NEXT EUROPEAN MAIL.
Sunday, 10 a.m., Tunisian.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER.
Fair and continued decidedly cold
Sun rose to-day at 7.40, sets 4.39.

96TH YEAR. NO. 8. TWENTY PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903. TWENTY PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

BETTER CURLING THAN IN SCOTLAND

Visiting Players Say Game Has Reached Its Highest Development in Canada—How the Conditions Differ.

Three and twenty Scotchmen travelled in a car last night from Quebec to Montreal. The twenty-fourth would have been there had not he met with an accident on ship-board which provided him with a broken knee cap and a berth in a Halifax hospital.

But for this mishap the curlers would have arrived as numerically complete as the blackbirds in the pie. And almost as well baked.

"It is not your curling nor your cold that we can object to but the heat in your houses, hotels and cars," said Rev. J. Kerr to a representative of the Herald who boarded the train a couple of hours before it reached Montreal. Another member of the party affirmed that grapes and oranges could be raised in the Canadian indoor atmosphere.

"But even the heat of the house is not equal in warmth to the welcome we have had. Ever since we set foot on shore at Halifax your countrymen

LIEUT.-COL. A. A. STEVENSON.
President of the Quebec Branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club.

have been trying to kill us with kindness and to beat us at curling. I must say that in both they have had a moderate degree of success. We have curled in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. Later in the evening we have been dined and called upon to make and listen to speeches.

"The speeches which we have heard by the way have been remarkably good, well worthy, I should think, of more complete reports than the papers of the cities they were made in gave to them. For instance in St. John, splendid speeches were made. The Mayor of the city, Dr. White made a speech that was full of information and one which we should have liked very much to have had in printed form, but the papers gave only a few lines to it. We hope that in Montreal something of what is said as well as what is done will be printed for we should like to have as complete a record of our trip as possible and we regard our visit to Montreal as one of the most important.

"We have been delighted with the way we have been received of course we expected that our welcome would be warm but our expectations have been surpassed."

THE PARTY.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, who as the captain is the official head of the party, refers to them as his "travelling troupe of Scottish curlers." Most of them are big men and they all are burley and broad shouldered and competent occupiers of space. They look as though they might be efficient at the royal Scottish game of curling or at anything else they undertook. In fact they form a very competent looking party.

They would be able to found a very complete little colony for they represent many departments of social activity. They have one preacher, a doctor, a lawyer, six business men, merchants and manufacturers, a building contractor, a nursery man, an artist, three landed proprietors, six farmers and two men of leisure.

None of them are very young and none of them are in the yellow leaf by a long way. The average age of the party is forty-three years, is the statistician of the party stated. The average height is five feet ten and a half and the average weight is a hundred and eighty-two pounds. Only one of the team has ever been in Canada before. He is Mr. Henry Prain. Only two of them, Mr. Prain and Mr. Cousins, have ever been on this side of the Atlantic before. Not one of them ever played on a covered rink before coming to Canada. Not one of them ever played after the sun went down. Seventeen of them never played from anything but a crampit. The conditions of the game in this country are radically different from the condition in the land where the game originated.

THE CRAMPIT.

The crampit is probably a new one for most of the players of Montreal. Mr. D. Murray, of the Kilvindock Club, explained that a crampit was a piece of corrugated iron which was fastened to the ice and on which the curler stood when delivering his stone. It took the place of the hack, or the hole in the ice which was used in this country.

"That is what may be called one of the fundamental differences of the game in this country from the game as we play it," said Mr. Murray.

"Well do you prefer the crampit?"

"No, I rather enjoy playing from a hack."

"Then why do they not use hacks in the game in Scotland?"

"Because the water would come through if they chopped the necessary three inch hole in the ice to make accommodation for the player's toe. I have lived in Scotland a long time but I cannot remember of ever having seen forty-eight degrees of frost as they say we have outside to-night. We do not have six foot or six inch ice at home.

"More frequently stones are sent down the ice which is so thin that it rises and falls as a man walks over it. I have seen many a stone go through the ice to the bottom of the pool before it had well passed the hog line.

"And stones are not the only thing which have felt cold water and found the bottom. I have seen curlers walking ashore and breaking the ice with their breasts as they came. That is the test of a tetotaller. If he will resist the temptation of a drop of whiskey after an experience of that kind he may be regarded as sound. I do not remember ever having seen a man who stood the test.

"But you will understand that our ice is as a rule too thin to allow us to dig out the holes for our toes which you call the hack. Therefore we play from an iron platform which we call a crampit."

Rev. Mr. Kerr, the captain, and skips Provost Ballantyne, Brannwell and Prain said that they had been a good deal bothered by the lights and shadows of the indoor rink. They said that they were beginning to get used to it but at first they were bothered more than a little.

SPECIAL STONES.

Mr. Prain said that the stones that had brought had been especially for the trip. "They were made for work on the keen Canadian ice. But at St. John and Halifax the weather was mild and we had Scottish ice. I believe that accounts for the measure of success which we had in those two cities. We would have done better had we been curling with the stones which we use at home. We are glad to get any kind of ice and play on surfaces which are rather rough. We have our stones cut for this kind of work. I have seen since I have been here, ice condemned which players at home would be glad to get.

"We came on the trip expecting to be beaten. I think the weather has been very much in our favor so far. We have done better than we thought we would. I believe that the game of curling, although a Scotch game, has reached its highest development in Canada. It is only natural that it should for there is a great deal better opportunity for the sport here. We were figuring up to-day the length of the curling season in Scotland and we agreed that ten days would be the outside annual figure. Then it is not possible, for business persons to curl every minute of the short ten days. They may come in December, January or February. They may come together or a day at a time. You have to play them when you can.

"Here they say that they have two months and a half of curling ice and evening play."

THE QUEBEC DEFEAT.

The married members of the party are having a good deal of fun at the expense of the bachelors who were defeated by the ladies of Quebec. Rev. Mr. Kerr was careful to present the two skips with an appropriate description of their performance in that contest. The game was played with the small irons which the ladies use, and the Scotchmen say that these implements bothered them a good deal. "One of them looks mighty small at the other end of the rink," Mr. Prain declared. "But the ladies are keen curlers, and they beat us in spite of all we could do, though some of the men complained of the judging of the married men of our party, who constituted themselves a committee to see that the ladies beat us if such a thing was possible. But they handled those little irons like veterans."

"The trouble was," Rev. Mr. Kerr said, "that our bachelors were outclassed by the ladies in the game of ping-pong curling."

Mr. Prain said that in spite of the fact that when there was ice a curler had to drop his regular occupation and give his time to the game if he expected to get any play during the season, curling was not a game of the leisure class in Scotland. Everyone played it, from the lord to the laborer. And when there was ice there was curling in every part of Scotland.

While the lord of the manor was the official head of the sport always, when on the ice he took the place on a rink that his ability as a player entitled him to. As all play was out or doors there were no rinks to maintain, the game was not an expensive one, and club membership fees were trivial. This made curling thoroughly democratic. Business and professional men and artizans, if curlers, dropped their regular occupations, frequently when they should not, if there was ice. Stone masons were reckoned good curlers, probably because they were able to get to the ice when there was frost which would prevent the mortar setting. Then in their regular work they were constantly calculating lines and distances.

SELECTING THE TEAM.

This team had been selected by the Royal Caledonia Curling Club. That organization, when it decided to send a team across, invited players who were willing to go to send in their names. About three hundred applications were made for places on the team. Inquiries were made as to the curling skill of each of these men. Capacity to form a congenial member of a party was one of the things inquired into. Twenty-six men were selected to form the party. Two of them were afterward unable to come, so twenty-four sailed. Mr. A. F. Smith met with such a serious accident on shipboard that the party was deprived of his company and of his services.

Therefore, instead of playing six rinks with two spare men, as had been first intended, they were playing five rinks with three extra men.

The merchants and manufacturers of the party are Provost Gordon, D. Murray, James McGregor, A. T. Simson, A. F. Smith and Provost Ballantyne. The farmers are R. Bramwell, E. Gibson, W. Henderson, R. Johnston, T. Macmillan, G. Deans Ritchie and J. Simpson. The men of leisure are D. Bentley Murray and Henry Prain. Major Scott Davidson, J. Simpson and Major Bertram are landed proprietors. The last-named saw service in South Africa. Mr. Robert Cousin is a building contractor. Mr. R. Husband is a solicitor. Mr. D. Provan is an artist. Rev. J. Kerr is the clergyman of the party, and Dr. Kirk is the medical man. There is a good deal of the doctor. He is spare and weighs two hundred and thirty-eight pounds. This is distributed over six feet four and a half inches of length. He is not only the tallest man on the team, but he is the tallest medical man in Scotland. Dr. Kirk declares that if the curling and entertainment pace does not moderate, he expects to return with twenty-three corpses on his hands.

The members of the team declare that they have not seen anything of Canada but the inside of curling rinks, the inside of hotels and the inside of railway trains. They have acquired the most favorable impression of those sections of the broad Dominion, that they have seen, but would like to have an opportunity for more extended observations.

"As far as the people of Halifax and St. John are concerned, Mr. D. Murray said: "You might think yourself in Glasgow, but for a slight difference in accent. At Quebec we noticed more difference, but not as much as might have been expected. We have felt perfectly at home ever since landing, and some of us, I fear, will be disinclined to leave."

Several of the party seemed a little anxious to know what was going to be done for them in Montreal. Col. Ste-

MR. W. D. AIRD.
Secretary of the Branch and of the Thistle Curling Club.

son of this city went down to Halifax to meet them. When they told him how well they were being received he told them to wait until they reached Montreal. They wished to know what form entertainment was going to take.

There are two ladies in the party. They are Mrs. and Miss Ballantyne, the wife and daughter of one of the skips.

The party came up from the Maritime Provinces in one of the sleepers of the Intercolonial, which they have secured for the purpose.

They declare that they are ready for anything from victory to defeat.

INCINERATION INVESTIGATION

The principal result of the investigation instituted last evening by Ald. Lamarche, Ames and Vallieres, agreeable to the mandate of the City Council, into the conduct of Superintendent Laguerrier, of the Incineration Department, seems to have been to develop a new form of objurgation.

Two of the witnesses declared that Mr. Leguerrier, in moments of annoyance, had addressed them in these terms: "You are a ——— ———," the expression being variously translated into English.

Perhaps the most picturesque and comprehensive result produced in the way of a translation was, "You are a cursed head of a pig."

"It may mean 'You are a son of a gun,'" suggested Ald. Gallery.

"Worse than that," declared a bystander.

"My mother not mean. 'You are a sucker'" attempted Ald. Gallery again.

No one objected to this last translation, but all were content that the epithet, if used, was offensive.

SAW SUPERINTENDENT INTOXICATED.

Mr. J. Vaillancourt, the first witness, was the one who made an affidavit containing charges against Superintendent Leguerrier. He had seen the superintendent under the influence of liquor.

"Who asked you to make the affidavit?" asked Ald. Vallieres.

"I must admit," replied Mr. Vaillancourt, "that I was asked to make the affidavit, but I scarcely think it is necessary to say by whom."

"I agree with the witness," said Ald. Gallery. "Such information is immaterial."

"It certainly is not," affirmed Ald. Ames. "We want to know just who is responsible for this enquiry. If obstructions are to be raised I will report back to council."

The witness then indicated a gentleman sitting in the room as his prompter.

"Did the superintendent attempt to have you withdraw the affidavit?" asked Ald. Bombay.

"He did," said Mr. Vaillancourt.

USED ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

A. Fabrit said there had been two loads of old iron sold by order of the superintendent.

The witness was asked if any of the iron could be used.

"Not in the corporation shops," he replied, "but perhaps it might have been used in other small shops."

The distinction was appreciated by the aldermen.

N. C. Mathieu was called to prove that the old iron had been sold to a man who had previously purchased old iron from the city.

HAD A SOFT JOB.

Pierre Gratton said he was related to the superintendent. He declared he had received no money except for the time he had worked.

"Did you never work for only a couple of hours a day and receive full pay for it?" asked Ald. Gallery.

"Never," was Mr. Gratton's emphatic reply.

"Did you ever work for half time for full pay?" asked Ald. Vallieres.

"On Monday nights," said Mr. Gratton, "I worked four hourse, but I made it up during the week."

An adjournment was made until Tuesday night, when the rebuttal evidence will be taken.

WIRELESS CO. WILL APPLY FOR INCORPORATION

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Ottawa, January 10.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company will apply for incorporation at the next session of Parliament, with power to own and construct lines or systems of magnetic current in any part of the Dominion or place upon or near the continent of America or Europe, in the British Isles, or the Atlantic Ocean, or any island or country in the Pacific Ocean, that may be reached by telegraphic communication from Canada; also free power to enter into contracts with any city, town or village in Canada, and to use or operate upon any public street; to purchase or lease any telegraph, telephone or cable company incorporated in Canada or elsewhere.

THE BLOCKADE OF MANITOBA WHEAT

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Toronto, January 10.—Mr. Greenway, leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature, is in the city on a business visit. He expects to stay about two weeks in Ontario.

Referring to the order issued by the C.P.R. to their agents to refuse all wheat shipments for Fort William and Port Arthur, Mr. Greenway said he believed the grain now on the cars will fill the elevators at both places, and the C.P.R. have no more room anywhere for wheat.

Manitoba farmers still have a very large quantity of wheat for shipment, but they will have to store it on their farms, as best they can. No harm will come to grain in the winter, but when the thaw and rain set in grain stored in temporary granaries will in many cases be severely damaged.

The condition is a somewhat serious one. On the Manitoba political situation Mr. Greenway had but little to say. He believed the Legislature would meet almost immediately. Dissolution must take place before January of next year, so the Government had a chance to fix the time of the next election just at that season they desired during the next twelve months.

He understood the Canadian Northern Railway Company were carrying out their agreement with the province.

SLATER SHOE COMPANY.

The Slater Shoe Company have declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the common stock and the usual dividend on preferred stock for the twelve months just ended.

The report of the year's business presented at the annual meeting showed a substantial increase in the volume of business. The company executed large orders for the footwear equipment of the various military corps on service in South Africa. Directors were elected as follows:—Chas. E. Slater, J. J. Westgate, C. C. Gray, A. McKim, Wm. Starke, W. F. Borland, of Montreal, and Jas. W. Woods, of Ottawa. The directors afterwards appointed the following officers:—Chas. E. Slater, president and general manager; Wm. Starke, vice-president, and C. C. Gray, secretary-treasurer.

ALLEGED COAL CONSPIRACY

Special Grand Jury Meets in Chicago To-Day to Investigate the Charge Against Operators.

Springfield, Ill., January 10.—A special grand jury will meet in Chicago to-day to investigate the alleged conspiracy between certain coal operators, railroads and coal dealers to increase the prices of coal on the Chicago market.

TORONTO WOMAN'S FORTUNE

Mrs. Goff is the Sole Heir of Astronomer Mansill, Who Died in Illinois.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Prof. Richard Mansill, a well-known astronomer and man of science, died at his home in Rock Island, Ill., several days ago, leaving a very large estate.

The sole heir of the late Mr. Mansill is Mrs. Lydia Goff, of East Toronto. The landed interests alone are worth $125,000.

MOLSONS BANK MEETING

One Will be Held Here February 23 to Consider Increase of Capital Stock.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Ottawa, January 10.—A special meeting of the Molsons Bank will be held in Montreal on February 23 to consider an increase of the capital stock.

DEATH OF MRS. CINQ-MARS.

Death came suddenly to Mrs. P. Cinq-Mars Wednesday at Longueuil. She was 72 years of age, and her health had been bad for some time. Last summer, with her aged husband, she celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by all their children and grandchildren. Her children are:—Mr. Achille Cinq-Mars, of the Police Court; Messrs. Marcel, Henri and Lucien, Madame F. Dionne and the Misses Marie and Sophie Cinq-Mars.

MOUNT ROYAL FOUNDRY CO.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Ottawa, January 10.—The Mount Royal Foundry Company, with $45,000 capital, has been incorporated. Those interested are:—Robert Dunn, Thomas Monoghan, John Watson, Robert Gardner, Arthur Jarvis Darling, John Cavanagh, John Herman Grimm, all of Montreal.

DISCONTINUE THE SERVICE.

The Quebec Southern Railway officials announce that, in view of the opening of the winter roads between Longueuil and Montreal, the suburban train service between St. Lambert and Longueuil connecting with Grand Trunk trains, inaugurated on the 27th November last, will be discontinued on and after Saturday night, 10th instant, excepting the train leaving Longueuil at 6 a.m. and St. Lambert at 6.55 p.m.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

WOULD FOSTER RUN? Well, that dull thud we heard last night was the Hon. Geo. jumping at the chance.

PARLIAMENT MAY MEET on Feb. 19th. Jus. what country Oom Gourley intends to waltop with his vocal organs is not known as yet.

CASTRO OWES $2,000,000 and he has 9 cents in the treasury. Here's a chance for some Venezuelan Pierp. Morgan to scramble on the stage.

THIS IS CERTAINLY chilly weather for the Hon Geo. Foster to think of butting into politics again.

WHAT MAKES some people mad is that the coal dealers continue to be so cheerful about it.

Ode to America.

(From the unpublished writings of Pietro Mascagni.)

O, wondrous land of song and fame,
The future shall revere thy name,
And in my heart shall linger warm
The country where attachments form—
Attachments that are grand and strong,
Unchangeable as any rock,
Which hold us through the ages long,
Unless we skip by 12 o'clock.
O, wondrous land! I pull the stops
And play and fanfare to thy cops!
(Bass drum agitato. Tenor drum furioso
Trombone fortissimo.)

O, wondrous land! So rich, so fair,
Appreciative of long hair.
Imbued with culture music tosses—
Intent on art at any cost!
I praise thy men and maidens, too,
I praise the cheer that loudly comes—
Although a shaver sends me through
At thought of demon laden bombs!
O, splendid land! Ah de of peace,
I tune my lyre to thy police!
(Bassoon grazioso. Piggel horns crescendo
Xylophone jazz and)

O land where the infection grows:
Where law and art in conflict close,
I lift my feeble voice to thee.
Each time the ticket booth I see.
O, wondrous land! I'll ever prize
The tokens thou hast given me—
Thou taught st me how to advertise.
And how to gain publicity.
O, wondrous land! It's enough
For me to say "You are the stuff"
(Cash register appassionata. Steamship accelerando.)

The Fashionable Query.

I've got a cold with snuffles in:
What kind of a cold have you?
I've got the kind that makes me sin
By raving fizzes made of gin
And other stuff with bad drink in—
What kind of a cold have you?

I've got the kind that makes one hoarse.
What kind of a cold have you?
To speak requires my utmost force;
My voice is rough and harsh and coarse
And strains its larygneal source—
What kind of a cold have you?

I've got a cold that makes me mad—
What kind of a cold have you?
That makes me rot quiet and sad,
That runs me plainly to the bad
The severest cold I ever had—
What kind of a cold have you?

IT IS ALL OFF with the Sultan of Morocco. The rebels have captured his treasure chests. Even a sultan is not going to have any friends if he is broke.

ONLY A POLICEMAN CAN DO THAT.

Our idea of an impossible feat is to walk past a crowd of boys with snowballs in their hands and look dignified.—Atchison Globe.

HOWEVER, LET'S hope that the New Year's resolutions of the coal operators don't all take this form: Grab.

THIS COLD WAVE certainly had a nerve to come around without notifying Prof. Perrin.

SOME YEARS AGO, when Kipling nearly died in New York, Kaiser William was advised to send a cable of sympathy. He did, incidentally calling himself "an ardent admirer of Kipling's poems." Every time the Kaiser thinks of it now he wants to bite a wire nail.

THE BISHOP of Winchester now becomes the primate of England. So everybody guessed just right.

McGILL STUDENTS think they have lost a lot of exercise by not having a "gym," but do they miss under all the exercise they have had trying to get in?

DON'T EXPECT too much of Castro. He was probably born that way.

Willie's Sister's Literature.

Grandma reads the Bible,
She's been clear through it twice;
I like these outlaw stories
That ten cents is the price;
The magazines for mother,
But my big sister Flo,
Puts in all her time reading
Long letters from her beau.

Our maid she reads the novels
That's full of love and things,
She likes the ones with princes
And dukes and queens and kings;
Father reads the papers

To see how prices go,
But sister's always busy
With letters from her beau.

He's not across the ocean,
Where we have foes to fight;
He hasn't gone to travel,
She sees him every night—
Mother says to father:
"We, too, were geese, you know,"
Each day when there's a letter
To sister from her beau.

THIS IS the third day since the Ontario election, and the Hon. Sam still reclines in the Lost, Strayed or Stolen column.

HOW WILL WE name that ocean steamship daily: "The Morning Marconi" or the "Deep Sea Gazoot?"

IT IS THE LANDLORD and not you who has to do the worrying over the coal situation at your flat. All you have to do is the shivering.

THE FARMERS of Ontario appreciate the Hon. Sam Blake's manifesto in one way. It was a handy thing to light the fire with.

CASTRO CAN THINK each day of a new reason why he should not pay up, but so far none of his arguments has made the least impression on the guns that are pointed his way.

IT WILL BE several years before Spain is able to pick up another grand old man just like Sagasta.

IT GIVES your faith in humanity a terrific jar to read about the robbers in Pennsylvania who tortured a man aged 55 to make him give up $220 that he had put aside for his old age.

EVER NOTICE that the price of coal never goes tobogganing?

IN SOME PLACES coal dealers will not sell unless a physician's certificate is given. It almost pays to get sick these days. It's warmer in bed anyway.

IT IS FEARED that he wrong man may have been lynched in Kansas. But why bother over these things? It won't make any difference to him now.

LIBRARY TO BE ON SITE OF MARKET

Committee Recommends That Carnegie Building Replace St. Lawrence Market—Other Proposals Voted Down.

If the suggestion that is to be made by the Library Committee is accepted by the City Council, the new public library building will be erected where now stands the St. Lawrence Market.

That was the decision reached by the Library Committee at a meeting held yesterday afternoon.

Phillips Square and the eastern portion of Viger Square were successively canvassed, but neither of them obtained a majority approval.

When the meeting was called to order there appeared a disposition on the part of some to discuss the matter in a desultory fashion.

This led Ald. Walsh to remark that the committee had already held three meetings and that nothing definite had been done. In his opinion it was time that some decision was reached. In order to bring things to a head, therefore, he moved that the library be erected on Phillips Square.

Ald. Ekers then rose to remark that, provided the library was not to be built on a site owned by the city, he would like to see it placed at the corner of St. Urbain and St. Catherine Streets. That was a central location which should be considered.

Ald. Martineau thought that, at the outset, it might be just as well to move that the building be placed on a site belonging to the city.

"That is understood," remarked Ald. Walsh.

"Not at all," retorted Ald. Martineau.

"Carried," affirmed Ald. Laporte, and the committee acceded.

PLEA FOR PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Ald. Nelson said that a great deal might be said in favor of selecting Phillips Square. Certainly this was a question where nationality and sectionalism should be forgotten, and both the aldermen of the east and the aldermen of the west end should unite in an attempt to select the best site available. No alderman should strive to place the library in his ward merely because it was his ward. So far as he was concerned the library should be placed in Phillips Square because it would then be surrounded on all hands by first class buildings, and the risk of damage by fire being thus minimized, the insurance rates would be small. But no amount of insurance could replace the priceless volumes which might be ruined in a fire. Therefore it behoved the committee to select a spot that would afford lots of open space on all hands. The library should also be in an accessible position. That was true of St. Lawrence Market, but it was not big enough. There had been a movement on foot to place the library on Viger Square. This was a fine site, but the library should be pre-eminently a show building, and it could not be a show building if it were placed down on Viger Square. Not a tourist came to the city, on the other hand, who did not pass Phillips Square. Phillips Square was commodious. From north to south it measured 306 feet and from east to west 253 feet. Phillips Square might be termed useless as it was; it could not be kept in good order.

Ald. Ames said that his colleagues had not informed him that they purposed mentioning Phillips Square. Much as he would feel honored by having a handsome structure such as would undoubtedly be erected placed in his ward, he would have to vote in the negative. Andrew Carnegie had made a gift of money to provide a public library for the entire city of Montreal, and not for any section thereof. It should, therefore, be placed where it would be convenient to the largest number of people. If it were put on Phillips Square there would be one-third of the population on one side and two-thirds of the population on the other. Not only that, but the west was already well served with libraries.

"That is why the library should be put where the people seem to want libraries," said Ald. Walsh.

Ald. Ames concluded by saying that the reading public would be better served if the library were placed further east.

The Phillips Square site was then voted down.

WANTED VIGER SQUARE.

Ald. Giroux then moved that Viger Square, between St. Hubert and St. Andre, be selected.

Ald. Carter said that he would have to vote against that proposition for much the same reason advanced by Ald. Ames. True it was that Phillips Square was not now in the centre of the city, but after Westmount, St. Cunegonde and St. Henri had been annexed, which would be the case ere many years had elapsed, it would be quite central. But if Phillips Square was too far west, Viger Square was too far east. The latter was also too near the water front, and the land in the vicinity, moreover, was being acquired by the C.P.R. for railway purposes. This fact made the selection additionally undesirable.

The Viger Square site was then voted down by 4 to 3.

"You should vote, Mr. Chairman," remarked Ald. Carter, addressing Ald. Laporte.

"Well," replied the latter, "I never vote except in case of a tie. But I have no objection to expressing an opinion. I am opposed to both the Phillips Square and the Place Viger sites. The latter, in particular, would be in the centre of no part of the city."

"I would like to see the library placed alongside the Chateau de Ramezay," said Ald. Carter.

SITE IS CHOSEN.

Ald. Dagenais moved to select the St. Lawrence Market site.

"What are the dimensions of that property?" queried Ald. Walsh.

"About 150 feet each way," answered Ald. Laporte.

"You must remember that in demolishing the market," said Ald. Walsh, "you are depriving the city of $8,000 revenue."

"It is in the interest of the city that this market building and all other market buildings should be demolished," asserted Ald. Vallieres. "The stallholders would then take stores and pay taxes to the city. In this way the city would make money."

The site was then selected by a vote of 5 to 3.

M'CLARY MANUFACTURING CO. SUFFER FIRE LOSS OF $100.000

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

London, Ont., Jan. 10.—What proved to be a very destructive fire broke out about five o'clock yesterday afternoon in the King Street wing of the McClary Manufacturing Company's large establishment. The buildings occupy about half a block, bounded by King Street on the North, Wellington on the east and York on the south, besides large structures on the south side of York Street, that backs up to the Grand Trunk tracks.

The blaze started in one corner of the floor where the presses and other costly machinery are located, and communicated at once with the floors above.

FIRE HOSE CLOGGED.

The various departments in the buildings are provided with fire hose, but for some reason the apparatus did not work.

The fire alarm also failed to operate, and a man was despatched to the Central fire station, less than a block distant.

Where the fire started the machinery for making stovepipe elbows was in operation, and it is stated one of the employes threw a lighted match on a benzine roller connected with the machinery.

The blaze and blinding smoke which followed cut off escape by the stairway for employes on the upper floors, where there were 250 hands, 75 of them girls. The excited men and girls, however, made their way through the crowded storeroom and the dense smoke to the fire escape and all got out of the building in safety.

On the second floor were more presses and the japanning department. The third floor was used for manufacturing purposes and the fourth floor for the store rooms.

WATER PRESSURE WEAK.

The firemen struggled hard to subdue the flames, but the pressure of water was not strong enough to carry the stream to the upper floors, and the bitterly cold wind from the northwest aided the work of destruction.

As a result the centre part of the west wing was gutted, only the bare walls being left standing. Fortunately the stout fire walls prevented the flames from spreading east and west of the burned sections, and sweeping half a block of valuable buildings and their contents.

LOSS WILL BE $100,000.

Manager Gartshore is in Montreal, so the exact statement of the loss is not obtainable, but it is estimated to be at least $100,000, partially covered by insurance.

Of course a number of hands are thrown out of work, but it so happens that the demand for stoves was so great during the past season that the company's five-storey warehouse on York Street is almost empty, and can be made available at once. At the same time, some of the most valuable machinery on the first floor was so protected that it may be utilized.

The little force of twenty firemen had a pretty arduous undertaking. Their wet and frozen clothing was stiff, while everything they handled was coated with ice. Chief Roe was struck in the face by a piece of coping that fell from the top of the building, but did not leave the fire until it was well under control.

THE PROBABLE CAUSE.

In regard to the cause of the fire, it is stated that while working the machine used for making stovepipe rollers it became overheated, and the benzine used in its operation burst into flame.

COMPANY'S REPORT.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—The Globe last night received the following telegram from the McClary Manufacturing Company:

"Fire not so bad as at first estimated. Heavy machinery little damaged. Foundry and enamel intact."

MAYOR BIDS THE CURLERS WELCOME

The Scotch curlers, personally conducted by Ald. Sadler, drove from the Windsor to the City Hall this morning, where they were cordially welcomed to Montreal by Mayor Cochrane.

After a few brief remarks of a general nature from His Worship, Rev. Dr. Kerr, the captain of the team, replied in fitting terms. He said that the curlers came from Scotland to play their national game, but had been delighted not only with the brotherly welcome accorded by sportsmen in Canada, but also by the social receptions which had been given them in the homes of the people.

The party then re-entered sleighs and were driven to the Outlook, where light refreshments, of a seasonable nature were dispensed.

LECLAIR-LAROUCQUE WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Louis Leclair, of Theatre Royal, to Mde. Delema Larouque, both of Montreal, took place in the Notre Dame Church on January 7th, 1903.

IS PRINCESS REPENTANT?

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

London, Jan. 10.—It is said that the Crown Princess of Saxony manifests a desire to return to her husband.

Negotiations, it is said, are going on between the princess and representatives of the Saxon court as to the conditions under which she would go back.

LIEUT. MURPHY RECOV

Lieutenant Thomas Murphy entered on his new duties at No. 9 police station last night. Although appointed several weeks ago, he has been unable to take duty on account of illness.

FOUND A BUTTERFLY.

A butterfly in January is a rarity, but Constable Taylor, of No. 9 police station, had a real live one on exhibition last night. He captured it in the cellar of the station, and the pretty little visitor was quite lively and active.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

Academy—"The Liberty Belles."
Proctor's—"May Blossom."
Francais—"For Her Children's Sake."
Theatre Royal—"Miss New York, Jr."
Arena—Hockey, Ottawa vs. Shamrock.
Le Montagnard—Skating, music.
Cochrane's Auditorium—Skating.

HALF-MINUTE INTERVIEWS

Skip Prain, of the Scotch curlers—I believe the game of curling, although a Scotch game, has reached its highest development in Canada.

Mr. Willard R. Green, Marconi's representative in Montreal—To any man who can prove that messages cannot be sent with absolute secrecy by Marconi's system we are willing to forfeit $10,000. You may quote me as making this challenge. It is open to the world.

Mayor James Cochrane, M.L.A.—All through the next campaign I can shut myself up in a room, smoke cigarettes, and carry St. Lawrence Division by $,000 majority.

Ald. Laporte—I favor the disposition of the St. Lawrence Market to make room for the Free Public Library. There were four sites belonging to the city available. Phillips Square and Viger Square are objectionable for the same reason—one is too far east and the other too far west. The Chateau de Ramezay site would be more convenient in the day time than the St. Lawrence Market, but the latter is the better at night. Thousands of people constantly move up and down that thoroughfare, and near this point all street car lines converge.

Major England—The Star printed a gross parody on my legs. As a matter of fact, they are short in proportion to the rest of my body.

The Quality Store

A SNAP IN RUGS

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

We offer our entire stock of Made-up Squares, in all qualities, at

50 Per Cent. Discount.

Special, while they last, ***75 Pairs Irish Point Lace CURTAINS, Ivory and White,***

50 Per Cent. Discount.

Special Reductions in all departments.

Best Attention Given to Mail Orders.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

THEATRICAL NEWS

((See also page 13.)

THE ALMONDBURY BELL RINGERS.

The apearance here of the Almondbury Bell Ringers of England takes place at Windsor Hall next Thursday evening. They are the champions of Great Britain, having won the first prize three years in succession over all competitors. These contests have been held annually at Manchester from 1855, and since the Almondbury's entered, in 1881, they have won nine first and eight second prizes, and seven gold and ten silver medals, and have established themselves as the greatest company of bell-ringers ever organized. They have picked six of their best men to represent them on their American tour, and will undoubtedly give the first exhibition of scientific bell-ringing ever heard in this country. They are assisted in their programme by the well-known American impersonator and entertainer, Mr. Elbert Foland. This concert is at popular prices.

* * *

MADAME ALBANI'S HARPIST.

Mr. John Cheshire, the world famed harpist, who is to be heard in Montreal at Malame Albani's concert on the 26th. Mr. Cheshire is the soloist of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, and has the reputation of being the finest harp soloist of the present day. The Massenet scene will be a feature of the coming concert in Windsor Hall, when Mr. Cheshire will accompany Mme. Albani on the harp. Albani scored a great success at St. James' Hall, London, in this new scena, the London critics affirming it was one of her very best efforts heard in the Metropolis for some time.

Madame Albani is very fortunate in securing so fine a company of artists for her Canadian tour, among whom is Miss Adele Verne, a famous pianiste, who made a great impression in London during the last musical season. The violinist is Madame Beatrice Langley, who is also new to an American audience, but with a great reputation in England. The contralto is Miss Katharine Jones, and the basso, Mr. Albert Archdeacon, making up a concert party such as is seldom heard in Canada. The subscription list for Madame Albani's concert here on Jan. 26th, is now open at Shaw's music store, and those who subscribe now will have choice of seats before the general public.

* * *

AN ENGLISH "SOCIETY ENTERTAINER."

Miss Ethel Henry, an English girl who has been scoring a tremendous success by her recitals in different American and Canadian cities, has announced an entertainment for next Thursday evening at the Art Gallery under the patronage of Lady Van Horne, Lady Lacoste, Lady Hingston, Mrs. Geo. Drummond, Mrs. Angus and several other well known ladies. It will be called "Monologue and Music" and Miss Henry will be assisted by Mr. Huntley Gordon and Miss Jeannie Rankin.

After leaving here Miss Henry will return to Toronto, where Mr. George Beardmore has lent her his house, Chudleigh, for an entertainment at which he and Mr. Matthews of Toronto will appear in sketches with her.

It is courting danger to stand under icy eaves. Not a few have learned this to their cost. Every winter injury and even death are reported as the result of this carelessness. But there is a far more popular way of courting danger. Every man or woman who neglects a cough is inviting sickness, and many a fatal sickness has its beginning in a slight cough.

The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure the cough. Even when the cough is obstinate and there is hemorrhage with emaciation and weakness, "Golden Medical Discovery" always helps and almost always cures.

"I was troubled with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs and left me with a miserable cough," writes Mr. Joseph D. Burns, of 318 Huestis Street, Ithaca, New York. "I used two bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' after which my cough disappeared entirely. I cannot recommend your medicine too highly."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good," for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs. Substitution means a little more profit to the dealer but a loss to you.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Owing to the very large subscription list and with a desire to save many subscribers a long wait, the plan for the Oratorio Society's concerts will be divided. To subscribers to the open rehearsal, (50 and 25 cent seats) the plan will open on Friday next, Jan. 16. To patrons and subscribers to the grand performance ($1.00 and 75 cent seats), the plan will open on Saturday, January 17. Both will open at 9 each day, at Shaw's. In addition to her other solos at these concerts, Madame Shanna Cumming will sing the waltz song "Dolce Amor" by Fizzi at the open rehearsal and the grand aria from Beethoven's "Fidelio" at the performance proper.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature *E. W. Grove* on every box, 25c

MISS WALSH THE STAR FOR "RESURRECTION."

Miss Blanche Walsh will be the star in the part of Maslova in the Tolstoi play "Resurrection." Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who owns the American rights for the play, and Messrs. Wagenhals & Kempler, Miss Walsh's managers, have united their interests and will jointly produce the play, which will open at the Victoria Theatre on February 16, following the engagement of Miss Viola Allen in "The Eternal City."

Miss Walsh is still on tour in "The Daughter of Hamilcar," and has been very successful in it, but when the part in the Tolstoi play was submitted to her, a few days ago, in St. Paul, she decided to accept it, as it offered her a larger opportunity. She will terminate her tour in St. Louis on January 24, although it means for the present a considerable sacrifice. An agreement was reached with Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger yesterday for cancelling her engagements.

In "Resurrection" Mr. Hammerstein promises an elaborate production. Mr. Kemper has sailed to see the play as it is being presented in Paris, and also the English version—the same as the one to be done here—which is now in rehearsal by Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

Mr. Charles Dalton, Miss Walsh's leading man, has, it will be remembered, engaged to play Ulysses in the Stephen Phillips play of that name another Tree production to be shortly duplicated in New York.

* * *

HARTIN HARVEY UNDER ECLIPSE

Martin Harvey, the English actor, who is appearing in "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," at the Herald Square, was eclipsed recently by one of the show "properties." At the beginning of the performance, Mr. Harvey discovered that a rare old silk hat which he uses in the second act had disappeared.

The only other hat in New York that could replace it was that of his own manager, Marcus Mayer. Mr. Mayer wears a very large size hat and Mr. Harvey doesn't.

Mr. Harvey got Mr. Mayer's hat and stuffed three newspapers inside the hand.

Then he left it behind the scenes. There a scene-shifter saw it, and thinking the paper stuffing a joke on the actor, took it all out. He didn't have a chance to tell Mr. Harvey before the latter, hat in hand, started for the stage.

Mr. Harvey put the headgear on as he stepped on the stage and if he hadn't caught it quickly it might have tripped him. As it was his head was lost in it for several seconds and the audience threatened to laugh all the pathos out of the scene.

ROYALTY ON THE STAGE

London, January 10. — The annual amateur theatricals, which, for four years past, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have given in the private theatre at Chatsworth House, Devonshire, were held last evening. The audience filled the 300 seats in the little playhouse.

The guests of the Duke and Duchess included Princess Margaret and Patricia of Connaught, the Duchess of Teck, the Portuguese minister to Great Britain, the Marquis DeSoveral, and Prime Minister Balfour, who, with a few other invited guests, were the only non-paying spectators. The amateur performers, who had been professionally trained, acquitted themselves cleverly. Princess Henry of Pless and Muriel Wilson, the famous beauty of the Tranby-Croft family, especially achieved success in the three pieces that were produced.

The City Pulpits and Who Will Fill Them To-Morrow

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.
LESSON II.—JANUARY 11.
CHRISTIAN LIVING.—Phil. 4, 1-12.

(Read the whole epistle.)

Golden Text.—Rejoice in the Lord always.—Phil. 4, 4.

METHODS AND PLANS FOR TEACHING.

The Simple Outline given in the First Study (1. Christian Harmony; 2. Christian Joy; 3. Christian Patience; 4. The Christian Mind; 5. Christian Confidence) will commend itself to many teachers.

One half of the lesson period might well be taken in telling the story of the Epistle to the Philippians — Paul's sufferings and hunger in the Roman prison, the welcome gift, and the illness of Epaphroditus. Ask the scholars to turn over the pages of the epistle, and pick out for themselves the words of love with which it is so thickly studded.

The life of the believer in Christ, the key thought of this lesson, may be abundantly elaborated and illustrated.

The Christian Character. The Christian should have a joyous, forbearing, trustful, prayerful, noble, liberal, contented character. 1. The Christian Triumph, verses 4-7; 2. The Christian Standard, verses 8, 9; 3. The Christian Experience, verses 10-13.

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. VEN. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Matins. 11 a.m., choral Communion and sermon; preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Rev. Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the seven o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. RT. REV. JAMES Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector. — First Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service. 11.05, morning prayer; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Bishop Carmichael. Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.; preacher, the rector. Seats free at 7 o'clock service. Strangers welcome.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Champlain Streets.—All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, ST. HENRI — SERvices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, COR. ST. DENIS and Marie Anne Streets. Seats free. Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.—11 a.m., Mr. Seaman, Diocesan College; Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., Rev. Principal Lariviere, B.D.

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector; Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, M.A., assistant. — 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion. 2.30 p.m., Archdeacon Ker's Bible class. 7 p.m., Evensong. Rev. Archdeacon Ker preaches in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Whitley in the evening.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH. REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—First Sunday after Epiphany. 11 a.m., Holy Communion with sermon; preacher, Rev. J. T. Trebitsch. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; preacher, the rector. Subject, "The presence of the King." All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEREDALE Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Ave. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, VERDUN. Morning prayer at 11 a.m.; preacher, lay reader. Evening prayer at 7 p.m.; preacher, lay reader. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. Paul. — Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher, Dr. L. H. Davidson, K.C. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock; preacher, the rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGER Square. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, rector. — 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., children's service. 7 p.m., evening prayer. The rector preaches at both services.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT. — Morning prayer and Communion at 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. All seats free.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH — SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, NOTRE DAME ST. East. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. Service at 11 a.m., with sermon. Catechism, 3.15 p.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION.—Children's service, 9.30 a.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m.

ST. CYPRIAN'S ADAM STREET MISSION.—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER ST.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8.15 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters Sewing Circle on Tuesday, at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary first Tuesday of the month, at 4 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, ST. CHARLES ST., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREW'S). Morning service, 11 a.m. Bible class and Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate. Subject of evening sermon, "The Uncertain Future." Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday, at 3 p.m. Missionary meeting, Wednesday, 3.30 p.m. Dorcas Society, Thursday, 11 a.m. Work party, Thursday, 11 a.m.

CHALMER'S CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN, corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Sts. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. The annual meeting of the congregation will be held on Wednesday, 8 p.m. Members and adherents are cordially invited. Students and strangers are made welcome.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of sermon, "And it was winter." Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH, COR. MANSFIELD AND Dorchester Streets. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Hours of service, 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Sunday school and young men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN Church. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—REV. MR. Kerr, of Dirlton, Scotland, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. Dewey will address the young people on the subject, "Work." Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 3.15 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CORNER WELlington and Bourgeois Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject for the evening, "Gambling." Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. REV. Thos. Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Junior League, 4.30 p.m. At the evening service the pastor will preach to young men. Subject, "Turning over a new leaf."

SHERBROOKE METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee Street, Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH. REV. G. W. Crane, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST. — SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH, HOCHELAGA. REV. W. Riance, pastor.—The missionary anniversary services will be held in the above church next Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., of Fairmount Avenue Church, Montreal, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Magee, of Wesleyan College, in the evening. Collections will be taken up for the Methodist Missionary Society.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR. of Mance and Milton Streets.—Rev. Wm. Munro will preach in the morning. Subject, "Proud of our Faith." The pastor will preach in the evening. Subject, "What the Spirit Saith." Communion at the close of the morning service. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues, Westmount.—The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munro, will conduct the evening service. Morning subject, "Pure Patriotism." In the morning, Rev. Horace G. Rice will preach. Communion after the service. Evening subject, "Progress—a Watchword for the Year."

EMANUEL CHURCH. REV. W. HUGH PEDley, B.A., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church. Pastor, Rev. W. R. Harvey.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. Rev. Ernest H. Tippett, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome. In the morning the monthly children's service will be held. Subject, "The Little Hebrew Maid." Evening subject, "Some Lessons from Gideon."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BEAVER Hall Hill.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. J. L. Gilmour, B.A., pastor.—Evening service, 7 p.m. The church is on the corner of Mountain and Osborne Streets, near the Windsor Station.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "Life." Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Reading room on the premises, open daily to the public, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe.—On Sunday, January 11, at 3 p.m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH — Services at 11 a.m.; preacher, the pastor.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION, BRITISH Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).—Sunday school at 1 p.m. Evening service at 8 p.m. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. J. Ohling, pastor.—All Scandinavians are invited.

Y.M.C.A. MEN'S MEETING.—THE BOARD of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association are planning for larger things in connection with the Sunday afternoon men's meeting. The great progress which has been made in other cities in connection with this meeting, and especially the large and splendid results which followed the recent visit of Mr. Fred. B. Smith, have led the board to feel the importance of making a larger movement on behalf of young men. The large number of men, non-members of the Association, who attend this meeting, show that it touches many not otherwise brought into contact with the Association. It is proposed to bring prominent outside speakers to the city from time to time, and to hold the meeting regularly in Association Hall for the winter months. Special attention will be given to the musical portion of the service. The committee have arranged the following list of speakers for January: Jan. 4th.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector of St. Martin's Church; topic, "The New Year and the New Life." January 11th.—Rev. Elmore Harris, D.D., Bible Training School, Toronto; topic, "The Shining Way of Joy." Jan. 18th.—Rev. John Potts, D.D., educational secretary, Methodist Church, Toronto. Jan. 25th.—Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor of Emmanuel Church; topic, "Temptation." Feb. 1st.—Rev. Robt. Johnston, D.D., London, Ont. Feb. 8th.—Rev. Dr. McTavish, Toronto, Ont. Feb. 22nd.—Rev. W. H. Walker, Lynn, Mass. April 12th.—Mr. Robt. E. Speer, New York City. These meetings are free and open to all men. The speakers for the month of January at the Railroad Y.M.C.A., Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Richmond Streets, are: Jan. 4th.—Rev. J. R. M. Webb; topic, "God's Message to Railroaders." Jan. 11th.—Mr. C. T. Williams; topic, "Following Orders." Jan. 18th.—Mr. S. S. Bain; topic, "The Gulding Hand." Jan. 25th.—Mr. A. M. MacKay; topic, "Ready When Called."

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.—adv.

THE GREAT DURBAR ENDS

Coronation Gold Medals Will be Given to the Ruling Princes of India.

Delhi, India, January 10.—A small but brilliant reception closing the durbar festivities was given here last evening by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Keddleston, to the native princes.

Lady Curzon, the Duke of Connaught, who represented King Edward at the durbar, and the Duchess of Connaught were among those present. The Duke and Duchess spent some time in bidding farewell to the guests of the evening.

Lord Curzon has conveyed his official thanks to all persons who were concerned in the durbar.

Following an order of King Edward, coronation medals of gold will be presented to the ruling princes of India and to a few foreigners; 2,000 coronation medals will be given to other persons.

For Sickness

No brandy is too good for use when prescribed by the doctor. No brandy is superior to the

PH. RICHARD COGNAC

Absolutely pure and genuine.

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A VARIETY OF PIANOS

To make selection easy. Everyone who visits our large warerooms is surprised and pleased at the great variety of instruments that we have to select from. For great purity and power of TONE, tenacity of keeping in tune, durable construction, beauty of style and finish, and for reasonableness of price, the MASON & RISCH PIANOS have long been celebrated.

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To Estimate on all Classes of
Electrical Work
Jobbing Work Promptly Attended to.
THE GARTH COMPANY,
2442 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Telephone, Uptown 2493.

It's Not a Mistake *to Have a VALET Service.*

All Valets have been the product of culture. Our Valet Department is perfect. For ONE DOLLAR per month we Press, Clean, Repair your whole Wardrobe. Special Mending done at REASONABLE RATES.

The Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd.,
290 GUY STREET. 'Phone UP 2601-2602.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Annual Discount Sale!
Bargains in Every Department!

Specials for Next Week!

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery
On Centre Tables, Ground Floor
Discounts 20 per cent. to 50 per cent.

Men's Furnishings Dept.
Men's Shetland Scotch Lamb's Wool Underwear, less 20 per cent.
Men's Scotch and English Merino Underwear, less 33 1-3 per cent.
Men's Neckwear, in all styles, at 15c. Regular prices 25c, 35c and 40c.
Men's Neckwear, in all styles, at 25c. Regular prices 40c, 50c and 60c.
A special line of Men's Flowing End Ties, at 37 1-2c. Regular 75c.
Men's Cambric Shirts, at 50c. Regular $1.00.
Boys' Negligee Shirts, with or without collar, 40c. Regular 80c.

Stationery Department
SPECIAL TABLE.

Celluloid Toilet Cases	50 per cent.
Photo Frames	50 per cent.
Photo Screens	50 per cent.
Photo Botes	50 per cent.
Bibles, to clear	50 per cent.
Special Table of Paper Books	25c

Ladies' Shoe Department
Irregular Sizes, Odds and Ends, &c.

No. 1 Table—Ladies' Canvas Leggings. Original price 75c.	For 15c
No. 2 Table—Ladies' Satin Slippers. Original price $3.00.	For 50c
No. 3 Table—Misses' Tab Grey Jersey Leggings. Original price $1.50	For 75c
No. 4 Table—Ladies' Tan Shoes. Original price $3.00	For $1.00
No. 5 Table—Ladies' Tan Skating Boots. Regular $3.75	For $1.25
No. 6 Table—Ladies' Slippers. Regular $3.00	For $1.55
No. 7 Table—Misses' Button and Lace Boots. Regular $2.50.	For $1.75
No. 8 Table—Ladies' Button or Lace Boots. Regular $3.00, $4.00 and $4.50	For $2.00
No. 9 Table—Button or Lace Boots. Regular $3.95	For $3.00

Discount of 10 and 15 per cent. on regular lines.

Scotch Ginghams
Regular value 25c, less 33 1-3 per cent.
A full line of Check and Striped Scotch Ginghams, in all the best shades—Black, Blue, Gray, Pink, Mauve, Drab.

P. D. Corsets at Half Price

No. 10—White, at $2.25	For $1.13
No. 74—White, at 2.25	For 1.13
No. 170—White, at 2.25	For 1.13
No. 329—White, at 2.50	For 1.25
No. 541—White, at 3.00	For 1.50
Sapho A—White, at 3.15	For 1.58
Empire—White, at 3.25	For 1.63
Ivanhoe—White, at 3.50	For 1.75
No. 228—White, at 4.25	For 2.13
No. 248—Black, at 3.50	For 1.75
Sapho—Black, at 4.25	For 2.13

Optical Department
20 PER CENT OFF.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, in cases, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $5.00, $6.50, $10.50, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

School of Practical Science Instruments and Accessories
Triangular Scales, Pearwood T Squares, Solid Mahogany T Squares, Wood Set Squares, Transparent Squares, Vulcanite Squares, Hard Lead, Rubbers, Cleaning Rubbers, Fluid Water-Proof India Ink, Crowquill Pens, Extra Needle Points, Screws, and separate instruments of all kinds, students' eye shades, etc.

Students Preserve Spectacles for Strengthening the Eyes While Studying
Ruling Pens, Protractors, Parallel Rules, Angles and Set Squares, Scales and Sectors, Curves, Water Colors, Oil Paints, Artists' Materials, Brushes, etc. Empty Cases for Oil and Water Colors, etc., etc.

GLOVES

Kid Gloves	5 per cent.
Silk Gloves	10 per cent.
Cashmere Gloves	10 per cent.
Woollen Gloves	20 per cent.
Special lot Ladies' Suede Gloves, Tan, Modes, Grays, White and Black, 2 clasps, sizes 5¾ to 7 1-4, 75c.	

Ready-made Clothing Dept.
Men's Tweed S.B. Suits, Gray, Brown, Green Mixed, all sizes, $10.00, $12.00 and $14.00, less 50 per cent.
Our best Scotch Tweeds and English Worsted S.B. Suits, large variety of patterns, all sizes from 33 to 40, value $15.00, $16.50, $18.00, $20.00 and $23.00, less 33 1-3 per cent.
500 pairs Pants, made of Serge and Striped Tweeds, good value, $4.00 and $5.00, less 25 per cent.
Men's Winter Overcoats, Raglan style, made specially for us, extra good value, $14.00, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00, during this month 20 per cent. and 50 per cent. off.
Boys' Frieze Overcoats, Ulster style, storm collar, a bargain at $5.00; this month less 50 per cent.
Boys' Suits, Norfolk and 3-piece Suits, S.B. and D.B., a large selection, 50 per cent. off.
Other Boys' Suits at 10 per cent. and 20 per cent.
All Boys' Winter Overcoats sold at 20 per cent. discount.

Smallwares
SPECIAL TABLES, 50 PER CENT. OFF.
Remnants of Silk Cushion Cord and Mercerized Cotton Cord, Silk Fringes and Leather Belts of all kinds.
SPECIAL 25c TABLES.
Side Combs, Back Combs and Hair Ornaments.
Special lines in Brooches, 50 per cent. off.

China Department
English China Tea Sets, 40 pieces, neat decorations, gilt edge $4.25.
Austrian China Tea Sets, 44 pieces. 5.00

Silver Department
Special table of 25c, 50c and $1.00, consisting of odds and ends of Nickel Silver Entree Dishes with detachable handles. Regular $12.00, for $9.00.
Special tables odds and ends Sterling Silver, half price.

Dress Goods
9,000 YARDS DAINTY ORGANDY MUSLINS, 40c PER YARD, LESS 50 PER CENT.
ALL-WOOL CHALLIES, 30c, LESS 20 PER CENT.
ALL-WOOL CHALLIES, 45c, LESS 25 PER CENT.
CHOICE LOT DRESS GOODS AT 33 1-3 AND 50 PER CENT.

5 Per Cent. for Cash in Addition to all other Discounts.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

TWO GREAT NAMES IN FRANCE TO-DAY

Monsieur Germain Martin, whose name is prominent in literary circles of France, gave an interesting lecture last evening to a crowded audience in the Royal Victoria College. He dealt with two families of the French Republic—two names that have shown brilliantly and have illuminated all spheres of activity, from the cycles of trade and business to the dizzy heights of political administration. "Two of the well known names of Republican France," which was the titular designation of the lecture, referred to the families of Carnot and Casimir-Perrier, both of which were, during the generation represented in the presidential chair of the republic.

Mr. Martin spoke to a well disposed audience. In fact the audience that goes to the Royal Victoria College to hear a lecturer from the "Ville Lumiere" is always sympathetic. It needs little effort to touch the strings that awaken enthusiasm. This fact was noticed by Mr. Hugues Leroux when he lectured in the Victoria College some months ago on "Les femmes de Paris," and on his travels through Abyssinia. Mr. Leroux treated his audience to anecdotes. He sprinkled them here and there in the chain of his discourse. Mr. Martin did not follow exactly the same method. But then, perhaps, Mr. Leroux's subject lent itself more easily to the anecdotal form.

ON THE PLATFORM.

On the platform with the lecturer were Principal Peterson, who occupied the chair; Monsieur A. Kleckowski, consul-general of France; Hon. Senator Beique, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Mr. Justice Mathieu, Mr. Justice Robidoux, Honore Beaugrand, W. A. Weir, M.L.A.; Prof. Coussirat, Rev. Mr. Morin, L. A. Chauvin, ex-M.P.; Dr. Gregor, Prof. Waters, and Miss Milhaut, lecturer in French literature at the Victoria College.

In opening his address Mr. Martin dwelt on the evolution—what Dr. Azarias called the rise and fall—of nations. Every people at one time or other had had men such as those who had illustrated the history of France. France, under the monarchy, through the period of turmoil and unrest, and then, in the progressive spirit of republican government, was considered and treated in charming fashion, to lead up to the dates when the republic felt the beneficent influence of the two distinguished names of Casimir-Perrier and Carnot," the organizer of victory."

Miss Milhaut, in a charming little speech, thanked Mr. Martin for his lecture in the college. Prof. Walters, Dr. L. R. Gregor, and the consul-general spoke a few words appreciative of the lecturer and the lecture.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR ELEVATORS

Two special meetings of the Harbor Commissioners were held to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Robert Mackay, one for the consideration of tenders for the supply of electric power for the working of the new elevator and the other for the discussion with representatives of the City Council and Corn Exchange, the plans for the new sheds and ramps in connection with the port terminals.

Forthe supply of power two tenders were received, one from the Lachine Hydraulic and the other from the Light, Heat & Power Company. The commissioners were still deliberating in private upon the two tenders at the hour of going to press.

The plans prepared by the harbor engineer for the new two-storey sheds, ramps and bridges leading to the second storey of the sheds were inspected by the representatives of the City Council —Ald. Laporte, Ald. Lapointe, Ald. Carter and City Surveyor Barlow; and the Chambre de Commerce—Messrs. Joseph Hayes, Secretary Joseph Contant, Adolphe Roy, J. X. Perreault; and by Mr. J. P. Mullarkey, who was interested as president of the Montreal Terminal Railway.

The contention of the City Council representatives is that the ramps should be on the harbor side of Commissioner Street, while the board consider that in order to procure a more gradual approach to the bridges, the ramps should begin on Commissioners Street.

The Chambre de Commerce proposition is that ramps and bridges might be dispensed with by using internal elevators for the lifting of cargo freight up to and down from the second storey.

FINE FURS AT THE BIG STORE.

The S. Carsley Co., Limited, buy well and can sell with distinct advantage to the purchaser. Fur selling is an accomplished art here. It means more than the mere exchange of money. It means primarily, the consideration of your requirements, of social exactions, of the approval of fashion.—adv.

LECTURE BY DR. DRUMMOND.

"Jamaica" was the subject of a lecture delivered last night by Dr. W. H. Drummond to teachers at the school. The lecture was accompanied by lantern slides and dealt with the island from its discovery in 1494 by Christopher Columbus to the present day.

Dr. Drummond spoke of obiatism, practised by the illiterate blacks, as a great influence for good or bad.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

STOCKS HELD UP THIS MORNING

Stocks had a pretty firm tone both here and in Wall Street to-day with no special changes. Canadian Pacific sold higher in New York at the opening, a block of 600 shares going at 137 1-2. Power was a shade higher here at 90 1-2 and Steel was also a little firmer.

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said: Americans in London fractionally lower. Early announcement of Erie bond issue expected. No confirmation of stories connecting Atchison with R.I. Generally expected Western R.R. difficulties will be settled peacefully. Expected improvements in T.C.I., will take earnings for 2 or 3 years. 81 roads for November average net decrease 3.10 per cent. 50 roads for 4th week December show average gross increase 14.83 per cent. Dun's review says distribution of Merchandise heavy but fuel situation still the one seriously disturbing element. Bradstreets says activity reigns only adverse features, scarcity of cars of fuel. Bankers' expect gold exports immediately, easy money is established. Lake Shore paid 5 1-4 per cent. on its note for one year to finance its Reading purchase. Morgan following in London bullish on Erie. Bank statement should, undoubtedly be a very good one. Nothing of consequence in the way of news over night. Profit taking from time to time will probably cause some slight reactions.

Banks gained $1,343,000 from subtreasury yesterday.

Keech Loew bought 20,000 Atchison.

Lester bought 10,000 Atchison.

L. and N. officials have increased salaries in executive office in New York from 33 per cent. to 50 per cent. This is a record breaker.

SALES UP TO 10.45.

25 Pacific at 137 1-8.
25 Pacific at 137.
50 Pacific at 137.
20 Pacific at 137 1-4.
75 Pacific at 137 1-4.
25 Pacific at 137 1-4.
3 Bank of Montreal at 275.
25 Nova Scotia at 110 1-2.
25 Nova Scotia at 110 1-4.
3,000 Steel Bonds at 88 3-4.
5 Dominion Cotton at 54 1-2.
50 Twin City at 120.
50 Twin City at 120.
25 Power at 90 1-2.
5 Power at 90 1-2.
50 Dom. Coal at 131 7-8.
25 Dom. Steel at 59 1-4.
25 Dom. Steel at 59 1-2.
25 Dom. Steel at 59 1-2.

TO INVESTIGATE THIRD DEATH

A lady named Boyd, of Alexandria, Ont., was brought from the Gobeille Institute at noon yesterday to the General Hospital. At midnight she died. The coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon.

The medical superintendent of the hospital stated that when the woman was brought there she was in a very emaciated and extremely low condition. She sank gradually after reaching the hospital and died at midnight.

Some of her relatives are in town. They insisted on her leaving the Gobeille Institute yesterday.

This is the third death among the patients of the Gobeille Institute.

Another patient, Bridget McLeod, was brought from the institute a few days ago. She was in a very low condition, but is now improving under the hospital treatment.

SLATER SHOE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Slater Shoe Co. has been held in Montreal, and the report of the year's business has been very satisfactory.

Besides a very substantial increase in the volume of regular business for the past year, the company have also executed large orders for the footwear equipment of the various militia corps on active service in South Africa.

On the financial showing presented by the management, the company declared the usual dividend on the preferred stock and a dividend of seven per cent. on the common stock.

The following directors were elected:—Chas. E. Slater, J. J. Westgate, C. C. Gray, A. McKim, Wm. Starke, W. F. Borland (of Montreal), and Jas. W. Woods (of Ottawa).

The directors afterwards appointed the following officers:—Chas. E. Slater, president and general manager; Wm. Starke, vice-president; and C. C. Gray, secretary-treasurer.

FASHIONABLE BALL AT THE WINDSOR

One of the most delightful and perfectly arranged dances of the season was given last night in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor Hotel, by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hays, for their daughters. A large number of guests were present and the beautiful decorations were immensely admired by each new comer. Mr. Hays received, assisted by his sister, Mrs. Gregg, of St. Louis, and the Misses Hays. Miss Hays wore white over pale blue, and Miss O. Hays was daintily gowned in white, with touches of pink. The Ladies' Ordinary was beautifully and most elaborately decorated in a manner rather similar to that so successfully carried out on the occasion of St. Andrew's ball. Long ropes of laurel were gracefully festooned and caught with red ribbons, and a great bunch of crimson carnations hung in the centre of the hall, while red and white lights shed a becoming light upon the animated faces and charming gowns. The orchestra, which went through a programme of popular waltzes and two-steps till an early hour, was almost hidden behind a screen of laurel, palms and poinsettas, which faced the entrance. Supper was served at midnight in the big dining hall, where the tables were all decorated with flowers. At Mr. Hays' table the decorations were "Jack" roses and laurel. A very few married persons were present, including Lady Hickson, Mrs. T. Johnson Alloway, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Redpath, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sise. Others who enjoyed this beautiful dance were Miss Margaret Angus, the Messrs. Angus, Miss Irene Alloway, Miss Ruby Ramsay, the Misses Marler, the Misses Stearns, Miss Gilmour (Trenton), Miss Nina McLean, Miss Evelyn Bagg, Miss Lindsay, Miss Shepherd, the Misses Hickson, the Messrs. Hickson, the Misses Clouston, Miss Coristine, Miss Porteous, the Misses Burnett, Mr. Davidson, Miss Allan, Miss Boas, Miss Peck, Messrs. Peck, Miss Molson, Miss McIntyre, Miss Wainwright, Miss Peterson, Mrs. Hosmer, Mr. Gordon, Mr. G. W. Stephens, Jr., the Misses Stephens, the Misses Stephen, Miss Morrice, Mr. W. Morrice, Mr. Boas, Mr. P. Cowans and many others.

WELCOME TO A VISITOR.

Federation Lodge, No. 2, A.O.U.W., held a well attended first meeting, when D.D.G.M.W. Wm. J. Pendleton, assisted by P.M.W. Wm. C. Starke, P.M.W. Charles Austin, M.W. MacKlaier, W. Horley and James Brown installed the officers. A new member was admitted. A pleasant feature was the welcoming of P.M.W. Charles Austin, who is now a resident of Montana, where he holds the position of manager of the Red Bluff Gold Mining Company of St. Hyacinthe, Que. Refreshments were served and a generally pleasant evening was spent by all present.

FIRE AGAIN AT MT. ROYAL CLUB

Another fire broke out to-day in the Mount Royal Club, Sherbrooke St.

The roof is almost completely destroyed, while considerable damage was caused by water.

It was expected that the club would be occupied shortly as the repairs since the fire some months ago were about completed.

How the fire started could not be learned. It began on the third storey, where, at that time, there were no men working.

The theory generally accepted is that the fire was caused by the electric wires. For a while it was feared taht the entire building would be burned. Fortunately, however, the prompt arrival of the firemen and their good work soon got the flames under control.

NAMED FOR THE COUNCIL.

Yesterday the following additional nominations for seats on the council of the Board of Trade were posted: Treasurer, Mr. James Davidson, nominated by Mr. George E. Drummond; members of council, Mr. Geo. B. Fraser, nominated by Mr. A. W. D. Howell, and Mr. D. L. Lockerby, by Mr. Albert Hebert.

Mr. M. Shine, of the Berthier Grammar School, who has been on a visit with friends in the city during the past three weeks, returned home this afternoon.

Under the Winding-Up Act.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 145.

The Dominion Hay Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, having its chief place of business in the City and District of Montreal, Respondent.

A winding-up order has been granted in this matter, and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributories of the said Company, is hereby called for the twentieth day of January instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the Court room No. 31, in the Court House, at the said City of Montreal, to appoint a final liquidator to the said Company.

H. COLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 8th January, 1903.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

Chief Executive Office, Montreal.

(South west corner St. Peter and St. James Street.)

President. H. S. HOLT. | Gen. Manager. D. M. STEWART.

Savings Accounts opened.
Deposit Receipts issued.
Interest allowed and credited twice a year.
Clean Bank Notes only issued.
General Banking Business.

I WILL BUY

1,000 Ethel Copper.
200 Black Diamond Copper.
2,000 Visnoga.
1,000 Great Western California.
1,000 Weepah Gold.
1,000 Mine LaMotte Lead and Smelting
100 Hidden Fortune Gold.
200 Tonopah Mining.
1,000 Tonopah Pref.
1,000 Mizpah Extension Common.
500 Tonopah & Salt Lake.
500 Mohave Common.
1,000 Mohave Pref.

I WILL SELL

100 McKinley Mining.
1,000 Ventura Oil.
100 Old Terrible.
1,000 Cracker Oregon.
100 Black Warrior Copper.
100 Columbus Con. Gold.
1,000 Northern Gold Mining.
500 Black Diamond Anthracite Coal.
100 Corona Copper.
1,000 Colonial Copper, Nova Scotia.
1,000 United Tonopah.
100 Horseshoe Mining Co.
1,000 Tonopah Fraction Extension.
1,000 Tonopah Fraction.
500 Tonopah & Salt Lake.
1,000 Kenross Mining.
1,000 Cracker Oregon.
500 Red Boy.
200 Majestic Copper.
100 Hidden Fortune Gold.
100 Tonopah Common.
1,000 Weepah Mining.
100 Cal. Nev. Gold.

And Many Others. Send for List.

C. F. SESIGNER,

Dealer in

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

740-742 Drexel Building, Philadelphia. Established 1886. Bank References.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1-4-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOR.

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH.

For Hard Wood Floors, etc

It is perfectly transparent, preserving the natural color and beauty of the wood for years.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

Sovereign Gold Powder and Liquid For Refilling Picture Frames, etc.

McARTHUR & CO.

Artists' and Painters' Supplies. 1807 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Redmond Company, Limited, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4 St. Helen Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m.

W. H. REDMOND, Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, Jan. 10th, 1903.

CLARKE'S, - 2270 St. Catherine Street.

20 Per Cent. Discount.

This New and Attractive Stock of Fine

Fancy Goods, Novelties,

BRASSWARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, STERLING SILVER GOODS, TOILET CASES, FINE LEATHER GOODS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, INKSTANDS, MIRRORS of all sizes, BEST MADE EBONY GOODS, FINE STATIONERY, etc.

Fine Jewellery,

In GOLD AND PEARL BROOCHES, CUFF LINKS, STICK PINS, LADIES' LONG CHAINS in 1-10 Gold, etc., GOLD and SILVER BRACELETS, LOCKETS, etc. All the above are new goods.

This is a genuine Clearing Sale at 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT from REGULAR PRICES. Our stock is large and new, not old and out of style, but fresh and clean goods, marked at low prices, with 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

G. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine.

CARPETS!

Our January Discounts are inducing many purchasers to supply their wants even in advance of requirements.

THOMAS LIGGET,

Empire Building,

2474-2476 St. Catherine St.

Stewart's

GREAT

Annual Shoe Sale

Affords the one great opportunity of the year to secure the highest grades and best qualities of Shoes at Big Discounts, which apply to all lines of goods.

237 St. James St., 2295 St. Catherine St.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

January Clearing Sale of Household Requisites

IN BASEMENT!

NEVER were greater values offered or a finer range of goods placed before the public to select from! These articles do not go out of fashion, but will be as much up-to-date a year hence as now. The money-saving of the prices we quote is therefore too apparent to need emphasis in words. Read the items, they speak for themselves.

Sale Commences Monday Morning at 8 O'Clock.

FREE! FREE!

To the first 100 customers purchasing goods to the amount of $2.00 or over, we will give FREE a beautiful Nickel Silver Coronation Tray, which sells at 60c. Come Early and secure the best bargains. New bargains put on sale every day.

200 CHILDREN'S TRAYS—Nicely lithographed, in 2 colors, complete with spring. Worth 60c. Sale Price, 22c.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA — Large 25c bottle, full strength ammonia, for 8c.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER — Good for everything in the house 5c package for 3c, 10c package for 7c.

CLIMAX LAUNDRY SOAP — Purest and best. Large 5c bar. For 3½c.

WHISKS — Fresh green corn, well bound. Worth 7c. For 3c.

STAIR WHISKS—Worth 15c. For 10c.

BRASS PICTURE HOOKS — Solid brass. Worth 10c dozen. For 5c.

STOVE POKERS — All kinds. Worth 8c and 10c. Sale Price, 3c.

STEEL SKEWERS—12 in set, assorted sizes. Worth 18c. For 12c.

CARPET BROOMS — Good corn, 2 cord brooms. Worth 20c. For 14c.

4 CORD CARPET BROOMS — Best corn and well made. Worth 35c. For 25c.

CEILING BROOMS — Long bamboo handles. Worth 35c. Sale Price, 25c.

500 CHOPPING KNIVES—Good steel, double blade choppers. Worth 10c. Sale Price, 3c each.

5,000 ROLLS AND PACKAGES TOILET PAPER—The best: 800 sheets in roll or package. Worth 10c. Sale Price, 5c.

ASBESTOS STOVE MATS—Tin bound. Worth 7c. Sale Price, 3½c.

MACHINE OIL—Best high grade oil. Worth 6c bottle. For 3c.

WIRE COAT HANGERS — Correct shape, copper wire. Only 3c each.

WOOD GARMENT HANGERS — Best varnished wood, new correct shape. Worth 10c. Sale Price, 5c each.

TOWEL RINGS — Best enamelled, 4 colors. Worth 10c. Special, at 4c each.

WALL SPLASHERS—Fancy patterns, large size. Worth 10c. For 6c.

STEEL TIPPED HATCHETS — Good and strong. Worth 18c. Sale Price, 9c each.

GAS LIGHTERS — Good and solid, wooden handles. Worth 18c. Special, at 10c.

TAPERS — Best fringed dripless tapers, 30 in box. Worth 15c. Sale Price, 7c box.

25 CARVING SETS — Best Sheffield steel, stag handles. Regular price, $1.50. Sale Price, 99c set.

TACK HAMMERS — Good and strong. Regular 10c. Sale Price, 4c each.

MRS. POTTS' SAD IRON HANDLES—Regular price, 10c. For 7c.

INSTANT CROCKERY MENDER — Mends everything. 25c. For 5c.

TOWEL ROLLERS—Good and strong. Worth 10c. For 3c each.

500 GRAVY STRAINERS — Good and strong, large 10c size. Only 4c each.

DOVER EGG BEATERS—The genuine. Worth 12c. For 8c each.

1,000 PORCELAIN LINED POTS — First quality lining, 6 quart size. Worth 50c. Sale Price, 22c each.

STOVE LIFTERS — Coil wire cold handle. Worth 10c. For 5c.

FEATHER DUSTERS — Large size, good turkey feathers. Worth 35c. Sale Price, 17c each.

SINK BRUSHES—Large size, patent handle. Can be boiled to clean. Worth 10c. For 7c.

KNIFE SETS—3 knives in set, meat, bread and parer. Worth 25c. Sale Price, 15c set.

300 HEAVY TEA TRAYS—Best heavy steel, lithographed and gold lined. Worth 35c. Sale Price, 12c each.

FANCY METAL DOUBLE MATCH BOXES—Brass, silver and copper color. Worth 25c. Sale Price, 12c.

FANCY METAL WHISK HOLDERS—3 colors. Worth 15c. For 9c.

200 BREAD OR CAKE KNIVES—Saw edge. Worth 15c. For 8c.

BLOCK TIN ROAST PANS — Made in one piece, cannot leak, 6 sizes:

10 x 8, Worth 12c. Sale Price, 5c
15½ x 9, Worth 15c. Sale Price, 8c
17 x 11, Worth 18c. Sale Price, 11c
17½ x 12, Worth 20c. Sale Price, 12c
18 x 12½, Worth 25c. Sale Price, 19c
19 x 13, Worth 30c. Sale Price, 15c

200 SAUCEPANS—First quality enamel swing handle, holds 3 pints. Do not compare these with second quality goods. Regular price, 30c. Sale Price, 15c each.

500 ENAMEL WASH BASINS — First quality goods, 2 good sizes. Worth 30c and 40c. Your choice for 15c each.

50 ENAMEL JELLY MOULDS—First quality, 1 pt. size. Worth 30c. Sale Price, 15c.

100 ENAMEL SCOOPS—First quality, 3 sizes: Worth 40c, 50c. Special, at 17c each.

100 ENAMEL STOVE KETTLES — First quality, holds 1½ quarts. Worth 50c. Special, at 22c each.

WHITE METAL TEASPOONS—Never tarnish. Worth 30c. Sale Price, 15c dozen.

WHITE METAL TABLE SPOONS — Never tarnish. Worth 60c. Sale Price, 30c dozen.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CLOTHES WRINGERS, at less than wholesale prices. Every one warranted, 14 only to clear, so come early.

3 Lightning. Worth $3.50. For $2.25
3 Royal Canadian. Worth $4.00. For $2.75.
2 New Model. Worth $4.00. For $2.75.
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PUTZ PASTE—The best for all metals, 4 sizes. Worth 5c, 7c, 10c and 15c. Special, at 2 for 5c, 4c, 7c and 10c tin.

PUTZ LIQUID CREAM POLISH—The unexcelled metal polish, 4 sizes. Worth 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Special prices:

¼ pint cans for 12c
½ pint cans for 18c
pint cans for 35c
1 quart cans for 50c

GREATEST SALE OF DINNER SETS EVER HELD — New colors, new shapes, new designs, dainty patterns.

Deep blue set, 97 pieces, $7.50, for $4.95.

3 colors, 98 pieces, $7.50, for $4.95.

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3 patterns, 97 pieces, $10.50, for $6.49.

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2 patterns, floral decorations, $15.00, for $9.50.

Crown Derby Design, $16.00, for $10.00.

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CLEARING SALE IN TOILET SETS—All new goods:

6 pieces in set, 3 colors, $2.00, for $1.50.
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10 pieces in set, $3.50, for $2.50.
10 pieces in set, gold and green, $3.75, for $2.75.
10 pieces in set, pink and gold, $3.75, for $3.00.
10 pieces in set, 5 patterns, gold decorations, $5.00, for $3.50.
10 pieces in set, Crown Derby effect, beautiful decorations, 3 colors to select from. Regular price, $7.50. Sale Price, $4.95 set.

500 JAPANESE CHINA TEAPOTS — With strainer inside, 3 colors. Worth 25c. Sale Price, 12½c.

200 SALAD OR BERRY BOWLS—Deep blue pattern. Worth 30c. Sale Price, 12c.

25 ONLY, CHINA TEA SETS — 56 pieces in set, 3 dainty patterns to select from. Worth $6.00. While they last, the complete set of 56 pieces, for $3.39.

SUGAR AND CREAM SETS — Dainty Blue Japanese China, good size. Worth 40c. Sale Price, 22c set.

30 ONLY, BUTTER OR FOOD CROCKS—Glazed inside, tight fitting covers, blue flower pattern in front, 4 sizes. Worth 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. Sale Price, 17c, 20c, 27c, 40c.

100 CHINA SALAD BOWLS—Assorted patterns. Worth 30c, 35c. Choice for 18c.

35 ONLY, MOUSTACHE CUPS AND SAUCERS—Worth 25c. Sale Price, 12c.

200 CHINA CREAM JUGS — Dainty floral decorations, gold finished, hold 1½ pints. Worth 40c. Sale Price, 18c each.

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300 PIECES IMITATION WEDGWOOD Match Safes, Ash Trays, Hair Receivers, etc., etc. Choice for 17c.

FINE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS—2 dainty decorations, only a limited quantity. Worth 35c. Sale Price, 17c.

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LAMPS! LAMPS! — Clearance Sale of all our Lamps. New Metal Lamps. New Decorated Lamps, Hanging Lamps. To be sold Less 33 1-3 Per Cent.

FINE JAPANESE CUPS AND SAUCERS — Dainty blue decoration. Worth 25c. For 15c.

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300 PIECES GLASSWARE — Fine imitation cut berry bowls and bread plates. Worth 30c. Sale Price, 18c.

GLASS BERRY SETS—7 pieces in set, 1 large dish and 6 small. Worth 65c. For 45c set.

Fine Green and Gold set, 7 pieces. Worth $2.00. Sale Price, $1.05 set.

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GLASS TABLE SETS—4 pieces in set, beautiful glass. Worth 60c. Sale Price, 35c set.

GLASS BERRY BOWLS — Beautiful cut glass patterns. Only 12c.

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GLASS VINEGAR OR OIL BOTTLES. Clear glass, ground stoppers. Worth 30c. Sale Price, 15c.

GLASS BUTTER DISHES—With cover. Worth 15c. For 9c each.

FREE! FREE! To every customer during this sale we will give FREE a Patent Lamp Chimney Cleaner.

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2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street,

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Too late for Cassification.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TILE SETTERS, for wall work. Apply Montreal Marble and Granite Works, 2146 St. Catherine st. 9x

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WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A COOK OR general servant; also young woman for light housework and children; good wages. Apply 1262 Dorchester. 13x

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of The Daily Herald is largely in excess of that of any of the other English papers—with one exception—published in Montreal. Its circulation in all parts of the Dominion is growing rapidly, and it is now in the front rank of Canadian advertising mediums. Rates on application.

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A NEW INVENTION AND A NEW TERROR.

A most interesting experiment has been tried in France within the past few weeks, which, if it is ultimately successful, will result in the familiar railway locomotive being superseded. It would be a great shock to most people of our generation to see transcontinental trains propelled without the aid of the puffing iron affair that stands up to its work like a man and moves with the appearance of all but human intelligence. Nevertheless, that is the prospect. The new machine involves the use of petroleum or other liquid fuel, and the calculation is that a quart will suffice to drive the train a mile at a speed of anywhere around a hundred miles an hour. It follows that a very small package of the liquid fuel would suffice for a long journey. Moreover, it is arranged that the necessary propelling power is obtained from a very small quantity of water, the steam being produced at its highest state of efficiency, and being made to exert its propelling force upon the wheels of the single carriage it is proposed to use. Then, so as to economize space as much as possible, there is an arrangement for condensing the steam and using the water over and over again, the whole with very little waste. This mechanism is to be in the fore part of a car which will give comfortable lodging to forty or fifty passengers, and provide them with every accommodation required, including buffet and bar. As has been said, it is to be capable of moving at a speed hitherto unapproached. Railway managers take kindly to the idea, because it promises to materially reduce their accounts for wear and tear of rails, due in large part to the weight of the gigantic locomotives latterly in use. Other methods of economizing naturally suggest themselves.

But if petroleum or gasoline is to be used, what a horror a collision would be. At couple of days ago there was a wreck on an American line which indicates what might happen. It seems that in that instance the principal suffering was due to the fact that a vessel containing a few gallons of inflammable liquid took fire, with results that have been already described in horrifying detail, but which could be imagined even without that aid. That danger would doubtless be always present in the case of the new autonomobiles. Even as things are, the exploitation of new oil fields makes it look as though we might have locomotives on this continent regularly using oil for fuel in place of coal.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

The action of the Persian Government in installing Belgian officials in its customs department, and in pledging the revenues of that department to Russia, has resulted in a distinct diminution of British prestige in Southern Persia, while the closing by these officials of the customs stations at two of the three principal ports on the Karun trade route into Persia means another setback to the long-suffering pioneers who represent British enterprise in that part of the Shah's dominions.

Where formerly the influence of Britain reigned supreme in Southern Persia, the administration of what is most vital to her commercial interests in that region has been handed over to a foreign influence which is, in fact at least, strongly anti-British. It is inconceivable to the native mind that Great Britain would have permitted such a move if she had been able to prevent it, and so is the claim that the reorganization of the customs is an internal reform within the rights of the Persian Government, and that Belgian officials were chosen to carry it out merely to avoid provoking international jealousies. The native takes cognizance merely of the fact that Persia has pledged her customs revenues to Russia and that the Belgians are collecting them. He knows, too, that such a vigorous measure as the centralization of the customs under the direct control of Teheran is a step which his effete rulers would have taken only under strong pressure from outside.

So he concludes that the establishment of the Belgian customs, like the creation of Russian consulates, the journeyings of Russian agents, the cruises of Russian men-of-war, the ventures of Russian trading vessels, all mark the rise of the Bear.

On a continent where the chief danger in connection with great development companies is that they may become despotic, and where every facility for the attainment of their legitimate purpose is afforded to them by the powers that be, it is hard for us to realize the difficulties with which British enterprise had to contend in maintaining the thin red line marking the route which is destined to be the great highway to the Persian markets of the interior from the south.

The announcement in 1888 that the Karun River was to be opened to navigation was received in England with an elation which was in inverse proportion to the knowledge of Persian diplomacy. The concession had scarcely been made, when the Persian Government almost negatived it by issuing a series of the most obstructive regulations in regard to the navigation of the river. Directly in violation of the treaty of Turkoman Tchai, foreigners were excluded from purchasing, holding or mortgaging property on the Karun, the Persian Government declaring that it would itself undertake the construction of the necessary buildings and lease them to foreigners trading on the river. The result was that when Messrs. Lynch Brothers, who had already placed their steamers on the river at the invitation of the British Government and on the strength of the Shah's Firman, claimed their right to purchase land at Ahvaz for the erection of the necessary business premises, they were met with a refusal, and it was not until 1894 that they succeeded in securing the lease of anything like adequate premises. Then they had to cope with a monopoly of the tramway round the rapids between the lower and upper reaches of the river, possessed by a court favorite, and when the Upper Karun was finally reached, Messrs. Lynch had to present the Shah with a steamer and then to run it on his account. In spite of the royal patronage, the operators have up to this time failed to secure any kind of facilities for storing or handling cargoes at Shuster, and the result is an annual deficit in the account.

The plains watered by the Karun are capable of becoming one of the granaries of the world, and even now yield a bountiful harvest whenever there is an abundant rainfall. The traffic on this line is, however, seriously interfered with by the fact that Persian officials are adepts at engineering corners in grain, and their favorite method is to prohibit the exportation of foodstuffs and thus compel the producer to sell to them on their own terms.

It is a striking tribute to British determination that it has persevered on the Karun for so many years in the face of such discouragements. Though at a heavy cost of money and energy, steady progress has been made, the annual value of the foreign trade of the Karun having increased since 1891 from £16,000 to £141,901.

But the closing of the customs stations at the two upper ports, Shuster and Ahvaz, cannot fail to have a most injurious effect, shippers in these regions having for the most part no agents at Mohammerah, so that for the time being trade is practically paralyzed.

THE NAVAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Never in the long history of the Imperial navy have a series of changes so drastic in character been formulated at a single stroke as those set forth with great fulness and detail, not by a visionary or dreamer, but by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the executive head of the service, in a memorandum dealing with the entry, training and employment of officers and men of the navy and the Royal Marines. These impending changes are so far-reaching and sweeping that they might be called revolutionary, but for a timely recollection of Lowell's admonition to beware of spelling evolution with an initial "r." The problem of adapting the personnel of a modern navy to the new conditions of its materiel has long been recognized as the most difficult that had to be solved, and the present is certainly a comprehensive and courageous attempt to solve it. Whether it is the best experience and practical knowledge must determine.

Most intelligent people have a rough and ready idea that the working personnel of a man-of-war consists of three elements in the main—the bluejackets, the marines and the engine-room complement; but of the adamantine character of the rules which have divided these elements few outside the service have any conception. The bluejackets are still the principal fighting element of the ship's company, but emancipated forever from the old discipline of masts and sails, their functions have become distinctly more military in character than in the old days of the "wooden walls," and they have been brought into an organic relation with machinery of the utmost potency and complexity. While remaining a seaman, so far as grappling with the emergencies and vicissitudes of the sea are concerned, the bluejacket of the future must needs become something more of a soldier and mechanic than his predecessor has been. The marine represents the military element proper as adapted primarily to the conditions of sea fighting, but he needs, if he is to make himself useful on the ship, to be just as much of a mechanic as the bluejacket. The third and newest element in the crew of a man-of-war is the engine-room complement. While a combatant element and one upon which the fighting efficiency of the ship depends in large measure, its main functions and aptitudes are mechanical, and its most arduous duties are performed below the water line. As the final disappearance of masts and sails has brought the bluejacket for the most part down to the level of the deck, where many of his duties are interchangeable with those of the marine, and as both bluejacket and marine are so far assimilated to the engineer that both must be trained to the use of many kinds of mechanisms, it might be thought that the tendency of naval development would be towards the assimilation of the three elements, even if it did not point to their ultimate unification and interchange. The traditional organization of a man-of-war has to the present time resisted and counteracted whatever tendency there may have been in this direction. The executive officer alone is trained from the day he enters the service to the duties of direction, control and command. The marine officer entered in advanced youth, trained to military duties under purely military conditions ashore, first sets foot on shipboard at the age of nineteen or twenty to find himself an idler in a busy hive of workers, because his training has endowed him with none of the qualities or aptitudes that would fit him to undertake the duties of officers no older than himself who have been specially trained for executive control and command. So, too, the engineer officer, entered and trained with sole regard to his special functions, is for that very reason equally unfitted to undertake the duties of executive command. Both marine and engineering officers have complained sorely that the narrow sphere of their duties has offered practically no prospect of employment in the higher ranks of his profession. Practical redress for these complaints and grievances has hitherto been found impossible, the rigid differentiation of function and the initial dissimilarity of training having proved insuperable barriers to homogeneity. Broadly speaking, in the organization of a man-of-war the seaman is not enough of a mechanic, the mechanic is not enough of a seaman, and the marine is not enough of either for the functions to be interchangeable.

It is to the solution of the problem just described that the Board of Admiralty has addressed itself. The changes propounded in the memorandum of the First Lord involve a complete transformation in the system of entry and training for all branches of the service. Both systems, old and new, will continue to exist side by side for a time in order to guard against a break in the continuity of supply, but the result will be, to quote from the memorandum, "that all officers for the executive and engineer branches of the navy and for the royal marines will enter the service under exactly the same conditions between the ages of twelve and thirteen; that these cadets will all be trained on exactly the same system until they have passed for the rank of sub-lieutenant, between the ages of nineteen and twenty; and that about the age of twenty these sub-lieutenants will be distributed between the three branches of the service which are essential to the fighting efficiency of the fleet—the executive, the engineer and the marine." The original entry at so early an age to the training ships and training establishments ashore is demanded by the almost universal feeling of the sea service, and it must needs be by nomination subject to a very mild form of competition. This will entail in turn a much more severe form of competition and the inexorable rejection of the unfit at a later age, and the new sea-going midshipman will be a well-educated boy of sixteen or seventeen not unacquainted with scientific methods, grounded in the rudiments of navigation, entered to mechanics and engineering, thoroughly versed in the handling of boats, imbued with the spirit of discipline and inured to the conditions of life at sea. During his three years at sea he will devote himself to the active duties of his profession, pursuing such studies as are essential to their efficient discharge under the supervision of officers. When he has passed as an acting-sub-lieutenant, at the age of nineteen or twenty, the choice will be accorded him, or imposed upon him if need be, of specializing his future career in one of the three branches—the executive, the engineer, or the marine. An entirely new feature which is to be introduced is the grading of the engineers on the same principle as the executive officers—lieutenant, commander, captain, and rear-admiral; but the engineers receive higher pay than the executive officers of the same rank, and will be eligible for many attractive and lucrative appointments.

MAXIMUS.

(Adelaide Proctor.)

I hold him great who for love's sake
Can give with generous, earnest will;
Yet he who takes for love's sweet sake,
I think I hold more generous still.

I bow before the noble mind
That freely some great wrong forgives;
Yet nobler is the one forgiven,
Who bears that burden well and lives.

It may be hard to gain and still
To keep a lowly, steadfast heart;
Yet he who loses has to fill
A harder and a truer part.

Glorious it is to wear the crown
Of a deserved and pure success;
He who knows how to fail has won
A crown whose lustre is no less.

Great may be he who can command
And rule with just and tender sway;
Yet is diviner wisdom taught
'Better by him who can obey.

Blessed are those who die for God,
And earn the martyr's crown of light;
Yet he who lives for God may be
A greater conqueror in His sight.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Prof. Goulet is certainly not favored with the best of weather on symphony concert days, but in spite of the biting breezes yesterday afternoon, Windsor Hall was fairly well filled with an audience that displayed quite the usual amount of enthusiasm and appreciation. Not the least satisfactory of the numbers on the programme was the first song by Miss Marguerite Jarrie, a mezzo-soprano of the opera company which came to grief at the Monument National. Prof. Goulet would certainly be fortunate if he could constantly find soloists as capable and pleasing as Miss Jarrie. In "Bolero," a fine song by Lecocq, she sang with much charm and completely captured the audience, which declined to be satisfied until she had responded to two encores. Her voice is clear and shows excellent training. The orchestra accompaniment, too, was better than usual, and the violins overcame their old failing of drowning the singer.

Bizet's L'Arlesienne suite was well rendered, although the first movement is not particularly pleasing. Schubert's fourth symphony (the third and fourth movements) was nicely played, and Tscharkowski's difficult Overture Solennelle "1812" brought the concert to a close. This is a very dramatic work, and the orchestra succeeded admirably in working its way through its many changes and difficult passages. It was, on the whole, a satisfactory programme, and showed that the audience can be sent home fully pleased without the introduction of anything that borders on "popular" music.

FED THE PROFESSOR.

This One Had "Dreams More Terrible Than Visions of 'The Comet.'"

You must feed the professors and teachers right or they can't do justice to pupils. They should, of all people, possess a healthy nervous and mental organization. The teacher with weak nerves cannot obtain as good results as the one who has a perfect mental poise.

"It had been for me a most difficult problem," said a professor connected with a prominent college of the South, "how to keep the nerves in proper condition and the brain in good working order. Lack of proper opportunity to take exercise, an irregular diet and improper food brought on a general break-down in health. I became irritable and restless, and at night would dream of more terrible things than any of Dr. Holmes' visions of 'The Comet.'

"Upon the suggestion of a friend, who is a busy business man, I commenced to eat Grape Nuts every day, and found in a short time a great improvement in my health; the food contained just the right kind of nourishment for my body and brain that was lacking. The restlessness disappeared, my stomach ceased to trouble me, mental vigor returned and I am now able to do more and better work than ever before.

"When friends express surprise to find me so well, it is necessary only to mention the merits of Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Old Montreal

As seen through the Herald 75 years ago.

HERALD OF 1827.

Visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the ensuing week, Horatio Gates and George Gregory, Esqrs.—10 Feb., 1827.

Gates was a leading wholesale merchant, and president of the Montreal Bank.

Gregory was the son of John Gregory, of the old North-West Co., and whose handsome residence, "Woodlands," is known to-day as that grand old pile used as the public incinerator establishment at Point St. Charles.

• • •

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that from this date Messrs. JOHN TORRANCE & CO. are fully authorized to settle all claims due to the Estate of the late Mr. DANIEL FISHER.

JOHN FISHER,
By his Atty., JOHN MACKENZIE,
JOHN TORRANCE,
WILLIAM LUNN,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } Executors

Montreal, October 31, 1828.

The above are familiar names, some of whose descendants are with us to-day. A memorial marble tablet to Daniel Fisher will be found in the St. Catherine Street Methodist Church.

• • •

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PEACE; Montreal, Saturday, 9th December, 1826. Present—Samuel Gale, Hon. C. W. Grant, J. P. Leprohon, Charles Fremont, T. A. Turner, } J. P., Esquires.

Regulation for the Entertaining and Repairing of the Roads, Streets, and Lanes, of the Town and City of Montreal, from this Day to the 1st May next, 1827.

"It is ordered to all Proprietors and Occupants of Houses, Emplacements, or Lots, in the Town and City of Montreal, to REPAIR the ROADS in front of their said Houses, Emplacements, or Lots, in levelling the Snow at cutting down the Slopes and Cahots, every day. Every Proprietor or Occupant as aforesaid, will be held to take away, at his own expense, all the Snow from the said Roads, Streets and Lanes, exceeding two feet deep, and this, all and every time when it shall be required."

Ordered—That this Regulation be published without delay, in both Languages, by the Public Crier or Bellman, of the Town and City of Montreal; that it shall be published two succeeding Sundays, at the doors of both Parish Churches of Montreal; and lastly, by fifty Handbills in both Languages, posted in different parts of the City; and namely, at the doors of the Churches and the Court House.

By Order of the Magistrates.

Js. VIGER,
Surveyor of Roads for the City & Parish of Montreal.

To be inserted three weeks in all the Newspapers of Montreal.

This was before the incorporation of the city, and its municipal affairs were managed by able and honorable men. Justice of the Peace Jacques Viger, later, did much to gather the early history of this city, and became the well-known antiquary, as well as the first Mayor of the city, about 1840. Samuel Gale became a learned judge. Turner was a director in the Montreal Bank.

• • •

Gibb & Co., merchant tailors, organized 1775, and still in business to-day, and, we believe, the oldest continuous firm, was, in 1832, composed of the three brothers—Benaiah, James Duncan and Thomas—had just lost the latter, when the firm was dissolved and continued by the two former under the former name.

• • •

UNIVERSITY OF McGILL COLLEGE.—The Lectures of the Medical Department will commence on Monday, the 8th November next. Materia Medica, and Dietitics, 9 a.m., W. J. Vallee, M.D. Chemistry and Pharmacy, A. F. Holmes, M.D.

Montreal, 23rd March, 1831.

• • •

TO BE SOLD.—The HOUSE and GARDEN belonging to the Corporation of the House of Industry, situated in Campeau-street, St. Louis Suburb. The premises will be shown by the tenant in possession, and further particulars may be known by applying to George Moffatt, Esq., president of the House of Industry, or to the undersigned.

SOULIGNY, Tres. M. Ind.

May 20th, 1831.

The House of Industry was then in the far East End.

• • •

STORAGE FOR GRAIN and other PRODUCE in the FIRE PROOF STORE (formerly the North West); also, in the one lately occupied by M. D. W. Eager, at Pointe a Calliere. Terms, which will be moderate, may be learnt by enquiring at the Office of

WILLIAM BUDDEN.

Montreal, 13th July, 1831.

This was on the wharf nearly opposite the Sailors' Institute.

• • •

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—MR. H. GRIFFIN HAS REMOVED HIS NOTARIAL OFFICE, to the premises of Messrs. McGillivray's, Thain & Co., in the same (St. Gabriel) Street.

Montreal, July 13, 1831.

For many years, and until the time of his death, the leading notary in the city, and also of the Montreal Bank.

• • •

MADEIRA WINES.—The Subscribers have received a small supply of LEACOCK'S BRAND, in Pipes and Hhds.—The quality of the Brand is already known in this Market, and the Wine, now offered, will be found to sustain its character.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.

Montreal, July 30, 1831.

The leading firm of its day, the first member of whom was at the head of every move to advance the interests of the city.

• • •

Quebec, August 31, 1831.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and Lady Aylmer and suites were invited this afternoon to a repast on board the Blanche, 46, now in port. The yards were manned on his Excellency's going and coming on board and a salute fired. It is said His Excellency will go up to Sorel in a few days and will afterwards visit the Eastern Townships.—Nelson's Gazette, Quebec.

He was Governor from 1831 to 1835.

• • •

NOTICE is hereby given, that the term of Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, carrying on business as General Merchants at Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, North America, under the firm of KAY, LACY & CO.; and at Rawtenstall, in the Forest of Rossendale, and County of Lancaster, in that part of Great Britain called England, under the Firm of THOMAS KAY & CO. hath expired; and all monies now owing or which may hereafter become due to the said Firms are to be paid to the Firm of KAY, WHITEHEAD & CO., who are duly authorized to grant acquittances.

THOMAS KAY,
DAVID LACY,
THOMAS WHITEHEAD,
DAVID WHITEHEAD,
PETER WHITEHEAD.

Montreal, 27th August, 1831.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers beg leave to inform the Town and Country Merchants, that they continue the Business of the late firm of Kay, Lacy & Co. in the same stand (No. 10, St. Joseph Street, next door to Adam L. Macnider, Esq.), where they will constantly keep on hand an Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, at their usual low rates.

KAY, WHITEHEAD & CO.

Montreal, 27th August, 1831.

• • •

We regret exceedingly, says a late London paper, that Mr. Galt, the novelist, has had an attack of paralysis, which confines him to his room. The attack has settled in his lower limbs, and strong hopes are entertained that Mr. Galt will soon recover the use of them; but his illness is most unfortunate at this particular moment, as it will interrupt his active and praiseworthy schemes of emigration to Canada, by means of the New Canada Company, of which he is the founder.—1832.

The father of Sir A. T. Galt.

• • •

A meeting of the Montreal Young Men's Temperance Society, will be held in the Congregational Chapel (Mansion House) on Thursday evening next, the 30th instant, at half-past seven o'clock precisely.—1832.

• • •

WANTED, for the Steam Boat JOHN BULL, a thorough good COOK, who can be well recommended as to character and abilities. Apply to

JOHN MOLSON & SONS.

Montreal, July 4th, 1832.

This vessel carried troops in troubles of 1837-8.

• • •

MISSING — from the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, about a fortnight since, supposed to be Stolen — a SETT of TOOTH INSTRUMENTS, consisting of one Key, a crooked Forceps, a Punch and Gunm Lancet, contained in a black Leather Case; the case and instruments were much used. Any one leaving the same at this Office, or giving information so that they be recovered, will be liberally rewarded.

Montreal, March 21, 1832.

• • •

MISSING.—Supposed to have been landed from the Barge Omphale, on 19th or 20th ultimo — one hhd. MUSCOVADO SUGAR, marked S. Any information relative to it will be thankfully received by

JOHN TORRANCE & CO.

Montreal, 8th August, 1832.

• • •

Lands in the Townships of Granby, Farnham and Milton, 40 to 50 miles from Montreal. Easy terms of payment will be given. Apply to Mr. STANLEY BAGG, Old Market, or WM. BOWRON, Esquire, Huntingdon Village, River Chateauguay, near the first mentioned Lands.

Montreal, 11th August, 1832.

The grandfather of Major R. S. C. Bagg.

• • •

MRS. MURPHY respectfully begs to inform Families that she will devote herself to PREPARING FUNERAL PARAPHERNALIA, and LAYING OUT of the DEAD. Those who may be pleased to honor her with employment will have most prompt attention, and her charges moderate.

Jury Street, near the Horisman's Inn, Bleury Street, Montreal, August 11, 1832. }

A peculiar occupation.

• • •

FOR GREENOCK.—The first class coppered and copper fastened British Built Brig ROWLEY, Thomas Tait, Master, burthen per Register 261 Tons; an excellent conveyance for wheat, ashes or other measurement Goods.—She has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain TAIT, on board, Messrs. LAURIE & SPENCE, Quebec, or to JAMES MILLAR & CO.

Montreal, 22d August, 1832.

Sir Hugh Allan, when a young man, was with this firm. Many years after, when the old Dorchester Street Cemetery was being turned into Dominion Square, the remains of James Millar were transferred by Sir Hugh to his own family lot in Mount Royal.

• • •

TATTERSALL'S.

St. James Street, Hay Market.

ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, will be Sold at this establishment, several good Horses, Cows, Gigs, Carts, Harness, Bridles, Saddles, &c., &c.

There will be exposed for sale the following articles belonging to a celebrated Sportsman: An excellent Shooting Poney, possessing superior action (warranted sound, 6 years old.)

—ALSO,—

A first rate Rifle with percussion stop Lock, and trigger, with handsome mahogany case and apparatus complete, made by Stodmare, London.

A capital GUN, with Damascus Barrel, Maple Stock, Percussion Lock, &c., by Riock, Maker to his Majesty.

Sale at TWELVE o'Clock.

JOHN JONES.

August 29, 1832.

Who does not remember Tattersall's, that large open space and yard behind the old Barron Block, through which it was a short cut from St. James to Notre Dame Street.

• • •

A CARD.—Messrs. JOHN TORRANCE & CO. beg to notify to the public, that on the 1st proximo, the RETAIL part of their business will be discontinued, and as they will thereby be enabled to attend exclusively to the Wholesale, trust they will meet with that portion of public favour which it has always been their study to merit.

Montreal, April 28, 1832.

• • •

HARBOR.

THE COMMISSIONERS for IMPROVING and ENLARGING the HARBOUR of MONTREAL, hereby give NOTICE, that the RATES of WHARFAGE authorized by the Provincial Statutes I Will. 4th chap. 11th and 2 Will. 4th chap. 36, to be levied in the Harbour of Montreal, are to be paid to the Collector and Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at this Port, who have undertaken to receive the same. The Rules are as follows, viz.:—

Vessels from Sea, for each day they remain in Port,	2s6d each
On Goods Landed therefrom,	3d per ton measurement
Steam Boats and Barges of Steam Boats for each day they remain in Port,	2s6d each
On Goods Landed from Steam Boats and Barges of Steam Boats,	1d ton measurement
Durham Boats,	5s each trip
River Craft,	5s ditto
Ferry Boats impelled by Steam,	2s6d ditto
Batteaux,	1s ditto
Boards and Plank,	5s per raft
Fire Wood,	1d cord
On Ashes shipped on Board any Vessel, Boat, Barge or Craft,	2d bbl.
On Beef and Pork, ditto,	1d ditto
On Flour and Meal, ditto,	½d ditto
On Lard, Butter, Tallow, Beeswax and Honey, in barrels,	1d ditto
On Lard, Butter, Tallow, Beeswax and Honey in kegs,	½d keg
On Wheat in bulk,	1s 100 bushels
On Oats,	3d ditto
On other Grain and Seeds in bulk,	6d ditto
On Barley, Rye, Peas, Wheat, & other Grain or Seeds in bbls.	4½d bbl.
On Apples,	½d barrel
On Leaf Tobacco in hhds.	4d hhd.
On ditto in half hhds.	2½d half hhd.
On Manufactured Tobacco in kegs,	1d keg
On Leather in Rolls,	1d roll
On Live Hogs and Pork in carcass,	1d each
On Horses and Neat Cattle,	2d head
On Stone from the Quarries,	6d toise
On Sand and Lime,	½d barrique
On large Stage Coaches and heavy four wheel Waggons,	6d each
On Caleches, Gigs, Carts, Light Waggons and other Carriages,	2d each
On all other Goods and Articles not enumerated,	2d per ton measurement, or per ton weight at the option of the Commissioners.

By order,

N. C. RADIGER, Secretary.

Montreal, April 25, 1832.

Part of this ought to be interesting reading to the Commissioners of to-day.

THE GADFLY.

A good many of the English-speaking people of Montreal have laughed this week over a little pamphlet of skits and caricatures called "Le Taon," which being interpreted is "The Gadfly," but a good many more might look thereon with benefit. To those who know familiarly the many good points of our French brethren, these products of Mr. J. Charlebois' caustic pen are a joy and a delirium. There are a little bunch of sketches of conversations overheard in various sections of the Theatre des Nouveautes that give French Montreal quite a metropolitanism of its own by reason of their scathing satire upon its provincialisms—for provincialism that knows itself loses half its deadly weight. For the caricatures, they are not always flattering, and Mr. Charlebois would almost have us believe that "all men are monkeys." One or two are brilliant—Hon. Mr. Tarte and a journalistic confrere (nay, both are journalistic confreres, but Mr. Tarte is not of "les jeunes"), Mr. Godfrey Langlois, are among the lucky ones. "Le Taon" is clever and sharp, and promises to sharpen yet more by use.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. January 10th, 1903.

The Sale of Ladies' Whitewear

On Monday the Ladies' Whitewear Sale enters upon its third week of success. Many newcomers have been added to this already perfect stock; the new arrivals are very pretty and very fine ones. The dainty, fluffy and delicate kind which, for newness, elegance, novelty and daintiness cannot be equalled, and every garment is lowly priced for January Cheap Sale.

Night Dresses

Ladies' Extra Heavy Long Cloth Night Dresses, tucked and hemstitched yoke, trimmed neck with embroidery and V shape frilled cuffs, very wide. Regular 60c. January Price 46C

Ladies' Fine Cambric Night Dresses, tucked yoke and trimmed with two rows of lace insertion, frilled epaulettes, trimmed with torchon lace, neck and cuffs trimmed with torchon lace. Regular $1.00. January Price.. 83C

Ladies' Night Dresses, from..... 29C up

Corset Covers

Ladies' Fine White Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed neck with fine embroidery, square neck. Regular 40c. January Price 30C

Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed neck and sleeves with fine lawn embroidery, perfect fit. Regular 55c. January Price 40C

Ladies' Corset Covers, from ..... 8C up

Surprises in Jackets

Most startling price reductions in LADIES' JACKETS AND COATS is no surprise at Carsley's. Every day the management uses the pruning knife everywhere. 310 JACKETS AND COATS reduced from

20 to 75 Per Cent. Off

TWO EXAMPLES:

150 LADIES' JACKETS, 22 inches long, Fine Beaver Cloth, applique front and revers, velvet collar, silk lined, fly front, $10.25. Sale Price $4.00

160 LADIES' COATS, 3 seams back, square collar, fancy stitching, heavy beaver, satin lined, $14.75. Sale Price $10.85

CARSLEY'S LINEN SALE

Never before has The Big Store had a Linen Sale which started in such spirited manner, and keeps on increasing with a rapidity that's surprising. There's no doubt that the great values offered tell part of the story. The Big Store has endless resources to serve you with all kinds of Table and Household Linens, cheaper and better than any other store in Canada.

SHEETINGS.

Very Heavy Linen Sheeting, 2 yards wide. Worth 75c. Reduced for January Sale at, per yard 63C

PILLOW LINEN.

Very Heavy, guaranteed All Pure Linen, 40 inches. Worth 45c. On Sale during January at, per yard 37C

HORROCKSES SHEETING.

Heavy Round Thread, 2¼ yards wide. Worth 44c. Reduced to, per yard, 36C

LINEN SPECIALS.

Hand Loom Tableing, 68 in. wide, very heavy, all pure linen. Worth 55c. Sale Price, per yard 45C

Hand Loom Russia Crash, about 17 in. wide, very fine and heavy, pure linen. Worth 15c. Sale Price, per yard, 12C

French Hand Loom Linen, in 3¾ yard lengths, guaranteed all linen, and not leave any lint on glass or dishes. Worth 90c. January Sale Price, per piece 45C

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Londonderry—Please!!

THE WORLD'S BEST LITHIA WATER.

LONDONDERRY

STILL AND SPARKLING.

Londonderry Lithia (Natural) in half-gallon bottles.
Recommended by the Medical Faculty as the Great Specific for Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred ailments. 50 cents per half-gallon bottle.
$5.50 per case of one dozen half-gallons.

LONDONDERRY LITHIA (CARBONATED) SPRING WATER.

In splits (half-pints), pints and quarts.

SPARKLING LONDONDERRY ..... $1.20 per dozen splits
$9.00 per case of 100 splits
SPARKLING LONDONDERRY ..... $1.55 per dozen pints
$11.75 per case of 100 pints
SPARKLING LONDONDERRY ..... $2.35 per dozen quarts
$8.75 per case of 50 quarts

Special prices to the trade. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

MILWAUKEE'S FAMOUS BEER.

THE PABST

A carload now on the way from the Brewery as fast as the Fastest Freight Train can rush it.

The Pabst "Export" Beer, finest extra quality.
$1.40 per dozen pints. $13.50 per case of 10 dozen pints.
The Pabst "Blue Ribbon" Beer, "Perfection" for the table, in white glass pints.
$1.60 per dozen pints. $15.00 per cask of 10 dozen pints.
Have you tried the "Pabst New Malt Beer?" This is what we are now selling.

FERNET-BRANCA

Bitter, Tonic, Strengthening, Digestive.

A Specialty of FRATELLI-BRANCA, of Milan.

FERNET-BRANCA may be taken mixed with water, vermouth, seltzer-water, wine or coffee. It is composed of harmless vegetable ingredients and forms a pleasantly bitter digestive and thirst-quenching drink.

Naples, October 22nd, 1884.

During the cholera epidemic, the undersigned in their quality of Municipal Physicians, were able to verify that the use of FERNET-BRANCA formed one of the best means for keeping the conditions of the stomach and bowels in a healthy state. They have, therefore, confidently recommended it as a preserver from cholera infection.

FERNET-BRANCA has also been found useful in all disorders of the bowels, even when accompanied by diarrhoea.

A small glassful taktn in the morning, by itself, or mixed with coffee, answers capitally as a tonic and acts against fermentation; one or two small glasses taken after dinner form an excellent digestive.

Dct. G. Guglielmi—Doct. G. Merolla—Doct. Francesco Soriente—Doct. Franco Vincenzo.

Witnessed for the signatures of Doctors Guglielmi, Merolla, Soriente and Franco Vincenzo.

THE VICE-SYNDIC,
Spasiani.

Fernet-Branca, 1 litre bottles ..... $1.25 each
Fernet-Branca ..... $13.50 per case of one dozen litre bottles

Dagonet "Brut" Champagne, Vintage of 1895

"CUVEE EXCEPTIONELLE."

A Dry, Delicate and Delicious Wine.

Quarts, $31.00 per Case of one dozen.
Pints, $33.00 per Case of two dozen.
Less 3 per cent. discount for cash.

Chateau La Gaffeliere, 1895 Vintage (First Growth. SAINT EMILION.

We are in receipt of a very fine Claret, from the Chateau La Gaffeliere, Saint Emilion, France, vintage of 1895, imported in wood and bottled in our vaults.
$8.25 per case of one dozen quarts, or $9.25 per case of two dozen pints.
Free by express to any point in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, Established 1856. 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

Finnan Haddies,
Malpecques on the Half Shell.
Extra Large Smelts.

Phelps & Binns 88 VICTORIA SQUARE. Tel., Main 417 and 418

TEES & CO.

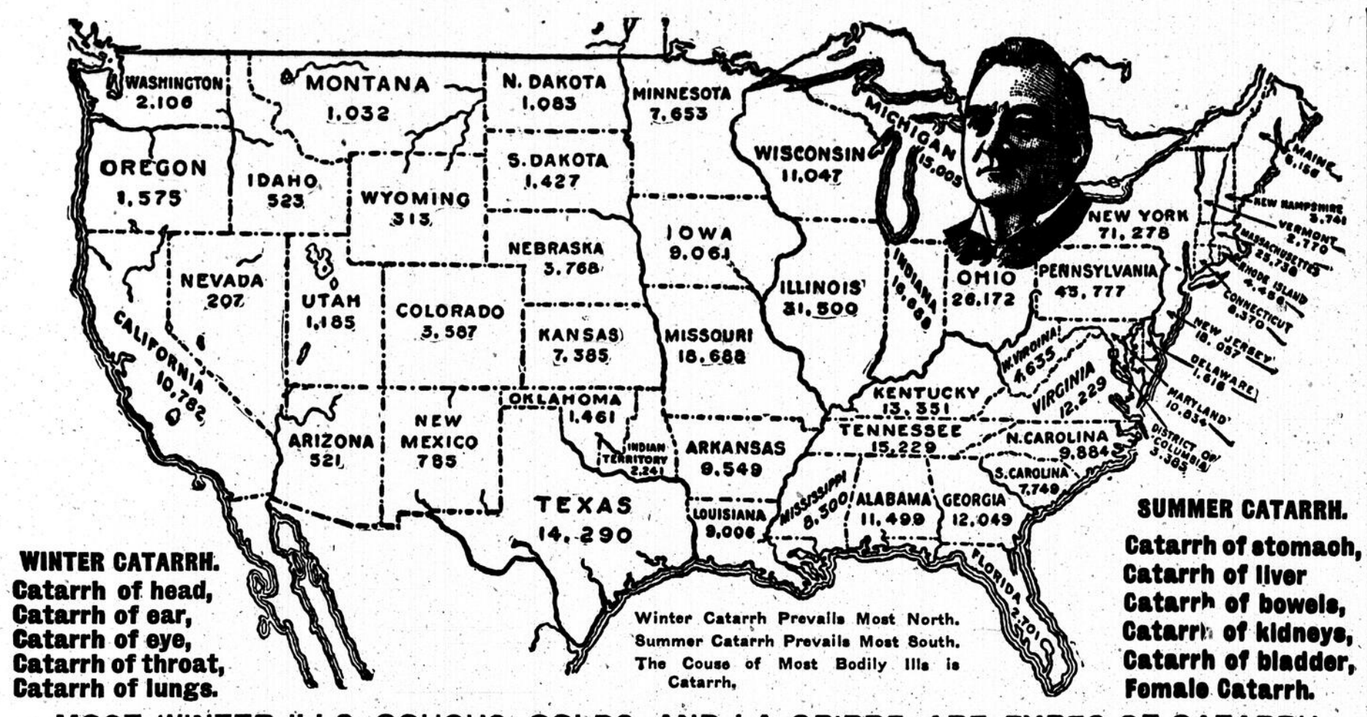
The Funeral Directors and Embalmers,

300 ST. JAMES ST.

Catarrh Rages in Every State in the Union.

Deaths in Each State from Catarrhal Diseases During Last Census Year.

[12 U. S. CENSUS REPORT, VOL. III.]



WINTER CATARRH.
Catarrh of head,
Catarrh of ear,
Catarrh of eye,
Catarrh of throat,
Catarrh of lungs.

Winter Catarrh Prevails Most North.
Summer Catarrh Prevails Most South.
The Cause of Most Bodily Ills is Catarrh.

SUMMER CATARRH.
Catarrh of stomach,
Catarrh of liver
Catarrh of bowels,
Catarrh of kidneys,
Catarrh of bladder,
Female Catarrh.

MOST WINTER ILLS: COUGHS, COLDS, AND LA GRIPPE, ARE TYPES OF CATARRH

The above map has been carefully compiled from United States documents by The Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio. The figures were taken from the latest mortal statistics published by the Government and entirely agree with the archives kept at The Hartman Sanitarium.

The figures on each state represent the total number of deaths from catarrhal diseases during the last census year.

This is an appalling state of affairs. This nation has got to confront the fact that catarrh has become a national curse. Catarrhal diseases threaten the life of our people. Over one-half of the people suffer from some form or degree of catarrh. Fully thirty-five million people are personally interested in the discovery of a radical catarrh cure. Peruna is the main expectation in this direction. Peruna is an internal, systematic catarrh remedy. Its cures are so prompt and permanent that it is attracting world-wide attention.

FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

Letters testifying to the fact that Peruna is a radical cure for catarrh are constantly pouring in from every state in the Union. Thousands of such letters are on file in the office of The Peruna Medicine Company.

The following letters taken at random from our files gives a testimonial from each state in the Union:

OHIO.—Congressman Irvine Dungan, of Jackson, Ohio, says: "I desire to join with my many friends in recommending your invaluable remedy, Peruna, to any one in need of an invigorating tonic, and whose system is run down by catarrhal troubles."—Irvine Dungan.

NEW YORK.—Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N.Y., writes: "Gentlemen,—Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles."—David F. Wilber.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Ex-Congressman A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Pa., writes: "I am satisfied that your Peruna is a great catarrh cure, and friends whom I know well have used it with great benefit."—A. H. Coffroth.

ILLINOIS.—Hon. George W. Smith, Murphysboro, Ill., member of Congress, says: "I have taken one bottle of Peruna for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited."—G. W. Smith.

NEW MEXICO.—Silas Hare, of Sherman, Texas, ex-Chief Justice of New Mexico, writes: "I earnestly recommend your Peruna to all persons suffering with catarrh or nervous disorders. I am satisfied that it is a good and wholesome remedy."—Silas Hare.

NEW JERSEY.—Chas. F. Pereira, 32 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City, N.J., writes: "I had catarrh for over five years. So I tried all the patent medicines, until I found Peruna. The first bottle I took helped me so much that I kept on using it until I was cured."—Chas. F. Pereira.

NOTABLE TESTIMONIALS FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION. GET POSTED ON YOUR OWN STATE.

MISSOURI. — Ex-Congressman John B. Clark, from Missouri, in a recent letter from Washington, D.C., says: "I can recommend your Peruna as a good, substantial tonic and one of the best remedies for catarrhal trouble."—John B. Clark.

LOUISIANA.—Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D.C., says: "I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all-round good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy."—H. W. Ogden.

WASHINGTON. — Mrs. J. Benson, Guardian Grand Circle, Women of Woodcraft, of Seattle, Wash., says: "Last fall I contracted a severe cold on my lungs which persisted in remaining in spite of all medicines and the best care. Peruna worked wonders for me, not only completely healing the lungs, but curing the catarrh of the head as well, which had set in."—Josephine Benson.

ARIZONA.—Leon J. Charles, Attorney-at-Law, Winslow, Arizona, writes: "From personal experience I advocate Peruna as a safe, proper and indeed necessary medicine to every business man who is worn out, tired and sick."—Leon J. Charles.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Congressman B. B. Doviner, from Wheeling, W.Va., says: "I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic and also as an effective cure for catarrh."—B. B. Doviner.

NORTH CAROLINA. — Congressman Romulus Z. Linney, from North Carolina, writes: "My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Peruna he seems like a different man."—Romulus Z. Linney.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Senator M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes from Washington, D.C., the following: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved."—M. C. Butler.

NEVADA. — Congressman H. G. Worthington, from Nevada, writes: "I have taken one bottle of Peruna and it has benefited immensely a case of catarrh of some months' standing, and I commend it."—H. G. Worthington.

CALIFORNIA. — Congressman J. A. Barham, of Santa Rosa, California, writes: "At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna, and can cheerfully recommend it as an excellent remedy for all catarrhal troubles."—J. A. Barham.

FLORIDA.—Hon. William Call, United States Senator from Florida, writing from Washington, D.C., says: "The Peruna has been recommended by Gen. Wheeler and other reliable persons, and has been used by some membrs of my family, and I concur in the statements of Gen. Wheeler."—William Call.

VERMONT.—Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vermont: "Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."—H. Henry Powers.

RHODE ISLAND. — James Carrigan, 88th Co., Coast Artillery, Fort Mansfield, Watch Nill, R.I., writes: "I contracted a heavy cold, and let it run on until there was a constant rumbling in my head as if bells were ringing, and a watery discharge from my nose. I purchased two bottles of Peruna, which entirely cured me."—James Carrigan.

MAINE.—Mr. Frank Cobb, 175 Summit Street, Deering, Maine, writes: "I was troubled for a number of years with catarrh in my head, and tried many so-called cures, but without benefit. I now feel better than I have felt for many years, thanks to Peruna."—Frank Cobb.

NORTH DAKOTA. — Frank Hungerford, Bowbells, N.D., writes: "I have been afflicted with catarrh for fifteen years. I tried different physicians and medicines of all kinds, but without the least relief, until I tried Peruna, four bottles of which entirely cured me."—Frank Hungerford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Registrar of the U.S. Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D.C., says: "I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of summer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna."—Judson W. Lyons.

GEORGIA.—Col. L. I. Livingston, of Atlanta, Ga., member of the Industrial Commission, and leading Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, writes: "I take pleasure in joining with General Wheeler, Congressman Brewer and others in recommending Peruna as an excellent tonic and a catarrh cure."—L. I. Livingston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Mr. W. H. Tucker, 4 Grove Street, Concord, N.H., writes: "When I began taking your medicine four years ago I was suffering from chronic catarrh and a cough I had from the cradle. Peruna cured me."—W. H. Tucker.

MARYLAND.—Mr. Caleb H. Bortell, Police Officer, 212 N. Paca Street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "For several years I was troubled with catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I took seven bottles of your Peruna, and I am glad to say it has cured me."—C. H. Bortell.

IDAHO.—Phoebe C. Carr, Orofino, Idaho, writes: "Your medicine cured me of a cold and cough, and I am stronger than I have been for years."—Phoebe C. Carr.

TEXAS.—Hon. D. B. Culberson, ex-Congressman from Texas, writes: "I can recommend Peruna as one of the very best of tonics, and I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your great medicine."—D. B. Culberson.

NEBRASKA.—Senator J. M. Thurston, from Omaha, Neb., writes: "Peruna entirely relieved me of an irritating cough."—J. M. Thurston.

KANSAS. — Congressman Botkin, of Kansas, writes: "I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief."—J. D. Botkin.

OREGON.—Hon. W. M. Lord, Governor of Oregon, says: "I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy."—W. M. Lord.

INDIAN TERRITORY. — Mr. J. R. Howard, Durant, I.T., writes: "My son has never been sick a week since he was cured of lung trouble by your Peruna. I use it myself and find it a great help."—J. R. Howard.

WISCONSIN.—Hon. Geo. C. Hazelton, ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin, writes: "I cordially recommend your Peruna to any one suffering with catarrh. I am fully convinced of its curative qualities."—Geo. C. Hazelton.

COLORADO. — M. Casimir Barthes, 1719 Glenarm Street, Denver, Colo., writes: "I had kidney trouble for about a year and had tried all kinds of medicines without success, when I decided to take Peruna. A few bottles cured me."—Casimir Barthes, Manager French Boarding School, Denver, Colo.

ARKANSAS.—R. M. Wilbanks, Walnut Ridge, Ark., writes: "Peruna and Manalin are the best medicines I have ever taken. They will do all you claim. I am cured of catarrh."—R. L. Wilbanks.

UTAH.—Lucy A. Clark, Postmistress, Farmington, Utah, writes: "Peruna has for some time been the only medicine I have used for myself and family. I have found it very good in cases of la grippe."—Lucy A. Clark.

MONTANA. — George T. Hamilton, Anaconda, Montana, writes: "I consider myself cured of catarrh of the urinary organs after using six bottles of Peruna."—Geo. T. Hamilton.

IOWA.—Miss Augusta V. Sinn, Merrimac, Ia., writes: "When I wrote you for advice my health was all run down. I took Peruna according to directions, and now can say I am well."—Augusta V. Sinn.

MASSACHUSETTS. — Mr. Lawrence Laird, Kendle Green, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of your Peruna. It is the best remedy I have ever tried."—Lawrence Laird.

INDIANA. — Congressman E. V. Brookshire, from Indiana, says: "From what my friends say, Peruna is a good tonic and safe catarrh cure."—E. V. Brookshire.

MINNESOTA.—Mrs. Emma Schnell, New Canada, Minn., writes: "Peruna cured my son of catarrh, with which he has been troubled from birth."—Mrs. Emma Schnell.

CONNECTICUT. — Daniel Wright, Clark Falls, New London County, Conn., writes: "I have been getting deaf for two years and could hardly hear a common conversation. I took two bottles and now I can hear as well as ever."—Daniel Wright.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Mrs. Ernest Lappenbusch, Duncan, Buffalo County, South Dakota, writes: "I use Peruna for all kinds of ills and consider it the best medicine. I can do any kind of work since Peruna cured me. I wish every suffering woman could know how it helped me."—Mrs. E. Lappenbusch.

DELAWARE.—Mrs. Mattie Smith, 415 Jefferson Street, Wilmington, Del., writes: "Last fall when I began the use of Peruna I was in poor health, and weighed only 85 pounds. By the faithful use of Peruna I am cured of my troubles."—Mattie Smith.

MICHIGAN. — Congressman Snover, of Port Austin, Mich., writes from Washington, D.C.: "I have found Peruna a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble.—Horace G. Snover.

KENTUCKY.—Hon. F. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, writes from Washington, D.C., as follows: "At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to any one suffering with catarrh or who needs a good tonic."—F. Y. Fitzpatrick.

TENNESSEE.—Congressman Brownlow writes from Washington, D.C., the following: "I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for several years, and for the past twelve months was in an exceedingly critical condition. I have taken three bottles of Peruna and I feel satisfied that I am now almost, if not permanently, cured."—W. P. Brownlow, M.C. from Tennessee.

MISSISSIPPI.—Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter from Oxford [illegible], says: "For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh. I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as the best medicine I have tried."—W. V. Sullivan.

ALABAMA.—John L. Burnett, member of Congress, Seventh Alabama District, writes: "At the solicitation of a friend my wife used Peruna and it improved her condition generally. It is a remarkable remedy."—J. L. Burnett.

WYOMING.—Mrs. F. E. Warren, wife of U. S. Senator from Wyoming, writes: "The sample bottle of Peruna sent to my husband came when I was suffering from a cold, and I used it with good results."—Mrs. F. E. Warren.

VIRGINIA.—Ex-Congressman C. Pelham, of Bancroft, Va., writes: "My sister-in-law has been suffering with catarrh of the throat for a considerable time. She has been using Peruna for about one week, and is manifestly improved."—C. Pelham.

OKLAHOMA. — Mrs. Maria Goertz, Cleo, Oklahoma, writes: "I suffered with catarrh for ten years. The catarrh had invaded my whole system, head, nose, throat, stomach, liver, kidneys and pelvic organs. Peruna cured me."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

PE-RU-NA RESTORES 200,000 CATARRH PATIENTS EACH YEAR.

LAW DEPARTMENT IS NOT BUSINESSLIKE ENOUGH

There will be a reorganization of the Law Department.

This was determined at a meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon.

A change will also be instituted in the mode of collecting water rates.

"It is quite evident," remarked Ald. Sadler, in discussing the Law Department, "that its business end is in poor condition. A change should have been made long since."

The question having been asked, as to whether a reorganization of the department would involve the dismissal of any of the employes, Ald. Ekers replied that there was no reason to anticipate such a result.

"We merely desire," remarked Ald. Laporte, "to place the business end in better shape."

In consequence of these anticipated changes, the salaries of the members of the department will not be formally voted until the changes have been realized.

A special meeting will be held later to go more exhaustively into the subject.

WATER COLLECTIONS.

The committee is very generally opposed to the custom, which at present obtains extensively, of paying collectors to collect the water rates, and the feeling is that it must be stopped.

"At the present time," commented Ald. Sadler, "the collection of water rates by collectors is costing the city $18,000 a year— this in salaries and commissions. The custom is both bad and expensive. Those citizens who come to the City Hall to pay their taxes are not as fortunate as those who refuse to pay but who wait months until the collectors call around.

"I do not say it is true, but the rumor has been widely circulated that hundreds of people do not pay their rates in order to turn cash into the pockets of the collectors, who get a percentage on all collections that are made.

"I have made enquiries regarding the methods of collection in other cities, both in this country and in the United States and no where do I find that any collectors are employed.

"In any event, $18,000 a year is a large sum to expend in getting in the water rates."

The heads of the collection department will be asked to make a report on the subject.

VISITING CARDS.

An account for thirty dollars was presented by the sub-committee on printing to defray the expense of producing visiting cards for the Mayor.

"Why should the city pay for visiting cards for the Mayor?" querried Ald. Ekers.

"We find explained Ald. Giroux, "that the corporation paid for ex-Mayor Prefontaine's visiting cards. The Printing Committee merely desired to follow the custom."

"There are many customs that should be dropped,' 'commented Ald. Carter, "this is one of them."

"I am certain that the Mayor would pay the account," asserted Ald. Ekers, "if the matter were drawn to his attention."

The amount will be paid out of the Mayor's contingent account.

MR. ROBB'S VACATION.

City Treasurer Robb, who explained that during the past thirty-eight years he had had little or no vacation, was granted four months leave of absence.

Mr. Robb intends taking a trip to his native land—Scotland.

The committee readily granted the desired vacation, and Mr. Robb expressed his appreciation in a few well-chosen words.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. Marion and Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, report the following patents.

Joseph Cleophas LeClerc, Quebec, P. Q., shoe box; Robert McKay, Quebec, P.Q., steam boiler, granted; Odilon Feher, Montreal, P.Q., hut lock; Alphose Alfred Landry, Richmond, P.Q., stove; Hallett D. Ells, Barrington, N. S., dust guard for carriage axles; C. A. and J. J. House, Keewatin, Ont., grain door; Louis Boivin, St. Sauveur, Quebec., P.Q., radiator; Wm. Maloney, Elz. Dore and J. Bte. Dore, Laprairie, P.Q., grain harvester.

RAILWAY NEWS

The anti-pass agreement has now become so far a dead letter that the railways that were the most rigorous in this determination have resumed the old harmonious relationship with the railways of Canada by sending officials annual passes over their systems. These passes were discontinued all last year in consequence of the agreement, but now that the agreement has practically fallen to pieces, the pass principle within reasonable limits has been re-established. The new principle is not, however, so elastic as to include travelling in private cars travelling over other people's systems. A railway company cannot haul a private car over its system without incurring outlay, and this managers feel they are not justified in doing.

THE NEW C.P.R. SHOPS.

One more contract has been given out by the Canadian Pacific in connection with the erection of the new consolidated workshops at Hochelaga. Of these there is a blacksmithy, a cabinet and upholstering shop, three car erecting shops, a car machine shop, a truck shop, and one sawmill. The company is pleased with the progress being made, considering the difficulties encountered during the winter, the number of holidays and the scarcity there has been on the labor market. There are 400 men employed, many of whom are housed in temporary barracks on the premises. Three of the buildings are being contracted for by Messrs. Lomis & Sons, of Sherbrooke, the others by Messrs. Lessard & Harris, of Montreal. The engineering department expects to have seven, and possibly eight, shops completed by the middle of summer. Nothing has yet been decided upon regarding the locomotive buildings, but the mechanical department is negotiating for the purchase of the necessary machinery.

VANDERBILTS BUY READING INTEREST.

Swiftly upon the announcement made in Philadelphia of the proposed $400,000,000 stock and bond increase of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company came yesterday full confirmation of the report that the Pennsylvania, acting on behalf of the Baltimore & Ohio, had sold one-half its stock holdings in the Reading Company to the Vanderbilt interests.

Certain operations in the money market of Tuesday, which reflected in the bank exchange yesterday, gave some indications that an important financial transaction was in course of consummation. In banking circles it was inferred yesterday that this represented the heavy payment made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road of one-half the Baltimore & Ohio's holdings of Reading stock.

From Vanderbilt sources full confirmation was obtained of the final consummation of the huge deal.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents recently granted to Canadians:

Great Britain:—Manufacturer of artificial stone or brick and the preparation of lime therefore, E. E. Ohlen; collapsible tanks for gas generating plants, E. Paul, A. F. Gundlach, and W. T. Ross; elevator bin structures, J. A. Jamieson.

Norway:—Engines, F. H. Sleeper and E. A. Mahon.

Denmark:—Engines, F. H. Sleeper and E. A. Mahon.

Cape Colony:—Railway switches, D. Macpherson.

THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the Protestant Ministerial Association this session will be addressed on Monday morning next at the Y.M.C.A. by Dr. A. C. Amaron, whose topic will be "Modern Religious Movements in Europe."

POINT ST. CHARLES.

A little pea-coal is obtainable now in the point at $8.50 per ton.

Mr. J. Wilson, of Wellington Street, has returned from his Winnipeg trip.

Mr. R. Boyd, who has been in England for some weeks, is expected home shortly.

Rev. Wm. R. Harvey has been elected chaplain of the local lodge of the Sons of England.

The Misses Paul, who have been visiting Mr. Sargeant and family, of Rushbrooke Street, have returned home.

Contrary to all expectations, there seems to be little real suffering in the Point, so far this season. The voice of the tramp is not nearly so frequently heard as at this time last year.

Grand Officer Tattersall, who is also well known in musical circles as the leader of St. Matthew's choir, is kept busy these days installing the newly-elected officers of the various S.O.E.B.S. lodges of the city.

The choirs of the Point St. Charles Churches are making large contributions to the chorus of Prof. Reyner. Every Thursday night the cars are well filled with the young people carrying copies of oratorio music. Probably no other part of the city supplies so large a number of sweet singers.

BEE CLUB "AT HOME."

The "Bee" Club, a recent organization, which meets every Monday for social purposes in Conservatory Hall, announce an "At Home" on Monday, January 12th. The programme includes dancing, after which supper will be served. The committee in charge have gone to a great deal of trouble to make this dance a most successful one.

Externally or Internally, it is Good.—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.—adv.

INSTITUTION WAS LET OFF LIGHTLY

The Hygiene and Statistics Committee met yesterday afternoon and transacted a variety of business.

The financial report for the year showed an overdraft of 7 cents, not a heavy deficit as Ald. Ames pointed out, in an account of some $85,000.

Dr. Laberge presented his report for November, which showed that during the month 168 new cases of contagious disease were reported with 26 deaths from those causes. There were 34 cases of diptheria with 4 deaths, 36 cases of scarlet fever with 6 deaths, 28 cases of typhoid fever with 3 deaths, 55 cases of measles with 4 deaths, 2 cases of whooping cough with 1 death, and 9 cases of chicken pox and 3 of smallpox, with no deaths.

In the smallpox hospital there were 2 patients to be treated at the beginning of the month and 3 new cases were admitted later, 3 of these patients left the hospital leaving 2 patients to be treated for December.

The total number of deaths for the month was 184.

The meat inspectors at the Eastern and Western Abattoirs, made report that 6,279 cattle, 1,048 calves, 10,094 sheep, 7,380 hogs were slaughtered during the month.

In regard to the outbreak of smallpox at Le Jardin de l'Enfance, Dr. Laberge reported that the authorities of the institution had been guilty of four distinct offenses against the health by-law. They had neglected to have their inmates vaccinated, they had failed to report the cases which broke out, and they had allowed one inmate to leave the institution while suffering from smallpox and another to go out and come back again. Dr. Laberge considered that the Superior had been guilty of bad faith in the matter, which had cost the city almost $300.

Ald. Ames thought that it would not do to allow the public to suppose that the health law could be set at defiance, and was of the opinion that a criminal action should be taken for the sake of example. It was finally determined to postpone the decision on the criminal aspect of the question until next meeting, and that meanwhile the account of $300 expenses involved should be sent in to the authorities of the institution and payment demanded.

The matter of appointments to the staff then came up and P. A. Connolly already a sanitary inspector in the department, was named to be plumbing inspector.

It was decided to give the position of assistant milk inspector to the veterinary student passing highest at the Laval examinations in March.

The question of appointing a meat inspector at $75.00 per month came up and Ald. Ames, Lariviere and Dagenais were named as a sub-committee to examine candidates.

Alds. Wilson and Nelson were named as a sub-committee to inspect the live stock and vehicles used by the officers of the department and the chairman was intrusted to prepare a report of uniforms needed for presentation at next meeting.

Men, Women and Happenings

Miss Elsie Ivés is recovering from her recent illness.

The Misses Woodhouse returned lately from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan entertained at dinner this week.

Mrs. Tobey has returned to Napanee from visiting friends in town.

Mrs. J. A. McLean and her children return from Hamilton in a few weeks.

The serious illness of Mrs. C. T. Shaw's young son is causing much anxiety.

Mr. H. S. Foster, of Knowlton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Luke Marler, Ottawa.

Miss Myrtle Mace, Rochester, N.Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Muir, Montreal West.

Her Excellency is giving a skating and tobogganning party on Tuesday evening the 13th.

Mrs. Arkle has returned to Toronto from visiting her sister, Lady Larpent in England.

Mrs. McKeloy, of Kingston, Ont., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Gilbert Johnston, Crescent Street.

Mr. Thomas Bell, of the C.P.R., advertising department is confined to his room by slight illness.

Mr. Jack Herring, of Napanee, Ont., has taken a position in Mr. Cantlie's office, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Miss Lavergne of Montreal, was among the guests at a tea given in Ottawa this week by Mrs. J. W. Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, and Miss Kennedy, Sherbrooke Street, sail on the 17th from Boston by the SS. New England for the Mediterranean, where they will spend the next two or three months.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto entertained at a very delightful tea on Wednesday afternoon. The tea was given for Miss Topping, who is the guest of Miss Marie Elliot, and who played most beautifully during the afternoon. The drawing room was lavishly decorated with roses and other flowers. Her Excellency was gowned in a pale gray cloth, handsomely hand embroidered and trimmed with silver and wore a bunch of pink carnations pinned on the bodice of her gown. Lady Antrim was dressed in white silk muslin covered with polka dot over white silk, her gown had also a girdle and finishing touches of pale blue about it. Lady Eileen Elliot wore a very becoming gown of pink and blue Dresden muslin. Lady Ruby Elliot wore a pretty gown of white organdy trimmed with insertions of white Valenciennes lace. Miss Howard was in a flowered silk gown, and Miss Lambton in a pale blue organdy. His Excellency was present. Miss Amy McLimont and Miss Lavergne of Montreal, were among the invited guests.

Special Notice.
SUNDAY PAPERS.

The question of the permanency of Sunday papers in Canada was for a time in doubt. A Sunday paper was started in Toronto, where of all Canadian cities the prejudice was strongest. The Toronto Sunday paper lived down the prejudice and so commended itself to the public that the best people in Toronto are among its readers and its clientele is growing every week. Montreal is having a similar experience. The Sunday Sun here has become an institution. The new publishers have apparently succeeded in effectually covering the field with comparatively little Sunday labor. The results have been accomplished by a liberal expenditure. Now that Sunday papers have come to stay in Canada it is gratifying to see the improvement in the Montreal Sunday paper.—Advt.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe Sure Effective
All Druggists 65c. and $1.00
A. DAVIS SONS & CO.
MONTREAL

ROYAL
DRY HOP
YEAST CAKES
BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, effects a cure, superseding capsules and astringent fluids.
THERAPION No. 2
for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3
for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION is sold by all the principal Dhemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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COLORED COTTON MILLS
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Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.
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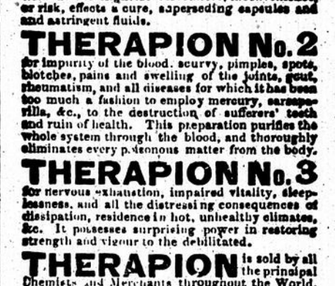
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.



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Most Magnificent and Unrivalled Stock of
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that ever came to Canada and which will meet with the greatest admiration of the art-loving public and connoisseurs of Artistic Oriental Rugs.
It contains every size, from the smallest door mat woven to the great large drawing room carpet, in every color, shade, design, make, quality and texture.
Also a Great Variety of Rare Antiques.
Being the personal selection of Mr. Babayan, whose long experience with the artistic products of the Orient places him in a position to obtain the finest articles at the lowest possible price. We are sure our present stock will meet with the approbation of all, and as we have saved the middleman's profit, we are enabled to sell at a figure that defies competition.
Every art lover should not miss the opportunity of inspecting the handsome exhibition. Visitors made welcome. Come early and have first choice.
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For Laces, Corsets and Dressmaking. Perfect Fitting.
E. M. SKIDDY,
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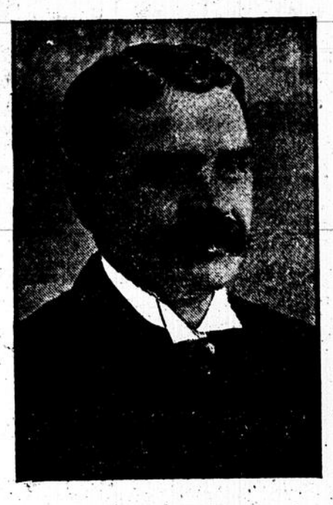
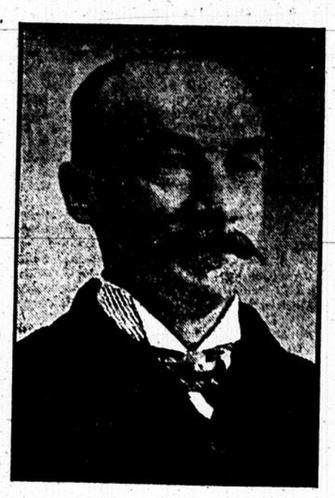
Montreal Curlers Gave the Visiting Scots a Hearty Welcome on Their Arrival



MR. JOHN McLEAN.
President of the Caledonia Curling Club.

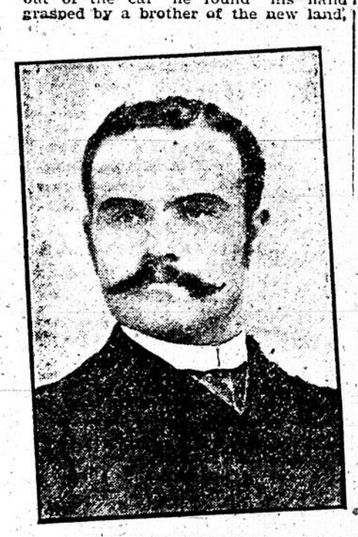


LIEUT.-COL. GARDNER.
President of the Montreal Curling Club.

Hearty Scotch-Canadian cheers, intermingled with the strains of the "Campbells Are Coming" and the "Cock of the North," wakened the midnight echoes at Bonaventure depot last night. For the Scottish curlers, who are touring Canada, arrived from Levis and all the curling clubs, including the Montreal Ladies' Club, and the Caledonian Society had sent strong delegations to let the visitors know that Montreal was pleased to see them, and that they were "Amang their ane folk."

It was long after midnight when the Intercolonial train from Levis, pulled into the Bonaventure Depot. But the lateness of the hour did not prevent some three hundred people from being present.

As Rev. Dr. Kerr, in all the glory of a new Scotch bonnet appeared at the car door arm in arm with Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, hats went up in the air and every man cheered his heartiest. Then as man after man stepped out of the car he found his hand grasped by a brother of the new land,



MR. G. H. CORNELL.
President of the Heather Curling Club.

and the couple fell in line in the procession, which with pipers D. Manson and W. Mitchell, at its head, and the "Cock of the North" to keep step to, marched through the station to the sleighs that were in waiting.

A GREAT PROCESSION.

It was a great procession. It wasn't very long but it was striking. First of all behind the piper was Dr. Kerr and Col. Stevenson. Skip Bramwell wasn't very very far away, with Secretary W. D. Aird. Towering above the rest of the crowd was Dr. Kirk, six feet four and a half, and as good a curler as he is big and beside him President John McLeod of the Caledonia rink. It wasn't a time for introductions, that could come afterwards. They were all curlers whether born in Scotland or Canada. That was what brought them together and added zest to their greeting.

The train was due at 10 p.m. and at that hour there was a large crowd at the depot, but as the weary hours went by many went home. But there were three hundred left, for whom neither the lateness of the hour nor

MR. J. L. EAVES.
Secretary of the Heather Curling Club.

the biting cold had any terrors and they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

THE OFFICIAL WELCOME.

The visitors were met at St. Lambert by Lieut.-Col. Stevenson and Messrs. Guthrie, A. Milne and R. Lucas, who extended them a hearty welcome from the clubs in Montreal.

GOT LAME BACK OR LUMBAGO?

No need of that now. That sort of pain can be knocked out in short order, for Polson's Nerviline, which is five times stronger than any other, penetrates at once through the tissues, reaches the source of suffering, drives it out and thus gives relief almost instantly. Not magic, but strength that gives Polson's Nerviline this power. You will think it magic, however, if you try it, pain goes so quickly. Sold by dealers everywhere, in large 25c bottles.

As they stepped off the train at the Bonaventure Depot, the first man they met was Ald. George W. Sadler, who extended to them in the name of His Worship the Mayor, the freedom of the city, and expressed the pleasure it gave the people of Montreal to receive their visit.

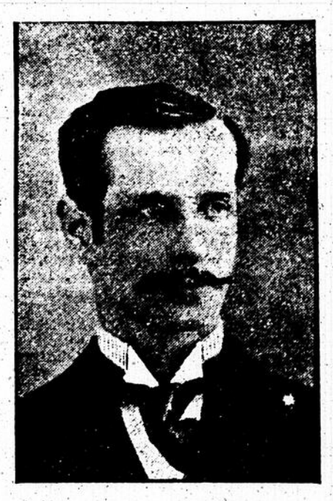
DANCED AT THE WINDSOR.

Leaving the station in a four horse sleigh the curlers were driven to the Windsor. The pipers led the procession, while behind the sleigh tramped a hundred or so of the local curlers. At the Windsor they were given three times three from the crowd in the lobby. While they were registering their names, the pipers struck up a reel. The crowd stood it for a while. But it was a short while. Feet were shifted nervously, then with a cheer the floor was cleared, couples were formed and the dance began.

In the meantime the visitors had gone to their rooms and later sat down to supper with Lieut.-Col. Stevenson and the president of the local curling clubs. The visitors retired immediately after supper for a much needed rest after their tiresome journey.

ROSTER OF THE VISITORS

The visiting curlers and the clubs they represent follow:
Rev. J. Kerr—Dirleton.
Provost Ballantyne—Peebles.
Major Bertram—Medwin.
R. Bramwell—Upper Nithsdale.
Robert Cousin—Lochwinnoch.
A. E. Campbell—Gourock.
Major Scott Davidson—Hercules.
Provost Gordon—Bath Gate.
E. Gibson—Biggar.
R. Husband (secretary-treasurer)—Dunfermline.



MR. P. W. A. BURKETT.
Secretary of the Caledonia Curling Club.

W. Henderson—Kinnochtry.
R. Johnstone—Upper Annandale.
Dr. Kirk—Bath Gate.
D. Bentley Murray—Airthrey Castle.
T. Macmillan—Glencairn.
D. Murray—Kelvindock.
James McGregor—Camperdown.
Henry Prain—Castle Huntley.
D. Provan—Craiglockhart.
G. Deans Ritchie—Broughton United.
Mark Sanderson—Duddington.
A. T. Simson—Melrose.
J. Simpson—Orwell.
Andrew F. Smith, Stenhouse and Carron was one of the party, but he broke a knee cap on board ship.

LOCAL CURLERS WHO MET THE TRAIN

Among those at the station and at the Windsor were:

MONTREAL CLUB.

President, Lieut.-Col. Gardner, Secretary D. McGill, C. P. Sclater, P. Barton, C. J. Saxe, T. L. Paton, R. O. Duncan, J. D. Bell, D. Williamson, W. Abbott, R. W. Tyre, Dr. Church, Dr. Cameron, Hugh Cameron, W. Brown, J. Brown, W. F. Brock.

THISTE CLUB.

President, Charles McLean, Secretary, W. D. Aird, Treasurer, M. Freeman, R. S. Cliff, F. C. Sonne, jr., Wm. Fair, A. Mackenzie, J. C. McDiarmid, W. Bellingham, J. C. Forbes, Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Cameron, A. E. Beckett, D. Kinghorn, H. E. McIntosh, W. Davidson, W. C. Malcolm, W. McCall, D. McIntyre, D. Robertson, W. McNally, Rev. Dr. J. Barclay.

CALEDONIA CLUB.

President John McLean; Vice-President, W. Lyall, Geo. Lamb, C. P. O'Connor, T. O. Lyall, A. Lockerby, James Currie, Geo. Sheppard, Mc-Kaff Lamb, jr. Clarke, R. White, John Robertson, J. H. Robertson, Geo. Nicholson, John Gibson, W. P. Scott, J. W. Hughes, W. R. J. Hughes, Geo. Haldimand, P. D. L. Lyall, W. T. Rodden, H. Adams, Jas. Paton, John Wighton, W. McLaren, James Simpson, P. W. A. Burkett, T. Quirk, E. W. Wilson, Geo. W. Sadler, W. Wilson, A. Peel, H. J. Robertson, D. Cameron, J. Watson, J. W. Hughes, A. Cowen.

HEATHER CLUB.

President George H. Cornell, secretary, J. L. Eaves, S. M. Munroe, A. Hardman, S. Patterson, Mr. McKenna, P. A. Brown, F. W. Hutchison, A. K. Hutchison, D. M. Wilson, James Wilson, C. H. Cornell, T. S. Williamson, H. Rofey, J. McConnell.

ST. LAWRENCE CLUB.

President J. Y. Roy, secretary, O. W. G. Dettmers, John Johnston, David Guthrie, Dickson Anderson, J. Frank Riepert, Hugh M. Watson, D. J. Murdock, J. W. Blair, W. M. Kearns, W. H. Wyman, W. Cavas, A. J. Ross, A. Milne.

LACHINE CLUB.

Frank Craig, secretary; R. Lucas, A. Milne.

MONTREAL LADIES.

Miss Tyre, Miss Smith, Mrs. Lyall Davidson, Mrs. J. R. Hutchins.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

President J. T. Mitchell; 1st vice-president, R. P. Niven; secretary, W. C. McAllister; past president, J. C. McDiarmid; past president, John Fulton, A. McAllister, J. A. McLean, C. A. E. Patterson, F. Topp, W. Paterson James Harper, J. Matheson.

OUT DOOR CURLING IN OLD MONTREAL

The visit of the Scottish curlers, who at home have no covered rinks and play in the open, recalls the days when curling was

MR. CHARLES McLEAN.
President of the Thistle Curling Club.

carried on similarly in Montreal. There has been many a hard fought game on the river opposite the city, and though conditions have changed a good deal, though rinks and stones both have been much improved since, there were mighty curlers in those days, and, perhaps, they could give pointers to the men playing to-day.

Curling has lived and flourished in Montreal since the beginning of the century. In 1807 the first club was formed, and the membership was limited to twenty. This was the Montreal Club.

When Mr James Williamson, the oldest curler on the Island of Montreal, began to play with the Montreal Club, their rink was at Logan's store, where the examining warehouse is now. This was destroyed by fire, and the club played for a time in the ruins, then moved to the flour shed along the canal. The next move was to a shed on St. Catherine Street, at the corner of Drummond Street. Then they came to where their present quarters are now.

When Mr. Williamson is in a reminiscent mood he can tell some great tales of the bygone days of outdoor play. Here is one which it is a treat to hear him tell:

It was when Col. Dalrymple, of the 71st Highlanders was stationed at St. John's. A match was arranged between the Highlanders and the Montreal Club. In those days the match rinks were on the river, and were prepared a few days before the match, three or four from each of the competing clubs helping in the work. When the men to do this work were being chosen at the barracks, Pte. Sandy —— applied to the colonel to be one of the party.

"Na, na, Sandy," said the colonel, "ye aye tak' a drap too much, an' ye'll no be richt for the play."

"A gie ma word, sir, that a'll no touch the bottle till after the match."

"Ye've said the same afore, Sandy, and a' anna trust ye."

But Sandy persisted, and the colonel finally said:

"Weel, weel, Sandy, I'll gie ye anither chance."

So Sandy formed one of the advance party. The day of the match came. All the players

MR. O. W. G. DETTMERS.
Secretary of the St. Lawrence Curling Club.

were on thrice on the river, but there was no Sandy. After a short wait Sandy appeared at the foot of McGill Street, and came staggering over the ice to the rinks.

"Bring an axe," shouted the colonel, who was almost purple with rage, to some of his men.

"Break a hole in the ice," was the next command. This was done just as Sandy came up.

"Douse his head in the water," roared the colonel. Four men grabbed hold of Sandy, and down he went through the hole in the ice. Down he went a second time, and a third, before Colonel Dalrymple was satisfied. Each time Sandy came up spluttering, and imploring his commanding officer to revoke further punishment.

When play began Sandy, who was a skilful

MR. J. Y. ROY.
President of the St. Lawrence Curling Club.

MR. D. McGILL.
Secretary of the Montreal Curling Club.

band with the "stanes," was skip of Colonel Dalrymple's rink. Play once started, it was no longer colonel and private. Sandy as skip was the king of the rink, and knew his authority. In spite of his copious libations and his unexpected bath he placed his shots with great skill. The colonel, on the other hand, was so put out by the occurrence that he played badly. This was Sandy's chance.

"What for did a bring ye frae St. Johns," he cried after an extra bad shot of the colonel's. "A've a mind to send ye back, so a have," he added, while the spectators were convulsed with laughter as the private proceeded to give his superior a lecture on how to play, and kept it up till the day's match was over.

One of the interesting records of the out of door days is the first constitution of the Montreal Club, which was organized in 1807, and is the oldest club in Canada. The rules of the club then have a flavor of another age. Here they are as enforced for years in the early days of the present century:

1.—The club is to meet every Wednesday at 12 o'clock, to play till 3, and no member shall absent himself without giving a sufficient excuse one day before, to the secretary of the club, that the party may otherwise be made up under the penalty of "Two Clubs."

2.—The club shall meet at "Gillis'" on Wednesday every fortnight, at 4 o'clock, to dine on salt beef and greens. The club dinner and wine shall not exceed seven shillings and sixpence a head, and any member infringing on this rule shall be liable to a fine of "Four Clubs."

3.—Each absent member shall pay his proportion of the dinner only, and each member shall preside at table in rotation.

4.—No member shall ask a friend to dinner except the president and vice-president for the day, who may ask two each, but it is understood that gentlemen assisting in the game may be asked to dine at the expense of the club.

5.—The club shall not consist of more than twenty members; and in case of any member leaving the country, or wishing to retire from the club, another may be elected by a majority of the other members.

6.—The losing party of the day shall pay for a bowl of whisky toddy, to be placed in the middle of the table for those who may chose it.

AMENDED DECEMBER 7, 1808.

Proposed and unanimously agreed to, that each member of the club may hereafter ask one guest, for whom he is to pay the club pr portion of dinner, and wine, agreeable to Rule No. 2.

Resolved, that the club proportion of wine (that is, three bottles for each four members) be put down at the foot of the table, and so soon as it is drunk out, the club is to be dissolved by the president drinking the "Beggar's Benison," which is to be understood by every member as closing the expenses of the club for that day.

It was further proposed and carried that the vice-president of the day must render an account to the secretary of the members present at dinner, with their guests.

The club has now adopted the rules and regulations of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland.

CASTRO'S ANSWER IS SATISFACTORY

London, Jan. 10.—President Castro's reply to the powers accepting the arbitration conditions of the allies was entirely acceptable to Great Britain.

The question of the time for raising the blockade of the Venezuelan coast has not been decided, but is now being discussed between London and Berlin.

GERMANY IS SATISFIED.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—President Castro's acceptance of the arbitration conditions of the allied powers was received yesterday at the Foreign Office here, where it is regarded as being a long step toward a settlement of the questions in dispute. The Foreign Office is strengthened in the hope that most of the points will be arranged amicably during the preliminary discussion at Washington before reaching The Hague arbitration court.

BOWEN LEAVES SUNDAY.

Caracas, Jan. 10.—As it will be impossible to have the documents setting forth the Venezuelan case ready for delivery to United States Minister Bowen before midnight of Saturday, Mr. Bowen will not leave here for Washington before Sunday.

FRANCE WILL WAIT.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The statement that France, owing to the failure of the Venezuelan Government to pay the first instalment of the claims due her, would possibly join the other powers in blockading the coast, is incorrect.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Official reports show the immigration of children to Canada during last year from Great Britain amounted to 1,256, as against 1,165 in 1901. These numbers have been considerably below those of former years, because of the rigid Canadian inspection conducted at Liverpool. But two important crimes are charged against youths of this class during the year.

STE. MARIE'S

For furs that lead the fashion a discount of 20 per cent. during January see our large store, corner St. Catherine and Amherst Streets.—Adv.

MR. FOSTER'S VIEWS.

He Will Reserve Them Until He Has Discussed Party Plans With His Constituents in North Ontario.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster was asked yesterday regarding his re-entrance into public life.

"You may say," said Mr. Foster, "that the convention of North Ontario was kind enough to give me an unanimous nomination, without my seeking, and this, too, with the hearty assent of several worthy aspirants for public honors in the constituency.

"Any particular views I may have as to the work and policy of the Conservative party, or myself as one of its members, will be reserved for discussion in the riding, when matters progress so far as to make it advisable to commence the campaign."

ASKED FOR A RECEIVER.

Buffalo, Jan. 9.—The National Tube Works has asked for a receiver. Failure on account of stringency in the market to float a bond issue is given as the cause. Assets, including plant, $213,341; liabilities, $701,725.

"The Fame of" "SALADA"

CEYLON TEA is becoming universal. It satisfies the most exacting tastes.

BLACK OR NATURAL GREEN } Both PURE

SEALED PACKETS ONLY— 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

Furniture

Take advantage of the marvellous values we are offering during this month.

The F. Lapointe Co'y, 1447-1449 St. Catherine St.

THE DAILY TRAIN WRECK

Two Passenger Trains on the Big Four Meet Head-On Near Moro, Ill.

Indianapolis, Jan. 10.—Two passenger trains on the St. Louis division of the Big Four collided last night four miles west of Moro, Ill., and one mile east of Bethelto. They met head-on. Both engines are lying on their sides, one man is missing and one man is known to be badly hurt.

Engineer King, of the eastbound, living at Matoon, Ill., is reported badly hurt. The fireman on the westbound is missing. None of the passengers have been reported here as injured.

The crew of the eastbound train have not reported.

DENY THE RECALL STORY

But it is Admitted That Berlin Was Not Pleased With Work of Von Holleben.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Ambassador Von Holleben was not recalled from Washington, but learning that his Government was not wholly satisfied with his work, and feeling ill and depressed, he cabled for a long leave of absence, which was immediately granted. He will not return to Washington. Baron Speck Von Sternberg's temporary assignment as charge d'affaires at Washington will be followed after a decent interval by his appointment as ambassador.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.—adv.

NOW AT JOHANNESBURG.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Spent a Quiet Day Yesterday.

Johannesburg, Jan. 10.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain passed a quiet day yesterday. He is being overwhelmed with demands for interviews.

IT'S STE. MARIE'S

Furs that are the most fashionable and they are sold at a discount of 20 per cent. during January. Corner St. Catherine and Amherst Streets.—Advt.

McGILL DRAMATICS.

A number of students of McGill University will give a performance of Sheridan's Critic in the Redpath Museum this afternoon. Students of the Royal Victoria College will attend the matinee, while the performance this evening will be for the staff and the players' friends. The following is the cast: Dangle, W. G. MacNaughton; Sneer, R. J. Harper; Puff, S. Mitchell; Sir Fretful Plagiary, J. De Wet; Signor Ritornello, D. Cochrane; Interpreter, G. Dutand; Mrs. Dangle, McB. Davidson; servant, J. Tupper.

Characters of the Tragedy, J. DeWet, Governor of Tilbury Fort, E. McGougan; Earl of Leicester, G. Campbell; Sir W. Raleigh, A. Lincoln; Sir Christopher Hatton, G. Dutand; Don Ferolo Whiskerandos, F. Dey; Beefeater, F. Wickware; Justice, G. MacMillan; Son, McB. Davidson; Constable, A. B. Chandler; Tilburina, H. S. Williams; Confidante, A. B. Chandler; Justice's Lady, D. Cochrane; First Niece, G. Campbell; Second Niece, H. Brodie. Mr. J. Hanington will be at the piano.

GAMES WON AND LOST BY SCOTS

The matches played by the Scottish curlers since their arrival in Canada are as follows:

Date.	Result. Team.	Score.	No. rinks.
December 31	—Lost to Truro	23-18	2
" 31	—Lost to All Nova Scotia	53-6	4
January 1	—Won from Halifax	87-78	6
" 2	—Won from North Sydney	25-17	2
" 2	—Lost to Sydney	16-8	1
" 5	—Won from Thistles (St. John)	28-15	2
" 6	—Won from Carleton (St. John)	15-13	1
" 6	—Lost to Stephen, N.B.	30-2	1
" 6	—Lost to St. Andrews (St. John)	15-11	1
" 6	—Lost to Campbellton, N.B.	19-7	1
" 6	—Lost to Moncton, N.B.	18-4	1
" 6	—Lost to Fredericton, N.B.	17-9	1
" 6	—Lost to Hampton, N.B.	17-5	1
" 6	—Won from Chatham, N.B.	10-9	1
" 7	—Lost to Quebec	42-14	2
" 7	—Won from Victorias (Quebec)	27-22	2
" 8	—Lost to Quebec ladies	27-18	2
" 8	—Won from Quebec	30-24	2
" 8	—Won from Victorias (Quebec)	41-13	2

Summary—
Total matches, 19. Scots won 8 and lost 11. Total points, 395. Total opponents' points, 468. Majority against, 73.

Orders received by mail promptly & carefully attended to.

DUPUIS FRERES

Our Stores are now closed at 6 p.m. except Saturday.

January Sale of White Goods

DRAWERS AT 20¢—White Cambric or Long Cloth Drawers, 2 inch hemstitched ..... 20¢
DRAWERS AT 25¢—White Cambric or Long Cloth, four tucks and lace edging ..... 25¢
DRAWERS AT 33¢—Fine Cambric, deep umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched tucks and broad hemstitched ..... 33¢
DRAWERS AT 50¢—Fine Cambric Umbrella Drawers, deep ruffle, finished with three tucks and embroidery.
DRAWERS AT 50¢—Fine Cambric Umbrella Drawers, finished with wide lawn frill, six tucks and broad hem.
DRAWERS AT 75¢—Trimmed with Torchon Lace.
DRAWERS AT $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, up to $3.00.

CHEMISES.

WHITE MUSLIN CHEMISES, circular neck, narrow lace trimming ..... 25¢
CHEMISES AT 30¢—White Cambric, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace ..... 30¢
CHEMISES AT 45¢—Long Cloth Chemise, open front, trimmed with lace and embroidery, only 45¢
FINE MUSLIN CHEMISES AT 75¢—Open front or square neck, trimmed with embroidery insertion and lace. A splendid value at ..... 75¢
CHEMISES AT $1.25—Fine Muslin, tucked yoke and embroidery.
CHEMISES AT $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50.

CORSET COVERS.

A MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, all sizes, in the following lines .....
18¢, 30¢, 50¢, 75¢, 90¢, $1.10, $1.25, up to $2.25

GOWNS.

PLAIN WHITE CAMBRIC GOWNS, trimmed with lace, at.....50¢, 65¢, 75¢ and 85¢
OUR 90¢ GOWN, made of Fine Cambric, tucked yoke and embroidery insertion or trimmed with lace.
OUR $1.00 GOWN, tucked yoke, front, collar and cuffs trimmed with Torchon Lace.
EMPIRE GOWN—Fine Cambric, trimmed with narrow hemstitched tucks, at $1.50
GOWN AT $2.00—Square neck, elaborate trimming of lace and insertion.
GOWNS AT ..... $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $4.00, up to $7.00

WHITE PETTICOATS.

WE HAVE THEM AT .....35¢, 45¢, 60¢, 75¢ and 95¢
OUR 95¢ PETTICOAT, made of Fine Muslin, deep tucked flounce, extra dust ruffle; or finished with 4-inch Torchon Lace. Very special and best value at. ..... 95¢
WE SHOW PETTICOATS IN MOSTLY ALL PRICES, from.....
$1.10, $1.65, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00 $3.25, $3.50, up to $7.50

Ready-made Clothing FOR BOYS AND MEN.

REDUCTIONS ON BROKEN LOTS—Range of sizes mostly complete, but the goods have to go. In some cases prices are simply cut in two, which would be equal to 50 per cent. off. We give no discount, but we make reductions, AND BIG ONES.
REEFERS FOR BOYS FROM 5 TO 10 YEARS OF AGE—Navy Blue Reefers, double-breasted, good trimmings, formerly sold at $5.00, now offered at .....$2.50 and $3.00

SUITS FOR BOYS (2 Pieces.)

DARK GRAY, BROWN OR NAVY BLUE TWEED, elegant Suits for boys of 6 to 9 years, selling at $3.75 and $4.00, now reduced to .....$2.75 and $3.00
SAILOR SUITS FOR BOYS OF 4 TO 8 YEARS, in Navy Blue or Gray Tweed, all wool, value of $1.75, reduced to $1.00

SUITS FOR MEN.

ALL FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK, Single or Double-Breasted Sacks, all-wool goods, good trimmings.
Our $8.00 Suits reduced to $5.00
Our $9.00 Suits reduced to $6.50
Our $10.50 Suits reduced to $7.00
Our $12.75 Suits reduced to $8.00

COLORED SILKS.

We are just getting in a large quantity of Fine Silks, bought at much less than value. Details will be given in our next ad.

Dupuis Freres, THE BIG EAST END DEPARTMENTAL STORE,
1571 to 1539 ST. CATHERINE STREET, City.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

[Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 50c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.]

BIRTHS.

CLOSS—In Drummond, on Dec. 31, to the wife of Mr. James Closs, a son.

RIDLEY—On the 4th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Ridley, North Omemee St., St. Thomas, a daughter.

OLIVER—On the 1st instant, to Mr. and Mrs. James Oliver, Balaclava Street, St. Thomas, a son.

THOMSON—On the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Alex. Thomson, G.T.R. conductor, St. Thomas, a daughter.

LOVIE—On the 4th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lovie, Stephen, a daughter.

DALY—At Beach Point, P.E.I., Dec. 30, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Daly, a son.

YUILL—At Truro, Jan. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Yuill, a son.

CAMPBELL — At the Manse, Little River, Musquodoboit, N.S., Jan. 3, to Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Campbell, a son.

GOURLEY—At 397 McLeod Street, Ottawa, on Jan. 5th, the wife of Daniel Gourley, of a daughter.

PRATT—In Smith's Falls, on Dec. 28, to Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, a daughter.

SMITH—At the Guelph General Hospital, Jan. 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Smith, Stewart St., a daughter.

DUNHAM—In Plympton, on Jan. 5, the wife of Mr. Frank Dunham, of a son.

MAY—In Forest, on Jan. 6, the wife of Mr. Henry May, of a daughter.

SHEPHARD—In Forest, on Jan. 5, the wife of Mr. Samuel Shephard, of a son.

UNDERHILL—In Warwick, on New Year's Day, the wife of Mr. Nathan Underhill, of a son.

MOLOY—In Thedford, on Jan. 3, the wife of Mr. Joseph Moloy, of a son.

CAMPBELL—In Bosanquet, on Jan. 6, the wife of Mr. Ernest Campbell, of a son.

EVANS—On Jan. 7, at 59 North Park, Hamilton, the wife of G. Evans, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON-HAWN—In Wyoming, on Dec. 31, Mr. Alexander Hamilton to Miss Carrie E. Hawn, both of Wyoming.

GREENBIRD-JOHNSON—In Bosanquet, Dec. 31, Mr. Beatty Greenbird to Miss Mary Johnson, both of Kettle Point.

McGIBBON-CHRISTIAN—At Oil City, Ont., Dec. 31, Miss Annie B. Christian to Donald McGibbon, M.D., a recent graduate of McGill Medical College, Montreal, and a son of Donald McGibbon, of Forest.

MATCHETT-PARCHER—At Forest, on Jan. 7, Mr. James Matchett to Alberta E. Parcher, adopted daughter of Mr. Barnes, all of Forest.

McGUGAN-THOMAS—At Sarnia, on Dec. 29, Mr. Reginald C. McGugan, of Alvinston, to Florence, daughter of the late Henry Thomas, of Plympton.

DRINNAN-MACLENNAN — At MacLennan P.O., Algoma, Ont., on New Year's Day, 1903, the Rev. Robert Drinnan, of Massey Station, Algoma, formerly of Camlachie, Ont., to Mary, daughter of Mr. Malcolm MacLennan, of MacLennan, formerly of Bruce County, Ont.

ROBERTSON-McKAY—At Tryon, Dec. 23rd, Miss Maude McKay, Emerald, to Mr. Reuben Rogerson, Crapaud.

SNOW-WESTMORLAND—At Tryon, Dec. 24, Miss Alice Francis, Westmorland, to Russell Snow, Victoria.

ARMSTRONG-RUTTAN—At Manitou, on Jan. 1, Charles Ernest, eldest son of Richard Armstrong, of Manitou, to Minnie Grace, daughter of W. D. Ruttan, of Manitou.

CLEMENS-TAYLOR—At Tilbury, on Dec. 31, Thomas Clemens, of Palmyra, to Miss Rosie Clemens, of Tilbury North.

PLUMB-HODGSON—At Romney, on Dec. 24, William F. Plumb to Miss Lulu Hodgson, both of Wheatley.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BEAUDRY—In this city, on the 8th inst., at the age of 30 years, Narcisse Theodose Rene Beaudry.

CROWLEY—In this city, on Jan. 8, Daniel Crowley, aged 70 years.

HARMAN—Suddenly, on Jan. 8, George Harman, aged 60 years.

MONETTE—In this city, on Jan. 8, at his residence, 7 De Salaberry, Charles Monette, aged 64 years and 8 months.

ST. MARS—At Longueuil, on Jan. 7, Mrs. Julienne Gagnon, wife of Francois St. Mars, ex-conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, aged 69 years, 11 months and 20 days.

SCOTT—Suddenly, on the evening of the 8th January, 1903, Elizabeth Clarke, beloved wife of William Scott. Funeral from her late residence, 484 St. Urbain Street, on Saturday, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. 8x

TUCKER—In this city, on the 7th inst., Margaret Helen Johnston, wife of William D. Tucker.

TAYLOR—At 292 Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles, on Jan. 8, Eliza Acton, relict of David Taylor, and mother of W. H. Taylor.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

HUNTER—In Lobo, on Jan. 6, Robert Hunter, aged 83 years and 10 months.

MOORE—At St. Ives, West Nissouri, Ann, wife of Samuel Moore, in the 76th year of her age.

McGREGOR—At Caradoc, on Jan. 8, John McGregor, in his 94th year.

HOLLANDS—In London, on Jan. 7, William Hollands, aged 73 years and 6 months.

CREIGHTON—At Lanark, on Jan. 5th, Mr. James Creighton, aged 64 years.

WILSON—At Harper, on Jan. 3, Mr. Samuel Wilson, aged 69 years.

PRATT—In Bathurst, on Jan. 2, Mr. George Pratt, aged 28 years.

PRATT—In Bathurst, on Jan. 2nd, Garvin Pratt, son of Mr. John Pratt, aged 11 years and 11 months.

SOULE—At Belleville, on Jan. 8, Louis Soule, son of Louis and Annie Soule, aged 12 years 2 months and 14 days.

HOGLE—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 1, Egerton R. Hogle, formerly of Sidney, Hastings County, Ont., in his 57th year.

DOCTER—In Belleville, on Jan. 5, William Docter, in his 69th year.

MOIR—In Enniskillen, on Dec. 23, Mrs. J. Moir (nee Becky Thompson), formerly of con. 7, McGillivray.

FORD—In Stephen, on Dec. 30, Mary, beloved wife of John Ford, aged 72 years.

BAKIE—In Stephen, on Jan. 1st, John Bakie, aged 73 years.

BUCHANAN—In Parkhill, on Jan. 6th, Norman Buchanan, aged 55 years.

PURDY—At Halifax, on Jan. 6th, Captain Joseph Purdy, aged 58, leaving a wife, one son and two daughters.

Skating on Sunday

is wicked. Charlotte gelatine is good.

JUST NOW IS THE MOST REASONABLE TIME TO

BUY A MONUMENT

We have them on hand.

THE SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO.,

290 Bleury St., just below Sherbrooke.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2667.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

2436 St. Catherine Street, between Stanley and Drummond Streets.

Established 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.

Undertakers,

290 MOUNTAIN STREET,

One door below St. Catherine Street.

123 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET

Ambulance Headquarters.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

The Best Hard Wheat Flour in the World.

Mills at KEEWATIN, 2,500 brls. per day (the largest mill in the British Empire), PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 1,000 brls. per day. This flour has been exported to warm and cold countries and is FAR FAMED FOR ITS KEEPING QUALITIES. All grades of hard wheat flour sold in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information on application. Offices, First Floor C.P.R. Telegraph Building, Montreal.

LOW DEATH RATE IN WESTMOUNT

Dr. J. A. Hutchison's report upon the health of Westmount was the most important item upon the order sheet of the last regular meeting of the Westmount Council last night. The report shows that the public health in Westmount is exceptionally good, and that the death rate of 7.66 per 1,000 is exceptionally low.

The following are extracts from Dr. Hutchison's report:

"During the year 1902 the number of cases of infectious diseases in the town has been slightly below the average. Our population now numbers about 10,000, the enumeration of six months ago showing 9,522, and considering the close proximity to a large city, the number of cases of disease has not been at all excessive. The figures are as follows:—Typhoid fever, 20, one death; scarlet fever, 16, no deaths; diphtheria, 13, no deaths; smallpox, 2, no deaths. One of these smallpox cases began in December, 1901.

"The number of typhoid cases, though not great, is such as to call for investigation, as the best authorities consider that this disease is largely due to germs contained in the water consumed for drinking purposes.

"The supply used by the people of Westmount has not been properly investigated in the past. The intake of the Montreal Water and Power Company is not without suspicion, as filthy water from the north shore of the river might possibly contaminate it at certain seasons of the year. At the time of low water in the river this autumn, I advised the Water Committee to make an investigation of the currents, in order to prove, if possible, whether filthy water from the shore could reach the intake. This was not done.

"There has never been a thoroughly independent analysis of the water, as to its bacteriological contents. This should be done at stated times of the year, under conditions specified by this department.

"Westmount has been remarkably free from smallpox, considering that it has been very prevalent in the municipalities adjoining us since 1897, only two cases have occurred in the town. These patients were promptly isolated in our smallpox hospital. Though the cost has been large for only two cases, yet it has not been money spent in vain, as no other cases spread from these two centres.

"The number of births registered during the year at the Town Hall is 144. The number of deaths is 73. The death rate for the year is 7.66 for 1,000.

"There has been a very small infant mortality during the hot months of the year, as compared with the rate in the large cities. Our death rate is, I think, the lowest of any town in Canada, perhaps in the world."

Dr. Hutchison's report occupied the attention of the meeting during the greater part of the time it was in session. The other business done was of a routine character.

Nominations will take place on Monday and the annual election on the Monday following. The present Council brought their term of office to an end with a well cleared balance sheet, and the main business of the next meeting will be to install their successors.

WILHELMINA IN GOOD HEALTH.

The Hague, Jan. 10.—Dr. Von Kuyper, the president of the council, in a newspaper interview, stated that the recent announcement that a happy event might be expected in the royal family in the near future was absolutely unfounded.

Queen Wilhelmina was in excellent health and spirits and had resumed the personal direction of affairs which she had been compelled some time ago to abandon.

ALFRED BEIT IMPROVED.

Cape Town, Jan. 10.—Alfred Beit, the well-known South African financier, has had an apoplectic stroke at Johannesburg. The latest report is that he is taking nourishment and is better, but the doctors cannot pronounce him out of danger.

ACCEPT CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—Andrew Carnegie's offer of $1,500,000 for the erection of thirty branch free library buildings in this city was yesterday formally accepted by the board of trustees of the Philadelphia free libraries.

THE SUREST CURE FOR WARTS

Is a few applications of Putnam's Painless Wart and Corn Extractor. It has been used successfully for 30 years and never fails. Try "Putnam's."

On a Rubber Basis.

Did it ever strike you that you live on a rubber basis for six months of the year, sometimes seven. That you ought to give as much care to the selection of your overshoes as of your overcoat. When you have made up your mind to do this, you will wear a pair of : : : : :

Granby Overshoes.

"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

CANARIES

Require care and attention, and they will repay their owner by singing brightly and merrily all the day. Good food is essential to their health and song. Get the Best,

Brock's Bird Seed, and a Cake of Treat in each Packet.

Ask your druggist and grocer for it.

TRADE SALE

At our Rooms, St. James Street, on

Wednesday, 14th January

At Ten O'Clock.

A Large Stock of

Assorted Dry Goods,

Ladies' and Children's White and Flannelette Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Top Shirts, Towels, Flannelettes, Linings, Dress Goods, Suitings, Tweeds, Serges, Meltons, Ready Made Clothing, a large quantity of Tweed Pants, Tailors' Trimmings, Thread, Canvas, Braids, Buttons, etc.

Also, 150 Cases of Assorted Boots and Shoes, Fancy Goods, and other merchandise.

No reserve and in lots to the trade.

Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

MEN'S MEETING SUNDAY, JANUARY 11th, 4 P.M. ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. ELMORE HARRIS, D.D., of Toronto, Will Speak. Topic: "THE SHINING WAY OF JOY."

Song Service. Male Quartette. All men invited. Dr. Harris also speaks Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.

ARENA To-night AT 8.15

OTTAWA vs. SHAMROCK

USUAL PRICES—Seats on Sale at Star Branch Office until 4 p.m. Phone Up 1346.

2.30 P.M. Shamrock vs. Victoria. Admission, 25c. | INTERMEDIATE MATCHES | 4.00 P.M. Montreal vs. Westmount. Children, 10c

COCHRANE'S AUDITORIUM,

PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING RINK, Corner Duluth Avenue and St. Urbain Street.

NOW OPEN

BAND EVERY EVENING. BELL TEL. EAST 563.

RINK Cor St. Hubert & Duluth. **LE MONTAGNARD** 'Phone Bell East 2219.

Music every night, also Saturday and Sunday, Afternoons and Evenings.

THE MONTAGNARD A.A.A., J. A. CHRISTIN, Sec.-Treas. Special Admission 10c & 15c.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE,

On view in the New Gallery,

INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF

Dutch Pastels and Cartoons!

Under the auspices of the Woman's Art Association, Toronto, 2nd to 10th January. Open daily 9 a.m. to dusk.

ADMISSION, 25¢.

Stanley Lodge, No. 5 A.O.U.W.

Will pay a paternal visit to St. Lambert Lodge, No. 7, on Thursday evening, January 15. Sleighs will leave Lodge Hall, 280 Richmond Street, at 7.45 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

A. S. ROSS, Recorder.

REAL ESTATE

Money to Lend

We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city real estate. Low rates of interest for large amounts. Expenses kept down in all cases. Loans put through quickly when required.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

DANCING! DANCING!

NEW CLASSES Forming at

Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine St., cor. McGill Col. ave.

Intending pupils will please enroll now, as classes are limited.

FREDERIC W. NORMAN.

Phone Up 2611.

DANCING! DANCING!

New Classes for Beginners now forming. STANLEY HALL, 127 Stanley Street. Special Offer—A copy of my A.B.C. Waltz charts given free to all pupils joining class on or before January 10th. Adults 8 p.m., Juveniles 4 p.m. Tel. Up 934. Prof. Frank H. Norman. Special.—A. A. Farland, the great Banjo Virtuoso, January 29. Keep date open.

COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD

WESTMOUNT.

FOR SALE

A fine block of land, having a frontage of 135 feet on Cote St. Antoine Road, and about 250 feet on Victoria Avenue. This is one of the finest residential sites in Westmount, and commands a magnificent view, which cannot be interfered with.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE!

Do you want to be your own employer and make money? If so enquire at the office of the undersigned, who has an old-established and profitable business for sale, capable of tremendous development. A chance for an energetic man with a little capital. Reason for sale, the present owner's leaving town. Price, $1,200. Aply to ANDREW R. McMASTER, 808 New York Life Building, Montreal.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN

STONE FRONT MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE

Situated in Fashionable West End Residential locality. Flats of Eight and Nine Rooms each, finished throughout in natural wood, hardwood floors, tile bathrooms, porcelain baths, marble washstands, nickelled open plumbing, etc., etc. Large rent returns. Reason for selling, owner leaving town. A magnificent investment to a prompt buyer.

W. ERNEST BOLTON,

1763 Notre Dame.

ACADEMY ALL THIS WEEK Matinee Saturday.

Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours With HARRY GILFOIL in THE

THE LIBERTY BELLES

Coming—MARTIN HARVEY, in "ONLY WAY."

ALL NEXT WEEK

MESSRS. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT

MR. MARTIN HARVEY

AND HIS ENTIRE LONDON COMPANY

— IN —

'THE ONLY WAY'

DRAMATIZED FROM DICKENS'

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES."

As played during the Triumphal Engagement at the

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, NEW YORK

No Advance in Prices.

Curtain rises at 8 p.m.

PROCTOR'S Under New Management.

ALL THIS WEEK.

Matinees Mon., Wed., Fri, and Sat.

THE PHILLIPS STOCK CO.

In a Four-Act Play,

'MAY BLOSSOM' By David Belasco

Prices—10, 20, 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

Next Week—"The New Dominion."

FRANCAIS | MATINEE Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.

THIS WEEK "For Her Children's Sake." By Theo Kreiner, with SELMA HERMAN and Excellent Cast.

ALL NEXT WEEK

The Season's Excellent Success.

A Superb Scenic Production of the Charming Comedy-Drama,

SWEET CLOVER

By Pauline Phelps and Marion Short.

A Drama that will Linger Lovingly in the Memory of Lovers of Good Plays, with

OTIS B. THAYER The Versatile Character Comedian,

BLANCHE HALL The Talented Young Emotional Actress,

and a SPLENDID COMPANY.

CARLOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY

Handsome Costumes. Quaint Furniture. Odd Lighting Effects. A Complete Production

Prices, 10c 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c

THEATRE ROYAL — Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK—JAN 5

MISS NEW YORK, JR. Novel and Original Burlesque Offerings. High Class Vaudeville Artists.

Prices—10c. 20c and 30c. Next Week—The Majestic Extravaganza Co.

WINDSOR HALL,

THURSDAY EVG., 15th.

Concert by the Famous Almondbury Hand

BELL RINGERS

of England, with their peal of 165 Bells assisted by Mr. Elbert Foland, reader and impersonator, for the benefit of the Montreal HIGHLAND CADET BATTALION. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Tickets at Shaw's.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES HANDSOMELY ILLUMINATED EDWIN COX & CO. 114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Catalogue Mailed Free. Tel. Main 309.

CAZA & LORD, Principals.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to December 1st.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX — Lv. ...25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †9.00 a.m., †10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m. Ar. *6.30 p.m.

S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.

OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.35 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. †8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

QUEBEC — Lv †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m.

BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 p.m.

VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (l)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †11.45 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

SHERBROOKE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.45 p.m.

JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.

BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (l)2.00 p.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.

ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (l)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., (a)6.20 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

STE. AGATHE—Lv. (m)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (m)7.05 p.m.

LABELLE—(n)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (n)7.05 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily except Monday. (a) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (l)Saturday only. (m)Tuesdays and Thursdays. (p) Thursdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE,

Lv. Windsor Stn., 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10 a.m., 4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m.

Ar. Ottawa, 11.45 a.m., *12.40 p.m., §1.25 p.m., 7.00 p.m., *1.40 a.m.

Lv. Place Viger, 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.

*Daily, Sundays included. §Sundays only. Other trains week days only.

QUEBEC SERVICE From Place Viger. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11 p.m. †Week days. §Sundays only. *Daily.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Through Coach and Sleeping Car from Windsor St. 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

SUNDAY SERVICE Lv. Windsor St 10 a.m. for Ottawa and Intermediate Stations, arriving Ottawa 1.25 p.m. Returning leaving Ottawa 6.25 p.m., arriving Montreal 9.45 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for ST. JEROME and Intermediate Stations. Returning leave St. Jerome 8.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post-Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Leave Bonaventure Station

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"

Daily at 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., Niagara Falls, Ont., 7.05 p.m., Buffalo, 8.20 p.m., London 7.40 p.m., Detroit 9.30 p.m., Chicago 7.20 a.m.

Elegant Cafe Service on above train.

MONTREAL and NEW YORK

Shortest Line. Quickest Service

2 Day Trains, daily, except Sunday, each way. 1 Night Train daily, each way.

LVE. MONTREAL †7.15 a.m., †11.00 a.m., *7.35 p.m.

ARR. NEW YORK †6.30 p.m., †10 p.m., *7.20 a.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

SUNDAY TRAINS

9.00 A.M.—Toronto, Chicago.

9.30 A.M.—Vaudreuil and Int. Stations.

4.10 P.M.—Ottawa, via G.T.R. & C.A. Ry.

7.35 P.M.—New York, via D. & H.

8.01 P.M.—Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Portland.

8.40 P.M.—Boston, New York, via C.V.R.

10.30 P.M.—Toronto, Chicago.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,

137 St. James Street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

English Mail Train

LEAVES SUNDAYS AT 12 NOON

Passengers taking this train make close connection at Halifax with Allan Line Mail Steamers for Liverpool.

THE POPULAR ROUTE TO THE TROPICS.

Pickford and Black steamers sail from Halifax every other Monday morning for Bermuda, the Windward Islands, Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Demerara.

QUEBEC SERVICE—

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon and 11.45 p.m. Returning trains leave Levis at 12.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.

IMPROVED NIGHT SERVICE—

The Express leaving daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m., with sleeping car attached, arrives in Quebec at 7.05 a.m. Passengers can occupy the sleeper at 9.00 p.m. and remain in car until 8.00 a.m.

All Trains depart from Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,

143 ST. JAMES STREET.

J. W. BRYSON, C. P. A. Montreal. H. A. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Montreal.

Rutland Railroad

WINDSOR STREET STATION.

Trains leave as follows :—

8.50 A.M.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 11.50 a.m., Troy 4.30 p.m., Albany 4.50 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 8.05 p.m.

7.10 P.M.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.

Secure Pullman accommodation and tickets at 141 St. James St., or Windsor St. Station.

F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at the next session to obtain an act authorizing the Association of Dentists of the Province of Quebec to admit Emile Boivin, of the city and district of Montreal, amongst its members. Monet & Lanctot, Attorneys for petitioner.

THE ATLANTIC AND LAKE SUPERIOR Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to fix the time for the completion of its line, to authorize it to build branches not exceeding twenty-five miles in length, and to enter into agreements with other companies for the sale or lease of its line, and to amalgamate with other companies.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, President.

Montreal, 23rd December, 1902.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

A Little Goes a Long Way, as the Small Boy Said When He Fell Over the Precipice. A Few Words Here Reach Thousands

FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW WILLIAMS' upright piano, used just a year, in perfect condition and tone. A bargain at $175.00. Call at 939 St. Urbain st. tf

FOR SALE — 50 SASHES, READY GLAZED, about 30 x 36. Address K 174, Herald. 6x

FOR SALE — KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling wood, $2.00. Cut hard wood, $3.00. Mill blocks, $1.75. Tan bark, $2.00. J. C. McDiarmid, 62 Richmond square. Tel. Up 2553. tf

FOR SALE—SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Abern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James. Telephone Main 814. tf

FOR SALE — FUR LINED COAT, FINE collar, suitable for coachman or driver of any kind. A bargain. Call after six, 112 Mitcheson ave.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DOG CART SLEIGH, Lariviere's make. Apply 340 Peel st. 11x

FOR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT piano, by J. & C. Fischer, N.Y., figured walnut case, brass candle brackets, fretwork panels, exquisite tone and only a little used; cost $500. Discount sale price, $235, payable $10 cash and $6 per month. Spot cash, $200. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, N.B.—Open Saturday evenings. x

FOR SALE — KINDLING, FOR THE MILLION. Kindling wood, $2.00. Cut hard wood, $3.00. Mill blocks, $1.75. Tan bark, $2.00. J. C. McDiarmid, 62 Richmond square. Tel. Up 2553. tf

FOR SALE — TWO NEW HIGH CLASS pianos. Will sell at a bargain for cash. W. J. Taylor, 603 Craig st., city. tf

FOR SALE — CONCERT AND SOCIAL badges made to order; also embossed price tickets for cigar show cases, windows, etc. Just the thing to make goods sell. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., Room 7. tf

CIVIL ENGINEER.

P. ALEX. PETERSON,

M. INST. C.E., ETC., CONSULTING ENGINEER

(Late Chief Engineer) of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is prepared to act as Arbitrator in Legal Cases, and Consulting Engineer upon all Branches of Engineering. 216 Drummond Street, Montreal.

LOST.

LOST—MINK RUFF, YESTERDAY AFTERnoon, on Sherbrooke, Western ave., or St. Mark st. Finder kindly return to 212 Peel st., and receive reward. 7x

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — SMART YOUTH AS STENOgrapher and typewriter and general office assistant. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to K 170, Herald Office. 5x

I HAVE A MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION which will interest everybody. I want several clever men to represent me in Montreal. Good pay and steady employment. E. J. Arnold & Co., Mechanics' Institute, Montreal, Que. 6x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, GOOD COOK for small family; good wages. 445 Elm ave., Westmount. 14x

WANTED — A GOOD LIVE MAN, WITH a connection, as driver; must be a smart canvasser; good wages and commission. Apply Box K 177, Herald. 13x

WANTED — MEN WITH RIG, TO INTROduce poultry compound. Straight salary, $20 weekly, and all expenses. Send for contract and particulars. Dept. 114, Royal Co-op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 10x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, GOOD COOK for small family; good wages. 445 Elm avenue, Westmount. 13x

HOME WORK, KNITTING, GIVEN HONEST industrious families; every locality; good wages. Ten dollar outfit required. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Toronto. tf

WANTED — TEACHERS WANTING EMployment during holidays, can learn how to make five to ten dollars a day by writing to Box M 350, Herald. tf

WANTED — PRESSMAN, GOOD STEADY man, who understands cylinder and job presses, to take charge of pressroom; steady employment. Apply to Stevens & Price, Examiner Office, Sherbrooke, Que. 7x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant for small family; must be willing to leave city; wages $18 per month; references required; only first class help need apply. Call Wednesday evening, or any time Thursday, 45 St. Mark st. 6x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL BY THE DAY, to assist in looking after child 2 years old. Apply at once, 26 Seymour ave., first street past Fort. 5x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; good wages; no washing; must understand plain cooking. Apply at once, 26 Seymour ave., first street past Fort. 5x

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONery business, including machinery and tools. Will sell cheap to cash purchaser. Apply Box K 167 Herald. 8x

AGENTS CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING our first class gold mining stocks; cash or instalment. Write immediately for full particulars. J. E. Morhardt & Co., 25 Broad street, New York. 9x

WHY NOT HAVE AN EXPERT LOOK after your ads? We write booklets, folders, place bill-posting, in fact everything in the line of advertising. Address M. S. C., Herald Office, and a representative will call. tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED—OPERATORS IN ALL DEPARTments. Good wages and steady work all the year round. We make overalls, pants, shirts, ladies' shirt waists and costumes, collars and cuffs. Apply at main office. The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 159 to 215 Delorimier ave. x

$15 PER THOUSAND, COPYING LETTERS at home; either sex. Send two stamps for particulars. Blackney & Co., 5057 Halsted, Chicago. x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY to Mrs. Hesse, 207 Congregation st., Point St. Charles. 11x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL, PLAIN COOK, 3 in family, nursemaid kept; good wages to good girl. Apply Caretaker, 132 St. James street. 11x

WANTED — ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE young man desires position travelling; good salesman. Box 176, Herald. tf

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FOR family of two; must be good plain cook. Apply after 7 p.m., 4165 Dorchester st. 11x

WANTED — PRINTER, A1 CASE HAND, knowledge of press and make up, good ad and job compositor, god worker, healthy, temperate. Address Box 20, Rock Island, Que. 10x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GENERAL servant; three in family; no children. Apply 27 St. Luke st. 12x

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR STENOgrapher and to operate Smith-Premier typewriter. State references and experience. Apply, in own handwriting, to James J. Riley & Sons, Box 953. 11x

WANTED — NO DUST WHILE SWEEPING, if you use the "World's Only Dustless" Floor and Carpet Brush. Large sales all over the Dominion. Agents wanted. McKinlay & Norman, 204 St. James st. 11x

WANTED — FIRST CLASS UNIVERSAL pressman; steady position. Herald Job Dept. x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, GENERAL servant; must understand plain cooking; small family; good wages paid; references required. 565 Argyle ave., Westmount. 6x

WANTED — A PIANO PLAYER, MALE OR female. Apply by letter, to Box K 173, Herald Office. 10x

WANTED — AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and references, to James J. Riley & Sons, P.O. Box 953. 10x

WANTED — OPERATORS. EXPERIENCED girls can earn from 75c to $2.00 per day. Our instructors will teach girls wishing to learn. Please cut out this ad and bring it with you and apply at office. The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 217 Delorimier ave. tf

WANTED — AGENTS. IN EVERY CITY, town and village in Canada, to handle an easy selling article. From five to ten dollars a day can be made without any trouble. Address Box M 251, Herald. tf

WANTED — AT ONCE, SEVERAL GOOD brass finishers. Apply to Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., Peterboro, Canada. 9x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED — POSITION AS CUTTER; TEN years' experience, city two years; best of references. Apply G. H. T., 160 Hollis st., Halifax, N.S. 10x

LOST.

LOST — ALASKA SABLE MUFF, ABOUT five o'clock Sunday evening, 4th instant, while driving on Peel, St. Catherine, Drummond, Simpson and Macgregor streets. Reward to finder, 212 Peel st. 5x

LOST — WEDNESDAY MORNING, BEtween Chareveoix street and Y.M.C.A. building, lady's gold watch, with chatelaine pin attached. Finder please return to Mr. Young, Mount Royal Business College. Reward. 6x

LOST — BROWN MOROCCO PURSE, CONtaining small sum of money; lost between Glen road and Clarke and Western avenues, Wednesday evening, January 7th. Return Davidson's Drug Store, 4205 St. Catherine street. 7x

LOST — ON THE EAST SIDE OF UNION avenue, just above Morgan's, a pair of gold rimmed eye glasses, with short black silk guard, large knot at end of guard. Finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 57 Union ave. 5x

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder. Warehouseman. 413 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1302. P.O. Box 424.

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C. H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN & ELLIOTT, ADVOCATES, ETC. Canada Life Building, 183 St. James st., Montreal.

STEPHENS, HUTCHINS & MARGOLESE, Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Temple Building, St. James street, Montreal. C. H. Stephens, K.C.; Horace A. Hutchins, L. S. Margolesse. Telephone Main 1566. Cable address, "Stepins."

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred F. Harper.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place d'Armes. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame st.

LEET & HARVEY, ADVOCATES, BARristers, etc., Third Floor, Temple Bldg., Montreal. Tel. Main 616. S. P. Leet, K.C., Alfred E. Harvey, B.C.L.

DOGS—WANTED, LOST, FOR SALE.

LOST—FOM 127 CRESCENT STREET, A fox terrier dog, white, with black spots, answers to the name of Jack, return to the Garth Company and be rewarded. 5x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — CLUB COOK, WOMAN, WANTS private cooking; city references. A. B. M., Herald. 10x

WANTED — BY A RELIABLE PERSON, Protestant, position as working housekeeper to gentlemen, or in small family; good city references. Box K 171, Herald. 10x

WANTED — BY COMPETENT DRESSMAKer, sewing in private families; satisfaction guaranteed. Address by letter, D. S. 132, Herald Office. x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WALTER RYAN'S LIST.

FOR SALE — 510 AND 512 ARGYLE AVE., Westmount, two semi-detached cottages. In first class repair. (Telephone 1265 Uptown.) Apyly Walter Ryan.

TO LET—THREE FLATS, VICTORIA AVE., Westmount. Will be put in first class order. 358, 360 and 362 Victoria ave. Finest roomy flats in Westmount. Walter Ryan, 2513 St. Catherine st. Phone 1265 Uptown. House, 815 Mount. x

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, A FINE block of houses, 9 flats, solid stone and brick, in first class condition, built four years, on St. Urbain street, opposite Mountain Park. H. F. Poirier, 1272 St. Lawrence. 7x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOM — TO LET, ONE LARGE ROOM, steam heated, on bathroom floor, nicely furnished. 32 Union ave. 9x

BOARD — MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCTOR. Strictly private accommodation, with professional attendance, for ladies. Ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. 10x

BOARD — MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCTOR. Strictly private accommodation, with professional attendance, for ladies. Ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. 13x

ROOMS AND BOARD — LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; bathroom flat; every modern convenience; desirable locality and convenient: Auer light. 30 Berthelet st. tf

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, ON BATHroom flat, heated by hot water. 101 Mance street. 12x

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED — ABOUT THE END OF APRIL, by a careful tenant, no children, a medium sized house, containing five or six bedrooms; west of University st.; rent $600 to $700. Apply C 33, 2407 St. Catherine. 9x

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WHO FORETOLD THE DEATH of President McKinley! Rathiel. If you wish happiness, harmony or success in business or marriage, or future revealed, consult Rathiel. Don't squander time and money on free offers or worthless imitators of Rathiel. Past, Present and Future revealed in honestly drawn horoscopes. Send date of birth and 10c for typewritten partial horoscope. School of Palmistry by mail just opened. Send 10c for trial lesson. Prof. Bernise Rathiel, A.S.D., Academy of Occult Sciences, 146 East 23rd st., N.Y. 9x

HAMILTON'S

Second Week of Their Loom End Embroidery Sale and White Goods Sale!

Even with the immense space that we allotted to the sale of our

Embroidery Loom End Sale

there wasn't sufficient room to handle with ease the buyers who were attracted by this annual sale of ours.

For the past nine years, our annual sale of Embroidery loom ends has been the principal feature of our January sale.

The best manufactures in St. Gale, Switzerland are represented in the gathering with their finest productions in Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric goods. Buying as we do, direct from the makers, their entire accumulation of sample strips or loom ends, enables us to offer you the newest and best styles of embroideries and insertions "once a year" at about ONE-HALF THE PRICE these goods would cost you in the regular way. Thousands of pieces still to choose from, and we would advise you to make an early selection, as, if you miss this opportunity, you will have to wait a twelvemonth before you'll have another. Compare the value of our loom ends, bought direct from the makers, with those put up in this country, and you'll quickly decide where to purchase your year's supply of

Embroideries, Insertions and Flounoings.

In Our

Annual Sale of Whitewear

The matter of cheapness is no longer a guide. The broader virtue of VALUE is our constant aim. The Cottons and Muslins used in our Whitewear are made fine and strong expressly for that purpose; neat and careful workmanship, dainty up-to-date trimmings, and last, but not least, low prices are the inducements we offer you to attend this sale.

Ladies' Corset Covers, from .....10c to $2.00
Ladies' Drawers, from .....12½c to $2.50
Ladies' Gowns, from .....29c to $5.00
Ladies' Skirts, from .....25c to $8.00

Our Annual January Sale of White Goods

Is a time when great things are expected of us, and we see that no one is disappointed. Here are some of the lines ready for Monday:—

Fine White Victoria Lawns, 12½c ..... Sale Price 8c
40-inch wide Round Thread Pillow Cotton, 12½c ..... Sale Price 10c
Fine Soft Finish India Linen, 12½c ..... Sale Price 10c
Fine Soft Nainsook Muslin, 19c ..... Sale Price 12½c
2-yard wide Heavy White Sheetings, 25c ..... Sale Price 20c

In Every Section of the House During January

We hold a genuine, bona fide CUT PRICE AND DISCOUNT SALE, when big reductions are made on closely-marked, small margin of profit prices. Come in and see our January cut prices and compare them with those quoted by the long-credit high-price stores. Seeing is believing.

THE HAMILTON COMPANY

St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

24 Steamers, Aggregating 156,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMSHIPS.

Tunisian....10,570 tons. Twin Screws
Bavarian....10,370 tons. Twin Screws
Ionian..... 9,000 tons. Twin Screws
Pretorian.... 5,800 tons.

Royal Mail Service to Liverpool.

Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	St. John.	From Halifax
25 Dec...	Tunisian	10 Jan.	12 Jan.
1 Jan....	Corinthian	17 Jan.	19 Jan.
8 Jan....	Pretorian	24 Jan.	26 Jan.
15 Jan....	Numidian	31 Jan.	2 Feb.
22 Jan....	Parisian	7 Feb.	9 Feb.

Steamers sail from Halifax after arrival of Intercolonial Mail Train from Montreal. Noon Sunday and C. P. R. Windsor Station 7.25 p.m. Sunday Trains go down to steamer's side.

Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer on the Canadian route. Record passage, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 12 hours.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights 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, $50.00 and upwards, according to steamier. A reduction of ten per cent. is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin.—To Liverpool or Londonderry, $37.50 to $40.00 single, $71.25 to $76 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served and every requisite for the voyage, $26.00.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.

Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
20 Dec....	Sardinian..... Sat., 10 Jan., 10 a.m.	
3 Jan....	Laurentian	24 Jan., noon

Rates—First Cabin, $48 and upwards; return tickets $81.00 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $66.50. Steerage, $26.00.

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.
55 Common Street, Montreal.

Illegal Bottling.

$50 REWARD.

WM. DOW & CO.,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

Will pay the above reward for evidence leading to the conviction of any person using their name, trade mark, or labels, without their authority.

SHIPPING.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.
(LIMITED.)

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:

HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN, N.B., To Manchester.

From Manchester.	From St. John.
Dec. 27....*Manchester Commerce	Jan. 16
Jan. 10....*Manchester City	Jan. 28

*Fitted with cold storage.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Hamburg to Portland, Me.

From Hamburg.	
Dec. 24.....NICODEMIA	
Jan. 5.....BADENIA	

FURNESS LINE. St. John to London.

From London.	
Dec. 28.....LOYALIST	Jan. 15
Jan. 3.....GULF OF VENICE.....	Jan. 22
Jan. 10.....FLORENCE	Jan. 29

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited,
Agents,
44 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

BEAVER LINE

From St. John, N.B., to Liverpool.

LAKE ERIE	Jan. 10
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Jan. 25
LAKE ONTARIO	Feb. 7
LAKE ERIE	Feb. 14
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Feb. 28

From St. John, N.B., to Bristol.

LAKE MEGANTIC	Jan. 17
*MONTCALM	Jan. 31
LAKE MEGANTIC	Feb. 21
*MONTCALM	Mar. 7
LAKE MEGANTIC	Mar. 28

*Does not carry passengers.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $45.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $85.50 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards.

According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and $25.50, according to steamer.

THE NEW WINTER ROUTE TO ENGLAND VIA JAMAICA.

For further particulars, apply to any agent of the line, or to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

Dawes & Co.

BREWERS,

Pale Ales and Porter

LACHINE, P.Q. Main 661. Montreal Office: 681 St. James Street

BASEBALL MEN TALK OF PEACE

National and American League Delegates in Session in New York.

Cincinnati, January 9.—The peace conferees were in session until almost 7 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 8 p.m. They went to another room in the hotel, where dinner had been ordered for the party, and an executive session was practically continued while they were dining. The peace commissioners were interviewed as they passed into the dining-room, and stated that no action had been taken on anything, but they had discussed in an informal manner all the questions in dispute between the two leagues. They had not yet decided on the extent of an agreement or even the character of an agreement that would be proposed for ratification by their respective leagues, and until that point shall be reached they would be unable to decide on the order of business or what questions should be taken up first. There seemed to be a concensus of opinion that it would be necessary to draw a line both on the territorial and player question, and that the line would be drawn for things to remain as they were at the time of the recent truce in the meeting at New York last month. All the conferees were emphatic in stating that there had been no bitter words during the afternoon.

The general discussion was opened by each one of the eight conferees being called on for an expression of opinion as to what he favored, what he thought ought to be done, and how it could be done and how far the conference should go. Then a general discussion followed over the opinions thus expressed, some taking sharp issue with others, but all in a friendly manner.

Skating

Races at St. Lawrence Rink.

The races at the St. Lawrence Skating Rink last night were well contested. For the one mile boys' race there were eight entries; the race was won by W. Ramsden, and B. Glass took second place.

In the one mile amateur there were five entries—W. Shea, N. Earl, E. Johnson, W. D. Achison and J. Hennessy. J. Hennessy won first place, and W. Shea second.

In the two mile race there were four entries—W. Shea, G. R. W. Walker, W. Hennault and O. Sauvageau. G. R. Walker won first place and O. Savageau second. The judges were A. McKeown, Lome, Bishop and J. C. Mack. The prizes were presented by Mr. McKeown, and the winners congratulated on their success.

Miscellaneous

Y.M.C.A. Ladies' Tramp.

A very enjoyable ladies' tramp was held in connection with the Y.M.C.A. Snowshoe Club last evening. About fifteen couples turned out, and after a brisk trek around the mountain, the members were hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. Wm. Tees, Drummond Street.

Military Euchre League.

The week's matches in the Military Euchre League resulted this way: R.C.A. beat Scots, P.W.F. I. beat Vics, A.W.C. beat Battery, P.W.F. II. beat 65th.

The standing now is:

Team.	Won.	Lost.
A. W. C.	6	2
R. C. A.	6	2
Scots	5	3
Victorias	5	3
P. W. F. I.	4	4
P. W. F. II.	4	4
Sixty-fifth	2	6
Battery	0	8

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the City of Ste. Cunegonde of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to have its charter amended and consolidated and to obtain legislative provisions upon, amongst others, the following subjects:

To determine the qualification of tenants to be electors; to fix the date of the elections and to prescribe the manner in which the nomination of candidate and the polling of votes will take place; to regulate the meetings of council, to pass by-laws concerning the height of fences, awnings, etc., dilapidated buildings, cleanliness, snow removal, crowding of sidewalks, roads and streets, transportation of merchandise and prohibiting heavy traffic and the passing of cattle in certain streets, regulating the manner of building in certain streets, regulating the second hand stores, prohibiting the building of stores, shops, etc., in certain streets and avenues, regulating the plantation, cultivation and preservation of trees, ordering all subdivision plans to be submitted to the council, establishing cattle pounds, and authorizing the seizure and sale of vagrant animals; to grant to the town certain powers regarding those through whose fault and negligence accidents happen and damages are caused, or those who make excavations in the streets; to establish the mode and the date of the allocation of the annual credits, and to determine certain prescriptions concerning finances; better define the qualifications of the mayor and councillors; to settle the mode of collecting taxes and licenses; to provide for the confiscation and annulling in the event of non-execution of contracts of the rights and privileges granted; expropriations, special improvements water supply; general and special licenses, plans, extension of territory, building lines on streets or elsewhere; by-law powers; the making and control of streets, drains, parks and public works; municipal departments; the regulation and inspection of industries, places of resort, steam boilers and engines, and the prohibition of certain thereof; sanitation and reservation of air space about dwellings; the adjustment of claims for damages by water floodings and for costs of sewer enlargement in adjacent municipalities; a conduit system for wires, pipes and power transmission, with a scale of charges connected therewith; the regulation of the operations and plant of corporations and contractors, the making of contracts for municipal services, and generally consolidating the charter of the City of Ste. Cunegonde of Montreal.

E. LUSSIER,
Attorney of the City of Ste. Cunegonde of Montreal.
Montreal, 22nd December, 1902.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers.

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE and PORTER

Wood and Bottled.
Families Regularly Supplied.

600 NotreDame St., Montreal.

DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.		FROM PORTLAND.	
*Norseman....	Jan. 10	Colonian.....	Jan. 31
*Manxman....	Jan. 17	*Irishman.....	Feb. 7
*Ottoman....	Jan. 24	Californian...	Feb. 14

FOR AVONMOUTH DOCK AND BRISTOL FROM PORTLAND.

*Englishman ..... about Jan. 10th

*These steamers do not carry passengers. Saloon, $50 and upwards.

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Merion ..... Jan. 17th and Feb. 21st

Saloon, $50; Third Class, $28.00.

BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Vancouver....	Jan. 10	Cambroman...	Jan. 31
New England	Jan. 17	Commonwealth	Feb. 14

For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to

D. TORRANCE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
17 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

Hockey

Gault Bros. Victorious.

The first game in the Commercial League series was played at Victoria Rink between Gault Bros and the Telegraphers, and was won by Gault's. Score 5-0. The teams were:—

Telegraphers.		Gaults.
Sheridan	Goal	McLean
Longmore	Point	Perune
Gittus	C point	Elliott
Laviolette	Forwards	Belknapp
Baker	"	Oborne
Burias	"	Kent
Forsyth	"	Christie
Bancroft	Timekeeper	Liddell
Galey	Umpire	Alves

Referee—"Jack" Marshall.

Arena Fixtures.

The fixtures at the Arena next week are:—

MONDAY, JAN. 12.
2-3 p.m.—Bishop's College.
3-4 p.m.—Senior School.
4-5 p.m.—High School.
5-6 p.m.—Molsons Bank.
7-8 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
8-9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9-10 p.m.—Westmount.
10-11 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.
10-11 a.m.—Westmount Ladies.
11-12 a.m.—Montreal Ladies.
3- 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
3- 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5- 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7- 8 p.m.—Junior Victoria.
8- 9 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
9-10 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
10-11 p.m.—Westmount vs. Montreal Jr.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.
2- 3 p.m.—Bishop's College.
3- 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4- 5 p.m.—Abingdon vs. Senior Jr.
5- 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal vs. Sovereign and Ontario.
7- 8 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
8- 9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9-10 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.
10-11 p.m.—Westmount.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.
3- 4 p.m.—Senior School.
4- 5 p.m.—High School.
5- 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7- 8 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
8- 9 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9-10 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10-11 p.m.—Junior Victoria.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.
10-11 a.m.—Westmount Ladies.
11-12 a.m.—Montreal Ladies.
3- 4 p.m.—Wykeham House vs. Crichton Jr.
4- 5 p.m.—Westmount vs. High Jr.
5- 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6- 7 p.m.—Molsons Bank.
8-10.30 p.m.—Skating—P.W.F. Band.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.
8- 9 a.m.—Westmount Academy.
9-10 a.m.—High vs. Westmount Sr.
10-11 a.m.—St. Johns vs. Crichton Int.
11-12 a.m.—King's vs. Senior Jr.
2.30-4.00 p.m.—Montreal vs. Shamrock.
4.00-5.30p.m.—Westmount vs. Victoria.
8.15 p.m.—Quebec vs. Shamrock.

The Intermediate Matches.

There will be two Intermediate matches at the Arena this afternoon, the first taking place at 2.30 and the second at 4 o'clock.

2.30 MATCH.

Shamrock.		Victoria.
Kenny	Goal	Fry
Fowlis	Point	G. Ewing
W. Cummings	C point	W. Ewing
Bareham	Forwards	Browne
Casselman	"	McCallum
Lynott	"	Drinkwater
Church	"	Fiske

4.00 O'CLOCK MATCH.

Montreal.		Westmount.
Donnelly	Goal	Judah
W. Meldrum	Point	Burland
B. Horsfall	C point	Ross
Blatchford	Forwards	L. Patrick
R. Meldrum	"	F. Patrick
R. Hooper	"	Brophy
G. Smith	"	Outhet
or Strike.		or Willis

Stirlings Defeat Y.M.C.A.

The Stirling and Y.M.C.A. hockey teams met last night in the Victoria Rink. There was a large attendance, and good fast hockey was played. The Stirlings won out by a score of 6 to 0.

The teams were:—

Stirling.		Y.M.C.A.
Pettigrew	Goal	McLean
McCuaig (capt)	Point	McConnell (capt.)
Eathorne	Cover Point	Alguire
McNiece	Centre	Dalglish
DeWitt	Rover	Morrison
Russell	Right Wing	Lapointe
Liffiton	Left Wing	Wilkinson

Referee—Jack Marshall.

Russell scored the first and second games in the first half. McNiece secured the third and fourth, the fifth went to Russell, and De Witt closed the match.

The K.B.C. Ramblers last evening defeated Iroquois 3 to 2. The teams were:—Iroquois—Goal, Barkley; point, McRobie; cover, Serviss (captain); forwards, Rylance, Ross, Coulter and Fink. Ramblers—Goal, Hiscock; point, Tette; cover, Van Horne; forwards, Seale, Powell, Oldrieve and Ashley.

Vics. Won on Last String.

Last evening the Vics on their own alley defeated the P.A.A.A. in the intermediate bowling series. It was a tie when the last string was commenced and it was a tie practically to the end, when "Billy" Tasker finished up with three strikes and so won the match by 6 pins. The score follows:

J. C. McIldowie	191	129	146	466
E. M. McNab	184	184	142	510
L. M. McIldowie	169	194	185	548
R. Stephenson	182	136	161	479
F. Therrien	112	169	176	457
W. Tasker	142	175	167	484
				2,945

P.A.A.A.

J. E. Townsend	147	176	173	496
A. E. Surgen	178	176	166	520
W. G. Ward	163	156	192	511
W. Eddison	232	155	185	552
T. Pearson	180	120	157	457
T. Cunningham	142	141	120	403
				2,939

M.A.A.A. II. Wins.

The M.A.A.A. and Colonials bowled a match last night in the intermediate series, on the alleys of the last named club. The M. A. A. A. team won out by 44 pins. Following is the score:

M. A. A. A.

J. Baxter, jr	157	184	181	522
W. J. Thompson	179	209	117	505
E. J. Clarke	141	137	154	432
E. H. Bourdon	174	167	185	526
E. G. Burnett	167	168	133	468
A. N. Other	177	185	137	499
				2,952

COLONIALS.

T. Matthews	154	158	205	517
—. Visson	141	164	162	467
—. Peters	172	142	156	470
J. Sutherland	149	201	173	522
J. E. Perrier	118	182	138	438
E. Poudrette	146	170	177	493
				2,908

Majority for M.A.A.A. 44

Indian-Club Swinging.

Mr. James McCarthy, of Cork, Ireland, issues a challenge in club swinging to any man in Montreal for $50 or $100, clubs to weigh 2 1-2 lbs each. Address 96 1-2 Murray Street.

ONLY ONE FIRST CHOICE VICTORIOUS

Talent Had a Bad Day at New Orleans—Nettie Regent Claimed.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—Cogswell was the only winning favorite to-day. Nettie Regent was claimed out of the last race for $725, and Cogswell, the winner, was run up to $725 and bought in. Weather fine, track fast. Summary:

First race, 5 furlongs—Sweet Nell, 7 to 1; Brushby, 2 to 1; Mistie, 50 to 1; time, 1.01 4-5.

WINNIPEG ACCEPTS.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Victoria Club executive, held to-night, the dates suggested by Montreal were accepted. The Victorias have suggested Quinn, Hartland Macdougall and Stocking for referee.

Second race, selling, 7 furlongs—Chas. Ramsey, 5 to 1; Censor, 20 to 1; Ecome, 10 to 1; time, 1.30 2-5.

Third race, selling, mile—The Stewardess, 6 to 1; Eliza Dillon, 6 to 1; Thane, 6 to 1; time, 1.42 2-5.

Fourth race, handicap, mile—Jena, 10 to 1; Scotch Plaid, 5 to 2; Witful, 3 to 2; time, 1.41 2-5.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Uranium, 3 to 1; Ahumada, 9 to 10; Glennevis, 9 to 2; time, 1.08.

Sixth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Cogswell, 2 to 1; Nettle Regent, 5 to 2; The Messenger, 16 to 5; time, 1.49.

RACING DATES.

The Jockey Club at New York Had Drawn Up the '03 Programme.

New York, Jan. 10.—A meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club was held yesterday at the office of Mr. August Belmont. There were present Messrs. August Belmont; F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller and H. L. Knapp.

Officers of the club were elected as follows: Mr. August Belmont, chairman; Jas. R. Keene, vice-chairman, and Mr. F. K. Sturgis, secretary and treasurer.

The following officers were appointed for 1903: C. I. Fitzgerald, starter; C. McDowell, presiding judge; C. H. Pettingill, associate judge; H. G. Crickmore, clerk of the scales; W. H. Barreto, timer; J. Hall, paddock, and patrol judge, and W. S. Vosburgh, handicapper.

Racing dates for 1903 were allotted as follows:

Washington Jockey Club, Monday, March 23, to Tuesday, April 14.

Queen's County Jockey Club, Wednesday, April 15, to Saturday, April 25.

Metropolitan Jockey Club, Monday, April 27, to Wednesday, May 6.

Westchester Racing Association, Thursday, May 7, to Wednesday, May 27.

Brooklyn Jockey Club, Thursday, May 28, to Wednesday, June 17.

Coney Island Jockey Club, Thursday, June 18, to Tuesday, July 7.

Brighton Beach Racing Association, Wednesday, July 8, to Saturday, July 25.

Metropolitan Jockey Club, Monday, July 27, to Saturday, Aug. 1.

Saratoga Association, Monday, Aug. 3, to Friday, Aug. 28.

Coney Island Jockey Club, Saturday, Aug. 29, to Saturday, Sept. 12.

Brooklyn Jockey Club, Monday, Sept. 14, to Saturday, Sept. 26.

Westchester Racing Association, Monday, Sept. 28, to Saturday, Oct. 24.

Queen's County Jockey Club, Monday, Oct. 26, to Friday, Nov. 6.

Metropolitan Jockey Club, Saturday, Nov. 7, to Saturday, Nov. 14.

Washington Jockey Club, Saturday, Nov. 7, to Saturday, Nov. 14.

Washington Jockey Club, Monday, Nov. 16, to Saturday, Dec. 5.

STE. MARIE'S

Large fur emporium offer a discount of 20 per cent. during January. Corner St. Catherine and Amherst Streets. —Advt.

Always use at Bedtime to prevent Mosquito bites,

CALVERT'S 20 per cent. Carbolic Soap.

A delightful soap for toilet purposes.

Most useful to prevent or cure insect bites or stings, itch, piles, ringworm, etc.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Curse OF DRINK

CURED BY

COLONIAL REMEDY.

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Moore, press superintendent of W.C.T.U., Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy

Druggists or by mail, $1. Trial package free by writing Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years secretary of a W.C.T.U.); 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal. Sold in Montreal by T. R. Goulden, 281 Bleury St.; E. J. Nadeau, Rachel and St. Denis; Gourlay's Pharmacy, 2613 St. Catherine Street.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of DESIRE HOULE, Contractor, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the salesrooms of Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, Thursday, the 15th of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

Two lots of land fronting Boulevard St. Germain, in St. Laurent Parish, in Jacques Cartier County, each containing twenty-five feet in front (25) by one hundred and twenty-one feet in depth (121), being the official subdivisions numbers one hundred and sixty-nine and one hundred and seventy (169-170), of the lot known and designated under the number four hundred and fifty-four (454), on the plan and official book of references of the said St. Laurent Parish, without building.

The lots will be sold for cash, subject to all what they will be encumbered the day of sale.

For further particulars, apply to

BILODEAU & CHALIFOUR,
Joint Curators,
15 St. James St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

"SIX FROM FOUR— —YOU CAN'T."

The kind of leather in a shoe decides the kind of wear it will give!

How can you get more than 80 cents of wear from a $2.50 shoe?

It cost 70 cents for finish and labor,—with 25 cents for wholesale profit,—and 75 cents for retail profit,—leaving 80 cents for leather, etc.

What kind of leather will 80 cents buy, when the cost of linings, laces, eyelets, etc., have been deducted?

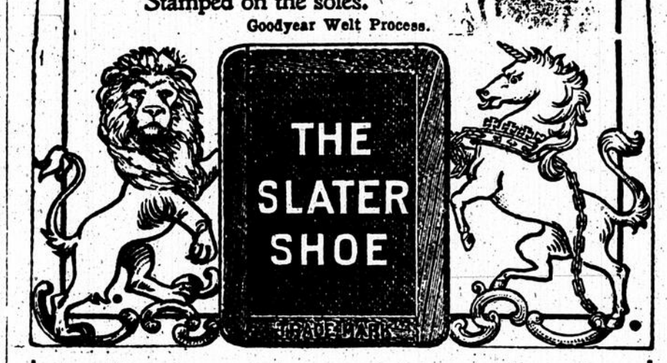
Shoe-life resides in the shoe leather.

This is why the Slater Shoe System, compels the Retailer to sell The Slater Shoe, at a price set by the Makers, who alone know the materials put into each pair under the finish.

The best Slater Shoes, cost $3.50 per pair, the best and finest cost $5.00.

Stamped on the soles.

Goodyear Welt Process.



Montreal	225 St. James Street.	300 Agencies in Other Canadian Towns.
Ottawa	47 St. Lawrence Street.	
Toronto		
Winnipeg		
London	1580 Notre Dame Street	
Quebec	2447 St. Catherine Street.	
Hamilton	1551 St. Catherine Street.	

PURITY, FINE FLAVOUR AND RIPENESS

are the essentials of A PERFECT WHISKY

All these are present in

"CANADIAN CLUB" AND "IMPERIAL"

The Favourites for Prescription Purposes
The Whiskies of Connoisseurs

Quality Sale

NO CULLS—All the work of tailoring at its best. TROUSERS, $3.00; OVERCOATS, $10.00. SEE THEM.

Campbell's Clothing Corner,

267 St. James Street.

Hockey and Skating Boots.

See Our New Line for Men.
Price from $1.50 to $2.50 Pair.

Also Neverslip
RUBBER SOLE BOOTS for Men..... $3.50 to $4.
RUBBER SOLE BOOTS for Ladies, warm lined.. $4 pair

FRANK POWER 1847 Notre Dame St. 2 Doors West of McGill.

R. & W. Kerr

2226-2230 St. Catherine Street

"Regal" and "Rook Elm"

TOBOGGANS.

Patterns for Slide or Hill Use.

OUR Toboggans are designed with sliding surfaces of Hickory or Rook Elm, with flat or runners. Separate leather grips for each person, hoods finished in polished natural wood and held in place with leather straps or chain. HANDSOME, FAST AND DURABLE.

Prices, $5.00 to $12.00.

CORDUROY CUSHIONS in art shades of Green, Blue, etc., finely upholstered, giving an elegant appearance, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00.

McGILL Y.M.C.A.

Next Sunday afternoon the regular addresses for McGill men will be resumed. At 4 o'clock Mr. H. M. Tory, M.A., will deliver the address in the Redpath Museum. No speaker is better or more favorably known to the students than Mr. Tory.

"BOBS" CAN'T COME TO CANADA.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Irish Protestant Society last night a letter from Lord Roberts was read, announcing his inability to visit Canada this year.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

In Winter as in Summer!

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

THE MOST POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE

ALL THE YEAR RESORT BY THE SEA.

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Open all the Year. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

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Will re-open about Feb. 1st. JAMES B. REILLY.

THE WILTSHIRE.
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Open all the Year. CHAS. E. COPE.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
Open all the Year. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

THE DUNLOP.
Open all the Year. ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

SEASIDE HOUSE.
Will re-open about Feb. 1st. CHAS. EVANS & SON.

HOTEL DENNIS.
Open all the Year. WALTER J. BUZBY.

THE PIERREPONT.
Open all the Year. J. L. BECHTEL.

THE AGNEW.
Open all the Year. THE AGNEW CO. Hotel and Sanatorium.

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Hotel and Sanatorium.
Open all the Year. F. L. YOUNG, Mgr.

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THE CHALFONTE.
Re-opens about Feb. 1st. LEEDS & HAINES CO.

HOTEL BRIGHTON.
Open all the Year. F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

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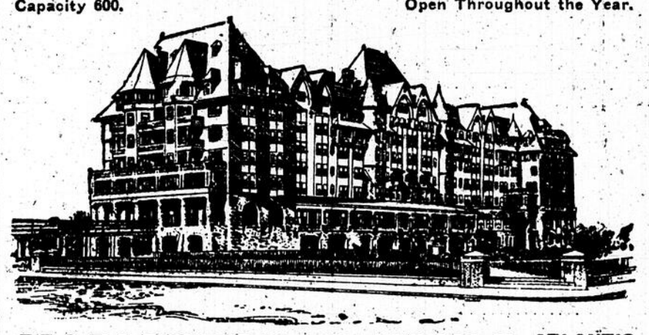

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RECORDS MADE BY BONDS LAST YEAR

In Most Instances Prices Were Very Little Higher Than in 1901—Bond Sales Were Also Smaller Than the Year Previous.

There was very little change in bond prices last year. In many instances in fact the top prices of 1901 were not reached although the low level of 1902 was generally above the low level of the year before.

The total sales of bonds on the New York Exchange last year amounted to $823,094,450 in par value against $923,707,000 in 1901, representing a decrease of over $100,000,000 or 13 per cent. A number of large bond issues were floated, notable among these being a British loan for $25,000,000, but industrial combinations were on a more limited scale, and, in the case of United States Steel, litigation over a proposed creation of bonds was an adverse incident.

The fluctuations in reorganization and refunding bonds were as follows:

	Low. 1898.	High. 1901.	High. 1902.
Atchison g. 4's	85	105¼	105¾
Atchison adj. 4s	53¾	99	97
Chic. & N. g. 3½s	99	111	106⅝
Chic. R. I. & Pac 4s	102⅜	110	113⅞
Col. & South. 1st 4s	..	90½	97
Cons. Tob. deb. 4s	..	67¼	69⅞
Erie prior lien 4s	84¾	101⅜	102
Erie gen. lien 4s	66	91½	90
Hocking Val. 1st 4½s	..	110	112
Lake Shore ref. 3½s	102	111¼	109½
N.Y.C. rer. g. 3½'s	105½	110⅝	109¼
N. Pac. prior lien 4s	90½	106	106¼
N. Pac. gen. lien 3s	57	73⅞	75⅝
N. & N.W. gen. 4s	74⅝	104	104½
South. Pac. col. 4s	..	95½	96
St. L. & S. F. gen. 4s	69	102	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s	88½	107	106½
Union Pac. conv. 4s	..	129	113⅞
Wis. Central 1st 4s	..	92½	95

INVESTMENT BOND QUOTATIONS.

	1893. Low.	1896. Low.	1898. High.	1899. Low.	1900. Low.	1901. High.	1902. High.	1902. Low.
Atch., T. & S. Fe 4s	63½	68¼	100¼	94½	98¼	105¼	105¾	100
Canada Southern 2nds	93½	98	111½	107	106	111	111	107
Central Georgia cons. 5s	..	..	93½	84½	88½	108¾	113½	104½
Ches. & Ohio cons 5s	90	100	118	113	115½	122	123½	116¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s	110	119	121½	118	115¼	117	117	112
Chicago, B. & Q deb. 5s	83	85	111	109¼	108½	112¾	110	106½
Erie 1st cons. 7s (1920)	..	..	147¾	135	134½	143½	142	137
Illinois Central 4s (1952)	90	99	105	101	100	106	106¾	104⅝
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	60	68	105¼	105	108	119	114	112½
Jersey Central gen. 6s	102	110	116	113¼	116	137⅛	141	132
Lake E. & West. 1st 5s	106½	110	120	116½	116½	124⅛	123	119½
Lake. hore 2nd (1903)	114	113½	120¼	110	109⅝	110⅜	107⅞	104¾
Long. Island gen. 4s	..	..	97¾	94	96	105	104¼	101⅜
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	107	110	121	115½	116	121	122	115½
Louis. & Nash. uni. 4s	72½	68½	98	94⅞	96¾	104¼	103	99
Missouri & Tex. 1st 4s	83	75½	92¼	80	88⅛	100⅞	101¼	97¾
Missouri & Tex. 2nd 4s	27½	44	68¾	63	64	87	87¼	80
Missouri Pac. 1st 6s	87	78	110¾	108¾	114¾	125⅝	126	120¼
Mobile & Ohio. gen. 4s	44	56	83¼	82	84	97	100	97
N. Y. & St. L. 1sts	89½	99½	107½	104⅛	104⅛	109⅛	108	104
N.W. deb. sink. fund 5s	100	104¾	112	106	118	110⅛	110	106½
Penn. Co. 4½s	102	105½	116	113½	111½	115¼	113½	109½
Reading gen. 4s	59¾	67	89	82¾	83	100¾	101	95½
St. Paul C.P.W. 5s	103	108	121½	118¾	118	122	121¾	110⅞
St. Paul. Term. 5s	98	105	115¾	115	112¼	115⅜	115	112
St. P. M. & M. cons. 6s	110	117	138⅜	137	137	142	141½	139⅞
South. Rail. cons. 5s	..	76	106	103¼	106	124	124	118
Tenn. C. & B. 6s	70	79¾	106	101	103	112	113	108
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	59	73	110	109	110½	120¾	101¾	101¾
Tex. Pac. 2nd income	13	13¾	50½	45⅝	57	100	102¼	96
Wabash 1st 5s	93	99	114⅛	112	113	120¾	121	115
West Shore 4s	93½	100	113	110¼	110	115	116	112

OUR 1902 GROWTH

No figures in connection with the trade expansion of the Dominion that are at present available give as accurate an idea of the growth of the business and wealth of Canada during 1902 as the Government returns of the Canadian chartered banks, which have just been issued. The figures are for November, and the leading items in the statement compare with those for January as follows:—

	November, 1902.	January, 1902.
Paid-up capital	$71,900,000	$67,600,000
Reserves	42,600,000	37,400,000
Total liabilities	498,000,000	439,900,000
Total assets	623,300,000	550,800,000
Notes in circulation	64,400,000	48,500,000
Public deposits	402,000,000	364,200,000
Balances due from the U.S.	12,700,000	12,600,000
Call or short loans	51,900,000	38,000,000
Call or short loans in U.S.	49,500,000	44,100,000
Trade or current loans	317,100,000	287,700,000
Trade or current loans in U.S.	34,300,000	28,700,000
Overdue debts	1,700,000	2,100,000

Owing to this expansion in the banking business of the country the prices of bank stocks in the Canadian market advanced 10 to 20 per cent. during the past twelve months. A striking illustration of the progress made in Canada in 1902 is found in the arrangement for increased railway facilities now being made, the construction of one new transcontinental railway being already in progress and the plans for another new railway to the Pacific coast being well under way. Another sign of the increasing wealth of the country that was noticeable during 1902 was the fact that the stocks and bonds of a good number of companies were floated in Canada which a few years ago it would have been found necessary to offer in the British money markets.

FAILURES IN CANADA

Canadian failures by branches of business are very instructive. Not only were manufacturing defaults fewer in number than in earlier years, but omitting the one woollen collapse which furnished more than half the total loss, there is a splendid improvement in the comparison as to amount involved. The slight increase in liabilities of general stores and miscellaneous was more than offset by the great decrease in many other trading lines, notably groceries in which losses were $1,835,000 smaller than in 1901.

Liabilities of failures in leading branches of business in Canada for 1902, are compared below with 1901:

	Liabilities. 1902.	1901.
Iron	$ 24,800	$ 69,212
Tools	41,250	38,070
Wool	2,306,100	54,500
Cotton	.....	18,740
Wood	137,792	319,264
Clothing	416,290	226,847
Hats	12,000	1,000
Chemicals	4,000	47,382
Printing	79,182	207,539
Milling	56,809	55,472
Leather	199,201	544,685
Liquors	14,362	24,000
Earthenware	14,000	800
Miscellaneous	841,937	1,987,584
Manufacturing	$4,247,723	$3,595,095
General stores	$1,776,190	$1,499,589
Grocers	541,570	1,877,381
Hotels	185,207	217,509
Liquors	485,096	243,326
Clothing	369,190	304,201
Dry goods	1,018,159	1,238,861
Shoes	224,939	327,492
Furniture	142,575	292,450
Stoves	412,210	191,059
Drugs	57,301	125,746
Jewellery	65,400	75,773
Books	133,350	73,961
Caps	57,458	17,100
Miscellaneous	752,372	360,879
Trading	$6,221,017	$6,845,329
Transporters, &c.	466,037	371,247
Total	$10,934,777	$10,811,671

BAD BLOOD.

Miss Mary M. Allan, Acton, Ont., says.—For nearly a year I was troubled with pimples on my face. I tried several remedies but none of them seemed to help me until I got Burdock Blood Bitters. I think it is a great remedy for bad blood, and take pleasure in letting you know that it did me more good than all the other remedies I tried.

B.B.B. Cures Boils, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all Skin Diseases.

HEADACHES.

Mrs. Peter Boudreau, Glen Levit, N.B., says.—It is with pleasure and gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful power of Burdock Blood Bitters. My daughter was ailing for three years with headache and run down system. I tried several kinds of medicine but to no effect. At last a friend urged me to try B.B.B. for her, and after using two bottles she was like another being. I can never praise it enough. It is a God-send to all.

Burdock Blood Bitters

DYSPEPSIA.

Miss Alberta Murray, Campbellton, N.B., says.—For five years I was troubled with Dyspepsia, and whenever I ate anything I suffered untold agony. My parents got numerous medicines for me but they did me no good. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters advertised and something seemed to say, "get a bottle." I did so, and to my surprise before I finished the bottle I found relief. I took all told 3 bottles, and have had no return of the trouble.

CONSTIPATION.

Miss Nellie Huggan, Merigonish, N.S., says.—I was troubled with constipation for a year and tried different medicines, but they did me no good. I then took Burdock Blood Bitters and it cured me so that I have not been troubled since.

Mr. Whorten Barkley, Morrisburg, Ont., says—I took three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and found a complete cure effected.

The Dominion Securities Corporation LIMITED.

OFFER A SMALL BLOCK OF

STEAM RAILROAD BONDS

TO YIELD 5 PER CENT.
Price and particulars on application.

MONTREAL OFFICE. Canada Life Building.
E. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NUMBERS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and opened in the presence of the interested parties at the undermentioned date, at 4 o'clock, of the afternoon, will be received at the City Clerk's Office until 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, THE 21st JANUARY INSTANT,

for License Nnumbers, Badges, etc., etc.

An accepted cheque equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of the tender must accompany each tender.

Supplies to be furnished not later than the 6th April next, in default of which a fine of $200 will be imposed.

The lowest or any of the tenders not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tenders may be obtained at my office.

By order,

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, January 8th, 1903.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Works—Drummond Colliery, Westville, Nova Scotia.

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APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the Imperial Company, for the purpose of doing a general financial and trust business and dealing in Government, municipal and general securities. Authority will also be asked to make advances to companies and contractors in connection with public works and works of all kinds, and to generally assist the carrying out of such enterprises.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Attorney for Applicants.
Montreal, 22nd December, 1902.

A Small Pill, but Powerful. — They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form and do their work thoroughly.—adv.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES

Prof. Morton, M.A., of Hamilton, Ont., has taken the vacant chair in Systematic Theology. He is a graduate of Edinburgh University, a keen thinker and well in touch with the later phases of theological thought.

Recorder Weir is to commence next week a series of lectures on "Liturgies." They will be delivered on alternate weeks.

Rev. J. R. Lewis, of Economy, N.S., has commenced post-ordination studies in the college.

Mr. H. Melik-Vartanian, a Persian gentleman who is preparing himself for the work of a medical missionary in his native country, has taken up residence. He is pursuing his studies at Bishop's College, having taken previous work at Yale University.

Dr. Penfold, of New York, addressed a large meeting of the students Friday morning, in connection with the student volunteer movement. His practical words were listened to with much interest.

With the idea of putting the students in close touch with great modern preachers, several ministers of the city are being invited to address the students on biographical subjects. Some leaders of modern movements in thought and life will be thus dealt with, and a partial list of speakers and subjects is as follows:—Rev. Hugh Pedley, "Dr. Parker"; Rev. J. L. Gilmour, "Chas. Spurgeon"; Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., "Norman McLeod"; Rev. W. R. Harvey, "Hugh Price Hughes."

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REST ACCOUNT, - - - - 2,468,595
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Available Assets $61,187,015
Funds invested in Canada.. $3,300,000
Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this company.
During rebuilding of the Company's New Offices at old address, corner St. James and Place d'Armes.

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Sam'l Finley, E. S. Clouston.
Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, K.C.M.G.
G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary.
Head Office, Canada Branch: Montreal.

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75 £10 shares Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited,
for which we are open for a bid.

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SEVENTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND, JAN. 15th

WILL BE PAID BY THE

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA MINING CO.

60% PER ANNUM GUARANTEED on Par Value of stock when Mill is completed.

$20,000,000 BLOCKED OUT READY FOR THE MILL, and the Hoodlum claim, which adjoins the Old Victor Mine, yet to figure on.
A 200-TON PER DAY PLANT CONTRACTED FOR, and will be in full operation not later than April 1st, 1903.
Present Dividend One Per Cent. Present Price stock, $1.00 per share.
Fully paid and non-assessable. Do not fail to investigate this proposition, for the more you investigate the more stock you will want. Write for prospectus.

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REFERENCE—Bradstreet's and Dun's Agencies; State Bank & Trust Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; any mining journal of the State or prominent mining men.

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

Paid-up Capital - £3,000,000
Reserve Fund - - £3,000,000

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WILL BEGIN A

Special Gift Sale

Saturday Morning, the 10th (To-day)

AND WILL CONTINUE IT

JUST SEVEN DAYS.

Buying Teas from us in that interval means that with every pound there is a valuable present.

Your choice of Teas, your choice of Gifts, and all are open for your inspection.

Just think the purchaser of one pound of tea, 30, 40, 50 and 60c per pound will receive a present of their own choice.

Specialties.

Our China Cups and Saucers of Foreign Designs and 8 in. Glass Fruit Bowls.

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1519 St. Catherine | 868 St. Lawrence
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This 20 per cent. Discount

Which we are giving means that one fifth of every dollar you spend in our stores remains in your pocket. This discount is taken off every cash purchase of everything in our three stores. Nothing reserved.

R. J. Tooke, 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine Street, West 1553 St. Catherine Street, East

DENOUNCES THE CITY COUNCIL

Rev. J. Edgar Hill's Address to the Evangelical Alliance.

If the city fathers could have heard the things which were said about them at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in the American Presbyterian Church last night, it is not likely that they would have felt themselves unduly eulogized.

Sabbath observance was the subject before the meeting, and Rev. J. Edgar Hill, president of the Quebec Lord's Day Alliance, spoke of the members of theCity Council, who had succeeded in having the restrictions on Sunday trading nullified, in terms that were neither mild nor uncertain. The reverend gentleman said he was ashamed of the representatives, whose conduct he characterized as heedless, reckless and scandalous. He defied the Council to abrogate the by-law on Sunday trading, and urged the adherents of the Alliance to press for enforcement of the law.

"The Lord's Day Alliance," said Dr. Hill, "is no aggressor. It does not attack anybody, any creed or any nationality. We have the support of the Catholic Church and every intelligent Frenchman and every law-abiding citizen is with us."

These resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

"That the due maintenance and preservation of the Holy Sabbath is the best guarantee for the social, moral and religious well-being of men and nations, as has been demonstrated in all ages, and that, therefore, it is the manifold duty of all professing Christians sacredly to safeguard this precious heritage by all legitimate means of precept and example.

"That while not presuming to arrogate the function of the churches by dictating how individuals should utilize their Sabbath rest, consistent with law, this meeting profoundly regrets that Sunday trading, and notably the Sunday sale of liquor, exists in our city to an alarming extent, in direct violation of the civic by-laws; that such wholesale infraction of law is seriously detrimental to the morals of the community and a standing menace to good government; and that in consequence the Montreal Lord's Day Alliance be supported in all judicious and energetic action forthwith to vindicate the law and redeem the good name of our city from reproach."

Rev. Dyson Hague moved and Rev. John McKay seconded the first resolution, and Rev. Principal Maggs and Dr. J. Edgar Hill fathered the second. The movers and seconders made addresses on the lines indicated in the resolutions.

NOT FAVORED BY VATICAN.

Christian Democratic Movement Ends Owing to the Hostility of the Clerical Party.

Rome, Jan. 10.—The Christian Democratic movement, of which Abbe Romolo Nurri was the head, has been ended owing to the hostility of the clerical party. It is known that the Pope's sympathy with the movement was not shared by the Vatican officials. It has even been said that the recent withdrawal of His Holiness will reading an address was to a certain extent diplomatic, the Pope not desiring to utter opinions which he knew would give offence to the cardinals.

CRUISER TO ENFORCE LAW.

Newfoundland Government Suspects American Fishermen of Supplying the French With Bait.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 10.—The Colonial cruiser Fiona has been despatched to Fortune Bay, where it is alleged American fishing vessels are smuggling from St. Pierre, as well as supplying French fishermen with herring for bait, in defiance of the colonial regulations. The Fiona will enforce the law vigorously.

This proceeding is in no manner connected with the Bond-Hay treaty. Such vigilance is necessary every year.

TOLL-GATES WILL REMAIN.

Ratepayers of Frontenac Do Not Want to Take Over the Roads.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Kingston, Jan. 10.—The County Council of Frontenac submitted a question to the ratepayers at the late municipal elections, asking if they were willing to have the toll-gates throughout the county abolished, the county making arrangements for taking over the roads from the companies.

The rate-payers, by a vote of five to one, snowed the proposition under.

4TH ANNUAL

January Sale

DISCOUNTS FROM

10 p.c. to 50 p.c. for Cash

Geo. G. Robinson & Co.,

JEWELLERS,

2397 St. Catherine Street

RICH IRON ORE DEPOSITS

Prof. Coleman Says the Range Near Sudbury is the Largest in New Ontario.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Prof. Coleman, of the School of Practical Science, who in July last visited the iron range in Hutton Township, northeast of Sudbury, confirms the general favorable reports as to its extent and quality. In conversation yesterday, Mr. Coleman said this deposit was at least the largest in that part of the country, that is, in New Ontario. He declared Hutton range to be larger than the Helen Mine alone, but he could not say from his knowledge that it was larger than the Michipicoten range, of which the Helen

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

WHEN YOU GROW WEAK AND YOUR CHEEKS LOSE THEIR COLOR.

This Means Anaemia, and if Neglected Consumption May Follow.—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Only Certain Cure.

Anaemia, or poor or watery blood, is a trouble from which most growing girls and many young boys suffer. It comes at a critical period of the young person's life, and unless prompt steps are taken to enrich the blood and thus strengthen the system, decline, and most likely consumption will follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that acts directly upon the blood and the nerves, promptly restoring the ailing one to complete health and strength. The following statement from Mrs. Lena M. Ryan, of Welland, whose daughter was a victim of anaemia, gives the strongest proof of the value of these pills. Mrs. Ryan says:—"About three years ago the health of my daughter, Birdie, became so bad that I was seriously alarmed. She was pale and almost bloodless, had no appetite, lost flesh and suffered from severe headaches. I took her to a doctor, and although his treatment was followed for some time, it did not benefit her. I then tried some other remedies, but these also failed, and she had wasted away to a mere shadow of her former self. At this stage I was advised to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she began this treatment. Almost from the outset these pills helped her, and as she continued their use, the color came back to her cheeks, her appetite improved, the headaches ceased to trouble her, and by the time she had taken eight boxes she felt stronger and better than she had ever done in her life before. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed for all ailments of this kind, and strongly recommend them to other mothers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure all cases like the above, but also cure all other troubles arising from poor blood or weak nerves, such as rheumatism, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, scrofula, and eruptions of the skin, etc. These pills are also a direct cure for the ailments from which so many women suffer in silence. Give the pills a fair trial, and they will not disappoint you. The genuine are sold only in boxes that have the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. If your dealer does not have them, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

A SYMPATHETIC CHORD

Lord Carrington Says Sir Wilfrid Struck it in Imperial Defence Question.

Toronto, January 10.—An Evening Telegram's cable from London says:—

"Wiring to the Times, Lord Carrington, commenting on a recent article in the Melbourne Age re colonial contributions to Imperial defence, says Sir Wilfrid Laurier struck a chord of colonial sympathetic feeling when he refused flatly to fall in with proposals of this kind.

"A letter from Mr. Loring, secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, in the same journal, quotes Sir Frederick Borden's definition of Canada's position with regard to Imperial defence as identical with that of Melbourne Age."

AMERICAN WORKMEN.

Mosely Labor Commissioners Say That England Has Little to Learn from Them.

London, January 10. — The Mosely labor commissioners sent to the United States to get hints for the betterment of industrial conditions in England report that the British workman has nothing to learn from his American brother. They comment unfavorably on the lack of cleanliness in many of the cities visited by them.

DUES FOR POLICE PENSION RAISED.

Owing to the largely increased number (thirty-two) who, in the police force, are eligible for retirement on pension, it has been found necessary to increase the assessment on the members 1 per cent. The previous rate was 3 per cent., so now the officers and men must contribute 4 per cent. of their annual income to the fund. The number of beneficiaries drawing from the fund is twenty-two, and the allowances for these last year amounted to $12,361, within $1,400 of the revenue from all sources for the same year. There is a balance of nearly $60,000 in the funds, but the administrators feel this amount should remain as a nucleus, and that the yearly allowances be provided for by current assessment. Under the increased rates captains are assessed $32 a year, and lieutenants $28. First-class constables contribute about fifty cents a week.

A DOG WITH A HISTORY.

The Duke of Westminster brought back from the South African war two dachshunds which belonged to Kruger. The Duke was on Lord Roberts' staff at the fall of Pretoria, and so became possessed of these interesting animals. After the performance of "The Only Way" at the Duke's Cheshire house by Martin Harvey and his company, in aid of a charity in which the Duke was interested, he presented one of these dogs to Miss de Silva, who plays the part of Mimi in the adaptation of Freeman Wills' dramatization of Dickens' great masterpiece, and the animal soon became a great pet in his new home.

DEPORTED RIOTER'S FAMILY.

Washington, January 10.—The Treasury Department has ordered the deportation of the wife and two children of McQueen, of Paterson, N.J., who was convicted of inciting riots in Paterson and sentenced to five years in prison. The wife and children arrived at New York recently and will be deported on the ground that they are liable to become public charges.

KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Adrian, Mich., January 10. Wm. E. Chic, aged 45, of Toledo, Ohio, yesterday shot and killed his wife, Elizabeth, aged 35, and then fired the 32-calibre revolver at his own breast. Both victims were dead, the woman with a bullet through her heart, when a crowd of people, who heard the shots, broke into the parlor of Platt's Hotel, where the tragedy occurred. The couple had been living apart, and the woman was an employe of the hotel.

SURVEYING CLASS RESULTS.

The following results have been posted for the second year in surveying in the applied science class at McGill: Class I., Churchill and Jewett, equal; Blanchet, Fyshe, Kydd, Livingstone; Class II., Jost, McIntosh and Sharpe, equal; Martin, Hamilton, W., Wilson; Class III., Idsard; Hamilton, A.M., and Mowat, equal; Lockerby and Ritchie, equal; Shaughnessy.

ELECTION TRIALS IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, January 10.—Argument in the Lennox election appeal was concluded yesterday and judgment was reserved. The South Oxford appeal has been abandoned till Tuesday, January 20, owing to Judge Osler going up for the Sault Ste. Marie protest trial, which opens on the 13th.

PARTNER OF CARNEGIE KILLED.

Pittsburg, January 10.—Andrew McWilliams, one of the junior partners of Andrew Carnegie, and superintendent of carpenters at the Edgar Thompson steel works, was killed yesterday by a yard engine.

REFUSED DOCTOR AND DIED.

Ithaca, N.Y., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Louis Hanson, of Spencer street, died yesterday after having been treated by prayers of the elders in a society known as "The Church of Living God," or "Holy Ghost and Us Society."

WILL IRRIGATE ARID DISTRICT

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—The Government has consented to allow the Northwest Irrigation Company, composed of gentlemen who are identified with the Galt irrigation enterprise, to purchase 500,000 acres in the Southern Alberta district, near Lethbridge, for $3 per acre. The lands are in what is generally deemed to be the arid belt, but the company undertake by means of irrigation, to bring them into a state of cultivation. The lease holders in this area will be notified that their leases will be cancelled in two years.

$300,000 FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A Former Partner of Mr. Carnegie, Henry Phipps, Donates This Sum to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—Dr. L. F. Flick, president of the Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives here, announces that Henry Phipps, of New York, formerly a partner of Andrew Carnegie, has contributed $300,000 for the establishment of an institution in this city for the treatment and study of consumption.

TEACHERS TO BE ADDRESSED.

The Teachers' Association will be addressed on next Thursday evening by Principal Robins, of the Normal School of McGill. The subject will be "The Training of Imagination in Children." A programme of music will be given and refreshments will be served by the High School staff.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.

Louis Lallemand is half a century old and has no home, and is not mentally sound. Yesterday Mr. Recorder Weir committed him to Longue Pointe Asylum. He has served several terms for vagrancy.

A SMALL FIRE.

At 11 o'clock last night the firemen were called to a fire at No. 27 St. Justin street, the residence of Mrs. R. Lacroix. A fire started in the chimney and worked into the kitchen. Before much damage had been done the fire was extinguished.

There are two sizes of Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine, 3 oz. at 25 cents, and 8 oz. at 50 cents. Which will you have to cure that hacking cough? Adv.

Eye Glasses That Fit

Are a source of comfort after experiencing the annoyances of an ill-fitting pair.

Fox Eyeglasses

Are bound to fit. They are attached with the latest Patented Nose Guard, the neatest and most comfortable guard made.

Frank C. Fox,

Refracting Optician,

2297 ST. CATHERINE ST.

NOTICE.

The Edwardsburg Starch Company,

LIMITED.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, London & Lancashire Building, 164 St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, January 20th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order,

R. CUNNINGHAM,

Secretary.

TENDERS.

Levis Aqueduct

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 4 o'clock

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th Day of January, 1903,

for the construction of a sewage system and aqueduct for the Town of Levis.

The plans and specifications, prepared by Mr. J. O. A. Laforest, Civil Engineer, of Montreal, and Engineer of the Town of Levis, may be examined at the Town Hall of Levis, every day from 9 o'clock a.m. till 4 o'clock p.m., after the

Second Day of January, 1903.

The Tenders must be made on the blank furnished by the Engineer, and none others shall be accepted.

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

The Council exacts a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount of tender.

The parties tendering will mention two prices: 1st, a price payable by the Corporation in money, and 2nd, another price payable in debentures of the city for the amount of their tenders.

J. EUGENE ROY,

Clerk of the Town of Levis.

Levis, 2nd January, 1903.

DRESS HINTS

All careful dressers will take advantage of this opportunity to secure a pair of the genuine SEATH TROUSERS. These trousers are made to your personal measure and are guaranteed to fit perfectly. Prices from $4.00 up. Judging by the large demand for these Trousers the people of Montreal appreciate the fact that never before was such great value offered for the money. To get in the style and keep in it, consult

Robt. Seath & Sons

Merchant Tailors,

1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

OUR REDUCTIONS STAND THE CLOSEST SCRUTINY.

Note that we quote the regular price, then the discount or reduced price. If we said "worth" so much or "regular value," you could reasonably doubt the genuineness of the concessions. Every price in the store is an honest cut as represented.

THESE WALL PAPERS FOR EXAMPLE.

Very pretty American Chintz and Cretonne Papers. Regular prices, 10, 12½ and 15 cents. Now less 20 per cent. discount.

Handsome Floral Papers, all new shades, for boudoirs, bedrooms and sitting-rooms. Regular prices, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents. Now less 25 per cent. discount.

The largest selection of Red Papers to be seen in Canada, conventional designs, two-tone effects and stripes. Regular prices 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 40 cents. Now less 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Every roll of paper and piece of molding in stock is subject to a discount. The lowest is 20 per cent. and the highest 50 per cent. off.

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.

2411-2413 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

The Store That Sets the Pace

Scroggie's

The Store That Sets The Pace

WE LEAD

"In WHITE GOODS;" but while for the moment our other departments are eclipsed by the predominating "White Goods Sale"—remember that the reductions are general throughout the store. Many lines we are clearing at a great sacrifice to make room for "spring importations."

JANUARY WHITE GOODS SALE!

LINENS

72-inch Heavy Scotch All-Linen Unbleached **Table Damask,** patterns all new. Worth 75c yard. Sale price, yard ..... .45

66-inch Full Bleached All Irish Linen **Table Damask,** designs well assorted. Worth 75c yard. Sale price, yard. .50

150 dozen left of one of the best **Napkins** ever offered at such a low price. It is 19 x 20 inches, five different designs, extra heavy and pure finish full bleach. Worth $1.75 dozen. Sale price, doz. 1.10

LINENS

70-inch Grass Bleached Satin Finished All-Linen **Table Damask,** beautiful designs. Worth 85c yard. Sale price, yard ..... .65

Extra Heavy Half Bleached Scotch Dice **Table Napkins,** special for hotel and restaurant use. Size 20 x 20 inches. Worth $1.35 dozen. Sale price, dozen ..... .90

75 dozen All-Linen Full Bleached **Table Napkins,** new patterns, bordered all round. Size 22 x 22 inches. Worth $3.00 dozen. Sale price, dozen 2.15

LINENS

Another shipment of **Manufacturers' Mill Ends** just received, including Bleached and Unbleached Damasks, Towellings, etc., all marked at fully 25 per cent. discount. Various lengths displayed on Centre Tables.

72-inch Rich Satin Finished Pure All-Linen **Double Damask Table Linen,** exclusive designs, in Spots, Floral and Conventional, also with Plain Centre and Heavy Border. Worth $1.25 yard. Sale price, yard 1.00

TOWELS

100 dozen Very Heavy Genuine All-Linen Scotch **Huck Towels,** extra large size, fringed ends, colored and plain borders. Worth 40c pair. Sale price, pair ..... .30

Special Fine Quality All-Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched ends, very large size. Worth 75c pair. Sale price, pair ..... .50

White and Cream Terry **Bath Towels,** fringed ends, good quality, large. Worth 45c pair. Sale price, pair..... .35

Made up, ready for use, **Crash Roller Towels,** 2½ yards long. Very special, from.. .25 each up

Made up, ready for use, **Dish Towels,** in plain and checked. Very special, from .... .7 each up

Face Cloths, various sizes, plain white, cream and colored Terry, fringed and plain. Very special, from.. .2½ each up

Towels—Continued

Vast assortment Scotch Crash **Roller Towellings,** all widths, plain and colored borders. Special, from .5 yard to .15 yard

Special values in All-Linen **Glass Towelling,** in pink, blue and red check, also plain centre with monogram borders, all widths. Special, from ..... .5 to .18 yard

Specials in White Quilts

100 American Crochet **Bed Spreads,** white Marseilles pattern, double bed size. Worth $1.15 each. Sale price ..... .85

English Fringed White Honeycomb **Bed Spreads.** Special ..... .75 up

Genuine Marseilles Full Bleached Bed Spreads, in spot, scroll and floral designs, all new. Special, from ..... 1.15 up

Cotton Goods

Fine American Longdale Cambric, Full Bleach, special for ladies' underwear, 36 inches wide. Worth 12c yard. Sale price, yard ..... .10

36-inch Pure White Nainsook, Lawn fine quality. Worth 15c yard. Sale price, yard ..... .10

36-inch Heavy Family Full Bleached Unbleached Cotton, round even thread. Worth 12½c yard. Sale price 8

Extra Special Quality 36 Pure White Organdie Muslin. Worth 20c yard. Sale price, yard ..... .12

An exceptionally large range of Dress Muslins, in all styles and colors, clearing at one-half price. HALF PRICE

GREAT MANTLE SALE!

For unexcelled values in Mantles we stand at the front, without the shadow of a doubt. Not only are the values the best to be had, but the style and finish will be found to surpass your best expectations. The regular prices were considered very low, but with the January Sale Discount they are ridiculously so. NOTE THESE FOR TUESDAY:—

Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes

LESS 50 PER CENT.

Tailor-made Costumes, made up in several stylish effects of broadcloth, camel's hair, homespun and cheviot suiting cloth, all extra well finished, and trimmed in numerous pretty ways with strapping of self, silk and cording. Regular prices from $8.50 to $25.00.

January Sale less 50 per cent.

Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes

LESS 20 PER CENT.

Stylish Man-tailored Suits, of suiting cheviots, all-wool frieze, serges and homespuns, trimmed in many unique styles, with fancy braid, silk strapping and cording and extra well finished. Regular prices from $5.95 to $12.00.

January Sale Price, less 20 per cent

WALKING SKIRTS

Ladies' Tailor-made Walking Skirts, of fine quality all-wool frieze, in black, Oxford and navy, trimmed with fancy cording and finished with several rows of tailor stitching around bottom. January sale price... 5.00

Less 10 per cent.

LACE TIES

Ladies' Long Lace Ties, in White and Cream—

Regular 15c. January sale price 12½

Regular 25c. January sale price ..... .19

Regular 45c. January sale price ..... .25

Ladies' 4-ply Linen Collars, different shapes and different widths. Regular 15c, 17c, 18c Collars. As we have not all sizes in every line, to clear at 5

Our Shoe-Clearing Sale

Is one of the great features of the store. Felt Boots and Shoes, German Slippers, etc., we are selling at a sacrifice.

Felt Boots, from ..... .50 up

Felt Shoes, from ..... .25 up

German Slippers, from .... .50 up

Ladies' Jersey Button Overshoes. Sizes 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 ..... .95

Child's Button and Buckle Overshoes ..... .50

Ladies' Stylish Jackets

LESS 20 PER CENT.

Ladies' Jackets, made up in several very pleasing and up-to-date styles of Kersey cloth, beaver and frieze, finished in attractive ways with tailor stitching, strapping, cording and pearl buttons, all extra well lined with the best of materials. Regular prices from $7.50 to $26.50.

January Sale Price, less 20 per cent

Ladies' Golf Capes

LESS 20 PER CENT.

Swell Capes of fine quality English golf cloth, in Oxford gray only, with gray plaid revers, made in very pretty styles, with hoods and strapping of boxcloth. Regular prices $6.00 and $8.75.

January Sale Price, less 20 per cent

Ladies' Tailor-made Rain Proof Coats

LESS 10 PER CENT.

Rainproof Coats, made up in a very stylish effect of extra heavy cravenette, in steel gray, Oxford grey and black, finished with collars of self, turn-back cuffs and slash pockets. These Coats were considered extra good value at $12.50.

January Sale Price, less 10 per cent

Extra Special News From the Whitewear Dept.

No one should miss this opportunity. We only have a limited quantity of this line; in consequence we suggest your coming early to participate in it.

Ladies' Night Gowns, of extra fine quality Cotton, cambric finish, made with square yoke and finished around neck, front and sleeves with frills. January sale price ..... .59

Less 10 per cent.

SILK DEPT.

A special purchase of Black Dress Silks, including Black Peau de Soie, Black Bengualine, Black Brocades, Black Moire Velour, Black Satins, etc., etc., enables us to offer high class Dress Silks at 25 per cent. discount.

Black Bengualine ..... 1.10 to 1.75
Less 25 per cent. discount.

Black Brocades ..... .75 to 1.45
Less 25 per cent. discount.

Black Peau de Soie ..... .95 to 1.75
Less 25 per cent. discount.

Black Satins, 24 inches wide ..... .39 to 1.75
Less 25 per cent. discount.

Black Moire Velour ..... 1.25 to 2.00
Less 25 per cent. discount.

CUTLERY SALE

Such as Rogers', Landers, Harrison makes Knives, Forks, Spoons, worth from $5.00 to $8.00 a dozen. Carving Sets and Steels.

Less 25 per cent. reduction.

WALL PAPER

932 rolls Beautiful Gilt and Embossed Gilt Wall Paper, for halls, sitting rooms, dining rooms, etc., handsome designs and colors. Regularly sold at 17c and 20c. Monday, special, per single roll ..... .10

18-inch Match Border, per yard 5

Basement

Special Reduction Sale of Crockery

Watch our advertisements for "Tables" of reduced Crockery and Hardware, of which we are offering a series to make room for the new goods. The undermentioned are on sale 8 a.m. Monday. Come early.

3 SPECIAL TABLES.

Consisting of all kinds of Dishes and Tableware, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Jugs (all sizes), Bowls, Platters, Salad Dishes, Berry Saucers, Sauce Boats, Vegetable Dishes, etc., etc.

NO. 1 TABLE 5

NO. 2 TABLE ..... .10

NO. 3 TABLE ..... .15

These goods are worth from 15c to 75c each.

GROCERY SPECIALS

6 LBS. HAND-PICKED WHITE BEANS.
6 LBS. BEST PEARL TAPIOCA
6 LBS. RANGOON RICE
2 DOZEN VALENCIA ORANGES
2 PKGS. MALTA VITA OR GRAPE NUTS
2 TINS BEST TOMATOES
2 PKGS. KNOX GELATINE, NO. 1.
3 BARS IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP

.25

Take a Cup of Delicious Red Cross "Fluid Beef," Free in the Basement.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to

Scroggie's St. Catherine and University Streets

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

96TH YEAR. NO. 8. TWENTY PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903. TWENTY PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

The Durbar of the King of Babylon, Was Held Six Centuries Before Christ

That of Queen Victoria and King Edward Similar to the Mogul Monarchs.

"Then Nebuchadnezzar, the King, sent to gather together the princes, the governors, and the captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counsellors, the sheriffs and all the rulers of the provinces to come to the dedication of the image which Nebuchadnezzar, the King, had set up."

These words from the Book of Daniel carry the mind back from the durbar which ended this week at Delhi, India, to a durbar held by the King of Babylon six centuries before Christ. As the durbar of Nebuchadnezzar was then, so was the durbar of King Edward VII.—an assemblage of princes and potentates who gathered to hear some proclamation of their ruler. Although durbar is itself a Persian word, nevertheless imperial convocations of this character have been a fundamental part of Oriental government as far back as history or legend or inscription makes research possible.

The love of grandeur is inborn in the Hindoo. The poppy without its flaming petals, the bird of paradise without its gorgeous plumage, or the leopard without its spots, would be no more a paradox than the Hindoo without his pageants. The English Government did not realize this fact until mutiny after mutiny had decimated its troops and threatened its rule, says the New York Tribune. India was run as a business proposition, under the supervision of the East India Company, until about a half century ago, when the country was brought under the dominion of the crown, and the East India Company passed out of existence. Then the administration of the Hindoo government began to grow more regal. The Governor General, who had ruled in the name of the East India Company, became the Viceroy and the personal representative of the King himself. His office was clothed with more formality and outward show. And then it was that the durbar was again revived to impress the Hindoo still further with the majesty of British rule and to satisfy his thirst for pomp and parade.

The first durbar since the downfall of the old Mogul empire to attract the attention of all India was held November 1, 1858, at Allahabad. Before a few native princes and chieftains Lord Canning, the first Viceroy of India, proclaimed that Queen Victoria had assumed sovereignty over them. Amnesty was offered all those except actual murderers of the English who had taken part in the mutiny, which had been raging for two years and had cost the British Government $200,000,000.

After peace was finally declared, in the next year, Lord Canning held a viceregal progress through the upper provinces and accepted the fealty of the loyal princes and chiefs.

Each Viceroy since Lord Canning's time has held durbars of greater or less significance for the purpose of keeping alive the awe which they engender in the Hindoo mind. With the construction of railroads it became possible to bring more princes together, and to increase the size of durbars and magnify their splendor. Thus it was in 1877, when the title of Queen Victoria was enlarged so as to embrace also that of Empress of India, took the opportunity to present a durbar which outshone in grandeur all its predecessors under British rule.

All India had just been stirred by the visit of the Prince of Wales, the present King of England, who had been received in the various cities of the British Indian Possessions with overwhelming ovations. Accordingly, when Lord Lytton summoned the feudatory rulers and their retainers to the grand durbar to be held at Delhi, a vast assemblage gathered on the banks of the Jumma, which recalled the glittering days of the Mogul monarchs.

The ceremonies of the durbar of 1877 were much the same as those of the recent celebration, which consisted of the proclamation of the sovereignty of the British ruler, a grand ball at the palace, games, fireworks, parade of troops, and the convocation of the various Indian orders, including that of the chapter of the Star of India.

The durbars of Queen Victoria and King Edward are strikingly similar to those of the Mogul monarchs, except that now the ruler is represented by the Viceroy. The pavilion of tents outside the city, where the princes and other potentates camp together; the procession of elephants, the arena, where the royal proclamation is made, trace their origin back to the most remote antiquity.

A comparison of the present durbar with the one held by Auringzebe, the Mogul ruler whose reign was contemporaneous with Charles II. of England, shows that, although a few features have become obsolete, there are many more that are common to both. Auringzbe, for example, had a durbar every birthday, and was weighed in public before the congregation of his chiefs, which is a custom not regarded practical at the present time. In Orme's "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire," Tavernier, the Oriental traveller, tells of his visit to the court of Auringzebe, as follows:

In riches and resources the Great Mogul is in Asia what the King of France is in Europe. When I took leave of his majesty on November 1, 1665, he was pleased to desire that I should stay to see the festivals in honor of his birthday. On this occasion the Emperor is weighed in state, and if he is found to weigh more than on the preceding year then there is great public rejoicing.

The grandees of the empire, the viceroys of the provinces, and the women of the court came to make their offerings, which, in precious stones, gold and silver, rich carpets and brocades, elephants, camels and horses, amounted when I was present to upwards of 30,000,000 livres ($6,000,000). The tents are of red velvet embroidered with gold, so heavy that the poles which support them are as thick as the masts of ships, and some of them 350 to 400 feet high.

The Great Mogul has seven splendid thrones, one covered with diamonds and others with rubies, emeralds and pearls. While the Emperor is on his throne fifteen horses stand ready and caparisoned on his right, and as many on his left, the bridle of each horse enriched with precious stones. Elephants are trained to kneel down before the throne. The Emperor himself has a favorite elephant, which cost 500 rupees, and is fed sugar and brandy.

Delhi, where the durbar was held, is peculiarly fit for this ancient ceremonial. "If India be the Italy of Asia, still more properly may it be said that Delhi is its Rome," is the language with which H. G. Keene, the historian, characterizes this ancient metropolis. Delhi was not only the capital of the Mogul Empire, but it was known as a royal abode fifteen centuries before Christ. For forty miles about the present city lie ruined palaces and temples to attest the existence of numerous cities which have had their rise and fall on this site. Specimens of architecture are found to bear witness of almost all the different types of civilization which have swept over this peninsula since the "white, thin nosed" Aryan first overcame the "black, flat nosed" aborigine.

In the same latitude as Tampa Fla., Delhi is situated in the heart of Northern India. It is at the tip of an equilateral triangle, the base of which is formed by Calcutta on the eastern shore of the peninsula and Bombay on the western coast.

The present city of Delhi (which is pronounced "Delly, not Delhigh) was built by Shah Jehan, one of the later Mogul rulers, whose predecessors centuries before had migrated from Arabia, and at various times had used Delhi, Agra, Lahore and other cities as their capitals. Shah Jehan began to erect the massive red walls which still encircle the city on the three sides left unprotected by the River Jumma a few years after the Pilgrim Fathers began building Plymouth. The great wealth which had been acquired by his more warlike grandfather, Akbar, he lavished in the construction of mosques and mausoleums, and, with the purpose of outdoing in magnificence any other royal abode in Asia, he built the palace of Delhi, which was used for the state ball and other ceremonies of the present durbar. This palace has been used by the British as a fort, and has been considerably damaged by the battles which raged about it at the time of the Indian Mutiny. On the opposite side of the river the fort which was built by Shah Jehan has been partially torn down to make way for the entrance of the East India Railroad.

Of the same red sandstone with which he built the walls Shah Jehan erected Jamma Masjid, the Mosque of the Assembly, with slender minarets on two corners, which look to a practical Caucasian when approaching from a distance like factory towers. Within the walls also are many ancient edifices, which were more or less restored and beautified by Shah Jehan.

There is, for example, the tomb of Nizan ud Din, which is entirely of marble, and although first built in the reign of Tughlak Shah, 1321, its shapely dome was added under the rule of Shah Jehan.

At the height of its power Delhi was as populous as the Borough of Manhattan. At the present time its two million inhabitants have dwindled down to about two hundred thousand. Because of its central location Delhi has become a prosperous railroad centre, and its oldtime industry of gold embroidery and gold ornaments has given way to most of the industries of modern India. Here there are cotton and iron mills, whose factories are equipped with machinery from the United States and England. In view of the durbar, the city installed a new electric light system. Through its centre runs a handsome street, so wide that a double row of trees is planted in the centre, which has sidewalks crowded with shops and bazaars. The Englishman knows the thoroughfare as Silver Street.

The recent durbar will cost the English Government more than $2,000,000, and its magnificence, according to the native minstrels, outshone that of the Mogul monarchs.

Mexico Threatened With Civil War?

Politics in Mexico are shaping toward a trouble that the Mexicans of this generation have not known. It may be reckless prophecy to talk of civil war, but bankers in New York are considering the thing not merely as a possibility, but as a danger to be apprehended.

The news was made public, says the Brooklyn Eagle, not more than a month ago that President Porfirio Diaz the Grand Old Man of Mexico, intended to retire in January and that he would manage so that Senor Done Jose Yves Limantour, his Minister of Finance, would be President in his stead. Since then things have been happening unusually fast—for Mexico.

General Bernardo Reyes, Minister of War and Marine, has been considered for years to be the "logical candidate" for successor to the old President whenever the latter should determine that he had ruled long enough, or should die. Reyes, as facts have shown, has not permitted another to be chosen now without protest from him. In consequence, he has lost his war portfolio, but retains his command of the Mexican army. He has been appointed by President Diaz to head a military commission to go to Europe to study modern methods in the profession of arms. The plain intent of this is to get him out of the way. General Menas, his successor as Minister of War, was in Washington a week ago on the way home to take his place in the Cabinet.

Could Diaz, powerful as he is, undertake to balk the most powerful soldier in his country, the man whom the silver interests would be likely to aid with money and men in a civil war? Diaz himself last fall had no misgivings on that point. The army, he was convinced, to a man adored him. The people of Mexico, he would have bet his head, would obey his lightest wish.

Since then the significant retirement of Reyes from the ministry of war, and the absence of evidence of Diaz's immediate intent to leave the presidency, have indicated a hitch in the programme. Reyes retains his command of the army. If he were sent abroad he would be sure to be in a position to be warned instantly of any step taken to put Limantour in the highest office, and he would hasten back.

The Mexican army is devoted to Reyes—not, perhaps, against Diaz, but probably against Limantour, even as Diaz's choice. Reyes has taken 28,000 men, fed them well, clothed them, drilled them, had their pay raised, made them see that every improvement in their condition has come from Bernardo Reyes. The men are well armed with Mauser rifles, the army is well organized and has had sufficient work in actual campaigning against insurrecto Indians like the Yaqui's, beside quasi police duty, to be an efficient fighting machine. Indeed, it is said in Mexico that the Yaqui "wars" are mere army manœuvres, kept alive by Reyes to give his men work.

The Beautiful Island of Darcy, B.C., The Desolate Home of a Dozen Lepers

The Unfortunate People Spend Their Last Days Making Gardens Near Their Cottages.

Lying in one of the world's most beautiful archipelagoes, washed by the blue waves of one of its most picturesque inland seas, is North America's only leper island. Maintained in secret as the abiding place of wretched human beings whose curse necessitates their exclusion from all of mankind, it is known to few of those who pass it and is shunned by all who have learned its hideous story. Darcy Island is the property of the City of Victoria, British Columbia. It is the dying place for those lepers who are found among the thousands of cannery Chinese in that and other British Columbian cities.

The curse of those who were placed upon it has seemingly overtaken this island. Fair in the track of the Alaskan fleet, passed each week by scores of vessels, its shores are never visited, except at rare intervals, by any save those who can never leave. It was set apart as a place for men to die, and none save those who are marked for death land on its beach. It is a sepulchre for those living who are dead to their fellow men.

Darcy Island is one of the few leper settlements in the world, and is unique among them all. Unlike other colonies, it has neither nurses nor medical attendants for the living, nor has it priests for the dead. Its inhabitants are landed on its shores and left to die and to bury one another. Food and supplies are brought them from the little town of Sidney near by, and what tools and gardening utensils they need. Otherwise they are left alone—each to watch the others waste away while he himself waits for death.

The island lies in Peril Strait, several miles north of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, out into which it looks. It is close to the east shore of Vancouver Island, near its south end. It is far west from the northern end of San Juan Island and separated from it by only a few miles of salt water. It is one of an archipelago dotting the northern entrance from British Columbian waters into the Straits of Juan de Fuca, which lie between the two nations. It is about two miles in length by half a mile in width. It is well wooded and is watered by a couple of springs and a small stream. At its southern end is a small clearing. Here lies the leper settlement. This settlement was built by the City of Victoria, which purchased the island from the Provincial Government ten years ago. It consists of four well-built houses and a number of outbuildings surrounded by a cleared space of about six acres. About these other small buildings, erected by the lepers themselves, have sprung up from time to time and have fallen again to decay.

When this island was purchased and the first houses built, some twenty lepers existed in the Province of British Columbia. The cases occurred among the cannery Chinese of the Fraser River and of the salmon fisheries along the coast. These coolies work long hours during the fishing season. They live wretchedly on meagre wages. Their diet is mainly fish—as a rule salmon—and is rarely varied during the fishing season, save by a little rice. The conditions in some of the Chinese fishing settlements along the Fraser and in some of the Chinese salmon canneries, among the coolie workmen, is extremely conducive to any sort of blood or skin disease. The diet would itself lead to an impoverished condition of the blood. When the coolies go to Victoria or Vancouver for the winter they live little better. In a race already impoverished by inbreeding, leprosy is one of the natural results of such surrounding conditions. As a consequence, before stricter health regulations were enforced among the Chinese in the Province of British Columbia leprosy sprang up. This was the cause of the purchase by the City of Victoria of Darcy Island.

Since the island was first made a leper settlement the greatest number of colonists living at any one time on its shores was twenty. This was but a short time after the settlement was inaugurated by the landing of ten of the unfortunate creatures, for whom substantial houses had already been built. Although their number was occasionally added to by some isolated case of leprosy discovered in Victoria, New Westminster or Vancouver, it never passed twenty. One by one the lepers died and the deaths were faster than the new cases. Five years ago eleven cases existed on the island. Four of these now live. They are the only inhabitants and the history of the place was given by one of them to the writer.

From the south end of the island no human habitation can be seen nor any other sign of man, save a beacon erected at the head of a sand pit for the guidance of mariners. As one leaves the beach and reaches the top of a little rise, he catches first sight of the dwellers. A couple of very neatly kept gardens lie just over the top of the bank, in an opening in the forest. To one familiar with the Chinese they are readily recognizable as being kept up by some of that people. The straight rows of plants and the high and carefully shaded beds, as well as one or two boxes and barrels, the head of each weighted down with stones, all show marks of that race. From the further end of this garden the first view of the settlement is obtained. Several houses lie in a row facing the straits to the southward. Before their doors the land has been cleared and they look out over the water. All save one of these buildings has been deserted. Their inmates have died and none have come to take their place. The last structure is a row of four houses, arranged with a common porch before their doors. Here the four lepers live.

From the space in front of this house extends as beautiful a view as ever man saw on a sunny morning. The blue waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca flecked with the white of tumbling swells stretch away to the south and to the westward. Beyond them rises the great Olympic range, dark blue, white tipped, jagged, its serrated peaks with their coat of fresh fallen snow fairly glistening in the sunlight. When this range receives the setting sun at evening and becomes enveloped with its hues and tints, which spread themselves over the intervening waters and give them all the flashing lights of an opal, the effect is wonderful.

Off to the eastward across Peril Straits, San Juan Island's wooded shores rise in smooth green outlines. And as a background for this and for the other hilly islands which dot the strait, the long line of Cascade range on the mainland lies like a great blue ribbon on whose upper edge is a strip of white. The view from the leper settlement of Darcy Island is one of the most beautiful in the Pacific Northwest.

About the place there is no sign of life, no sound of voice nor the sight of any human being. This hamlet of the dying is like an abode of the dead. The morning sunshine falls through the branches of the giant firs and hemlocks and is sprinkled on the grass in white patches. Save for the hum of a few insects, everything is absolutely quiet. Not until one comes right on them will he discover any of the lepers, for in their long years of confinement on this island—the years in which they have waited for death to overtake them—they have come to forget conversation. They work and rest according to their own individual desires, and they live alone. Whether they have come—as perhaps many white people would under similar circumstances—to loath the sight of one another, or whether it is simply a stolid indifference which has overtaken them, it would be hard to say. At any rate, this is the case. They eat, and work, and rest, and sleep, each by himself.

The row of houses where the four lepers live is built of wood, clapboarded and unpainted. It has brick chimneys. The windows are large and a door opens from the front porch into each separate living room. The interiors of these rooms are simple: each has a bunk furnished with plenty of blankets. This occupies one side of each. A chair and a rude stand are the only other furniture. A few dishes, a stove and cooking utensils belong to each. Rice in the cane sacks peculiar to the Chinese nation, smoked and dried salmon, fresh fish, eggs from poultry which are reared on the place and flour make up the list of provisions allotted to each dweller of the colony and stored in the room of each.

The two lepers who keep to their beds are still able to cook for themselves. Their wood is brought to them by the other two—the man with the maimed hands and the creature with the scarred, swollen face. The same is true of their water. In fact, the two lepers who are able to get about occupy themselves with doing the odd chores for the colony. The man who brings the supplies each week from Sidney is regularly employed by the City of Victoria to look out for the unfortunates and to help them in case they need assistance. However, they are still well able to do for themselves, and they keep the place in good condition, with large piles of neatly cut wood stacked close at hand. How they manage to accomplish this work in their condition is hard to say. Every move they make is so slow as to be painful to one watching them. They spend their time at wood cutting, water carrying and working in the little garden in the clearing behind their houses. About this garden is a rude picket fence built years ago when twenty lepers were on the island. This has slowly fallen to decay, and is only standing in places. Three small outbuildings, two seemingly used as storehouses for vegetables, and a third, from all appearances, as a resting place for the workers, stand near this garden. These, too, have fallen to decay. Three houses, in addition to the large one now occupied, stand near by. One of these is as large as this latter. All are empty, their windows broken, their roofs rotting and moss covered. The dwellers of each died—then were buried by their survivors and their places never taken.

About those empty abodes to whose inmates the waited death finally came, the grass now grows rank. The winding paths which once led from one to another are well nigh obliterated by the progress of time. The brush is beginning to close in on the clearing. On all sides are the evidences of what is to come—the day when the last of these lepers will have crawled to his bunk, and by himself, apart from all mankind, like some dumb animal, will have breathed his last.

Dawn of New Era is at Hand for the British Army; Qualifications of Old Days Will No Longer Suffice

A new era has dawned for the British army, and the changes that will come into operation in July will alter conditions materially. Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, has explained the altered conditions that will result in a circular letter that has been issued to the fleet "In the old days," Lord Selborne says, "it sufficed if a naval officer were a seaman. Now he must be a seaman, a gunner, a soldier, an engineer, and a man of science as well."

The changes that will be made have, therefore, been resolved upon for the purpose of placing the navy "abreast of the scientific, intellectual and physical progress of the age." The new scheme contemplates that from July next "All officers for the executive and engineer branches of the navy and for the Royal marines shall enter the service as naval cadets under exactly the same conditions between the ages of 12 and 13," and be so trained as to be able to serve in any of the three branches. They will be educated and trained together until passing as sub-lieutenants at the age of 19-20.

At about the age of 20 these sub-lieutenants will be distributed between the three branches of the service which are essential to the fighting efficiency of the fleet—the executive, the engineer, and the marine. The result aimed at is, to a certain point community of knowledge and lifelong community of sentiment. It being held that the only machinery which can produce this result is early companionship and community of instruction, the opportunities will be secured by a policy of:

One System of Supply.
One System of Entry.
One System of Training.

Appointments to naval cadetships will be made by limited competition after nomination.

The nominations will be made three times a year, six weeks before the date fixed for the examination of candidates. The examinations will be held at the end of March, July and November, and the appointments will date from the 15th May, 15th September, 15th January following, respectively, as under the old scheme. The first examination will be held in July, 1903.

THE EXAMINATION.

The examination will include:

Part I.

1. English (including writing from dictation, simple composition, and reproduction of the gist of a short passage read aloud to the candidates).
2. (a) History and (b) geography:
   (a) History (simple questions in English history and growth of the British Empire).
   (b) Geography (simple questions with special reference to the British Empire).
3. French or German (importance will be attached to the oral examination).
4. (a) Arithmetic and (b) algebra:
   (a) Arithemetic (elementary, including vulgar and decimal fractions).
   (b) Algebra to simple equations, with easy problems.
5. Geometry to include the subject-matter of the first book of euclid, or its equivalent in experimental geometry and mensuration. The use of instruments and of algebraical methods will be allowed.

Part II.

(One only to be taken).

6. Latin (easy passages for translation from Latin into English and from English into Latin, and simple grammatical questions).
7. A second modern language (of which, if not French or German, notice must be previously given), or in advanced examination in the language selected under Part 1.
8. Experimental sciences (easy questions with the object of testing practical knowledge and powers of observation).

After four years in the training establishments, all cadets will go to sea, time gained on passing out counting as at present. At the end of three years every midshipman who has passed the standard at the last annual examination and the final examination in seamanship before a board constituted as at present will become an acting sub-lieutenant, and, if abroad, will return to England.

On being confirmed as sub-lieutenants, these officers will be distributed between the executive and engineer branches of the navy and the Royal marines. As far as possible they will be allowed to choose to which branch or service they will devote themselves, subject to the provision that all alike can be satisfactorily filled; but no officer will be posted to a branch or service, for which he did not volunteer through his parents and guardians, when asking for a nomination.

All sub-lieutenants of the executive branch will go to sea for two years; at the end of which time they will be eligible for promotion to lieutenants.

The relative ranks will be adjusted as follows:

NAVAL.

Lieutenant.
Commander.
Captain under three years.

MARINE.

Lieutenant over two years.
Captain.
Major.
Lieutenant-Colonel.

On shore, when employed with landing parties in naval brigades, etc., naval and marine officers will take command of one another according to their seniority in their respective ranks.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SELBORNE, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

[Sketched from life at a special sitting for the Daily Graphic.

CHANGES IN PAY.

Tables of pay are also given. That of "Future Engineer Officers" will range from the Lieutenant (E) 12s per day, to the Rear-Admiral (E) 60s per day. The "Existing Engineer Officers," regard being had to "new ranks," will take pay ranging from the lieutenant 10s per diem to the engineer Rear-Admiral 60s per diem.

For "Future Marine Officers" the pay will range from lieutenant 10s per diem to lieutenant-colonel (four years in rank) 36s per diem. There is also a new scale of pay for "Existing Marine Officers," artillery as well as infantry.

NEW CONDITIONS FOR THE MEN.

Going back now to the memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty, it is pointed out in this that the navy has become to the men what it always has been to the officers, the profession and devotion of a lifetime. The First Lord, therefore, recognizes that a corresponding responsibility rests on the board to see that, as the circumstances of the time change, a career commensurate with his fact remains open to them, and that their training and education are as fully adapted to the work they have to perform as that of the officers. Certain general principles have been agreed upon, but at present the First Lord can only state that it has been decided not to build great barracks for the torpedo schools, or to transfer them to establishments ashore.

OFFICERS FROM WARRANT RANK

The board have long been anxious to see their way to promote a certain proportion of gunners, boatswains and carpenters to the commissioned rank, and thus afford to the lower deck of the navy opportunities of rising similar to those which the rank and file of the army enjoy by the opportunity of promotion to the rank of quartermaster or ridingmaster. It is accordingly a great satisfaction to them to be able to announce that a list has already been drawn up of sixty appointments, to which these officers can be promoted, and that the proportion of each branch of warrant officer which will be promoted to lieutenant will be the same, as nearly as possible, as the proportion of each of those branches to the combined total of the warrant officers' list. A proportionate number of commissions will also be allotted and employment found on the same principles for the warrant officers of the engineer branch.

FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY.

William Waldegrave Palmer, Earl of Selborne, has been First Lord of the Admiralty since 1900. He has been assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for War and Chancellor of the Exchequer, member of the Commons for East Hampshire and far West Edinburgh, and Under Secretary for the Colonies. Since his elevation to his present position, many reforms have been instituted in the service, and the First Lord has shown himself to be a man of progressive energy as well as capacity.

News From the Capitals of the Provinces

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE SOON TO MEET

The Government Will be Able to Command a Majority During Life of Session.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—The three bye-elections have ensured Premier Ross sufficient support for one session, at least, and a reasonable guarantee that he will be able to command a majority during the life of the present Legislature. There is every indication that the Assembly will be summoned at once. Preparations, apparently with that object in view, have been going on for some time at the buildings. It is generally conceded that the new Speaker will be W. A. Charlton, M.P. for South Norfolk. He is one of the most popular members of the House and has frequently presided in committee of the whole. Among the Cabinet rumors is one to the effect that Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., Woodstock, is to become a member of the Government. Mr. Pattullo is one of the most progressive and best informed members of the Legislature.

It is admitted on both sides that money was spent freely in the bye-election contests. Which party spent the greater pile, is much in doubt. Conservatives say Liberals spent at least $30,000, while Liberals think that $40,000 would represent the amount paid out by Conservatives. It is stated that in Listowel where a comparatively large Conservative majority was polled, it is alleged $20 and $25 was paid for votes. A Toronto young Conservative goes one better than this by saying that money and whiskey fairly flowed from Liberal quarters in Owen Sound. The question which is causing the public most curiosity is, "Where did they all get them thousands?"

"I do not think there will be more than $4,000 cash to be divided among the creditors of the estate." This was the stunning blow Assignee Clarkson gave the creditors of the defunct private bank of Anderson & Son, Oakville, whose claims were about $150,000. The causes of the crash are given as business incapacity, unprofitable real estate transactions and bad debts. The Bank of Hamilton claims to have a blanket mortgage over the real estate, but it is likely that this claim will be contested in the courts.

It has been occasionally urged against the Medical Council of Ontario that their standard of matriculation is too high, especially since important additions were made during the past summer. Among those who strongly advocate a "stiff" test is Dr. McPhedran who, in speaking on the subject, at an annual dinner this week, said, among other things, that the present standard of medical education was not a whit too high, and that it was essential that the ranks of the profession be open only to men who could perform the healing act with safety to the public. At the same time it was not desired to enact an almost impregnable wall around the profession.

The new Ontario syndicate represented by J. F. Egan, of Rock Island and Judge Utt, of Chicago, will probably obtain its license from the Government this week. The syndicate will be entitled "The Canadian Settlers' Company," and is being incorporated under the laws of the State of South Dakota. Owing to a regulation in Illinois State, which denies incorporation to companies holding land for sale, they had to go elsewhere for a charter. When the company is licensed to operate in Ontario the agreement with the Government will be put through.

WORTH KNOWING

At This Season of the Year.

Any cough accompanied by expectoration which lasts over three or four days, requires attention and treatment, this does not mean a visit to the hospital, nor to your physician nor wholesale drugging with patent medicines; but it means that some simple, harmless, effective antiseptic remedy like Stuart's Catarrh Tablets should be used to ward off any possible termination in Pneumonia, Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis or Consumption.

All of these formidable diseases start from a common cold, neglected or allowed to run its course and it is only the exercise of common every day caution to cure a cold as quickly as possible, not so much for what it is at the moment, but what it may become if neglected.

Perhaps no remedy is so safe, reliable and convenient to stop a cold or obstinate cough as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

The extract of blood root contained in them combined with the red gum of the Eucalyptus tree seem to put the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth and throat in a condition to throw off the germs of catarrh, bronchitis and consumption, and as they are taken internally they seem to equalize the circulation and place the body in that condition of health which resists, and throws off the germs of disease.

A person in perfect health rarely catches cold and if he does, throws it off in a day or two, but, where the cold hangs on, stopping up the nostrils, irritating the throat or there is persistent annoying cough it is evident that the system for some reason is unable to throw off the disease germs which cause the trouble; a little assistance is necessary, and this is best given by the use of some harmless germ-destroying antiseptic like Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which are also palatable and equally so for children and adults.

Druggists sell these tablets at 50 cents full sized package, higher in price than troches and cheap cough syrups, but Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain antiseptic properties which actually cure colds, catarrh and throat and lung troubles, while it is a notorious fact that cough drops and cough syrups are largely composed of opium, cocaine and similar drugs that have no curative power.

It is also true that many popular liquid medicines and tonics for catarrh depend upon the alcohol they contain which give simply a temporary stimulation of no real benefit for any trouble, catarrhal or otherwise.

Commercial Travellers and others

The management of the

Victoria Hotel, Quebec,

takes pleasure in informing you that the Turkish Bath Annex, which escaped the fire, has been thoroughly fitted up and open for business.

12 sample rooms—56 bedrooms.

Same courteous treatment as before.

AURELE RESTHER, Prop.

YEAR 1902 WAS A PROSPEROUS ONE FOR P.E.I.

There Was a Marked Advance in Agriculture, the Island's Chief Industry.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 10.—During the past year the Charlottetown firemen were called out thirty times, as against twenty-siv of the previous year. The total damage was estimated at about $60,000, half covered by insurance. During the year a new reservoir was completed at a considerable expense, and other steps taken to increase the efficiency of the fire protection service, but in spite of the provision made the insurance companies have raised the rate 25 cents flat and the citizens naturally consider the advance unwarranted.

The closing year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of Prince Edward Island. With few exceptions the crops were good and prices steady. There has been a marked advance in agriculture, the main industry of the province. The inauguration of the direct steamship service between the Island and Manchester, England, was an important move, and large shipments of cattle and sheep, butter and cheese, have been made.

The establishment of the Dominion Packing Company's plant will give a great stimulus to the production of hogs, cattle, sheep and vegetable products. During the three months they have been in operation the benefits to the province have been clearly proven, and in the spring important extensions will be made to the plant, which will considerably enlarge the sphere of operation. The fact that Cornelius Shields, vice-president of the Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal Companies, is President of the Dominion Packing Company, that there are on the directorate some of the leading capitalists of eastern Canada, and that Prince Edward Island possesses practically unlimited agricultural resources, which only needed, capital to develop them, ensures success to the project. The manager of the company is a Chicago expert, who is a recognized authority on packing in all its branches.

The banks report a greater volume of business than in 1901. In the Saving Bank, at Charlottetown, the balance due depositors on December 31st, 1901 was $1,929,580.12, on the same date 1902, $2,010,015.71. The Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island, a purely local institution had a net profit for the year of 18 per cent. on the paid up capital. At the end of the year the deposits amounted to $972,986. This is a significant showing which will tend to strengthen confidence in the financial soundness of the community at large. In dairying, the results were satisfactory. While the production of cheese was below that of 1901, there was increase in butter and higher prices for both would compensate for the shortage in the output of the former.

NOVA SCOTIANS THINK THEY HAVE SECOND KLONDIKE

An Expedition is Being Fitted Out to Go to the Straits of Magellan.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

HALIFAX, Jan. 10.—Nova Scotians think they have discovered a second Klondike. An expedition is being fitted out here for the Straits of Magellan. The vessel, a schooner of 120 tons, is expected to sail in less than a month and will carry a complete apparatus for washing gold, amalgamating, etc. In fact, so confident are the promoters of the scheme that they are sending out the necessary appliances to convert the yellow dust into bricks.

The schooner will take a complement of twenty-seven men and the expedition will be in charge of Captain Chas. H. McLeod, of Pictou, a mariner, prospector and adventurer of considerable renown.

Capt. McLeod has been in the Straits of Magellan several times. It is alleged that the last time he landed there, in search of water, he was surprised at the brightness of the sand. On examination he found the sand to be rich in gold and samples which he brought home proved this to be correct. He talked the matter up among his friends and the result is that he will have a chance to demonstrate to them in a practical way the faith that is in him.

A TREACHEROUS RACE.

The natives in the Strait are said to be a treacherous race and given to cannibalism and with this in view the schooner will go prepared to face any little unpleasantness that may arise.

Captain McLeod made a trip to the Klondike just after the craze broke out, sailing from Boston in a vessel fitted out for the purpose. He has spent some time at Nome and has thus acquired considerable experience in the line of "roughing it."

Nova Scotians seem to be reaching out for the treasures which are in distant parts. There is quite a fleet of sealers from Halifax in the Behring Sea and two more are on the way there now. The last to leave is commanded by Captain Balcam, a son of Capt. "Sprot" Balcam, who, a few years ago, became almost a subject of international dispute by being seized on the Russian coast and thrown into prison on a charge of pelagic sealing. He is still in the city, but leaves in a few days for the Pacific Coast.

A company of Nova Scotians own an electric plant and tramway in Georgetown, British Guiana, and another in Port of Spain, Trinidad. Both are said to be good investments. It is now rumored that a special syndicate is about to send a representative to South Africa to report on the chances for profitable investment there.

THE ST. JOHN ALDERMEN SAY WANT MORE PAY

Another Bill Will be Sent to the Legislature Respecting Appointment of Chief of Police.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 9, 1903.—The aldermen at their meeting this week decided to send two bills to the Legislature. Regarding both of these there has since been much public discussion and considerable diversity of opinion. One is to increase the annual allowance to each member of the civic board from $100 to $200 per anum. The announcement of this came as a great surprise to the public who had no knowledge that any such move was contemplated. The general opinion on the matter seems to eb that the increased sum is not an unreasonable amount to pay aldermen who render the city good service. But nobody has raised even a faint voice in praise of the aggregation that now control the civic destinies of St. John, while all the papers have vigorously denounced the increase as undeserved. It is not unlikely that some opposition to this bill wil develope before the Legislature as there is quite a strong feeling in the community that the men who seek civic honors should give their services and that the $100 already allowed is ample compensation for the social and charitable burdens that the position imposes on the members. Provost Gordon, of the Scottish curlers, in replying to a toast at the banquet here, jocularly referred to this proposed increase, saying the curlers were learning something new every day. He had just learned that it was possible for a man to get pay for discharging duties as a member of a city council and he promised that he would bring the matter to the serious attention of the gentlemen who are associated with him.

The other bill that it was decided to send to the Legislature is one that may meet with some opposition from the Government itself for it seeks to take away from the Crown one of its privileges—the right to appoint the chief of police of the city of St. John. Under the present system the Government appoints the chief of police while the city fixes his salary and pays it. The city also decides how many policemen there shall be and their pay, but the appointment of these is in the hands of the chief himself, and this is the real cause of the present move. St. John aldermen like to have a finger in every pie, and some of them have sought to influence the chief in the matter of his appointments to the force. He has not always bowed to their wishes, but has sometimes chosen the man that best suited him regardless of whether or not he was a citizen. It is their desire to secure patronage that now moves the aldermen to seek to get into their hands the control of the force, for if the Legislature gives them the appointment of the chief that what will follow. Some of the aldermen wanted a commission of three to control the force, with power to appoint the officers, but this was opposed and the decision made in favor of asking the Legislature to give the city the appointment of the chief. Many citizens who do not regard the present council with favor are in accord with this move on the broad general principle that as the city pays the bills it should have the right to say who shall earn the money, but not many of these would look with favor on any interference with the chief's right to appoint and dismiss the officers. Police affairs in St. John generally are in a very unsatisfactory state because of a lack of harmony between the police magistrate and the chief of police. These officers are appointed by the Provincial Government. They have failed to recognize the fact that it would be better all round if they acted in harmony. There has been much talk of the boy problem in this city, and many suggestions have been made of how to break up some of the lawlessness prevailing. Some people think that a harmonious police department in which officers and men had confidence both in the chief and the magistrate would be a long step in the right direction.

Within the past two weeks two St. John churches, the Queen Square Methodist and the Leinster Street Baptist, have done away with their choirs and resorted to congregational singing. The demand for choir singers is very great, and some of the churches pay good salaries.

QUEBEC IS VERY QUIET POLITICALLY

The Trans-Canada Railway is One of the Absorbing Topics at Ancient Capital.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

QUEBEC, Jan. 10. — The political situation is dormant in the Ancient Capital at present, which is unusual in this city of politics. There is little or no interest in Provincial questions, for the reason that the affairs in connection with every department of the local Government, is carried on above board with all the business principles of a first class bank, and as every person is satisfied, and has the most implicit confidence in Premier Parent, and his cabinet colleagues.

A meeting of the Provincial Cabinet will be held on Monday next, when it is thought the Premier and his ministers will decide on the date to call the Legislature for dispatch of business, which is likely to be the 19th of February. No person can devine the Government's programme for the coming session, but those who know Hon. Mr. Parent, say that they are fully convinced that he has more than one surprise up his sleeve for the good of the Province. The local Premier has done a powerful lot of thinking for some months past, the result of various interviews, and it will not surprise his friends to hear of him making public the promulgation of schemes that are destined to enrich the Province.

It is vouchsafed by leading and responsible men in this city, that Premier Parent will be the means of accomplishing the projected Trans-Canadian Railway. He seems deeply interested in the undertaking, fully convinced that its building will open, develop and enrich the northern part of the province of Quebec, and it will be remembered that it was he who advised the promoters to organize a company with a capital, which has been done, and though the stock book of the company is only open one week over $350,000 have already been subscribed. Mr. Parent is determined to have the northern part of the province from Roberval to James Bay, opened. He is in possession of information that assures him that this is one of the richest parts of the province, both in wood land, and in mineral resources, and when he recently refussed the enormous sum of $47,000,000 for 25,000,000 acres of this isolated land, he knew what he was doing, consequently, he is anxious to have the country opened up, and for that reason it is thought, will back the building of the Trans-Canadian Railway, with the determination so marked in his nature, that removes all obstacles from his path.

The Conservative leaders in this city are in complete ignorance as to the policy the small opposition in the Legislative Assembly will follow. Hon. E. J. Flynn, who is without doubt, one of the ablest and most conscientions members of the Conservative party is left practically alone to prepare a programme of opposition.

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Bad blood is the mother of fifty diseases. It causes disease wherever your body is weakest. Perhaps you suffer from pimples, pale cheeks, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, or general decline. In each case the cause is the same—bad blood. Strike at once at the root of the trouble by renewing and enriching your blood supply with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to give you new, rich, red blood that will carry healing to every part of your body. Among the thousands who have proved the truth of these statements is Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Estmere, N.B., who says:—"I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. I was completely run down, my appetite was poor and I suffered much from severe headaches. Doctors' medicine gave me no relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few boxes have restored me to good health and made me feel like a new man." Give the pills a fair trial, and you will find new health and strength. Don't take a substitute or anything else said to be "just as good." See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail, post paid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

From a Friend of Womankind

who sympathizes with her in her sufferings, who pities her in her trials, and who rejoices with her in her happiness, comes this gift of a FREE BOOK. Its author, Dr. Sproule, the eminent specialist, understands in the fullest degree the tender sensitive nature of woman, and his appreciation of all that she is and all that she endures pervades every page. It is this very feature of the book that makes it so valuable to woman. When she reads it she feels that she is understood. What is life worth to a woman when sickness has robbed her of health and beauty? This is what has happened to many an affectionate, sensitive creature who fears that in the end she may also lose her most precious possession—the love of those who are nearest and dearest. Perhaps you yourself know this terrible anxiety. Perhaps you go on with your daily work, hiding your suffering from those about you, and smiling through your sorrow—a martyr as truly as any of the martyrs of old. Perhaps the weeks for you are made up of weary, restless nights and painful, dragging days. With aching back and overstrained nerves, worn out by sickness, overwork, worry, or pains that torture you at each period, life may indeed seem dark and dreary.

To All Women Who Suffer

this work will bring a message of wonderful life and promise. If you suffer, Dr. Sproule wrote it for you! It will reveal to you the most valuable and comprehensive knowledge of the diseases of woman; it will disclose to you all the necessities and requirements of her wonderful organism; it will point out to you the road to health. The illustrations, showing the female organs as they appear in a healthy and in a diseased state, are unusually fine. They were drawn especially for this book by Dr. Sproule, whose long experience as a surgeon and a specialist has well fitted him for the work.

Dr. Sproule makes the generous offer of this free book because of his sincere compassion for women who suffer in any way, and because through it he trusts they may be restored to perfect health. He feels that if it helps you back to bodily soundness and happiness, he is well recompensed for all the labor that he put into the preparation of this work. Woman has always been regarded by him as the inspiration of all that is noblest, highest and best in this universe, and many hours of his busy life have been devoted to the relief of her troubles.

In friendliness and sympathy Dr. Sproule offers you this book free. Send for it to-day. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Specialist Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, and he will forward you the book.

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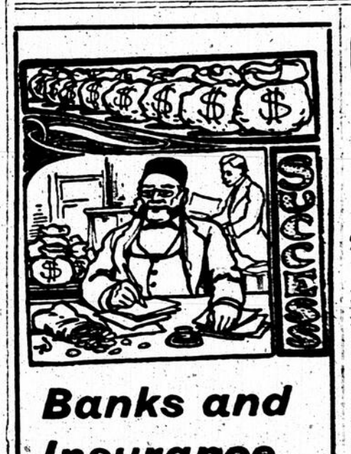

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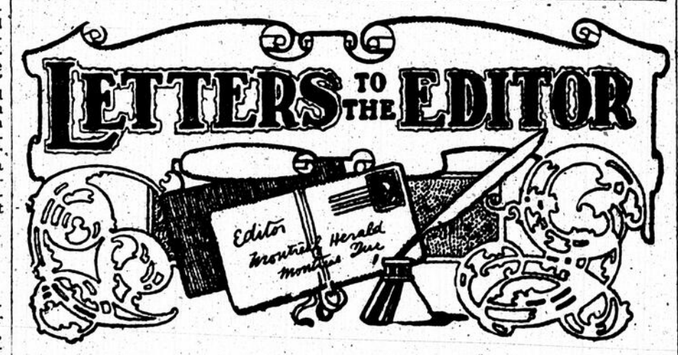

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ONTARIO.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I have read with deep interest your fair, unpartisan and philosophical review of the political situation in this province, as it appeared in The Herald of the 2nd inst. The date is material, for in a few days it may be changed, for the better let us hope.

The superficial observer might form the conclusion that the Reform party or the Reform Government, under the leadership of Mr. Hardy and Mr. Geo. Ross, has been losing ground in Ontario. This is not the case. The returns of elections will show that the Reform party has more than held its own. It has steadily increased in strength each general election, in accordance with the increase in population, proving that it deserved and commanded popular support and approval by a considerable majority. In 1898, however, for reasons hereafter explained, while the Reform party polled an increased total vote for the province, the Tories developed an unexpected increase in their vote of 50,000 or 60,000. There was no change of vote from the Reform side to the Tory side. That is proved by the returns. But a vote—a Tory vote that had hitherto remained quiescent, satisfied with the control of the Dominion affairs and its extensive patronage, became an active factor when the control of the Dominion passed into the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

It is not surprising that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's victory in 1896 to a certain extent, imperilled the Reform ministry in Ontario in 1898; and that Sir Chas. Tupper's defeat intensified the bitter determination of the Jacksonian spoilers to carry the province in 1902.

Perhaps sufficient importance was not attached to these elementary factors in the political contest by the Reform leaders in the last two provincial contests.

There is naturally much conjecture as to the cause of the defection of Mr. S. H. Black, which excites general interest. Mr. Blake's bland explanation that he has been sickened and disgusted by the corruption in the Reform party is not creditable to the keenness of his own perceptions and it presumes too much on the forgetfulness of his audience.

Mr. Blake is one of the kindest of men. He is a charming friend. But he is a bitter antagonist. He is a proud, imperious, intolerant man. What he says in certain moods must "go." His view is the right view and the only view that is right. It must be so for he has said it and proved it to his own satisfaction; and when in his capacity of leading counsel for the Illinois Steel Company—an enormously wealthy Chicago member of the United States Steel Corporation—he found that his arguments regarding the title to the very valuable Helen iron mines in New Ontario could not prevail with the Ontario Government and possession was awarded to the Clergues on strictly judicial grounds, but also in order that the ore could be turned into steel rails and steel plates at the "Soo," his pride was deeply wounded. He promptly discovered that there was an unclean spirit to be exorcised and he thereupon joined "My dear Foy" and became a follower of Whitney.

No review of the situation would be fair that did not refer to the splendid series of speeches made during the campaign by Hon. Mr. Ross, who worthily maintained, the highest traditions of British political eloquence in his addresses to the electors. Though bearing silently and alone a great sorrow that might have unnerved any man, he discharged his public duties as a political leader with rare courage and skill. He was buoynnt and cheerful; he inspired and encouraged his followers at every stage, on the platform his effective humor and his keen wit enlivened the discussion of more serious legislative problems and his appeals to the electorate were based on a high moral sense of duty to the people and to his country. The Premier is a capital leader of men, he has fine tact and personal charm as well as magnetism, though carefully abstemious he enjoys good company. He is not only one of the finest orators of the day, but he is a remarkably effective Parliamentary debater. He is a born fighter; full of courage and resource. He is not the man to suggest "coalition" in order to retain office. He will fight the good fight; and if the fortunes of war should go against him for a time he is not the man to lose courage and abandon the struggle. If maintained in power, as I trust and believe he will be, he will make a capable, wise and progressive administrator, with the courage to venture large and bold plans for the advancement of the province, and with the patient skill and industry to carry his schemes to satisfactory completion.

AN ONTARIO LIBERAL.

January 5, 1903.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION.

Editor Herald:—

Sir,—Professor Shortt, in your issue of the 3rd inst., calls attention to many features which manifest themselves during periods of trade expansion and contraction, but gives no hint as to the cause of this modern evil.

Events in Germany and other countries indicate that a period of trade depression is spreading, and the question many are asking in Canada is, What can we do to avoid it?

It appears to the writer that the cause of these disturbances lie a little deeper than any that are usually assigned to account for them.

War pestilence, crop failures and anarchy are the known causes of trade depression, but as the world is free from these evils at the moment, they may be dismissed as a factor in the present trouble, which up to the present we have not felt.

We know that a crop failure in Canada would produce a trade depression here. We also know that such a calamity would be felt with more or less severity in those countries with which we trade. From this we may assume that a crop failure over a large number of countries would produce a trade depression. This would arise on account of the fact that those who do not farm are dependent on those who do for their continued prosperity and increase. Were this not true crop failures would not affect adversely the people who do not farm.

We know that certain laws are in force in France, Germany, Austria, the United States, the self-governing portions of the British Empire and other countries, the object of which is to give an impetus to industries carried on by those who do not farm.

We know that after such laws are enforced in any country those who do not farm increase at a much greater ratio than those who do farm.

For the first ten years after we enforced protection in Canada those who do not farm increased 38 per cent., whilst those who farm decreased 7,000. Much the same movement of population goes on in any country after the imposition or increase of protective duties. The result is that those dependent on the crops for their continued prosperity increase at a much greater ratio than the crops. This must necessarily bring about the very same results as a failure of crops, for whether crops fail or those dependent on the crops increase at a greater ratio than the crops, the same results must ensue. This lead us to the conclusion that protective laws, acting on a large portion of the world's population in the way we know it to have acted on our own population, is responsible for these frequently recurring periods of trade depression.

What we want to do in Canada, where we have room for several hundred millions of farmers, if we wish to escape the present depression, is to lower our tariff.

This would give such an impetus to agriculture that the very evils existing amongst the agriculturalists of other countries would be made to contribute to our advance in population, and consequently in manufactures, trade and wealth.

H. WASHINGTON.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Editor Herald:—

Sir,—A man who had travelled in many countries and observed much, once said that the only country that eclipsed Montreal in cruelty to animals was Corsica.

In Corsica a horse has been known to go from one stage port to another on three legs, literally dragging the fourth! The account of a horse carrying His Majesty's mail falling from exhaustion, and covered with sores, fully justifies us in believing what was said. Numbers who have read the notice over will have been for the moment greatly shocked, but how many more will practically have said: "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unerring," and how many will have been affected sufficiently to feel that by united effort only can anything be done to remove from our city the shame and reproach of being second to the most inhuman country on the civilized globe. Pity is the outcome of civilization; but if we use our eyes in our walks through the streets of this city, the sights that meet us on every turn, from that there is much to be drawn yet for Darkest Montreal.

The winter is here, and the roads ought to be in good condition for the hauling of heavy loads, but owing to the disgraceful over-use of salt and sand they are worse than at any time of the year; and all shippers fail to take this fact into consideration, but pile up the loads as usual. The snow is here, the roads must be good, regardless of the awful suffering inflicted on our dumb friends and helper. When the runners are cutting through down to the asphalt, is then our barrel of sugar or flour or our hundred pounds of coal the less piled on the carts? Are those awful loads of cheese ever lightened that block the road on Wellington street? I do not think so.

Let anyone who wants to see Montreal in all its hideous blackness go to the Lachine bridge any day when the temperature is above zero and watch the over-loaded, underfed, overworked beasts tortured. The sight should make us pause and realize how skin deep civilization is. The Hackmen's Union is trying for a betterment of road conditions. Why should there not be an effort made by all who have eyes to see and hearts to feel for the suffering that is going on everywhere through the city, and insist on a change? Clothes are ruined by the salt, which discolors everything. To stand at a transfer corner, ankle deep, in the bitter, icy mixture, made up of salt, sand, oil and snow, is to court illness.

E. L. M.

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A Perfect Food for Promoting Perfect Digestive Vigor.

"I love Malt Breakfast Food." This is the verdict of the thousands of young and old who have used this perfect health food.

Malt Breakfast Food differs from all other foods because it contains the great digestive agent—malt diastase. This healthful agent causes the food to digest easily and quickly, and gives a delicious flavor of which you will never grow tired.

Children thrive fast on Malt Breakfast Food. Nervous people, dyspeptics, brain workers and invalids like it because of its fine flavor and remarkable strength-giving qualities. It is a perfect food for all kinds of people weak or strong, young or old. Ask your grocer for it.

MONTREAL ART PRINTING HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Playbills, Programmes And General Philosophy

By Munday Knight

The languishing opera season in New York has taken on a certain amount of new radiance, owing to the enthusiastic plaudits accorded to Mme. Kirkby-Lunn the English contralto, at her American debuts as "Ortrud" and "Brangaene," and the enthusiasm of New York has more than casual interest to Montreal, because of certain local relationships.

Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, who sang in Lohengon in New York on Dec. 27, and in Tristan on Jan. 7, is a relative of Mr. Jas. Crankshaw, the famous criminal lawyer of this city, her father being Mr. Crankshaw's cousin. The music-lovers of Montreal will probably have the pleasure of hearing this rising artiste sing in Montreal before long.

Although Mme. Kirkby-Lunn is regarded in England as one of the coming prima donnas of the world, it was hardly expected that she would make so strong an impression on the viciously conservative operatic circles of New York. Of her Ortrud the Herald said: "Vocally she gave splendid utterance to the role. Her singing was marked by breadth of method, admirable notions of phrasing and impeccable intonation." Her work as Brangaene this week led the Herald to modify its eulogy to the extent that it finds her dramatic conceptions to be conventionally expressed, a lack of spontaneity naturally more noticeable in the Tristan part than in the more obvious character of Ortrud. Her voice it has naught but admiration for —"of notable power and wide range, schooled by sound method into evenness and flexibility. It neither disappoints the critical ear on the score of tunefulness, nor does it fail of effect in moments of climax."

The Post of Thursday remarks that "the role of Brangaene was sung with agreeable voice and in fine style by Mme. Kirkby-Lunn."

* * *

In interesting relation with these notices of successes in one of the world's operatic centres is t little interview I have before me, with the leading contralto of Dr. Villiers Stanford's "Shamus O'Brien" company at the Opera Comique, London. The interview is in "The Princess," a popular ladies' weekly of the period, dated April 4, 1896—not yet seven years ago. The contralto was Miss Kirkby Lunn (the Princess admits no hyphen), then a debutante, pupil of Signor Visetti, and though a brilliant success as a light opera star, still living in the old Royal College of Music house at Kensington Gore.

Miss Kirkby-Lunn had dreams in those days. "Everybody has dreams, and mine, like many people's, are perhaps difficult of realization. I would like to play Ortrud, in Lohengrin, better I think than any other character. I havestudied Azucena in Trovatore, and I would dearly love to play Mignon—but dear me, what's the use of thinking about, and wishing for, all these things? Sir Augustus Harris has enlisted me under his banner for five years, and what cannot one accomplish in five years? I have visions of Drury Lane, and waking thoughts of Covent Gardens—and I often wonder how it will all end!"

Miss Kirkby-Lunn appears to have within herself "such stuffs as dreams are made of"—and made true.

* * *

Is there no limit to the "facilis descensus Averni" of poor Mascagni? The New York Herald prints the following:

Mr. Edmund Gensen returned yesterday from Cuba, and announced that he had leased the Theatre Payrot, in Havana, for an indefinite term, and would produce American attractions there. He said he had made an offer to Signor Mascagni to give several concerts there with a local orchestra and that he expects to receive his acceptance within a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Eva Vincent, Montreal's most popular "grande dame," played the part of foster-mother of the Earl of Basset in Miss Elizabeth Tyree's production of "Gretna Green" in New York on Monday. Grace Furniss' play made sufficient of a hit to ensure a paying run, but it does not seem to be a very striking play. Mrs. Vincent's reception was what that charming lady obtains wherever she and her work are known.

* * *

The January number of that rather sumptuous periodical "The Theatre," contains the clearest appreciation I have yet seen of the height reached and the depths sounded by the Long-Belasco play "The Darling of the Gods." It is accompanied by a single picture of the Minister of War (Mr. Geo. Arless, who was here with Mrs. Pat Campbell) showing Yo San (Miss Blanche Bates) through a trap-door in the floor of his palace hall, her lover being tortured in the dungeons below. It is a marvel of Japanes-iness. Figures, poses, costumes, accessories, all are perfect. So far as these things go, the piece is perfect. "But it is no drama."

"Certainly never before have audiences seen such beautiful stage pictures, such novel and splendid light effects. But theatregoers want something besides mere stage pictures. They want their emotions aroused."

The Theatre characterizes the latest creation of Belasco the magician as an odd combination of "Butterfly" and "Tosca." In another review it has an equally original and forceful critique of Mansfield's Brutus. The earlier acts of this, which fairly satisfied most of the critics, it finds morbid, Ibsenish, degenerate. And in the quarrel act, which the dailies denounced as the most un-Shakesperian thing in the play, it acclaims him as a fine, virile figure. There seems to be nothing for it but to see Mansfield ourselves.

* * *

Mr. Belasco may be a magician now, but he was not when he wrote "May Blossom." It 's possible to sit through it without a single thrill, and yet to fail to see a single point wherein the company now playing at Proctor's could, short of illuminating genius, improve their playing of it. I am sorry to note that Miss Clinton is leaving the company, because she has given every indication of being able to do much better work than she had opportunity to do here. In this respect she is litite worse off than several others in the company. What is wanted at the West-end playhouse is not better people but stronger plays. We are resigned to the affliction of American history and patriotism and local color in travelling productions, but there seems no adequate reason why stock companies should not shake off this most annoying barnacle of the Canadian stage.

MUNDAY KNIGHT.

* * *

AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Martin Harvey, the distinguished young English romantic actor, will make his initial bow as a star to a Montreal audience at the Academy on Monday, January 12. Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger, his managers, will present him and his entire London company in that play in which he scored international faime on the occasion of its first performance four years ago in London—"The Only Way," the Rev. Freeman Wills' dramatization of Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities."

MARTIN HARVEY,
The Great English Actor Who Makes His First Appearance Here in "The Only Way," on Monday.

In selecting "The Only Way," as Mr. Harvey's vehicle during his American tour, his managers were actuated not alone by the fact that their star had presented the piece for three consecutive seasons in the English capital, but by the manner of its reception during Mr. Harvey's extended New York run, which has just closed. Rarely, if ever, has there been such accord among the Philistines of the press as was found in the criticisms which followed his opening night in the metropolis.

Nor was the fact that the role of Sydney Carton affords an unique opportunity for the display of Mr. Harvey's many-sided art without weight. Unusual dramatic opportunities, both for principal and support, are afforded by the play and Mr. Harvey and his company, which includes the majority of those who created the roles in London, make the most of them.

Dickens' novel is far too well known to require further exploitation and the drama follows the lines of the novel closely. Sydney Carton, in the minds of many, is considered to be the strongest character drawn by the great Englishman, and in its portrayal Mr. Harvey incarnates to the life the author's creature who, after his time of profligacy—drunken, besotted and fallen away from the better things of life finally triumphs over his baser nature, and, actuated by the nobler instincts which have never wholly deserted him, lays down his life for the happiness of the woman he loves.

It is in those scenes where, though keeping his better nature in the background, Harvey is enacting the dissolute, still shows that he has not forgotten al the tradition of a gentleman, that his art has the widest scope. It is expression by repression; it is an art that suggests to the mind, rather than appealing to the eye or the ear, and this must ever be the highest art.

To do this successful y an actor must be possessed of great personal magnetism and a wide sympathy which will enable his auditors to become at once en rapport with him. These are the sine quae non. Mr. Harvey possesses both to the fullest degree.

Throughout the keynote of Mr. Harvey's work is simplicity, his being an art that brings him close to nature. His wonderful voice aids him greatly. It is one of those voices that through its varying inflection and wealth of tone can attach deepest heart interest to even the commonplace. The piece is admirably staged and is realistically acted in every detail, the realism being exemplified by the impressive mob scene, or rather the impressive handling of the mob in the tribunal scene. It is here that the star's voice has individual opportunity when, as Carton, Mr. Harvey sways the fickle Parisian mob to the support of Charles Darnay—the loved of his beloved, Le. Lucy.

After all, perhaps the last scene is the most profound. In the deep pathos of his acting when he goes to his death at the guillotine, swayed by the best and noblest impulse of his life, there is a light of the rising soul shining in his eyes as he takes the last step of his self-sacrifice. Every part in this remarkable play is well handled by the London company selected originally for their fitness to the role. The principals includes William Haviland, Fred Wright, sr., Fuller Mellish, Patrick Alexander, Percy Anstey, Fred Powell, A. B. Imesor, Michael Sherbrooke Glenwyn Carson, Geaorge Cook, A. Lingley, F. Lankton, John Alexander, Paul Barry, Hubert Rees, H. Blackmore and Miss Amy Coleridge, Mrs. Frederick Powell, Miss Bessie Elder, Miss Greta Bohn, Mrs. B. M. de Solla, Miss Mercy Fuller and Miss N. de Silva.

* * *

THE PHILLIPS' STOCK COMPANY.

The story of the "New Dominion" which the Phillips Stock Company will produce at Proctor's Theatre next week is an extremely pretty one. It is one of the dantiest of Clay Clement's idyllic dramas and tells a love story that appeals to every heart. It should afford Mr. Carleton Macy, the new leading man, a fine opportunity to display his talents, and Miss Victory Bateman is sure to make a charming heroine. The story hinges on a German Baron who falls in love with a Southern beauty. There is, of course, the usual villain who holds a mortgage on the old homestead, drawing interest, and who is resolved that the girl shall be his wife. Then follow the usual complications which naturally end in the Baron securing his sweetheart just at the moment when they are expecting to have the mortgage foreclosed, and all ends happily for every one except the villain.

The play is one typical of the Southern States. The characters are well drawn, and the love story is intermingled with clever comedy that does not destroy its heart interest. Mr. Clay Clement starred in it himself for seven years, and it has received the most favorable comment from American critics. This is the first time it has ever been seen in Canada, and thus it should draw large and crowded houses to Proctor's.

Paula Van Arnold, who joins the Phillips Stock Company next week, is a typical English actress in spite of her German name. She is a most finished musician and will certainly become a favorite in this city, both from this and her charming personality.

* * *

MR. PHILLIPS' NEW LEADING MAN.

If before the footlights, he is at all like what he is in private life, Mr. Carleton Macy, the new leading man of the Phillips' Stock Company, will make a hit in Montreal.

In conversation with Mr. Macy, yesterday, it was learned that for six months he has been laid up with typhoid fever, but he is regaining his usual health rapidly, and already looks fit and well. He has all the characteristics of a stock star,—tall, broad, with firmly cut features and good voice. For the past seven years, Mr. Macy has been filling stock star engagements, having been with the Woodward Stock Company of Kansas City, with the Cleveland Stock Company, the Grant Stock Company, of Indianapolis, and with companies in Chicago, New Orleans, Philadelphia, where he spent two years,—and most of the leading American cities. Though not his first appearance in Canada, it is his first bow to a Montreal audience, and the play which he has chosen for his initial performance next Monday night, is new also to a local house.

It is "The New Dominion," a strong, quietly humorous bit of work by Clay Clement, and it has been favorably received for some years in American cities. The scene is laid in Virginia about the year 1878, and the story centers around the love affairs of a German botanist, Baron Hohenstauffen.

* * *

AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The Francais next week will give a presentation of Broadhurst and Currie's scenic production of the pastoral play, "Sweet Clover."

Two clever young newspaper and magazine writers, the Misses Pauline Pheips and Marion Short are the authors, and that they have contributed to the literature of the stage with their pretty play is evidenced by the success the drama is meeting with in all cities where it has been given. "Sweet Clover" is said to be of the class of plays that endure more than one season. It tells a charming, strong, coherent story and happily blends pathos with humor. The characters are possible human beings, and the plot, situations and climaxes plausible enough for the auditor to recognize their possibility.

There is no more charming adjunct to a good play that rich and appropriate costuming, and "Sweet Clover" admits of the most elaborate kind. The scene of the second act is laid in the interior of Mrs. Emmett's New York home during the progress of a tableau party. Romeo, Rosalind, Carmen, Priscilla, Queen Guinevere in her gorgeous robes,—and other historical personages are there, and the silks, satins, laces and jewels worn, make a notable display.

In the third act, which occurs in the drawing room of the Grosvenor mansion, an opportunity is afforded the ladies to display some marvellous toilettes.

The locale of the stirring incidents of the play is on the beautiful farm of Jerome Holcombe. The first act is an exterior and shows the pretty Connecticut home with its beautiful flowers and wide spreading oaks which shelter the door yard and extend a welcome to the visitors of the Holcombe farm. The sun has set, leaving a crimson glow in the horizon; the tinkle of the cow-bells grows dim; crickets chirp and fireflies warn that peaceful night is approaching.

The second and third acts show the home of two wealthy New York families, and these are the faithful reproductions of the most magnificent apartments ever conceived by an architect and executed by a multi-millionaire, the original of which exists today on Fifth Avenue. The last act shows the interior of the Holcombe home. The old-fashioned furniture is quaint in the extreme. No detail has been neglected to preserve the atmosphere of the play.

For the principal roles of Jerome Holcombe and Lois, the management were fortunate enough to secure the services of the well known character actor, Mr. Otis B. Thayer and Miss Blanche Hall, one of the best of the young emotional actresses.

Special scenery for every act is carried by the company, together with all the superb costumes, quaint furniture and appropriate lighting effects.

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Fred Irwin's Majestic Burlesquers, who come to the Theatre Royal next week, will doubtless prove the season's most pretentious offering for this house. This company has, for many seasons been the standard for ambitious burlesque managers and every year it sets the pace for them to follow. More than a few of to-day's successful shows owe their triumph to ideas first suggested by Irwin.

The Majestic company this season is as fresh and beautiful as a new plucked posey from the hot house. Aside from its intrinsic worth it is the largest company in the burlesque field, its roster numbering forty people. A roaring farce written by W. L. Ballauf, and entitled "Back to Ireland," is presented by Billy W. Watson and company. A series of high-class vaudeville acts then follow, including marvellous, Charless Herrill, assisted by Mildred Merrill, in his own conception of a bicycle messenger boy; the pleasing duo, McCale and Carew, and a peculiar and pleasing blend of wit and humor; Ziska and King, masters of mystery and mirth; Valmore and Norton, superior singing and dancing artists in a polite diversion; the gem of them all, Miss Gertie De Milt, in a new edition of catchy melodies and terpsichorian novelties; and the five Delgas, French singers and dancers. To round out this most complete and satisfactory bill, Mr. Ballauf's genius is again brought into play in the mythological extravaganza, "King for a Day," which is a burlesque on Pixley and Luder's successful "King Do Do." This is elaborately embellished with everything that Mr. Ballauf's experience could devise, and includes more original and catchy music than is found in some of the best opera troupes.

OTIS B. THAYER,
As Jerome Holcombe, the Lovable Old Farmer, in "Sweet Clover."

MR. JOHN CHESHIRE.
The Harpist Who is Coming With Albani.

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES.

The Theatre des Nouveautes offers a great attraction next week. Another play of Dumas jr., will be put on the boards, "L'Etrangere," ("The Stranger"), one of the famous French dramatist's most brilliant works. It is powerful and striking and abounds in pathetic speeches. Such luminaries on the French stage as Sarah Bernhardt, Mounet-Sully, Croisette, Brahan, Coquelin, Got, have appeared in L'Etrangere." No doubt the Nouveautes company will do full justice to the play.

Mlle. Marguerite d'Arbelly will play the part of Catherine de Septmonts. The new actor, lately arrived from Paris, Mons. Henrion, will appear as the Duc de Septmonts and is said to be very clever. Mons. Darcy, Mons. Dhavrol, Mons. Kelm, Mons. Guiraud and Mons. Harmont, as well as Mons. Stuart, Jeannir, Debruyne and d'Artigny, will have good roles in the play. The whole company will therefore be seen to much advantage and will display the talent and ability which have won them so many admirers.

There will be the usual "soiree populaire" on Monday evening and Saturday matinee, both at popular prices.

* * *

THEODORE THOMAS ON THE COMPOSER OF 'THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS.'

Theodore Thomas, in speaking of Edward Elgar, the English composer, is reported to have said:

"There is not a composer now prominent who is so well equipped, so able as he! Not one in all Europe!"

"Greater than Richard Strauss?"

"Strauss is a specialist, and as such may be regarded as standing by himself, but Elgar has abilities that make him the superior as an orchestral writer of any man the world knows now, or ever has known, for that matter.

"Elgar, you see, is first of all a violinist, and everything he has written is so marked that there is absolutely no doubt left as to how it should be bowed or phrased. He understands all the other instruments of the orchestra equally as well, and the result is everything 'lies well,' for the instrument and is sure to sound as it should. Brahms left everything to the executant, and even in Wagner there is always room for difference of opinion as to what the phrasing and bowing should be, but Elgar always indicates exactly, and while his work often is tremendously difficult and original and daring in mode and manner, yet he knows what he asks of the player, and he never asks what is impossible or what will not sound."

* * *

THE RICCI CONCERT.

The sale of seats for the Ricci operatic concert, to take place in the Windsor Hall next Wednesday evening, has commenced at Shaw's music store. The distinguished patronage under which the concert is to be given will undoubtedly ensure a large and fashionable audience. Madame Ricci and Signor Zerni have achieved many brilliant triumphs in Europe, and as they will be assisted by other able artists, the concert cannot fail to prove a most enjoyable one.

* * *

MR. DAVIS' NEW DRAMA.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, journalist and playwright, is at present in Toronto, where his new play—his first play in fact, "The Taming of Helen," is being interpreted at the Princess Theatre. With peculiar frankness a writer in the Toronto Mail and Empire says the attractions of the Queen City do not furnish the reason of his presence there.

In an interview Mr. Davis said he had another drama completed which would be produced in the fall. It is "Ranson's Folly." It is founded on the war correspondent's story of a military camp. Mr. Davis is well pleased with the reception accorded his play in the Queen City. He had a good word to say regarding Canadian soldiers as he saw them in South Africa. The Strathcona Horse particularly were, according to him, a fine lot of men.

* * *

"THE KUBELIK OF THE BANJO."

A musical event which will be looked forward to with interest will be the appearance of A. A. Farland, the banjo virtuoso, at the Stanley Hall, Jan. 29. Mr. Farland is to the banjo what Kubelik is to the violin. He has discovered in the instrument possibilities hitherto undreamed of, and his programme consists, not of negro melodies or rag time marches, with which the banjo is too often associated, but of the compositions of the greatest masters. The Chicago Indicator, speaking of one of his recitals some years ago said: "At many recitals given here by noted piano virtuosi, the applause and enthusiasm were nothing when compared to the intense interest manifested and the spontaneous applause accorded Mr. Farland fo revery number of his long programmes, as well as for his encore numbers. Not to speak of Mr. Farland's great technique, his whole style of interpretation reveals a spark of that genius which may be possessed but not acquired."

* * *

PAPUS' "LES DLUX ECOLES."

There is an extremely gay old father-in-law in "The Two Schools" which Charles Frohman will present at the Academy of Music the week beginning Monday, January 26th. The old gentleman in one of the mirthful scenes of the play, takes it on himself to lecture his son-in-law, who has been detected in overstepping the lines of strict martial life. In the last act the tables are so completely turned on the father-in-law that he is glad to accept the aid of the young man whom he had lectured so censoriously, in order to escape domestic disaster. Jameson Lee Finney takes the part of the young husband, Ida Conquest that of the young wife, and M. A. Kennedy that of the father-in-law. Other capable people in the cast, which Charles Frohman brings in its entirety from the Madison Square Theatre, New York, where the play has run for the last three months to crowed houses, are Jessie Busley, Winchell Smith, Ida Waterman, W. V. Ranous, Beatrice Morgan, Frederick E. Beane, etc.

* * *

AN ACQUISITION TO PROCTOR'S.

Miss Nellie Walters, one of the new members in the Phillips Stock Company, who will be seen in "The New Dominion" at Proctor's Theatre next week, is the daughter of George Walters, the famous stage manager of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Scotland, of years ago, when Sir Henry Irving was third walking gentleman or in present day parlance utility man. Mr. Walters, his wife and baby, emigrated to this country 28 years ago to join the great McVicker's Stock Company in Chicago, where they remained several season's accepting a tempting offer from the elder "Southern" when at the conclusion of this engagement, Mr. Walters entered into management for himself, starring John Dillon, whose success in New York at the Madison Square Theatre as Pittacus Green, in Hazel Kirke, won for him an enviable reputation throughout the country. Meantime Miss Walters had developed into a phenomenal child actress, and in that capacity supported Mr. Dillon for several seasons, when she entered the stellar sphere herself, and successfully starred for years through the South and West. Ambition led her to New York where she appeared in many successes with honors.

Her recent endeavors have been in stock, having played the character comedy parts at Grand Opera House, St. Louis, Princess Theatre (Cummings Stock) Toronto, and Blaney Stock Newark, N.J. In the latter company were J. Henry Kolker, Victory Bateman, Verne Castro, Carleton Macy and Barry O'Neil.

She is delighted to be in Montreal, and looks forward with pleasure at playing to its people, when she hopes to add their endorsement to the many others received elsewhere.

(For other theatrical news see page 2.)

J. COLERIDGE TAYLOR,
An Almost Unprecedented Record of Youth and Success. — England's Most Characteristic New Composer.

It is very seldom that a young composer under twenty-eight years of age receives the destinction of being asked to compose works for the great musical festivals of England. Yet during the last four years the name of Coleridge Taylor has appeared with wonderful regularity at these great music makings. Some people speak of him as a "coming man," while others who fully recognize his enormous genius say that he has arrived already. Certain it is that when his cantata Hiawatha's Wedding Feast has been performed all over England and in over 100 cities in the United States, it may at once be said that he stands in the front ranks of British composers.

Samuel Coleridge Taylor was born in London on August 15, 1875. His father, a doctor of medicine, was a native of Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, therefore the subject of this sketch is a colored gentleman. His mother was an English woman. In an interview Mr. Taylor said: "None of my people were at all musical from a serious point of view." He began to study music when he was six years old, the violin being his first love. At the age of ten he became a chorister in St. George's Church, London. In 1890, through the kindness of Mr. Herbert A. Walters, Mr. Taylor was enabled to enter the Royal College of Music as a student of the violin, but natured intended him as a composer. He instinctively felt it, and the desire literally burned within him. He determined to compete for a composition scholarship at the College, which he won in 1893. Then he applied himself almost exclusively to composition for the next four years, his studies being pursued under Sir Villiers Stanford. Like Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Taylor's first published composition is an anthem. "In Thee, O Lord, Have I Put My Trust." This was published when its composer was only sixteen. Since then, however, he has advanced by leaps and bounds. In the intervening eleven years he has risen to the highest pinnacle of fame. Amongst his most important works are a nonet for pianoforte, strings, and wind, 1894. A symphony in A minor, conducted by Prof. Stanford in St. James's Hall on March 6th, 1896; a quintet for clarinet and strings in F sharp minor, introduced in Berlin by the great Joachim, 1897; a ballade in D minor for violin and orchestra; four waltzes for orchestra, an operetta, "Dream Lovers," three Humoresques for piano, three Hiawathan sketches; two Gipsy movements, and Danse Neigre, for violin and piano; three Rhapsodies for a low voice and piano, a volume of "Southern Love Songs" and "African Romances," set to words by Paul Dunbar, the clever negro poet. He composed the ballade in A minor for the Gloucester Musical Festival, 1898. The Death of Minnehaha for the North Staffordshire Festival, 1899; "Hiawatha's Departure" for the Royal Choral Society, Royal Albert Hall, London, 1900. "The Bond Girl of Castel-Cuille," for the Leeds Festival, 1901, and "Meg Blane, (choral) a rhapsody of the sea, for the Sheffield Festival, 1902, a feat that the greatest composers would be proud of.

Mr. Coleridge Taylor is a very rapid composer. Like Schubert, he transmits his thought to paper straight away with as much, and probably more ease than most people write an ordinary letter. In concluding this brief notice of this young genius, a quotation from one of England's greatest musical critics will be read with interest. "Mr. Taylor reflects neither his teachers' nor anybody else's music, such a case being, perhaps, without precedent in the history of our art. His quick movements are full of tremendous vigour, strange rhythms, and a wild untrammelled gaiety suggestive of neither European nor Oriental influence. An altogether new element seems here introduced into our art, the further development of which we shall watch with the keenest interest. May the fates be kind to Mr. Taylor and give him the fullest opportunities for developing his great talents."

Mr. Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" is to be given by the Oratorio Society on the 27th and 28th.

TRAYMORE IMPROVEMENTS.

Substantial Changes Made to This Most Popular Hostelry.—Many Private Baths Added.

The Hotel Traymore, one of Atlantic City's oldest-established and best-known hostelries, has undergone a number of substantial and what will prove very popular changes in the past few weeks.

The house has been practically rendered new throughout with most modern furnishings, decorations, etc. Over 75 baths attached to suites have been built, all of which contain both fresh and salt water. The new addition to the Traymore was only completed last year, and even this has again been in the hands of decorators, making the house a marvel of beauty and comfort. The Traymore remains open all the year, and Mr. D. S. White, the President of the company, personally supervises the plant. Old patrons of the house will be very much pleased with the improvements that have been made.

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ONE OF THE "MAJESTICS."
Fred. Irwin's Burlesque Show, Playing Next Week at the Theatre Royal.

Interesting Subjects Which Concern the British Empire

WILL THE EDUCATION ACT BE WRECKED?

Many threats have been indulged in during the progress of the discussions on the Education Act when the measure was before Parliament that it would be wrecked by the people. The Times says with regard to this possibility:

"The Education bill, which has now become an act of Parliament and will have to be administered as the law of the land until it is repealed by both branches of the Legislature, will bring to a test the practical temper of the British people. It is a scheme which, by the admission of all experts, depends largely for its success on the manner in which it may be worked. People of all shades of opinion may have their own views about the question, and are entitled, if they have any opportunity, to make them prevail in the future. But, until the act is repealed, it is within its four corners that the development of education in this country is to be sought for. We welcome with pleasure the declaration of some of those who have taken the most active part in resisting the passage of the bill that, since it has become law, they will do all in their power to make it effective for the attainment of the objects which all of us desire. At the meeting of the Eighty Club, at the close of last week Bryce, who has led the attack on bill in the House of Commons, deprecated in the strongest language "the policy of wrecking." These words are the more significant since they were spoken not long after Lord Rosebery's ambiguous and unfortunate utterances, which, we are glad to say, have found no echo in the best part of the Liberal party. What is more, Mr. Bryce gave expression to his opinion in the presence of Dr. Clifford, the leader of the militant section of the Nonconformists and the most conspicuous advocate of their refusal to pay rates, on the ground that some small part of them may go to the support of an educational system certain incidents of which they disapprove. Not a word was said at the meeting of the Eighty Club, where Mr. Bryce was the leading speaker and Dr. Clifford was a distinguished listener, to give encouragement, even in the vein of "don't nail his ears to the pump," to the absurd tactics of resisting the payment of rates. We are quite in agreement with Mr. Bryce in his statement that "the time has come to be up and doing," but the object of the effort should be the improvement of education in all its branches, not the alteration of some clauses of the Education Act."

WHAT THE KING SAID TO MR. CARNEGIE.

Some particulars of what happened at the interview the King recently had with Mr. Andrew Carnegie in Scotland are vouched for by a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald.

Upon greeting his royal guest, Mr. Carnegie exclaimed how honored he was to have such a privilege. "Not at all," was the King's reply. "It is an honor to me to know the man who is educating the world."

While at tea his Majesty asked to see little Miss Carnegie, who on coming into the room inquired of him whether he would like to see her dolls.

The King laughingly fell in with the idea, and the whole party went into the nursery. When the King left he carried away two roses, the gift of Miss Carnegie, one for the Queen and the other for himself.

ATHLETICS NOT ENOUGH TO PRESERVE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the annual dinner of the Great Northern Railway Athletic Association, in London, said he did not share the view that the proud position held by England was due to athletics.

In these days we had to combat the competition of nations not merely by football or cricket, but by fitting ourselves for the intellectual and business strife of the world by every means this country could afford.

Athletics were not enough to preserve our Imperial supremacy. He did not underrate them, for he believed they gave the country a race which was unsurpassed for courage and fibre, and it would be a lamentable day for this country when the sharpening of intellect and the strengthening of character were divorced from the study of muscle and of sport.

But if we did not pay more attention to efficiency, not merely in railway organization but in every part of our body politic, we were destined to sustain, he would not say a disaster but a positive humiliation.

POWERFUL FRIENDS NOT NEEDED FOR ARMY PROMOTION.

"Do not," said Lord Roberts, speaking during his recent half-yearly visit of inspection to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, "listen to any nonsensical talk about officers requiring powerful friends to get them on. If you look round you will find those who are now in responsible positions started just as you are starting to-day. Their advancement is due to their own hard work and merit.

"I hope you will bear in mind two things—one, to endeavor to obtain the approbation of your superiors by showing how anxious you are to uphold the honor and efficiency of the King's army; and, secondly, win the confidence of those below you by letting them see you place duty above all other considerations, and that you do all in your power to help your men and add to their comfort."

LONDON'S TRAVELLING MILLIONS.

Some astonishing figures as to London's traffic problem are given by the Light Railway and Tramway Journal, which estimates the total number of suburban trains per day at 7,475, carrying 1,942,300 daily and 618,359,900 per year. The following table gives an estimate of the total annual passenger traffic of London:

Suburban railway passengers	618,339,900
Main line railway passengers, arriving	41,128,200
Carried by omnibuses (L.C.C. statistics)	530,000,000
Carried by existing tramways	390,060,770
Carried by underground and tube railways	263,933,389
Estimated to be carried by cabs	30,000,000
Estimated to be carried by private vehicles	10,000,000
Estimated traffic of Thames steamboats	10,000,000
Grand total	1,893,462,259

A LESSON FROM FLEET DEMOBILIZATION.

The Navy League Journal: The demobilization of the French Mediterranean fleet proves that France is certain that no aggressive action is to be expected from England, and the decrease in the efficiency of her fleet will enable us in all probability to transfer some part of our strength from the south of Europe to the north. It would seem that in our financial competition with France this incident marks the British victory. But relations between the two powers have so much improved of late that the weakening of the French navy does not now mean what it would have meant ten years ago.

THE LEGAL POOR OF LONDON.

The Times' review of poor law administration in London during the past twelve months says it is not cheering to have to record the fact that the burden of pauperism which the ratepayers are called upon to bear this Christmas is greater than that which has fallen upon them for many years past. The Local Government Board's weekly return, which was issued on Tuesday, shows that at the end of the second week of the present month the various boards of guardians were providing for as many as 113,869 paupers, of whom 71,073 were in the workhouses, infirmaries and other indoor establishments, and 42,796 were receiving outdoor relief. The total shows an increase of 6,330 over that for Christmas of last year, and of 10,685 in excess of that for 1900; and, as will be seen from the details given in the course of this article, the rise has taken place in both classes of relief, a remarkable feature of the statistics being the great increase in the number of indoor poor, which this year is higher than in any year recorded in the official table, beginning with the year 1857. In any consideration of the social condition of London, as set forth by these figures, the fact must be taken into account that the existing mass of pauperism has been accumulating during years of commercial prosperity and open weather favorable to the employments of the laboring classes. This fact leads to the conclusion that the present distress can have had but very little influence on the statistics of pauperism. If a large part of the responsibility lies with the guardians themselves, or rather with certain boards—for the up grade is not general throughout London—the situation is not so bad as it would appear to be at the first glance. While lax administration, to which a great deal of the legal poverty is undoubtedly due, may be remedied by the ratepayers' votes, certain social forces which affect adversely the well-being of the community cannot be so easily dealt with. The fact is that the policy of familiarizing larger numbers of poor people with rate-aided relief outside the workhouses and the attractions of the indoor establishments are destroying the independence of many who have hitherto refused pauper relief.

The gross Poor Law expenditure of London which was £2,435,000 in 1891, had grown to £3,770,000 in 1891, and is still growing.

The new poor law buildings which have been sanctioned in London during 1902 will represent an outlay of nearly a million sterling or nearly two-thirds of the total amount of the whole of England.

FAILURE OF INDIAN ANTI-PLAGUE SCHEME.

Th story of the death of nineteen persons in India through inoculation with contaminated plague serum, has led to the discovery of a series of blunders which caused the failure of the plan of the Government to stamp out the plague in the Punjab.

On October 30 last a European doctor, writes a correspondent, engaged in the great inoculation scheme or the Punjab Government, inoculated some people at the village of Mulkowal, in the Gujerat district. Within ten days nineteen of these died a horrible death from lockjaw. Nearly all were leading men of the village and heads of families. The relatives of the deceased, it should be said, attached no blame to the Government.

Inquiry proved that all who died had ben inoculated from a single bottle of prophylactic serum prepared at the Parel Laboratory at Bombay, and that no blame was attachable to the inoculator or his staff. The germs of tetanus had been introduced in some unexplained way, making its contents a potent engine of death, when injected in the usual manner in which protection is conferred.

The Government had formed an elaborate plan for the universal inoculation in the Punjab, the recruiting ground for the best class of Indian troops. A sum of between £50,000 and £60,000 was set aside for the expenses of the work, and a huge staff was arranged for, including thirty-seven doctors specially imported from England. The people were ready to submit, and the prospects of success seemed brilliant.

Red tape and departmental routine marred the great scheme. Delays occurred, only 10,000 doses were available instead of the promised 70,000, and crowds of people eager for inoculation went away disappointed. Rumors rapidly spread that the serum was all for the troops at Delhi, and that the villagers were to be left to die of plague.

On top of this came the news of the calamity at Mulkowal, and forthwith even more sinister reports were spread. The Government was killing off the people to guard against famine. The native press fanned the flame of suspicion.

The great plan wholly broke down, and it will require another plague visitation to drive the people to inoculation.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN WATER SCHEME.

"Sir John Forrest will start the Coolgardie water scheme on January 26, turning a tap whereby 'a river of water is to flow into the desert.'" Such are the laconic, if hyperbolical, words in which the approaching triumph of the greatest enterprise in Sir John Forrest's energetic life is announced, says a special correspondent in the Times. But, grandiose as they are, they will not suffice to carry a clear impression to the mind of the Briton at home who does not know West Australia. I find it easy to imagine that less than two years ago I should have dismissed the paragraph from my mind as a sonorous reference to water-works in West Australia which might or might not be necessary. But since I am one of the small band of Englishmen who have seen the Coolgardie district, the distant and artificial lake which is to supply it with water, and the huge works in which the steel pipes to convey that water were made, I now venture to attempt to convey something approaching to an impression of the colossal dimensions of the enterprise and of the pressing need of the first necessary of life which it will supply.

The Times correspondent describes his trip to Mundaring where the colossal character of the scheme became apparent to the eye. At this point Helena River had been partially has now been entirely dammed by a concrete weir rising 100 feet above the river bed, and having its foundations at one point 100 feet below the river bed. It is 700 feet long at the top, and 75 feet wide there; 85 feet wide at the base, and provided with a waste weir and a free overflow 5 feet deep and 400 feet wide. The depth of water will be, perhaps, I should write that it is 100 feet; the river, which runs in a deep valley, feeds the dam up 7 1-2 miles of its course, and the capacity from 20 feet above the river level, the lowest depth from which water will be pumped, is 4,000,000,000 gallons. The figure is really too big to realize. The lake, even as it was in 1901, set one thinking of the parched dust of Kalgoorlie.

But it is one thing to collect the water at Mundaring, 320 feet above the sea level, and another to force it to Coolgardie, 1,400 feet above the sea level and 325 miles distant, and to Kalgoorlie, 1,240 feet above the sea level and 25 miles further off. This is done by eight sets of pumping stations, each with extra engines and pumps, in case of breakdowns, each set of engines being capable of pumping 2,800,000 gallons per diem.

SEEKING TO HELP FIGHT THE SEA.

The corporation of Lowestoft has, the Daily Mail says, convened a conference at Norwich of the different local authorities along the coast to discuss the advisability of asking for a grant from the Exchequer towards building defences against the advance of the North Sea. The protection of the coast line should, it is thought, be made a national question.

Parts of the Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex coast are slipping bodily into the ocean, and the task of meeting these ravages by raising defences is taxing ratepayers' pockets to a serious degree. Lowestoft has in a few years spent £58,000 on this work, and has tried everything from groynes to sea walls, but the sea has continued its steady encroachments. The greater part of the beach has gone, the Denes have been inundated, and the cliffs themselves attacked. Property has had to be pulled down and rebuilt further inland.

Cromer has had to throw out groynes and sea walls, and its expenditure in a few years on sea defence has totaled £50,000. Its little neighbor, Sheringham, has had to construct works that have involved an outlay of £20,000. Between Cromer and Mundesley, only a few months since, the noted Garden of Sleep fell into the sea. From Weybourne comes a tale of similar destruction.

Suffolk has suffered likewise. Southwold last year spent £10,000 on defence works, but when these were completed storms caused so much damage that £2,000 more had to be laid out in repairs. From Aldeburgh there is the same tale of the sea's inroads, and Slaughden is practically deserted. The last remaining church of the vanished town of Dunwich stands lonely on the cliff's edge.

Yarmouth, singularly enough, has escaped. There the beach is actually being added to, due, it is believed, to the influence of the three piers which help to hold back the drift of sand. Yarmouth's corporation, indeed, sells annually thousands of tons of sand and shingle from its beach.

FROCK SLEEVES MORE THAN GUNNERY.

Vice-Admiral A. H. Markham, commanding at the Nore, has recently issued a "general memorandum," which reads somewhat ironically at a time when the question whether the gunnery of the British fleet is up to the mark is engrossing the attention of the public.

The attention of officers commanding H.M. ships under my orders is called to Article, 83 of the Nore Station Orders. Since assuming command I have frequently noticed irregularities which should not exist in view of the Article quoted, particularly as regards dimensions and position of knife pockets.

I have further observed that in numerous instances the sleeves of frocks and jumpers are sewn in too low down the arm, instead of the junction being, as nearly as possible, at the point of the shoulder.

The following addition is to be made to Article 83 of the Nore Station Orders:—Add new paragraph to clause 3:—

(h) "Junction of the sleeve with body of frocks and jumpers not in proper position."

(Signed) A. H. Markham,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

It is well known that this worrying over trifling details of dress is one of the causes of much of the discontent existing in the lower ranks of the navy. Each flag-officer has his peculiar whims and ideas on this head, and with every change in their commanders the seaman's clothes have to be recut or altered.

This necessarily involves great waste of money, time and toil, which might with advantage to all concerned, be devoted to more important matters, such as shooting.

ENGLAND'S MILLIONS LEFT FOR CHARITY.

The amount of the bequests for religious, educational and charitable purposes under about fifty-five of the wills noticed during the year exceeds £4,500,000, and the value of the estates from which these bequests are derived is over £11,000,000.

Among the 200 estates of over £100,000 each, with an aggregate gross value of £58,000,000, of which we gave a summary in the "Daily Mail" the other day, there were eighteen which each contributed £10,000 or over in trust for charities, as follows:—

	Amount of Estate.	Approximate Amount of Charity Bequests
P. A. Vagliano, 84	£2,700,840	£ 500,000
W. R. Sutton	2,089,795	1,500,000
Robert Arthington, 77	993,324	700,000
Charles Gassiot, 78	830,210	40,000
Mrs. Emma, Montefiore, 82	815,790	10,000
Mrs. Anne Turner, 82	633,305	25,000
Capt. H.M. Turnor, 89	479,024	26,000
John Christie, 78, of Cowden	212,894	156,000
T. J. Eyre (Count Eyre), 86	208,594	120,000
Thomas Rhymer, 77	165,816	18,000
Mrs. Eleanor Thorp, 89	158,328	13,000
Francis Thomas Freeman	140,834	120,000
Christopher E. Weatherill, 72	132,226	100,000
J. A. Malleson	130,752	80,000
Arthur O. Crooke	125,634	20,000
Benjamin Weir, 94	122,427	75,000
Rev. Henry Latham, 81, Master of Trinity Hall	111,600	25,000
Thomas Kingston, 96, of Cambridge	108,454	50,000
	£10,259,847	£3,938,000

Some thirty-five or thirty-six other wills, disposing of about £1,000,000 in aggregate capital, added more than £600,000 in bequests exceeding £10,000 each to the total of the year's charity.

One-third of the total of four and a half millions of charitable bequests was left for the establishment in any part of the country of Sutton model dwellings, the occupants of which are to pay some rent, but are not to pay full rent. Fully another one-third, including Robert Arthington's bequest of £700,000 for spreading the knowledge of the Bible among the heathen is to be applied for religious purposes.

Mr. Vagliano left £500,000 for the benefit of his native Cephalonia, and Mr. Chas Gassiot's residuary estate of about £400,000, or four times the amount which the King's Hospital Fund has been able to distribute among all its institutions, goes to one great hospital, St. Thomas' which received about £750,000 for the site of the old hospital in Southwark.

Under the will of Mr. Weatherhill, of Leeds, about £100,000 will eventually come to the Leeds Royal Infirmary, and Mr. Benjamin Weir, of Clapham, formerly chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, left for the endowment of a hospital for Streatham about £75,000, or nearly half as much again as the general public subscribed this year to the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.

NEW AGRICULTURAL POST FOR ENGLAND.

The terrible conditon into which the agricultural interests of the whole of England have fallen is stated, the Daily Mail says, to have reached a stage which threatens almost immediate ruin for thousands of farmers, in whose ruin, it is declared, many of the landlords and the majority of such laborers as are left on the land will be involved.

Mr. Hanbury, in one of several speeches he has made to farmers, declared that the farmers out to "combine against any Government that did not do its best to help them against railway companies." For excessive railway rates are asserted to be one of the great causes of vanishing profits.

With the publication of his important work on "Rural England," Mr. Rider Haggard has presented to Mr. Hanbury, the Government, and the public a scheme which, though not quite new, has never been put forward so definitely or so strongly.

Mr. Haggard's short road to rural prosperity—has has other short roads, too, but this is by far the most important—is the establishment of an Agricultural Post.

This Agricultural Post, though destined, if ever started, to exceed in magnitude and commercial importance the Parcel Post, will be run on somewhat similar lines. Mr. Haggard proposes that the Government should by means of an Agricultural Post collect and deliver, from dor to door, all the lighter and more portable articles of any rural industry.

Among the articles conveyed by Agricultural Post would be vegetables, fruit, fowls, ducks and geese, rabbits and hares, eggs, seeds, implements, etc.

Mr. Haggard even puts in a plea for milk in churns as an essential article of small farmers' produce. He recognizes, too, that such a post as this will require a very large equipment in order to handle it, and that the means of transport will have to be to some extent independent of or auxiliary to the railways. In this connection he suggests traction-trains along country roads.

In the opinion of many agriculturists, such a system of cheap and absolutely thorough transport—that is, from door to door—as this Agricultural Post would create could not fail to convert loss into profit. At present the rates of the railway companies are either destructive of profit of entirely prohibitive. And yet foreign produce is carried by the same railways at preferential rates, and is thus enabled to enter the wholesale markets so cheaply as to permit the foreign produce to undersell the home produce.

It is expected that a question will be asked in the House of Commons shortly with a view to ascertaining the opinions of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Hanbury on the probability of such a scheme being introduced.

A THREATENED LABOR STRUGGLE IN WALES.

The Daily Mail:—There are, ominous signs in South Wales of the possibilities of a great industrial dispute. At the joint meeting at Cardiff between the representatives of the coal-owners and miners, several sets of proposals and counter-proposals have been exchanged, and while the miners appear to be ready to avail themselves of conciliation, if the general rate of wages be allowed to come within its beneficent operation, the owners attach certain preliminary conditions, of which the most important is a general reduction of the wage raten ow payable. The men, on the other hand, decline to entertain these conditions, and the conference is adjourned until December 30.

Every effort should be made to avert the industrial disaster of a strike. No pains should be spared between now and December 30 to arrange for conciliation on general terms agreeable to both sides. Of late, our industrial progress has been but little checked by the worst type of strike; but we have only to look back three or four years to see what havoc has been made and can easily again be made by such unfortunate disputes. Last year there were 642 as against the 711 disputes of 1898 and the 864 of 1897; and although the number, though smaller, may not seem to have decreased greatly, it should be pointed out that while in 1901 4,000,000 working days were lost, in 1897 more than 10,000,000 days and in the following year the enormous total of 15,000,000 working days were lost to the country from these deplorable and preventable trade quarrels.

A review of the way in which the strikes and lock-outs of the last two or three years have been settled does not greatly encourage those who desire their settlement by arbitration. Out of the 864 disputes of 1897 only 14 were settled by arbitration and 27 by conciliation. During last year, out of 642 disputes 23 were settled by arbitration and 18 by conciliation. It was the ultimate commonsense of the contention parties which brought the vast majority of the quarrels to a close, but not until a disastrous loss had ben inflicted not only on the disputants but also on the country at large.

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

In all countries and in all ages men, when addressing dogs, have used words quite different from those which they have used when addressing other animals. Dogs alone they have always addressed in the same language which they use when addressing each other.

For every other domestic animal they have a special language, and it is a notable fact that each of these languages can be traced back either to the first settlers of the country in which it is now used, or to some country at the other end of the globe.

Almost all Europeans, when they wish to stop a horse, say "Ho!" or "Whoa!" In like manner the old Greeks and Romans said "Oh!" and the Hindoos, as far back as 3,000 years ago, said "You," which is a Sanscrit word and means "stop!" An English milkmaid, when she starts to milk a cow, says "Soh!" and in Sanscrit the word "Sah" is the imperative of the verb "to keep still." English shepherds, when they call their flocks, cry "Caday!" and in the old Anglo-Danish tongue "Cade" signified "lamb."

Finally, English farmers call a calf "bos" or "bossy," and "bos" is the Latin name for an ox. These farmers, however, use even a more extraordinary word, for they cry "cobos" to their cattle when they wish them to lie down, and this word is composed of "bos" and of the Sanscrit "gou," which means "stretch yourself out at full length."

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May be brought on by dampness, exposure, cold feet, a run-down condition. It is liable to strike any part of the body,—the knee-joint to-day, perhaps the shoulder to-morrow. Each attack is more severe than the preceding one. The system grows weaker and the pain is harder to bear. Relief seems impossible. Pretty soon the heart is affected and the sufferer passes beyond human aid. Before too late, take Ferrozone. It is a solvent for the Uric Acid and other impurities producing Rheumatism, and can't fail to cure because it removes the cause of the trouble. The following testimonials abundantly prove that Ferrozone's cures are lasting and complete. Read them and be convinced.

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Mr. Louis Noll, 15 Fulton St., New York, writes: "Ever since boyhood I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism. My joints were twisted and swollen and the pain at times really intense. I used gallons of liniments, vapor baths and other treatments, but was first noticeably relieved by Ferrozone. It cured me perfectly after taking twelve boxes."

THE DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Henry Heer, Pharmacist, 26 Eldridge Ave., New York, vouches for Mr. Noll's absolute cure. He says: "Mr. Noll has been freed from Chronic Rheumatism by Ferrozone. For years he has not been so well, and to-day shows no signs of Rheumatic Trouble. It is a pleasure to recommend Ferrozone. It possesses marvellous merits."

UNABLE TO MOVE WITHOUT CRUTCHES.

Mr. Cullen of Sturgeon Bay, Ont., says: "For six years I hobbled about like a cripple, unable to move without crutches or canes. I used quantities of medicines, special baths, etc., but they did not help me very much. On the advice of a Presbyterian Minister I used Ferrozone, gave it a good trial at first, and when I saw it was helping me I bought six boxes and took one tablet at the close of each meal. I am perfectly cured and as spry as a youngster of ten. My recovery is entirely due to the marvellous action of Ferrozone."

FERROZONE

It first eliminates the poisonous secretions lodged in the joints and muscles. Then it commences a rebuilding process, and new healthy tissue is rapidly formed. Appetite improves, and the wracked nerves are restored. The blood is made stronger, purer, and filled with energy and new life which is imparted to the enfeebled organs. Then comes a reserve of strength that enables the sufferer to repel the baneful influence of Rheumatism. When this stage is reached a lasting cure follows. If you would employ the *best* remedy Science has produced, select Ferrozone. It is unquestionably the best. Sold everywhere by druggists. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail to any address from THE FERROZONE COMPANY, Kingston, Ont.

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While there's Life, there's Hope.

When all Tonics, Remedies or Drugs have failed, if disease is caused by impoverished blood

Vin St Michel CURES

No Anemia, no Weakness, no Debility, was ever known to resist the vivifying effects of this great Blood-making and Strength-giving Tonic Wine. No matter how pale, how weak or how old

Vin St-Michel brings Strength, Health and Vigor.

There's good Rich Red Blood in every drop of it.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 16.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 26th, 1896, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc.

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Literature

THE SONG.

Out of wind, and sun, and dew,
I would shape a song for you!

First from out the wind should be
Happy hints of melody;
Little rippling slips of tone,
To the ear of evening known;
Tiny echoes of the shell
Breathed by ocean's swell;
Lark-note, nightingale and thrush,
Rustling bough and river rush.

Then the sun should yield its shine,
Golden words for every line;
Glints of skyey amber ore—
Simile and metaphor;
Throbbing wave-beats, vital, warm,
Passion in its noblest form,
Morning's ecstasy of light
After the surcease of night.

From the globe of dew should come
Crystals of exordium:
Essences of primsy blend
Joining opening and end;
And a close of flawless pearl,
Whorl upon pellucid whorl;
Every thought as virgin clear
As the perfect parent sphere.

Out of wind and sun and dew,
I would shape a song for you!
—Clinton Scollard.

LITERARY JOTTINGS

MR. LEE'S LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Nine months after the death of Queen Victoria there appeared the last supplementary volume of the dictionary of natural biography containing a long and very careful article on her life and reign by the editor, Mr. Sidney Lee. It was currently recognized as the model of what such an article should be, and on all sides the wish was expressed that it might be republished separately with such amplifications as are possible in a volume though impossible in a dictionary article.

To the wish that was expressed, Mr. Lee has acceded, and now the re-written article appears in the form of a crown 8 vo. volume of some 560 pages. The re-writing in this case has meant transformation. The life is still condensed; there is no verbiage and no gratuitous picturesqueness; everything to the point and by far the greater portion is devoted to the Queen's conduct as head of the state; her action in regard to public affairs, and the multitudinous duties which must necessarily fall to the lot of the sovereign of the British Empire.

As becomes an honest biographer, Mr. Lee brings out the Queen's weaknesses as well as her strength. He paints her as a woman of no great force of intellect, with little interest in the great works of literature, and with limited taste in art—a woman who nursed her grief for her dead husband too long and too exclusively—a woman whom nature and early training had furnished with certain strong prejudices, personal and political. But the defects, some of which are old facts to the people and some new ones, were of little consequence in comparison with the rare and noble qualities on the other side.

While her prejudices were strong, she could overcome them. For years, led by the Prince Consort, she regarded Lord Palmerston with something more than dislike, but after he became Prime Minister their relations, though never exactly cordial, were amicable, and on the strength of his devotion to the interests of England, she could almost forgive him the slights which he put upon the royal kinsfolk and friends in Germany and France in the revolutionary period following 1848.

It was hard at first for the Queen to forgive Disraeli for his attacks upon her friend, Sir Robert Peel, but all may remember the warmth of his feelings towards him thirty years after, when she completely yielded to the spell of his flattering conversation.

Some of the most interesting chapters are those dealing with the years just before the Queen's accession. It is not altogether pleasant reading, the story of the Queen's parents, their condition of chronic debt and difficulty, their uncomfortable relations with both George IV. and William IV., and the strange conduct of some other uncles, especially the Duke of Cumberland. Greville had already recorded the extraordinary scene at a State banquet, when William IV. publicly rated the Duchess of Kent for keeping his niece away from him, reducing the mother to speechlessness and the child to tears. The story is told again by Mr. Lee; it brings back a state of things almost incredible to a generation accustomed to the faultless order and the happy family relations that have prevailed in the English court from the days of Queen Victoria's accession till now. Still, it is pretty evident that the fault was not altogether on the side of the foolish old King; Mr. Lee says quite enough to make us understand that the Duchess of Kent was, to say the least, a very difficult lady and a somewhat unwise one—except, indeed, in the all-important matter of the education of her daughter. As to the Palmerston question, Mr. Lee brings out the difficulties with greater force than Sir Theodore Martin allowed himself to do in his "Life of the Prince Consort," and one letter of Prince Albert's that he quotes from the "Memoirs of Duke Ernest of Coburg" is proof that the feelings of the court towards the very independent English minister were even more bitter than was suspected at the time. It will be remembered that Palmerston, in conversation with the French Ambassador Walewski, had imprudently expressed approbation of the Government of the coup d'etat, and that Lord John Russell, the Premier, had at once demanded his Foreign Minister's resignation. On this subject Mr. Lee writes and quotes as follows:

"The Queen and the Prince made no secret of their joy at the turn of events. They gave full vent to that bitterness of feeling which Palmerston's complacent attitude to revolutionary activity had stirred in them, and they freely betrayed, in their elation at his removal, the torture they had mentally suffered from his supercilious scorn of their natural prejudices. To his brother Ernest, Prince Albert wrote without reserve in a little-known letter of remarkable interest: 'And now the year closes with the happy circumstances for us, that the man who embittered our whole life, by continually placing before us the shameful alternative of either sanctioning his misdeeds throughout Europe and rearing up the Radical party here to a power under his leadership, or of bringing about an open conflict with the Crown and thus plunging the only country where liberty, order, and lawfulness exist together into the general chaos—that this man has, as it were, cut his own throat. "Give a rogue rope enough and he will hang himself" is an old English adage with which we have sometimes tried to console ourselves, and which has proved true again here."

Palmerston's revenge came quickly, for less than two months afterwards he carried a motion against his former chief in the House of Commons, and Lord John resigned. "I have had my tit-for-tat with John Russell," wrote Palmerston a few days afterwards, "and I turned him out on Friday last."

It was one of the ironies of history that some six years afterwards, when Palmerston's Government was defeated on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, the Queen should have personally begged him to remain in office. But indeed the position of a constitutional sovereign must give room for many such ironies; a Queen is human—Queen Victoria was very much so—and had her likes and dislikes as other people have, and yet under a Parliamentary regime she was obliged to act with whatever ministers a majority of the House of Commons chose to supply her with. In the Queen's case the last third of her reign was even more troubled in this respect than the earlier years; Mr. Gladstone was more antipathetic to her than Lord Palmerston had ever been. Possibly, if the Prince Consort had lived and had known Mr. Gladstone as Premier, those two serious-minded men might have come to feel cordially towards one another; but this was not to be, and the Queen, with none but herself to rely upon, was left to fare as best she could in the hands of a minister who, as Disraeli said, treated her "like a public department." She could not help feeling grateful to him for such acts as his conduct of the Prince of Wales's Children Bill; but the cordiality, as Mr. Lee remarks, was only "for a time." In the main, however, the Queen's relations with all her Cabinet ministers throughout her long reign were just what they should have been, and this impartial acceptance of her constitutional duty is well brought out in Mr. Lee's book.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE "FLOWER-O'-THE-CORN," BY S. R. CROCKETT.

Mr. S. R. Crockett has wandered to the South of France for the seasoning of his latest novel, "Flower-o'-the-Corn," but the aroma of the heather and the flavor of the kailyard attend his footsteps with sedulous persistency wherever his peregrinations lead him.

It is with the time of Marlborough's wars and the doings of the fighting and covenanting Scots in the sunny south that the novelist concerns himself, and with many strong adventures and much picturesque detail he develops a stirring romance of the quasi military type.

As a story-teller pure and simple Mr. Crockett is hard to beat, and in his most characteristic vein he pursues the theme of love in the midst of storms.

It is around Captain Maurice Raith, the great Duke's favorite secretary, that Mr. Crockett spins his intricate and dexterous web. He was a young man for whom Marlborough had taken a strong fancy, and this is equivalent to saying that he kept him at hard and difficult work. A young man of fair mental quality, who could cut a considerable dash in his uniform, he was sent in the disguise of a carter, with a load of wine ostensibly for the generals of King Louis, but in reality something better adapted for fighting purposes for the Protestants of the Cevennes Mountains, whom the Duke was anxious to secure as allies.

Thither also had been despatched Patrick Wellwood, a chaplain of Sir Archibald Ardmillan's regiment, to succour God's suffering folk, and with him his daughter Frances, the coquettish "Flower-o'-the-Corn," who led the secretary many a dance in pursuit of her affections.

But Flower-o'-the-Corn flits like a butterfly through the pages, playing her part as a maiden of character and purpose. If the reader would know how she looked, Mr. Crockett will not disappoint him, for he paints her as of dewy freshness with the lissom sideway, the dash of vivid color of some tall poppy or pomegranate flower, seen under a bright sky. She had eyes that varied from dark hazel to sapphire blue, and from azure back again to a mysterious sea violet, according to the sky that shone above them, and the mood that moved them. But her mouth was her greatest beauty—this mouth that flitetd constantly from one expression to another, pleading, petulant, disdainful, forgiving, all in the compass of twenty seconds—a mouth, too, that disclosed witching glimpses of pearly teeth, white as milk, closely arrayed like some masterpiece of the jeweller's art. Slender, graceful, dainty, a willow by the water courses, a lily that had somehow blushed rose red, she came to be called "Flower-o'-the-Corn. She inspired terror among some in the English camp who looked at her, for one reads "The Scots priest's daughter beware! Her father has the evil eye—she the gift of tongues. Once only Black Kessel of Taxis spoke roughly to her, and his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth. On the third day he died—as it were in the flames of hell fire."

Marlborough does not figure largely in the story, and the glimpse that is given of him is not very convincing; but it is not at all necessary for Mr. Crockett to be convincing. Here is how he presents the greatest general of his age in the midst of his secretaries: "This is too curt, Powell," he cried, as he glanced at a despatch handed him by a staff secretary with silent deference. "Why in the incomprehensible name of Lucifer, son of the morning, do you not learn to express yourself with more suavity? These gentlemen to whom you write are at least men and brothers. They have no visible tails. They stand erect upon their hind legs. Their honorable names you may read on the lists of the Empire—the Prince Elector of Baden and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Wurtemburg. Pray address them as at least your equals, Mr. Sub-Lieutenant Richard Cobb."

Then Raith's turn comes. "Ah, Raith—Captain Maurice Raith—and pray inform me whose kissing curls have kept your Presbyterian brawn and conscience so long from your work, sirrah! This morning I gave you certain counsels, but it was not my intent that you should have proved so quick in profiting by them."

The counsels were these: "So, Captain Maurice, you have the figure, you have the dash—as far as man may judge, you have the face. Do not by overniceness miss your chances. Receive it from one who knows. Take your day! Take your day! Man is young but once, remember. The time will come all too soon when nectar and ambrosia will have lost their relish. Kiss, my lad, while you have kissing favor. For by and bye fair minds will begin to look over your shoulder at the lad who comes up behind you. Aye, all too soon!" These brief extracts ought to convince anybody that Mr. Crockett is not Sir Walter.

Another figure of note in the story is Jean Cavalier, the leader of the Camisards of the Cevennes, who modestly disclaims the title of general. "Only a poor lad of the Cevennes" is his description of himself. "I claim no rank and use none. I am even as the others; only because I lead them they are content to take their orders from me; that is all. You who are a soldier know that when ten men arrive upon any one place in which there are ten already there is not room for twenty. One band or the other must leave. I take care that it shall not be mine. That is all."

The movement of the story is brisk, and there is plenty of dramatic incident. (Toronto: The Copp-Clark Company.)

LETTERS OF A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON.

The epistolary form in literature has been essayed with success by many who have sought to achieve a great purpose, and the letters of Junius will probably stand for all time as the most conspicuous example of this kind of ingliterary effort.

The hardly less celebrated Chesterfield letters were not intended by the author for publication. They were simply the letters of a sagacious man of the world to a son, who began life with the serious handicap of illegitimacy and were intended as a guide to a perfection of character which was never attained. But Lord Chesterfield, if he was disappointed in the results so far as his son was concerned, provided a ladder by which thousands have climbed to distinction.

The "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son" differ from the Chesterfield letters with which they inevitably suggest comparison in that they are not epistles that really passed from a father to a son, but they suffer nothing from that fact, because the principles and philosophy they expound are the elizer vitae by which commercial success can be achieved.

Mr. George Horace Lorimer has chosen an admirable vehicle for the dissemination of the worldly wisdom which he has been at great pains to gather and to present in attractive form.

The letters purport to have been written by John Graham, head of the house of Graham & Company, pork packers in Chicago, familiarly known on 'change as "Old Gorgon Graham" to his son Pierrpont, facetiously known to his intimates as "Piggy."

The first letter reaches the young hopeful when he has become a member in good standing of the Freshman's class at Harvard, and the communications close with his marriage, the father feeling then that he can turn him over with confidence to the discreet young woman's keeping.

The letters address themselves to what the old man conceives to be judicious periods for the germination of the seeds that are to bear fruit in life. Some interesting things are said, for example when Pierrpont suggests a post graduate course at the university and when he purposes a grand tour as a proper finish to his education. Neither of these ideas are entertained, and Pierrepont enters his father's establishment as a mailing clerk. With the young man's promotion from the desk to the road and from the position of salesman to a managerial function and on sundry other interesting occasions come these exhilarating epistles which are always straight to the purpose and not likely to be forgotten.

One of the most interesting of this score or so of letters is that addressed by the merchant to his son when he finds that as a travelling salesman he has been speculating on 'change. Here is how the old man expresses himself:

"I was mighty hot you bet to know that you had been speculating, but I had to swallow and allow that you were a sharp boy. I told Horshey (the broker) to close out the account and send me a check for your profits and I would forward it as I wanted to give you a tip on the market before you did any more trading. I enclose the check herewith. Please endorse it over to the treasurer of the home for half orphans and return at once. I will see that he gets it with your compliments. Now, I want to give you that tip on the market. There are several reasons why it is not safe for you to trade on 'change just now; but the particular one is that Graham & Co. will fire you if you do. Trading on margin is a good deal like paddling around the edge of the old swimming hole—it seems safe and easy at first, but before a fellow knows it he has stepped off the edge into deep water. The wheat pit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches down to hell, and trading on margin means trading on the ragged edge of nothing. When a man buys he is buying something that the other fellow hasn't got. When a man sells he's selling something that he hasn't got, and it's been my experience that the net profit on nothing is nil. When a speculator wins he don't stop till he loses and when he loses he can't stop till he wins. You've been in the packing business long enough to know that it takes a bull only thirty seconds to lost his hide, and if you'll believe me when I tell you that they can skin a bear just as quick on 'change you won't have a Board of Trade Indian using your pelt for a rug during the long winter months. When I sell futures on 'Change they're against hogs that are travelling into dry salt at the rate of one a second, and if the market goes up on me I've got the solid meat to deliver. But if you lose the only part of the hog which you can deliver is the squeal."

From a literary standpoint the letters need not be discussed. Rough and racy they are with many a sharp dart at self sufficiency and conceit, but they can be read with profit and enjoyment by everybody, and the aptness of the illustration reveal a strong sense of humor.

Toronto: William Briggs.

AUTHORS AND READERS

Many people of literary tastes will be pleased and interested to learn that Mr. Niel Munro, the author of "John Splendid" and "Doom Castle," and other works of note, is to pay a lengthened visit to Canada during the coming summer. Mr. Munro is regarded by competent critics as the best living delineator of Highland life and character, and his visit to Canada is probably undertaken with the object of obtaining a complete diagnosis of that most interesting phenomenon, the Gael in Canada. Mr. Munro is an old journalist, and he stil contributes a weekly column of originality and power to a Glasgow paper.

There are two articles in the Canadian Magazine for January, either of which would make the issue a notable one. John Ridington describes "The Doukhobor Pilgrimage" with a sympathetic and penetrating insight, and the numerous illustrations give a vividness to the description. The other is an illustrated description of the Wireless Telegraph Station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, by Thomas J. Curren. In addition to these two special articles there are numerous excellent features, besides the first instalment of Dr. Hannay's "History of the War of 1812."

Apropos of the season which Dickens loved, the following tribute to the novelist appeared in a recent issue of a London paper:—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead"
That never hath his "Pickwick" read—
"Cricket on Hearth," nor "Sketch by Boz?"
"Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned"
As Thames-ward he his steps hath turned
Intent some ancient friends to view,
Rogue Riderhood, Bill Sikes, the Jew,
Jack Bunsby, Captain Cuttle, too;
The Inns of Court, and Tulkinghorn;
(The Fleet and Marshalsea have gone),
"If such there be, go mark him well,"
For him exists no Little Nell—
No Sairy Gamp, no Mister Toots—
No Holly Tree, no Sam, no Boots;
No Little Em'ly, brutal Squeers,
Unhappy Smike to move to tears—
No Grip the Raven, Pecksniff, Pip,
No child-wife Dora, little Jip,
No Dot nor Susan Nipper sends
Her crowd of Fancy's household friends,
"High though his titles, proud his name,"
His wealth as great as Dombey's fame.
Despite his titles, power and pelf,
This Gradgrind centered all in self,
Living shall forfeit pleasant thoughts,
And all Imagination's sports—
And dying, Small-weed like, unknown,
Or selfish Chuzzlewit, go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.
—Marianne Medhurst.

The latest (and the last) volumes in Mr. Nutt's Tudor Translations consist of "The English Bible" in six numbers, with a terminal essay by W. E. Henley. The price of this set is announced at £3 15s for the first 400 subscribers. It is assumed this means that for others beyond the lucky 400 the price will be higher. Mr. Henley's essay will, of course, be both interesting and illuminating; but one doubts the wisdom of the experiment; on the whole. This, however, is an age of collectors and one never knows.

Mr. Henley states that, "Shakespeare excepted, there is no such monument to Tudor English in all the length and breadth of English literature." It is an English masterpiece that Mr. Henley regards the Bible in his essay. He considers it, next to Shakespeare, the fullest and most various "exampling" of English; "in all its strength and in as much of its sweetness as may be expressed in prose; in its capacity alike for plainness of statement and the rush and lift and heat of high poetry; in its union of canorous majesty with the broken expressiveness of passion and doubt and despair." This is why Mr. Henley has issued the book among Tudor Translations.

The Daily Mail leads a revolt against that cherished institution the Christmas number. It has become an institution which it is hard to break. Year on year goes by, and it seems hopeless to look for any change in the standards and conditions which have grown up and rule the preparation and issue of Christmas numbers. They are bought in thousands and in hundreds of thousands, but it is safe to say that they are bought very much as a matter of form. The sentiment of Christmas demands the purchase of Christmas numbers, just as it demands holly-berries and mistletoe. But it is hard to believe that any considerable amount of satisfaction is obtained out of either.

In the first place the Christmas number is hopelessly "previous" in its appearance. It is issued fully six weeks, and sometimes more, before the proper season, and it has been bought and has wearied the buyer ere he is half-way to Yuile. The reason of the early publication is, of course, to secure Colonial and Indian markets, and the trade would be dead against any change, which would possibly mean upsetting the financial equilibrium.

The Christmas numbers are stale long before Christmas. So, also, is the Christmas fare they provide. Both writers and artists seem very often to put their hands to work on a Christmas number as a joke. It seems to provoke them to untimely amusement. "Anything will do for Christmas" is as a rule the motto both of editor and contributor. The public is foolish enough to buy in any case, and so thought and taste are not wasted on really good productions.

It is a striking coincidence of American and English editorial policy that two leading reviews, one on each side of the Atlantic, announce simultaneously the entrance of fiction into the columns of their January numbers—the North American Review, edited by Col. George Harvey, and the Review of Reviews, edited by William T. Stead. In the case of the North American Review, Henry James' novel is the first fiction it has ever published; and the Review of Reviews has until now published no fiction for the past twelve years. Thus the public, American or English, gets what it wants sooner or later.

The recent celebration of the seventieth birthday of the great Norwegian poet, novelist, dramatist, and political reformer, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, is the occasion for the inclusion in the January Critic of an extended biographical and critical paper on "The Eagle of the North," as he is called, from the pen of Mr. John Nilsen Laurvik. The article treats of Bjornson's stormy career, from his school days with Ibsen to his hale and hearty old age, surrounded by his numerous family and the recipient of honors national and international. Views of the "Eagle's" home at Aulestad and several portraits and caricatures enliven the letterpress.

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The following extracts from a few of the letters received from some of the people who have read the book give an idea of its unusual character and great value:

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Mr. T. L. Lindenstruth, 30 East South Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: "Your work on personal magnetism is a fortune to any one starting in life. It is absolutely sure to bring success."

A. J. McGinnis, 60 Ohio Street, Allegheny, Pa., says: "When I wrote for your book I was laboring by the day. Now I am managing a business. This is certainly the best proof that could be offered of its great value. I advise every man who wishes to succeed in life to get a copy at once."

G. S. Lincoln, M.D., 101 Crutchfield Street, Dallas, Texas, writes: "Your methods of personal influence are marvellous. I have used them on my patients with wonderful results. They cure diseases when medicine and everything else fail."

S. R. King, M.D., Gillam, Ind., writes: "You have truly sent me the most remarkable book I have ever read. By the methods explained in your work, headache, backache, rheumatism and other diseases of long standing disappear like magic. Your instruction in personal magnetism is simply grand. It gives one a power and an influence over others which I did not dream it was possible for the average man to acquire. Your book is worth more than gold to any one starting in life. Its value cannot be estimated. My only regret is that it was not in my hands when I was a young man."

The New York Institute of Science has undertaken the free distribution of the book referred to. Big roller presses are running day and night to supply the demand until the $10,000 worth of books are distributed free. On account of the great expense incurred in preparing and printing this book, only those are requested to write for free copies who are especially interested and really and truly desire to achieve greater success, obtain more happiness or in some way better their condition in life. Please do not write through mere curiosity, as the free edition is limited. If you want a book write to-day, as the copies are going very fast. Never before in the history of the publishing business has there been such a great demand for any book as to-day exists for "The Philosophy of Personal Influence."

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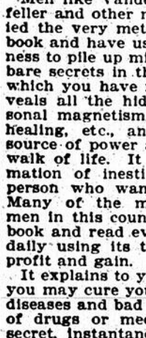

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The Tatler

The Gospel of Free Sport.

The suggestion of Recorder Weir to the Parks Committee in regard to the establishment of free toboggan slides and skating rinks on civic property is one which ought not to be passed by unheeded. When the city has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in parks and squares, it is the worst kind of waste that these should be permitted to lie comparatively idle and useless when the expenditure of a few dollars would make them as valuable and as popular health resorts in winter as in summer. The city does not consider that economy compels it to allow these breathing spaces to go uncared for in the summer, and surely the cost of an equal amount of attention during the rest of the year may be looked upon as a legitimate expense. It is not likely that private enterprise would be seriously affected by the city undertaking to provide entertainment of this sort. People who could afford to pay for entrance into a skating rink or membership in a toboggan slide would for the most part consider it beneath them to take advantage of the free resorts, and at any rate the impetus given to both sports by a free start would be sure to create an increased demand for improved facilities for enjoying them such as could scarcely be afforded by the civic authorities.

The winter sports are our national sports par excellence, and it is the part of patriotism as well as of policy to put them within the reach of all. That it is in the interests of good morals as well as of good health that every citizen should be put in a position to enjoy healthful exercise and harmless recreation is a fact that is too generally recognized to require demonstration; and yet how slow we are to act on the principle that playgrounds are more effective than penitentiaries and less expensive to maintain than hospitals.

The Growth of Canada.

That Canadians should thank God that the growth of population in this country has been comparatively slow, as Rev. Hugh Pedley said in a public address this week, is a point of view which we do not often sufficiently appreciate in the contemplation of our national life.

We realize that in other things a sound basis is of the utmost importance. When we are erecting a building, we do not consider that no headway has been made, because the foundation may not yet have appeared above the level of the surrounding soil. Yet in the rearing our national structure we have been inclined to think that because we saw the walls of the neighboring republics' house rising with leaps and bounds, while ours were scarcely visible above the surface, we were inclined to feel discouraged, forgetting that we were all the time perfecting our national institutions and our religious organizations so that now, when the flood of population and prosperity is sweeping our way, we are able to handle it and build systematically and strongly.

Toward Public Ownership.

Truly it begins to look as if public opinion is moving in the direction of public ownership of public privileges.

Toronto has just elected a mayor upon this principle as applied to municipal affairs; though what a mayor can do single-handed toward securing civic ownership of street cars, gas works, etc. it is a little difficult to see.

Only a short time previous to that the Platform Committee of the Democratic Convention of the State of New York adopted a resolution calling for Government ownership and operation of the coal mines. The fact that the Social Democratic party in the State elections in November, made gains in each and every one of the thirty-five assembly districts in Greater New York, increasing their total city vote by 70 per cent., their State vote by 75 per cent. and their national vote by 130 per cent., also indicates a steady and general drift of sentiment in that direction.

TO SEARCH FOR CRIME.

Mr. Josiah Flynt, whose articles on "The World of Graft," attracted so much attention a short time ago, when after spending several months consorting with criminals and crooks, he made some interesting exposures of official corruption as practiced in several of the large cities of the United States, from the point of view of the blackmail law-breakers, is reported to have "disappeared" again in search of fresh material. The New York correspondent who makes this announcement suggests that Mr. Flynt may be engaged in assisting District Attorney Jerome in his campaign against the gamblers. It is also possible that disguised as a millionaire instead of a tramp, he is investigating the trust question from the inside and may soon be in a position to tell us how it is worked.

MOROCCO AND MODERN IDEAS.

"The insurrection or revolution in Morocco seems to have had its origin in the same kind of hatred of foreign, or modern nations which really was at the bottom of the Boxer troubles in China," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger in a recent editorial. "The pretender, Omar Zari-Huni, or Bu Hamara, is a fanatical person, who first attracted notice by preaching a holy war among a Berber tribe noted for ferocity and hatred of European notions or anything which seemed to menace Mohammedanism. He does not wish to gain the throne for himself, but for the Sultan's younger brother, Mulai Mohammed, the "One-eyed,' also fanatically opposed to the liberal policies of the young Sultan, who has been surrounded by European influences and has adopted many modern customs, not to say "fads."

The Sultan has incurred the genuine hostility of many of his Mohammedan subjects by his liberalism, and when the enmity had been fanned into a flame by the pretender the Sultan further intensified it by appearing in public riding a bicycle. Then he horrified the country by whizzing about on an automobile, which made his subjects think that possibly he was in league with the evil one; but the crowning act which aroused the deep resentment and distrust of a large part of the population was the violation of "the right of sanctuary."

A foreigner named Cooper, a resident of Fez, was shot and killed in the streets without provocation. The murderer, who was hunted high and low, was finally so hard pressed that he took refuge in the tomb of Mulai Idris, the patron saint of Fez, and claimed the right of sanctuary. According to all precedent in Mohammedan countries, he was safe and his person was inviolate, even by the Sultan himself; but he was seized and shot in the public square.

The contest is between old and new ideas, and does not apparently involve European Powers seriously. If the pretender triumphs, Mulai Mohammed will probably succeed to the throne, and the modernization of Morocco will be postponed for perhaps half a generation.

THE TATLER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[The editor of this column invites readers of The Herald to contribute questions of a literary, scientific or miscellaneous nature, which will be answered as space will permit. The contributor's name and address should be given, but only initials or a nom de plume will be used for publication.]

Drowning Disaster Recalled.

T.F.C., Montreal.—To settle a dispute which arose in connection with the present epidemic of railway accidents, would you kindly give the date and circumstances of the great Queen's Birthday drowning accident which occurred at London, Ont., in 1881?

Answer.—On the morning of May 24, 1881, the steamer Queen Victoria left London, Ont., for Springbank, some miles along the River Thames. At 4 p.m. the return trip was begun. The boat was very crowded, and when some distance on her way began to sway from side to side; the young men on board enjoying the motion, and accelerating it by rushing from port to starboard. One man, anticipating disaster, jumped overboard, and easily swam ashore, the river being only about 150 or 200 yards in width. The young people continuing to frolic, a heavier lurch caused the boat to ship some water, which caused her to remain depressed at one side. While in this situation most of the passengers went over to the depressed side to investigate; a moment later the unusual strain caused the supports of the upper deck to give way, and it fell upon the struggling mass of human beings. At the same time the boat sank. Pinned down by the upper deck many were crushed or drowned, and many who got clear of the deck were pulled down by those struggling in the water alongside. Those on the boat who escaped were able to render but slight assistance, and though the shore was close by few people were about. Of something over 200 persons who embarked, 181 perished by the official count. The accident occurred in a depth of but ten feet of water, and within less than 100 yards of the shore.

Longfellow, Bliss Carman and Grand Pre.

Fanny Fern, Westmount.—1. Are any antiquities of the Acadians to be found at Grand Pre? 2. Mention some prose work taking Longfellow's view of the expulsion of the Acadians. 3. Mention any late poem on Grand Pre.

Answer.—1. It is not probable that anything which belonged to the Acadians can now be found at Grand Pre. But certain United States tourists possessed of more money than antiquarian judgment buy horseshoes and other articles of iron ware said to have come from the forge of the blacksmith mentioned in Longfellow's "Evangeline." Throughout Nova Scotia, however, traces of ancient French occupation may be found in the existence of rows of the Lombardy poplar or occasional trees of the same. Such trees are to be found in the neighborhood of what is called the "French village" on the northern outskirts of Halifax; also in the vicinity of Kentville, N.S. 2. See Richard's work on the expulsion of the Acadians, published about seven years ago. It is to be noted, however, that while the Acadians remained in Nova Scotia, the Mic-Mac and other Indians continued to be troublesome. On May 13, 1751, the massacre of Dartmouth, within a mile and a half of the Halifax stockade, took place, and was followed by several other Indian outbreaks. 3. Bliss Carman in 1893 published a short poem, "Low Tide on Grand Pre." It is to be found in the Fraser Institute Library.

Dickens in Montreal—1842.

Novel Reader, Montreal.—Please state—1. The year in which Dickens visited Montreal. 2. Describe his visit. 3. In which of his works is this visit mentioned?

Answer.—1, 2 and 3. Charles Dickens left Kingston for Montreal on May 10 at 9.30 a.m., and seems to have arrived here about 6 p.m. the following day, having had to leave the steamer twice on the road and make journeys overland, at Dickinson's Landing, and from Lachine to the city, because of the difficulty of running the rapids in those days. Comparatively few of the present generation of Montrealers know of the existence of "Rasco's Hotel," an old building opposite Bonsecours' Market, on St. Paul Street. It was here that Dickens lived during his fortnight's stay in Montreal. Those who care to identify the building will even now (Jan. 10, 1903) be able to discern a few of the gilded letters on its front which when intact spelled "Rasco's Hotel." Dickens' last letter home from Montreal was written on May 26. In it he speaks of some private theatricals which he took part in at the Queen's Theatre. In the "American Notes" is published a fac-simile of the playbill, which was printed at the Gazette office May 24, 1842. As was usual in the old-fashioned performances, there were three separate plays, viz., "A Roland for an Oliver," "Past Two O'Clock in the Morning," and "Deaf as a Post." Among those who took part were the Earl of Mulgrave, Capt. and Mrs. Torrens, Miss Ermatinger and Mr. W. C. Ermatinger. Dickens himself was stage manager, and played the part of Alfred Highflyer in "A Roland for an Oliver." The following description is of interest:—"There is a very large Catholic cathedral here recently erected (Notre Dame), with two tall spires, of which one is yet unfinished. In the open space (Place d'Armes) in front of this edifice stands a solitary grim-looking, square, brick tower, which has a quaint, and remarkable appearance, and which the wiseacres of the place have consequently determined to pull down immediately. The Government House is very superior to that of Kingston, and the town is full of life and bustle. In one of the suburbs is a plank road—not footpath—five or six miles long, and a famous road it is, too." See "American Notes," Forster's "Life of Dickens," and "Dickens' Letters" for 1842.

War Cries, Ancient and Modern.

L.T.C., Montreal.—1. How did war cries originate in ancient times? 2. Mention some celebrated war cries, ancient or modern.

Answer.—1 and 2. War cries had their origin partly in the need of knowing friend from foe in battle, especially at times when distinctive uniforms or badges were not worn; partly from the exhilarating effect produced by a slogan or war cry upon a body of troops engaged in battle. The most ancient war cry still in use is without doubt the "Lillah el Allah" of the Mahommedans. This is well known still in the East, and with its accompaniment, "Deen! Deen!" was used by the Soudanese warriors in their battles against the British troops under General Kitchener during the summer and fall of 1898. This "Lillah el Allah" cry is over a thousand years old, and was well known to the Crusaders. One of the most ancient war cries of old England was the "Alleluia" of the Welsh or ancient British, derived from the well-known sacred refrain introduced early in the history of British Christianity. Uttering this war cry, the Welsh charged upon the Saxons during the long struggles beginning in the middle of the fifth and not wholly terminating until the end of the thirteenth century. The Saxons had many war cries, chiefly of a local and temporary significance. Their old and universal war cry or call to arms was "Ouch! Ouch! (Out! Out!) calling their men to "get out" of their tents or houses, and form in line of battle. At the last great battle of the Saxons, that of Hastings or Senlac, October 14, 1066, besides the cry of Out! Out! warning the Normans to keep back from their front, there was used the great battle cry, "Holy Cross, God Almighty," referring to the foundation of the Holy Cros of Waltham established by Harold, their King. The Normans on this occasion intermingled their old heathen battle cry of "Ha Rou! Ha Rou!" with the Christian "Notre Dame nos aide! Dieu aide! Diex aide!" etc., etc. During their later (eleventh century) invasions of England the Danes used the cry, "Yuch hey see see." During the Middle Ages the principal English battle cry was "St. George for Merrie England." During civil or border warfare the name of the chief was shouted; for instance, "Stanley to the onslaught," if a charge was being made, "Stanley to the rescue,' if the enemy were gaining the advantage. During the Civil War of the United States, 1861-5, the Northerners had many local war cries; the New York Zouaves using the call "Hi! Hi!" which I heard used during the Cleveland-Blaine presidential election of 1884. The Confederate or Southern war cry is difficult to express in letters. It is still heard at Democrat dinners, and at festive gatherings in the Southern States, and is known in the North as the "rebel yell."

Sea Rovers' Song.

E.H., Longueuil.—Can you give the words of "The Spanish Sea Rovers' Song," once known in Halifax, N.S., and in Montreal.

Answer.—This song was once in print in Halifax, but is not extant now. I have a manuscript copy of it taken from another manuscript in the possession of a Toronto lady. The words are:—

I.

Oh, the wind is blowing fair, lady,
As fair, as fair can be;
And we must sail to-night, lady,
Upon a dashing sea.
We're doomed to leave the shore, lady,
We ne'er may meet again;
But tho' we meet no more, lady,
We'll sing this parting strain.
Perchance 'twill call to mind, lady,
When distant far I be,
The strain of olden time, lady,
I used to sing to thee.

Chorus—
Oh, the wind is blowing fair, lady,
As fair as fair can be;
And we must sail to-night, lady,
Upon a dashing sea.

II.

Our Spanish maidens say, lady,
There is a lovely flower,
That droops, and dies by day, lady,
In many an orange bower;
But when the moon shines bright, lady,
It blossoms gaily then,
But at returning light, lady,
It droops and dies again.
So be thy troubadour, lady,
The twilight loves to see,
For 'twill be near the hour, lady,
He used to sing to thee.

Chorus—
Oh, the wind is blowing fair, etc.

Bull's Run, a Parody on Hohenlinden.

F.C.L., Montreal.—Quote some of the stanzas of "Bull's Run: A Parody on Hohenlinden."

Answer.—This parody appeared, I think, in an English newspaper soon after the first battle of Manasses, or Bull's Run, in the first year of the Civil War. Hohenlinden reads—

At Linden when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as midnight was the flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly, etc.

Bull's Run reads—
At Bull's Run when the sun was low,
Each Southern face was pale as snow,
And loud as Jackdaws was the crow
Of Yankees, boasting rapidly.

But Bull's Run saw another sight,
When in the deepening shades of night
Towards Fairfax Court House rose the flight
Of Yankees, running rapidly.

Then broke each corps with terror riven,
The men of Battery Number Seven,
Forsook their red artillery.

The panic thickens! Off! ye brave!
Throw down your arms, your bacon save;
Waive Washington, all scruples waive,
And fly with all thy chivalry.

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes
ARE MADE FROM
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE
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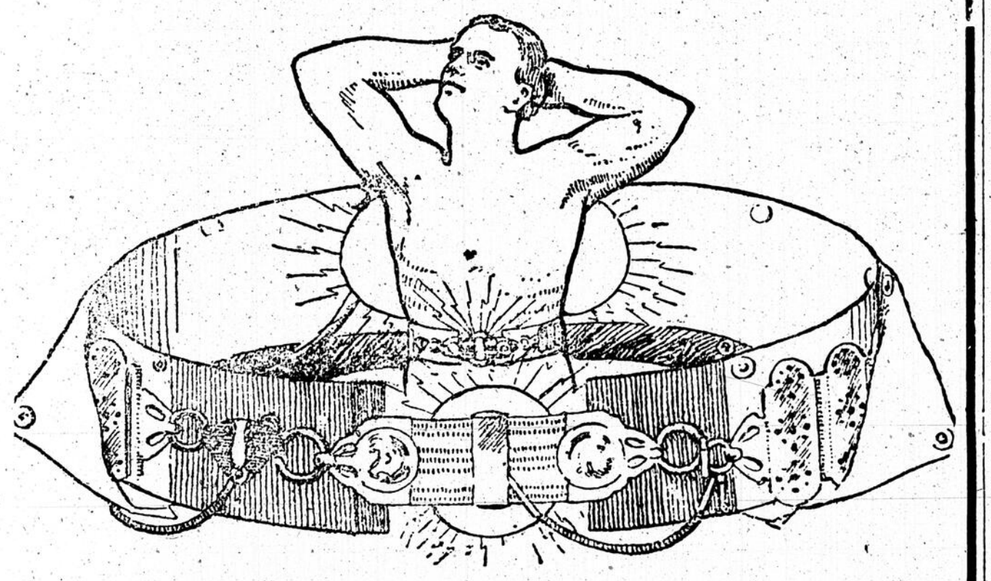
For a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot benefit in one week's use of my New Improved Electric Belt (the marvel of electricians), the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.



I want a test case. Therefore I offer $1,000 to any weak man who will use this Belt under my direction for four months and then show by examinaticn of any reputable physician that he is not cured, sound and well.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth. You need not suffer. The very element which you have lost can be restored. I use AN ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN. IT IS FREE WITH EACH BELT.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Has a world-wide reputation for building up broken-down men and women. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of cure, and goes away convinced that all the claims I have made for my Belt are true. After seeing letters from the cured (letters which I am permitted to exhibit) their doubts are dispelled, they know that electricity as I apply it restores strength. It makes men out of weaklings, gives buoyancy and ambition to the man who formerly got up tired every morning. They find that weak organs and atrophied parts are made as sound and as strong as nature intended. They read grateful letters from men and women who were cured, by my method, of Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Stomach, Liver, Bowel, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. They also see the evidence of wonderful cures right at their own doors. Not a town or a hamlet in the country but has a cure wrought by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. **Don't take my word. Write to any of them. Ask them what my Belt has done for them.**

I can eat heartily; sleep "like a top," and have gained in that time twenty pounds in weight.—**D. SULLIVAN, Malcolm, Ont.**

The drain upon my system is entirely stopped. I have found that everything you told me in your letter came true. Before this I doctored and derived no benefit whatever. They all promised to cure me, but failed.—**WM. WEIS, St. Catharines, Ont.**

Your Belt did all for me that I expected it to do, and far more. I am now 65 years old. For Kidney complaint it can't be beat.—**ISAAC HUNTER, Rossport, Ont.**

I am as well as any man of my age—61. Your Belt is all you claim for it.—**ISAAC RICKEY, 432 Bank Street, Ottawa.**

I am so glad to be cured. I thank God that you gave me the idea to buy one of your Belts. — **JOSEPH MEUNIER, Newport Point, Que.**

Your Belt is a wonder. I can safely say that if I could not get another like it I would not part with mine for five times its value.—**N. G. [illegible]D, Strathcona, Alta.**

To you who have been reading my advertisements for months past and who need the help of my appliance, why do you hesitate? Is it not because, tiring of spending money for useless drugs and other treatments, you are doubtful whether there is help for you? Now, to enable you to satisfy yourself, I will allow any man or woman who can offer me reasonable security to use the Belt at my risk. I take all the chances, you only

PAY WHEN CURED!

CAUTION.—In order to protect the reputation of my Belt, I am compelled to caution people against certain concerns that are advertising electric belts. My office contains hundreds of these magnet bands that possess no virtue. Even if they did, those selling them could not advise the proper manner to apply them.

READ WITH CARE.—Dr. McLaughlin's is positively the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician. I do not allow agents or drug stores to handle my Belts.

FREE BOOK.—Write for my beautiful Illustrated Book showing how my Belt is used. I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you suffer from prostatic troubles, or any ailments of that kind that unman you, this book contains information you should know; it explains my method thoroughly. I send it, closely sealed, without marks, free, upon application. If you are not the man or woman you should be, call or write at once. **CONSULTATION FREE.**

I HAVE A BOOK SPECIALLY FOR WOMEN.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9. Sundays, 10 to 1.

They are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines are retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.—adv.

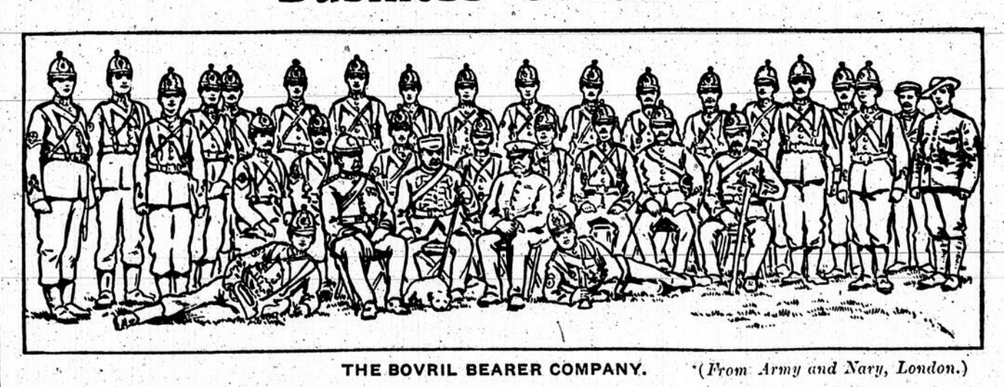
HEBREW LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

The sixth annual concert of the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, held on Wednesday evening in Stanley Hall, was largely attended, about 500 being present. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. W. Jacobs, who in opening the proceedings referred to the useful work which the society was accomplishing in relieving cases of destitution among the Jewish poor in the city. The coal famine this year made the work of the society specially heavy and the speaker urged the necessity of seeing that the society was placed in ample funds to properly conduct its operation.

The concert consisted of violin solo, Fantasie Hongroise, by Professor Goulet; Cavatine, song from Faust, by Mr. Belanger; piano solo, by Miss Mable Elkan; the Flower Song from Faust, by Miss Bessie Kellert; song, The Two Grenadiers, by Mr. Loiseau; recitation, Alviro, by Miss Libbie Vineberg; quartette, by Prof. Goulet and Messrs. Belanger, Loiseau and Campeau.

The solo accompanist was Miss Sophie Myers, under whose supervision the concert was organized and to whose efforts the artistic success of the entertainment was largely due. Mrs. Jacob Manolson, the president of the society, during the evening delivered an interesting address, in which she sketched the history of the institution and showed how the work was carried on. At the conclusion of the concert a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Harris Vineberg and seconded by Mr. Edward Youngheart, aws tenderd to Miss Myers, and the other ladies and gentlemen, with whose co-operation the concert had proved so successful.

Patriotic Action of a Well Known Business Concern.



THE BOVRIL BEARER COMPANY. (*From Army and Navy, London.*)

London, Dec. 22.—Acting on the authority recently given by the War Office to form bearer companies for field hospital work as independent units attached to each Volunteer Brigade Bovril Limited, the well-known makers of army rations, and concentrated foods, have just formed a company of their own employes for service with the Fourth, or City of London, Brigade of Volunteers. The company was inaugurated by Major-General Sir Arthur Turner, C.B., R.A., who complimented the men in the highest terms on their smart and soldierly appearance, and spoke of the enthusiasm, patriotism and promptitude with which they had responded to their country's call for better equipment in this most important branch of the service. The new company has just been inspected by Colonel W. L. Gubbins, M.B., the principal medical officer for the Home District, accompanied by Captain Douglas, V.C., R.A.M.C., at its headquarters in Holborn Town Hall. The full strength of the Bovril Bearer Company was on parade, under command of Surgeon-Captain A. C. Tunstall, and was put through company and stretcher drill by Surgeon-Major R. E. Wilson. The men were also examined very closely by Colonel Gubbins upon "first aid," and the various modes in the treatment of the injured. At the close of the review, Colonel Gubbins, remarking that he was not given to flattery, praised the new company for its equipment, drill and general knowledge of field and hospital work. He closed by saying that he expected to be able to report the organization, after the next annual inspection, as one of the best Bearer Companies in the Home District.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

96TH YEAR. NO. 8. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

By a Woman.

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk With Her Herald Readers . . .

The Christmas microbe has been overcome by Daddy Time. Now the whitewear sales have planted the bargain microbe in every woman's heart, and then we'll all have the moving fever—see if we don't. It comes just so surely as the bright sunshine shows the streaks on the double window, just so surely as the water runs into the coal hole, out on the pavement, and the winter's dust is stirred up by the brooms of the housekeepers who still use brooms and carpets. Most difficulties in life can be overcome if we know quite well where we're at, and so most housekeepers who get the moving fever will recover from it speedily if they know just what is the matter with them.

Some of us have an idea it's the house that's wrong. That's so absurd. It was only last May or the May before that we couldn't sleep because we were so afraid the somebody else whom the landlord hinted darkly of was really after the flat or the house we wanted so badly and might get it. Now, well, now, of course, the halo had disappeared. We know it's just an ordinary dwelling, that the roof leaks and the kitchen paint was put on over the greasy smears of the last occupant.

A little wholesome self-disciplining of herself will do the housekeeper with the moving-fever a deal of good. That proverb about the frying-pan and the fire is a helpful one.

Usually, too, it's the wife or the daughter who wants to move. The housekeeper sees all the defects of the house, knows all the inconveniences, where the hangings are shabby and where the wind comes in. The husband is generally pretty well satisfied. If he has a comfortable place to sit, a comfortable place to sleep and a front door which looks imposing enough to match his ideas of his own importance, he doesn't care about the provision pantries or that the laundry tubs are in a dark corner.

Naturally, he doesn't want to move. He knows it means an expenditure of muscle and money.

One man whose wife gets the moving fever early in January before the first "To let" goes up, has a unique plan. Instead of talking for or against moving, he invites her to come out and look for a dwelling. They trot along the streets and she gets very tired. They criticize the back of this and the front of that house, compare it with their own, and come home pretty well satisfied that they're comfortable where they are. The moving microbe is at its last waggle, but it dies hard, and often two or three walks may be required to make some of "rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

The spirit that stirs a housekeeper to think of moving is one of the same ilk that makes a man listen eagerly to the tales he hears of the West. Sometimes a little trot through the West would cure him, but it's more inconvenient and expensive than a tour of the district in which there are houses to let.

It's the same spirit which prompts a man to gamble with stocks, which makes him out of patience with the slower ways of making money or winning power or achieving a position.

It's ambition without a rudder. It's a foolish faith in the blue grass which always grows on distant hills. It's a yielding to the imps which are always ready to make us dissatisfied and to dangle before our eyes something which looks better and usually isn't anything of the sort.

There are worse microbes than the ones which we so generally blame for diphtheria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, smallpox and all the rest. Some of them have already been dragged forth and dosed with the toxin which makes them squirm their last weak squirms. House-moving fever, wild-west fever, and quick-rich fever are, so far, practically uncontrollable.

"Don't I pay for what I get!" How often one hears that boastful little sentence. The deliverer of it slaps his pockets or pats her chatelaine bag, and puffs out and stretches up and acts generally like a horsie who has been having too many oats. Now, as a matter of fact, we don't pay for what is most worth while because the best things in life can't be bought with money. We can't buy love. Health is beyond the power of purchase. Friendship is an affair of hearts. The happy content of a mind at ease cannot be paid for from ever so fat a purse. We can't buy respect. The good opinion of our fellows isn't a matter of money. There's very little, after all, except the mere daily food and clothing, which is brought to us at the flip of a coin. And so, after all, we don't pay for what we get. It comes to us, or we go after it, or we take it as a gift. Sometimes we beg for it, sometimes we steal it, often we get it under false pretences, and always we know we get more good than we deserve.

Railway wrecks stir all the repellion in one's heart. They seem to have in them so much agony and to be so pitifully greedy of life. An accident comes to travellers without warning. One minute they are laughing or talking or thinking pleasant thoughts, the next they are hurled into the wildest confusion. A lurch, a grating sound, a jar! It needs no cry to tell us what is the matter. Everyone starts upon his feet. The nearest to the door opens it. A rush of steam, a wild hissing, startle eyes and ears, and in the midst of it rushes a demented man with wounded head, drenched with blood and water and spattered with grains of wheat. "Where's my fireman?" he cries, "and there is no answer. Kindly hands push him down on a seat. Kindly voices try to calm him. They bind up his head, and from the clumsy swathing his eyes glow and the wild white rims answer to the frenzy in his voice as he pleads for news of his fireman. Poor engineer! He did his whole duty, we found out after. It wasn't his fault that a freight train was running on his time. He jumped at the very last, and the wheat into which he was hurled saved him. His fireman was laying out there on the snow beside two other dead men. Some one had covered their poor faces. They kept the engineer away.

Bleeding hands, white cheeks, bruises, were all the passengers suffered. One or two women had hysterics. Another was stretched out limply on a seat. Our car had left the track, but was not overturned. That ahead had climbed and tumbled on its side. The wreckage at the front was beyond power to describe—black, with flames of fire glowing red against the black, and the great grimy spot growing and growing in the white of the winter's day.

Across the bay was the city, and presently a long black line on the ice told that help was near.

Half an hour ago all was bright. Now, sick at heart, we were glad to climb into sleighs and without a thought of the baggage beneath that pile of splintered wood and twisted iron, go sadly into the nearest city, haunted by the memory of those still forms and the wild-eyed engineer; aching with misery for the women at home into whose hearts sore trouble was yet to come; but with rebellion at the carelessness of it all; eager to fix the fault, and forgetting, as we always do, that we are all of us very human.

There's something peculiarly restful in a gray day. It rests your eyes. It lays a subduing hand upon your hearts. You may lack the zest which the sunshine and the clear air and bright sky puts into your life, but there is a delicious languor in the mood of a dull day, and it gets into your mind before you are half aware of it.

There's a reminiscence in a gray day. Perhaps that's the reason we women so often elect to look over our keepsakes, tidy our bureau drawers, run ribbons in our frilly belongings and find all the things we've lost lately when there comes to us a nice gray day. The dullness outside emphasizes the coziness inside. A glowing fire has twice its usual power when the skies are overcast and every tree seems to be singing a song of over the hills and far away.

But, once outside, how much of tenderness and vagueness and mystery there is. In the great rest at the close of a gray day there are colors as soft as the pink in a baby's palm. The shadows are indistinct. The wonderful purples and browns and greens of the earth are blurred into something which belongs to each but is tinged with a more subtle beauty. You look up into a gray sky with an exclamation at its dullness, and because it threatens rain. The words of impatience die upon your lips. You stand transfixed at the beauty within beauty of that mass of billowy clouds—gray over gray, and gray under gray; the gray of the storm scud, torn and ravelled at the edge, and driven by the wind; the cold gray of the deep shadows and the silvery gray of those inner pools of light you gaze into through the rifts. Moving swiftly or sailing majestically, or moored in the great high heaven, carved from eternal light, the clouds claim your wonder even on a gray day if you take time to look at them.

It isn't riotous happiness which possesses your soul on a day of soft colors and eerie wind-whispers. There's a minor note in nature, a hint of foreboding or suggestion of tears; but the way to the deeps of the heart is a quiet little way, and something in us answers to the gray day's mood. We are not saddened by it. We are only calmed and soothed and subdued.

Correspondence.

[All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.]

Geof.—Alert, executive, industrious, persistent and enduring.

Biscuit.—Independent, fairly methodical, generous and sympathetic.

Banty Hen.—Courageous, sensitive, mirthful, adaptable and hopeful.

Tom Burke.—Generosity, ardent temperament, sympathy, ambition, fondness for luxury and much cool-headed judgment to keep the rest of you in check.

Walking suit of dark blue and green plaid, flecked with white. It is made with a pleated skirt and Norfolk jacket having three pleats on either side, front and back. The sleeves are pleated also from shoulder to wrist, where they meet a straight cuff.

Topsy.—No veil should be worn for the ceremony, though a white or a black or a black and white may be donned when going away. 2. You are impetuous, enterprising, independent, fairly self-willed and very affectionate.

Hope.—Many thanks. Unless you were writing to thank him for a gift or in reply to a letter from him, you were rather in the wrong. 2. Very ambitious, hopeful, ardent, idealistic and scarcely practical enough for this world of slippery roads and winding ways.

Carrie.—No, I wouldn't take quinine for a cold. You'll get the new disease, or, rather, the old disease with a new name—cinchonism—that's what quinine-eaters get. Take a hot bath and go to bed without your dinner, and don't do foolish things which give you cold next time you are tempted to.

Forward.—There is surely some mistake about the letter. Tell her when you see her that you wrote. She may be just as cross at you as you are at her. 2. I'm afraid I couldn't help you with regard to the photograph. 3. You are ambitious, very sensitive, candid, persistent, hopeful and very affectionate. 4. Many thanks for the good wishes. Same to you!

Neal.—What about the other woman? Perhaps he deceived her as he intended to deceive you. But a better "perhaps" is that it is all untrue. Gossips say so much more than their prayers. Haven't you a father or a brother or an uncle to see about it? It is really no business for a girl to be meddling about in. A young girl with her blessed youth and all her chances for happiness, should never marry that sort of man. Such marriages ought to be prevented by law. A hard old doctrine that, but my heart has been aching over a little white woman who married a man who had lived his own life in his own way, and thought it wouldn't follow him ever miles of land and sea. It did, though, and a divorce and a deal of mental and physical suffering came to the poor young wife. Don't do anything until you must, and then get a man to do it. It's an old and trite saying that you mustn't marry a man to reform him. Let him reform first. Sometimes, though, a reformed man isn't worth marrying.

Mary L.—As a rule, I think we keep our houses too warm for the amount of clothing we wear. It would be better to either have less heat or less clothing. In our climate we make too much difference between the temperature of indoors and outdoors, and too little difference in the wearing apparel. Thin gowns and light shoes for house wear are what we need (if we keep our houses at 68 and 70 degrees) and heavy footwear, warm overshoes and overstockings, heavier skirts and good protection about the chest when we go out. Many women wear practically the same indoors as outdoors, with the exception, perhaps, of a cloth jacket and a pair of freeze-your-toes rubbers. If you have a fur coat, you can wear almost no woollen underwear and cotton shirtwaists all winter, and, popping into your coat, through which no cold ever comes, be warm enough to trot about the mountain.

M. Sargant painted "The Prophets" in the Boston Public Library, and Abbey did the "Holy Grail" series. I like those prophets, too. Have you ever noticed Malachi? Paul Helleu, the dry point etcher, sat to Sargant for Malachi. Amos has a mysterious face, and Zachariah is as fair as a dream-god. You can almost hear him crying out, his white face calm with the peace of that promise-message: "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: Behold I will save my people from the east country and from the west country, and I will bring them, and they shall dwell in the midst of Jerusalem." If you are interested in fine engraving, you will be delighted with the special winter number of "The Studio." It is given over entirely to Corot and Millet, with critical essays on them, and the loveliest of reproductions from their work. There's an article called "How to Enjoy Pictures" in the January number of "The Booklover's Magazine." You will probably enjoy it, and it may put something into your own pictures that you never found in them before. No, indeed, letters are no trouble. They are a very great pleasure.

Mac.—If you are interested in poetry and birds, you can get them both in one book, "Bird Neighbors," by Neltje Blanchan. The writer with the name is Mrs. Doubleday, wife of the publisher and magazine editor. She has also a later book, "How to Attract Birds," but that I have not seen yet. You will never find your outdoors dull, if you are listening for little chirpings and twitterings and watching for dari specks flitting through the air or making tiny lumps on branches. You will learn to know birds more quickly by their manner of flying or hopping and by their shapes, than by color, for color is so dependent upon distance, and shadow, and whether you have the sun in your eyes or not. You will find chickadees and snow birds in plenty now. On fine days you will find downy woodpeckers and often a goldfinch or a song sparrow. In May, perhaps the second or third week, the bits of woodland are all one gay twitter, for the little travellers from the south are arriving almost hourly and the leafless trees give you an unusually good chance to see and study them. Read your books carefully now, and then in early spring begin to watch for your birds and get acquainted with them one at a time. A good pair of glasses is indispensable. Good luck to you, and I can only wish you may have as much true pleasure in learning about birdies as I am having.

Palm.—It's rather odd that you should always wish to do exactly what your father doesn't wish you to, isn't it? It looks just a little as if you might have inherited his obstinacy, and I'm sure he is obstinate, or he would never have insisted upon your staying home from that party. Your mother knew how to manage him, probably. She wasn't a blood relation, you see, and it often happens that members of the same family are too nearly alike to be patient or even reasonable where some one of the tribe has his family failings on parade. Suppose you try to get your own way (when you're sure it's right) by the gentle arts of peace. There's no use in a woman's letting a man know she's opposing him. You mustn't fight with people bigger or stronger than yourself. Manage them, my dear, and don't let 'em know you're at it. 2. Your old china ought to be valuable. I wish I could buy the jug. Do you know anyone who has a cream-colored jug with that old well-known Scotch thistle design in lavender? Write me if you do, and I'll see if I can't buy it. I don't believe the woman is offering you enough. I paid a dollar and a half for just that sort of a plate. Perhaps you have old brass. It is always valuable. Snuffers, brass fenders, fire-dogs, candlesticks or pots that will do for jardinieres in either copper or brass find ready sale. 2. The address is right. 3. I'm afraid you underestimate the cost. A good deal depends upon the season, of course, and tomatoes are unusually high this year. The best way is to pretend you're awfully fond of cabbage and turnips, when tomatoes are fifteen cents a can. 4. Boys aren't very careful of one another's feelings when they are in the hobbledehoy period. It seems to me the best men are made out of boys who aren't perfect little prigs when they're small. Little folks need quite a lot of rope, not the end of one; but yards and yards of it, with a strong peg where mother and home are. I haven't any boys, so my opinion isn't worth much, but you're welcome to it, such as it is.

Greta.—There isn't anything more pitiful than to watch a daughter growing old beside a mother, who in the natural course of events will some day leave her alone. There are many such—three, four, five come to mind this moment. The girls have had no girlhood, no womanhood. They have outlived their lives—they have been cheated out of their inheritance, and the mother has absorbed the life of her child. It isn't fair. "She'll take care of me, while I live," babbles the selfish mother, "and then I'll leave her my money and she can marry if she chooses." That's all very well, but the brown-eyed laddie the mother drove away years ago is dead, perhaps, or he married some one else or he has grown away from his old sweetheart. You can't buy a lost love or a lost youth with money. With youth and love you have everything. With love alone you are rich. With neither, you are the veriest beggar in the world. And a woman who has known the joys of real love and a real home—how can she deny them to another woman, and that woman her own child—her little baby that she watched and prayed over, her girl-child who grew to be the apple of her eye, her maiden-daughter, whose life she broke in two. Don't tell me mothers don't want to be selfish. They do, or they wouldn't plead with their girls, "Don't marry till I die." You've lived your life. You left your mother and took your husband away from his mother, and it was right, because the love of a man and a woman overrides every other affection. You loved him and buried him and you cling to your only daughter. It's natural enough, but don't cling weakly. You can do without her. Give her to herself. You don't own her. Think what such a sacrifice would have meant to you. You don't love her as you did your husband. That was the supreme affection, and it goes just once into a woman's heart. Now you love your daughter's ministrations. You love her youth. She brightens you up. Better be lonely, yet conscience-clear; better be sad yet peaceful at heart. Don't accept her sacrifice. She is young and life is all before her. Let yours be the sacrifice, for you have lived your life and you have your precious memories.

Very small hats of any description are no longer seen. Even the turban and toque must be the largest of their kind, and, like the hats, they all project over the face.

One of the smartest of these turbans is illustrated above. It is made of rough black felt, draped with panne velvet, and has two long ostrich feathers drooping over the back from the left side, where they are secured by a large cabochon of jet.

About the House.

[Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.]

TOMATO PUNCH.

This is a delicate accompaniment to the meat course. Heat to the boiling point one can of tomatoes, one pint of water, three apples sliced, juice of two lemons, one and one-half cups sugar (granulated), and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of ground ginger. Let boil five minutes; then pass through a fine sieve and add two ounces of candied ginger, chopped fine. Freeze to a soft consistency and serve in punch glasses; set each on a plate on which is placed a pretty garnish of greens.

SNOWBALLS.

Beat white of one egg stiff, add one cupful of whipped cream, six shakes of salt, a few drops of lemon juice. Take up with two dessert spoons, forming a ball. Serve the soup boiling hot, putting a snowball in each plate on its way to the table. Pass with it crisp crackers.

PENOSIA.

There is a toothsome Spanish nut-candy which is very popular this season. It is called "penosia," and is quite easily made. Three cupfuls of light brown sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, one rounded tablespoonful of butter, one pound of English walnuts and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Shell, blanch and chop the walnuts. Boil the sugar and milk until it will harden when dropped into water but will not become brittle; let it come just to the hardening point. Just before it is done add the butter and vanilla, and immediately before taking from the fire add the chopped nuts, stirring them in well. Pour into buttered plates and with a sharp knife mark off into squares, then set away to cool.

PLUM PUDDING ICE CREAM.

The up-to-date dessert provided by the progressive housewife is hygienic, artistic and novel, while the heavy, sleep-disturbing English pudding is wisely avoided. The very latest is as follows: Make a rich chocolate cream by taking a quart of cream, one cup of sugar, and one-half cup of grated sweet chocolate, and scald with an inch of vanilla beans; strain, and add, while hot, a cup each of chopped raisins, nuts and figs and stir till cool; then freeze, and when stiff mix in a pint of strawberry juice (canned), in which a teaspoonful of powdered cloves and the same of cinnamon have been soaked. This quantity will serve ten people.

Food is "that which, taken into the body, either builds tissue or yields energy." Man undoubtedly was originally endowed with the instinct of the animal which leads it to select the foods suited to its needs. Civilization has led us, as we fondly fancy, far from the savage, but its complexity has bred unnatural desires. The evil of the eating habits of the present day is apt to be over-nutrition rather than under, with resultant diseases due to the overwork of the digestive organs. It is repletion which causes trouble. Take one case as example. This man continually eats more meat, which means nitrogeneous material, than his body can use, leaving a surplus of nutrient material which must be disposed of in the system in some way. This goes on until a bilious attack occurs, which he lays to the hearty meal of the night before. A bilious attack is but the effort of the system to clear or clean house. It is the effect, not the cause, and it means that the body is making an effort to balance its accounts. After a time this surplus material may appear as fat on the outside of the body or around the various organs, or it may go to produce some form of disease, for too much fat is just as much an indication of something wrong as not enough.

The liver having rebelled, gout and rheumatism ensue, sometimes worse, for the kidneys, too, are involved. The object of eating has been stated in the definition of food, and our diet should be that which will best answer our individual needs for the two purposes of building material and fuel. It is perfectly possible to eat rationally and healthfully and still gratify the palate; in fact, things which please the sense of taste stimulate the flow of the digestive juices. It is safe to assume that man wherever found desires to be the most powerful man he can become, and he will agree, if he thinks about it at all, that at least to a certain degree he must be what he eats. But in the face of all that science might teach him, he still reverts to the superstition that what he likes and all he likes is best for him to eat.

SCIENTIFIC BREAD.

Two Radcliffe College girls, believing that college women who want to work should relieve the overdrugged market of teachers by taking up trades, are running a scientific bakery with success in Cambridge, Mass.

The proprietors of the business are Miss Stevenson, of South Carolina, and Miss Elliot, of Toronto, specialists in the chemistry of cooking. They make, bake and sell their scientific bread in a shop consisting of a kitchen and salesroom in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, and all Cambridge is flocking there these days for the staff of life.

The idea of perfecting bread and making the art a business and the business an art originated with Miss Stevenson, who believed there was a demand for a better quality of bread than can be made at home or bought at the ordinary bakeries, and also that there was a field for women in that line of work. While turning this over in her mind and wondering if she should make the business venture instead of becoming a teacher of chemistry as applied to food, as she had intended, she came to know another young chemist, Miss Elliot, whom she so interested in her practical ideas that the two agreed to open a bakery and make the experiment in scientific bread from their own recipes.

Cambridge was chosen as the field of action, because of their extensive acquaintance there, and the fact that its proximity to Boston gave them a wide opportunity to develop their business.

As disciples of William Morris these young women have made their salesroom as artistic and attractive as possible, and have adorned the walls with pictures of the great craftsman and of Tolstoi, numerous framed quotations from whose works are displayed. The furniture is after the Morris styles, and the interest of the visitor is divided between the charm of the room and the merit of the bread which is brought in to customers from the kitchen and sold for twice the sum usually charged.

Miss Stevenson, the business manager, presides in the salesroom and is kept busy overseeing the attendants and taking orders at her desk. In the bakery Miss Elliot has full charge. In the beginning these two did all the work, but their business has grown so fast that they now have six assistants.

Miss Elliot, head baker, wears a uniform which it would be well for all cooks, scientific or otherwise, to adopt. It is of white duck, a short skirt and blouse waist, over which she wears a white apron similar to those worn by artists. Her head is covered with a pretty Dutch cap of white duck, simple but quaint in design and large enough to protect her hair from the flour.

The secrets of their bakery they do not divulge. It is all, they say, a matter of chemistry and individual thought and attention given to each loaf of bread. Their output at present is ninety-six loaves a day, and they make three kinds of bread, health bread, cream bread and whole wheat bread. In the cream bread real cream is used, and the merit of the health bread is that it is absolutely free of yeast when done.

They have wagons of their own, by which they deliver not only in Cambridge but in Boston, and are likely soon to have to enlarge their quarters and to keep their ovens going all the time.

NOTES.

Poor cooking was found to be the cause of no less than four hundred cases of wife desertion in Chicago last year. That the same is the underlying reason of thousands of cases of drunkenness there can be no possible doubt. Women should reflect very carefully before imposing any food fad on their families. The no breakfast idea may or may not be a good one, but it is certainly bad when it is unwillingly adopted. There is no question which is individual as that which concerns diet. A child must be governed in his eating, of course, but grown men should be permitted to follow their own tastes. Even where those tastes are known to be open to criticism the wise woman will overlook the fact rather than run the risk of substituting a worse condition of affairs. She will drink substitutes for coffee herself, eat raw food, or vegetables instead of meat, but she will forbear to insist upon the other members of the family following her example.

Apple ginger is one of the last of the season's preserves to be stored away for winter. Select tart, tender apples, peel, slice and weigh out four pounds. Put in the preserving kettle with a pint of water, four pounds sugar, one ounce of green ginger cut in small pieces, and the juice of four lemons. Cook twenty minutes and seal while hot.

The remains of a cold roast turkey may be used in several ways. Remove the white meat with a silver fork, so that it is in small strips. Put into a saucepan and cover with milk, very slightly thickened with flour. Grill the wings, legs, and neck of the turkey, if they are available, pour the white meat around them on a hot dish, garnish with small rolls of fried bacon and serve. This is a good luncheon or supper dish.

A careful housekeeper has banished her dish pans and substituted small wooden tubs. The breakage of china has been lessened by the change.

In winter when the choice of fresh vegetables is more or less limited, baked celery is very nice. Cut up the celery as for salad, and stew in salted water for ten minutes. Drain off the water, add a pint of milk, a roux of flour, and butter to thicken it, pepper and salt, and simmer for a few minutes. Butter a shallow dish, and strew the bottom with fine bread-crumbs. Beat one egg, and pour into the celery and put into the baking-dish. Strew bread-crumbs over the top and bake for twenty minutes.

Escarole is taking the place of lettuce as a salad, the greater delicacy of the long crispy leaves being appreciated. It is about half as expensive as lettuce, which is another point in its favor.

To remove mud splashes from soft dress materials leave until thoroughly dry, then rub gently with a dry corn cob. It will not roughen the goods as a harsh brush does. Lake or sea sand will freshen velvet and remove the dust. Apply fine sand quite freely, then brush until none remains, always brushing the pile the wrong way.

Camphor is an excellent barometer. If when the camphor is exposed to the air the gum remains dry the weather will be fresh and dry, but if the gum absorbs the moisture and seems damp it is an indication of rain.

Pitter-Patter.

Touch your lips with gladness and go singing on your way,
Smiles will strangely lighten every duty;
Just a little word of cheer may span a sky of gray
With hope's own heaven-tinted bow of beauty.
Hearts still hold the most of love that most their love bestow
On lonely lives of those who are forlorning;
Roll the stone from out the path where tired feet must go,
And touch your lips with gladness every morning.

Sable-brown cloth makes a stylish winter tailor costume, with cream velvet revers trimmed with gold-threaded appliques. The vest is of Persian embroidery outlined with gold. A model in dark Russian-green zibeline decorated with stitched cloth strappings and tailor buttons is an admirable style for a stout woman—the gown, en princesse, with long graduated bands reaching from the shoulder seams down each side of the front to the very edge of the skirt, where they terminate in decorated points.

By argument of an ancient proverb there are always on this earth at the same time two human beings who resemble each other in all respects, and a European occultist points out that this is certainly true in the case of rulers.

An old beggar who lives in Whitechapel bears, according to him, a startling resemblance to King Edward of England—so startling, indeed, that if the beggar were dressed in royal raiment he could not be distinguished from the real king.

The Czar and the Prince of Wales are wonderfully like each other.

M. Bertolani, a photographer of Salerno, was the double of the late King Humbert of Italy.

Herr Adolph Hirschfeld, the double of Emperor William of Germany, is by no means proud of the resemblance, and feels very uncomfortable when anyone mistakes him for the Kaiser, for he fears that the latter will frown on him sooner or later and will request him to leave Germany.

M. Bernede, a wealthy gentleman of Lyons, is the living image of King Oscar of Sweden.

A movement is now in progress in Germany looking to the founding of a new system of dress for women. Not a new fashion of cut, but the adoption of entirely different principles from those that have prevailed for centuries.

It has many practical believers in its doctrines, who have adopted its styles as their ordinary wear on the street, in society and the home. In fact its influence and importance have so far been recognized that some weeks ago an important exhibition was held in Berlin for the public display of a large collection of gowns built in accordance with its rules of construction. Further proof of the public interest is seen in some of the great weaving firms having produced special patterns in silk and velvet as recommended by the advocates of the new reform to illustrate their ideas and meet a growing demand.

The exhibition was held in Hohenzollern Industrial Art Institute, and was very largely attended. At its formal opening Herr Paul Schultze-Naumberg, prominently identified with the new movement, delivered an interesting discourse. In this he gave its origin, its present status, and what it hoped to accomplish toward securing a rational, tasteful and healthful change in the garb of woman.

The society utterly refuses to have anything to do with the corset. This, under no circumstances, will it recognize, though it admits the privilege of woman to bedeck herself tastefully with ornaments.

In the enforced absence of the corset, the gown may be held in by a girdle wound close under the breasts, as in the Empire styles, or be placed lower on the hips than the present waist-line, as is sometimes seen in the pictures of dresses of the Middle Ages. But all gowns must fall free from the shoulders to the feet.

To assert that the new reform purposes to deal with plain and sober fashions only is altogether wrong. It rejects nothing that is inseparable from health and utilitarianism. It destroys no honest grace, ornament or beauty, but instead increases the field for these charms by keeping in view this great truth: Bring out by dress the natural beauties of the human body at their best.

In particular the new system insists that all clothing must be carried from the shoulders alone, and, above all, demands complete abolition of the corset.

Here's the latest order of things in the world of fashion. First select the trimming, then plan the gown. From the plainest walking costume to the most elaborate ball gown it's the trimming that tells.

And such tempting trimmings as the shops are showing. Every sort of embroidery is to be seen, and many are the ways it is used.

Madge Merton

The Fine Art of Athletics

No. 1—SALUTE.

BY ELLA ADELIA FLETCHER.

The teacher of fencing—the maitre d'armes—is always in love with his art, and he draws a marked distinction between fencing as a fad and the art of fencing—of fencing in earnest.

Not all society women take fencing as a fad. Many of them have a double object in view: to be amused, of course—none will work so hard to be bored—but the woman who is in earnest realizes that if she masters the fascinating art not only will her amusement be trebled, but she will reap a reward in the added grace which the agile movements impart. Systematic practice will develop the feminine figure, at the same time strengthening all the limbs and imparting litheness to their movements, with perfect pulse and ease of bearing and that lightness of step the want of which makes a woman hoydenish or loggy, according to her age.

The most awkward woman or girl cannot fail to exchange that handicap for alluring grace of movement if she gives herself with enthusiasm to the endeavor to acquire expertness in handling the foil. It so quickens the pulse and stirs the blood, without overworking the muscles, that it ranks as one of the most perfect forms of exercise.

Fencing has well been called "the sport of kings." Nothing else calls into such activity the highest powers of the human being. Exercise with the foils stirs a woman's brain to such rapidity of thought and infinity of resources that she will look back upon the days before she practiced this fine art of athletics as a period of intolerable sluggishness, and feel that only now has she come into possession of her best self.

The various movements, salutes, lunges, parries, ripostes and on guards are matters of technique and are easily learned, but the secret of expertness in the art lies in alertness of sight, thought and movement. Every parry and reposte calls these movements into instantaneous action. Here is one thing into which a woman must enter with her whole heart and soul or enter not at all. She cannot here scatter her forces by thinking of one thing and doing another, as has been her deplorable, nerve straining and demoralizing habit.

No other drill equals that with the foil in compelling a command over the simultaneous action of all the powers of mind and body; and no other art cultivates to the same extent celerity of thought and alert movements, for these so desirable qualities in all fields of endeavor are indispensable in foiling the adversary's attacks. The eye and thought are thus trained to remarkable unity in action, and the muscles to instantaneous compliance to the nerves of command. During lessons or practice every square inch of the body derives some benefit from the varied movements. Lungs are developed and the chest broadened, and the stiffest limbs must gain suppleness and elasticity.

The art of fencing dates from the sixteenth century, when armor gave way before gunpowder, and men had to learn to defend themselves with swords, but it reached its highest point early in the nineteenth century, when it came into vogue in France. The favorite system, called the French school of fencing, was founded on the historical sword-play of Spain. In Italy, especially in Naples, and from patriotic motives, the sword masters still retain the long foil, with its bell-shaped guard, which is a descendant of the Spanish rapier.

The French school combines nobleness of character with correctness of form, harmonized by their national instinct for all that is truly artistic. In its early days, influenced by the prevailing bombast and bluster of the period following the French revolution, it was overlaid with superfluous form and theatrical nonsense. Now, however, a rigid simplicity of movement has taken the place of the old-time extravagance of gesture, thus reducing the action to those parries and ripostes—"the keystone of fencing"—which are most effective.

The best description of the aim in fencing is, perhaps, that which Moliere puts into M. Jourdain's mouth—"A donner et a ne point recevoir." In English this is: To "pick" your adversary, but to parry his ripostes.

The slender, modern foil is an evolution from its deadlier sharp-edged forerunner, used on the duelling field for cutting and slashing. Its flexible quadrangular blade is dull, about 34 inches long, and its sharp point is securely protected by a button in all amicable contests and in practice. When engaged in these friendly bouts the participants are protected from bodily harm by wire masks and padded waistcoats and gloves, but for ordinary practice these are dispensed with, as they are heating and cumbersome.

In the first position the foil is held in the right hand, between the thumb and index finger, the other fingers clasping easily the handle, which rests lightly along the life line of the hand. After the salute the torso is twisted slightly to the left, exposing only about three-quarters of its surface to the adversary's ripostes.

The parries illustrated are those most frequently used, parry four being generally considered the strongest and most forcible of all. There is a meaning and use for every line and gesture which these poses show. The left arm, as curved upward in a half circle, helps to maintain the perfect poise and balance of the body, and the feet are exactly at that angle and distance apart which enable them to bear so equally the weight of the fencer that she can instantly advance or retreat, according to the exigencies of her opponent's lunges and ripostes. An expert fencer throws his feeling into the point of his foil so successfully that he manipulates it with the delicacy of an etcher's point. It is as near being alive as an inanimate thing can be.

The women of continental Europe were much quicker to recognize the advantages of studying the art of fencing than any of their sisters, yet the art has had its feminine followers in New York for 25 years past. It has, unfortunately, gone through many stages of fadism here. At one time the mere announcement that an influential young matron was an expert fencer served to double the classes of the best known maitre d'armes.

Fencing's greatest vogue as a fashionable craze in New York brought unpleasant notoriety upon its devotees. A healthier and more enduring phase of this sporting exercise, however, has been entered upon. Those who would not give it up parried the public curiosity by raising an impenetrable barrier, and have since pursued this pastime in the private salles d'armes in their own homes. One New York maitre d'armes has this winter nearly 150 students.

No. 4—LUNGE: A POINT MADE.

No. 5—GRAND SALUTE.

Should Relatives Interfere in Love Affairs.

It is a great temptation to play the part of special Providence and assist the course of true love to run more smoothly.

A brother or an uncle sees his relative allowing affections to become engaged, while the man may or may not be only trifling with her. He feels it his duty to interfere—to delicately sound the man as to his intentions.

"Am I to consider that the interest you take in Miss S—— is serious?" he asks.

"Have I given you any reason to think so?" inquires the wily lover.

"Then you are prepared to draw back, and not visit us again while she remains here?"

"I can't say that," says Woman's Life.

Later the affair comes to the lady's ears, and instead of being grateful for this well-meant intervention, she packs her boxes, shakes the dust of that house off her feet, and tells her unfortunate relation to his face that everything would have come right, and the episode ended with the chime of wedding bells, if it had not been for his cruel interference. "I shall never, never," she exclaims at the station, "care for anyone else. You have ruined my life."

This terrible reproach is what relatives must expect when they interfere in love affairs. And now and then it is true. The best thing is to preserve a strictly impartial attitude, because love affairs are matters in which everyone must please themselves.

A friend of mine who has five step-daughters is frequently called upon to express an opinion upon their suitors. He is extremely guarded in his judgment. "You see," he says, "if I say he's a splendid fellow, the very man to make her happy, and it turns out badly or never comes to anything I get blamed. If, on the other hand, I suggest he is unworthy and undesirable, the house is flooded with tears, and my life is made a burden to me."

There are one or two questions which a relative may ask if a young man comes to him and expresses a wish to marry a daughter, a niece, or a sister of his, but if he wishes to keep on good terms with the lovers he will refrain. They are:

"Do you wish to support your wife, or do you wish your wife to support you?" "Have you any income?" "Don't you think it would be just as well to wait until you get one?"

In story books most of the happy marriages are brought about through the tactful intervention of relatives. But in real life I'm sure it is quite the reverse.

I know a man who, finding his youngest sister had fallen romantically in love with a chum of his who had been like an extra brother to all the girls in turn, called upon him at his chambers and suggested he should marry his sister; even insinuating that he was to blame for the girl's romantic folly.

The friend declined, saying he was not in love with the girl. "But," urged the brother, with that absolute indifference to sentiment which often characterises a man's advice to his friend, "she's a clever girl, a pretty girl, a well brought-up girl, and she's awfully fond of you—can't you manage with her? She'll have a hundred a year of her own." The friend, having other views obdurately declined the lady, and a break with the whole family resulted.

Men are not the only culprits, however. Haven't you met the sister who objects to her brother's fiancee—who loses no opportunity of assuring him that the girl is a flirt, that she is not domesticated, that she is inferior socially; and, lastly, that she only cares for his position and his income?

This causes him to adopt an imperative tone, which his sweetheart resents; they quarrel, an affair of years is ended, and there is little goodwill between brother and sister for the rest of their lives.

No, if you want to make yourself cordially hated, if you want to earn execrations, and to deserve them, interfere in love affairs. It is hard to see what you fear will be unhappy unions shaping themselves under your very eyes, but you won't do any good by interfering. You can't make the lovers see as you do. This is a thing in which everybody must buy their own experience, and if you want to be of any help to them afterwards, when they have found out their bargain is mostly far worse, you will be very silent beforehand.

Food in Its Relation to Health.

BY HELEN LOUISE JOHNSON.

There is an old recipe beginning "First catch your hare," which is a reasonable enough direction to apply to more things than a rabbit stew. The process of nutrition begins and ends in the earth, and half the struggle of life is a struggle to catch the hare. Every step of the way, from the chemical workshop of the earth's surface to that marvellous combination of muscular power and intellectual energy which we call man, is a part of the process of nutrition. Food is the controlling factor of life, the largest passive factor in the development of the individual, and his life is moulded and modified by his method of obtaining his food supply. The human animal is affected by his environment—climate affects him, weather affects him—but he is formed by the food he eats.

Whatever our vocation in life, in whatever way we are called to do our part in the world's play, nothing is of more importance than that we should be physically and mentally equal to the daily task. Farmers long ago learned that to produce quality in stock animals must be properly fed. A well fed, that is, a properly fed, horse can do twice the work of an underfed or an overfed one. Properly fed cows produce a larger quantity as well as a better quality of milk. Pigs, geese, ducks, and chickens all have certain foods which, under given conditions, are known to produce the best pork and the best poultry. It seems strange that man, having discovered all this and acted upon it, should so persistently ignore the fact that the same law applies to himself. There is considerable talk of the connection between health and morals, and probably every one knows something of the influence of digestion, or indigestion, upon the temper. But, in spite of all the talk, of all that science has done to prove it, few actually believe that their mental condition and capacity are directly affected by the food they eat.

The struggle to get sufficient food has been and is the great problem of many other countries, but in America starvation occurs only in individual cases, for famine does not threaten the land. The prodigality of nature in America has led to a spendthrift habit, nowhere more manifested than in our use of foods. If the workingman, the student or the wealthy man of comparative leisure were limited in his choice, the errors and sin of overeating would not be so common or persistent. The variety of food products of all kinds is bewildering; and the temptations for over indulgence great, particularly in a city like New York. New York is one of the great eating places of the world. There people go to eat. There people go to see others eat. Conversation, however it may begin, usually ends with where, when and how to eat. In what other city do people who have homes of their own, to the same extent, so continually go forth to eat? The temptations to overeat are constant, the incentives to rightly learn how to eat few. The tempting variety and the superabundance of food now enjoyed continually induce men and women to eat and drink more than their systems can stand. It might be safe to assume that a large proportion of those who habitually dine out in New York resemble in inner feeling, if not in outer action, the small boy of the following tale:—Queen Alexandra, when Princess of Wales, came one day upon a tiny mite of a boy crying piteously. He was in charge of a fat and comfortable old lady, who seemed quite unmoved by his grief. "What is the matter?" inquired the Princess. "Is he ill?" "Wa'al, ma'am," said the old lady, "he isn't exactly ill, but no stomach can't stand nine buns." Believe it or not, the fact remains that overindulgence in food weakens the moral fibre and lessens mental as well as physical efficiency.

THE HUMAN SYSTEM LIKE A BANK.

No single living thing is the same for two consecutive hours. In its normal, living body there are always changes taking place—losses from within, gains from without. Change is the necessary condition of life and activity. No bank could exist if its depositors required a hoarding of their money. The use of the deposits makes the bank's use and assimilate only certain, and these limited, amounts of food. To continually overwork the system by forcing it to digest more material than it can care for means to overdraw the account. A balance must be found and kept between the income and the expenditure.

OVER-NUTRITION THE BANE OF CIVILIZATION.

Food is "that which, taken into the body, either builds tissue or yields energy." Man undoubtedly was originally endowed with the instinct of the animal which leads it to select the foods suited to its needs. Civilization has led us, we fondly fancy, far from the savage, but its complexity has bred unnatural desires. The evil of the eating habits of the present day is apt to be over-nutrition, rather than under, with resultant diseases due to the overwork of the digestive organs. It is not the occasional, but the habitual, repletion which causes trouble. Take one case as example. This man continually eats more meat, which means nitrogeneous material, than his body can use, leaving a surplus of nutrient material which must be disposed of in the system in some way. This goes on until a bilious attack occurs, which he lays to the hearty meal of the night before. A bilious attack is but the effort of the system to clear or clean house. It is the effect, not the cause, and it means that the body is making an effort to balance its accounts. After a time this surplus material may appear as fat on the outside of the body or around the various organs, or it may go to produce some other form of disease, for too much fat is just as much an indication of something wrong as not enough.

The liver having rebelled, gout and rheumatism ensue, sometimes worse, for the kidneys, too, are involved. The object of eating has been stated in the definition of food, and our diet should be that which will best answer our individual needs for the two purposes of building material and fuel. It is perfectly possible to eat rationally and healthfully and still gratify the palate; in fact, things which please the sense of taste stimulate the flow of the digestive juices. It is safe to assume that man wherever found desires to be the most powerful man he can become, and he will agree, if he thinks about it at all, that at least to a certain degree he must be what he eats. But in the face of all that science might teach him, he still reverts to the superstition that what he likes and all he likes is best for him to eat.

No. 3—PARRY SEVEN.

CHINESE SLUMMING.

A Chinese woman, young and pretty, with a girl companion of about her own age, was making a tour of inspection through New York. It could not be determined by an onlooker what her object might be. She was intensely interested in the skyscrapers and went in and out of buildings with the activity and persistency of a book agent. However, she carried nothing in her hand but a paper fan, which she opened and closed daintily with a rattle of jade bracelets. She and her friend went in and out of elevators and rode to giddy heights. With no purpose that any one could detect, they peered here and peeped there—all of the time opening and shutting doors with sly eagerness and much curiosity. Finally someone who had met them repeatedly in the course of the day asked what they were doing. The Chinese maid answered quick as a flash: "Me all the same slumming to-day."

TO CLEAN WALL PAPER.

It is said on good authority that no wall paper man can clean a wall paper more thoroughly or satisfactorily than you can do it yourself with a bread crumb dough. Mix the crumbs with a half cupful of gasoline added to a quart of water, roll into a ball and rub the paper clean with it. Never, of course, use gasoline where there is a flame of any kind, and when one part of the dough ball is dirty turn it inside and begin again with the clean part. The cleaning of the pictures in the Houses of Parliament in London has all been done by means of a cloud of bread crumbs discharged through a tube by compressed air. The crumbs have been found to be the only process which will remove the dirt and soot without injury to the pictures. Artists erase incorrect work with a bit of bread rolled into a ball in preference to an eraser of any other kind.

A PETITION.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Give us, kind Fate, enough of gold
To share with those who need it more,
Enough to clothe us from the cold
And keep the gaunt wolf from the door.
Yet not enough to bring turmoil,
Or tempt us to abandon toil.

Give us the fond and wholesome joys
Of home and friends and tender ties;
Yet if too much of sweetness cloys,
And pleasure unmolested dies,
Give us the meed of pain and woe,
The soul needs shade at times to grow.

Make us content with what we have,
But discontent with what we are.
The boat that's anchored in the sand
Goes not beyond the harbor bar.
Give us the courage to break free,
Asd find what we can do, and be.

As down life's changing paths we grope,
Joy may not always be our friend.
But let sweet Sympathy and Hope
Walk with us to the very end.
The first will help us thro' the gloom—
The last will glorify the tomb.

No. 2—PARRY FOUR.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

DOWN THE DRILL-HOLE

Jack Paisley did not know how long he had been lying there on the ground, with his face hidden in his arms, and he could not have told of half the thoughts—rejoicing, desperate, sorrowful—that had been passing through his brain. The wonder of it was, that when at last he sat up and drew his sleeve across his eyes and looked about him, he realized that he had somehow been conscious all the time that boring had ceased at the new Hub Well.

Yet neither the Hub nor any other gas well on the ridge had been in his mind when he came out of the house. Of that he was sure. Great news, part glad, part terrible, had crowded out everything else. First, the doctor had said that Jack's father had safely passed the crisis of a long and dangerous illness. Jack jumped for joy at that.

Then Jack's mother had reported the doctor's next words, that Mr. Paisley must have nourishing food, delicacies, chicken! She had cried as she said it, and Jack's face had paled, remembering his three pets. Tiny and Hoarsy and Dick. But Jack knew the money was about gone, and there was enough of the hero in the boy to make him stiffen his chin and answer, "Then father must have one of my chickens, but I don't know which—"

At that his courage faltered, and he rushed out of the house. He could not choose. He would not wait to learn which chicken his mother selected for the slaughter.

Of course his first wretchedness lessened a little as the moments went by. The blessed hopefulness of youth came to his relief. A chicken would not have to be killed for two or three hours, anyway—and something might turn up!

Then it was he became distinctly aware that they had stopped drilling at the Hub Well. A kind of defensive instinct—urging him to guard against unhappy thoughts—turned his feet that way.

He found Eric Sampson, the driller, and Jim Dodd, the tool dresser, sitting and smoking in philosophic ease; but Mr. Johnson, the contractor, was stamping back and forth, pausing now and then to glance gloomily at the two-and-a-quarter-inch drill line that hung over the mouth of the well. The frayed end told the whole story: the rope had parted.

"How deep are you?" Mr. Johnson demanded.

"Jest about two hundred and fifty feet," was the driller's placid answer. Jack noticed that his calmness seemed to irritate the contractor.

"Well, can't you think of anything?" Mr. Johnson cried. "Have we got to lose all our work and the tools into the bargain?"

Jack had drawn nearer. He waited with interest for the answer.

"'Twon't be so easy to get 'em. You know we're using our fifteen-inch bit, and that cuts a sixteen-inch hole, about. Well, the tools are not more than four inches at the top, and since the bit isn't fast they must be leaning against the wall, where there's about one chance in ten thousand of getting a slip-socket over them. There's a stub of rope sticking up, too, that would interfere with the fishing-tool."

"Have you no idea at all that would help us, Eric? It seems a shame to abandon the well. Couldn't we dig the tools out? Two hundred feet isn't much."

"Yes, 'tis, when most of it's blue limestone. I've been thinking of a way. Some would call it risky, but I can't see how."

"Out with it!"

"Well, I'd lower a boy down there and have him take a hitch around the rope-socket."

Jack positively shivered—his quick imagination had so clearly grasped the horror of a descent into that hole. Mr. Johnson looked doubtful. "That's dangerous. Suppose a boy lost his head—did something so you couldn't get him out?"

"What could he do? Let me tie the rope round him, and I'll guarantee to pull him out."

"What about gas—bad air—water?"

"We know there's no water to amount to anything, and we haven't gone through coal or anything to make bad air. Maybe a little gas settled near the bottom, but he won't need to go that far. The tools are sixty feet long, remember, and he'll only go down to the top of 'em."

"Where'll I find the boy?"

"There's one right behind you would do."

Mr. Johnson turned and eyed Jack's slim figure. Apparently the inspection satisfied him. "Boy, would you like to earn twenty-five dollars?" he said.

Jack had been shuddering at the bare thought of that descent. But twenty-five dollars. It would save the necks of Tiny and Hoarsy and Dick. It would be wealth to the family just now. Would he like to earn twenty-five dollars?

"Yes, sir," he answered, eagerly.

"I'll give you twenty-five dollars if you'll go down this well—it's pretty deep—and tie a rope around the tools.

"I'm ready, sir." Inspired now by the thought of twenty-five dollars, Jack was sure he'd be all right. So would Tiny, Hoarsy, Dick, and father.

"Good boy!" said Eric. He detached the sand-line from the bucket and showed Jack how to make the "hitch," having him do it a number of times with his eyes shut. Then Eric tied the line under the boy's arms, and to relieve the strain on his body, looped the end for his feet. The end of the main sand-line in Jack's hand, all was in readiness.

"All right. Lower away!" Jack said, bravely.

For the first twenty feet the drill had passed through clay, hollowing out a big hole which had been cased with wood to keep it from caving in; so here there was plenty of room. As Eric had cautioned him, Jack refrained from looking up, but watched the wooden walls rise slowly in the dim light, and wondered if he would not soon be at the bottom. But the descent was only begun.

The wooden casing ended at a stratum of sandstone, and here the hole had funneled down to sixteen inches in diameter, and there was barely room for the boy to pass. Slowly he sank, rubbing against the damp walls. The men were lowering him by hand, very carefully. Jack wished they would hurry.

The darkness deepened until he could not distinguish the rock before his face, and still the downward course continued. He closed his eyes and waited what seemed a long time.

When he opened them again utter blackness encompassed him.

His imagination was going wild now. Terrible stories of men deceiving and killing boys came to his mind. Of course that story of the lost tools was a cruel falsehood, invented to induce him to go down. The well had no bottom! How warm it was! They would let him down into the centre of the earth, where there were lakes of fire and molten rocks! He would not go!

Desperately he thrust out his feet to stop himself. But the smooth walls of rock afforded no foothold, and, utterly helpless, he sank down, down, down!

He closed his eyes again and tried not to think. Suddenly his foot struck some yielding substance, the lowering process stopped, and a voice that seemed to come out of the solid rock and fill all space with sound said:

"Hello! Have you reached them yet?"

Amazement, added to his fears, made the boy dumb. Presently the voice came again:

"Hello, down there! Can't you hear?"

"What is it?" Jack asked in faltering accents.

"Have you reached the tools yet?"

Ah, then there were tools there—miles underground! Then there must be a bottom for them to rest on! Jack's confidence returned.

"My feet are on something that moves," he said.

"That's the cable. Push it aside."

"All right! I have!" Jack called.

The lowering began again. Jack managed to worm past the cable end, and then he felt the iron rope-socket.

"That's far enough!" he cried.

Making the hitch with such limited elbow room was no easy matter, but at last it was accomplished.

"All right!" he called. "It's fast!"

The return began. Jack looked up. Not a ray of light reached him. The well was blackness. Were they really lifting him? After a long time he saw a disk of light, but it was no larger than a saucer. Had the well closed in while he was below?

To be sure, the opening enlarged as he gazed, but still it was so very small! And he was wild now to get out. Suppose the rope should break!

Just then he felt the air cold about him; he was pulled out of the hole, and stared round on the sunlight and the sky with a keener joy than any he had ever known.

"Good boy, again!" said Eric.

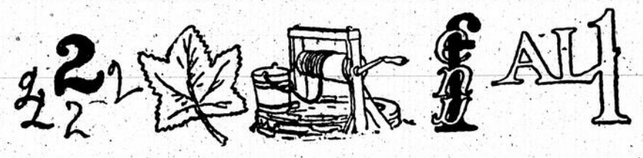
'Here's your coat," said Jim. "And you're a bully one for grit!"

'Here's your twenty-five dollars," said Mr. Johnson. "And thank you, too! You're a mighty brave little man!" But he did not say this till the heavy iron rose by Jack's hitch in the dark.

With his money in his hand, Jack set off at a run. What if his mother had already killed one of the chickens!

But no, there they were, clucking and pecking as usual. He held out the roll of bills to them like a pardon from the governor. They did not seem at all impressed.

But mother! He did not know what fearful thing he had done for that blessed money until he saw her pale as he told the story and felt her shudder as she clasped him, worse than he had shuddered in the hole.



WHO CAN READ THIS?

Send answers to Pandora, Herald Office, Montreal, by Thursday morning.

Young Contributors

All young readers are informed that their stories, sketches, verses, essays and letters are very welcome, and—when good enough—will be published in this column. Make your contribution short and write on one side of the paper only.

Here is a letter in which many of the girls and boys will be interested. For weeks past notes have reached Pandora asking for "Careen," and now Careen herself writes to say how she is.

A LETTER FROM CAREEN.

Montreal, Jan. 2, 1903.

Dear Members,—So many of you have been kind enough to ask for me that I am going to write this little note to thank you. You know I have been troubled with my eyes, and for a while could not see, but now I can see as plainly as I could before. I am only a girl like many of you, and you can imagine how hard it was not to be able to see. You may be sure that among my resolutions for the New Year, I have made some rules about using my eyes in the right way. I do not mean only to see right, but I mean trying to see where help is needed and where a little kind act might make a day bright. And I have made a rule that when I find my eyes looking at what I should not, I will shut them up tightly and turn away. These may seem odd resolutions to you, but if you were without sight even for a day you would understand better. I do hope I will keep these rules. They are so easy to make, but it is different when you try to keep them, isn't it? I hope you will all have a happy New Year, and I hope the circle will have a prosperous one too. Isn't Pandora a perfect dear? (Now Pandora, don't say you won't print flattery. It is true, honestly. Every member knows it). I am sure we all wish her a happy New Year, don't we? CAREEN.

L. ON ZEBRAS.

The zebra is the animal that has the closest resemblance to a horse, and is often discussed under such a heading in every-day conversation. Those that remain (for they are becoming extinct) do not all have the same shade of color in their skin, some being very different from others in that way. Some have very dark stripes on very light skin; while others have lighter stripes on darker skin, and the former are always those that come from South Africa. These zebras are divided into three distinct classes. The first is connonly called the true or mountain zebra, and was the first kind known to Europeans, besides being the most common in earlier times; Cape Colony is the country where they were chiefly found, although, since the great increase of population there during the last few years, its range has become more restricted lately, so that it is more easily hunted down and it a very early date it will probably become extinct. The second kind is Burchell's zebra, of which there are still large herds roaming over the plains to the north of the Orange River, although in fewer numbers each year. The third kind is scientifically called the "Quagga," and like the others, it becomes more rare at the end of each year. These three species are all dicidedly different in their appearances and characters. The true or mountain zebra, measuring about four feet in height at the shoulders, is the smallest of the three. Than the others, it has much longer ears, a thinner tail, and a mane not nearly as long but much more shaggy. The usual color of this zebra's skin is black and white striped, with part of its face light brown, unlike its other skin. Its ears are tipped with white at the top and bottom, and in the middle black, nearly its whole body being in the same regular black and white stripes. The most noticeable and perhaps the greatest distinction between this and the other species is the arrangement of the stripes on its back just over its hind legs, where on the one they cross each other and on the other run almost entirely parallel and leaning over gradually less and less right up to the neck, where they are even and almost quite parallel. After this comes Burchell's zebra, which being much bigger and stronger and having smaller ears but longer mane and tail, have stripes of pale brownish yellow and dark brown or black, although the limbs are scarcely striped at all, but almost perfectly white; a typical zebra of this class would, therefore, not have any stripes on the limbs or on the tail; but there is almost a distinct difference in the striping of each separate one of the zebras in this class, although they all have one marked and distinct black line down their backs, which all the other stripes meet. The third species is almost the same as this second, and there is perhaps still a fourth, resembling the first kind in most things, but it has much finer and more numerous stripes, besides having a dark line down its back, unlike the mountain zebra. This kind, of which there are very few, are found a little to the south of Abyssinia—the most northern place that zebras have ever been found in; so that it is very peculiar that they should resemble the mountain zebras so much, since the latter live so far south. The chief use of zebras is that their hide makes splendid leather, also the natives relish their flesh as food. Although many zebras have been caught alive and put to the work of an ordinary horse, yet their trainers have never succeeded much with them, except in a very small degree. S. L.

The Post Bag

Careen.—Welcome, thrice welcome, and again most welcome back! To read your letter was a great pleasure, and to know that you are once more able to see "mother and the sun and the snow." That was indeed a beautiful Christmast present. You have been a brave girl, for it was hard to have to endure so much. I am printing your little note to the circle. No indeed, you are not too old. Stay as long as you like. The pretty little play will be used next week.

Gladys.—I expected a letter from you this week to tell me of your satisfaction at seeing "A Search for Ideal" in cold type in last Saturday's Herald. Weren't you impressed Gladys?

Elizabeth.—I agree with you about the Christmas stories, but don't tell anyone. You must hurry to catch up to Tessie. Careen speaks for herself this week, thank you, and as for Thetis she hasn't yet recovered from making Christmas presents, I think.

O. S. W.—Many of them. How are you getting on?

Jack.—Ladies first, so your letter comes last. This weather is just the thing for those new skates. Aren't you glad you're a Canadian? I am.

THE FIRST WRONG BUTTON.

"Dear me," said little Janet, "I buttoned just one button wrong, and that makes all the rest go wrong," and she tugged and fretted as if the poor button were at fault for her trouble.

"Patience, patience, my dear," said mamma. "The next time look out for the first wrong button, then you'll keep the rest all right. And," added mamma, "look out for the first wrong deed of any kind; another is sure to follow."

Janet remembered how, one day, not long ago, she struck baby Alice. That was the first wrong deed. Then she denied having done it. That was another. Then she was unhappy and cross all day, because she had told a lie. What a long list of buttons fastened wrong, just because the first one was wrong.

THE YEAR JUST CLOSED WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN BY THOSE TO WHOM

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

GAVE NEW LIFE AND HAPPINESS.

The year just closed has been a memorable one for Paine's Celery Compound. A multitude of men and women weakened, nervous, rundown, and suffering the pains and agonies of disease, have had their burdens removed and their feet firmly planted on the solid rock of health.

Stirring political events of the past year, the colossal efforts of trusts and monopolies, the recent miners' strike and other notable events will be quite forgotten in a few weeks or months. Not so with the strength after weakness, the new life after years of suffering, the robust health after wasting disease, the permanent cure after the verdict of "incurable" pronounced by the physician. These glorious remembrances and blessings, and the happy assurance that Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well, will be indelibly graven on the mind as long as life lasts.

The victories of Paine's Celery Compound over disease in the past year are supported by thousands of testimonial letters from the best people of the land. Medical journals have noted the blessed work, and physicians have been compelled to indorse the life-saving virtues of earth's best medicine. It matters not, dear reader, how bad your case may be, give Paine's Celery Compound an honest trial, and you will surely share the blessings it has bestowed on others.

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That is just what they say of Vapo-Cresolene. The vaporizer is practically indestructible, and the Cresolene is certainly not expensive. This way of treating affections of the throat is most economical, and is also most effective. Our little picture illustrates how it's used. You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light lamp beneath, and then breathe-in the soothing, healing vapor. For whooping-cough and croup it's a perfect specific. 6

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the coming session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for legislation to remove all doubt as to liability for the cost of Allison Street extension and improvements in the City of Montreal, and to provide that all cost connected therewith be paid out of the general funds of said city.

T. P. BUTLER, Attorney for Applicants.

Montreal, December 10, 1903.

To Users of Electric Light & Power

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company," to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near either Gravenhurst or North Bay, in the Province of Ontario; thence in a northwesterly and westerly direction through the Provinces and Territories of Ontario, Keewatin, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca and British Columbia, or any other Province or Territory of British North America, to the Pacific Ocean at or near Port Simpson, or at or near Bute Inlet, or such other port as may be hereafter determined by way of the Peace River or Pine River Pass or such other pass as may be found most convenient, or by such other more feasible route as may be hereafter more clearly defined; with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and any other point or points in the said Provinces or Territories, and to acquire, lease, amalgamate or connect with, or otherwise make arrangements for the use of the line of any railway company in Canada, with power to build, purchase or otherwise acquire and operate upon any navigable waters in any of the said Provinces or Territories, or from any point in the Dominion of Canada to any other point or points in or beyond the same, steam or other vessels and ferries for the purposes of the company; to engage in and to carry on an express and forwarding business or the company's railways and vessels; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land and water lots and thereon erect, maintain and use wharves, docks, dock yards, elevators, warehouses, bridges, hotels, restaurants, houses and other buildings, terminals and properties, and collect wharfage, storage and other dues and charges for the use thereof; to acquire and utilize any property, water powers, etc., for the purposes of the company, and for the production and supply of electricity for any use, and to sell and dispose of such water and electric power; to locate, acquire, work, develop and dispose of mines and mineral lands, timber and timber lands, to crush, smelt and otherwise treat and dispose of the ore and products of any mine, and to construct and use any buildings and works necessary therefor; to construct and operate tramways and other ways and expropriate any lands required therefor; to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purposes of the company's business and for public use, and to connect the same with any such lines already constructed; to acquire and dispose of any rights in letters patent, franchises or patent rights for the purposes of the company's undertaking; to acquire lands for, and to lay out, establish and control parks and pleasure resorts; to acquire and utilize lands in Canada or elsewhere for the purpose of the company's undertakings and to dispose thereof when not required; to aid settlers upon lands served by the company's railways; to mortgage, pledge or charge any of the assets and property of the company; to issue, sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of from time to time, bonds, common and preferred stock, debentures or other securities of the company; to receive from any government, corporation, company or individual, lands, loans, gifts of money or securities for money or other benefit of any kind in aid of the company's undertakings, and dispose thereof, to make arrangements with any government or municipality respecting exemptions from taxation; to acquire, guarantee, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of shares or other securities of any government, corporation or company, and to enter into contracts with any government, corporation, company or individual in respect of such bonds, shares or other securities, or in respect of the construction, acquisition or operation of railways, steamship, telegraph or telephone lines or any public or private improvements in any Province of Canada or elsewhere; together with all such other powers and privileges as may have been given to any company having like purposes in view, or as may be incident to or reasonably necessary for the successful carrying out of the undertaking contemplated.

Dated this 15th day of December, A.D. 1902.

JOHN BELL, Solicitor for Applicants.

The Herald's Directory.

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If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons, call on us and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity.
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Prompt and satisfactory work guaranteed

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Four doors east of Mansfield.
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Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, England, British American Assurance Company, Toronto Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.

GEORGE C. HIAM,
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BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

Merchants Express Co.,
349 ST. JAMES STREET.
We move Furniture, Baggage, Safes, Pianos, etc., at lowest rates. Parcels called for and delivered to all parts of the city every two hours. Mer Tel. 228, Bell Tel. Main 2288.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

N. HANSON GREENE, C.E.,
CIVIL & HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Room 39 Nordheimer Building, 207 St. James Street. Confidential Reports, Estimates of Water Powers' and Mills' Construction. Plans and Specifications, Surveys of Railways, Steam or Electric, Water Works and Drainage. 20 years' Active Experience.

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Carpenter Work.
Having the advantage of up-to-date machinery, I am in a position to do all classes of work promptly.
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Shoe Bargains!
I always have them. You can save money trading with me.
R. KIELY,
2105 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

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Ostrich Feather Dyer.
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1931 Notre Dame

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T. A. Adkins,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, DIAMOND SETTER, WATCHMAKER, ENGRAVER.
New Address:
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Newest Styles—Latest Fashions.
Suitings & Overcoatings
A fine variety of latest goods.
VERY SELECT.
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If you are giving a Ball, let us protect your Carpets.
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BRING YOUR OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTION for glasses to me. I will fill it with absolute accuracy. All my glasses are made to measure. The right frames; the exact adjustment, so that the lenses are held in just the right position. This is my specialty.
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Established 50 Years.
Armstrong,
The Leading Undertaker,
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PYROGRAPHY OUTFITS.
A fine lot just received, at reasonable prices.
Also, Wooden Ware for Burning.
ART & PHOTO EMPORIUM
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George Brush Boiler Maker
Engineer, Founder. Eagle Foundry
34 KING ST., -- MONTREAL
Specialties—Yeakley Patent Vacuum Hammer. Kingsley Patent Water Tube Boiler. Blake Patent Stone and Ore Breaker. Elevators of all kinds.

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$20 Suits Reduced to $12
A fine assortment of IMPORTED PATTERNS to select from. Prices advance Sept. 1st.
VICTORIA TAILORING PARLORS
10 VICTORIA STREET.

WEST-END TAILOR.

FALL SUITS.
Made to order at lowest Prices. I can make A SUIT FOR $12 that Tailors who have large expenses must charge $20.
J. USHER, 2060 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Cleaning and Repairing.

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Representing JONAS & COLVER, Sheffield. Celebrated "NOVO" Air-Hardening Steel, for Lathe and Planer Tools, etc., especially adapted for high speed. Can be easily annealed and shaped into Milling Cutters and other Tools. Also Oil and Water-Hardening Steel for all classes of work. Stock on hand for immediate requirements. 13 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

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HARDY'S MUSIC STORE,
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Sheet Music. Method. Studies. Solos for every instrument. Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, Band Instruments. Music Boxes, Phonographs, Graphophones, etc. Fine stock of violin strings.

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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
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For EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS in
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of the best quality, call on
JOHN MURPHY,
Painter and Decorator,
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WE KEEP YOUR CLOTHES clean. We keep your clothes pressed. We keep your clothes new. If you send us new clothes, they will always remain new. If you send us old clothes, we will make them new. Rates, $1.00 per month; $5.00 for six months, including a neat clothes box. WARDROBE REPAIR CONCERN. Tel. Up 2501. 54 Beaver Hall Hill.

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Agents, Wholesale Paper Dealers.
Headquarters for
Duplicating Counter Check Books and Cash Checks of all kinds.
Write for samples and prices.

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CARPENTER, BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR. Alterations and repairs of every description. Carpentering a specialty. Office and Shop, 598A St. Urbain Street. Bell Tel. East 621. Branch, 2583 St. Catherine Street. Bell Tel. Up 2768.

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Large stock at reduced prices, $50 to $500. Designs on application.
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PLUMBING.

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Practical Plumber.
Electric Lighting, Bell Hanging, Roofing, Gas and Steamfitting.
1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
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Jobbing promptly attended to.

DYE-WORKS.

St. Lawrence Dye Works,
(Established 1884.)
31 BLEURY and 2323 ST. CATHERINE Between Crescent and Bishop Sts.
All kinds of Dyeing and Cleaning done promptly at lowest price. French cleaning a specialty. Tel. Main 1569

AS SEEN BY HER.

THE UNIVERSAL HABIT.

I saw her go shopping in stylish attire,
And she felt
Of her belt
At the back.

Her walk was as free as a springy steel wire
And many a rubberneck turned to admire
As she felt
Of her belt
At the back.

She wondered if all the contraptions back there
Were fastened just right—'twas an unceasing care,
So she felt
Of her belt
At the back.

I saw her at church as she entered her pew
And she felt
Of her belt
At the back.

She had on a skirt that was rustly and new
And didn't quite know what the fastenings might do,
So she felt
Of her belt
At the back.

She fidgeted round when the first prayer was said,
She fumbled about while the first hymn was read—
Oh she felt
Of her belt
At the back.

Jack told her one night that he loved her like mad;
And she felt
For her belt
At the back.

She didn't look sorry, she didn't look glad—
She looked like she thought, "Well, that wasn't so bad."
And she felt
For her belt
At the back.

But—well, I don't think 'twas a great deal of harm,
For what should the maiden have found but an arm,
When she felt
For her belt
At the back.

—Los Angeles Herald.

HEALTH TALKS FOR WOMEN.

The Local Council of Women is responsible for a number of good things. In fact, on looking back a bit, one realizes what a lot of good has been done in a quiet way by this body of energetic women. One of the most useful of their works was the arranging for health talks to be given during the winters in the Catholic and Protestant Schools. Last winter these were cancelled on account of the amount of illness in the city, but this year, beginning at the end of January or first of February, the leading doctors of the city will lecture to women on such subjects as the care of infants, tuberculosis, and contagious diseases.

The lectures are most practical and simply expressed. They were found to be of great advantage to the women who attended them. Three are to be given in the Riverside School, Point St. Charles, and three at the Aberdeen School, besides in the Catholic schools. The full programme for the lectures with names of the speakers will be given later.

MURDERED FOR VANITY.

Every now and again the subject comes up of the wearing of plumage in hats, and the cost at which it is obtained. Women who shrink from the sight of pain or cruelty will wear waving in their hats aigrettes which are the outward and visible sign of a brutal, inhuman act. It is an exquisite thing and words are too clumsy to touch its spiritual grace and loveliness. Only impalpable hands could be light enough to fashion it. Of stuff finer than cobweb, more ethereal than zephyrs, its significance is as beautiful as itself and should make it sacred in a woman's eye, for it is the nuptial plume of the bird and its token of motherhood. Yet because women covet it for adornment it is torn from the quivering, agonized body by the brutal hands of men and boys, whom women are thus helping to educate in butchery and crime. The birds in the nest are left to starve, and the ground is strewn with mutilated corpses of mothers. It is a massacre of innocents and the slayer's name is not Herod.

This fact is not new. It has been told again and again. There is even a story, on good authority, that at a meeting in Canada, where this wearing of plumage was discussed, the lady who presided had on a hat adorned with an aigrette.

As long as women will wear wings and quills and breasts and heads and aigrettes, so long will these beautiful harmless creatures be murdered, victims of the vanity of the gentle sex. It is not alone a question of humanity, this wearing of the bodies of birds. Their destruction means that many species will soon become extinct. Further, it means that the birds, which act as a check on ever-multiplying hordes of insects, are being destroyed, and the harm done to vegetable life by these insects is a factor to be taken seriously into account.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

No, it is not a love affair. It has nothing to do with the state of things which leads to white satin, bridesmaids, presents numerous and costly, and a little house in Westmount. It is about the people who decline positively if silently to move up in the cars, and make room for others. With a density, indifference and selfishness positively sublime, these individuals sit firmly in their places, as immovable apparently as the Sphinx, whose personal appearance is just now the subject of comment. Judging by appearances, it would take an explosion, or an electric shock, to make them move an inch. What does it matter that by dint of spreading their skirts and sitting sideways these women—this refers only to the behavior of women—manage to take up as much room again as is required? Are they going to crowd together when others enter the car? Certainly not. What craven spirit suggested such a poor-spirited line of conduct? It is not their fault that the cars are not bigger. Let someone else move. So these amiable, kind-hearted people spread themselves out, and the other humble travellers continue to swing merrily on straps till they get a chance of a seat. It would be amusing if it were not so exasperating to board a car in which there is plenty of room, if only it were available, and notice that no one moves an inch to make a space.

The line of conduct calculated to bring about the best results in such a case can be acted on to great advantage by a fat person, the fatter the better. Having found that no one shoves up to make a vacancy, she should carefully select the worst offender and advance to the attack. She should, on her journey up the car, step on as many feet as possible, on general principles, and having reached her haven, sit down heavily almost in the lap of the monopolist. This will ensure the people on both sides moving. If you are thin you may get the seat, but you have not the joy of knowing you have taught such a good lesson.

The conductors should have instructions to tell people to move closer together. No passenger likes to make a fuss by asking the conductor to make the people move. As soon as the car begins to fill he should see that it is done.

THE MEM SAHIB.

Important

OUR GREAT ANNUAL

DISCOUNT SALE

—OF—

Pianos, Organs and Piano Players

Has Commenced.

$600 Pianos...for $450
$500 Pianos...for $375
$400 Pianos...for $300
$300 Pianos...for $225
$200 Pianos...for $150
$100 Pianos...for $75

Intending purchasers should not miss this chance.

Layton Bros.

144 PEEL STREET.

"Is Gervis', Your Photographer?"

If not, he should be. Our pictures are noted for their high art value combined with exquisite finish and very latest styles. Our prices vary from $1.50 to $15.00, and in each case are astounding value.

CECIL GERVIS,

Corner of St. Catherine and Metcalfe Streets, above Walter Paul.

Need any Furniture or Carpets this Spring?

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS OUR DISCOUNT SALE.

There's not a piece of Furniture reserved.
There's not a yard of Carpet reserved.
There's not a pair of Curtains reserved.

20 p. c. Discount on everything. *25* and *33⅓ p. c.* Discount on half our stock.

Why wait a month or two and pay 25 to 50 p. c. more for the same goods.

Buy now and we will store free of charge until wanted.

WATCH FOR THE RED AND BLUE TICKETS.

Red Tickets show 25 p. c. discount. Blue Tickets show 33⅓ p. c. discount.

BOTH STORES CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK—Monday and Saturday Excepted.

EAST END: 1541-1547 St. Catherine Street.

N. S. Valiquette

WEST END: 2446 St. Catherine Street.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

LOOK PLEASANT.

We cannot, of course, all be handsome,
And it's hard for us all to be good.
We are sure now and then to be lonely—
And we don't always do as we should.
To be patient is not always easy,
To be cheerful is much harder still,
But at least we can always be pleasant,
If we make up our minds that we will.

And it pays every time to be kindly,
Although you feel worried and blue;
If you smile at the world and look cheerful,
The world will soon smile back at you.
So try to brace up and look pleasant,
No matter how low you are down,
Good humor is always contagious,
But you banish your friends when you frown.

The President-General is Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, who has spread the Sunshine idea all over the world. The Montreal Branch president is Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark Street, and the secretary, Miss Gibson, 2836 St. Catherine Street, corner Atwater Avenue. The Westmount Branch president is Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine, and the secretary, Miss Mina Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine St. These ladies are glad of contributions to their work, glad of new workers, and very glad to give any information which is asked for about the work.

SUNSHINE BULLETIN.

Every member of the society should certainly take the Sunshine Bulletin of the International Sunshine Society. The editor is Mrs. Alden, the publisher, J. P. McCann, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, and the year's subscription is fifty cents. A commission of 12½ cents is allowed for each subscription, so getting those interested to subscribe increases your money for Sunshine work.

Mrs. Alden, in the last number, says:

It seems to the President-General that every branch president, so far as possible, ought to be a subscriber. And it is believed that no individual Sunshiner will regret paying fifty cents for the twelve numbers of 1903.

Incidentally, it should be noted that J. P. McCann, the publisher of the Bulletin, deserves the thanks of the International Sunshine Society. His enterprise helped us to a medium for Sunshine news much sooner than we could have hoped for it without such assistance. He has co-operated heartily with every effort to make the publication what it ought to be; and his endeavors, along with ours, have produced the results of the past year, which stand upon their merits without any comment from the editor of the Sunshine Bulletin.

The Montreal Branch acknowledges with many thanks books from Mrs. Day, cards, etc., from a friend (Westmount).

LETTERS TO WESTMOUNT.

The Westmount secretary receives many letters of appreciation and thanks for the sunshine which touches many lives. The foreman of Currie's lumber camp writes asking for more reading matter for a gang of 50 English-speaking men. Something the same kind of reading as you sent us last winter. . . . If you can find it convenient to send us some books and magazines, I will distribute them in the communiay as well as in our camp.

Another letter is from Dauphin, Man., and tells of the scattering of Sunshine. The writer says:

"With this letter I am sending four bags my little girls have made. I am still busy doing all I can for Sunshine. I am making two pairs of mitts for two motherless girls, and I do all I can to brighten their lives. Their mother died this summer and left five little ones. They miss her very much, and my little girls and I are dressing three dolls for the three girls that have never had a doll—only seen one in their lives. I also want to dress three more to give away. I am making up a Christmas box containing cake, nuts, and apples, to go to the family with the three dolls. The family are very poor and live on a farm. I am sending this as a surprise to them, so that they will have one good Christmas.

Thank all the Sunshine members for the literature they have sent me. I hope I shall still get some more.

Another letter is of thanks and grateful appreciation. The writer says:

Montreal, 26th Dec.

Dear Sunshine,—I beg to thank you very much for remembering me with the handsome booklet you so kindly sent me on Christmas Day.

It is a pleasure to know that although I cannot enjoy this festive season as others do, I have dear friends who send Sunshine to gladden my heart.

I receive great pleasure and comfort from the reading desk you so kindly sent me. Your Sunshine Society has been so kind to me in the past that I forget the shadow and live only in the rays of the sunshine.

Closing with best wishes to all the noble workers of your society, who work for the comfort of their sick and absent friends, and that the blessings of God may forever hover o'er them and crown their glorious efforts with success, is the sincere wish of yours in sunshine and shade.

MONTREAL BRANCH NEWS.

The Montreal Branch had a most enjoyable and well attended meeting on Tuesday evening at Mrs. Wilson's pleasant house on Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount. Mrs. Boyd was in the chair, and though some members were unavoidably absent, a number were present to express their views, and make new plans. The treasurer reported a balance on hand sufficiently large to keep the wolf from the door of the Montreal Branch, and the corresponding secretary read a number of letters of thanks for books and Christmas cheer, breathing gratitude and appreciation. The president reported that a box of literature was already packed for the Rev. Mr. Brownlee, Campbell's Bay, Que., whose name Mr. Brewer had suggested.

It was also decided to collect books—nice readable books—and even magazines, for a library in Newfoundland. The members have promised to help, and all interested are asked to send magazines and books, not the kind they simply want to be rid of, to Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark Street, as soon as possible.

Special mention was made of the fine box from Huntingdon, Que., which was received for Christmas. The Montreal Branch secretary also showed a couple of pretty Christmas gifts from the head office, and Miss Grace Brown distributed copies of a caprice, entitled "Sunshine," composed by Mrs. Leach, East Orange, N.J., and kindly sent for distribution. The most urgent business taken up was the final planning for the treat to be given at the Old People's Home, at Longue Pointe, on the afternoon of next Tuesday, January 13th. Besides the refreshments, there is to be a capital programme of singing, playing, dancing and recitations, by young girls and little girls, and the old men and old women are to receive respectfully socks and tobacco, and aprons, tea and candy. All the members are asked to meet on Monday afternoon, at Mrs. Wilson's, 173 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, to pack up the parcels, and all are asked to go down to the entertainment. Every member is to donate cake and bring it with them. This is most important. It will be unfortunate if any members are unable to go, but even more unfortunate if they fail to send cake in their place. The next meeting will be held at Miss Gibson's, 2836 St. Catherine Street, on the first Tuesday in February.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

Scots With Long Service.

One of the interesting ceremonies of the holiday season was the presentation of long service medals to fourteen men of the 5th R.S.C., some of whom had worn uniform for over thirty years. Here is a list with the length of service in the Royal Scots: Sergt.-Major Gardiner, 23 years; Sergt. W. Brown, 27 years; Pte. J. Younie, 23; Sergt. J. Whitton, 20; Sergt. W. J. Saur, 18; Sergt. J. Mann, 15; Corpl. A. Higgins, 20; Corpl. J. Kamberry, 20; Pte. A. Benniot, 20; Pte. J. Currie, 17; Sergt. W. J. Gardiner, 14; Pipe-Major Matheson, 15; Pte. D. Currie, 14; Pte. R. A. Duncan, 8.

The presentation was made by Lieut.-Col. Carson, who complimented all on their sticking to the force, and said he was proud to have so many long service men in his regiment.

Drill Hall Changes.

Engineers from the Militia Department have been down looking over the hall and changes are likely to be made. Lieut.-Col. Carson has asked to have the Scots' quarters altered. Owing to the addition of two companies there is not enough arm room, and it is probable the two armories will be put into one and extra arm-racks provided.

The two companies are in command of: No. 8, Capt. Piers Davidson; No. 7, Capt. Hugh Mackay. The color-sergts. are: No. 8, Col.-Sergt. Drabble, ex-C.S. No. 4 Co., and No. 7, Col.-Sergt. MacNab, ex C.S. No. 1 Co.

Barrack-Room Chat.

The 65th N.C.O. class begins next Wednesday, when they will have an instructor from St. Johns.

The city regiments are just getting over their holiday, and will be down to hard work next week.

The Victoria Rifles recruit class has begun and will continue on Saturday evenings.

The A.M.C. entertainment was a great success.

All the corps have begun their winter shooting.

Highland Cadet Battalion.

Engagements for next week: Monday, 12th January—Formation of signal class, and all recruits who joined since last inspection. Wednesday, 14th January — Battalion drill, no uniform. Monthly assessments for January will be collected. Saturday, 17th January—Recruits and special class for arm drill. Bugle band practice. A meeting of the members is equested for Saturday (this week), 10th instant.

FRED LYDON, Major.
Commanding Highland Cadet Battalion.

Khaki for All Linesmen.

The khaki service dress for the British troops will soon be a familiar sight to all frequenters of military quarters. Cavalry and infantry of the line will wear khaki for drills, ordinary field days, and fatigue duties, but the tunics will be retained for ceremonial parades and for wear in barracks. With their khaki the cavalry will wear cord breeches and putties.

By the middle of June the whole of the troops will have been provided with khaki, except the Household cavalry, as the King has directed that no change is to be made either in their drill or parade uniforms.

No khaki greatcoats will be issued for the present.

Mortality in French Army.

We lately have some particulars of the terrible mortality now prevailing in the French army, attributed largely to the immaturity of soldiers and the unsanitary condition of barracks. On Monday Gen. Andre confirmed the reports in the Senate. He said that he must acknowledge, with profound grief, the mortality from disease in the French army to be much greater than in the German army. Indeed, for one soldier who died in Germany four succumbed in France. Two diseases were particularly fatal, tuberculosis and typhus fever. In 1890 no fewer than 600 soldiers died in France of typhus, whereas only 87 succumbed to it in Germany. In the French army in the same year there were 1,415 fatal cases of tuberculosis, and only 129 in that of Germany. Three hundred and ninety soldiers were also carried off by diseases of the respiratory organs, whereas but 197 German soldiers died of those diseases. Gen. Andre said he was determined to seek to remedy this evil by withdrawing garrisons from localities which refused to take necessary precautions for the health of the troops.

Bullet-Proof Cloth.

Experts in military affairs, not only in this country, but in Europe as well, will no doubt watch with much interest the further tests of the bullet-proof textile fabric invented by Casimir Zeglin, which was experimented upon at the 9th Regiment armory, in this city, the other day, says the New York Tribune. Shots were fired from revolvers of various calibres at from five to eight yards from the cloth, and not one of the bullets went entirely through the garment. The first official test of the Zeglin cloth was made at Fort Sheridan on August 11, when a Krag-Jorgensen rifle was used. The test was declared by the official board to be successful, the cloth having fulfilled all the claims of the inventor.

There have been several inventions of bullet-proof cloth in the past few years, the most notable ones being the inventions of Hiram T. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, and Herr Dowe, a tailor, of Mannheim, Germany. The latter invention was said to be a valuable one, and the inventor refused several large offers made to him by firms of army contractors and others. One of the most pronounced tests was made by the Russian ambassador to England, who used a new German army rifle, selecting his cartridges at random from a box. The first shot was at a block of solid oak, the bullet piercing through. The next shot was at the garment, which Herr Dowe had put on, who, after the shot, smiled and said: "I feel nothing." Several other shots were fired, the bullets being found afterwards imbedded in the coat. Then a horse was wrapped in some of the bullet-proof cloth, and shots were fired in rapid succession while the horse was eating oats in his stall. The horse started at the first shot, but none of the bullets pierced the cloth. The garment worn by Herr Dowe looked like ordinary army clothing material, the resisting substance being placed beneath the outside cloth. The garment was in the nature of a breastplate, fastened to the side buttons of the soldier's uniform, weighing about six pounds, and intended to be worn only in actual warfare.

Subsequently Mr. Maxim made a cuirass of certain organic and inorganic substances, about 14 inches by 16 inches, 1½ inches thick and weighing about 10 pounds. The exhibition of this material was given in England, and caused much surprise, but when Mr Maxim exposed his secret after the test it was looked upon more as a joke than anything serious. However, he declared that the test was an earnest one, and to show that a bullet-proof garment could be made with little trouble. His cloth or protector consisted of a steel shield inside of a bag, which simply arrested the initial energy of the bullet and prevented any injury being done. Since then little or nothing has been heard of Herr Dowe's cloth, or the 3,000,000 mark said to have been offered to him by the German government for his invention.

COLDS, HEADACHE, CATARRH.

Relieved in 10 Minutes by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy and will relieve any form of head pain in ten minutes and eradicate catarrh.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure helps the overworked heart.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—20.

Drunkeness and Morphine Habits

Positively cured at home without pain, publicity, or detention from business. Best of references. Call and see our long list of testimonials, or write for our pamphlet giving full particulars. Address:

THE DIXON CURE CO.,
572 St. Denis St., Montreal.

All Communications strictly confidential.

The real heroines of every day are in our homes. Frequently, however, it is a mistaken and useless heroism.

Women seem to listen to every call of duty except the supreme one that tells them to guard their health. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung? Irritability takes the place of happiness and amiability; and weakness and suffering takes the place of health and strength. As long as they can drag themselves around, women continue to work and perform their household duties. They have been led to believe that suffering is necessary because they are women. What a mistake!

The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will banish pain and restore happiness. Don't resort to strong stimulants or narcotics when this great strengthening, healing remedy for women is always within reach.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

For proof read the symptoms, suffering and cure recited in the following letters:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express to you the great benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My trouble was female weakness in its worst form and I was in a very bad condition. I could not perform my household duties, my back ached, I was extremely nervous, and I could not eat or sleep, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. My husband spent hundreds of dollars to get me well, and all the medicine that the doctors prescribed failed to do me any good; I resorted to an operation which the physician said was necessary to restore me to health, but I suffered more after it than I did before; I had hemorrhages of the womb that nothing could seem to stop.

"I noticed one of your advertisements and wrote you for advice. I received your reply and carefully followed all instructions. I immediately began to get stronger, and in two weeks was about the house. I took eight bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and continued following your advice, and to-day I am a well woman. Your remedies and help are a Godsend to suffering women, and I cannot find words to thank you for what you have done for me."—MRS. LOTTIE V. NAYLOR, 1328 N. J. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you what **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done for me.

"I was suffering with falling of the womb and could hardly drag about, but after taking five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I was completely cured. I am now a well woman and able to do all my work.

"I think your medicine one of the best remedies in the world."—MRS. J. M. LEE, 141 Lyndal St., Newcastle, Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done a great deal for me. I suffered so much from falling of the womb and all the troubles connected with it. I doctored for years with doctors and other remedies but received only temporary relief.

"I began taking your medicine, and had not taken it long before I was feeling better. My husband said that I should keep right on taking it as long as it gave me relief from my suffering, as I could not expect to be cured by one or two bottles. I did so and am now able to be on my feet and work hard all day, and go to bed and rest at night. Thanks to your Vegetable Compound I am certainly grateful for the relief it gave me. It is the mother's great friend. I would not be without it in my house, for when I feel tired or out of sorts I take a few doses and feel all right.

"I would recommend your medicine to all tired mothers, and especially to those suffering as I was."—MRS. R. F. CHAMBERS, Bennet, Neb.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

"ON GUARD"

By HELEN F. HETHERINGTON.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued).

"Yes, awfully"—his face brightening. "Joyce and I are going out with the hounds to-morrow, and I don't mean to be left in the ruck, as I was on Cocoanut. Aren't you coming, Madge?"

"Yes, of course, I am; but Tom hasn't come down, and he will be wild if he is kept too late in town."

"I tell you what I should like," the expression of his face changing to one of fierce vindictiveness which made her shudder. "I should like to get those two fellows who bother me, and hunt them instead of the fox."

"But that would be fearfully cruel!" she cried, in horror.

"Then they shouldn't be nasty to me"—fiercely.

"Bertie!" Lady Joyce's voice rose in warning, as she asked him if he had told Madge of the new visitor they were going to have.

"Oh, no!" he cried, with an entire change of temper and expression. "We don't know if we shall like her or not, but her name is Belinda Forester, a sort of cousin of Joyce's, and she is going to stay for ever so long, which is an awful bore!"

The sisters were much surprised, because Miss Forester had never been mentioned before. They asked a great many questions, and elicited the facts that she was a niece of the late Lady Haplow. That she was an orphan, and had been living with an aunt, but the aunt had died, and left her stranded; so she was coming to the castle for a long visit.

"Father would never have asked her," Lady Joyce explained, with a smile; "but she invited herself, so, as I told him, he couldn't say 'No.'"

"Perhaps she will be a pleasant companion for you," Teresa said, cheerfully, as she fastened her small sable boa. "I daresay you feel rather lonely sometimes."

"Bertie and I have grand times, and we don't want any one else particularly—but—but, perhaps it will be all right"—as if she were trying to make herself think so. "Go home by the gate near the old lodge—that is the shortest way, and you won't find it wet, as the grass is short, and further on, there is a carpet of dead ferns."

The sisters took her advice, for they knew it would shorten their walk by half a mile. "The shades of evening were falling fast" as they made their way briskly past grand old birches, herds of deer, and banks of dead bracken, which in summer covered that part of the park with a sea of green leaves. It was a beautiful park, and the old gray castellated and be-creepered walls of the castle rose proudly above the branches of the tallest trees, as it was perched on a hill with wooded slopes, with here and there a garden, or a tiny, gurgling stream leaping from rock to rock amidst a tangle of ferns and flowering shrubs, when the summer was in its glory.

"It is the sweetest place in the world," Madge exclaimed, with enthusiasm, "and I don't wonder at Joyce being so fond of it."

"But I shouldn't care to live here," Teresa rejoined, as they plunged into the darkness of the wood.

"We shall soon be through," Madge said, cheerfully. "We are close to the old lodge."

A few yards further on they came to a paling which had once enclosed the garden, and they stood still, looking at the desolate scene before them. The house was decrepit, and could hardly hold itself up. One small window at the side had every pane broken, and looked as melancholy as a sightless eye. The other window had a worm-eaten shutter tied across by a piece of new rope. The chimney-pot had fallen on the roof and damaged it, but they were surprised to see a small column of smoke begin to curl upwards from the mouth of the chimney.

"And look," whispered Teresa, as, through a crack in the rotten woodwork of the shutter, a ray of light appeared.

Who could it be? Poachers, probably, and they would be furious at being found out. The sisters hurried away and never stopped till they were in the high road, which they reached panting and breathless like two scared rabbits.

CHAPTER XV.

A glorious morning for hunting with "a southerly wind and a cloudy sky," and a large meet gathered under the ancient elm at General Waverley's gates. Madge was there, looking very well on her small gray. Teresa was in the victoria, with her mother, but the unfortunate squire was laid up with a fit of the gout, so Peter Aglionby had the pleasure of escorting his younger daughter. Sir James Dereham was with the Waverley party; Robina, who generally took as straight a line as most on her gallant pony, had to content herself with a seat by Mrs. Graves' side in their own landau. She was the object of much attention, and many came up to chaff her about her present decorous position, or to sympathize about her poor arm.

"So safe, you know, in a four-wheeled thing—no chance of broken bones."

She returned the chaff with interest, and always had some repartee at the tip of her tongue, but all the while, her attention was distracted in vainly looking for the Chaloners, whose non-appearance filled her with alarm. It was bad enough not to have Frank and Tom to look after Bertie and see that no harm came to him. Her eyes roamed over the crowd of onlookers—plough-boys, stablemen, rustics of all sorts, and here and there, some of the gentry who were keen enough to follow on foot for want of horse-flesh to carry them. Half-hidden in the background, she caught sight of a face which reminded her of something disagreeable. It conjured up a feeling of unpleasantness which belonged to a tangled web of memories, and before she could identify it the face had disappeared. She leant out of the carriage to see where it had gone to. The man who owned it had just extricated himself from the crowd, and as he slipped round the corner she saw that he had a heavy whip in his hand, so supposed that he had something to do with the hounds; and a little further on was Bertie, who was on Vagrant, after all, and Joyce had probably suggested that he should be kept out of the way, for fear that the presence of so many other horses should excite him. Bertie was leaning forward and stroking his neck, evidently trying to calm his excitable nerves. She found that Lady Joyce was nearer at hand talking to the Master, who seemed to be perturbed. He turned from her and consulted with some of the leading members of the hunt, and at the last moment it was found necessary to give up Dingley Bottom and make for the western woods. This necessitated a general change over. The hounds were taken from their position on the right to the left of the gigantic elm, and those who had flattered themselves that they were in a favorable place for the first go-off, found themselves furthest in the rear. Lady Joyce looked round, but other horses were hustling hers, and she had to go on and take it for granted that Bertie would soon come up with her, as the bay was a faster horse than her own. She kept her eye on the Master, for she knew she would be all right if she were a few yards behind him.

"Hark! a view hollo!" In an instant the hounds were tearing over a bit of grass-land and every horse that was worthy of the name was racing madly to come up with them. Lady Joyce forgot everything in the wild exhilaration of the moment; her good horse flew over the ground as if his hoofs were winged, and every care dropped from her and she felt as happy as a queen, well ahead of all the field except two or three who were in the first flight and were known to be the pick of the hunt. Five-and-twenty minutes and never a check, over grass and plough and five-barred gates, up the steep side of a hill, and down into the valley beyond, till they were miles away from Waverley, and never stopped till they reached the edge of a wood where the scent seemed to lose itself.

A breathing space at last. Lady Joyce drew rein in the white chalk road with a deep breath of complete satisfaction. The Scout had carried her grandly, and though the pace had been terrible there was plenty of go still left in him. George Waverley was by her side, enthusiastic about the run as he mopped his face, and panted out some breathless compliments on her splendid riding.

"You are a dead certainty for the brush, Lady Joyce. There's not another who is a patch to you."

"Miss Manners is not far behind, Madge, have you seen anything of Bertie?"

It was the stereotyped question she asked of everybody, but she was not feeling much anxiety at the moment. Madge had seen nothing of him, but she was not such a good horsewoman as Lady Joyce, and she had been fully occupied with her own proceedings. Peter Aglionby heard the question as he was making his way through the gap in a hedge, but he seemd to have no information to give. All the lookers-on, whether in carts or carriages, or trudging along on foot, had been left far behind, and the rest of the field were struggling across a heavy bit of plough which was trying to the horses after a long run; but Lady Joyce, as she scanned the landscape, which was stretched like a picture before her eyes, could not identify either the bay or its rider. He might very easily be hidden by a hedge or a spinney, or very likely he had gone to the other side of the wood where many others were waiting. She was just going to reconnoitre on her own account when Sir James came up and congratulated her on her mount, and asked after her father, in a cheerful manner, as if he had quite forgotten that had any cause of quarrel against him.

"You look very free and independent to-day. If you had no other escort, I should have been charmed to offer my services."

"You are too good, but when I have my cousin—"

"But where is he? An escort ought to be within half a mile of you."

"I expect he is just round that corner, and I'm going to find him," thinking to herself that he was safe at any rate from Sir James so long as he was talking to her so there was no hurry.

(To be Continued.)

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, tinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief, no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in plain wrapper, A SAMPLE FREE.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.—adv.

The Following Analysis Speaks Eloquently for Peptonine.

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Laboratory of Chemistry,

"La Peptonine," submitted to me for analysis, is a very pure wheat, absolutely aseptic, containing nitrogenous (gluten and gliadine) and amyloseus (starch, dextrine) substances, also salts in proportions which render it perfectly assimilable and easy of digestion. It is a complete food.

(Signed) N. FARFARD, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, U. L., Montreal.

Sold by all druggists and grocers, and manufactured by the proprietor, F. COUREN, 332 Hall Avenue.