Admission, 25c.

Seats reserved at SHAW'S, 2274 St. Catherine Street.

BEAVER LODGE NO. 6, I.O.O.F.

Owing to the destruction of Beaver Lodge Room (Unity Hall) by fire, the Anniversary Social on the 6th inst., will be held in the Odeon Hall, cor. Congregation and Wellington Sts.

By Order of the Com.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y OF CANADA.

Head Office—Toronto, Canada.

President—Sir Oliver Mowat, P.C., G.C.M.G.

6 Significant Increases, 2 Important Decreases In The Life and Record for 1899.

(1) Inc. in Insurances in Force $2,575,500.00 or 71 p.c.
(2) Inc. in New Insurance ..... 292,000.00 or 7 p.c.
(3) Inc. in Assets ..... 25,881.57 or 37 p.c.
(4) Inc. in Policy Reserves .... 200,357.00 or 144 p.c.
(5) Increase in Total Income .. 163,311.87 or 90 p.c.
(6) Inc. in Premium Income .. 114,156.86 or 88 p.c.
(7) Dec. in Expenses 5,000.00
(8) Dec. in Death Losses 9,756.56

CHARLES PIERCE, Provincial Mgr., Bank of Toronto Building, Montreal, Quebec.

Conservatory of Dancing, Deportment

AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,

2269 St. Catherine St.

Classes now open. Beginners—Monday and Wednesday. Advanced, Thursday and Saturday, 8 p.m. Juveniles, Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p.m. Join a class where you get all the advantages. Easiest method. Finest floor, best music. Private lessons at all hours. Hall to rent for concerts, bazaars, etc. Send for circular. Telephone Up 1435. GEO. F. BEAMAN.

Unclaimed Baggage

We have received instructions from the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. to sell by public auction at Store Room, Windsor Station, a quantity of unclaimed Baggage and Parcels, consisting of personal effects and sundries

Sale will take place

Wednesday Morning, March 21st, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

ART EXHIBIT

The Collection of Oil and Water Color Paintings by

Canadian, British and Foreign Artists

of well known merit.

is now on view at our rooms 1821-1823 Notre Dame St., (first floor) and will be

SOLD BY AUCTION

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 6th & 7th,

at 2.30 o'clock each day.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dining Table Silver.

A Dining Table tastefully decorated delights the artistic sense, and adds to the enjoyment of the guests. In its furnishings cut glass and silver are no doubt most telling. This combination is seen at its best in some exquisite bowls and vases we are now showing, in which the finest hand cut and hand-finished cut glass is embellished with richly chased solid silver mountings.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Phillips Square, - - Montreal.

THE RICH COLORS OF OLD FURNITURE

Are intensified and given a sparkling newness by our process of repolishing.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES given on Special Cabinet and Upholstering Work.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

OFFICE TEL., UP 1274. WORKS, UP 822.

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Any Number of Good Local Hockey Matches.

HEATHER MAKE A WIN.

The Chess Match—Bowlers at Work—Ottawa Defaults—The Ring—Wrestling, Etc.

The annual friendly match between the Heather and the Caledonian Clubs was finished last night, the Heathers winning out by a small majority. Following is the score:—

ON HEATHER ICE.

Rink No. 1.

Heather.	Caledonia.
T. S. Williamson	J. McLean
John Tees	W. Currie
G. N. Hutchison	W. Swan
R. Thomson	W. Lyall
(skip)—11	(skip)—26

Rink No. 2.

Dr. Brown	D. Cameron
D. A. McDonald	E. T. Houghton
George Blackwell	W. Wilson
N. K. Macdonald	John Robertson
(skip)—17	(skip)—10

ON CALEDONIA ICE.

Rink No. 3.

W. E. Cushing	Fred. Alley
D. W. Ross, jr	W. P. Scott
James Rodger	R. J. Finley
W. B. Hutchison	T. O. Lyall
(skip)—12	(skip)—13

Rink No. 4.

A. Hamilton	J. W. Graham
R. Cunningham	P. D. Lyall
J. L. Eaves	E. Scott
N. McLeod	J. H. Robertson
(skip)—8	(skip)—26

ON HEATHER ICE.

Rink No. 5.

A. McArthur	Cunningham
Dr. Seame	R. J. Smith
D. W. Ross, jr	R. Scott
G. W. Wood	W. Lyall
(skip)—12	(skip)—11

Rink No. 6.

W. C. Hutchison	W. Young
D. Morrison	J. Kinmach
C. H. Campbell	R. Pool
N. C. Hutchison	W. H. Hughes
(skip)—20	(skip)—9

ON CALEDONIA ICE.

Rink No. 7.

Cecil Carson	Geo. E. Sheppard
A. J. Roberts	W. H. Mahony
T. C. Smith	Ald. Stevenson
J. H. Sutherland	A. Cowan
(skip)—27	(skip)—13

Rink No. 8.

J. Ruffle	P. Connolly
A. G. Ramsay	R. White
A. P. Brennan	R. Hutchison
A. Hutchison	Jas. Paton
(skip)—18	(skip)—11
Total	119

Ottawas Forfeit.

Ottawa, March 2.—The Ottawas have decided to forfeit to Shamrock tomorrow night and the Shamrocks, have to [illegible] besides having all [illegible] position in the [illegible]

The C.A.A. have decided to take the Victoria Shamrock, but the [illegible] impossible to get [illegible]

Paton vs. Hemsley.

[illegible] trade matches [illegible] Atlantic yesterday and the [illegible] Paton. The score was: [illegible] Paton's rinks and R. Hemsley's.

Cedars and Westmounts.

[illegible] Hall of the Westmount H. [illegible] drawn game [illegible] Cedars Hall on the Cedars [illegible] Thursday night. [illegible] Westmounts, as both [illegible] honor of winning the [illegible]

Another Paper Match.

Mackinnon, Sutherland & Hodgson have challenged C. Gault & Co. to a game of curling for a supper, the match to be played on the Victoria rink, Monday evening. The following rinks have been selected to represent the Victoria Rink Club:

C. Gault	Dr. Drummond
W. C. Hutchison	W. Young
D. Morrison	J. Kinmach
C. H. Campbell	R. Pool
N. C. Hutchison	W. H. Hughes

Skips—Durham, Cooper and Bain.

Westmount Boys Won.

The St. James Schools champions of the Lacrosse League were defeated by the Westmount Boys on the Arena on Thursday afternoon by 7 to 2. At half time the score was 2 to 1 in the latter's favor. St. James's however, still had one, making the score 2 to 2. Westmount then started out and scored 5 goals to nothing. St. John's finished up with a rush. The teams lined up as follows:—

St. John's	Westmount
W. Ross	Goal	W. J. Tremaine
C. Stevenson	Point	W. Owens
P. McDonald	Cover	French
C. Lonergan		H. Ray
G. [illegible]		Jack
P. Mahoney		Wilson
E. Reynolds		Rendall
R. Ross	Attack	Hughes

Ades and Right Bower.

New Orleans, La., March 2.—Right Bower and Ades, two fully matched fourmile horses, and the latter was pushed nearly to his limit to beat the Morris colt, Prince of Verona. Ades made a show of his field in the second race. The track was good. Summaries:

First race, mile, selling, Right Bower, 110, Frost, 3 to 2, and Ades 5, won; Barney L., 110, Mitchell, 8 to 1, and 3 to 1, second; Russell R., 110, Ransom, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1.43. Matt Simpson, Wedding Guest, Sorrel Rose, Diffidence, Dr. Faunie and Zaza also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs, Wax, 110, Newcom, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Philter, 105, Boland, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Round O., 107, W. Jones, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1.16. John C. Ford, Sidrilla, Eva Mac, Postmaster, Bailey, Lunar, Pythia, Jean Spencer, Balkan, Mr. Chicken, Newton Anger, Trailer and Viturja also ran.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth, selling: Elsmere, 103, Mitchell, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, won; Koenig, 103, Boland, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Yuba Dam, 100, Mcleynt, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.49. Argubus, Regneath, Tyrian, Col. Eads, Can I See Ella, Proteus, Judge Steadman, and Native Son also ran.

Fourth race, mile, handicap: Andes, 115, Mitchell, 11 to 10 and 9 to 20, won; Prince of Verona, 107, Boland, 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Dr. Vaughan, 94, Widdenstrand, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.39 4-5. Lavelle, Idlewood, Cotton Plant, Tarbish, Chopin, Glenoky and Francisco also ran.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling: Starlight, 103, Mitchell, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Aunt Amy, 105, Frost, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Pansie, 107, Widdenstrand, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1.30 4-5. Lavelle, Idlewild, Jodee, The Bobby, Kitty G., Lizzie, Falsehood and Wordlemont also ran.

Sixth race, 6 1-2 furlongs, selling: Corliss, 108, McGlynn, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Aviator, 103, Bonner, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Sir Blaze, 111, White, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1.22. Tornado, Swinton Arnot, Cotton Plant, Tarbish, Little Billy, Wiggins, and Aeolski, also ran.

At Montreal Driving Park.

Following is the programme of the Montreal Driving Park next Wednesday:

No. 1, unfinished special race, the following horses: A. A. Clarke, of Quebec, bay horse, Billy B., record 2.12; A. Belcher, of Montreal, bay horse, Prince B., record 2.24 1-4.

No. 2, purse, $ [illegible], for horses that have not made a 2.20 on the Montreal Driving Park, in harness, gentlemen drivers.

Entries must be in before 10 o'clock Thursday, the 6th of March. W. Hall Davis, the Park Secretary, will receive entries. Address A. Longpre, 602 St. Paul Street.

Results in the Intermediate.

Following are the results in the match of Thursday night:

M.A.A.A. II.—

Hemsley	[illegible]
Hemsley	[illegible]
W. F. [illegible]	[illegible]
Cutler	[illegible]
Magoon	[illegible]
Dagle	[illegible]

Victoria R.C. II.—

Smith	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]
Hutchinson (captain)	[illegible]
Smith	[illegible]
MacLeod	[illegible]

Royal H.—

Bell	[illegible]
Edgar	[illegible]
Poitevin	[illegible]
Lebeau	[illegible]
Lemoine	[illegible]

Majority for Royal ..... [illegible]

Montrealers Are Champions.

The fourth and last match between the Montreal Chess Club was played on the rooms on Metcalfe St. Both the Montreal Chess Club and the Quebec Chess Club were represented by their strongest players. Montreal won the match by the narrow margin of one game, which was decided in the last game played last night. The score was: Montreal draws 12.

	Mon.	Que.
Short	0	1
vs. Harrington		
Slack	0	1
vs. Kurtz		
Davis	1	0
vs. Carter		
Fetherstonhaugh	0	1
vs. Dixon		
Anderson	1	0
vs. Collins		
P. Barry	1	0
vs. Sawyer		
Mann	1	0
vs. Ingraham		
Cameron (absent)	0	1
vs. Chapleau		
Total Score	[illegible]	[illegible]

Montreal thus regains the championship.

Too Much Snow.

The annual dance of the Club of St. George Snowshoe Club, which was held last night, was a very heavy snowstorm, so the road is all blocked. A special train is arranged for this afternoon, starting from the clubhouse at 2.30, and a large crowd is expected, as snowshoeing is now perfect.

Fish and Game Protection.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Fish and Game Protection Club will be held at the Fish and Game club rooms, No. 907 Board of Trade Building, on Monday afternoon, 5th March, at four o'clock.

Young Issues a Call.

Washington, March 2.—President Young has issued a call for a reconvening of the annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, next Wednesday, March 7th, at 12 o'clock.

Root vs. Ryan.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 2.—Dan A. Stuart, representing the manager of Jack Root, signed articles of agreement for a fight between Root and Tommy Ryan, the battle to take place within three months before the club offering the greatest inducements. The battle will carry with it a side wager of $3,500 to $5,000.

Supples Has an Offer.

Detroit, March 2.—George V. Tuohey, manager of Curley Supples, of Buffalo, tonight received an offer of a purse from a Toronto club for a twenty-round contest on March 17 between Supples and Spike Sullivan. The conditions are that the men shall weigh 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the contest. Manager Tuohey has the offer under consideration.

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Room 374 Temple Bldg., Montreal.

MONEY TO LEND

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Sun Life Assurance Co.,
1766 Notre Dame Street.

Sweeney Meets Defeat.

New York, March 2.—Patsy Sweeney, of Manchester, N.H., was defeat at the hands of George McFadden, of this city, in the arena of the Nay Broadway A.C. to-night. Seventeen rounds were completed to throw the change in the 23rd round.

Gossip of the Ring.

Peoria, Ill., March 2.—Ed. Dunkhorst, of Syracuse, knocked out Jack Hogan, of Lima, Ohio, in the sixth round of what was to be a ten round contest before the Standard A.C. to-night.

Chicago, March 2.—Frank Childs, the colored heavyweight of Chicago, was given the decision to-night over Jack Bonner, of Pennsylvania, at the end of six rounds.

Rhodes Throws McPherson.

Lanham, N.H., March 2.—The champion lumberjack catch-as-catch-can wrestling match between Richard D. Rhodes, the New England champion, and Jack McPherson, the champion of Canada, took place last night, two out of three falls of hard wrestling. The whole thing takes the decider championship.

A COMMON EXPRESSION.

"Too much of a good thing" is the remark often heard when our customers send their work on the clothes [illegible] us. Try it a fact. Hugh Ross, merchant tailor, 2365 St. James Street, Montreal.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Interesting Addresses Yesterday Afternoon and Election of Officers Last Evening.

The Sunday School Union met at the Y.M.C.A. building yesterday afternoon under the [illegible] Rev. F. W. Harpenny, Rev. [illegible] Sutton, N.B., gave a short address with the aid of a blackboard, on "Ways in which we should be Sunday School Workers." After stating that he [illegible] to every person and the rising generation in Sunday school work, he further said that those who enter into [illegible] work must not forget [illegible] the great fundamental principles [illegible] Bible. He then spoke of the [illegible] of the Bible, how change and the [illegible] formation on which [illegible] based to-day. Organizations did not [illegible] from man but from God, and organization to-day was not more complete [illegible] it was in the days of Moses, there [illegible] advised those present to organize.

Rev. Principal Rexford gave a model Bible lesson, taking next Sunday's text for [illegible] The reverend gentleman treated [illegible] subject in an interesting manner, and imparted a good deal of advice which cannot fail to be of service to the young [illegible] present. At the evening session, the principal business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, Rev. D. W. Morison, Ormstown; vice-presidents, Mr. A. A. Ayer, Montreal; Rev. F. Capel Sutton; Rev. C. L. Dyer, B.D., Shawbridge; Rev. [illegible] Jenkins, Montreal; Rev. R. Jeffrey, Waterloo; Rev. W. Jackson, D.D., Montreal; Rev. F. P. Jones, Pointe Claire; Mr. J. W. Kilgour, Pembroke; Mr. D. Maclaren, Montreal; Mr. S. H. C. Miner, Granby; Mr. W. A. Marsh, Quebec; Mr. O. M. Meighen, Carlsbrook; Mr. L. H. Packard, Montreal; Mr. James Rodger, Montreal; Rev. J. A. Reid, Knowlton; Rev. E. I. Rexford, Montreal; Mr. J. A. Tomkins, Montreal; Mr. C. T. Williams, Montreal; Rev. W. Patterson, Buckingham; Rev. A. T. Jones, Mr. W. K. Geoffrey, Rev. D. S. Henderson, Mr. G. B. Cowl, General committee, Mr. W. S. Shortliff, Carlsbrook; Dr. L. A. Bazin, Ormstown; Dr. F. W. Kelley, Montreal West; Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, Mr. R. H. Buchanan, Mr. S. J. Carter, Mr. J. H. Gerford, Mr. D. Torrance, Frelighsburg; Mr. C. Gault, Mr. S. P. Leet, Mr. G. Mason, Mr. H. J. Mudge, Messrs. G. & W. Weber, J. W. Elder, George Hannah, Geo. C. Wells, W. H. Ball, D. Rentor, S. W. Caldwell, George Vincent and Thomas Moodie, Montreal.

LADY TIGHE DEAD.

London, March 2.—Lady Louise Tighe, died in the county Kilkenny this morning. She was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond and was born in 1802. She danced at the famous ball at Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo and girded on the Duke of Wellington's sword when he started for the field of battle.

BUSINESS BLOCK GUTTED.

Waynesboro, Pa., March 2.—The big business block in this city owned by J. P. & J. M. Wolff, and occupied by fourteen firms, was entirely gutted by fire to-day, causing loss of $80,000.

SUGAR IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—M. De Witte, the Minister of Finance, has fixed the production of sugar in Russia for the coming season at 54,014,708 pounds, of which 18,514,708 poods are available for export.

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WALL STREET SECRET WORTH $20,000,000,

What Will the Sugar Dividend be? The Only Man Who Knows is Henry Havemeyer and He Can Make Millions.

Wall Street is in the vortex of the greatest gamble that has characterized speculation since the birth of the Stock Exchange. Big operators and the bucket shop "pikers" are all guessing as to the next dividend that will be declared on the $36,068,000 of common stock of the Sugar Trust.

There is only one man who knows precisely what is going to happen at the next meeting of the directors of the company, and he trusts no one. That man is Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the Sugar Trust. The meeting does not take place until March 10, and in the next ten days fortunes will be lost and won.

If Mr. Havemeyer so wills the dividend can be passed, and the price of the stock will possibly drop 20 points. Or he can declare the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and the stock will jump 30 or 40 points.

HEAVY DROP SINCE JAN. 10.

Since Mr. Havemeyer made his famous little speech at the last meeting, held in Jersey City on Jan. 10 the stock has had a total drop of 30 points. Mr. Havemeyer placed himself on record in that part of the speech relative to dividends. He said:

"I am sure that when the duty of determining the amount of dividend is imposed upon them the directors] they will take into careful consideration the fact that a reduction of profits has resulted from the policy which has been pursued.

"I do not believe you would desire them to declare any dividend which would weaken the financial strength of the company or would render it less liable in the future than it has always been in the past to look ahead without fearing the result of any policy which may be deemed advantageous. Speaking for myself, I say with as much force of statement as is possible that I would oppose any such declaration of dividends."

A DIVIDEND EXPECTED.

A majority of the soundest operators in the Street believe that a dividend ranging from 1 1-2 per cent. to 2 1-2 per cent. will be declared.

Except for a brief period when the trust was being reorganized in 1890, it has never failed to pay a dividend on the common stock, and it has never failed on the 7 per cent. on the preferred. It more than made up for its brief lapse on the common by declaring an extra 10 per cent. dividend in April, 1897.

President Havemeyer has been quoted as saying that the trust made no money during 1899. During that year, however, it paid in dividends $7,923,920.

In 1896 the Sugar Trust produced 90 per cent. of the sugar consumed in this country. It now controls 70 per cent. of the total production. Those are President Havemeyer's own figures. The Arbuckles barely produce 5 per cent. On this basis when the Arbuckles force the trust to sell at a losing figure the trust loses fourteen times as much as it's smaller rival.

WHAT IT MEANS.

If the Trust pays a dividend of 3 per cent., Wall Street figures the stock will advance 40 points. This will add to the value of the stock $14,787,200

If the Trust passes the dividend, Wall Street figures the stock will slump 20 points, a depreciation in the value of the stock of $7,393,600

MONTREAL IN

They Own a Wonderful Silver Mine in the West.

OVER A MILLION A YEAR.

That Is the Sum Expected to Be Got from the Great North Star Property.

A correspondent of the Vancouver World, writing from Fort Steel, tells of a visit to the North Star Mine, which in the opinion of many experts, is the greatest silver lead discovery on the continent, if not in the world. Mr. Isaac Williams, late foreman in a Cornishman, figured in mining from his boyhood and experienced for the past 4 years or more in the mines of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, British Columbia and other mineral districts of the North American continent, and says that he has never before met with such a peculiar and, seemingly, so extensive a deposit of galena and carbonates as presented in the North Star. Claims in hand, we descended the different levels and stopes to the various tunnels, drifts and cuts, about 2,000 feet in all.

A MARVELLOUS SIGHT.

And such a sight! Beggars description. Rarely is so great a privilege accorded mortal man, even if Dr. Emmons's theory of the transmutation of silver into gold be correct, than it requires no extra exertion of the imagination to persuade that we actually walked the golden streets. When we descended a shaft we went down into a silver cup, which we stood at the bottom a silver pavement kissed our feet, and when we traversed a tunnel we walked through a silver tube. For 18 feet behind in the surface, imbedded in solid galena, silver pearls, bowls, forming a cornice to one of these subterranean passages. One tree is about 24 inches, the other 12 inches in diameter. They lie parallel, about six inches apart, and are traceable 50 feet. The ridges in the bark and the grain of the wood are perfectly preserved, as specimens in your correspondent's possession will verify. Turning out of the main tunnel we entered a chamber 60 feet in length, a cut cross through solid silver lead, terminating in a solid galena face. Retracing our steps we chop another large mass of ore, which is the same material, but whose cavities are covered with fine silver and crystals, that sparkle like diamonds in the candle light, and yet the former are more sensitive to the touch than the powder on a lady's cheek. Next we scramble over a "hog's back" of diorite that forces itself up among the bullion and descend into another excavation with damp mud floors and walls, a cavern of carbonates. In another drift we came upon several men at work with pick and shovel digging out these deposits of carbonates, or decayed ore and wheeling it into the ore house. So the experienced eye would be inspired to believe, but to the miner who knows that it is worth more than $100 a ton. At first it was thought to be useless clay, and as such was dumped aside, but an assay showed its value and now it is as carefully husbanded as gold dust on the Klondike.

MONTREALERS OWN IT.

This wonderful mine, ore deposit, blow out or chimney, as some are pleased to style it, is situated on Huckleberry Hill, a low rounded mountain near the junction of Mark Creek and St. Mary's River, 22 miles west of Fort Steele. The property is owned by Messrs. D. D. Mann, W. McKenzie, T. G. Holt, James Ross and other Montreal capitalists of railroad fame, and comprises about 830 acres. It is situated 4,300 feet above the sea and 1,500 feet above the Kootenay river. The location was made by J. Bourgeois, discoverer of the Le Roi, in 1892, and consisted of four claims, grouped about the discovery. The same year Mr. Mann bonded the property and subsequently purchased it, having since included a number of extensions.

It was not until the winter of 1895-96 that much work was done in the way of development of this property. Then a large force of men was employed and some 10,000 tons or ore, about one-third of which was carbonates, were mined. An excellent wagon road had been constructed from the mine to the Kootenay river, some five miles above Fort Steele, where the company had secured some property from R. D. Mather and built ore houses and stables and a steamboat landing. The ore, when first taken from the mine, is placed in an ore house, where it is sorted and sacked. In winter it is hauled to the landing on sleighs drawn by four horses and carrying from six to ten tons to the load. Here it is piled in sheds to await shipment to Jennings, Montana, on the Kootenay River, a distance of 100 miles, where it is loaded on the Great Northern Railway cars for transhipment to the smelter at Great Falls, Mont., 180 miles further. Owing to the wrecking of the steamers Ruth and Gwendoline last Spring the International Transportation Company were unable to remove all the ore from the landing this summer in consequence of which, and the high rates of shipment, very little work will be done in the mine this coming winter. At present there are but 10 men beside the foreman, and H. H. Irving, the assayer, is well, and the force will not likely be increased until spring.

BETTER THAN KLONDIKE.

The necessity for cheaper transportation is very evident from consideration of the following facts: The mine is capable of producing continuously 100 tons of ore a day at an average of $17.50 per ton. At the present prices of silver, lead and copper, the gross value per ton is about $85. The galena averages about 70 per cent. lead to the ton, and 10 ozs. of silver and a small percentage of gold and copper, so that the total value per ton would be as follows: 1,400 pounds lead at 4 1-2 cents per pound, $63.00; 10 ounces silver, 65 cents per oz., $6.50; gold and copper values, $1.50; total $85. The present high rates of transportation greatly reduce the profits on the output, but as to the building of the C.N.P. railroad the case will be much changed, so that the total cost of the product after treatment at the Great Falls smelter may safely be called $40. Mining, $17.50; freighting, $5; freight to smelter, $7.50; duty on 1,400 lbs. lead at 1 1-2 cents, $21; treatment at smelter, $11.50; total $40.75. The value of the ore being $85, and expenses of mining, etc., $40, the profit would be $38.25 per ton, or on a day's output of 100 tons the neat little sum of $3,825 or $1,396,125 for a year, a surplus that would astonish the most jaded Klondiker.

The North Star shares are already selling away over par and the stock will probably be listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange within a week.

NOTICE.

The Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act extending the time for the completion of its line.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, President.

The Great Eastern Railway Company will apply to Parliament of Canada, at its approaching session, for an act extending the time for the construction of its line, and authorizing it to lease or sell it.

H. J. BEEMER, President.

The Montreal Bridge Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada during its next session, for an act extending the time for the construction of its bridge, and authorizing it to lease or purchase certain connecting lines.

HY. BOGAN, President.

NOTICE.

"La Banque Jacques Cartier," a body politic and corporate, having its principal place of business in the City of Montreal, hereby gives notice that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to increase the capital stock from five hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars ($1,000,000.00), and to change its corporate name into that of "The Provincial Bank of Canada."

LOUIS BOYER,
Attorney for the said Bank.
Montreal, 10th January, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Company, 41 Victoria, Chapter 23, and the Acts amending the same, by changing the name of the Company to "The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada," and by changing the date of the annual meeting, and making such other changes as may be advisable. Dated 21st December, 1899. Millar & Sims, Solicitors, for Applicants.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court No. 1301. Marie A. Dupras, wife of D. Joseph Lonbomme, clerk, both of Montreal, said District, has, this day, 20th February instant, instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband. Montreal, 20th February, 1900. Rsnaud & Boissonnault, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate the British American Loan Company, for the purpose of lending money on real estate, mines, mining claims and other securities, and performing the functions of a loan company. J. A. C. Madore, Attorney for Applicant.
Montreal, January 11, 1900.

MINING STOCKS Purchased and Soldon Commission ..BY..

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Absolute guarantee to policy holders. Fire Insurance business accepted at reasonable rates. Desirable risks are solicited.
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CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—NO. 30.

In the matter of JOSEPH JIPPANRY, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court Room, No. 31, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the tenth day of March, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said insolvent.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S. C.
Montreal, 2nd March, 1900.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—NO. 32.

In the matter of EDWARD AULD, of the City and District of Montreal, Confectioner, Insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court Room, No. 31, in the Court House, Montreal, on the ninth day of March, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said insolvent.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S. C.
Montreal, 2nd March, 1900.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of Francois Desormeaux, restaurant keeper, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at No. 620 St. James Street, Montreal, MONDAY, the 5th of MARCH, 1900, at 11 o'clock a.m., the following immovable, to wit:

1st One lot of ground, being corner of Saucier and Seigneurs Street, No. 43, known and designated on the official plan, and in the book of reference of St. Ann's Ward, said city, containing forty-three feet in front on Seigneurs Street, by fifty feet in depth, with a two storey wood and brick building thereon erected. To substract of said lot, the northwest part, which has been sold to the Savings Bank, registered under the number 105,492.

2. One lot of ground being a small portion of land known and designated on the official plan, and in the book of references of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul, under the number of two hundred and ninety-one (291), the said lot containing forty feet in front, by ninety feet in depth. English measure, more or less, bounded in front by St. Francois Xavier Street, in the rear and on the north west side to Joseph Pare or representatives, and on the southeast side by Pare Street, with buildings thereon erected.

For further information apply to
ALEX. DESMARTEAU,
Trustee,
No. 1598 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of Charles Narbonne, of the town of Longueuil.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at No. 60 St. James Street, Montreal, FRIDAY, the 2nd MARCH, 1900, at 11 o'clock a.m., the following immovable, to wit:

One lot of ground, situated in the Town of Longueuil, on the southeast side of St. Lawrence Street, containing seventy feet in front on St. Lawrence Street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, being northeast part of lots numbered two, three and four of the official subdivision of lot number three hundred and forty, (No. N 340-2-3-4) of the official plan and book of references for the village of Longueuil, now the Town of Longueuil, the said parts of lots number two, three and four, containing each fifty feet in front on St. Sylvestre Street, by seventy feet in depth, the said lot of ground being confined in the following limits; bounded in front at Northwest by St. Lawrence Street, at southeast by lot number three hundred and forty-five, at northeast by St. Sylvestre Street, at southwest to the other parts of the said lots number 340-2, 3 and 4, with buildings thereon erected.

For further information apply to
ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Curator,
1598 Notre Dame Street.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re L[illegible] BACKMAN.

We will receive tenders for the Assets of the Insolvent, as per inventory.

1.—Stock of Caps, etc., finished	$ 211.28
2.—Stock of Caps, unfinished	310.05
3.—Stock of Raw Materials, Tweeds, Trimmings, etc.	353.60
4.—Machinery, Blocks, etc.	346.60
5.—Office Furniture and Fixtures	86.00
6.—Furniture and Fixtures in the factory	121.25
	$1,627.78

The whole to be sold for cash, and tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday, the 5th of March, 1900. Each tender must be accompanied with an accepted cheque for at least 20 per cent. of the price offered. Office and factory will be open for inspection, No. 539 St. Paul Street, on Friday, the 2nd, and Saturday, the 3rd of March, 1900, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., when inventory can be seen. Address Tenders to the office of the undersigned. Highest tender not necessarily to be accepted.

JOHN ROSENVINGE, Curator,
Imperial Building.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of CHARLES BOUCHARD, Trader, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

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LIFE'S ROMANCE OF A CAUGHNAWAGA GIRL

Arh-na-we-da Found Her White Father in Brooklyn as the Result of Going to the Big Sportsman's Show.

Little Ahr-ne-da, so dear to the hearts of the Indians of Caughnawaga and who sold many a pretty beaded pin cushion on the streets of Montreal, has found her white father, after a twenty years' search, within a stone's throw of the Brooklyn Art School, in which she was posing as a model.

Search all fiction and you will find few tales more strange or fascinating in adventure and pathos than this life story of a daughter of the Abenakis. She was born with Abenakis Indians of St. Francis, the daughter of William Mills, by his first wife, Mos-al-ac, herself the daughter of So-wa-son Tomant, a great Obenaki chief.

For twenty years Mills has only heard of his little daughter once, when she was a tiny maid.

Ahr-wa-ne-da had never known her father, but ever since she had found he was possibly living it had been her one desire to find him, to care for him with all the devotion she had watched some white girls lavish on their fathers.

This was the dream she used to talk of when she sat in the Bonaventure or Windsor Depots, or walked from door to door in this city trying to sell the pretty things she helped to make in the huts of Caughnawaga.

Dramatists and story tellers have often devised just such a situation as developed. When the long lost father was discovered he was living and working only a block and a half—less than a gun shot—from where Ahr-wa-ne-da was posing for the art classes at Pratt Institute, in Everson Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., and yet no wave of telepathy assaulted the sensibilities of either.

It was in 1873 that William Mills, living then at Lake George, fell in love with Mos-al-ac, and taking her to his brother's home in Philadelphia, he married her. They afterwards rejoined her tribe, and he learned to speak Abenaki.

Not very long after a little baby was born to them the mother died. Mills picked up his little Indian daughter and went back to Pennsylvania civilization. Mie-wa went to live in Philadelphia in the house where her mother had been married.

As an evidence of his intention to civilize Baby Mie-wa, there was a christening. Carrie was the name wet on the little brown brow.

But Indian blood is very strong and thick.

The white man's fascination had proved so attractive to Hanice, another daughter of old Tomant, that she wedded Charles Eddy. Eddy had the same love for hunting and trapping and the nomadic, untrammelled life that had drawn Mills to the Abenakis. When the Eddys lost their baby Hanice began to think of her little niece. To be sure, it was an Indian baby, and Indian babies ought to grow up in the tents and camps of their people.

When Hanice and Eddy went to Long Branch for the summer Mills was there again. He had become a chief. Of course, he saw the Abenakis. The love of the wild life was too strong in Mills for him to keep away completely from the people who lived as he felt he was made to do.

Hanice wanted the baby Mie-wa.

At first Mills was determined to civilize the wee pappoose. Then he met a woman who could cook almost as well as she thought he could. She was a bustling, businesslike, thrifty woman from Limerick. Mills somehow didn't feel like telling her all about Mos-al-sec. He was a bit ashamed to ask her to be a mother to the solemn black-eyed, black-haired pappoose.

So when Hanice begged again for the baby girl Mills said, "Yes." But even in sending her back to the wigwams Mills tried to do well by the tot.

SEARCHING FOR HER FATHER.

Small Indian girls do not have very exciting adventures the first ten or twelve years of their lives. Mie-wa journeyed back and forth between the reservation in Canada and the various resorts in the State to which Hanice went in summer selling baskets. One day a squaw whom Mie-wa had made angry retorted that Mie-wa needn't be so proud. Hanice and her husband were not Mie-wa's own father and mother, but had just taken her. Her own father was white, he was ashamed of and had deserted her. He didn't want her. Tender-hearted Mie-wa, who wouldn't hurt a beast or bird, and who loved even all the stray dogs that came to the camp, ran crying to Hanice, who told her the truth.

While she watched for English words Mie-wa saw lots of white girls with their fathers. Sometimes the fathers worshipped the daughters. At least that is how it looked to Mie-wa. That was glorious. If her father was alive that was what he would do with her.

The dead white father became almost a living being to Mie-wa.

Then Hanice died one winter when they were on the reservation. Eddy married again. Finally Mie-wa found another mother in Akat-uha-we-son, and came to live with her at Caughnawaga. Instead of Mie-wa she was called Ahr-wa-ne-da, "Sparkling Spring." Instead of baskets she worked now in beads, and came to the city every day to sell her wares.

Then came another rumor to disturb the girl. An Indian turned up who had been to New York or had heard of another Indian who had been there. That Indian had heard of another who had heard that Capt. Little White Indian was not dead. From that time there was no rest for Ahr-wa-ne-da. Akat had been kind to her, but that couldn't hold her. The unknown father drew her away.

From Indians who had been to New York and from what she had seen at Lake George and Saratoga, Ahr-wa-ne-da knew some Indian girls had gone to New York and not starved. She determined to try it, too. But before that she went from reservation to reservation wherever she thought anyone might be living who knew about her father and would tell her.

At last, three years ago, she went to New York to the Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden. And Ahr-wa-ne-da, always quick to think of the sort of people who might help her, innocently asked a reporter if he knew her father.

Then the papers told of the Indian girl and her desire to find her white father. Ahr-wa-ne-da was sure now that he would come to her. But Mills did not see the story, so his wife says.

After leaving Caughnawaga she had made the acquaintance of several tribes of Indians, but rather than go among them again Ahr-wa-ne-da decided to go to Brooklyn. Some rumors that had reached Indians in New York City whom she had visited made her believe Mills was in Brooklyn. Contact with civilization altered Ahr-wa-ne-da. Dressed in fashionably made gowns, she might stand the scrutiny of crowds without a suspicion of the Indian blood, although her head is strongly marked.

It was easy for the Indian maiden to get engagements as a model at Pratt, where they are very fond of types. Meantime she had made some acquaintances. One of them actually took an active interest in the long search.

"If Mills is in Brooklyn we will find him," this friend said.

There were many Millses in the directory. They were nearly all William Millses, too. But one of them kept a restaurant, at No. 189 Myrtle Avenue. It did look as if some destiny had finally led the girl in her search. No. 189 Myrtle Avenue is two doors from the corner of Everson Street, at which Pratt Institute looms up a block and a half away. Oftentimes Mills stood on the corner and watched Pratt, in unconsciousness that the romance of a quarter of a century ago had another representative over in the red building, waiting and watching for him.

Then Ahr-wa-ne-da's good friend found that Mills knew some Indians and took an interest in them. He is also a hunter and takes parties on trips for nearby game.

It seemed rather a delicate matter to approach a white man living peacefully in Brooklyn with a wife and large family of children and ask him if he had an Indian daughter or ever had an Indian wife. When it was found this Mills knew Indians, Ahr-wa-ne-da with trembling, went to see him, introducing herself only as an Abenaki girl.

For a time they talked of Abenakis. Then the girl brought in the names of Hanice and Eddy. Still Mills was unconscious of her identity. Ahr-wa-ne-da was in despair. Surely this was her father. At last, unable to keep silence longer, Ahr-wa-ne-da half cried: "Father, don't you know me?"

It seems all very dramatic, and almost any man in Mills' place would have found it so.

So would any girl in Ahr-wa-ne-da's. It's wonderful and perplexing enough to get a civilized father to recognize a civilized daughter, sometimes.

When he was convinced that it was really Mos-al-ac's baby Ahr-wa-ne-da did receive the father's kiss for which she had longed so many years.

SCOOPED.

The old reporter never mastered the mysteries of a typewriter. It seemed to him to be quite impossible to let his thoughts be tapped off from the finger tips, and he was positive that all such composition must be mechanical in form.

When a new set of machines was installed in the office, however, he determined that he would learn how to run one if for no other reason than to deny that he had failed to keep up with the march of the progress, but he made a silent vow that whenever he wanted to "spread" himself he would do it in the good old fashioned way, with pen or pencil.

His first attempt at writing on the machine was bidding a note to a personal friend. After spending an hour or more hunting out the various keys and tapping them deliberately, he finished a couple of hundred words and was much elated over his success. That night he came in with a column story and showed up earlier than was his wont, in order to leave a sufficient margin for the slowness of machine writing by one not accustomed to it. He sat down to his typewriter with much elaborateness of preparation, and slowly the thread of the story was strung out, the letters dropping with a hesitancy and irregularity of speed that reminded the listener of the dropping of walnuts after a frost. When nearly at the end of his story he was interrupted for a moment, and, when starting in again, lifted the roller to get the connection of the last sentence written.

Imagine his consternation to find that he had forgotten to space his work and that all of his column-long story had been written on a single line! The typewriter was ruthlessly moved off to another table and the old reporter never so much as touched one afterward.—Detroit Free Press.

HER ULTIMATUM.

Two newspaper men of Detroit, who married sisters and have double teamed against the uncertainties of fortune, comprise one household and employ the domestic service of one family.

With the beginning of the new year the autocrat of the kitchen was changed. One of her first tasks was to get her boarings and equip herself for war, offensive or defensive. Wednesday she began to play her batteries.

"I'll not touch them frozen clothes," she began. "My hands chaps easy, anyhow, and they is them as can do that kind of work because that's what they hires out for and they don't go to no balls or card parties where you dresses and looks your best."

"Hannah," broke in the elder sister as she made an impressive entry through the swinging door, "taking proper care of those clothes is part of your duty here. Either you must attend to them or we will get some one who will. We like your cooking and you keep your kitchen nice, but, with a second girl to take care of the rest of the house, it is your place to do everything out here that is not done by the washerwoman. Please understand that."

"Oh, I'm not cranky," came the prompt answer, "but I'll freeze me hands off for nobody, and I don't like these late breakfasts. Them's what I won't stand."

"Very well. The men work at night to earn the living and we can't cut off our income to please the help."

"Is that so? I t'ought they was out for their own amusement. Well, I'll stay if yous'll send us two girls once the week to the theayter," and it was so arranged without more words.—Detroit Free Press.

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LIVELY PERIOD

Montreal Lady in Venezuela Writes of Exciting Episodes of Present Revolution.

THE RICH MADE POOR

By the Demands for Money Made by the Government in Order to Down the Insurrectionists.

A Montreal lady living with her family in Caracas, Venezuela, has written an interesting letter on the exceedingly lively time that is in progress in that country. South America is the home of the revolution and since time immemorial Venezuela itself has been graced with a band of enterprising kickers who endeavor to take a fall out of each and every Government that presents itself. The revolutionists would rather fight than eat, and just at present they have pushed matters to such an extent that they have the Government on its last legs. But those in power are not dying without a struggle. Their chief need is money and the fact that they are not particular how they get it makes the situation particularly hot for the inhabitants, many of whom were rich a few years ago, but are poor today, chiefly the result of the everlasting fighting, the suspension of business and the steady call for money by the Government. The lady writes:

"We have had the most frightful time in Caracas during the last two weeks. It seems to me that something must give way soon, for really I do not see how we can put up with this state of affairs much longer.

"If the correspondents have been able to get anything through to the newspapers, you will probably have heard of some of the performances, but, I believe that for a long time no cablegrams relating to their atrocities were allowed to be sent.

"I told you in my last letter that the officers and directors of the banks, and that Matos, the ex-president, were in prison. Well, when they found that there was no money to be got out of them, they said that they would take them to Maracaibo, and imprison them in the Castle there. It is a horrible place, I believe, and anyway the heat is frightful, even when one is not in prison.

"They started to fulfill their threat, and actually marched those gentlemen, Mr. Valarino, Mr. Matos, young Mr. Montanban and a Mr. Sosa, and some others, along with Antonio Paredes, of Porto Cabello fame (but he deserved it), and some criminals—they marched those gentlemen through the streets of Caracas, between two files of soldiers from the prison to the station and there was no one with courage enough to try and rescue them. All they did was to shut up the doors of the business houses as the procession passed by. They say that everyone was so taken by surprise (for no one dreamed that the President Castro would dare do such a thing), was the reason that nothing was done to rescue them. However, there was such universal indignation that someone went to Castro, and told him it was time to stop, or he would probably be the one to suffer. So the prisoners were detained in the prison of La Guayra, with a train whistling and blowing off steam, waiting to take them away. Then some members of the Cabinet came to see what could be done with them, but it seems that they all stood firm. Mr. Valaraine said that all he had to dispose of was his life. If they wanted that it was at their disposition. After a long while they were taken back to prison and the next morning all excepting Matos were released.

"Then the stockholders in the bank had a meeting, and said that they would give something to the Government if they would let those men alone. So only Matos was left. He said that in prison he could do nothing. If they released him he would see what he could do. So he also was let out, and in a day or two Antonio Paredes and two more men were taken to Maracaibo.

"Then it was found that the banks could not open, for they had not enough money left to redeem their bills, so we came to another pause and more discussions went on. At last some of the stockholders came to the rescue and lent some money. It was not enough. Then the houses of Boulton, Blohm, Lessler & Santanio, were going to help. Just as they made the arrangements the Government demanded money from some of the merchants.

"The sums they asked for were so large that they could not be paid in these hard times, so everyone prepared to be taken to prison. My husband and son found places where they could take refuge, and we expected the worst every minute, it is needless to say I did not go to bed that night. Fortunately Blohm, who is a foreigner, tackled Castro and represented to him that the merchants wanted to help, but could not do everything. He came to his senses and let them go free. But I suppose they will be at it again before long. They are absolutely insatiable and Castro cannot seem to understand that he is killing the goose with the golden egg. What the end of it all will be I do not know. I forgot to tell you that they have confiscated Ruzman's property. Fortunately the family have large sums of money in Europe, so they will not be left to starve. What a time! I know that the Government has no money, but nothing can be improved by ruining everyone in Venezuela."

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FROM PORTLAND, Me.
S.S. KEEMUN.....Jan. 18
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S.S. FOYLEMORE.....about Jan. 27
S.S. BARNESMORE.....about Feb. 12
S.S. HEATHMORE.....about Feb. 20
S.S. DROMORE.....about Feb. 28
And Regularly Thereafter.
For rates of freight, through bills of lading, information, etc., apply to all Railway Agents, to Wm. Johnston & Co., Limited, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Patterson, Ramsay & Co.,
WM. JOHNSTON & CO., LTD.,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.
New York.....Mar. 7 | St. Paul.....Apr. 4
St. Paul.....Mar. 14 | St. Louis.....Apr. 11
New York.....Mar. 28 | New York.....Apr. 18
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Southwark.....Mar. 7 | *Kensington.....Mar. 21
Westernland.....Mar. 14 | Noordland.....Mar. 28
*These steamers carry Cabin and Third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Piers 14 and 15 N. River.
Office—73 Broadway, New York.
W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street,
Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

LEGAL CARDS.

W. A. WEIR, Q.C., M.P.P.
SOLICITOR AND BARRISTER,
138a St. James Street,
(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall.)

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Etc.
CORNWALL, ONT.
Jas. Leitch, Q.C. J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.
R. A. Pringle.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT & KENNEDY,
ADVOCATES, ETC.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, 189 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

GIBBONS & HARPER,
BARRISTERS, Etc., London.
Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.
George C. Gibbons, Q.C. Fred. F. Harper.

William Reid & Son.
ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, INVESTORS, INSURANCE BROKERS.
FRED. G. REID, Special Agent for Sun Fire Insurance Co.,
30 ST. JOHN STREET.

Food for the Sick
—AT THE—
DIET DISPENSARY
79 Osborne Street.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
34 Steamers, Aggregating 180,000 Tons.
NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian, 10,200 tons, Twin Screw.
Bavarian, 10,397 tons, Twin Screw.
Portland and Liverpool Service, calling at Halifax.
From Liverpool. Steamer. From Portland. From Halifax.
8 Feb. Californian.....24 Feb.....25 Feb.
22 Feb. Parisian.....8 Mar.....9 Mar.
10 Mar. Numidian.....28 Mar.....Direct
15 Mar. Californian.....21 Mar.....1 Apr.
22 Mar. Parisian.....7 Apr.....8 Apr.
5 Apr. Tunisian (new).....21 Apr.22 Apr.
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the light being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $35 single; $66.50 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $23.50.
Glasgow and New York Service.
Calling at LONDONDERRY (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)
From Glasgow. Steamship. From New York.
10 Feb.....Corean.....1 Mar.
24 Feb.....State of Nebraska.....15 Mar.
Rates—First Cabin, $47.50. Return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.
Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout and electric bells in every stateroom.
H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

Newfoundland.
The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, connecting with the I.C.R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted to all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R., and D.A.R.
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
WINTER SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.
S.S. Manchester Importer.....Feb. 24
S.S. Manchester Trader.....Mar. 3
S.S. Manchester City.....Mar. 17
And fortnightly thereafter.
*Fitted with cold storage.
The steamers of this line call at Halifax, N.S.
FURNESS LINE
Between
ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LONDON DIRECT.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line as follows:
Steamer. From St. John, N.B.
S.S. Cebriana.....Mar. 3
S.S. Dalton Hall.....Mar. 14
S.S. Rapidan.....April 1
And fortnightly thereafter.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Winter Service between
PORTLAND AND HAMBURG.
The intended sailings for this service are as follows:
Steamer. From Portland, Me.
S.S. Canadia.....Feb. 20
S.S. Sardinia.....Mar. 10
Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian Railway and Grand Trunk Railway Stations.
For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
41 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

LEYLAND LINE.
PORTLAND-ANTWERP.
Steamers of this well-known line are intended to be despatched as follows:
From Antwerp. Steamer. From Portland.
Feb. 16th.....S.S. ALBANIAN.....Mar. 8th
Mar. 1st.....S.S. ASSYRIAN.....Mar. 29th
Mar. 14th.....S.S. ALMERIAN.....Apl. 7th
And Fortnightly Thereafter.
A limited number of Cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States by the Grand Trunk Railway and their Agencies, or from
FRED'K LEYLAND & CO., LTD.,
309 Board of Trade Building,
MONTREAL.
Also at
PORTLAND, Maine.

Dominion Line
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Steamer. From Portland. From Halifax.
Dominion.....Mar. 3,2p.m. Mar. 4,6p.m.
Cambroman.....Mar.14,2p.m.....
*Roman.....Mar.21,2p.m.....
Vancouver.....Mar.24,2p.m. Mar.25,8p.m.
Dominion.....Apl.13,2 p.m. Apl. 14, 5 p.m.
*This steamer does not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35.00 single, $66.50 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 and $23.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL
ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. * 7.50 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a.m. *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m. †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. 9.45 a.m. Ar. 6.15 p.m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *9.45 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m. †6.00 p.m. Ar. †12.30 p.m. †10.00 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. 9.45 a.m., †10.00 a.m. †4.05 p.m. †5.15 p.m. *9.45 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †10.30 a.m., †11.10 a.m. 6.15 p.m., †6.45 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †3.49 a.m. †2.00 p.m. †3.30 p.m. *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.00 a.m. †3.20 p.m. *8.30 p.m.
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a.m. *8.20 p.m. Ar. *7.47 a.m. †8.35 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a.m. †4.05 p.m. †4.15 p.m. † 5.15 p.m. (a) 6.15 p.m. †9.30 p.m. †9.30 p.m. r. †7.50 a.m. † 8.40 a.m. †10.30 a.m. †11.55 a.m. †12.10 p.m. †3.45 p.m. †7.00 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a.m. †4.30 p.m. †7.50 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m. †12.00 noon. †8.35 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.40 a.m. †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m. †6.30 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.40 a.m. †2.00 p.m. Ar. 3.20 p.m. †6.30 p.m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †8.20 a.m. §9.15 a.m. †5.35 p.m. †6.35 p.m. Ar. †9.40 a.m. †9.45 a.m. †6.15 p.m. §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE, Etc.—Lv. (d) 8.20 a.m. †5.35 p.m. Ar. †9.45 a.m. (d) 6.15 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (d) 8.20 a.m. †5.35 p.m. Ar. †9.45 a.m. (d) 6.15 p.m.
*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ^Daily, except Monday. aDaily except Saturday and Sunday. bSaturday only. cWednesday only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Improved Train Service Between Montreal and Ottawa.
Leave Montreal— Arrive Ottawa—
7.35 a.m. †11.20 a.m.
10.15 a.m. †12.10 p.m.
†4.05 p.m. †6.35 p.m.
5.50 p.m. †9.15 p.m.
Leave Ottawa— Arrive Montreal
†6.10 a.m. †9.50 a.m.
†9.10 a.m. †11.15 a.m.
†4.20 p.m. 6.50 p.m.
6.35 p.m. 9.25 p.m.
Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
FAST EXPRESS TRAINS—Toronto & West.
Leave— Daily. Daily. Ex.-Sun.
Montreal.. 9.00 a.m. $ 4.00 p.m. $10.25p.m
Arrive—
Toronto.. 5.20 p.m. 6.55a.m. 7.15a.m.
Hamilton.. 6.55 p.m. 8.25a.m. 8.30a.m.
Niagara Falls 8.10 p.m. 10.10a.m. 10.10a.m.
Buffalo.. 10.00 p.m. 12.00noon 12.00noon
London.. 9.50p.m. 11.00a.m. 11.00a.m.
Detroit.. 6.55p.m. 1.40p.m. 1.40p.m.
Chicago.. 9.30p.m. 8.45p.m. 8.45p.m.
$Sundays leaves Montreal at 8.00 p.m.
CITY TICKET OFFICES.
137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
SPECIAL COLONIST TRAINS
TO THE
Canadian Northwest
EVERY TUESDAY
DURING MARCH AND APRIL
Giving settlers and their families an opportunity to travel with their stock. Colonist cars attached thereto to 5 trains in which are fitted
Ottawa Train Service.
Lv. Windsor St. Station, 9.45 a.m., 10 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 5.15 p.m., *9.45 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger Station 8.20 a.m., 6.00 p.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.
OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR SERVICE
Train leaving Montreal (Windsor Street) at 9.45 a.m. has Local Sleeper for Ottawa and return leaving Ottawa at 6.10 p.m. and reaching Montreal at 9 p.m.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office—129 St. James Street (next Post Office).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
On and after Sunday, January 14th, 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:
THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 11.30 a.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, 6.40 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.45 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6.00 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12.05 noon, and Levis at 4.35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.10 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.30 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
ACCOMMODATION leaves Levis at 11.40 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 6.10 p.m.
Vestibule trains with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.
Buffet Cars on Local Express.
THE LAND OF BIG GAME.
The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the Big Game Regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent.
H. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., January 12th, 1900.
H. A. Price, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 117 St. James Street, Montreal.
James Hardwell, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.
City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known hotel in the Dominion.

BALMORAL CASTLE HOTEL
MONTREAL.
American Plan.....$2.00 to $4.00
European Plan.....$1.00 to $2.50
Free 'Bus to and from all trains and boats

THE ST. ELMO.
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Sts.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

M. Walsh & Co. (Late with E. Chanteloup) 562 Craig St.
If you want satisfactory work done in Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, also wiring for Electric Light Bells, etc., we would be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices.

A PERFECT CURE.

They were talking about Dyspepsia. The doctor said it causes more misery than whiskey does. But, he said, he could cure it. He knew of one remedy—for Dyspepsia, and every other stomach trouble—that always cures. That one is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. But he knew of no other.

The lawyer agreed with the doctor, as to the misery caused by Dyspepsia. But he claimed that Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Foul Breath, Wind on the Stomach, Biliousness, Waterbrash, and Catarrh of the Stomach are responsible for equally as much torture.

"You are correct," said the doctor. "But I will wager $1,000 I can cure the worst case of any one of these diseases with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are the natural digestive. They digest the food when the worn-out, exhausted stomach fails to do so. Digest the food, and there will be no stomach disease.

"Every case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and other stomach trouble is accompanied by constipation, more or less severe. To make their cure complete, the Dodds Medicine Company put in every box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, a package of small, brown Tablets, that are simply perfection as a regulator of the bowels.

"Thus, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food perfectly, the small Tablets stimulate the bowels to healthy action, and the waste matter is carried off, instead of remaining in the stomach to poison the system. The cure is perfect."

"Where can I buy Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets?" queried the lawyer.

All druggists sell them at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or they will be sent on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Herald's Real Estate Pages

BARGAINS FOR TENANTS AND BARGAINS FOR BUYERS

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

101 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Careful Valuations of Real Estate Furnished.

The management of Properties and Estates undertaken. Loans negotiated on First Mortgage on Real Estate at lowest current rates of interest.

FOR SALE,

A number of very desirable Dwelling Houses and Building Lots, in Upper Western part of City and Westmount.

PROPERTIES

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.

PAYING 10 P. C.

Easy Terms. Good Locality.

House To Rent.

ART. C. BOURASSA & CO.,
28 St. James Street

STORE TO LET.

That New Store, No. 1847 NOTRE DAME STREET, second door from McGill. Modern finish, electric light, heated by landlord. Cellar with concrete and asphalt floor. Goods entrance in rear. Immediate possession. For conditions, apply to

Estate Wilson,
JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Mgr.,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

STORE TO LET.

That centrally situated Store, No. 1753 NOTRE DAME ST. near St. John. Four stories, attic and cellar, with concrete and asphalt floor. H.W. furnace and goods hoist. Rear light and entrance. Upper floors can be sublet separate, and are well suited for light manufacture of any kind. Possession 1st January. For further particulars, apply to

Estate Wilson,
JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Mgr.,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

FLAT TO LET.

One of those fine Flats (the first above ground floor) in that building No. 230 McGILL STREET, corner Notre Dame. Heated by landlord. Passenger and freight elevators, vault and electric light. Possession 1st January. For conditions, apply to

Estate Wilson,
JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Mgr.,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

FOR SALE or TO LET

Modern Dwelling, Sherbrooke Street, near Laval Avenue, 11 rooms, extension kitchen, h.w. furnace, sanitary plumbing, very complete in every respect. Large grounds front and rear. Fine locality. For full particulars, apply to

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

TO LET AND FOR SALE BY HENRY WARD & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

260 St James St., Montreal. Bank of Toronto Chambers.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 1882.

1199 Dorchester, 12 rooms, furnace.	$37.50
141a Mansfield, 7 rooms, furnace	25.00
561 Lansdowne, 8 rooms, furnace	25.00
125 Bayle, flat, 6 rooms, furnace	21.00
806 St. Urbain, 11 rooms, furnace	20.00
808 St. Urbain, 8 rooms, furnace	18.00
808a St. Urbain, 7 rooms, furnace	14.00
256 Wood Ave., 8 rooms, furnished	45.00
549 Lansdowne, 8 rooms, furnace	25.00
117 Bayle, 8 rooms, furnace	25.00
125 Bayle, flat, 6 rooms, furnace	21.00
806 St. Urbain, 11 rooms, furnace	20.00
808a St. Urbain, 7 rooms, furnace	14.00
11a Lincoln Ave., 8 rooms, furnace	22.50
32 St. Luke, flat, 7 rooms, furnace	20.00
34 St. Luke, flat, 7 rooms, furnace	20.00
474 Clarement Ave., 7 rooms, furnace	15.00
532 Clarement Ave., 7 rooms, furnace	15.00
19a Victoria, 7 rooms, furnace	20.00
Hutchison, 8 rooms, furnace	20.00
20 Belmont, 7 rooms, furnace	20.00
22 Belmont, 8 rooms, furnace	25.00
20½ Belmont, 6 rooms, furnace	16.00
36 Lorne Ave., 10 rooms, furnace	25.00
676 Cadieux, 8 rooms, furnace	20.00
99 Church, 8 rooms, furnace	22.50
493 Sherbrooke, 8 rooms, furnace	20.00
266 Bourgeois, 7 rooms, furnace	14.00
45 Victoria, 9 rooms, stoves	30.00
9 Overdale, 11 rooms, stoves	24.00
141½ Bleury, 7 rooms, stoves	15.00
1793 Ontario, 8 rooms, stoves	18.00
1795 Ontario, 6 rooms, stoves	14.00
58 Plymouth Grove, 8 rooms, stoves	12.00
60 Plymouth Grove, 6 rooms, stoves	10.00
74 Plymouth Grove, 8 rooms, stoves	12.00
761 St. Urbain, 9 rooms, stoves	15.00
781 St. Urbain, 7 rooms, stoves	13.00
20 Anderson, 7 rooms, stoves	12.00
1861a St. Catherine, 6 rooms, stoves	15.00
1881a St. Catherine, 5 rooms, stoves	12.00
148 St. Antoine, 7 rooms, stoves	15.00
152½ St. Antoine, 8 rooms, stoves	16.00
12 Argyle Ave., 8 rooms, stoves	17.00
124 Argyle Ave., 7 rooms, stoves	15.00
3041½ St. Dominique, 7 rooms, stoves	12.00
1058 St. James, flat, 5 rooms, stoves	10.00
229 St. Martin, 5 rooms, stoves	10.00
505 St. Urbain, 5 rooms, stoves	11.00
509 St. Urbain, 5 rooms, stoves	10.00
48 Latour, 5 rooms, stoves	9.00
52 Latour, 4 rooms, stoves	8.00
526 Latour, 5 rooms, stoves	9.00
16 Anderson, 5 rooms, stoves	10.00
42 St. Alexander, 5 rooms, stoves	10.00
46 St. Alexander, 5 rooms, stoves	10.00
575 Rivard, 5 rooms, stoves	7.00
122 Amherst, 4 rooms, stoves	7.00
143 Amherst, 6 rooms, stoves	13.00
190 Ottawa, 3 rooms, stoves	6.00
281 Belmont, flat, 5 rooms	13.00
156 St. Lawrence, flat, 5 rooms	13.00
691 Dorchester, 6 rooms, stoves	12.00
529 Latour, flat, 4 rooms, stoves	9.00
122 Amherst, 5 rooms, stoves	7.00
156 St. Lawrence, flat, 5 rooms, stoves	10.00

TO LET WAVERLY HOUSE, 738 TO 742 Lagauchetiere Street; furnace heat; 50 rooms. This house has been established for over 20 years.

TO LET COTTAGES IN STRATHMORE, Snowdon, near Côte des Neiges. Also to let in Valois, cottages, furnished and unfurnished.

TO LET SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE ON Lower Lachine Road, 8 rooms, good cellar, and fruit trees, in St. Lawrence Parish; $200 per year.

TO LET—STORES, Etc.

180 St. Lawrence	$40 per month
93 and 95 Jurors, factory	50 per month
1869 St. Catherine	22 per month
15 Phillips Square, furnace	45 per month
95 Jurors, Waverly stables	50 per month
154 St. Antoine	15 per month
152 St. Antoine	10 per month
141b Bleury	25 per month
1656 St. James	10 per month
30a St. Antoine	10 per month
101 St. Charles Borromee	12 per month
31 Jurors	6 per month

239 ST. JAMES, LARGE OFFICE IN THE Bank of Toronto Building. Fire proof and everything modern. Rent $400.

NO. 1 BEAVER HALL HILL—A LARGE warehouse, now occupied as a factory; one of the best sites in the city; a bargain.

NO. 17 BEAVER HALL HILL—A FINE building lot, cheap; also for sale the adjoining property forming the corner of Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere Streets.

738 TO 742 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET—the large building known as the Waverly Hotel. This could be converted into dwelling flats.

730 TO 734 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, and from 38 to 52 St. Alexander Street. This is a block of dwellings for sale at a bargain.

5 MACKAY STREET—A MODERN SELF-contained house, extension kitchen, hardwood finish, everything modern, or would exchange. Price, $8,000.

17 MACKAY STREET—A VERY NICE self-contained house; price, $5,000.

139 MANSFIELD STREET—A MODERN four-storey dwelling, 12 rooms. Price, $7,500.

McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE—A LARGE dwelling, in perfect order; a bargain.

BLEURY STREET TWO STORES, TWO dwellings and a workshop in rear; will exchange.

STRATHMORE AND VALOIS—WINTER and summer cottages from $2,000 to $4,500.

ST. LAWRENCE PARK—LOWER LACHINE Road. Choice building lots in this beautified Park, near city limits. Price, 15c. to 35c. per foot.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR tenements near Victoria Square, also fourteen tenements near Beaver Hall Hill. Will exchange for a self-contained house and pay difference in cash.

256 TO 260 ST. DOMINIQUE—THREE self-contained houses. Price, $5,000, or will exchange for self-contained house down town.

128 AND 130 ST. GEORGE STREET—TWO self-contained houses, at a bargain.

40, 42 AND 44 VICTORIA STREET—self-contained houses from $1,500 to $2,500.

6 AND 9 OVERDALE AVENUE—SELF-contained houses. Price, $2,000 and $2,000.

16 TO 22 ANDERSON STREET—FOUR tenements. Price, $3,500.

Other properties for sale and exchange. Apply to

HENRY WARD & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
260 St. James St. Montreal. Bank of Toronto Chambers. Tel. Main 1882.

FINE SITE for OFFICE BUILDING

ON ST. JAMES STREET.

68½ FEET FRONT. AREA, 5,480 FEET

J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

H. L. PUTNAM

REAL ESTATE.

CITY HOUSES FOR SALE.

Peel Street	$14,000, $9,500, $14,500, $18,500
Bishop Street	$8,500, $10,000
Mountain Street	$8,000, $15,000, $37,500
Sherbrooke Street	$15,500, $16,000, $16,500
(Upper) Stanley Street	$15,000
Park Avenue	$6,000
St. Mark Street	$4,000, $5,500, $8,000
Chomedy Street	$3,250
Overdale Avenue	$1,950

WESTMOUNT HOUSES FOR SALE.

Weredale Park, semi-detached	$8,000 and $9,000
Melbourne Avenue, detached	$ 7,500
Springfield Avenue, detached	$ 7,500
Metcalfe Avenue, detached	$10,000
Argyle Avenue, detached	$15,500
Elm Avenue, semi-detached	$ 7,500
St. Catherine Street, flats, each	$ 7,500
Bruce Avenue	$ 5,750
Dorchester Street, semi-detached	$ 7,800

BUILDING LOTS.

CITY.	WESTMOUNT.
SHERBROOKE STREET,	ARGYLE AVENUE,
STANLEY STREET,	ELM AVENUE,
CRESCENT STREET,	WESTERN AVENUE,
MACGREGOR STREET,	MONTROSE AVENUE,
PARK AVNUE,	DORCHESTER STREET,
MOREAU STREET,	ROSLYN AVENUE,
REDPATH STREET.	GREENE AVENUE.

HOUSES FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED—
In choice locations. See my list.

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE—

St. Paul Street	$25,000, $10,000
Craig Street	$35,000

SUMMER RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

BEAUREPAIRE, IBERVILLE,
BEACONSFIELD, ST. ANNE'S.
LACHINE,

H. L. PUTNAM, 1st Floor, Temple Building.

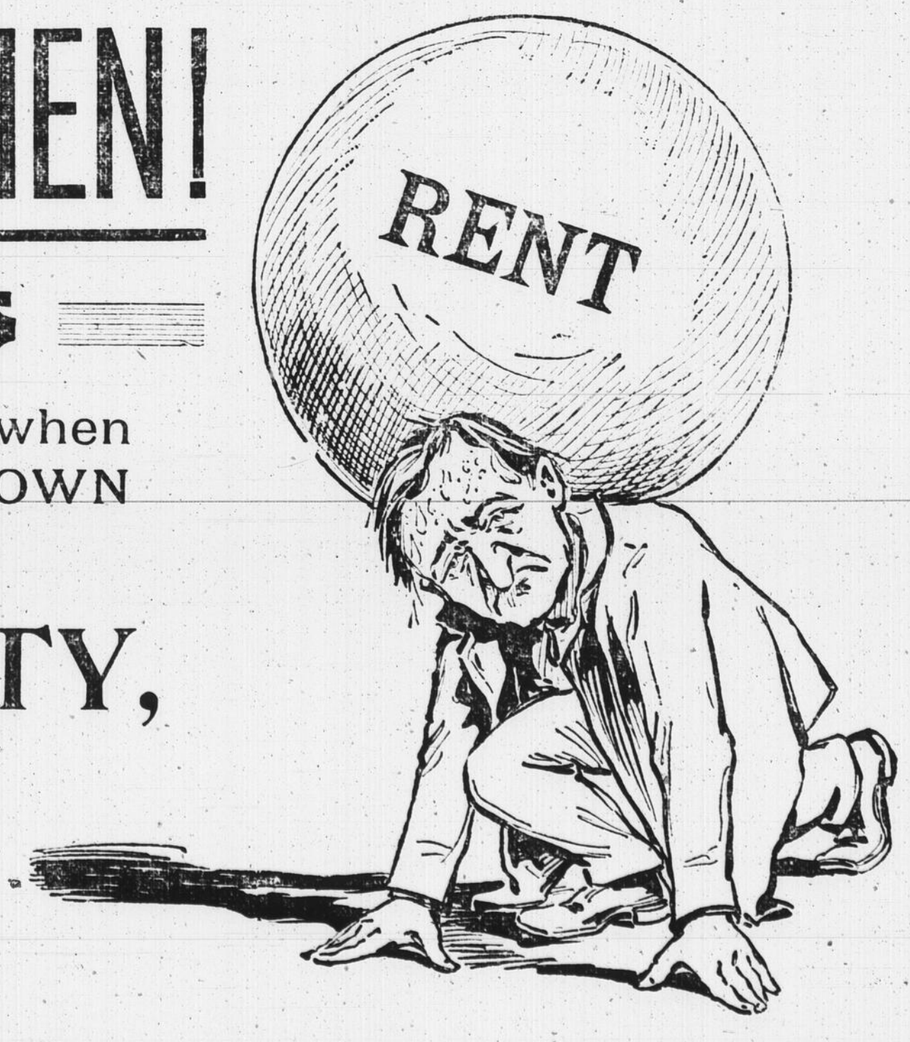
TO LET.

FACTORY FLAT, 37 x 87, well lighted, with power; heated and use of hoist. Also, Work Shop, with use of iron working tools, power and heated.

R. WHITE & CO., 214 Craig Street.

WORKMEN! WORKMEN!

RENT PAYERS



Why do you always persist in paying rent when you have the opportunity to BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD on the

BEAUBIEN PROPERTY,

THE GREAT PROGRESSIVE PLACE,

Where great advantages are offered IN HOUSES that you can complete in your leisure hours, and with the money you lose every month in your rent. Therefore TURN THE PAGE of the book of your life and BETTER YOUR POSITION. Come at once and give your order for a

House of Two Stories

Payable $7.00 Monthly

Land, House, Interest and Insurance Included.

We are ready to take your order to-day, with $7.00 cash, $7.00 in thirty days. Your house shall be ready on the 15th of April next, and your third payment shall become due on the 1st of July next. MAKE HASTE, AS THE NUMBER IS LIMITED.

S. HURTEAU, Sole Agent,

OFFICE,—Corner Beaubien and Sanguinet Streets. Daily, 1 to 5 o'clock p.m.
Telephones—Bell, East 756; Merchants, 1861.

RESIDENCE,—1247 Sanguinet Street From 6 to 7 p.m.
Take St. Denis and St. Henri Cars to Beaubien Street.

BARGAINS FOR TENANTS AND BARGAINS FOR BUYERS

The Herald's Real Estate Pages

The Herald's Real Estate Columns.

MONTREAL, March 1, 1900.

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on the way you got up your last week's "Real Estate Advertisements"; it was quite a success.

There is no doubt about it that real estate in Montreal has not been properly brought to public notice. If it had been I am sure that more interest would have been taken in it, more people would now be real estate owners, and there would not be so many "sore heads" in the city as there are at present.

Few people realize the advantages attached to owning real estate, and few people stop to consider what they will do with money they either earn or inherit.

I think I may safely say that most of the families who have put their money into real estate are the families who are rich to-day.

Their real estate investments have kept them up; they have had a steady income, and a constant doubling up in values, with a very few exceptions, and these exceptions have been caused to a great extent by the improvidence of the parties owning real estate that has depreciated, either by their neglect in not keeping the properties up, or not treating their tenants properly.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES M. MITCHELL.

FOR SALE.

Westmount, New Stone Front House,
No. 4244 Western Avenue; Price, $8,000; and No. 4240 and 4242, House, containing two flats; all first-class finished; Price, $9,000.

Eleven Lots on St. Catherine St.
Corner Clarke Avenue, 25 x 120, with 20 feet lane, rear.

HOUSES AND LOTS
IN THE PRINCIPAL AVENUES IN WESTMOUNT.

Westmount, Bruce Avenue,
Three New Brick Houses; Price, $4,500.

COLUMBIA AVENUE, Fine Brick Houses; Price, $4,000.

12 Lots, Claremont Avenue. Size, 15 x 90.

HUGH BECKHAM,
Real Estate Agent.
242 Temple Building. 185 St. James Street.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 1080.

LIST OF PROPERTIES TO LET by S. H. McDowell, 21 St. Helen Street.

The **Marlborough,** Cor. of Milton & University Sts.
One Six, one Five, and two Two-room Suites; also, Doctor's Reception Room and Office and an Artist's Studio.

The Salisbury, Cor. Guy and St. Antoine Sts.
FURNISHED—Seven and Six-room Suites.
UNFURNISHED—Four and Six-room Suites.

23 Seymour Ave.
Modern house, extension kitchen, five bedrooms, double parlors. Rent moderate.

2165 Notre Dame Street.
Large Store, with very comfortable modern Dwelling, heated by hot water.

766 Craig Street.
Store being put in perfect order. Free till May.

Cor. Guy and St. Antoine Streets.
Shop heated by proprietor free till 1st May.

TO LET.

DWELLINGS—Nos. 959, 963 and 967 Dorchester Street, and 2496 St. Catherine Street. Immediate possession for the first two.

STORES—No. 2498a St. Catherine Street. Newly altered; spacious plate glass show window; hot water heating. Immediate possession.

STORES—Nos. 1687 and 1691 Notre Dame Street, near Place d'Armes Square. Immediate possession.

OFFICES, HALLS and **FLATS** in Victoria Chambers, No. 1689 Notre Dame Street, few doors east of Place d'Armes Square. Various sizes.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES and **ELEGANT FURNITURE**, No. 1256 Dorchester Street, West End. Cut stone front. Immediate possession.

—APPLY TO—
H. S. MUSSEN, 4 St. Lambert Street.

H. M. SIMPSON'S LIST

Flats and Tenements TO LET

2714 St. Catherine Street.
2673 St. Catherine Street.
2797 St. Catherine Street.
16 Drummond Street.
747 Sherbrooke Street.
307 Pine Avenue.
309 Pine Avenue.
315 Pine Avenue.
317 Pine Avenue.
319 Pine Avenue.
167F St. Hypolite Street.
167J St. Hypolite Street.
168 St. Hypolite Street.
167K St. Hypolite Street.
52 St. Hypolite Street.
54A St. Hypolite Street.
56A St. Hypolite Street.
10 Drolet Street.
15 St. David's Place.
37 and 37A Richmond Square.
27 Gosford Street.
680 82, 691 Lagauchetiere Street.
Letang Avenue.
126 St. Louis Street.
620 Beaudry Street.
228 Parthenais Street.
137 and 139 Champ de Mars Street.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel—Main 3344.

Self-Contained Houses TO LET.

888 Sherbrooke Street.
705 Pine Avenue.
305 Pine Avenue.
50 Durocher Street.
26 Durocher Street, with extension kitchen.
82 Durocher Street.
515 Clarke Avenue, Westmount.
21 Churchill Avenue, Westmount.
82 Somerville Avenue, Westmount, with extension kitchen.
510 and 512 Victoria Avenue, Westmount, with extension kitchens.
570 Wood Avenue, Westmount, with extension kitchen.
458 Elm Avenue, Westmount, with extension kitchen.
501 Claremont Avenue, Westmount.
57 Union Avenue.
91 Union Avenue.
1199 Dorchester Street.
1244 Dorchester Street, with extension kitchen.
836 Dorchester Street.
749 Sherbrooke Street.
20 McTavish Street.
92 Mackay Street.
96 Mackay Street, with extension kitchen.
149 St. Matthew Street.
58 St. Mark Street.
51 St. Mark Street, English basement.
155 Hutchison Street.
129 Hutchison Street, with extension kitchen.
62 Hutchison Street.
72 Hutchison Street.
29 Shuter Street, with extension kitchen.
135 Guy Street, with extension kitchen.
1967 St. Catherine Street, with extension kitchen.
2728 St. Catherine Street.
1916 Western Avenue, Westmount, with extension kitchen.
1167 Dorchester Street, Westmount, 8 rooms, bathroom and basement.
425 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount.
28 Seymour Avenue, with extension kitchen.
61 St. Luke Street.
20 St. Famille Street.
1 Tara Hall Avenue, with extension kitchen.
26 Plateau Street.
555, 569, 571 Cadieux Street, 2 stories and basement.
50 Argyle Avenue, 3 storeys and basement.
16 Coursol Street.
167E St. Hippolyte Street.
539 St. Urbain Street.
1 McCulloch Avenue, Outremont, with extension kitchen.
22 Bloomfield Avenue, Outremont, with extension kitchen.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

H. M. SIMPSON'S LIST

FOR SALE OR TO LET

515 Clarke Avenue, Westmount.

Residence and grounds of the late Mr. Penfold, with fine stables. Permit to view on application to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

705 PINE AVENUE.

That fine property, at present occupied by H. L. Rutherford, Esq. With good stables and extensive grounds. For further particulars and permit apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE

21 COTE DES NEIGES ROAD.

A fine Stone House, standing in handsome grounds, with a vinery, stable and conch house attached. Upwards of 56,000 feet of land. Apply for permit.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE

204 PEEL STREET.

That handsome three-storey Cut Stone Front House, with bow windows; 30 feet front, with vacant lot 21 feet adjoining; the house has lofty, spacious rooms, and is in excellent condition throughout; the commercial value of this property is very great, as it is equally well adapted for business or professional purposes, or for private residence. It is close to St. Catherine Street, and convenient to railways, hotels, shops, etc. Can be seen by permit only. Apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE

6 MACGREGOR STREET.

A comfortable double house, with deep lot and tennis lawn. Would be sold either with or without vacant lot adjoining, which is 40x150.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

For Sale or To Let.

"Thornyholm."

No. 21 Churchill Ave., Westmount, residence and grounds of Col. J. D. Crawford. The property contains 76,054 sq. feet, could be easily subdivided. It has a double frontage on Churchill Ave. and Staunton St. of 303 feet, is beautifully situated on the hillside, and convenient to the cars. The house is commodious and comfortable. There is a good stable, with coach house and harness room and conchman's cottage.

For further particulars and plan of possible subdivisions, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON.
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE or TO LET

20 McTAVISH STREET.

A roomy three-storey house, in good repair, two bathrooms. Possession before 1st of May if desired.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE

1199 and 1205 DORCHESTER ST.

Two very nice Stone Front Houses, splendid locality. A chance for friends to buy together, or for an estate. For further particulars, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

H. M. SIMPSON'S LIST

TIMBER LIMITS

Fine water power, saw mill, houses, etc., FOR SALE. Most advantageous for pulp manufacturing, as the pulp wood is practically inexhaustible. Apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE

At Metis—A Double Cottage.

Situated between the main road and the sea. Spring well in the house and perfect tile drainage. There are tennis court and croquet grounds, well shaded with beautiful trees, boats, bathing house and ice house complete. For further particulars, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE

34 HUTCHISON STREET.

A charming cottage, extension kitchen, in perfect order. Electric fixtures, etc. Complete.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

FOR SALE

501 CLAREMONT AVENUE.

Handsome detached house. Apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

St. Catherine St. Property FOR SALE or TO LET.

FOR SALE — A FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY, at corner of St. Catherine Street and Buckingham Avenue, consisting of stores and dwelling houses. An opportunity for intending investors. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER of St. Catherine and Fullum Streets, containing stores and dwellings, and a vacant lot on St. Catherine Street. A very great bargain. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE — ON ST. CATHERINE Street, Westmount, at 80c a foot; lot 49 ft. 7 in. front x 100 ft. deep, with mitoyen rights. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET

Lower Dwelling, 2714 St. Catherine Street.

To rooms, especially designed for physician or dentist, consulting room and private bath room. The whole newly painted and papered throughout.

H. M. SIMPSON.
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone—Main 3344.

TO LET

2673 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Fine new store and dwelling, would be fitted up to suit tenant. Terms reasonable for winter.

H. M. SIMPSON.
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone Main 3344.

TO LET

2679 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Store and dwelling, at present occupied by Mr. James Mock, librarian. Address

H. M. SIMPSON.
29 Canada Life Building.
Telephone Main 3344.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES IN CITY and Country. Address H. M. Simpson, Room 29, Canada Life Building. Telephone Main 3344.

TO SUBLET A HANDSOME LOWER flat, heated, in the Marlborough. Address H. M. Simpson, Room 29, Canada Life Building. Telephone Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—129 HUTCHISON Street, a stone front cottage, exceptionally well finished, with large rooms, 7 bedrooms. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

T. F. TRIHEY'S LIST

T. F. TRIHEY, Real Estate, 107 St. James St.

FOR SALE.

ST. DENIS ST.—411 AND 413—House, 2 tenements, hardwood finish; hot water heating; open plumbing. Thoroughly renovated during summer of 1899. Easy terms.

CHERRIER STREET—A splendid solid stone and brick block of 15 flats, in first-class order; always well rented. Can be sold separately if desired.

BASIN STREET—15 AND 17—Two tenements good stable, with frontage on two streets. Can be had at a bargain.

DOMINION AVENUE—A fine block of 10 houses (30 flats), rented for $2,640; in good order. A splendid investment.

PRINCE ARTHUR STREET—Solid stone and brick flats, replete with modern improvements. As an investment this cannot be beaten, pays 8 per cent. clear.

ST. DENIS STREET—480, 482 AND 484—Three solid stone front flats, between Sherbrooke st. and St. Louis sq. Only a small cash payment required.

ST. MATTHEW STREET—A nice stone front cottage; hot water heating; basement entrance. Can be had at a bargain.

SHERBROOKE STREET No. 627 — A fine self-contained house, rough stone front, in good order. Cheap to prompt purchaser.

SELBY STREET—NOS. 131, 133 AND 135—An exceedingly well built house (3 flats); well rented. Cheap. Easy terms.

ST. ANTOINE STREET—NOS. 665 TO 675—Two houses, 6 flats, stone front, west of Atwater ave. This property can be had at a bargain.

ST. MARK STREET—3, 5 AND 7—A splendid house, 3 flats; lot 24 ft. 2 in. by 80 ft. 2 in.; immediately above Dorchester st. An 8 per cent. investment.

STANLEY STREET—190 TO 206—Six flats, on Stanley st., near Sherbrooke st.; extremely well built. Cheap. Easy terms.

SOMMERVILLE AVENUE (WESTMOUNT)—A block of six flats; lot of 7,700 feet. Worth looking into.

ST. LAWRENCE STREET—1207 AND 1207A—Store and dwelling, near Mount Royal ave. Will be sold for 10 per cent. less than assessed value.

ST. CATHERINE ST., WESTMOUNT — A block of 4 tenements in the business centre of Westmount. Must increase in value very rapidly.

ST. CATHERINE STREET, WESTMOUNT—Three stone front stores and dwellings, on north side of street. Bound to increase in value.

CADIEUX STREET — Three nice cottages, solid brick. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

WELLINGTON STREET—NOS. 955 AND 957—Two new houses, 20x30, hardwood finish, open plumbing, coal and gas grates; a bargain. Would accept a well situated lot in exchange for one.

UNION AVENUE—Above St. Catherine st. A splendid four storey house, in good order. Terms to suit purchaser.

BELMONT STREET—A fine stone front self-contained house, on corner lot. A genuine bargain.

For particulars, apply to

T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building,
107 St. James Street.

SPECIAL

FOR SALE — A splendid semi-detached house, on Sherbrooke Street centre. Lot 40 feet front, with fine yard and stables. This property has been held at $14,000. Price has been reduced to $12,500 for the next two days only. For full particulars, apply to

T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building,
107 St. James Street.

LOTS FOR SALE.

FRONTENAC STREET—Five lots of land, each 22x80, with lane of 20 feet at side and in rear.

CITY HALL AVENUE—Eight lots of land, each 22x74; lane in rear. Easy terms.

PINE AVENUE—Near Cote des Neiges Road. Two beautiful villa lots. 25 per cent. cheaper than any other lots on this avenue.

CEDAR AVENUE—Two splendid villa lots. Undoubtedly the finest villa lots in the city. A bargain.

WILLIAM AND INSPECTOR STREETS — About 50,000 feet of land, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ST. LAWRENCE STREET—A splendid lot, 48 feet front, above Sherbrooke st. A bargain.

DORCHESTER STREET—West of Atwater ave.—Two fine building lots, 25x117 each. Only high class houses in this locality.

T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building,
107 St. James Street.

FARMS FOR SALE.

CHAMBLY—Farm, about 300 acres; 150 acres ploughed last fall. Will be sold cheap to prompt purchaser.

LACHINE—Farm of 68 acres. Good brick house. Also farmer's house and large barns. In a delightful situation.

ST. REMI—Farm of 135 acres; good buildings About 20 miles from Montreal. Can be had cheap.

ST. MONIQUE—Farm of 122 acres, and three islands; good buildings. Can be had for less than municipal value.

We have farms in other districts, particulars of which may be had by applying to

T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building,
107 St. James Street.

FOR SALE.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY—The finest lots on Lower Lachine Road, between C.P.R. Bridge and Town of Lachine. Cheap on easy terms. Plan at my office.

DORVAL—The property of the late Prof. D. Ducharme, lot 175x300, house 33x37, extension 20x20. Must be sold at once to close estate.

DORVAL—Two fine summer cottages. Always well rented, fronting on Lake St. Louis. A genuine bargain.

SUMMERLEA—Two houses, with good size lot. A bargain to close estate.

LACHINE—Three cottages, on College Street, in first-class order. Well rented. Easy terms.

LACHINE—A fine double cottage; stone front, hot water furnace, bath and w.c. Lot 75x100. Terms to suit purchaser.

T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building,
107 St. James Street.

TO LET.

SELKIRK AVENUE—Above Sherbrooke, and west of Guy Street, new tenements, 4 bedrooms, hot water heating, open plumbing, gas grates, white enamel finish. The finest tenements in the city.

ST. ANTOINE STREET—No. 388—A splendid three storey house, hot water heating, 5 bedrooms, in first-class order.

COURSOL STREET—No. 51—A nice cottage, with balcony. In A1 order.

CHERRIER STREET Two nice flats, modern improvements. Apply to

T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building,
107 St. James Street.

MONEY TO LEND on City Property and Improved Farms. Apply to

T. F. TRIHEY, Imperial Building, 107 St. James Street.

JAS. M. MITCHELL,

214 St. James Street.
Telephone Main 549.

FOR SALE.

420 AND 422 PRINCE ALBERT AVENUE, Westmount—Two self-contained, semi-detached houses, on lots 200 feet deep; every modern convenience; conservatories in rear.

437 WESTERN AVE., WESTMOUNT—Very fine cut stone front, self-contained, all modern conveniences, two storeys, and cemented basement, extension kitchen, etc.

902 WOOD AVENUE, WESTMOUNT—Two storeys, extension, and cemented basement, cut stone front, and all walls solid brick, cotton wood finish, large rooms. This house is above Sherbrooke Street, facing the Priests' Farm, with a fine view of the Mountain.

120 DORCHESTER STREET—Very handsome, 3 storeys and basement, cut stone front, stone steps, roof finished in copper. First floor quartered oak, polished, the rest of the house in cotton wood. Butler's pantry and extension kitchen on first floor. The owner would accept other property in part payment.

CORNER OF SHERBROOKE AND PRINCE ALBERT AVENUE, WESTMOUNT—Six new self-contained houses, cut stone fronts, stone steps, all modern improvements. The owner will sell or exchange this block of first-class houses.

1690, 1692 ST. CATHERINE, AND 136 LEWIS AVENUE, WESTMOUNT — A splendid block of three flats, front dimension stone, and all walls solid brick. There are no dark rooms in these flats. The building is 26 ft. by 80 ft., on a lot 26 x 100 to lane; separate furnaces; handsomely decorated; steel beams through the house and over the windows.

16, 16A PARK AVENUE, CITY—A few doors above Sherbrooke Street, large double tenement, cut stone front, heated by separate furnaces, side entrance, good extension, first-class stabling. Will sell or exchange.

I have other properties for sale, and will be pleased to furnish particulars on application. They vary in price and situation.

If you have any property to sell or exchange, I will be pleased to hear from you with full particulars, and will use every endeavor to carry out your instructions, promptly, and to your satisfaction.

TO LET.

CRESCENT STREET—
72—Handsome middle flat, all modern conveniences.
76—Handsome middle flat, all modern conveniences.
74A—Handsome lower flat, all modern conveniences.

ST. CATHERINE ST., WESTMOUNT—1650—Middle flat, on the corner of Lewis Avenue, modern, up to date in every way; Daisy furnace, cotton wood finish, handsomely decorated, no dark rooms.

LEWIS AVENUE, WESTMOUNT—136—Lower flat, similar to the above. There is a cemented damp proof floor under this flat.

ARGYLE AVENUE, WESTMOUNT—No. 510—Self-contained house, beautiful situation.

CHESTERFIELD AVENUE, WESTMOUNT—No. 21—Upper tenement. No. 23, lower flat, with basement. These are very superior dwellings, near cars, and in a fine situation.

WELLINGTON STREET—No. 959—Self-contained, two storeys and finished basement, near the river front. Take Wellington Street cars.

BEAURIVAGE (LONGUE POINTE)—Very fine, self-contained, river front, This house would be sold cheap.

JAS. M. MITCHELL,
214 St. James Street.
Telephone—Main 549.

VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE

Situated at Norwood, Abuntsic, Back River, easy of access by either the Electric or C.P.R. This is a very handsome property, containing about 139,000 square feet of land, with a large river front. The house is quite modern, natural wood finish, varnished, water in the house, extension kitchen. The grounds are well laid out and planted with well grown trees. Photo and full particulars at my office.

This property is suitable for subdivision.

JAS. M. MITCHELL,
214 St. James Street.
'Phone—Main 549.

C. C. SNOWDON,

Real Estate Valuator, Insurance and Financial Agent,
TEMPLE BUILDING - ROOM 469.
Telephone Main 2787.

FOR SALE—
4 Lots Dorchester Street, size 24 feet 6 in. by 110 feet, lane in rear, east of Atwater Avenue.
3 Lots Guy Street, just below St. Catherine, size 23 ft. 10 in. by 115 feet deep.
1 Lot Grosvenor Street, Westmount, above Sherbrooke Street, 50 feet by 111 feet.

FOR SALE—
106 ft. 8 in. on Sherbrooke Street, by a depth of 24 feet, adjoining property of A. F. Gault. This is the cheapest property offered on the street.

TO LET—
No. 6 Lorne Crescent, newly painted and papered, latest and best, hot water heating, 10 rooms, large piece of ground attached to it, with beautiful trees. This house, being semi-detached and facing the morning sun, makes it a most desirable residence, and the rental only $30 a month, no taxes.

FOR SALE—
At a dead bargain, vacant lots, Nos. 321 and 323 Greene Avenue, Westmount, being the first two lots below Sherbrooke Street, having a broad lane at side and rear, very suitable for stores, with tenements above. Size 25 by 100 feet.

FOR SALE—
I am authorized to sell at a very low figure two houses on Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount. These houses are new and well built. Two only will be sold at a sacrifice figure. Your choice of any two out of the 8, 438 to 468.

TO LET—
Large store on Notre Dame Street, No. 1895, cellar and ground floor 25x105 feet, first floor 35x40, with extension 25x65. Yard 30x65. Floor can be leased separately, yard also. Alterations and improvements to suit a good tenant.

C. C. SNOWDON, Agent,
469 Temple Building, 185 St. James Street.
Telephone Main 2787.

ATTENTION!
Property Owners and Others

I AM PREPARED AT ALL TIMES TO DO
Heating, Plumbing and General Electric Work

As it should be done and and will not charge you any more for it than is absolutely necessary.

If you are building or remodelling your property, drop me a card and I will be pleased to furnish estimates.

JOHN DATE, 654-656 CRAIG STREET.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 431.

FOR SALE.

The Handsome House
119 Mackay Street; bay windows, good outbuildings.

An English Basement House,
No. 16 Bishop Street. These are desirable properties at prices favorable to purchasers.

A Valuable Farm
370 acres, 40 miles west of the city.

Two Cottages in Westmount
with garden front and back, near Greene and Western Avenue.

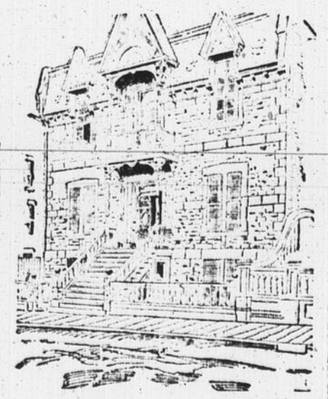
HOMER TAYLOR,
1st Floor Temple Building,
185 St. James Street.
Telephone, Main 3360.

Rosemont Avenue

is the Choice Street in
WESTMOUNT
not to say on the Island.

Land for building purposes is held at $1.00 per foot, and is 160 feet deep. There is only one new house For Sale in the avenue. House built on rock foundation, semi-detached, pressed brick all the way round, hard wood floors, lower rooms finished and panelled in oak, complete in every respect. For sale cheap to a prompt purchaser. Apply to

H. A. HUTCHINS,
Temple Building.



FOR SALE

This Magnificent Double House, 36 x 38, depth of lot 138½.

Containing 11 rooms with Hot Water Furnace, rough stone front, will be sold at a bargain to a prompt buyer. Address to

J. C. EMOND,
313 Lagauchetiere Street, or
220 St. Paul Street.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET—Fine Offices, en suite and single; Sample Rooms and Flats, ground floor and others; well lighted and heated; goods hoist, at 30 Hospital and 13 and 17 St. John Streets.

W. F. LEWIS,
..... 13 ST. JOHN STREET.

A REASONABLE SUPPOSITION.

"You know that lady who was here yesterday who smelled so strong of perfume, mamma?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Well, isn't she one of the cologuecial dames?"

R. J. TOOKE
FOR
Perfect Fitting **SHIRTS.**

DIAMONDS

If properly bought are a good investment. We keep the best, as our customers testify. See for yourself.

Geo. G. Robinson & Co.
2307 St. Catherine Street.
Our charges for Watch and Clock repairs are moderate.

Here We Are
With Our New Goods.

Our Shirt Department is our special feature. Shirts to order, made of our own importation of new patterns These patterns and designs are to be seen at our store ONLY as we have control of them for Canada.

MACKERROW BROTHERS
2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

THE MONTREAL BILL READ A THIRD TIME

Measure Will Now Come up Before the Legislative Council—Other Business Transacted at Quebec.

Quebec, March 2.—(Special.)—The House met at a quarter to four yesterday afternoon and proceeded to business. Mr. Weir, in the temporary absence of Mr. Bickerdike introduced that gentleman's bill to amend the law respecting town corporations.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Government license law, Mr. Bickerdike in the chair, after a great many items had been adopted the committee rose and reported progress.

The House took recess at six o'clock.

After recess Mr. Rainville moved the third reading of the Montreal Bill. Mr. Bickerdike again presented his amendment to give the right to vote to representatives of corporations owning or occupying property in Montreal. Mr. Rainville again raised the objection that the amendment was not covered by the notices in the official Gazette. He would not press his objection if the question had been discussed in the City Council or even before the Private Bills Committee. As it was he was opposed to its introduction at this stage.

Mr. W. A. Weir held that the rule requiring notice in the Official Gazette was meant for the protection of outsiders. The House had full power to consider such amendments as it chose, its powers being only limited by the constitution.

Mr. Bickerdike held that his amendment was in any case covered by the official notices. Mr. Rainville reiterated his objection.

TOO MUCH TIME.

The Hon. Mr. Leblanc said that if the amendment was allowed to pass the question of order might be raised in the Legislative Council and the whole bill might be thrown out as a consequence. They had already spent a great deal of time on the Montreal Bill and he really thought it was time that they should proceed to other business.

Mr. Bickerdike said that Mr. Leblanc's anxiety to proceed with promptness was a revelation. No one wanted the time of the House more than his hon. friend who was in the habit of speaking about nothing for one hour and a half at a time and then to complain that time was being unprofitably spent if another member ventured to occupy the attention of the House for five minutes.

The Hon. Mr. Leblanc—"The difference is that I never speak nonsense."

Mr. Bickerdike—"Oh."

The Hon. Mr. Atwater said that Mr. Bickerdike's amendment was clearly out of order according to the rules of the House. Still he was in favor of the principle contained in Mr. Bickerdike's amendment.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

The Speaker formally ruled Mr. Bickerdike's amendment out of order.

Mr. Bickerdike then appealed to the Speaker to rule out all other amendments that had not been covered by the official notices.

Mr. Leblanc—"Mention them, go ahead."

Mr. Bickerdike—"Oh, don't be in a hurry, you are always in a hurry when you are not on the floor. I am waiting for the bill."

The bill being produced, Mr. Bickerdike proceeded to point to the amendments which he had not covered by the notices. The first was the authority to vote five thousand dollars to the widow of the late Recorder M. DeMontigny. That had not been given notice of. He was sorry to object to it, but as his honorable friend insisted on the strict letter of the rules, he would do the same. A parse following Mr. Leblanc expressed a desire to know what was the point of order. They had already lost ten minutes.

Mr. Rainville said he understood the point of order was that the amendment quoted by Mr. Bickerdike was not covered by the notices in the Official Gazette. Now the notices in the Official Gazette provided for authority to make certain appropriations from the reserve fund. The grant to Mme. Demontigny would be taken if voted by council, from the reserve fund.

Mr. Bickerdike read the notice, "to use the reserve fund in certain cases and upon certain conditions." Not one word there about a grant to the widow of the late Recorder.

The Hon. Mr. Dechene thought it would be a great straining of a point to pretend that the grant to Madame Demontigny was covered by the notice that legislation would be applied for to obtain authority to employ the reserve fund in certain cases.

The Hon. Mr. Nantel supported the Hon. Mr. Leblanc.

Mr. Bickerdike settled the matter by gracefully withdrawing his objection. He did so because there was a poor woman in the case. He had only raised the point to show that the strict rule had not been observed in every case, although it had been applied in his.

The way being thus cleared the bill was read a third time and passed and will now come before the Legislative Council.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Mr. Robitaille's bill to grant certain powers to the Petroleum Oil Trust (Limited), was adopted in committee, and read a third time.

Mr. Potit, the eloquent member for Chicoutimi, then moved the House into committee upon his bill to incorporate the Jonquiere Pulp Company. In choice and flowery language he expatiated upon the advantages that would arrive to the district of Chicoutimi and the Province generally from the incorporation of the company, whose operations would extend along the Riviere des Sables from the placid Lake Kenogami to the mysterious Saguenay, over the broad counties of Chicoutimi and Lake St. John.

Mr. Potit's pleading proved irresistible, and his bill was adopted in committee and read a third time. Nemine contradicente.

Mr. Chapperton's (Bonaventure) bill to authorize the College of Physicians and Surgeons to admit William James Enright to the practice of medicine and surgery was also read a third time and passed, the rules of the House being suspended on Mr. Clapperton's motion.

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Labrador Electric and Pulp Company. The bill was adopted in committee, but the third reading deferred on the Hon. G. W. Stephen's objection.

Mr. Roy's bill to incorporate the Transit Insurance Company of Montreal passed the second reading.

THE LICENSE BILL.

The House then went again in committee on the License Bill. There was some discussion over the clause which requires the grocer when rendering his account, to enter sales of liquor separately from sales of other articles.

The Hon. Mr. Duffy explained that the object was to, if possible, put a stop to the practice of selling liquor to a member of a family and making up the account in such a way as to prevent the quantity of liquor sold plainly appearing. It might be impossible to altogether stop the practice of deception, but the present clause was approved by the temperance people and the retail liquor dealers as tending in the right direction.

The Hon. Mr. Marchand—"We want to prevent a grocer selling liquor and charging it as tea."

The clause was passed.

Clause 122 was explained by the Hon. Mr. Marchand as aiming to prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday with crackers or sandwiches, under the pretence that it was liquor supplied with meals. It will henceforward be necessary that a bona fide meal be served in accordance with the ordinary bill of fare of the restaurant. Clause 126 imposes a fine of from $5 to $25 upon persons purchasing a drink on unlicensed premises within prohibited hours, and the following clause exempts from fine in such cases officers of the Government, or persons employed by them for the purpose of detecting illicit selling.

The Hon. Mr. Atwater thought this was carrying the system of espionage a little too far. That the officers of the Government should be protected, well and good, but he would not go to the length of protecting persons employed to act as spies.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens said that the regular revenue officers were as a rule well known to illicit liquor sellers, and it sometimes became necessary in order to secure evidence, to employ parties not known.

The Hon. Mr. Duffy pointed out that the new law deprived the Government of the power to remit fines, a power extensively exercised in the past. It was, therefore, necessary that all persons employed to detect violations of the law should be protected.

The Hon. Mr. Atwater expressed himself satisfied. After adopting the 180th clause the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

WEEK'S TRADE IN MONTREAL

The business situation at Montreal is little changed from a week ago. Collections are not as good as they might be from sections of the country, where the paucity of snow during the winter has affected trade, but business conditions as a whole are of a healthful and promising character. Dry goods show a steady movement, and a considerable influx of buyers is looked for next week, to attend the spring millinery openings. All values in this line are firmly held, and a strong advance is reported this week in lawns, Indian linens, muslins, and all goods of similar class. The Dominion Oilcloth Company advises that all their makes of floor, table and shelf oilcloths are put up 10 per cent. In groceries the movement is reported as somewhat erratic. The easiness in sugars, noted last week, has developed into a decline of five cents a cental on all grades. Hardware orders are well spoken of, and for heavy metals there is a rather increasing demand. Paint and oil men also report good business; linseed oil is again advanced, with no supplies available from the Canadian crushers, and imported stocks are very low. A little better enquiry is reported for leather, and dealers in this line are looking for better business in March than has characterized January and February. Dairy products rule high, with marked scarcity of butter.

The money market is well supplied with funds, and the call rate is unchanged at 5 1-2 per cent.

Only five failures are reported in the district for the week, one with liabilities of over $50,000, the others being insignificant.—Dun's Review.

LESLIE UNDER ARREST.

One of the Men Connected with Miller Syndicate Now in Custody.

Cleveland, March 2.—Cecil Leslie, who was arrested here last night and who is wanted in New York for his alleged connection with the Franklin Syndicate, was taken to New York to-day by a detective.

In an interview just before his departure, Leslie declared that he was only in the employ of Miller for six weeks, and had been engaged to answer correspondence. "I think that there were three men in that swindle," said he, "and two of them have not been arrested. I doubt if Miller ever speculated with a dollar of the money that he got."

Leslie's bond had been fixed at $10,000. He had found it impossible to get anyone to go security for such a large sum hence he had fled.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The Bishop of Montreal has issued the following circular, dated Bishop's Court, Montreal, March 2nd, 1900:

"Dear Brother,—You feel with me that it is meet that we should offer thanksgiving to God for his infinite mercy in granting so soon an answer to our "solemn service of prayer," by vouchsafing such great success to the armies of our country in the present war. Therefore, I suggest that you have in your congregation next Sunday, or as soon as convenient, a service of thanksgiving with prayer for continued help and blessing.

"Truly, yours, in Christ,
"W. B., Montreal."

CHURCH NEWS

At Christ Church Cathedral Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8 a.m., and the Rev. Prof. Steen will preach at the eleven o'clock service. Litany will be said at 3.45 p.m., and Rev. E. W. Barnes will preach at the evening service. During Lent a service with addresses by the city clergy will be held at 5 p.m. daily.

Rev. Dr. Wilkie, principal of Endore College, will officiate at both the morning and evening services in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church to-morrow, and will also address the Sunday School in the afternoon, to all of which services every one is invited. The King's Daughters Sewing Circle will meet on Tuesday morning at 10.30; the Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Thursday afternoon at 2.30, and the Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary the same afternoon at 4 o'clock.

At St. Martin's Church to-morrow, Holy Communion will be celebrated at 11 a.m., and the Rev. G. Osborne Troop will preach. The preacher at the evening service will be Rev. Professor Abbott Smith.

Rev. J. Lyall George, of Calvin Church, will give the address at the men's meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4.15, in the Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square. Mr. A. M. Mackay will conduct the Young Men's meeting to-night (Saturday) at 8 o'clock. All men are cordially invited to both these meetings.

The Zion's Herald relates the fact that a pastor, conducting successful revival meetings, made a list of a large number of persons with whom he was to converse upon the duty of commencing a Christian life. But he found himself ill and confined to his home. Able to use his pen, he wrote fifty-six letters of frank and earnest solicitation. At last report forty of the number had become faithful beginners in the Christian life, and the minister confidently believes that the other sixteen will do the same.

Holy Communion will be celebrated at 9.30 a.m., and after the morning service at St. George's Church to-morrow. The Lord Bishop of Montreal will preach at 11 a.m. and Very Rev. Dean Carmichael in the evening. The Dean's Bible Class for men in the afternoon will not be held. A confirmation class will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and a Special intercessory and Lenten service will be held on Friday afternoon at five o'clock.

The subject of Rev. Dr. Campbell's sermon at St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening will be "Protestant Differences." Dr. Campbell will also conduct the morning service and at the Bible class at 3.15 p.m., Mr. Dougall will speak on "Temperance Reform in the Century."

At the eleven o'clock service at the Church of St. John the Evangelist to-morrow a solemn Te Deum will be sung, with special reference to the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith and the recent successes vouchsafed to our arms in South Africa.

At St. Thomas Church to-morrow, the rector, Rev. J. P. Renaud, will preach at the morning service, and in the evening Dr. L. H. Davidson, Q.C., church advocate, will give an address on the claims of the Church of England to be the "True branch of the holy Catholic Church."

According to Bishop McCabe, Chicago has more Methodist Episcopal churches than any other city in the world, the number being 160, exclusive of numerous missions. Several new and beautiful churches of this denomination are either projected or in process of erection in the city and suburbs, while the greatest Methodist Episcopal university in the world Northwestern is situated at Evanston, just beyond the corporate limits.

Rev. E. H. Graham will officiate at both the morning and evening services in Trinity Church to-morrow. Holy Communion will be celebrated at the morning service.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow, the pastor, Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., will officiate at both services.

Rev. Martin Callaghan will give a special course of instruction at St. Patrick's Church every Sunday evening during Lent. These sermons will be given at half past seven, the subject for to-morrow evening being "Confession."

Rev. R. Hopkin will deliver the fourth of his series of talks on phases of religious experience, at Bethlehem Congregational Church to-morrow morning, his subject being "Revival." In the evening his subject will be "Rizpah," in continuation of his series of sermons on the types of ancient womanhood.

"Christianity in the age to come," will be the subject of Mr. W. W. Robertson's address at the Advent Christianity Congregation, at Conservatory Hall to-morrow evening.

Rev. J. P. Renaud, rector of St. Thomas Church, has a supply of "Hymns for our Soldiers," to be sold at five cents each, the proceeds to be devoted to the Soldiers' Wives League for the benefit of the families of the soldiers who have gone to South Africa. The hymns can be obtained at the Andrews' Home, 46 Belmont Park.

LORD ROBERTS' PRAYER.

There was a large attendance at the mid-day meeting in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop was the speaker, and in opening the service said he felt that in view of the good news from Ladysmith, it would be appropriate to sing "God Save the Queen," which was done accordingly, with much enthusiasm. The reverend gentleman then used a prayer, which he said had been prepared at the request of Lord Roberts by the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of all Ireland.

A WESTMOUNT LECTURE.

A most interesting lecture under the auspices of the Westmount W.C.T.U., will be given by Dr. J. A. Hutchinson, Westmount Medical Health officer, on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th, at a quarter past eight, in Victoria Hall, Westmount. The lecture is to be "Healthy Homes and Healthy Food," and promises to be must interesting.

"SAPPHO" ON TRIAL

Famous Theatrical Case Heard in New York

A QUESTION OF MORALITY.

Witnesses Examined as to the Purity in Miss Nethersole's Production.

New York, March 2.—The first witness called for the defense in the Sappho case to-day was Theodore Moss, lessee of Wallack's Theatre. Counsel for the defense asked Mr. Moss if there was anything in Sappho that he would not take his wife and children to see. He said that they had all been to see the performance and wished to go again.

"Are they church members?"

"Yes."

"Reputable people?"

"I presume so."

"Proper of good morals?"

"Yes. They live with me."

Mr. Moss said that there was nothing suggestive in Miss Nethersole's costumes and that he had never heard any of the audience complaining about the immorality of the play.

Mr. Moss concluded and was followed on the stand by Louis Nethersole, Miss Nethersole's brother and manager.

There was not a ruling, he asserted, in any scene that could be considered immoral or suggestive by fair minded people with any perception.

Inspector Walter Thompson was the last witness for the defense. He asserted that it was as well as a play as could be seen without moral charges to a boy or girl. He refused to answer, however, when asked if he would take his wife and family to see the play.

The defense rested its case after some further testimony that the play was not inproper and the case was adjourned to Monday, when Distrct Attorney Gardner will sum up for the prosecution.

CLEARING UP THE CITY

WORK ON STREET RAILWAY LINES IS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

City Surveyor St. George Finds Difficulty in Getting All the Men He Wants.

The work of getting the city into shape again after the big storm of Thursday is progressing in a very satisfactory manner and soon the street cars will be in running order. The condition of affairs at early hour this morning was as follows:

The service over the Ontario and Wellington route remains somewhat blocked. Few cars are running to Point St. Charles. To-day connection to Queen's Park is promised and possibly to Lachine to-morrow. The Windsor and St. Lawrence lines are well opened up. A complete restoration of the former running schedule will be effected by six o'clock to-night. But one car negotiated the route on Guy Street yesterday. To-day will see that line clear. Notre Dame has hardly commenced. To-day and to-morrow cars will travel over this route from Hochelaga to McGill Street.

St. Catherine Street east and west still maintains a regular service. Bleury Street is clear. The Amherst Street lines are in a bad way. To-morrow night will see Amherst Street cleared up. St. Denis Street service is running on regular schedule. Tracks clear.

The Craig Street lines in the down town section were clear yesterday, and to-day this subsystem will be all right. Ontario Street has a large force of men engaged.

City Surveyor St. George, though anxious to get the services of two thousand horses and three thousand men for the civic removal of snow, is forced to grapple the proposition with but three hundred extra men, and scarcely one hundred horses owing to the demand elsewhere. On St. Denis Street, opposite Laval University, where the students had deluged the street on Thursday night, the slushy snow has packed solidly in the track crevices. Picks will only suffice for this work of removal.

The life of James Millar, of Point St. Charles, the Grand Trunk Railway employee, is despaired of. Millar fell exhausted on Thursday evening at Bleury and Craig Streets. The distressing circumstance of his case is found in the fact that scarcely two months ago his eldest son was killed at Alton, Ill., in a railway accident, and his wife is now dangerously ill.

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To the Holders of the £760,000 Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company of Canada.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Bondholders, held on the 2nd of August, 1899, a Committee was formed to protect the rights of the holders of the above Bonds, and in conformity with a Resolution of such Committee, the holders of the Bonds are requested to deposit them (scheduled upon forms which will be supplied) with the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or with the Railway Share Trust and Agency Company, Limited, 4 Bank Buildings, London, E.C., who will give Scrip Certificates in exchange for same.

Bonds will be received up to the 22nd of February next on the present conditions, but after that date only on such terms as the Committee may hereafter decide.

By order,
H. M. ATCHLEY,
Secretary to the Bondholders' Committee, Bank Buildings, London, E.C.
15th January, 1900.

N.B.—The time in which bonds will be received has been extended to the 15th of March next, after which time all bonds deposited will be subject to a fine of 1-2 per cent.

UNION LABEL

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