SOUVENIR NUMBER

For Members of Canadian Regiment for the Transvaal.

The Montreal Daily Star.

DAILY STAR: Last Week's Average 51,653
WEEKLY STAR: Last Week's Issue. 106,839
Average Circulation of the Star, 158,492

VOL. XXXI. No 254 — MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899. — PRICE ONE CENT

SIGNIFICANT PASSAGE

In the Queen's Speech Proroguing Imperial Parliament.

Government Now Considers Transvaal Part of the Empire.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, October 28. — The Chronicle calls attention to what it calls the extraordinary language of the Queen's speech: "Restore good government in that portion of my Empire."

The paper contends that this is certainly inapplicable to the Cape Colony and Natal, and says that the only possible conclusion is that it is meant to apply to the South African Rejublic. It continues: "It is evident that the doctrine of suzerainty is to be pressed a new and extreme form, such a form, indeed, as to justify the misgivings entertained by the Transvaal throughout the negotiations. If the language of the speech was designedly used, it imports that the Government regards the South African Republic as a part of the Queen's dominions and the Boers as citizens of the Empire. What makes it the more extraordinary is that there was no hint of such a claim in the Queen's speech at the opening of the session, so Parliament separated without discussing or protesting against the unprecedented assumption."

The Chronicle adds that the views expressed by it are shared by high juristic authority.

A COUNTER PROCLAMATION.

CAPE TOWN, October 28.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, and W. P. Schreiner, the Premier, have issued a proclamation declaring null and void the proclamation of the Orange Free State asserting that a portion of Cape Colony is now Free State territory. Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation warns all British subjects of the colony of their duty and obligations to the Queen.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S MEDIATION.

LONDON, October 28. — The Daily Chronicle, the leading pro-Boer organ in England, prints a long despatch sent by President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, to Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, on September 27 at the most critical period of the negotiations. A considerable part of this despatch was not transmitted to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain by Sir Alfred, owing to "its enormous length," and it does not appear in the British blue books.

The Chronicle sums up the consequences of the omissions thus: "Parliament and the country were prevented from knowing of the services President Steyn rendered as a peacemaker and negotiator and of his declarations of unbroken friendship for Great Britain."

The paper says: "Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor the British public had before them the circumstance that President Steyn was in a position to secure assurances from the Transvaal of the latter's unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's claim as the paramount power as defined in the convention of 1884. This omission is of enormous consequence in face of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of September 9. He declared that Great Britain can never recognize the Transvaal as a sovereign international State. President Steyn was prepared to give satisfactory assurances on this point, yet this vital fact was kept from Mr. Chamberlain's knowledge. So far as we can see, the gulf which Mr. Chamberlain described as separating him and President Kruger would have been completely bridged if this offer had been made known and acted upon."

VOLUNTEERS FOR BRITAIN.

Even in Far-off Manila, British Subjects Want to Fight for the Queen.

MANILA, October 28. — An informal meeting was held here on Friday evening of men proposing to proceed to South Africa to fight with the British. Over one hundred Englishmen, Australians and Americans decided to go. They organized a party and believe they can secure two hundred more men. The volunteers include ex-soldiers, frontiersmen, Englishmen familiar with the Transvaal and commercial clerks.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir Henry Stafford Northcote Receives the Appointment.

LONDON, October 28.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, baronet, as Governor of Bombay, in succession to Lord Sandhurst, in February.

He was born in 1846, and is the second son of Sir Stafford Northcote, Earl of Iddesleigh, leader of the House of Commons. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford. He was a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1868. In 1873 he married Alice, the adopted daughter of Lord Mount Stephen. He has been private secretary to Lord Salisbury and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was financial secretary to the War Office in 1885-86, and was Surveyor-General of Ordnance in 1886-87. He was Charity Commissioner in 1891-92. He was created a baron in 1887.

A SCOTSMAN ROMANCE.

Henry Swartz Saved Miss Davis' Life Twice and Now They are to be Married.

(Special to the Star.)

HESPELER, Ont., October 28. — The wrecking of the steamer Scotsman on the coast of Belle Isle, on the morning of September 22, was the means of creating a romance. Among the passengers on the steamer were Henry Swartz, a German, bound for the United States, and Edith Davis, a young English lady en route for Hespeler, Ont. During the terrible scenes which followed the wrecking of the boat, Swartz saved Miss Davis' life twice at the risk of losing his own. Instead of going on to the States, the gallant German accompanied Miss Davis to Hespeler, and today at four o'clock the life which he twice saved, will by the holy bonds of wedlock be united to his until death doth them part.

The recent rumours of native agitation in Ba..... are much discounted by a letter received in Washington from the British Minister at Apia

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Will offer for Sale during the month of November, a limited number of very desirable LOTS in

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On liberal terms and conditions to suit every one.

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Call at Head Office for particulars, or take the St. Denis and St. Henry cars to the Office on the Grounds, corner of Boyer and Hughes streets, where our Agents will be daily to receive visitors.

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SIR WM. JENNER,

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shipped to us some years ago by MR. DON B. VERGARA, of Spain. It has been lying in wood in our vaults, untouched, all this time, and is now in a perfect condition for bottling. RIPE, MELLOW AND DELICIOUS. The few dozen we have will all be gone before Christmas.

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UNITY LODGE, I. O. G. T.

The regular meeting of Unity Lodge, No. 196, I.O.G.T., was held in Gough Hall, 2204 St. Catherine street, last evening, when the following officers were elected to serve for the next term: Chief Templar, Bro. J. K. Macdonald; Vice-Templar, Sister Ellis; secretary, Bro. G. Morris; treasurer, Sister Essie Deacon; financial secretary Sister Eva Mitchell; marshal, Bro. R. Slater; correspondent, Bro. H. S. Stafford. These officers, together with those to be appointed by the Chief Templar elect, will be installed at the next meeting.

MR. BOVILLE'S ADDRESS.

On account of the church parade and for next Sunday only, the time of the Sunday Illustrated Lecture at Her Majesty's, will be changed to Sunday evening at 7.30, with musical service from 7. Mr. Boville will lecture on "War and Battle Scenes," and Mr. Geo. Allan, of New York, will sing "The Palms," and Mr. Robert Anderson, violinist, will contribute a solo.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.



Several Portraits Wanted.

Mr Henry J. Morgan, of Ottawa, has taken out an interim copyright of his new work, "Types of Canadian Women, Past and Present. A Picture Gallery Illustrating the Rank, Talent and Beauty of Women of British North America." The book will cover over a thousand references and portraits. Many of the latter are being taken specially for it.'

Mr. Morgan requests me to say that to complete one portion of his collection he is anxious to procure portraits of the following ladies, all of whom are deceased. He would feel much obliged for information which would put him in the way of procuring any of the portraits mentioned. His lists of "Wants" is as follows:

Mrs. Frances Brooke (1745-1789), authoress of the "History of Emily Montague," a novelette (See "Bibliotheca Canadensis," p. 50); The Countess of Dalhousie, 9th Earl; Lady Simpson, wife of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; Emily Wellesley Mactavish, daughter of John Mactavish, Esq., of Montreal, and niece of the Marchioness Wellesley, who married in 1845, the Hon. Henry George Howard, Secretary of the Legation at Paris, the youngest son of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle; Elizabeth, daughter of P. Wallis, Esq., of Halifax, N.S., who married on 8th May, 1813, the Right Hon. Lord James N. Townshend, R.N., second son, by his second wife, of George, Fourth Viscount Townshend; Mary, eldest daughter of R. J. Uniacke Esq., of Halifax, N.S., who married, May 8, 1805, Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell K.B., Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's fleet on that station, daughter of Colonel Taylor, of H. M.'s Ordnance Department, Quebec, who married in the forties, Adolphe de Puibusque, the celebrated French writer; Isabella, daughter of John Thomas Cochran, of Halifax, N.S., who married Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh.

Any one who can be of assistance to Mr. H. J. Morgan in this matter will be conferring a favor not only upon the Canadian public, who are anxious to see the "Picture Gallery of Famous Canadian Women."—Editor of Notes and Queries.

A Quotation Located.

"A McGill Graduate" asks me where he can find the two lines that the Principal of McGill latterly quoted (referring to the Star report), in a speech recently delivered at the annual banquet of the McGill Graduates' Society of the District of Bedford, Dr. Peterson said:

"In more highly developed educational systems than ours there is a growing connection between university and elementary education He can not agree with those who seek to draw the line between these two parts in an unnecessary manner. While he could not but acquiesce in the necessity of the action of the Government, it was rather discouraging to be wounded in the house of one's friends.

'It's all very well to dissemble your love, But why do you kick me down-stairs?'

It is strange how well-known books of reference often fail at a pinch. For instance, I consult "Familiar Words: An Index Verborum, or Quotation Handbook, with Parallel Passages, etc., by J. Ham Friswell, author of "The Gentle Life" (London, Sampson Low), and I find two lines at p. 364, simply attributed to J. Bickerstaff, "'Tis Well It's No Worse." No act or scene is mentioned, and only two drama are given:

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But—why did you kick me down-stairs?"

John Bartlett in his "Familiar Quotations," (Boston: Little, Brown and Co.), is a little better, but not quite up to the mark. He gives the two lines from J. P. Kemble's play, "The Panel," altered from Bickerstaff's comedy mentioned by Ham Friswell. But no dates are given, and we are not told whether Bickerstaff or Kemble wrote the lines. Though they occur in "The Panel," which appeared in 1788, they are certainly not found in Bickerstaff's play. Did, then, John Philip Kemble write them. Dates will prove that he did not. "The Panel" was first acted in 1788, but in 1795, Debrett had published in London, "An Asylum for Fugitive Pieces, in Prose and Verse, not in any other Collection." At p. 16, vol 1. of this work, the following anonymous lines are called:

AN EXPOSTULATION.

When late I attempted your pity to move,
Why seem'd you so deaf to my prayers?
Perhaps, it was right to dissemble your love,
But—why do you kick me down-stairs?

This is the correct history of the pathetic remonstrance, and the couplet, turned to account by Dr. Peterson, was recently quoted in a leading article of the London Times.—Editor of Notes and Queries.

Wanted—Date of an American Speech on "The Protection of the British Flag."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—Can you give me the date of an address delivered in the United States Senate on the "Protection of the British Flag."

I think it was delivered by Senator Walcott, but can not be sure on this point. However, it was given to try to impress on his hearers the need of greater protection from the flag of the United States, and the illustration used was the rescue by Great Britain of one of her subjects from a dungeon in some African country, I think. This is very flimsy material to ask you to work on, but I have been told that you are the most likely person to give me the desired information.

Trusting that I shall be favoured with a reply,

H. E. DAWSON.

Port Arthur.)

I cannot, on the spur of the moment, answer this question, but no doubt some obliging correspondent will be able to give Mr Dawson the required information through these columns.—Editor of Notes and Queries.

A Patriotic Poem Wanted.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—Would you kindly publish a poem, with the ring of patriotism in it, which commences as follows:

"Ever the faith endures,
England! My England!
Take us, break us, we are yours,
England!"

I do not know the author's name, but I do know that the spirit of the poem is suited to the times. If you can find room for it, you will greatly oblige an admirer of that poem of the "True Spirit," the Star.

ORAN.

(Beauharnois, Que.)

I do not remember to have ever seen the poem. Will some obliging correspondent send me a copy of it for "Oran"?—Editor of Notes and Queries.

Sully Prudhomme's "Toujours."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Marie G. (Longue Pointe) asked me to reproduce my English version of "Toujours," which, she says, was originally spoiled by some typographical errors. I cannot, at present, put my hand on the translation, but I have here attempted another, which is perhaps equally bad.

TOUJOURS.

Ici-bas tous les lilas meurent,
Tous les chants des cisseaux sont courts;
Je veux aux etes qui demeurent,
Toujours.

Ici-bas les levres effleurent
Sans rien laisser de leur velours;
Je veux aux baisers qui demeurent
Toujours.

Ici-bas tous les hommes pleurent
Leurs amities ou leurs amours;
Je veux aux couples qui demeurent,
Toujours.

FOR AYE.

Here, quick the lilac's bloom is past,
And brief the woodland songster's lay;
I dream of summers that will last
For aye!

Here, lips to velvet lips cling fast
With rapture keen that dies away;
I dream of kisses that will last
For aye!

Here, men bemoan the fates that blast
Their loves and friendships of a day;
I dream of unions that will last
For aye!

A Short List of Pseudonyms.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Dear Sir,—In compliance with Francis Tiffen's request, I have pleasure in sending you a few noms de plume, hoping the list will assist you

Yours truly,

H. RICHARDSON RICHARDS.

35 Park avenue.

Some one asked about eating dinners in the Inns of Court. I have an article upon the subject too long to copy, about a column. I shall be glad to show it any evening. H. R. R.

Nome de Plume.	Real Names.
Ally Sloper.	C. H. Ross.
F. Anstey.	F. Anstey Guthrie.
Ape ("Vanity Fair")	Pellegrini.
Carmen, Sylva.	Queen Elizabeth of Roumania.
Daconet,	G. R Sims.
John Dangerfield,	Oswald Crawford.
G. Fleming,	Julia Fletcher.
Grace Greenwood,	Mrs. J. T. Lippincott.
Holme Lee,	Harriett Farr.
Vernon Green,	Violet Paget.
Helen Mathers,	Mrs. Reeve.
John Oldcastle,	Wilfrid Meynell.
Pen Oliver,	Sir H. Thompson.
Max O'Rell,	Paul Blouet.
Ouida,	Louise de la Ramee
Leader Scott,	Mrs. Lucy Baxter.
S. O. G.,	Rev. George Rose.
Arthur Sketchley,	Lady Wilde.
Speranza,	Sarah Smith.
Hesba Stretton (Hesba),	W. Sharp.
W. Tirebuch,	H. W. Lucy.
Toby, M. P.,	Samuel L. Clements.
Mark Twain,	Joel Chandler Harris.
Uncle Remus,	Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard
John Strange Winter,	

I am much obliged to Mr. H. R. Richards for his courtesy in sending me a list of "Pseudonyms," and he will notice that I have preferred this word to the supposed French phrase, "noms de plume." I am aware that "un lit de plume" means a feather bed ("plume" being used collectively); that "un trait de plume" is a dash or a stroke of a pen; that "une guerre de plume" denotes a paper war; that "homme de plume" is good French for an author, and that a good writer is even termed "une belle plume"; but I am not aware that "nom de plume" is a genuine French phrase. "Nom de guerre" is the correct term for an assumed name. On this point I will merely repeat what I wrote in "Notes and Queries" on April 22 1899: "As it is my belief that the phrase "nom de plume," supposed to denote a pseudonym or assumed name in literature, is not used by European Frenchmen, I shall be much obliged to any correspondent who will refer me to any French dictionary that sanctions it, or to any good French writer who employs the expression. I am, of course, aware that it seems good French; but I believe it to be merely a translation of the English "pen name," and that it is used only in England and America. I have hitherto failed to find any mention of it in any French dictionary, though I have consulted many volumes on the subject. I may add that when I referred the question to my friend, M. Louis Frechette, he confessed his inability to find any authority for the phrase. "Sub judice lis est." I may also call the attention of Mr. Richards to one or two trifling errors in his list. G. R. Sims calls himself "Dagonet," not "Daconet." John Dangerfield's real name is "Crawford," not "Crawford." Violet Paget's pseudonym is not "Vernon Green," but "Vernon Lee." "Helen Mathers" represents Mrs. Reeves (nee Matthews), not Mrs. Reeve, and Mark Twain's name is Samuel L. Clemens, not Clements. These few slips were probably owing to hasty transcription. Mr. Richards, however, does not seem to be aware that the "Star Almanac," of 1896, at pp. 351-356, contains a list of 432 pseudonyms of celebrated authors, dead and living. This was carefully compiled by myself at the request of the proprietor, and was headed: "An Alphabetical List of Pseudonyms, Initials, Maiden Names, etc., that have been used by various authors, artists, and others. As many Pen-names of Canadian writers have been introduced as could be ascertained after considerable inquiry."

It is now almost impossible to procure a copy of the "Star Almanac," but "Who's Who," edited by my friend, Mr. Douglas Sladen, in London, contains at pp. 130-1, a list of 212 pen-names. This volume can easily be obtained through any bookseller, from the publishers, Adam and Charles Black, Soho Square, London.—Editor of Notes and Queries.

A Geological Enquiry.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Dear Sir,—I came across a body of clay in a fissure of rock in the face of a cliff, which had the appearance of putty, but felt like soapstone to the touch. It was full of glistening white substance, but contained very little grit, and would refill the crevice as fast almost as it was removed. Some of the clay was greenish, but mostly gray. What do you think it is? Not far from the same spot I found a gray rock containing a lot of white metal particles, and very much honeycombed. I would like much to know what it could be. The samples taken were lost in the wreck of a small schooner, and the distance is too great to obtain others, except at some expense.

Yours truly,

Montreal. ENQUIRER.

Will some one answer this enquiry?
Editor of Notes and Queries.

The Luck of Horse Shoes.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—The interesting note printed by you last Saturday, with reference to E. E. L.'s enquiry as to the origin of the horse shoe being a symbol of good luck, concludes with the suggestion that some correspondent may be able to give some references to writers on old customs. One of the most remarkable books of modern times bearing on the subject referred to by E. E. L. was published in 1898, by Houghton, Mifflin and Co., and is entitled "The Magic of the Horse Shoe, with other Folk Lore Notes." It is an elaborate work of 314 pages, the author being my excellent friend and very honest angler, Dr. R. M. Lawrence, in summer a resident of Murray Bay, in winter of Washington, and Lexington, Mass. Nobody interested in the enquiry of your correspondent should fail to read the doctor's book and none can read it without expressing admiration for and surprise at the immense amount of investigation for which its preparation has called and the many authorities cited at almost every page.

Meanwhile, I may briefly report that in recapitulating the various theories advanced from time to time Dr. Lawrence concludes—pretty much as you have—"that this superstition cannot be referred to any one particular starting point." He adds: "Just as the source of a river may be manifold, consisting of numerous springs and tributaries, so, too, the belief in the horse shoe's magical virtues is of complex origin, and can be traced to diverse beginnings."

Here are a few of the theories recorded by the author:

At the rite of the Passover, the blood sprinkled upon the lintel and door-posts formed the chief points of an arch. Hence the value of arch-shaped talismans.

The magical virtue of the horse shoe against witches and fiends has been attributed to its bifurcated form, and to its resemblance to the lunar crescent. Charms of similar shape are known to have been in use among the ancient Chaldeans and Egyptians.

Iron and steel have been credited with traditional power against evil-disposed fairies and goblins.

Serpent worship was nearly universal among primitive peoples, and amuletic symbols of a serpentine form were in use in the days of ancient Rome.

The Egyptian hieroglyphic symbol U (reversed) signified the mystical door of life, and the "called horse" shoe arch typified a beneficent protecting power.

So much for the more prominent of the theories recorded by Dr Lawrence.

Elworthy remarks that the horse shoe, wherever used as an amulet, is the handy conventional representative of the crescent, and that the Buddhist crescent emblem is a horse shoe with the curve pointed like a Gothic arch.

Pliny ascribes healing power to a cast-off horse shoe found on the road. It is said that in France a favourite panacea for children's diseases consists in laying on the child an accidentally found horse shoe, with the nails remaining in it, and in Mecklenburg, according to A. Wuttke, in Der deutsche Volksaberglaube, p. 336, gastric affections are thought to be successfully treated by drinking beer which has been poured upon a red hot horse shoe.

The superstitiously inclined who attribute most of the success of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the use of horse shoe shaped signs in the early days of its existence, will perhaps be surprised to learn of the ignorance of any magic concerning the horse shoe on the part of a Newfoundlander referred to in a book by Major-General Dashwood. This man, according to the General, seeing a horse that had been then lately imported into the island, shot it as an unknown wild animal. In the course of skinning the beast he discovered its iron shoes. This appeared to him such an extraordinary occurrence that he attributed it to a supernatural agency and quickly departed from the spot, leaving the horse where he had killed it.

E. T. D. C.

Quebec.

Two Poems.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries:"

Sir,—Could you oblige me with the words of the two poems of which I give you trifling extracts? One is entitled "Unexpressed" and commences thus:

"There are sweeter words than ever were said,
And sweeter songs than ever were sung."

The other is, I think, called "The Organist," and in it occur the lines:

"In the aisles of the great Cathedral
The thundering echoes woke;
But the sound was more than Music
'Twas somebody's soul that spoke."

If you can obtain the words of these poems for me, you will much oblige.

M. M.

(Montreal.) (A Lonely Foreigner).

The following poem, which is asked for, is by an American lady.

Life's Unexpressed.

There are sweeter words than were ever said,
And sweeter songs than were ever sung,
And fonder tears than were ever shed
By the eyes of the old or the hearts of the young.
For the love that speaks is the love that dies,
And soonest yields unto Time's control;
But the deathless love is the love that lies
Deeply enshrined in the speechless soul.

For the tenderest music the spirit knows
Is the music that cannot be expressed,
And the fondest tears of man are those
That lie unwept in his breaking breast.

For the soul is strong and the flesh is weak,
And fonder far than the words we hear
Are the words our lips refuse to speak
When they whom our souls love best are near.

Ah, me! to think that it must be so!
To think, ah, me! in the morning light
That the hearts we love must never know
The tears we weep through the lonely night!

Ah! ever thus with the old and young,
Till both are laid with the quiet dead,
The sweetest songs must remain unsung,
And the fondest words remain unsaid.

—Annie Elders.

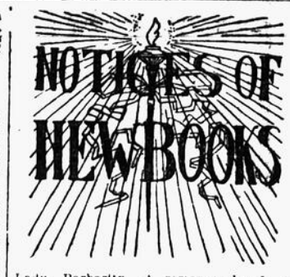
To Correspondents.

I have a mass of correspondence waiting to be answered, and I will attend to it as promptly as I possibly can. In the meantime I may remark that "Patience is a virtue."—Editor of Notes and Queries.

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Lady Barbarity. A romance, by J. C. Snaith. (Published by the Copp-Clark Company, Toronto, 1899. Price in cloth $1; paper 50 cents.)

No young author has of late years made so great a reputation in so short a time as Mr. Snaith, and certainly few have excelled him in versatility. His first book, "Mistress Dorothy Marvin," was, says the Manchester Courier, "a book that would not have been unworthy of the author of 'Lorna Doone.'" In "Fiercehearts, the Soldier," several leading journals compared the writer to George Meredith, whilst in "Willow, the King," he has broken fresh ground for himself and been universally acknowledged as a worthy novelist of the cricket field. "Lady Barbarity," a romantic comedy, is a story of the Pretenders, and should take place in the front rank of historical novels recently published. It is admirably conceived and brilliantly written. The first large edition of "Willow, the King," was exhausted within a month of its publication, and this augurs well for the favourable reception of "Lady Barbarity."

The heroine's real title was Lady Barbara Gosstor, and she was daughter of Robert John, fifth Earl of Longacre; but, as she herself tells us, "the beaux had dubbed me Lady Barbarity, 'because,' said they, 'you are so cruel.'" Weary of St. James's Park and the Mall, and utterly despising the pose of the day whom she regarded as so many suits of clothes—periwigs and silver buckled shoes, the dainty lady had retired in the late January of 1746 to her northern home, High Cleeby, to visit her father the Earl, in company with her aunt, the dowager. On the night of her arrival, she is startled at meeting a town acquaintance, Captain Granlieu, and she learns from him that he has come to interview the Earl on a matter of some gravity. The Marshal at Newcastle is transmitting to York a dangerous and important rebel lately captured, and Captain Granlieu wants the Earl's permission to billet eight men and horses on him for one evening. Leave is obtained, and at seven o'clock the prisoner is brought to High Cleeby. The charming madcap Bab, has never seen a rebel, and, as she says, she "had shed many a tear for Prince Charlie," she persuades Captain Granlieu to let her have a peep at the prisoner. He is lying on some straw in one of the stables with gyves upon his wrist and strongly fettered. His name is Anthony Dare, and he proves to be a young and handsome lad, moulded slightly, with an almost girlish tenderness of figure, a smooth face, and fair complexion. The impressionable girl learned with horror that he will be interrogated, as a mere matter of form, at the Tower, and then hanged on Tyburn Tree. She falls in love with the boy at first sight, and determines, with the aid of her maid, Polly Emblem, to effect the escape of the charming young prisoner. The whole story revolves around the many incidents of Bab's ingenious attempts to accomplish her merciful purpose. These, in justice to the author, we must not reveal to the intending reader, but we may assure him or her that Mr. Snaith's romantic comedy is singularly original, and when once taken in hand by the admirer of adventurous tales, will not be laid aside until the last page of the volume is reached. Excitement and amusement, tragedy and comedy, are cleverly blended, and Lady Barbarity and Anthony Dare form a delightful couple, well matched in every respect.

Strong as Death. By Guy de Maupassant. Translated by Teofilo E. Comba. (Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia and London. Price $1.)

Guy de Maupassant, the most famous disciple of Gustave Flaubert, of whom he published an excellent study in the "Revue Bleue," was born at Fecamp in 1850, and died in 1893. His first work was a collection of poems, simply entitled "Des Vers," and in 1880 he published his strange "Boule de Suif," which made him celebrated. His style is as perfect as it can be, and he seldom fails to attain his great object, which is, to find the exact word or words that will best suit a particular sentence. In this he was a follower of his master, the author of Madame Bovary. Like him he was also, among the first of social realists. He addresses himself almost avowedly to the senses and not to the feelings, though on occasions he can handle the simplest subject in such a manner as to occasion by the magic of his touch feelings of the most profound emotion. Most of his short stories and novels, before they were gathered into volumes, appeared in various magazines and journals, and never failed to excite universal attention. The best known of his books are "Une Vie," "Bel Ami," "Mont Oriol," "Pierre et Jean," "Notre Coeur," and "Fort comme la Mort," of which last novel the present translation by Teofilo E. Comba (an American publisher, we believe), is the first that has been issued in English. Whatever may be the moral blemishes of modern French novels—though they may be often false to art by being false to nature, notwithstanding the illusion of their superficial realism, there can be no question of their superiority to average English novels in care of construction and delicacy of finish.

The modern French novelist publishes his work in a single manageable volume, which may be in type that is large or small, "a discretion." Not only is he not obliged to hustle in characters, for the mere sake of filling his canvas, but he is naturally inclined to limit their number. In place of digressing into superfluous episodes and side-scenes, for the sake of spinning out the volumes to regulation length, he is almost bound over to condense and concentrate. Thus, there is no temptation to distract attention from the hero, who, as in the case of "Strong as Death," presents himself naturally in the opening chapter, and falls as naturally into the central place; while the other people group themselves consistently behind him. Consequently, the plot is simple, where there is a plot; and where there is little or no plot, we have, in the great majority of cases, a well-considered study of a selected type. Each separate chapter shows evidence of care and patience. The writer seems to have identified himself with the individuality he has imagined; and no doubt that has been the case. Most undoubtedly it has been so in the present novel. We at once recognize that it is the work of Guy de Maupassant, and it possesses the full merit of his manner. Those who read "Ouida," and other writers of her class, without any feelings of compunction, have little or no right to censure French novelists, or to assert unhesitatingly that "Strong as Death" is not "over them all." They describe society, high and low, as they find it, and they are not responsible if society is not always a model of respectability. But we have no wish to enlarge on this subject. Guy de Maupassant is himself and the many who are not acquainted with him, will do well to purchase "Strong as Death," as a specimen of the power that he displays in relating a tale of passion.

The Adventures of Uncle Jeremiah in the South. By C. M. Stevans. (Chicago: E. A. Weeks and Company. Price in paper cover, 50 cents.)

These adventures of Uncle Jeremiah are not very exciting, though they fill about 240 pages, distributed into thirty chapters. The book is dedicated to "all who are interested in the humour, pathos, romance, and welfare of the Great Southland," and the author has illustrated these to the best of his ability. There are accounts of visits to battle-fields, and the typical cities, varied sketches of negro life and country people, and the volume may not inappropriately be used as a guide-book by a visitor to the South. Of course, there is a love story interwoven with the narrative, and we visit many scenes of interest in company with Uncle Jeremiah, Paul Gurney and his charming wife, Muriel. "In Historic Richmond," "Wheeling in Rural Georgia," "Sight-seeing in the Capital," (the "City of Magnificent Distances," as Charles Dickens long ago described it); and "The Story of an Inventor," are all readable chapters, though they contain little or nothing new. Mr. Stevans seems to be a practical man, and, as a rule, has preferred to deal with the facts rather than with the romance of human life. In this he has perhaps done well, as probably he knows best his own limitations.

A Sketch of the New Zealand War. By Morgan S. Grace, C.M.G. (London: Horace Marshall and Son. Price $1.00.)

This book, written by a retired army doctor—"a poor devil of an Irishman, accustomed to a turbulent people, as he describes himself, is certainly a most original and amusing volume. The author frankly confesses that it is not intended to have any merit except spontaneity. He has consulted no authorities, read no despatches." He adds: "I can describe and narrate by word of mouth without difficulty; but I am a cramped writer, and mere penmanship makes my progress like that of a horse with his legs tied. All the same, as I shall soon be dead and gone, I now give effect to the wish I have had in my mind for more than thirty years." It is this frankness and quaint originality that constitute the charm of the book. "His sympathies," he assures us, "are with the Maori, though his affections are all with the British soldier, who in adversity or success is a child of nature." Notwithstanding his sympathies with the natives, the doctor admits that "so well has the Maori managed editors and public opinion generally, that it is customary to say that he has been robbed of his land by the Europeans. I have no hesitation whatever in affirming that the European has been robbed of his money by the Maori, under sanction of the most approved, gentlemanly and courteous methods." This seeming paradox is fully explained in the course of the volume, when the writer describes the Maori in time of peace. His warlike characteristics are delineated in very pointed language. The New Zealand War began in 1860, and lasted about ten years.

"It might well have lasted another seven," as the doctor observes, "had it not been for the good sense of the Maori." We have no space to give any of its details as recorded by Dr. Grace. They are at times very gruesome, and at times very amusing. His accounts of the different generals, colonels and other officers of the British forces are extremely frank and picturesque. For instance, he describes Sir George Gray as "an extremely polished, gentlemanly, handsome man, with a soft manner, and a seething volcano for a heart. He hated General Cameron with the cold, concentrated rage of a self-devouring nature. We could tell you the why and wherefore were I in a confidential mood." Was history ever thus written before? We have room for only one more quotation. "The Maoris were never conquered. They might have been exterminated—but conquered in a military sense, no. They realized that a Maori kingdom, in which the white man should be subject to the Maori had become an impossibility, and therefore ceased fighting. The Maori made the best of his position, took all he could get, and yielded as little as possible. For all practical purposes we are one people, and proud to remain so." Certainly neither in intellect, physique nor morals can the Maori well be considered our inferiors."

Samuel Boyd, of Catchpole Square. A Mystery. By B. L. Farjeon. (Toronto: The W. J. Gage Co. Price in cloth, $1.)

This is a long and complicated story of nearly 400 pages, which calls to mind the blood curdling narratives of Bolgebey and Gaboriau. Edgar Allan Poe would have delighted in unravelling such a mystery, and until the very end of the narrative the ordinary reader is completely puzzled. This, of course, is what the author intended, and is a proof that he has succeeded in his object. Mr. Farjeon has heretofore proved his rare ability to interest his readers in all that he writes, so that the mere announcement of a new volume, which he himself deliberately styles a mystery, will be heartily welcomed by his former readers. All the writer's works are full of mysteries, but they are mysteries which heighten the interest and absorb the attention of those who, knowing his power, are sure to buy them. "Samuel Boyd, of Catchpole Square," is unquestionably a very clever detective story, in which the fascination of the mystery is well sustained from first to last, until the unforeseen denoument breaks the spell of conjecture. The style is never dull or prolix, and the varied characters introduced act in perfect accordance with their different stations in society. A mere glance at the titles of the 65 chapters which compose the volume is sufficient to whet the appetite of the most jaded novel reader. Let us not be misunderstood. We consider detective stories in general to be of an inferior class of literature, but so long as the public demand a certain quantity of them, certain capable authors are bound to supply the want. This is all that need be said, as it would be unfair to Mr. Farjeon to give an analysis of his plot.

The National Geographical Magazine. An Illustrated Monthly. (Washington: The National Geographical Society; and Brentaus, N.Y. Price, 25 cents.)

We have received, as usual, the monthly number of this magazine, ably conducted by Mr. John Hyde, chief editor, and twelve eminent associate editors. The two most interesting articles this month are, we think, "Life on a Yukon Trail," by Arthur P. Dennis, and "The Relation of Forests and Forest Fires," by Gifford Pinchot. But we wish to draw attention to the following paragraph at the end of the number, as it may prove of use to all Canadian journalists who are now writing about the South African war. "For an excellent description of the Transvaal, of the Boers, and the Uitlanders, send for number II of volume 7, of the National Geographical Magazine. A few only of the number remain unsold. By mail for 25 cents each." We intend to invest this small sum in number II.

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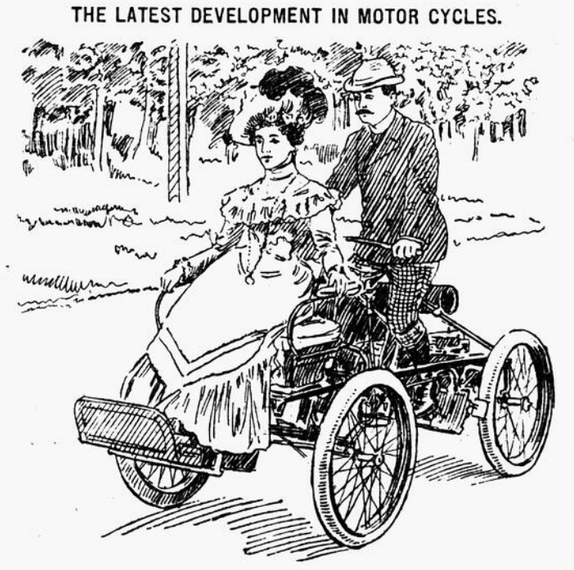
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THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN MOTOR CYCLES.



The academicians have proposed the word "morette" to designate the bicycle type of automobile, but the Paris boulevardier has his own mind in such matters, and prefers the more picturesque term of "teuf-teuf." You may count the little machine by the hundred in the streets of the French capital, and the odor of their burnt gases is everywhere. The "teuf-teuf" may be nothing more than a toy of the rich man to-day, but to-morrow the poor man will count it as one of the ordinary necessities of existence. It is the history of the bicycle over again.

It is something over a dozen years since the Count de Dion began experimenting with his famous tricycle, and since then over fourteen thousand of the machines have been sold. It is the "teuf-teuf" that has given the great impetus to the vogue of the horseless carriage, and its popularity in France has been due, first, to the excellent road system of the Continent, and, secondly, to the comparatively reasonable price at which the machine is sold and the small cost of running it. Gasoline has lately gone up in price, but its market cost will have to be two or three times what it is before the petroleum-driven engine ceases to afford the cheapest known form of locomotion. Mr. Kenneth Skinner, of the Waltham Manufacturing Company, recently made the trip between Boston and New York (251 miles in seventeen hours, and at a total cost for transportation of forty-five cents—forty cents for naphtha, and five cents for lubricating oil.

The machine proper is a tricycle, and it is shown in one illustration with a trailer attached. But, by

AN INGENIOUS ATTACHMENT,

it can be converted into a quadricycle, the two front wheels carrying an extra seat for a passenger, and if desired a trailer can also be hooked on behind. On level, smooth roads the machine can make fifteen or twenty miles an hour, and with slight assistance from the pedals it will mount a fifteen-per-cent grade. The newer type of tricycles are now fitted with a two-and-a-quarter horse-power motor instead of the motor of one and three-quarters horse-power used in the earlier models.

As yet there are only a comparatively small number of these motor cycles in use on this continent, but they are being sold as fast as they can be imported and set up. And they may be seen any day rushing about the streets of Boston and its suburbs. Completed as the mechanism looks in the illustration, it is really very simple in its manipulation. The motor works upon the same principle as a steam-engine, but it requires no boiler, for instead of turning water into steam, it expands naphtha into gas.

This expansion acts upon the piston of the engine, and is so sudden and forcible that it is technically called an explosion. It is to be understood that this explosion is caused by an electric spark within the cylinder, the spark being generated by a dry battery and emitted at regular intervals. The rapidity of the spark is under the control of the operator, and, together with the amount of gas admitted into the cylinder, determines the speed at which the motor works. The noise of the explosion is almost entirely deadened by a muffling-chamber, and the combustion is so perfect that very little odor is perceptible. When the machine is running at full speed the noise of the successive explosions is hardly louder than the click-click of a sewing-machine. In the earlier types of gas engine it was necessary to encase the cylinder in a water-jacket to keep from overheating, but in these small de Dion motors the same purpose is accomplished by means of

RADIATING RIBS,

a saving of both bulk and weight. The motor cycle proper is neither a racing-machine nor a park carriage. It is pre-eminently the machine for the man of moderate means; it occupies the same place among automobiles as the "knockabout" does in the yachting world. The regular size of gasoline-tank contains enough oil for a run of fifty miles—a Saturday afternoon's outing. And, best of all, it is a coast all the way—a fifty mile toboggan slide. Human muscle has its limits, but the gas-engine knows only the will of its master. What the bicycle has begun the motor cycle is destined—and it may be sooner than we think—to carry to fulfilment—the gospel of out-of-door relaxation for both mind and body.—Van Tassel Sutphen in Harper's Weekly.

DR. SANDEN'S FIVE MINUTES' TALK

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LITERARY DOINGS.

Publishers and authors in England are anxiously waiting to see what the effect of war will be on the book trade. The general impression seems to be that in times of great stir the sale of books is apt to decline; but, on the other hand, most of the great publishing houses seem not inclined to believe that war will affect them materially. Few changes at present have been made in their announcements, and the issue of the 1500 new books of the autumn seasons will probably be unchecked. When the Spanish-American war broke out last year, Sir Walter Besant pointed out that during the long war of 1793-1815 there was a marvellous outburst of literary genius, and that in Great Britain during the early part of the century, for new books—in a time of profound peace—was inconceivably small. Further, Sir Walter stated that twenty years ago he had discussed the question with "a publisher of great experience," who said that "during the Crimean war the demand for books was greater than he had ever known before or since." War is bad at all times; but if, in addition to its other evils, it for the time smothers literature, such a consummation is deeply to be deplored.

Meanwhile the attention of journalists may be drawn to the many books which may be consulted in connection with the present war. The volume, "South Africa," in the "Story of the Nations Series," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is very useful. So, also, is Keltie's "The Partition of Africa" (London, Stanford), which gives a connected history of the events that have led to the appropriation of the bulk of Africa by certain of the powers of Europe. Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" (New York, Harper, 1898), his chapters on Jameson's raid, Kruger, the Dutch feeling towards England, the British and Boer Governments, etc. Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa" (New York, the Century Co., 1897); Olive Schreiner's "South African Question" (Chicago, Scrgel, 1899); Hillier's "Raid and Reform" (London, Macmillan, 1898); Knox Little's "Sketches and Studies in South Africa" (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1899); "Oom Paul's Peoples," by Howard C. Hillegas (New York, Appleton, 1899); Strathan's "Paul Kruger and His Times" (London, Unwin, 1898); Alexander Wilmott's "History of Our Own Times in South Africa" (London and Cape Town, 1898); Sir Harry Johnston's "History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races" (Cambrige University Press, 1899); Brown's "Guide to South Africa"; Knight's "Phrondeia of To-Day," and White's "Development of Africa," contain a vast amount of information (coloured, no doubt, by the different views of the writes), that cannot fail to prove of advantage to all journalists who have to deal with the African situation.

In biography we have to notice the publication of "The Life of William Makepeace Thackeray. By Lewis Melville. Two volumes. (Chicago: The Herbert Stone Company.) It is well known that Thackeray expressed his private desire that his life might never be written, and, accordingly, it would seem as if Mr. Melville had rushed in where his family feared to tread. His daughter was really the only person who could have given us a satisfactory biography of the great writer. But the book, with all its shortcomings, which are said to be numerous, is sure to circulate widely, and we are extremely anxious to see it, though the only critic whose opinion we have as yet seen writes: "Of a man like Thackeray, who possessed the elements of greatness, we need a great biography; Mr. Melville offers us a small book of great size." Let us, however, be thankful that we have a work which will at least supplement the accounts of the novelist given to us by Anthony Trollope and Messrs. Marzials, Merivale, Leslie, Stephen, and John Camden Holten.

We stated in a previous issue that the official biography of Millais, long since announced, was on the eve of publication. It is, therefore, somewhat of a surprise to learn that a volume by Mr. A. L. Baldry, entitled, "Sir John Millais: His Art and Influence," has recently appeared. It is said to be the work of a level-headed art critic, and a man of knowledge, and the pictures for the most part are admirably reproduced. On the whole, Mr. Baldry's little book is declared to "be, as far as it goes, an admirable album of Millais life work."

Another book, published in New York and London, by Longmans, Green & Co., will be eagerly read by all scholars. It forms the second series of "Auld Lang Syne," by the Right Honourable F. Max Muller, and is entitled, "My Indian Friends." The whole book is a warm plea for

CONTINUATION OF M'GIBBON ENQUETTE

More Evidence That Park Ranger Does Not Get Intoxicated and Ill Treat Employees—An Instance Where Command of Committee was Not Obeyed.

Further evidence was heard for the defence by the Park Committee yesterday afternoon into the charges made against the Park Ranger, Mr. McGibbon, that he had ill-treated the employees of the park, that he took liquor to excess, that he was not careful of corporation property, that he kept ponies on the mountain against the commands of his committee, that he fed the ponies, his own property, on oats, belonging to the city, etc., etc.

All the evidence taken at yesterday's session proved that Mr. McGibbon was not given to taking liquor to excess, that he did not ill-treat the men, and that if at times he had given away a few flowers or plants it had not been in anyway to benefit himself. At times he had planted trees, when certain parties had asked him, in the streets of the city; but the Park Ranger claimed he was justified in this as the trees, once on the streets, belonged to the city, and beautified it.

HE HAD NOT STRICTLY OBEYED.

It was proven, however, that Mr. McGibbon, against the commands of the committee, when it made a new agreement with him about a couple of years ago, had kept three ponies belonging to himself on the mountain. These ponies, however, he claimed to have fed himself, and invoices were produced to prove that oats had been bought for these ponies; thus the only wrong that had been done was in having kept live stock on the mountain when he had been ordered by his committee not to do so. In regard to the feed of the ponies it was shown that on one occasion the stableman, on the park, had given the ponies a feed of the corporation oats; but Mr. McGibbon explained that he had not been aware of this till after the stableman had used the few oats. It was proven that if Mr. McGibbon had received any little kindness from the city he had often returned such kindnesses in allowing his own horse to do free work for the corporation, and in often buying flowers himself for the city when he had not sufficient in the green-houses.

At the opening of the meeting a letter was read from Mr. J. A Molson, one of the witnesses who had given evidence at the last meeting. The letter protested against the insinuations that had been made by Ald. Ouimet, at the last session, that he (Mr. Molson) was not a sober man. With this protest was a letter from Mr. Molson's employer, saying that Mr. Molson had worked for him for three years, and that he had found him a sober and industrious man.

The letter was laid on the table, the chairman, Ald. Ames, remarking that the committee had nothing to do with enquiring as to the habits of witnesses.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness was ex-Ald. Cunningham. He knew Mr. McGibbon well. Often went to the mountain. Had never seen Mr. McGibbon drunk. Thought the mountain was very well kept.

M. A. Courville, labourer, employed at the Park, deposed that he had worked for a number of years on the park. Saw Mr. McGibbon every day. Had never seen him under the influence of liquor. Had never been ill-treated by Mr. McGibbon and had never seen him ill-treat other employees. He had not been one of the employes who had been asked to go to the house of Ald. Ouimet and make complaints, if he desired, against the park ranger.

Witness was put to a long cross-examination by Ald. Lareau and Ouimet, but nothing of interest came out of it. During the cross-examination Ald. Stevenson bitterly complained at the length of time that was being wasted upon useless cross-examinations, and Ald. Ames said this investigation would never be ended if more haste was not made. It was too bad to drag along the investigation at such length, when a great deal of important business was waiting for the committee to transact.

Continuing, witness swore that Mr. McGibbon had not promised him any favours if he would come and identify. He again swore that he had never seen Mr. McGibbon under the influence of liquor.

AN OLD EMPLOYEE TESTIFIES.

Ferdinand Branz, the next witness, said he had known Mr. McGibbon for many years. Had worked on the park as lay hours for ten years. Had never seen Mr. McGibbon drunk all the years he had been employed in the park. Had always been well treated by Mr. McGibbon. Personally had never been sworn at by Mr. McGibbon. When men had come late to work, or would not do their duty, he had heard Mr. McGibbon scold them. The men had sometimes then answered Mr. McGibbon back, and then, perhaps, Mr. McGibbon might have sworn at them. Had not heard Mr. McGibbon swear at any man if he had not been given provocation. Had always seen Mr. McGibbon attending to his duties on the mountain. If Mr. McGibbon had ever been drunk on the mountain he would probably have known it. Mr. McGibbon had never threatened to strike witness with his cane.

Being cross-examined by Ald. Ouimet, witness said he never stated he had not seen Mr. McGibbon on the mountain for two days at a time. It was the habit of Mr. McGibbon to regularly visit all parts of the mountain. Witness was given work to do on various parts of the mountain. One of the employees on the mountain, named Ethier, who had testified against Mr McGibbon, had come to witness and asked him if he had any complaints to make against Mr. McGibbon and he had replied that he had no complaints to make.

Ald. Lareau—"Does Mr. McGibbon allow you to smoke on the mountain?"

Witness—"Well when I see him coming I always hide my pipe" (laughter.)

MR. McGIBBON TESTIFIES.

Mr. McGibbon, the park ranger, now took the stand and said that he had been on the park for 26 years. It was utterly false that he had ever taken liquor, so that he could not attend to his duties. It was false, too, that he was losing his memory and countermanded his orders. Was not cruel to his men and was always courteous to visitors. As to feeding his horses at the city's expense witness had only had a bag or so of oats belonging to the city, in return for this witness had given the city the use of a horse for nothing. Occasionally an employee on the mountain had done a few jobs for the Incline Railway Company, but in return the city had been given by the company considerable material free of charge. Was not in the habit of swearing at his employees; there were times when some of the employees were rude and he had been cross. Since some of the employees on the mountain had been to Ald. Ouimet's house they had become so insolent that he (the witness) could scarcely do anything with them. (Sensation.) Witness was asked to repeat this and he did so. Witness did not overwork the men; on one occasion some of the employees had left their work before their time was up, and witness scolded them. It was not true that he did not properly attend to his duties on the mountain.

Ald. Ames now examined witness and called his attention to a clause which said that all animals belonging to him (witness) must be removed from the mountain park not later than July 1, 1898, and asked him if he had obeyed the clause.

HAD KEPT THREE PONIES.

Witness replied that he had not removed all the animals up to the date specified; he had kept three ponies after this date. He had still one pony on the mountain and intended to keep him there as he had had him a very long time.

Ald. Ames—"Still this is not according with your agreement do you think so?"

Mr. McGibbon—"If I kept ponies on the park I did not allow the city to feed them; I fed them myself."

Witness then produced a number of invoices to show that he had bought and paid for a large quantity of oats.

Ald. Ames—"You say that since this investigation opened some employees on the mountain have not attended your orders so well, is this so?"

Mr. McGibbon—"Such is a fact."

Ald. Ames—"When you gave some plants to Mr. McClanaghan, on the mountain, did you know that he would remove them from the mountain?"

Mr. McGibbon—"I did not know the flowers would be taken away."

Ald. Ames—"Why did you give the plants to Mr. McClanaghan?"

Mr. McGibbon—"He asked me for the plants."

Ald Laporte—"Did you give Mr. McClanaghan the plants on the understanding that he would leave them on the mountain?"

At first witness replied that he gave the plants to Mr McClanaghan to do as he pleased with them, but later, when the matter was more fully explained by the chairman, witness said that he had been very much displeased by the way Mr. McClanaghan had taken the plants away.

DENIED THE STATEMENT

Ald. Laporte—"When a little of the city's oats were given to the ponies you own, did you order the corporation stableman to give the ponies the feed?"

Mr. McGibbon—"No I did not give any such order to the stableman; he fed the oats to the ponies on his own hook."

Ald. Lareau—"This is very queer as the stableman has sworn you ordered him to give the ponies the oats."

Mr. McGibbon—"That is not so."

Ald. Ouimet—"Have you kept to your agreement with the city, Mr. McGibbon?"

Mr. McGibbon—"Yes, with the exception of having kept three of my ponies on the mountain for a time."

Ald. Ouimet—"Do you take a drink, Mr. McGibbon?"

Mr. McGibbon—"I take a drink like you do, Mr. Ouimet." (Laughter.)

Ald. Ouimet—"Can you swear that you were never under the influence of liquor on the park?"

Mr. McGibbon—"I swear I was never under the influence of liquor on the park."

USING CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Ald. Ouimet—"Is it not a fact that Mr. McKinnon, a park employee, does errands for you?"

Mr McGibbon—"When Mr. McKinnon goes into the city twice a week for oats he sometimes does something for me."

At this point Mr. Cardinal, who was representing Mr. McGibbon, rose and bitterly protested against the way Ald. Ouimet and Ald. Lareau were wandering from the charges made against Mr. McGibbon and were doing nothing more or less than fishing for evidence. Every time, too, he (the speaker) rose to say anything, he was sat upon by Ald. Ouimet and Ald. Lareau.

The chairman said the investigation should be conducted on legal lines and he must insist upon this.

Ald. Ouimet—"Do you often swear at your men, Mr. McGibbon?"

Mr. McGibbon—"I do not."

Ald. Ouimet. "Do you treat the employees well?"

Mr. McGibbon—"As well as they deserve."

Continuing, witness said that he had never reduced the pay of the men unless ordered to do so by the committee.

He attended faithfully to his duties and frequently visited all parts of the mountain. If the employees worked on the mountain on Sunday they were paid extra for it. A few days ago witness had deducted $2.25 from the pay of an employee on the mountain because he had broken a valuable implement. This money was to be returned to the employee. About two years ago witness had allowed a couple of men to go and plant four trees at the house of Mr. Turner, of the Incline Railway company. As was known the Incline Railway people had often done favours for the city.

Ald. Lareau—"Did you give orders daily to your men as you were ordered to do?"

Mr. McGibbon "No, not daily, as such orders were not necessary. I went to see that the men were at work and so it was not necessary to give them orders every day."

Ald. Lareau—"Is it true that you have taken a gun from a man, recently, on the mountain?"

Mr. McGibbon—"It is true, but the man was shooting on the mountain, and that was against the by-laws."

Instructions were given Mr. McGibbon, by the Committee, that he better not take guns from persons in the future, but bring parties who offend in this way, to the courts.

Witness swore that he had never boarded any city horses on the mountain. On some occasions witness had given some plants away, but they had been his own. He had a small private place on the mountain where he raised flowers. It was a frequent matter for witness to spend his own money in order to provide flowers for the city. He had planted a number of trees in the city, but in each case the trees had been planted on the sidewalks and so were the property of the city. In exchange for some wood, witness had allowed some employees to build a roof on a shed for a gentleman who lived near the mountain.

It was decided now to adjourn, but before doing so, the following matter was disposed of.

Ald. Lareau said he had something to say about the chairman, Ald. Ames giving a man named Bergeron a position on St. Helen's Island, when other members of the Committee never got a chance to get a man a job. There were reasons, too, why this man Bergeron should not have been singled out for any favours.

Ald. Ames—"This man Bergeron was entitled to some consideration; he was discharged by his employer because he had dared to come and give evidence at a recent investigation against the police. This man had a wife and six children, and I was sorry for the treatment he had received because he was fearless and honest. Before giving him the position on St. Helen's Island, I saw the majority of this committee, and they favoured giving the man work. He is only getting $1.25 per day, while the other employees are getting $1.50."

Ald. Lareau—"Well, it is a queer thing that such men can be given jobs, and other men have to be slighted."

Ald. Ames—"As I have said, I am glad I have given this man a place, and would do so again under similar circumstances."

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Arrest of Two Boys Follows Fires at St. Louis.

The Thiel Detective Service has succeeded in discovering the causes of a number of fires that have occurred recently on the premises of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at St. Louis de Mile End. The last fire occurred on the 17th instant, and Mr Lilley, manager of the London Assurance Corporation, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Johnson. The detectives' investigation resulted in the arrest of two boys, Laird Russell, and one Galipeau, on a charge of having set the fires. Russell made a confession, saying that they simply did it for the sake of seeing the Fire Department turn out.

THE CAPTAIN WELCOMED.

Staff Captain Taylor and His Wife Received at the Salvation Army Barracks.

The Salvation Army had a good number to the musical meeting held in the Temple on Alexander street Thursday night.

Captains Downey, Jones and McNaney rendered several musical selections on the mandolin, guitar and violin in a very acceptable manner, and Mrs. Major Hargrave, Mr. Werry and Lieut. Weir sang special songs, which were very appropriate. The brass band contributed to the programme, which was under the direction of Major Hargrave.



STAFF-CAPTAIN TAYLOR.

Toward the close of the meeting Staff-Captain and Mrs. Taylor were introduced to the officers, soldiers and friends as the new Chancellors for the East Ontario and Quebec Province, and were given a hearty welcome in real Salvation Army style.

Staff-Captain Taylor became connected with the army at Bowmanville some fifteen years ago. In Ontario he had his first appointment as field officer before being placed in charge of the training home for men, which he retained for a period of three years in the City of Toronto, to be followed by a similar position in Newfoundland and another in the Province of Nova Scotia. He was married some five years ago to Ensign Williams in Brockville, Ont., who came out of the corps at Fredericton, N.B. As a captain she was in charge of several places in the Province of Quebec some twelve years ago, following which she was sent to train the wo-



MRS. TAYLOR.

men officers in Newfoundland, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N.B. During the past five years they have had several very important positions in Western Ontario, and from there they were detailed to assist at St. John, N.B. coming from that city to assist Major Hargrave in this province.

In addition to the duties of his divisional appointment he is to have charge of all in the branches of the army's operations [illegible] Sherbrooke and the city of Quebec.

The Staff-Captain will conduct Sunday [illegible] on Alexander street.

MUST PAY FOR THE PROCESS.

Some weeks ago the courts allowed Dame E. Turgeon to take proceedings, in forma pauperis, against the Union St. Vincent Society, to which her late husband had belonged and from which society she wanted benefits. The permission of the courts, however, to allow her to proceed in forma pauperis was cancelled this morning upon proof having been produced that Dame Turgeon had recently received money from an insurance company, and hence was able to pay for law proceedings.

Special Notice.

A Bargain

for a church that wants a fine Pipe Organ at a very low figure.

The large three-manual Warren Organ from the Church of St. James the Apostle, St. Catherine street, which is being replaced by a new oleo-pneumatic action Karn-Warren Organ, is now for sale at a price which will place it within the reach of many churches, who feel the want of an organ of this kind. At the time of its manufacture, it was one of the largest and finest organs in the city. It originally cost 86,000. The D. W. Karn Company, Limited, Karn Hall Building, St.Catherine street, will furnish all particulars regarding price and terms. Below will be found the specification of the organ:

Great Organ — Double open, 16 ft.; open diapason, 8 ft.; bourdon, 8 ft.; principle, 4 ft.; 12th, 3 ft.; 15th, 2 ft.; mixture, 3 ranks; mixture, 2 ranks; posaune, 8 ft.; clarion, 4 ft.

Swell Organ — Horn diapason, 8 ft.; gambe, 8 ft.; stop diapason, 8 ft.; octave, 4 ft.; mixture, 2 ranks; horn, 8 ft.; oboe, 8 ft.

Choir Organ — Dulcien, 8 ft.; melodia, 8 ft.; harmonic flute, 4 ft.; violina, 4 ft.; piccolo, 2 ft.; cramone, 8 ft.

Pedal Organ — Contra posaune, 16 ft.; violoncello, 8 ft.; 12th, 6 ft; 15th, 4 ft.; mixture, 3 ranks; double open, 16 ft.; bourdon, 16 ft.

Couplers — Octave coupler, swell; great to swell; great to pedal; pedal to swell; pedal to choir; three combination pedals; tremulant pedal.

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DOWLER'S PHARMACY, cor. Phillips square and St. Catherine street.
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A. DAVIDSON, Druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.
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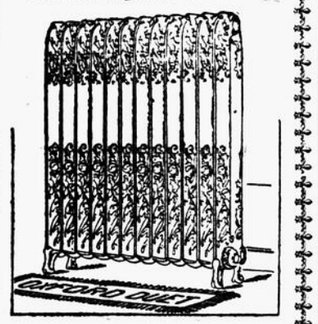
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PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

The Presbytery of Montreal held a special meeting in Knox Church yesterday to consider the resignation of the Rev. Roderick Cameron, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hemmingford. The congregation of the church were represented by a couple of commissioners, who strongly urged Mr. Cameron to reconsider his decision in the matter. The reverend gentleman, however, adhered to his intention of resigning, and his resignation was consequently accepted with regret by the Presbytery. The church will be declared vacant on Sunday, November 12, by the Rev. James Paterson, one of its former pastors. The call of the Rev. Geo. S. Kinnear, of Megantic, to Beach Ridge was sustained and the induction will take place on a date to be selected by the clerk of Presbytery.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper. 254 nty1

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The executive of the above met on Thursday evening, and adjourned until next Monday evening, to meet and arrange for future public meetings, the next of which will take place shortly. The Hon. G. W. Stephens and Mr. F. D. Monk, Q.C., M.P., have promised to give addresses upon the principles of the association and the urgent necessity of a change of some of the personnel of the present City Council.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

The third anniversary of the opening of Bethlehem Congregational Church building will be celebrated to-morrow (October 29). The Rev. Principal George will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Creelman in the evening. This church has made steady and substantial progress during the past three years, and is to-day in a very thriving condition. The church is situated on the corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount.

Y.M.C.A. LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Literary Society on Thursday evening, the quesiton for debate was, "Resolved, that the canals be kept open Sundays." Nearly all the members present took part in the discussion. Owing to next Thursday evening being the autumn reception of the association, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the society on November 9, when the question, "Resolved, that all property in Montreal should be taxed," will be discussed.

Work has begun on the renovation of the facade of the Cathedral of Milan. An attempt will be made to remove some of the inconsistencies of style due to the fact that four centuries were taken in the completion of the cathedral. The plan adopted is that of Guiseppe Brentano, who won the prize over 120 competitors.

Dr. Coderre's RED PILLS For Pale and Weak Women.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

Subscriber—The American Centennial was celebrated in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876.

ROMAN CATHOLICS NOT BARRED.

D. W. C.—There is nothing in the British constitution to prevent a Roman Catholic being appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The only position in the United Kingdom which a Roman Catholic cannot fill is that of the sovereign.

DEVIL'S ISLAND.

A. J. H.—Devil's Island is located off the coast of French Guiana, and not far from the capital of that dependency, Cayenne.

FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION.

A.S.M.—The names and addresses of the remaining "Fathers of Confederation" are as follows: Sir Charles Tupper, Ottawa; Sir Oliver Mowat, Toronto; Sir Hector Langevin, Quebec; Sir W. P. Howland, Toronto; Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Ottawa.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

A. M.—The force of the two armies at the battle of Waterloo has been variously estimated, but it appears that the French corps did not exceed 80,000 men, and that the miscellaneous force under the Duke of Wellington, including British, Belgian, Hanoverians and Brunswickers, did not amount to more than 70,000 men.

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Sale by order of Mr. James Lowry, who is going out of the horse business, having purchased the well known Grand Union Hotel on Notre Dame street, to the management of which he intends to devote his whole personal attention.

Sale at the stables of the Telfer & Climie Company, Limited, No. 131 to 135 INSPECTOR STREET, Corner St. James street, Montreal.

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This sale will be continued at the large warerooms, No. 726 Craig Street, second door east of Victoria Square,

On MONDAY, OCT. 30th,

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Also a large and varied assortment of Axminster, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpet Squares of various sizes and handsome designs, Stair and Hall Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Hall Strips and Curtains, Portieres, Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., etc.

The owners being fully aware of the lateness of the season for a large sale of this kind, have instructed us to sell without any reserve whatever. Goods on view Wednesday, and up to hour of sale.

Sale at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

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Public Notice—Licitation.

On Thursday, the second day of November next, 1899, at ten o'clock, forenoon, to the office of the undersigned notary, No. 285 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, the following immoveable properties, depending, of the community of property which has existed between the late Ferdinand Dagenais and Dame Marie Philomene Beaudoin, his wife, the estate of the said F. Dagenais, to wit:

1. A lot of land designated as forming the south-west part of number one thousand and forty-five (No. 1045) on the official plan and book of reference of the municipality of the parish of Montreal (Ville St. Henri), of 24 feet 10 front by 86 feet 5 in. depth, bounded in front by St. James st., with one house, Nos. 1090 and 1092, and other buildings.

2. A lot of ground known as number eleven hundred and twenty-seven (1127) on the official plan and book of reference aforesaid of 20 feet 6 in. by 84 feet 6 in. depth, bounded in front by Park avenue, with house bearing No. 29 of said street, and other buildings.

3. A lot of land composed of No. 1126 and of the north-west part of number eleven hundred and twenty-seven, No. 1126, and N.W. p., No. 1127, of said official plan and book of reference, of 20 feet 6 in. by 84 feet 06 deep, bounded in front by Park avenue, with one house, Nos. 31 and 33, and other buildings thereon.

4. Two lots known under Nos. eighty-one and eighty-two on the official plan and book of reference of La Longue Pointe.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the municipality of the Village of Villeray, in the County of Hochelaga, duly incorporated as a village will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the purpose of having annexed to its territory: 1st, a certain piece of land, about thirty-six arpents in area, adjoining said territory, and to be taken from what is commonly known as the "Jarry Farm," situate partly in the parish of Sault au Recollet, lot No. 490, County of Hochelaga, and partly in the parish of St. Laurent, lot No. 2639, in the County of Jacques Cartier; 2nd, a certain strip of land, about sixty feet wide by ten arpents in depth, beginning at the north-western extremity of said piece of land, and extending to the base road of St. Michel road, and, 3rd, to have said piece and strip of land separated from the said parishes and counties, for the purposes above stated.

E. MAURAULT,
Secretary of the said Municipality of Villeray.
Villeray, October 16, 1899. 244 26

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TO BEAUTIFY A BATHROOM.

An Artistic Effect Easily Secured at Little Expense.

In this,as in all other schemes of house decoration, the woman of limited means must "cut her coat according to her cloth." It is, however, possible to have a cosy, artistic bathroom in return for trifling expenditure and a little trouble, although one may occasionally be tempted to transgress the tenth commandment when one reads of the bathrooms of millionaires where the bath is of marble and the fittings and furniture are of costly materials.

A little care and taste is necessary in order to transform the bathroom of the average middleclass type into a "thing of beauty." In the first place the decorator's aim should be to convey the idea of daintiness and freshness. A "tile" paper of neat design should be chosen for the walls; blue and white is a favourite mixture of colours. A fairly good paper should be chosen, as it will then stand varnishing, and will not require renewing so often, while, at the same time, it can be freed from dust by the application of a damp cloth. If one cares to go to the expense of painting the walls instead of papering them, similar economy and saving of labour will result. A pretty tint of art blue or green will prove very effective.

The woodwork must be painted in a shade of colour to harmonise or contrast with that of the walls. Ivory paint always looks well, and will not clash with anything. The bath will probably be encased in polished wood, but if not, the case may be painted to match the woodwork. It is an excellent plan to finish off amateurish efforts in painting with a coat of one of the well-known enamels. A good bath enamel should be used for the inside of the bath, and pale shrimp pink is a colour which looks particularly well here; failing this, ivory is the safest tint to choose.

The floor may be covered with one of the now well-known cork carpets; a matting is likely to be preferred by some, and either of these is to be preferred to linoleum. If the latter is a necessity, it must be covered with several Oriental rugs or mats of Eastern design. For the bather's use there should be a brown cork bath mat, or else one of those mats made of a thick sort of material, something like a blanket. On no account must anything be used which will prove cold to the feet.

The window curtains or blinds may be made short and of butter muslin or art muslin. Cream Madras muslin looks very nice for this purpose. Inner curtains of stouter material will improve the appearance of the room and keep out any draught. Cream linen may be used for this purpose, and may be embroidered with flax thread.

Few people realize the comfort conferred by the presence of a chair in the bathroom, and where space permits this article of furniture should be introduced. Wicker chairs of small size can be bought cheap and are more comfortable than the ordinary bedroom chair of stiff and precise shape.

A looking-glass is also a necessity, and will prove a boon to those members of the household who shave, and also to visitors and chance guests who are sometimes required to use the room as a temporary dressing-room. There should also be a shelf on which should rest those articles which are so often scattered "promiscuous-like" about the bathroom, making it untidy, and often hiding themselves in out of the way nooks and corners. Among these, soap-dish, nail brush, tooth-brush stand, candlestick and matches, should be found. A water bottle and glass should always be in evidence; the bottle filled daily with fresh filtered water.

Pegs and hooks for the purpose of supporting a dressing gown and other garments should not be obtrusively placed, nor in greater abundance than necessary. Small racks of neat pegs may be bought for a trifling sum. Towels may be hung on these, and a towel rail will not then be necessary, the space it would have occupied being filled by the chair. Net baskets may be bought for about ten cents, which will hold washing-gloves, sponge and loofah. Toilet requisites and sundries should be kept in a small cupboard in the bathroom.

If the fittings do not include a small cupboard, one of white wood may be bought very cheaply,and enamelled to match the woodwork of the room, or a small rough wooden box which has contained groceries may be planed till smooth, enamelled, provided with a fine curtain of art muslin, linen, cretonne, or serge, and used as a receptable for articles for which it is unnecessary to leave about, and which are nevertheless requisite in the bathroom.

Hospital nurses, despite the hardness of their lot, are believed to retain their youthful looks much longer than most girls; and the hard-worked ladies on the stage are likewise noted for their extreme juvenility. English girls, as a rule, retain their youthful looks much longer than their Scottish and Irish sisters, while French ladies are especially young-looking. Italian and Spanish women mature early, and fade as suddenly. The latter are usually beautiful while in the teens, but assume a coarseness at a very early age. Turkish beauties keep their good looks and youthful appearance until well beyond middle life, and the same has been said of Grecian ladies. But in very few countries do women retain a juvenility which enables them to appear youthful when old enough to be called "grandmamma"; yet this may be said of Englishwomen and their sisters of France.

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FROM A FEMININE STANDPOINT

Life is purely a question of fashion; and so is everything important in it. Men and women alike bow before the mysterious arbiter who decrees that which shall be correct, not only in manners, in clothes and in deportment, but also in what is personal, vital and all important. They accept their bondage cheerfully, and, as a matter of course,hardly realizing they are in chains, having never known freedom. The world is a barometer, rising and falling as the breath of public opinion directs. The world is a sheepfold in which the inmates play "follow the leader" in thorough sheepish fashion; the world is a veritable aggregation of children eager for something to play with, provided the toy possesses the distinction of being rare as well as novel.

In these days of veneer, everything old-fashioned—except articles of vertu—is relegated to the garret, the rubbish heap, or oblivion. To be fin-de siecle is the greatest good to some, to be strictly conventional the most desirable thing to others; but to be with the majority is the aim of all. We have new names nowadays for old follies, seeing we cannot give up the follies themselves. We are up-to-date in our virtues and we pride ourselves on our new social commandments. We welcome the skeleton escaped from our neighbor's closet, provided it is masked and irreproachably garbed. We turn up our noses at anything shoddy and to show our sincerity buy a worked "sampler" to hang on the wall that the world may know our grandmother, not only existed, but had mastered the intricacies of the alphabet, and so to speak, had it at her fingers' ends. The fashions of to-day are not, in people, the styles of yesterday, or even of the day before. We furnish our rooms with chairs and tables in imitation of a by-gone century, drink tea from Japanese cups and stir it with apostle spoons while wondering why the world does not dovetail in every part. We sigh because cement won't hide the cracks in society so comfortably that no one would guess their existence, or make like new our own little bit of the pattern.

Life is given up to the observance of form. The "correct" has become a cult. The calf worshipped by the idolaters of the nineteenth century is not even of gold; but a tinsel affair called conventionality by its devotees, and a harsher name by its critics. The great unwritten book of life's etiquette is faithfully followed. One does what others do. Fruit is fashionable, only when gathered sub-rosa. To purchase in the open market place savors too much of what is practical; of barter and sale. Apples must be stolen from an orchard to be either palatable or worth the having—and apples are everything.

The world is doubtless a very good place, at least it's wise to think so, but it teems with pretence and is filled with humbug, nevertheless. We are all puppets, and we know it, yet foolishly allow another doll, or syndicate of dolls, to pull the strings which make us dance. Free will may be our rightful heritage, but we played the part of the elder son and tossed it away for that cheap mess of pottage, other people's opinion, which causes more misery and unhappiness than even careful investigation would reveal. Most minds wear a sort of mental strait-jacket which cramps and confines them far more than a similar garment does the body. We train the minds of the children that come our way much as the Comprachicos did their bodies in the glorious period following the Restoration. We twist them and turn them, we break and bend and guide them according to the best of our ability, and never cease our earnest and well-meant endeavors until individuality is merged in the grotesque as the result of our efforts. The mental diet that falls to the lot of a child has as much to do with the matured mind as ordinary food has to do with the final development of the body. We do more than partake of the nature of that which we eat; we are practically that which we are fed upon.

The statement that "there are people and people" certainly seems too obvious a fact to awaken comment and yet in our judgment of our neighbour it is something that even the wisest of us is apt to forget,or ignore. We instinctively set ourselves up as a standard and judge the rest of humanity by our own needs, failings and virtues. We see the world by reflection only. We accept it at the same valuation that we set on ourselves and so, are deceived in it.

There's a grain of truth in most proverbs, but in none more than which declares that like seeks like; that "birds of a feather flock together." Life winnows the chaff from the wheat and in spite of ourselves, by the perplexing of law unbreakable as those of the Medes and Persians, we would find ourselves relegated to our proper level were it not that the crust of society upholds all whose garments are clean in outward seeming.

The existence of classes, the separating of individuals only to mass them together again, are due to many causes. Environment, hereditary influence and force of circumstances have much to do with it, but to the casual observer they weigh but little in comparison to money, or the lack of it. One's respectability, according to Becky Sharpe, is largely a matter of finance and Becky after all was a bit of a philosopher and knew her world. Money is a healing salve. It is if not a panacea for every ill, yet as near an approach to a cure-all as the world is likely to know. It makes the difficult road easy, it heals the deepest wounds; it soothes the sorest heart and makes even life worth the living. It is poison and antidote.

The most unthinking, as well as the deepest thinker among us, will admit that there is a good deal more in a reputable garment, gracefully worn, than lies on the surface. Instinctively one lines up to appearances and in consequence clothes make a vast deal of difference in other things than deportment. They are the hall mark of respectability, which society exacts from those who sue or fight for its favour. Clothes are a wonderful moral force and a tailor a modern magician who does more to keep the prisons empty than an army of blue-coats. Clothes are the index to one's moods. An outward barometer which will repay careful study. A woman with her fingers sticking out of the tips of her gloves is as helpless as a wooden house in the path of a cyclone. A man accustomed to the dignity of immaculate clothes could never master a situation when a deep shadow lay like a blight upon his linen. Pretence, and endorsed in the cut, shape and hang of a garment than the first man knew when he took to wearing pinafores. The courage conferred by suitable raiment has won more personal and minor battles than "Dutch" courage ever has or ever will. This is widely accepted as truth throughout the world for many philosophers in most languages have dwelt upon, reiterated, and endorsed the fact that there is more moral support in fair seeming than in the knowledge of well doing.

And as clothes have varied from foliage in the earliest recorded time to the broadcloth of to-day, so men have varied with their apparel. There are as many types in men as in clothes. They run the gamut from severe to simple and back again. Women range from Dresden china to gutta percha. Masks, though no longer riveted, are far commoner to-day than in the lifetime of that famous gentleman, who, according to a delightful but not altogether reliable historian, wore one through life, though not from choice,although brother to a king. There was a time when velvet concealed the features—and the soul. To-day both the iron and velvet ages have passed and the wise train their features as one trains an animal—to obey implicitly. They control their muscles, themselves and their world, while humanity, for once unsuspecting, never guesses that there is more than appears on the surface. Some people are open, always ajar like a house on a June day, and so unfortunately are their friends as a direct consequence. But whether open, or grave, severe, just or otherwise, it's all a question of fashion. Humanity is the creature of circumstance, held as in a vise by laws that are principally of its own making.

NURSING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Recollections of a Nurse Who Has Seen Active Service.

Mrs. Deeble, retired superintendent of army nursing, has been recalling her experience in South Africa.

"On June 11, 1879," she writes, "I received a telegram from the Director-General, Army Medical Department, requesting me to attend his office as early as possible, where I was asked by him if it was possible for me to furnish six nursing sisters for service in Zululand, and, if so, by what date they could be ready to embark. I replied that I could furnish the number of sisters, and would accompany them myself. The Under-Secretary of State for War decided that we should embark the following week for South Africa. A busy time ensued, as arrangements had to be made to replace, temporarily, the six Army sisters. As this was the first occasion on which military nurses had been employed on active service, I was naturally anxious that all should work well,' and I was fortunate in having excellent workers, who helped me materially with their cheerful co-operation.

"We sailed from Southampton in the Union steamship Pretoria on June 19, 1879, and after a pleasant, uneventful voyage of three weeks landed at Cape Town, where we met with a kind reception from Lady Bartle Frere, the wife of the Governor, who took great interest in all matters relating to nursing work. At Durban we reported ourselves to Surgeon-Major Wills, and began our work at the base hospital, which was composed of tents, and which we found full of patients suffering from malarial fever and dysentery, under the care of two sisters sent from the Cape by Lady Bartle Frere. All the equipments, diets, and nursing arrangements were on a home footing, and the patients, thanks to the healthy surroundings, made satisfactory recovery. We remained at Durban until the commencement of the Sekukuni Campaign, when we were ordered to proceed to the front. We left Durban by train, and, leaving two sisters at Pietermaritzburg to form a base hospital, I and three sisters proceeded in the manner known as "trekking" to Pretoria, and from there to Middleburg.

"Middleburg in those days consisted of one fairly-sized house (belonging to an English widow lady, who had settled there with her six sons, and who put up Lord Wolseley, then Sir Garnet Wolseley, and his staff), a handful of cottages, a store, and one narrow street. The hospital, consisting of tents, was on one side of the Olifants River, and a guard of the King's Dragoon Guards was on the opposite bank. The sick and wounded from the front were brought in by easy stages to us, and we soon had our hands full. We could get little or no fresh meat, and the sick diets were a difficult matter. Our provisions consisted of tinned meat, tinned potatoes, tinned butter, and tinned milk, no bread, biscuit being the substitute. Thanks to the National Aid Society, who had made me their agent, I was able to obtain milk and eggs by means of native runners. There were three natives who were posted at different stages, and who passed the bottles of milk to each other. By the time we got it, an ordinary wine bottle full of milk cost 1s. Eggs were very scarce, and proportionally dear, and had to be brought from long distances. All the cooking had to be done on outdoor ovens, made of bricks, Indian fashion, and in wet weather caused great trouble. I had taken out with me two oil-cooking stoves, which were invaluable as I could make all the drinks, beef-tea, and heat the water for fomentations on them. As a great treat, we occasionally got a tough old sheep sent into camp, and then we had fresh meat.

"The National Aid Society provided us with champagne, port wine, brandy, Liebig's extract, and jelly, all on such a liberal scale that when our sick were drafted down country I was able to give the medical officers in charge supplies to last them for the sick until they got to the base; this was an enormous boon, as such things were unobtainable, except in towns like Durban. We had no laundresses so had to do our own washing, which was not difficult, as we were on the bank of the river. The ironing was the great difficulty, as the sisters wore large white linen aprons, but we overcame that by laying the wet things between two large stones and then sitting on them, which produced satisfactory results. As the wounded recovered sufficiently to bear removal, they were sent down by easy stages to Pietermaritzburg, and from there to Durban, and so home. But the dysentery and fever cases took much longer, and were our principal care.

"We tried to make Christmas Day as cheerful as we could, and as a kind friend in Durban had sent us a present of necessary materials I undertook to make, a plum pudding. I had assistants in stoning the raisins, chopping the suet, and candied peel in the persons of two wounded Rifle officers, who were convalescent, and nearly everyone able to had a stir for luck. One of the King's Dragoon Guards officers shot an ancient goose, and kindly sent it to us for our Christmas dinner. I had to cut it in half to get it into our small oven, and put a layer of tinned potatoes under it. At four a. m. Christmas morning some of the bandsmen of the King's Dragoon Guards crossed the river, and standing by our tent played "Hark the Herald Angels sing," a kind thought which reminded us of home and our dear ones. One of the sisters, suddenly roused by the music, started up, and, bursting into tears, exclaimed. "Oh, are we in Heaven?" a reflection that did not give her unmixed joy apparently! We had three or four Swazi warriors amongst our patients, and though they could not speak a word of English no gentleman could have had finer feelings and manners than those men we are in the habit of regarding as savages. They presented a very quaint appearance in bed, their black faces peering over the white sheets; they were dreadfully worried at their European nightgear at first, and made wry faces at their cooked meat diets, but were regular babies for jelly, which they described by shaking their hands to imitate the quivering of the coveted dainty.

"After the majority of the sick were able to bear removal we left Middleburg under the charge of a military convoy for Pretoria, where we met with every kindness from Sir Owen Lanyon, Military Governor. From Pretoria we "trekked" to Pietermaritzburg and joined our two sisters, and from thence to Durban. We had a good many opportunities of judging of the dislike the Boers then had of Englishmen. We were refused milk and eggs for our fever cases, and rude remarks were passed upon our country. We heard one day that a Boer lad had fallen from his horse and injured his head, so, as we were passing the house, I and a sister went to ask if we could be of any help. The mother of the boy refused curtly, saying she would rather he should die than let an Englishwoman touch him, at the same time slamming the door in our faces.

"We had a delightful voyage home, arriving at Southampton May 5, 1880."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ruby S., (Montreal) —Your question is a very difficult one for anybody but yourself to answer. I know too little of the case to be able to advise you, I am afraid. It is a matter that you must decide for yourself, no matter how hard it may be to come to a decision. To be quite frank, I do not think you can care very much for either man if you find it so difficult to choose between them. Marriage is such a serious step that one should think carefully before taking it. You are quite wrong to let the fact that one man is a better match than the other influence you. A comfortable income is undoubtedly a very nice possession, but it would not be wise to marry merely in order to obtain it. If you are engaged to one man, do not encourage another, if you are determined to marry one or the other, make your choice carefully and abide by it.

FOREIGN FASHIONS.

Two of Ducet's Latest Models--An Attractive Travelling Costume --New Dress Materials--Stitching Very Popular---Velvet Very Fashionable.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR.]

Illustrated by Felix Fournery



Autumn Street Costumes by Doucet

Copyright 1899 by The Star.

Paris, October 13.

There should be little difficulty this season in satisfying one's individual taste in the selection of proper materials and becoming colours for one's cool weather costume. Besides the black and self-coloured fabrics of silk and of wool, the fancy materials of various shades and weaves form a considerable contingent among the exhibits of the principal shops and haunts of Fashion. Though black toilettes are always highly favoured, for most women look best in severe black, the fashionable tailors will have it that it is to be worn more as a background to the brighter shades, which are considered as chic as they are becoming. A novelty are the huge coloured dots of velvet woven on a ground of black satin, silk or even plain worsted and vice versa, black dots on a coloured background These materials are very appropriate for independent blouses and bodices, which, in spite of all the talk to the contrary are not yet considered dispensable, to the fashionable wardrobe. One black tailor costume of broadcloth shows a deep yoke of black satin with large pastel blue velvet dots, on the short jacket. The yoke is appliqued with three rows of pastel blue soutache, and there are strappings of the same velvet dotted satin on the seams of the jacket and the closing fitting skirt, which are finished with blue soutache, like the yoke. The toque to match the costume is covered with the same dotted satin, and is decorated with two long, blue quills, which are bent to either side, and are fastened in the centre with a strass buckle.

Velvet, being the material "par excellence" of the season, many new devices for its appliance are being tried with more or less success. One is to stitch it with tiny inserted cordings. An elegant gown of tan cloth has the guimpe and tight sleeves of golden brown velvet thus stitched and corded. The velvet guimpe opens with a flaring collar of the same material, over a vest and high standing collar of tucked cream-coloured taffeta. A handsome piece of ecru guipure is shaped to follow the lines of the brown velvet flaring collar, and effects a charming colour graduation from cream to golden brown. The bodice of tan cloth is tight and seamless at the back, and forms straight folds in front, which are gathered into a deep point below the waist line, where a pointed girdle of corded brown velvet finishes the bodice.

The line which marks the finish of the guimpe is covered with two narrow bias bands of tan cloth, cut slightly flaring and bound with a tiny fold of tan satin. These bands pass over the shoulders, around the back and over the bust, and close on the left side in front with two bronze buttons. The skirt of tan cloth is severely plain, with a simple trimming of three rows of bias folds of tan-coloured satin around the hem. The same satin lines the skirt and bodice.

The serviceable corkscrew weaves have ever appealed to practical taste. Not only will these fabrics withstand the ravages of winter storms, and will look well as long as the threads hold together, but they lend themselves particularly to the soft, long folds which mark the modern toilette.

Doucet fully recognizes the virtues of these worsted weaves, and employs them this season in some of his swellest street costumes, two models of which are here illustrated. The first is composed of navy blue corkscrew. There is an underskirt and a tunic. For the sake of closer adjustment to the form, the corkscrew cloth of the underskirt is mounted only to the knees on the foundation lining of navy blue taffeta, and the tunic is entirely unlined. Both are finished with a corded band of the same material. The bodice is more elaborate. It is mounted on a foundation of lemon-coloured taffeta, and closes invisibly in the shoulder and underarm seams. The chest and back are covered with a corded piece of dark blue corkscrew, and simulate a Bolero by means of a band of dark gray guipure points, which are tightly attached above, but are allowed to hang loosely below, thus heightening the Bolero effect. The stock collar is of dark blue velvet, and is trimmed with similar guipure, extending into deep points over the corded corkscrew. The lower part of the bodice consists of a bloused arrangement of finely plaited lemon-coloured liberty silk, the fullness of which is caught into a belt of corded blue corkscrew. The corkscrew sleeves are very long and tight, and are cut with pointed cuffs falling deep over the hands. The large picture hat is of dark blue velvet, with trimmings of dark blue gauze and ostrich plumes.

An attractive travelling costume is depicted in the smaller cut. The stylish clinging skirt is of gray corkscrew, and is decorated with rows of stitching. The novel Eton jacket, which opens over the silk shirt waist, is of black cloth, trimmed with strappings of the same, and has an elongation of gray corkscrew, striped with black velvet ribbon. The revers and pointed belt are of black velvet, and the alpine hat of stitched gray corkscrew is encircled by a band of black velvet holding a gray quill.

FELIX FOURNERY.

MODERN AND HISTORIC FANS.

Now in the Collections of Many Well Known Women.

The finest collection of fans in Europe belongs to the Baroness James de Rothschild. The next most famous are those of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, who has over 800 fans of all periods and styles; and the Dowager Empress of Russia, who is constantly adding to her treasures. Other noted collections are those of the Princess de Sagan, the Duchesse de Noailles and the Duc d'Aumale.

In the United States Mrs. Peter Marie possesses the most valuable lot of these fluttering trifles; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's collection ranks second. She has some painted by Leloir and Vibert.

One of the costliest fans in the world is Mrs. Howard Gould's, one of her engagement presents from her husband. Its price is said to be $100,000. Its sticks are made out of perfectly matched ivory, and the mount is studded with turquoise and diamonds. When folded it is not as long as your hand and only half as broad as your palm.

The handsomest feather fan on record is that owned by the Countess of Lonsdale; it consists of five wide, white feathers, the largest twenty inches; the amber handle has its owner's monogram in diamonds, and cost $1500. Of all her beautiful fans, the Empress Augusta Victoria values most the one made of the feathers of a bird shot by her husband.

An ivory-stick fan riveted with diamonds, with a Maltese lace mount and much gold thread is one of Queen Victoria's fans. It won the prize at a fan exhibition given in London, and at the close of the show it was presented to Her Majesty. It was made by a society with a formidable name,—"The Worshipful Company of Fanmakers."

Mrs. McKinley has a costly fan which formerly belonged to the wife of a Spanish hidalgo; it was given to her by an American citizen who two years ago spent some time in a Cuban prison. He selected the wife of the President of the United States to whom to make this valuable gift, because of the debt of gratitude he felt he owed for the efforts made for his release from prison.

A court lady of Munich has a collection of fans painted with scenes from all of Wagner's operas, and one on which are the signatures of all the diplomats who attended some famous congress held at Berlin. Countess Oriola has the most valuable autograph fan in the world; it has the autographs of all the royal family and the Berlin court, including that of Prince Bismarck. A fan was painted to commemorate the signing of the treaty of Utrecht and is of great historical interest. It belongs to Miss Furniss of New York.

Mme. Pompadour had a wonderful fan. The lace mount cost $30,400, and it took several years to make the five - sections, each one containing a medallion or miniature, which are so minute as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. It is now in existence, broken and apart, but still shows traces of its great beauty. In Mrs. Langtry's fan room the greater number of fans are Dutch. The finest one of Christine Nilsson's collections of fans was given to her by the Thakore Sahib of Morri, and is made of gold, gems and feathers. Another one is covered with diamonds, rubies pearls and emeralds. One presented to her by the city of Venice is of silver filagree, and point lace. One of the choice bits of this collection, which is valued at $50,000, is said to be the fan which Marie Antoinette had with her in prison and which she carried to the scaffold.

Madame Crispi, the wife of the Italian statesman, created quite a sensation recently at Palermo by being accompanied in her walks by a pretty little calf, which seems to take the place of the fashionable woman's tiny pet dog. The cattle tax, which has to be paid in Palermo, was demanded of the lady, but she evaded paying it by proving that her pet calf was "not for consumption," but merely her travelling companion.

MAINLY ABOUT WOMEN.

The mother of the young Queen Wilhelmina is not only respected for the wisdom she showed as Regent during her daughter's minority, but she is also greatly loved for her kindness and amiability. Of this the following story gives a charming illustration. The King had bought a fine service of Sevres porcelain for the use of the Royal Family, and he announced that any breakage would be followed by the instant dismissal of the servant who caused it. One day a man, who had been for many years one of the royal servants, went up the queen in the greatest distress, and confessed that he had broken one of the precious cups. Queen Emma consoled him as best she could, and told him to stick the cup together with cement. The men replied that the king would certainly notice the cracks. Nevertheless the Queen bade him mend the cup as neatly as possible, and give it to her that afternoon at teatime. This was done, and the Queen, after drinking her tea, rose suddenly, letting her cup fall on the floor, where it lay broken to atoms. "Think of me," said she to her husband, "as one of the most clumsy of your Majesty's servants. I have broken one of the precious Serves cups, and I don't deserve to remain in your service. You must dismiss me at once." The irascible old king was amused at her demure manner, and considered that accident quite a joke. He had no idea that there was more in it than met the eye, and that the Queen's so-called clumsiness had earned her the poor servant's undying gratitude.

The housekeepers of fifty years ago considered it a careful housewife's duty to take care of her own silver or to direct its cleaning, if left to a servant, as many pieces were of priceless value or heirlooms. In the busy life of the women of to-day, time seems to be too precious to devote to such work, and knowledge is made to take the place of labour in the intelligent household. Instead of scouring, and rubbing, and polishing each piece of silver, the service may be cleaned in a few minutes as effectively as if an hour or two hours were devoted to it. After each meal the silver should be put in a clean cedar tub or dish-pan kept for the purpose and covered with hot water, to which a teaspoonful of powdered borax is added, then taken out immediately and laid on a soft linen cloth, and each piece rubbed quickly with a piece of chamois skin. Silver should never be rubbed with flannel or cotton cloth. When not used it will become tarnished if exposed to light and air; therefore, to keep it in good condition, each piece should be carefully wrapped in white tissue paper. The plated ware will assume a new dignity treated in this manner, and will always look bright and clean.

The practice of women changing their names at marriage is very ancient. Ladies of ancient Rome were known by their husbands' names, thus the consorts of Pompey and Cicero were spoken of as Julia of Pompey, and Octavia of Cicero; and women in most countries signed their names in the same way, but after a time omitted the "of." This fashion came into use in Britain after the Roman occupation, but at the beginning of the seventeenth century the custom seems doubtful, for Catherine Parr so signed her name even after her second marriage, and we always read of Lady Jane Grey (not Dudley), and Arabella Stuart (not Seymour). Some people consider the custom of a woman taking her husband's name as originating in the teaching of the Bible that "they twain shall be one flesh."

The height of luxurious travelling has been reached by the Czar and Czarina. The Empress' private car is upholstered in pale blue satin. The electric lights are all in the form of lilies, and the train contains writing and tea tables made of mother-of-pearl. The nursery is the next compartment, and is as comfortable and handsome as the same rooms in any of the Czar's palaces. There are dining-rooms and drawing-rooms and several sleeping apartments; in fact, this train is a miniature palace. The wheels are covered with indiarubber tyres.



MRS. BAKER.

Mary Taylor Baker, an English woman who has met and talked with more Americans than possibly any other woman of her race, died recently as the result of a fall, in Anne Hathaway's historic cottage at Shottery, Warwickshire, at the age of eighty-seven. Mrs. Baker was the descendant of Shakespeare's wife's sister, and was born and brought up in the pretty cottage which she took such delight in showing to appreciative strangers. For many years she owned the famous place where "immortal Will" wooed and won his wife, having inherited it from her father. The Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace eventually secured the cottage and installed the old woman as custodian. It was there, in the spring of 1897, that I last saw her, a tiny old woman, possessed of wonderful eyes and a fund of personal anecdote that made her one of the most interesting persons I have ever met. She was feeble even then and moved very slowly and at times with apparent effort, but her greatest joy was in hearing her home admired. Every relic in it was dear to her, and she touched each one reverently and gently as she re-told the story that is at once so old and yet so new to every pilgrim to Stratford-on-Avon. She did not live alone when last I was at Shottery, her son and his daughters, two pretty girls just entering their 'teens being with her to assist in the duties which were too much for her failing strength. As I left her, half unwillingly to step out once more into the sunshine of the bright May morning, she pressed into my hand a few sprigs from the vine that grew over the doorway, which, though I am not given to relic hunting, I confess I still treasure. I paused at the gate and looked back, and the dear old woman waved her hand. I was for the moment lost in a world not of my own creating, then I dropped to earth with a thud, for the voice of the youngest Miss Baker, the most youthful descendant of the Hathaway family, was raised to heaven in a wild and unsuccessful effort to given expression to "After the Ball." The old woman in this strange overlapping of the old and new stood motionless and unconcerned. Perhaps she was used to it; perhaps she didn't hear. Disenchanted, I hurried over the fields back to Stratford, and since, both in print and conversation, I have had hard thoughts of all that was left of the Hathaways. But I never will again, for the personality that for eighty-seven years linked the past with the present is gone forever, and the Hathaway cottage may now be given up—between the intervals of showing it—to modernity, an upright piano and music hall solos.

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MATCHLESS SHIRTS: Best quality Longcloth Bodies, with 4-fold fine linen fronts and cuffs, $8.52 the half-doz.(to measure, 40c extra). New Designs in our special Indiana Gauge Oxford and Unshrinkable Flannels for the Season. Old Shirts made good as new, with best materials in Neck bands, Cuffs, and Fronts, for $3.36 the half-doz.

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IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS: COLLARS—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gentlemen's 4-fold, all newest shapes, $1.18 per doz CUFFS—For Ladies or Gentlemen, from $1.42 per doz. "Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedrals and Churches in the Kingdom. "Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—*Court Circular.*

IRISH UNDERCLOTHING: A luxury now within the reach of all Ladies. Chemises, trimmed Embroidery, 47c; Nightdresses, 84c; Combinations, 94c. India or Colonial Outfits, $43.32; Bridal Trousseaux, $35.92; Infants' Layettes, $12.00 (see list.)

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Put on thus it is a real "protector"—its perfect shade match makes a desirable bottom finish for any skirt.

Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard.

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SOME SEASONABLE RECIPES.

A Number of Good and Reliable Pudding Sauces.

In answer to the request of a correspondent, I am this week giving a number of recipes for pudding sauces of various kinds. Most of them are easily made and all may be depended upon.

To make Wine Sauce, one cupful of boiling water, one tablespoonful of corn starch, one quarter of a cup of butter, one cupful of powdered sugar, one egg, one quarter of a nutmeg, grated, one half cupful of wine will be required. Wet the corn starch in cold water and stir in the boiling water. Boil ten minutes. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream and add the nutmeg and the egg, well beaten. When the corn starch has cooked ten minutes add the wine to it and pour into the egg mixture. Stir rapidly until thoroughly blended and serve.

To make Whipped Cream Sauce, whip one pint of thick sweet cream until very stiff. Add the whites of two eggs well beaten, sweeten and flavour to taste. Serve very cold.

To make Hard Sauce stir to a cream one cupful of butter and three cupfuls of powdered sugar. When light beat in three-quarters of a tea cupful of wine. Add the juice of one lemon and two teaspoonfuls of nutmeg. Beat long and hard until several shades lighter in colour than at first and creamy in consistency. Set upon the ice until the pudding is served.

To make Vanilla Sauce, put one pint of milk on the fire in a double boiler. Beat the yolks of four eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar together until light and add them to the boiling milk. Stir over the fire for two minutes. Remove from the stove, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and set away to cool.

Caramel Sauce is very easily made. Put one cupful of granulated sugar into an iron saucepan and stir with a wooden spoon over a quick fire until the sugar melts and turns to an amber colour. Add a cupful of water, boil two minutes, flavour to taste and cool before serving.

Plain Pudding Sauce requires one-half pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, one gill of water a little nutmeg and flavouring to taste. Beat to a cream the sugar and butter and add a little grated nutmeg. A few minutes before the sauce is to be sent to the table add any desired flavouring to a gill of boiling water and stir quickly into the butter and sugar until a frothy sauce is formed. Serve at once with any hot pudding.

Cream Sauce is made by mixing one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and one-half pint of boiling water and one-half pint of milk over the fire in a porcelain saucepan. Stir until it has boiled five minutes and is quite smooth. Serve hot.

A Simple Pudding Sauce requires three large spoonfuls of brown sugar, a tablespoonful of flour and the same quantity of butter. Stir all together until white. Add 2 gills of boiling water and stir steadily until it has all melted. Then set on the stove just long enough for the mixture to come to a boil. Flavour to taste and serve cold.

Soft Custard Sauce is made as follows: Put a pint of milk on the stove in a double boiler. Beat three eggs and one-half cupful of sugar together until light and creamy and stir into the boiling milk. Continue to stir steadily until it begins to thicken, not longer or the sauce will curdle. Remove from the fire, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and set on the ice to cool.

For Brandy Sauce, one-half pint of water, one-half teaspoonful of corn starch and one-half cup of brandy will be required. Stir two tablespoonfuls of sugar over the fire in an iron saucepan with one tablespoonful of water until very dark, but not burned. Add the half-pint of boiling water, the rest of the sugar and the corn starch dissolved. Boil ten minutes. When about to serve, strain and add the brandy.

To make a Fruit Pudding Sauce, cream one half cupful of butter and two and a half cupfuls of sugar. Wet a dessert spoonful of corn starch in a little cold milk and

THE FOURTH TRIAL.

The Shamrocks are to Make Another Application for Membership in the Q. R. F. U.

BEEN REJECTED PREVIOUSLY

Many Members of Local Football Teams go to the Transvaal—Rugby Gossip.

The Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will apply for admission to the Quebec Rugby Football Union at the annual meeting of that organization, which will take place in Montreal on Saturday, December 2.

This will be the fourth occasion on which the Shamrocks have applied for membership in the Q. R. F. U., their application having been rejected on three previous occasions, which is a record for any club.

NEW AND STRIGENT RULES.

TORONTO, October 28.—At the next annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, President J. M. Mowat, will introduce a measure with the end in view of making at least a three months' residence in a town compulsory before a player can qualify to become a member of the football team of his place of residence. The object is to put a stop to semi-professionalism.

PUNTS.

Local Rugby teams have done their duty in the matter of sending men to the Transvaal. For instance the M.A.A.A. contingent will be represented by a dozen men, among whom are C. J. Armstrong, F. B. Irwin, A. Laurie, A. E. Robertson, N. Barclay, A. E. Woodhouse, H. Montizambert, J. Yelland, J. A. Walters, and Past Instructor Richard Wylie.

Among the others the Britannias will miss such men as R. Macdonald, H. Fisher, P. Thomas, R. Lightbound, H. Mitchell, A. Barry, A. Cameron, N. Shaw, H. Brown, S. Arnton, J. Brown.

Carr-Harris, of Queen's, is booked for Ottawa City team, and so is Reeder, the well-known swimmer of the N.Y.A.C.

THE AQUATIC WORLD GOSSIP.

WINNIPEG WILL JOIN

If Canada Will Challenge for the America's Cup.

WINNIPEG, Man., October 28.—Considerable interest is being taken in Winnipeg in the proposal of some Montreal citizens to endeavour to take back the America's yachting cup from our American cousins. Many prominent citizens here expressed their willingness to contribute liberally to a Canadian attempt to bring back the trophy to its original pedestal. If Montreal takes the lead in this movement it will have a good backing in Western Canada.

COLUMBIA WILL RACE IN ALL.

NEW YORK, October 28.—It can be stated on the best authority that the victorious cup defender Columbia, will participate in the regular yacht races in both the Mediterranean and British waters. Columbia will leave for the other side in the early part of December, and will be commanded by Charley Barr, who piloted her to victory in the contests against Shamrock. The season in the Mediterranean will begin in February and will be practically completed by April 1. From there the flower of the fleet will voyage to the Clyde, thence to the Solent. Columbia, according to the present plans, will take part in the races of the entire circuit, which will be completed in time for Captain Barr to keep his engagement for the season here on Commodore Postlay's schooner Colorado.

RESULTS ON TRACK AND TURF

JOCKEYS DIVIDE HONOURS.

O'Connor and Jenkins Won All the Races at Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, October 28. — O'Connor and Jenkins divided the jockey honours at Aqueduct yesterday, O'Connor winning four and Jenkins two of the six races. Four favourites were first to the wire. In the last race a handicap at 5½ furlongs, Belle of Memphis was the favourite at 9 to 5, with Theory a strong second choice. The six-horse field broke to a good start, and Larva made the running to the stretch, with four of the other five so close, that there was little to choose between them. Larva dropped back at the last sixteenth pole and Lady Lindsey showed in front for a few jumps, when O'Connor brought Theory up with a rush and won by a neck, with Lady Lindsey only half a length before Belle of Memphis, third.

Summary:

First, 5½ furlongs—Gaze, 112 (Jenkins) 1 to 4, and out, won; Tyrba, 88 (Phelan) 80 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Russell Walden, 84 (J. Daly) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, third. Time, 1.08.

Second, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Veracious, 95 (O'Connor) even and 2 to 5, won; Rare Perfume, 106 (Bullman) 11 to 5, and 7 to 10, second; Our Nellie, 96 (Wilson) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time, 1.49 4-5.

Third, 5 furlongs, selling—Aibonita, 98 (O'Connor) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Cupidity, 104 (Clawson) 5 to 2 and even, second; Jamaica, 99 (Wilson) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1.03 1-5.

Fourth, mile and 70 yards — Federal 99, O'Connor), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Strangest, 103 (Jenkins), 7 to 2, and 7 to 5 second; Campania, 99, (Holland), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time 1.47 4-5.

Fifth, 5 1-2 furlongs, selling—Miss Hanover, 103, (Jenkins), 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Grandeur, 97, (Wilson), 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Carbuncle, 94 (Dangman), 8 to 1, and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.09 1-2.

Sixth, 5 1-2 furlongs—Theory, 102, (O'Connor), 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Lady Lindsey, 103 (Clawson), 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Belle of Memphis 112, (Jenkins), 9 to 5, and 4 to 5, third. Time 1.08 3-4.

THE CANADIAN JOCKEY, BURNS

CHICAGO, October 28.—Jockey Tommy Burns, who has practically finished his season of racing in the east and middle west, can safely be rated as the premier rider of the country. For weeks he has easily been the peer of the boys riding on Chicago tracks, and up to the present time has ridden 238 winners in 832 mounts. He holds the record for the largest number of victories in a single year, making it last season, when he rode first under the wire, 277 times.

Before the close of this year he will likely exceed that figure, if he is at all successful in California. In comparison with Tod Sloan's American riding, Burns carries a smaller percentage for the number of winning mounts, but Sloan has had the privilege of picking his horses. It was not until 1892 that Burns rode in a race, and the Lakeside track at Roby was his first fighting ground. In a few years he has gone to the head, and has led the jockeys of America for the last three years.

Beyond being fined and set down by the started for a few days for endeavouring to get too good a start, there has never been a black mark against him. An instance showing how straight he rides was given when he piloted J. W. Schorr and Son's Sea Lion to victory in the New Gayoso Hotel stakes at Memphis last season, fust beating Scottish Grit, who belonged to Burns' manager, C. R. Ellison, by a head. Ellison had a large sum of money down on his horse, and lost.

After the race, Burns said: "I'm awfully sorry, Charley, but I had to do it." Tommy is careful with his money, and will no doubt be a rich man. He has built a home for his parents at Chatham, Ont., where the old folks live in affluence. For two years he has ridden for J. W. Schorr and Son, who pay him $900 a year. He will leave Chicago on Wednesday evening for San Francisco, where he will ride for Burns and Waterhouse from November 1st to April 1st, when he will rejoin Schorrs' stable at Memphis. Burns and Waterhouse are paying Schorr for the jockey's services.

His record for the season follows: Mounts, 832; first, 238; second, 151; third, 129; unplaced, 305. Among the stakes he won were the Jackson and Crescent City, at New Orleans; Gaston Hotel, Chickasaw Club, and Memphis Gun Club, at Memphis; Laurel and Mount City, at St. Louis; and Kearney, at Saratoga.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, October 28.—A selling welter all aged stake was won by Lip Salve, at the Newmarket Houghton meeting yesterday, Lord Kilkenny was second, and False Tooth finished third.

The Old Cambridgeshire stakes were won by Lexicon. Flambard second, and Airs and Graces third. Twelve horses ran.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

THEY WANT ADMISSION.

Forty-third Boys and the League.

OTTAWA, October 28.—The 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, has a strong bowling team and is making application to the Canadian Bowling League for admission on account of the St. Roch's and a number of others dropping out. The military men do not expect any difficulty in obtaining admission. The visiting teams could be scheduled to play afternoon and evening matches when they come to Ottawa.

WITH THE BRAWNY ATHLETES

A POINT "AT HOME."

The "at home" held last evening in the Point St. Charles Athletic Association, under the auspices of the ladies of the association, was a grand success.

POINTS' A. A. A, MEET.

The semi-annual meeting of the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association will be held on Monday evening, November 6.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTING.

WHAT BOB FITZSIMMONS SAYS.

Books Jeffries to Defeat Sharkey — Wants to Fight the Winner.

CHICAGO, October 28.—Bob Fitzsimmons reached Chicago yesterday, for his fight with Jeff Thorne at Tattersalls tonight. "I am the logical opponent for the winner of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight," said he. "Jeffries, I think, will be the winner. What is more, I hope he will. That will give me another chance to right myself before the public. Before many months I intend to be not only the middleweight champion, which I am now, but the champion of the world as well."

M. A. A. A. BOXING.

Mr. Bennett's Classes Open Again.

It will be interesting to the M. A. A. A. boys to know that Prof. Bennett will open his sparring classes on Wednesday next. In view of the coming championships this should be good news for the boys.

RESULTS OF LAST NIGHT'S BOUTS

ST. LOUIS, October 28—Kid McCoy won from Billy Stifft, of Chicago, in the third round last night.

CHICAGO, October 28.—Joe Choynski defeated Steve O'Donnell last night in five rounds.

NEW YORK, October 28.—At the Broadway A. C. last night the star attraction was a 25-round bout at 133 pounds between Eddie Connolly of St. John, N. B., and Matty Matthews, of Brooklyn. They fought ten of the 25 rounds and Referee Johnny White, to the astonishment of the spectators, declared the bout a draw, after Connolly had fairly and cleverly earned a victory.

GOSSIP.

Harry Vail, of St. John, champion of the Maritime Provinces, was defeated by Mark Lynch, of Halifax, in a three mile scull race on Bedford Basin, for $300 a side. Lynch won by half a dozen lengths in 21 minutes 42 seconds.

BULL FIGHTING STOPPED.

An Order Prohibiting the Cruel Sport in Cuba Has Been Issued.

NEW YORK, October 28.—A special despatch to the Herald from Washington says: No more bull fighting will occur in the Island of Cuba. Secretary Root has received from General Brooke a copy of an order issued by his direction, by Brigadier-General Archer, putting an end to the sport. This is the order:

"The military Government directs the publication of the following order:

"1. Bull fights are absolutely forbidden in the Island of Cuba.

"2. A fine of five hundred dollars will be imposed upon any party or parties who shall be guilty of a violation of the above paragraph."

It would not be surprising to the officials if the order should create a considerable stir among the Spaniards and Cubans of the islands, who are interested in the cruel sport. However, it is said at the War Department that up to this time no protests have been received.

AGE MARKS



Why do you sit calmly and just let your hair all fall out or get gray and do nothing to stop it? Call this common sense? Not a bit of it. No need of losing your hair in this way. And there is no need of your looking old before your time, either. The hair may be preserved and made beautiful by giving it the food found in —

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353 2

THE STANLEY CUP.

The Winnipeg Victorias Will Challenge the Shamrocks for This Trophy.

THIS WAS DECIDED LAST NIGHT

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Victorias.

Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, October 28.—At the annual meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club, held here last night, it was proposed that a team be sent to Montreal during the coming winter to play the Shamrocks, the world's champions, for the Stanley cup and the title of champions, which goes with the trophy. The proposal was enthusiastically received and the challenge will be sent in the course of a short time.

At the meeting these officers were elected: Hugh John Macdonald, patron; C. J. G. Armitage, president, and Dan Bain, captain.

THE C. P. R. HOCKEY CLUB.

The following circular has been issued: The first annual general meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Hockey Club will be held in the board room of the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening, 30th instant, at 8.15.

Business—The presentation of the first annual report and treasurer's statement for season 1898-1899. The election of officers and executive committee for season 1899-1900, etc., etc. In order that business may be promptly and expeditiously transacted, and that the various departments be properly represented, it is requested that each department delegate two of its members to attend the meeting and act for it.

G. J. P. MOORE,
Secretary.

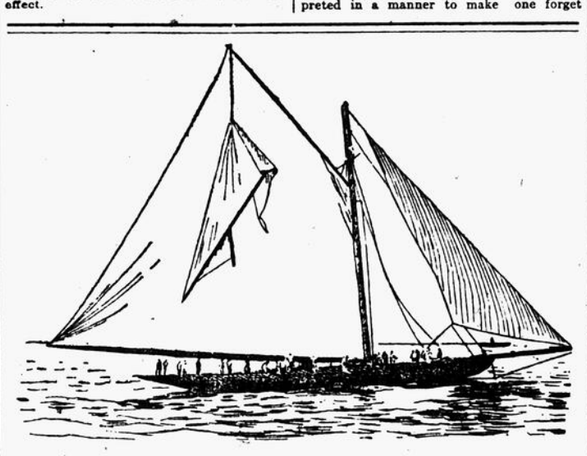


THE STANLEY CUP.

TRAVELLERS AND SEAL SKINS

The United States Customs Regulations Have Been Amended.

WASHINGTON, October 28. —Assistant Secretary Spaulding has issued a circular letter of instructions to collectors of customs amending the former rulings of the department, so as to permit the entry without detention of seal skin garments worn by persons temporarily visiting the United States from Canada. Under the new ruling persons arriving from Canada with fur skin garments, who declare their intention of returning within 90 days will be required to execute an affidavit to that effect.



THE SHAMROCK JUST AFTER HER TOP-MAST BROKE.
(From a Photograph Taken by J. C. Hemment Immediately After the Accident.)

CAPT. WATKINS' SUSPENSIOIN.

NEW YORK, October 28. — Captain Geo. H. Starbuck, United Staets supervising inspector of steam vessels, has modified the order of the local board of inspectors in suspending the license of Capt. Watkins, of the American line steamship Paris for two years, because of his running that vessel on the rocks near the Manacles, off the coast of Cornwall, on May 21, last. The ruling of the supervising inspector suspends the license of Capt. Watkins for six months, dating from yesterday, October 26.

ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED

And is Being Permanently Cured Daily by Clarke's Kola Compound —Here is what a Hamilton Lady Says:

Mrs. Gilbert, 108 Rebecca street, Hamilton, writes: "I suffered from a bad form of asthma for over nine years, and notwithstanding all the doctors could do for me, got worse and worse, so that my neighbours looked for my death at any time. I spent money lavishly in the efforts to get relief, but all to no purpose. For six weeks at a time I could not get up or down stairs, and was in a miserable condition. My daughter, who clerks in a drug store, had heard a good deal of Clarke's Kola Compound, and urged me to try it as a last resort. I paid $2 for a bottle, but that is nothing, for it is worth more than that for every teaspoonful. Two doses gave me splendid relief, and, after using but one bottle I am a marvel to all who know me. I am doing my own work, can get around as well as ever, and feel like a new creature. Clarke's Kola Compound has been a Godsend to me, and I look upon it as a marvellous remedy. You may use this testimony as you see fit, and I shall be glad to give fuller particulars to any one enquiring. I gratefully endorse Clarke's Kola Compound.

Sold by all druggists. A free sample will be sent to any person troubled with this disease. Church street, Toronto.
Sold by B. E. McGale, Montreal. 254 tuy1
CHAS. B. HYLAND & CO.,

NEW YORK THEATRES

O'Neill Continues to Present "The Three Musketeers" Successfully.

M. CLEMENT SCOTT THINKS WELL OF MRS. FISKE.

M. De. Panchmann's Recitals Delight Large Numbers of Gothamites.

(Special Correspondence of the Star.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1899.—When he was here before, Mr. De Pachmann's playing of Chopin aroused the most enthusiastic comment, and his recitals this year have furnished additional proof that in the interpretation of the works of this great composer, he stands almost unrivalled. He brings out Chopin's meanings most eloquently; he gives his sensuous beauty of tone, his wonderful wealth of colour, his delicacy, his grace, his ravishing, limpid velocity. In fact, Mr. De Pachmann expresses with delightful and thrilling effect the manifold and entrancing characteristics of Chopin's music. At the close of his first recital he played as a special number the well known Funeral March from the Sonata in B Flat Minor. This sonata is dramatic in character, and its parts are linked with each other so closely that the funeral march loses half its power and beauty when played alone. Nevertheless it is a marvellously impressive thing even then. It was doubly impressive played in the manner in which it was played October 17th. Chopin died October 17th, 1849, fifty years ago, and in commemoration of that anniversary, Mr. De Pachmann played it at the conclusion of his recital. He had ended his program with the Third Scherzo in C Sharp Minor. He had been applauded again and again, men shouted bravo, women waved handkerchiefs. He came out and bowed over and over again. Then he left the stage and the audience quieted down. In a few moments he returned in comparative silence, took his seat and began this tribute to Chopin's memory. It was played with dignity and repose; and at the end there was but little applause. The audience went out quietly. On Saturday afternoon, October 21st, when De Pachmann gave his second recital, he was also greeted by a full house and much enthusiasm. I did not care so much for his playing of the Beethoven Sonata opus 53, in C Major. He did not give it the breadth, the fullness it required. His wonderful velocity, his velvety softness of touch, his entrancing variety in tone colour and his singing tone were evident in a Schubert Impromptu and in the first movement of Schumann's Sonata in G Minor. When he came to the Chopin numbers he again established his supremacy. My favourite of all the Nocturnes—opus 27, number two—was interpreted in a manner to make one forget everything but that which the bewitched ear heard. The black key Etude followed. Then came two Preludes, the Third Ballade and the Mazurka in F Minor.

The critics say a good deal about Mr. De Pachmann's mannerisms. He has many, to be sure. But they are all inoffensive, and they show that he revels in the joy of his own playing and is pleased when he produces a marvellous effect. He appears before us this season without his beard. This renders his facial changes more evident to the close observer. But we think more of his playing than of his personality. And this is precisely what he himself would most desire. I am sure he will win many laurels during his American tour. He certainly deserves them

O'NEILL'S "THREE MUSKETEERS."

Brooklyn enjoyed for two weeks a visit from Mr. James O'Neill, who presented his version of "The Three Musketeers." This version was made by Sydney Grundy, and is presented in a series of ten stage pictures, the first being a scene in the Vicarage at Vitray. Here occurs the branding of Milady with the terrible fleur de Lys. Some years elapse between this scene and the following. The action of the remaining tableaux takes place within the space of three days. There is much skill shown in the construction of this play, and the character-drawing is forceful and diverse. It differs in many respects from the version which Alexander Salvini used—a very good version, by the way, and containing scenes which we miss—and also from the version composed by Henry Hamilton, which has served E. H. Sothern last season and a portion of this. One needs to see all three in order to realize the full charm and absorbing interest of Dumas' romance. Mr. O'Neill is a sterling actor, well known and highly honoured. His Othello to Edwin Booth's Iago has never been forgotten by those fortunate enough to have seen it. Edwin Booth himself warmly commended Mr. O'Neill for the power and vitality of his interpretation of the jealous Moor. For years, Mr. O'Neill has been identified with Monte Cristo, but in "The Musketeers" he has shown a new phase of his art. His portrayal of the warlike, affectionate, rough and ready Gascon is marked by brilliancy, dash, fire and abandon. He brings out the humour of the character almost constantly, but when occasion demands he can be grave, severe and dignified. He has an unusually fine voice, melodious, varied in its tones, restfully modulated. Last season he was at the Broadway Theatre and Miss Blanche Bates was Milady. This actress is now with the company presenting "The Zangwill Play" at the Herald Square Theatre. When I saw her first, she was with Miss Rehan acting in "The Taming of the Shrew," and her gentle docile demeanour as Bianca was an excellent foil to Miss Rehan's superb and flashing Katherine. Then she was in "The Great Ruby," but she soon left Daly's company and joined Mr. O'Neill. Miss Maude Odell, who is now taking the part of Milady, is not the equal of Miss Bates—in some ways she makes the character too "lurid." She is at her best when she narrates to D'Artagnan the fiction of her capture by Buckingham, in her interviews with Richelieu and in the final scene where she mockingly hands the Cardinal the paper which he has furnished her. Edmund Breese acts with remarkable skill the role of the wily Cardinal. Anne of Austria is well depicted by Nora O'Brien. The cast as a whole is a worthy one, and the setting of the stage pictures of great beauty. If any adverse criticism of Sydney Grundy's version were made, I should say that there are certain passages which approach too closely to the burlesque. Humour, gayety, light-hearted abandon, are all needed; but the grim tragedy, the crime, the treachery, the horror of that old time also need emphasis. Henry Hamilton's version reproduces that grimness and tragical horror more than this. D'Artagnan's narrative of his getting possession of the Queen's jewels was one of the most vivid things in Hamilton's version. There is nothing approaching it in Grundy's. But there are comedy touches in Grundy's version which are diverting, and they serve to give relief from too much tenseness of feeling. It is a popular play and brings out in certain very striking and interesting ways the artistic acting of Mr. O'Neill.

CLEMENT SCOTT PRAISES MRS. FISKE.

It has given me great pleasure to know of the commendation which Mr. Clement Scott has given "Becky Sharp" and the masterly portrayal of Thackeray's heroine by Mrs. Fiske. She is so great an artist that we who admire her and value her rejoice when others give her the justice due to her exceptional gifts. Mr. Scott has come to America to make a study of the different aspects of our drama. He will find much to dishearten him as well as much to give him encouragement. He will find here many of the characteristics which displeased him in England, and he is sure to find certain merits peculiar to America. He will go far and seek long ere he find an artist the equal of Mrs. Fiske.

QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISING.

In all the elevated cars there is hung an advertisement with a prominent portrait of Israel Zangwill, and beside it are the words: "That venomously abused success, the Zangwill Play, is at the Herald Square Theatre." I confess, I do not like advertising such as this. I have failed to discover any venom or abuse in the criticisms which the play has caused. To be sure, some of the critics have indulged in personalities which are useless and silly. What does the public care for such frivolous and idle gossip as fills so much space in the columns of the daily press? What the public needs is honest, sincere and cultured criticism.

KENYON WEST.

WANT TO BE FIRE CHIEFS.

TORONTO, October 28.—There are a dozen applicants for the position of Chief of the Fire Brigade. The applications were made public to-day, and include George M. Kelley, chief engineer of Sioux City, Iowa; N. W. Ormst, Alliance, Ohio; Laurel Weader, assistant chief, Oneida, N.Y.; J. H. Krantz, Menominee, Mich.; Chief Guthrie, Rossland, B.C.; E. H. Rogers, formerly chief at Winnipeg; W. A. Gilbert, an old Hamilton fireman, and P. H. Gibson, with 18 years' experience in fire fighting. Four Toronto men have entered, including acting chief Thompson. H. Carroll, Capt. James Thompson and Major Manley, one of the masters at the Jarvis Street Collegiate. It is stated on good authority that a gentleman with wide military experience, whose name does not appear among the applicants is likely to be chosen.

THE WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Bank clearings at the principal United States cities for the week ending October 26 show total clearances of $1,790,487,147, an increase of 35.2 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $692,194,441, increase 32.5 per cent.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows:

Montreal, $17,656,504, increase 8.4 per cent.
Toronto, $11,302,501, increase 26.1 per cent.
Winnipeg, $3,902,674, increase 3.7 per cent.
Halifax, $1,502,075, increase, 27.2 per cent.
Hamilton, $936,891, increase 33.1 per cent.
St. John, $718,293, increase, 24.4 per cent.
Vancouver, $1,008,556, increase 71.2 per cent.
Victoria, $618,925,

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.



GRANT'S GOLDCURA.

A Guaranteed Cure for
DRUNKENNESS AND DRUGS.

PRICE, $5.00.

May be taken at home or while attending to business. Harmless and easy to take. Recommended by Physicians and Endorsed by Government.

The Grant Gold Cure Institute, Montreal, sends Goldcure everywhere in plain wrapper, with reductions for self treatment, on receipt of price.

Confidential address: GEO. GRANT.
P. O. BOX 456, Montreal.
Telephone East 216.
Sent to United States free of duty.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
194 law tf

Tea which possesses such a reputation as TOWER TEA for unqualified excellence demands unremitting care to keep it worthy of its high standing. This it gets. Nothing but the BEST is blended.

234 tuy1

WORLD'S NEWS BY MAIL.

Oxford Ghost Walker Causes the Death of a Lady.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN IN FAVOUR OF OLD AGE PENSIONS.

An English Politician Makes a Unique Use of the Gramaphone.

ENGLAND

The peace of a select circle in Oxford is just now considerably disturbed by the facts having leaked out concerning a very thrilling ghostly visitation which happened a few weeks ago in an old house, reputed for a long time past to be haunted. No tenant had been found sufficiently bold to hire it until lately, when some young ladies connected with the Salvation Army, under the lead of Miss W., a well-known worker among the poor, ventured to take it off the landlord's hands for a small rental. The first night they slept there they were much disturbed by uncanny noises and by the strange sounds of the moving of furniture. Determined to discover the truth, they set to work in a very methodical way by flouring the staircase, so as to detect footsteps, and by pasting up the fireplaces. They, moreover, induced the policeman to watch the house, so as to prevent any knavish attempts upon their credulity. The result was highly unsatisfactory, for on their second night of their stay they all saw the figure of a woman apparently issue from the wall, and pass up the staircase and vanish. Miss W. deposed that the apparition actually "passed through her own person, as through a door." On the following night Miss W. was upstairs, the other two ladies remaining in the parlour. Suddenly Miss W. heard an awful scream, and rushed down to see what had happened. On the stairs she was met by the ghost, which once more "passed through her." Nothing daunted, the brave lady proceeded to look for her companions. She found one of them in strong convulsions and the other in a dead faint. The sad part of the story is that one young lady has since gone raving mad from the effects of the fright, and the other died a few days ago from the same cause. The ghost is that of a tall female in a long gray dress or robe.

The Criminal Investigation Department of London is enquiring into a case, which for sensational details may perhaps rival the baby farming exploits of the notorious Mrs. Dyer. Recently a young woman placed her two-year-old child out to nurse with a young couple living at Hammersmith, with whom she had come in contact through the medium of an advertisement, but on calling at their house a few days ago she was surprised to find they had gone away. A few days ago a parcel was found on the foreshore of the Thames at Battersea, containing the body of a child, with its limbs doubled upon the chest, which was identified by the young lady in question as the one she had placed with the missing couple. A post-mortem examination revealed that the child had been brutally murdered, and then thrown into the Thames. The bodies of several other children, with their limbs tied up in a similar manner have recently been discovered in the river. The police have a full description of the man and woman.

At the Exeter Hall, London, a few evenings ago, a farewell meeting was given to some 150 missionaries—ladies and gentlemen—who are leaving England to go to all parts of the world to preach the Gospel. Some of these people are returning to paths they have trod before, whilst over eighty are going out for the first time, after an experience of missionary teaching, gained under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society in London. Among the ladies are six who will join their husbands, and ten who go out to get married to clergymen who have started on their work some years ago. The majority of the missionaries were personally known to the people who crowded the hall, and as they answered the roll call they were greeted with sympathetic and encouraging cheers.

It is about 230 miles from London to Scarborough, yet Mr. Compton Rickett, the member for that borough, has delivered a speech in London that was heard by his constituents at home. He was down to speak at the opening of a bazaar of the Scarborough Liberal Club a few days ago, but, being unable to leave the metropolis, tired off this speech in a gramaphone, which in turn delivered it at Scarborough: "My body is in London, but my soul is in Scarborough. With the aid of this wonderful machine I make my apologies to the meeting, and could repeat these apologies a dozen times until you accept them. I cannot, however, argue with any one who differs from me, nor can I acknowledge the thunderous applause which no doubt will drown the conclusion of my speech."

Cardinal Vaughan, replying to a deputation of trades' unionists in London on the subject of Old-Age Pensions, said he felt most strongly that proper and adequate provision must be made for the aged poor. It was impossible for the average wage-earner to save money, and although workmen should be encouraged to practise thrift no scheme could be satisfactory in which the men themselves had to contribute to the fund. He would not discriminate too closely between the deserving and undeserving poor. He would propose a pension of ten shillings a week to necessitous persons at sixty-five. It should be easy to obtain the necessary funds for such a scheme.

A terrible accident happened at Leeds the other day, resulting in the death of two steeplejacks. The men were engaged to repair a chimney in Cherry Row, Leeds, and they fixed ladders with a view of ascending the chimney. Both men ascended, and when about to remove the coping stone, the latter suddenly gave way, and falling against the two men, dashed them to the ground. They fell a distance of 70 feet, and one of them falling against a wall was killed instantly, his brains being dashed out. The other man only lived a few seconds. Almost every bone in the men's bodies was broken.

The village of Tillenley, four miles from Market Drayton, claims a distinction probably not shared by any other in the country. It is minus not only a church and public-house, but at the meeting of the Magistrates at Drayton, the village was shown to possess no person qualified to serve on a jury. The overseer said there were only two men in the parish who were near being eligible, but as one of them was over age, and the other totally deaf, both claimed exemption.

While first-class railway passengers in Great Britain have only increased by 10 per cent. in ten years, the third-class passengers have added 41 per cent. to their numbers. Of the 1,063,000,000 passengers travelling with ordinary tickets, excluding "seasons" 963,673,996 go in the "thirds," 66,199,930 in "seconds," and 33,037,190 in the "first." Thus, as Engineering puts it, out of every 100 travellers on our railways only about 3 are first, 6 are second, and 91 are third-class passengers.

The Prince of Wales takes great interest in the churches around Sandringham. When he first acquired the estate there was only one church in decent repair; but, one after another, the others have been restored, the Prince having liberally contributed towards defraying the cost. He has spent more than £5000 in this way.

At Ford, a suburb of Devonport, is a naval pensioner, John Hoblin, who has seven sons, all serving in the Royal Navy. Two are in the Channel Squadron, two on the Mediterranean station, one is a commissioned boatman of the coastguard at Lyme Regis, one a wardroom cook and the youngest a naval shipping apprentice. This family connection with the naval service is believed to be unique.

The death has occurred in Haverford West Workhouse of an inmate, named Thomas Phillin, who was in his hundred and second year. He was a bachelor, brought up at farm work, and never knew a day's sickness. The deceased could read his Bible, and smoke his pipe to the end.

The export of British made cycles to foreign countries has suffered a tremendous slump. In 1896 £1,189,396 worth of wheels were exported in eight months; this year only £478,699 were exported in same period.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has granted a thousand pounds sterling toward the expenses of an Antartic expedition.

Horatio Tennyson, the last surviving brother of the late poet-laureate, died suddenly a few days ago at Brightlingsea. He, too, had written verse.

The postal authorities have decided to utilize the system of wireless telegraphy, which will be tried first in London.

New Scotland Yard, London, is the largest police office in the world. It is capable of accommodating 3,000 police officers.

IRELAND.

A syndicate is being formed to open out more granite quarries in Ireland. The demand for granite setts has steadily increased in recent years, notwithstanding that wood paving has now become so common. The chief demand for the stone comes from the large towns of Lancashire and the Midlands and it shows no signs of diminishing. The price has risen within two or three years from 19s. to 35s per ton, and large quantities are being imported from France and Scandinavia. Ireland has abundance of granite of a good grade for street paving purposes.

Owing to the success of the city of Dublin authorities in collecting the rates, the office of the Collector-General of Rates was finally closed October 6. About 7 per cent. more, equal to £20,000 a year, is now collected in rates on the entire valuation of the city than was collected before the Corporation established their Rates Department. The collection of the police and bridge tax has also been handed over by the Government to the City Rates Department.

Belfast claims to have the five biggest things of their kind in the world—the biggest shipyard, which built the biggest ship, the biggest rope work, the biggest linen factory, the biggest whiskey store, and the biggest tobacco factory.

SCOTLAND.

In municipal work Glasgow is years ahead of any other city. Forty years ago it solved the water question by clearing itself from its companies and bringing its bountiful supply from Loch Katrine, 34 miles away. Ten years after its waterworks were opened it bought up its gas companies, and began to make its own gas, which it has done ever since. Needless to say, it does its own electric lighting; and it works its own trams, which radiate to all its suburbs, and in half-penny stages are now producing ten thousand pounds a week. Its street improvements have been many; it has cleared a large area of slums; it runs municipal lodging-houses and a day nursery; it has a beautiful botanic garden, with large conservatories in the west, and a people's concert-room or palace in the east, besides the usual string of parks, markets, and other inevitables; and it has housed itself in one of the most commanding and convenient of municipal buildings, which has quite altered the appearance of the centre of the city. In short, Glasgow is a good-looking place and worthy of its position.

A Parliamentary return has just been published of all the deer forests in Scotland. It appears that the Marquis of Breadalbane has the greatest deer forest in the Scottish Highlands proper—meaning the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. Lord Breadalbane's forest at Black Mount, Argyllshire, extends to 80,000 acres. Lord Burton's forests at Glen Quoich, Inverness-shire, is limited to 46,000 acres; the Duke of Portland's forest at Langwell, Caithness, to 38,500 acres; Lord Middleton's, at Applecross, Ross-shire, to 37,000 acres; Sir Samuel Scott's in North Harris, to 34,700 acres; Lord Tweedmouth's at Guisachan, Inverness-shire, to 19,000 acres; and the Duke of Sutherland's, at Dunrobin, Sutherlandshire, to 13,800 acres. The Duke of Sutherland has much greater forests than Dunrobin, but he does not retain them in his own hands.

The other day one of the workmen employed in removing the old military prison at Glencorse discovered an interesting document in a recess which had been built up in one of the walls. The paper was found hanging by a string, and had been intentionally hidden. The writer of the document appears to have been Surgeon Edward Booth, who gives an interesting account of the building being turned into a military prison in 1846, when there were three wards containing 37 cells, while in 1848 another ward with 12 cells was added. It was in the wall of this ward that the paper was deposited. In addition to giving a list of the local prison officials, the names of the leading officers in Scotland in 1846 are noted, and also the troops serving in North Britain at that time.

Few imagine that stilts are regularly used in Scotland, where they are still used in some parts for fording rivers, says the London Daily Graphic. Mr. J. M. Barrie, in the "Little Minister," refers to the stilts for crossing the Quharity, and the farmer of Waster Lunny crosses on them to have a crack with the dominie, the nearest bridge being some miles off. They are actually used in Invermark Deer Forest in North-West Forfarshire, near the foot of the "Ladder," a path over the hills to Braemar. Each stilt is formed of a stout birch sapling leaving a fork to grip the foot and prevent it slipping off, the ordinary horizontal step being scarcely secure enough when bumping and sliding over the stones and boulders in the bed of the stream.

The crew of the Stonehaven fishing boat Frigate Bird are reported to have met in with a curious marine monster while eight miles off the Kincardineshire coast, a few days ago. It was said to be black in colour, with a thin white stripe running to the tail. It came pretty close to the boat, and raised a long, slimy-looking arm out of the water till it towered thirty feet above the deck. The object remained in sight for five minutes.

It is alleged that the management of one of the big Glasgow works have settled the old age difficulty to their own satisfaction. They weed out the greybeards every fifteen years or so.

The good folks of Stirlingshire village are credited with having mobbed three young lady visitors who smoked cigarettes.

BRITISH COLONIES.

A New Zealander has patented and is marketing an invention—for branding stock without injuring the hide—in which the raisers of cattle find an immense advantage. The new process uses a chemical depilatory which permanently destroys the hair. The destruction of part of the hide was one of the bad features of the old method, the branding appearing on the best part of the skin. Gibson's patent will add a value of six or seven cents at least to every hide to which it is applied, and it is needless to add that in countries like Australia and New Zealand, where millions of cattle are raised every year, such an advance in the price of hides exactly meets the desire of stock owners. The right for Australia alone has just been disposed of for $650,000.

The latest subject for gossip in India is the recent engagement of Lady Curzon's youngest sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, to Major Colin Campbell, of the Central India Horse. The bride's portion, according to all accounts, is to be enormous. Major Campbell is a member of the Staff Corps and a major in one of the best native cavalry regiments in India, having been previously in the North Staffordshire. He entered the army in 1879, and has seen a fair amount of active service on the frontier, and took part in the Tirah expedition.

There is something grandiose in the vast extent of the British empire. For instance, the Governor of Bermuda has just travelled about four thousand miles—Bermuda to Vancouver—in order to spend a few hours with his daughter and her family, who had travelled about six thousand miles—Hong Kong to Vancouver—in order to participate in this unique family gathering. Practically, neither party left British territory. Vancouver formed an admirable half-way rendezvous.

A man can be married in Melbourne cheaper than any other part of the world. One minister offers to combine together loving couples for 10s 6d, another for 7s 6d, and so on down to 2s 6d.

Mount Kenia, in British East Africa, has at last been climbed. Mr. Mackinder, of Oxford University, is the first man to reach the top, which is 18,000 feet above sea level.

WORLD OVER.

According to recent advices, Pers

CANADA'S CONTINGENT COMPLETE.

The Official List of Officers Issued, as well as Orders for the Departure.

His Excellency the Governor-General Will Inspect the Regiment at Noon on Monday, and the Sardinian Will Sail Away That Afternoon.

(See also page eight.)

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, October 28.—The final arrangements for the departure of the Canadian special service corps for South Africa have been completed and are embodied in militia general orders issued last night.

The personnel of the staff of the regiment is completed by the addition of the name of Lieut.-Col. O. C. C. Pelletier, D.O.C., Quebec, as major of the second battalion, thus making the staff stand thus:

To command: Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General.

To be Major and second in command: Lt.-Col. L. Buchan, Royal Canadian Regiment.

To be Major: Lt.-Col. O. C. C. Pelletier, Canadian staff.

To be Captains: Major H. M. Arnold, 90th battalion; Major J. E. Pelletier, 65th battalion; Major W. A. Weeks, Charlottetown engineers; Captain H. B. Stairs, 66th battalion; Major D. Stewart, 78th battalion; Captain R. K. Barker, 2nd battalion; Major G. M. Rogers, 43rd battalion; Captain C. K. Fraser, 53rd battalion.

To be Lieutenants: Captain H. A. Panet, Royal Candian Artillery; Lieut. W. R. Marshall, 13th battalion; Capt. H. E. Burstall, Royal Candian Artillery; Lieut. H. J. Kaye, Royal Canadian Artillery; Capt. A. MacDonell, Royal Candian Regiment; Lt. L. Leduc, Royal Canadian regiment; Capt. H. G. Blanchard, 5th regiment C. A.; Lieut. C. S. Wilkie, 10th battalion; Capt. J. H. C. Ogilvy, Royal Canadian Artillery; Lieut. A. C. Caldwelll, reserve of officers; Capt. W. T. Lawless, the Governor-General's Foot Guard; Lieut. S. P. Layhorn,Royal Canadian regiment, Capt. F. G. Jones, 3rd regiment C. A.; Lieut. A. Laurie, 1st battalion; Capt. A. E. Hodgins, Nelson Rifle Corps; Lieut. J. E. Pelletier, 55th battalion; Capt. J. M. Ross,22nd battalion; Lieut. R. G. Stewart, 43rd battalion; Capt. J. C. Mason, 10th battalion; Lieut. F. D. Lafferty, Royal Canadian Artillery; Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th battalion; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd battalion; Lieut. A. E. Swift, 8th battalion; 2nd Lieut. R. H. M. Temple, 48th battalion; Lieut. R. B. Willis, 66th battalion; 2nd Lieut. C. W. McLean, 8th Hussars.

Machine gun section: Lieut. and Captain A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, A. D. C. to the Major-General commanding the Canadian Militia.

To be Adjutant: Major J. C. MacDougall, Royal Candian regiment.

To be Quartermaster: Capt. and Brevet Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian regiment.

To be medical officers: Surgeon-Major C. W. Wilson, 3rd Field Battery C. A.; Surgeon-Major E. Fiset, 89th battalion.

To be attached for staff duty: Major L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards, military secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General.

The following officers will be attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment for whatever duty may be allotted to them in connection with the campaign:

Lieut.-Col. F. L. Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lieut.-Col. W. Drury, A.D.C., Royal Canadian Artillery; Major R. Cartwright, Royal Canadian regiment; Capt. W. Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Chaplains, Rev. T. F. Fullerton, chaplain 4th Prince Edward Island Regiment Canadian Artillery, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Rev. P. M. O'Leary, of Quebec.

THE FINAL PROGRAMME.

The official programme of the departure of the Regiment, as laid down in Militia General Orders, is as follows:

District officer commanding military district No. 7 will arrange with the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec for a military parade service to be followed by the Holy Sacrament for members of the Church of England, for Sunday, October 29. Lieut.-Colonels Otter commanding Special Service regiment, and Wilson commanding Battalion Royal Canadian citadel, will arrange for their commands to attend. The district officer commanding will, in conjunction with Lieut.-Colonel Otter, arrange for such services for members of the contingent belonging to other denominations as may be practicable.

The district officer commanding will further arrange with the officer commanding the 2nd Special Service Battalion, Royal Canadian regiment, to parade at 11.30 a.m. Monday, October 30, for the official inspection by the Major-General commanding.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to intimate his desire to review the battalion at noon. The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, will accompany His Excellency.

Upon the conclusion of the review by His Excellency the Governor-General, His Worship the Mayor of Quebec has permission to present an address.

The troops will then march through the city to embark on board the steamship Sardinian. The route will be arranged by the district officer commanding in conjunction with His Worship the Mayor. Dinner will be served on board to all embarking. The steamship Sardinian will, if possible, be completed to the second battalion, thus sail at 2.30 p.m. In the event of this not being possible, she will sail at 10.30 a.m. the following day, October 31.

The officer commanding the Royal Canadian Artillery, garrison division, will arrange for a salute to be fired from the Citadel as the vessel gets under weigh.

Officers commanding units and heads of departments will be good enough to make what arrangements may be possible for a display of flags, etc., with a view to suitably marking this historical occasion.

THE NURSES SELECTED.

The militia general orders also contain the following with respect to nurses, etc.:

The necessary authority having been obtained, one additional medical officer and four nurses will proceed with the Canadian contingent to South Africa, to assist in the care of the sick and wounded of the colonial contingents.

Medical Officer—

Captain A. B. Osborne, C.A.M.S. (provisional).

Nurses—

Miss Georgina Pope, Prince Edward Island.

Miss Sarah Forbes, Halifax, N.S.

Miss Minnie Affleck, Lennox, Ont.

Miss Elizabeth Russell, Hamilton, Ont.

(a) This party will be under the orders of the officer commanding the special service force until arrival at the place of disembarkation, where they will receive instructions as to their destination.

(b) A grant and an advance in accordance with militia orders 218 (3) will be paid to Captain Osborne.

(c) A grant of $30 towards defraying expenses of outfit will be allowed to each nurse and pay to the amount of $30 will be advanced.

(d) Orders as regards pay for officers of the special service force will also apply to Captain Osborne. The pay of the nurses will be on the British scale from the date of disembarkation in South Africa.

OTHER MILITIA ORDERS.

Captain F. J. Dixon, reserve of officers, will accompany the Canadian contingent as historical recorder.

A representative of the Young Men's Christian Association will also accompany the contingent. The department does not assume any responsibility as regards accommodation or rations for this gentleman after arrival in South Africa, nor undertake that he will be able to accompany the force after disembarkation.

Officers and nurses whose names appear in these orders, will report to Lieut.-Col. Otter at Quebec, not later than Sunday, the 29th instant.

Officers who have been given sums of money on impresf for purposes connected with the organization of the Canadian contingent will be good enough to account for the same early next month.

SMALL COMFORT FOR REJECTED.

In consequence of the numerous applications for employment by officers and others upon active service with the Imperial troops in South Africa, the Major-General Commanding considers to notify, for general information, that it has been found impossible to respond individually to all such applications. The names of all applicants have been noted and their applications will be dealt with separately as opportunity offers.

There is, under existing circumstances, no present opportunity of further employment, other than of those officers, non-commissioned officers and men already detailed.

It is notified for information that the Major-General Commanding, accompanied by Captain Bell, A.D.C., and Colonel Hubert Foster, chief staff officer, will proceed to Quebec this day.

Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, district officer commanding No. 1 military district, will act for the district officer commanding No. 2 military district, until further orders, and correspondence should be addressed to him at London. M. O. 212 (3) of the 10th instant is cancelled.

Major Gourdeau, Deputy Minister of Marine, will have charge of inspecting the Sardinian before she sails.

The officer commanding the 2nd Special Service Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment will arrange to have all the helmets dyed a dark coffee colour on board ship. Arrangements will further be made by him for a small black or dark green puggaree of light material.

Officers will wear a white linen celluloid collar, which will be buttoned inside the collar of the serge and show one eighth of an inch.

TO BID THEM FAREWELL.

His Excellency the Governor-General will leave for Quebec to-day. Major-General Hutton, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. F. W. Borden, Colonel Foster, Lt.-Col. Cotton, and several officers of the Department of Militia left for Quebec yesterday, and Lt.-Col. Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia, will leave this afternoon.

Lt.-Col. Sam Hughes will also leave for Quebec in the morning, and will go with the contingent, although it is understood that the position he will fill has not yet been decided on.

Two excursions will be run from here to Quebec, and it is expected that fully 1,000 Ottawaites will take advantage of them to see the Canadian contingent off.

COLONEL HUGHES GOES.

Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, of the 45th Battalion, will go to the Transvaal, not as an officer of the Canadian regiment, but as an officer attached to a regiment of the Imperial army, probably the Dublin Fusiliers.

BOYS GET SHAVING GLASSES.

A box addressed "Sergt.-Major Borland, Canadian Transvaal Contingent, Quebec," was shipped by the Canadian Express last night. It contained a donation from Messrs. Malone & Robertson, of Notre Dame street, consisting of one hundred oak framed mirrors for distribution among the non-commissioned officers. On the backs of the mirrors was an inscription surmounted with maple leaves.

ALL ACTIVITY AT QUEBEC.

The Old City Again Looks Like a Garrison Town.

GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF LIFE INSURANCE.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, October 28.—This old city's main thoroughfares present an appearance that they have not worn since the days of the Imperial army, for Highlanders, red coats, cavalry, artillery, riflemen, etc., saunter up and down them in groups of varying sizes, attracting unceasing attention and favourable comment as they enjoyed a brief respite from the labours of the day.

Three more men have been taken into the contingent from Quebec, viz., Lieut. D. A. O'Meara, of the 8th Royal Rifles, who has resigned his commission and entered the ranks; and Sergeant Lucien Larue, of the 9th Battalion, who will also enter the ranks. Both are bank clerks and come of leading families here. Pte. Bert. Lambkin, 8th Royal Rifles, son of Mr. Jas. Lambkin, was also accepted, while the services of Lieut Lafferty, R.C.A., have been accepted. Captain Thacker and others have been warned to hold themselves in readiness. Thirty-six men of the R.C.A. will be sworn in today and others may be called for at once. There are lots of them ready to go.

PREPARING FOR DEPARTURE.

Yesterday was another busy day for the staff of officers and men at the stores department at the Citadel, for they were issuing clothing, arms and accountrements all day. The men were engaged in taking these out and in odd jobs, at both the Citadel and the immigration sheds, so there were no parades. There are too many men at the sheds and some of them will have to be sent up to the Citadel. Things are now running much more smoothly in the commissariat than they did at the start and some sort of routine and order will soon be evolved out of the existing chaos. Very general satisfaction is being expressed with the clothing, etc., though most of the helmets so far issued seem to be on the large size. They are extremely ugly also, but are light and serviceable. The serges, trousers, etc., fit well and seem to be well-made, while the khaki is a favourite style of uniform. With the underclothing the men are pleased and especially so with the woollen sweaters.

The Oliver equipment is pronounced a wonderful aid in carrying the heavy packs and its simplicity is such that it is easily understood.

The men of "F" Company, who are stationed in room 33, had a trial of it yesterday. Among the members of company "F," are several English-speaking lads, company "E" being already filled up, but everything may again be disarranged.

Major Weeks, commanding Company "G," has received a gift of six barrels of apples and four barrels of oranges from Lt. George Westjones, commanding 3rd Regiment C.A., for the use of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island boys during their voyage.

THE CITIZENS' FAREWELL.

At last night's meeting of the Citizens' Committee the finishing touches were put to what promises to be a very hearty, if hastily gotten up, farewell to Canada's contingent to South Africa. There was a good attendance and great enthusiasm was aroused when it was announced that the subscription to the entertainment and the farewell presentations to be made to Quebec volunteers reached the respectable total of over $4,100 and will amount to close upon $5,000, all spontaneous and unsolicited contributions.

The church parade to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals at 11 a.m. on Sunday promises to be an eventful sight, and is greatly looked forward to, while Monday will be the crowning demonstration of all. Triumphal arches and flags etc., will decorate the line of march when the contingent leaves for the ship on Monday and no demonstration that ardent loyalty can devise will be omitted. After embarking at 2 p.m., dinner will be partaken of and it is unlikely that anyone will afterwards be allowed ashore. The Sardinian will sail either Monday evening or daybreak Tuesday.

In order to allow all to participate in the demonstration, Monday has been declared a civic holiday. The money left over from the demonstration will be devoted to presenting the men from the city of Quebec with a sum of money each. Lt.-Col. Pelletier, Major McDougall, Captains Panet, Ogilvie, Burstall, Lts. Lafferty, Swift, Pelletier and Leduc will receive $100 each. The thirty-five men from the Quebec's volunteer corps will be given $25 each, and the men from the permanent corps one sovereign each.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

In addition to this, an accident policy for $1,000 will be taken out for each of the Quebecers, officers and men from the volunteer corps.

Several times at the meeting admiring mention was made of the promptitude with which Sir Charles Tupper had, through an unknown friend, made arrangements for insuring all the men of the contingent, and this called out from the Hon. R. R. Dobell the announcement that the Government was considering the question of taking out similar insurance for $1,000 on each man and that the matter would be definitely decided to-day.

The reason why the men of the permanent corps are not so generously remembered as the others is that the former are regarded as professional soldiers, while the latter have responded to the call purely for patriotic motives, and moreover they for the most part have relatives depending upon them.

A MESSAGE TO THE QUEEN.

The Governor General Sends a Reply to Her Majesty's Cablegram.

OTTAWA, October 28.—The following reply has been sent to Mr. Chamberlain's cable, thanking Canada for its manifestation of loyalty and patriotism in sending troops to assist Britain in the Transvaal:

"The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, London:

"The people of Canada received with sincere gratification the message from Her Majesty the Queen, conveying her thanks for Canada's contribution to the British forces now en route for South Africa.

"The good wishes expressed by their sovereign for her Canadian troops will inspire them with deep sentiments of loyalty and patriotism and with a determination to sustain the reputation that Canadian volunteers have earned in the past history of this part of the Empire.

(Signed) "MINTO."

MORE DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

United States Agents After Persons Who are Using the Canadian Route.

NEW YORK, October 28.—United States Treasury agents, with a force of Secret Service detectives, have been trying for four weeks to unearth what they believed to be an organized band of diamond smugglers.

The Secret Service people watched the Maiden lane district and the incoming steamers, and learned that diamonds and other precious stones have been offered to Maiden lane dealers at low prices — so low that the merchants to whom they were offered became suspicious, and in several instances they communicated with the Treasury Department.

United States Treasury Agent William H. Theobald and Secret Service officials went to the Grand Union Hotel early yesterday, and Mr. Theobald enquired for Adolph Peabody, who registered at the hotel Monday and was assigned to room No. 212.

Mr. Peabody was not at the hotel at the time, but he returned a few hours later, and Mr. Theobald had a long conversation with him.

The Treasury agent, it is stated, accused him of having smuggled a large quantity of diamonds and other precious stones. At first Mr. Peabody, it is said, denied that he had any diamonds in his possession.

Agent Theobald took Peabody before Collector Bidwell. What transpired there is not known.

It was stated that Mr. Theobald had seized diamonds and other jewels valued at over $20,000, the property of Mr. Peabody, and that it was understood that Mr. Peabody had more jewels in a safe deposit vault in the city, just where, the agent had failed to ascertain.

Mr. Peabody was formerly a diamond broker in Maiden lane. He went to Europe two years ago, and returned Monday by way of Canada.

Other persons who have been using the Canadian route are being watched.

AN INSURANCE APPEAL HEARD

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, October 28.—In the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, a case of general interest to insurers and insurance companies was heard. It was the case of the Home Life Insurance Company vs. Randall. The policy sued on in this case, insuring the life of the respondent's husband, excluded certain diseases, including consumption, from its operation. The proof of loss put in stated that death occured from phthisis, or tuberculosis, and to the action the company pleaded death from consumption. The points argued on the appeal were: 1. On whom was the onus of proving cause of death, the appellants claiming that the plaintiff should prove a death from a cause covered by the policy, and the other side that the company should prove its plea. 2. What was really the cause of death according to the evidence? As this case is the last on the Ontario list and the arguments were not concluded at the hour of adjournment, the court agreed to sit to-day (Saturday) in order to finish the case.

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.



Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a vial.

If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free.

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NOTICE.

Real Estate Assessments.

Rate Payers are reminded that TUESDAY, the 31st October, is the last day on which assessments on real estate will be received without

INTEREST

Cheques posted not later than the 31st inst. will be accepted.

W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 25th October, 1899.
252 5

LEGAL CARDS.

McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan & Mitchell
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
R.D. McGibbon, Q.C. Th. Chase Casgrain, Q.C., M.P.
Percy C. Ryan. Victor E. Mitchell,
Edouard Burveyer. 2020

ANOTHER MORRISON CASE.

A Gatineau Country Man Who May Become Notorious.

THE POLICE CANNOT ARREST HIM AND IS SUPPOSED TO BE PROTECTED BY RELATIVES.

OTTAWA, October 28.—There may be another Donald Morrison on a small scale to talk about.

The sheriff and bailiffs of the County of Wright have not yet been able to effect the capture of F. Dagenais, the man who was wanted for burglary at Mrs. Carter's summer residence at Blue Sea Lake. He escaped the vigilance of Bailiff Bainbridge of Gracefield, about three weeks ago, and has since been at large. His wife and family live about five miles at the back of Bouchette, and they are related to most of the families in the neighbourhood. Sheriff Wright recently made a trip to Gracefield, and with Sheriff Bainbridge made two unsuccessful efforts to arrest this man. It was assumed that Dagenais slept at his home at night and stayed around with relatives or in the bush during the day.

A visit was therefore made to his home about midnight, but if he had been there he had fled. His wife and his father and uncle denied all knowledge of his whereabouts. The man has a very bad reputation on the Gatineau, and the more respectable neighbours are afraid to say much about him for fear of trouble with the family.

The father and uncle of Dagenais say he is tired of lying out in the bush, and will give himself up if he is allowed bail until the December assizes, and is allowed to come down himself to Hull and surrender. Sheriff Wright, of course, cannot guarantee his getting bail, but has informed his relatives that he will recapture Dagenais dead or alive if it takes him a year.

A Veteran's Trials.

ATTACKED WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE IN AN AGGRAVATED FORM.

His Digestion Became Impaired and His Case Was Looked Upon as Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him When Other Medicines Failed.

From the Telegraph, Welland, Ont.

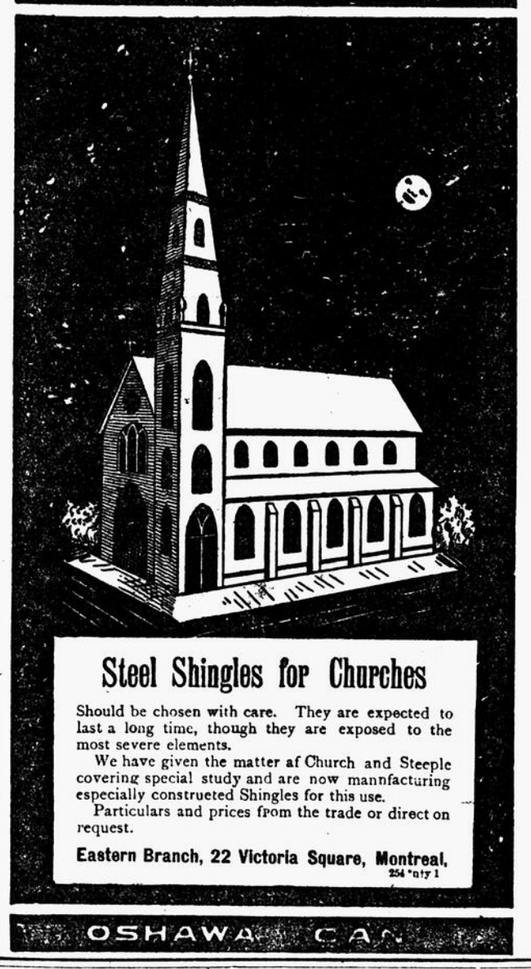
Among the residents of Port Robinson there are few better known than Mr. Samuel Richards, who has resided in that vicinity for some twenty-seven years. Mr. Richards came to Canada from Illinois, and is one of the veterans of the American civil war, having been a member of the 7th Illinois regiment. Mr. Richards is also one of the vast army who bear willing and cheerful testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. To a reporter who recently interviewed him he said: "I very gladly testify to the great merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few years ago I fell a victim to one of the worst forms of kidney trouble. I was tortured with terrible pains across the back. I could neither sit up nor lie down with any degree of ease. I consulted a doctor, and he gave me medicine which I took from time to time, but instead of helping me I was growing worse. My digestion became impaired and I suffered from additional pains in the stomach. I would feel cold along the spine and in the region of the kidneys; sparks would apparently float before my eyes and I would have frequent headaches. I then began using a medicine advertised to cure kidney trouble, but to no avail; it left me poorer in pocket, while I grew worse in health. I fell away in flesh until my neighbours scarcely knew me. In my day I have undergone many hardships and a great deal of pain, having been through the American war; but in all this I never experienced the dread that I now have when I recall this sickness; not even the hour when I was captured and dragged within two miles of Libby prison. My sufferings were intensified by the stomach trouble. I could not eat and was bent almost double from pain. In fact I deemed myself a wreck. One day, R. A. Abbey, general merchant, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as he highly recommended them I purchased three boxes, and before they were used I could feel improvement. I kept on taking them until I used twelve boxes and am now so well and strong that I can do two days' work in one, and weigh 226 pounds. My cure was a surprise to every one in the community, as all thought my case was hopeless. I feel so gratified that I consider this testimony compensates only poorly for what this medicine has done for me, and I believe I would have been dead if I had not taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of an extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

"Then shall our names be as familiar in their mouths as household words." says Shakespeare. Or, as Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

254*tny1

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE



OSHAWA, CAN.

FOR EASY WASHING

No rubbing required—only boiling and rinsing—and clothes made as white as snow, if you use Gaden's

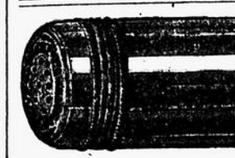
VICTORINE

P. Robertson, Merchant, Port Hope, writes: "Every lady that has tried it, tells us how easy it makes the washing."

H. A. Robinson, Collingwood, writes: "Am delighted with Victorine, and want a year's supply."

2 Cakes for 5 Cents
Wash 4 boilers of clothes.

W. CRAWFORD GADEN & CO., MONTREAL.
254*tny1



17 CENTS We have purchased a large quantity of these Salt and Pepper Shakers at a very low price. We want to clear out the lot at once, and feeling sure that after seeing one you will order more, we will send a sample, postpaid, for only 17 cents. They are Quadruple Coin Silver Plate, satin finished, and are warranted to wear for ten years. If you are not entirely satisfied with the sample, return it and we will refund your money.

JOHNSTON & McFARLANE
77 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.
254 law tf

A LONG DELAYED JUDGMENT.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 28.—After two and a half years of consideration the Anglo - Columbian Inter - Arbitration Court yesterday gave its award in the dispute between the Government of Columbia and Punchard, McTaggart, Lowther & Co., engineers and contractors for public works, respecting the Medellin-Magdalena River Railway. Columbia's claim of 800,000 francs was dismissed and the firm, a London concern, was awarded upwards of a million francs.

LADY ABERDEEN AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., October 28.—A public reception was tendered to Lady Aberdeen at the Normal School last evening. There was a large attendance, and speeches were made by Hon. G. W. Ross, Mayor Shaw and Mr. Gilbert Parker. Lady Aberdeen in reply gave an account of the recent Women's Council meeting at Hamilton, and referred touchingly to the Queen's sorrow regarding the necessity of war in the closing years of her reign.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

LONDON, October 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "All the arrangements have been completed for Emperor William's visit to the Queen. His Majesty will arrive in England on November 30 and remain at Windsor Castle five days, after which he will go to Sandringham for a two days' visit to the Prince of Wales."

Don't Spoil Your Breakfast.

Many a breakfast is spoiled and the pleasures of the day marred by commencing the morning meal with grain foods that are hard to digest and that have a tendency to irritate the stomach and digestive organs.

"Malt Breakfast Food," the new pre-digested food, is soothing and comforting to the stomach, and possesses nourishing virtues that are absent in oatmeal and other cereals. While "Malt Breakfast Food" builds up flesh and strength it also gives activity and clearness to the brain. Recommended by eminent medical men.

Sold in Montreal by George Graham, 2448 St. Catherine Street; Walter Paul, 2355 St. Catherine Street; George Jordan, 2607 St. Catherine Street; R. Turner, 601 Wellington Street, and A. A. Perry, 4201 St. Catherine Street, Westmount. 254 2eod

THE ANNEX

Is the ideal suburb; no saloons, tenement houses or manufactures are allowed in the Annex, only residences, stone or brick. Prices of lots only $275.00 to $375.00, with terms to suit any one. 253 2

GRANT ALLEN CREMATED.

LONDON, October 28.—The body of the late Grant Allen, the Canadian novelist who died on Wednesday, was cremated on Friday at Woking Cemetery.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

From Liverpool.	Steamer	From Montreal.
21 Oct.	†Numidian	4 Nov. 9 a. m.
26 Oct.	*Californian	9 Nov. 6 a. m.
2 Nov.	Laurentian	16 Nov 9 a. m.

†Sailing from Quebec 6 p.m. same day.

Cabin Passage $50.00 and upwards. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, Liverpool, London or Londonderry $35 single $60.50 return. Steerage, Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Belfast $22.50, Paris, $31

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout. No double seating in saloon.

Glasgow, Derry and New York Service

19 Oct.....Oreadian..... 4 Nov.
2 Nov.....State of Nebraska.....18 Nov.

Cabin Passage $45 00; Return $80. Second Cabin $30.00; Return, $57.50. Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Queenstown, $23.50 For freight, passage or further information apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, Boston or Phila. 1641f

DOMINION LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE, via Londonderry

Steamer.	From Montreal	From Quebec
Vancouver	Nov. 9, daylight	Nov. 9, 2.30 p.m.
*Ottoman	Nov. 15, daylight	Nov. 15, 2.30 p.m.
Dominion	Nov. 18, daylight	Nov. 18, 2.30 p.m.
Cambroman, from Portland, Dec. 2, 1.00 p.m.		
Vancouver, from Portland, Dec. 16, 1.00 p.m.		

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston
Oct. 26th.	Canadian	Nov. 8, 1.30 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin $50.00 and upwards, single, according to steamer and berth; second cabin, $30.00 and $37.50 according to steamer.

Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfit furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st. General Agents.
Montreal. 1441f

WINTER CRUISE to the ORIENT
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
SS. AUGUSTE VICTORIA,
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Leaving New York January 25, 1900, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem and Dead Sea), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa and return to New York. Duration about 67 days, rates $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way N. Y.

JAMES THOM, Gen'l Agent, 44 St. Francois Xavier St.
W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter street, Montreal.
D. BATTERSBY, 178 St. James st., opp. Temple Bldg.
252 26eod

VACATION TRIPS
On the St. Lawrence.

Steamers Campana, Bonavista and Coban to Lower Ports.

Steamers Cuba, Melbourne, Ocean, Persia and Alexandria to Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.

W. H. HENRY,
116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg.
GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY.
Tel. Main 2845. 200 1awtf

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 a.m.

†Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. Oct. 31 | Trave.....Nov. 14
Lahn.....Nov. 7 | Saale.....Nov. 21
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g and Southampton
†Twin-Screw Express Steamer.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin Screw Passenger Service.

Barbarossa.....Thursday, Nov. 9, 10 a.m.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Nov. 16, 10 a.m.

OELRICHS & CO., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
W. H. HENRY, SOLE AGENT for Montreal,
116 St. Peter St. 2435

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NEW YORK—PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG.
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WINTER RESORTS.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

For health, rest or recreation. Massage, Vacuum and Nauheim treatments.
Electricity, Hydro-Electric, Turkish, Russian, Mineral Water and other baths and health appliances. Sun Parlor and Promenade on the roof. Elevator, Steam, Suites with Bath. A dry, quiet tonic air with much sunshine. Saratoga Waters. Send for illustrated circular.
242 39eod

RIDEAU CANAL

NOTICE TO SHIP BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for rebuilding Dredge Rideau," will be received at this office until 4.00 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st day of November, 1899, for the above mentioned work.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Rideau Canal, Department of Railways and Canals, on and after Monday, October 16th, 1899.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Hon. Minister of Railways and Canals, for a sum equal to ten per cent. of the bulk sum tendered; which cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

Contractors are specially notified that the condition requiring the work to be wholly completed by the 1st day of May, 1900, will be rigidly enforced, and all penalties for delay exacted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, October 2nd, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it. 247 8eod

Applications, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to January 1st, 1900, for the positions of Professor of Chemistry, and of Lecturer on Chemistry, in the University of Toronto. The salary attached to the Professorship is $2500, rising by annual increments to $3200. The salary attached to the Lecturership is $1000, rising by annual increments to $1800.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.
Education Department,
Toronto, October 10th, 1899. 248 11 law

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. OF 1899.

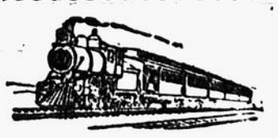
Dominion of Canada, Prince Edward Island, Whistling Buoy off West Point, Discontinued.

Owing to the lateness of the season, the Whistling Buoy off the West Point of Prince Edward Island, which went adrift a short time ago, will not be replaced this year.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 1951, 1747 and 2034, and St. Lawrence Pilot, 1894, vol. 1, page 337.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada,
13th October, 1899. 247 10

RAILROADS.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
Farewell Demonstration
—TO—
Canadian Contingent
FOR THE TRANSVAAL.
CHEAP EXCURSION
MONTREAL TO QUEBEC AND RETURN
$8.50
Tickets good going p. m. trains Oct. 28th and all trains Oct. 29th and 30th. Good to return until Nov. 2nd, 1899.

MOOSE
Now fit to kill in the KIPPEWA DISTRICT. Ask Ticket Agent how to get there.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES STREET, Next Post Office. 264

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DEPARTURE OF
Canadian Contingent
.....FROM.....
QUEBEC
.....FOR.....
South Africa!
Montreal to Quebec and Return, - $8.50
Going P.M. Trains Oct. 28, and all Trains Oct. 29 and 30.
Return Limit, Nov. 2, 1899.
City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station. 254

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.
TAKING EFFECT JUNE 25, 1899.
SUBJECT TO CHANGE—
Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows
(Note * signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.)

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa.
7.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
8.00 a.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland Quebec and Sorel.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.
9.40 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
10.00 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—(Sat. only) St. Lambert and St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec.
4.00 p.m.....Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.
4.05 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. (Valleyfield daily except Sunday.)
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns and Rouses Point, Waterloo and intermediate stations via Chambly.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall and Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe and U. C. Ry. points and Sorel.
*5.50 p.m.....Ottawa and O. A. & P. S. Ry. points
*8.50 p.m.—New York and Boston via C. V. R.
*7.00 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m. Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
*8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York via C. V. R.
*8.45 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.20 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

TRAINS ARRIVE BONAVENTURE STATION.

7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec daily.
*7.20 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
*7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston via C. V. R.
*7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston via C. V. R.
*8.00 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.40 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel via St. Lambert.
9.00 a.m.—Fort Covington and St. Cesaire G. V. R points.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
9.00 a.m.—Brockville. Arrive on Sunday 11.55 a.m.
11.15 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield (arrives from Valleyfield daily except Sunday).
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, etc.
1.30 p.m.—Quebec.
3.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
*6.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
6.35 p.m.—Toronto and intermediate points.
6.50 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
6.50 p.m.—Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Sorel

SWEDISH GYMNASTICS

Miss Holmstrom Explains the Principles of This System.

Many Ladies Enter for the Adult Class and Enter Their Children for the Junior Classes.

Local interest in physical education is steadily growing, if the audience at Stanley Hall Thursday afternoon, to hear Miss Holstrom's informal talk on "Swedish Gymnastics," be at all significant.

The audience was one which was particularly gratifying under the unpleasant conditions prevailing out of doors.

Miss Holmstrom wore the regulation gymnasium dress, and was heard with the closest attention throughout.

By way of preface, she referred to the attention paid by the ancient Greeks and Romans to the development and "culture" of the body and to the fact that athletic contests and exhibitions were national festivals, as they are to-day with the Swedes and Germans. Her late teacher, Baron Nils Posse, of the Posse Gymnasium, Boston, introduced the Swedish system into most of the public schools in and around Boston, as well as in numerous colleges, private gymnasia and in medical practice. This system is now thoroughly known all over the United States, to a large extent in England, and, in fact, more or less all over the world, and the scientific value of the exercises, she believed, has never been doubted, whatever other faults have been found with it. This was very significant, considering the fierce attacks the Swedish gymnastics have had to withstand.

Swedish gymnastics are divided into several branches, the principal ones being the Educational and the Medical. The aim of the first is to develop the body into a harmonious whole under the perfect control of the will. It is not to produce great bulk of muscle. Such is not its principal aim, for such development does not necessarily mean health, but the object is to develop the body as a whole to respond readily to volition, that is, to be a perfect instrument in our hands. The aim is further to improve the functional activity of the body; that is, to improve the action of the heart, lungs, liver, brain, and finally to counteract and correct tendencies to abnormal development, especially those resulting from our more or less artificial life. To see these tendencies especially in children, their manifestations being puny bodies, narrow chests, lacking depth, near-sighted and weak eyes, weak hearts, and very frequently a general lassitude and lack of the pure animal spirits which distinguish the perfectly healthy child.

We should never lose sight of the importance of heredity, which manifests itself in the body of the child, and here is seen the value of scientific movements. A gymnastic movement differs from any kind of movement in that it has a definite time, space, velocity, force and purpose, and it must be executed with full volition in order to produce the best effects, towards mental and physical development, i.e., the pupil must give his whole mind to the exercise he is doing in order to get the change of mental activity which constitutes rest.

This is accomplished by words of command. Words of command form a sounding line, so to speak, to the pupils' mental whereabouts, and this is the reason why the Swedish gymnastics have been found invaluable in schools for the blind. Exercises are chosen for their physical, physiological and psychological value. Teachers of Swedish gymnastics do not give movements purely because they look pretty. (Applause.) One season's exercises is not sufficient to cure us of all the ills that flesh is heir to, neither is it sufficient to set us up in form and figure for the rest of our lives, for exercise—in some form or other—is necessary always, but also always within the proper limit.

Scientific gymnastics are capable of doing a very great deal for those who engage in them conscientiously, and for a reasonable length of time, but we must remember that "cause and effect" are equal and opposite, and that therefore a pupil at middle age could not reach results so quickly as a child, for instance. One of the characteristics of the system upon which the Swedes especially pride themselves is its progression—it is so thoroughly scientific and reasonable.

At the conclusion of the talk, many of the ladies present entered their names for the adult class, and many entered the names of their children for the childrens' classes, meeting at Stanley Hall, at 3 o'clock, each Monday and Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.

That ever-welcome extravaganza, "Jack and the Beanstalk," comes to the Academy next Monday night with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Local amusement patrons have taken more than a passing interest in this admirable stage entertainment and have given the best possible proof of their favour for and loyalty to it by crowding the house during its previous engagements. The promise is given that there will be no lessening of the merit of the performance in the present engagement. In fact a distinct endeavour has been made to improve upon the performances given in the past. It has also furnished proof that the public appreciates character and quality in this style of entertainment, which is so easily degraded to the plane of the merely sensual. The present season's production of the piece will show some changes in the cast. Miss Edith Yerrington, formerly of the Bostonians," will be the New "Jack." She is the possessor of grace and beauty and has varied experience in the style of work and is gifted with a better voice than can usually be had for extravaganza. Margaret Mills will again have the part of "Mistress Mary, quite contrary," and is distinctly a favourite wherever she is known. Lena Merville will be the "Mother Hubbard," and Frank Deshon will end his comedy work to the part of "King Cole." George Gorman, Dan Darleigh, H. M. Morse, William Pullman, Sarony Lambert, pretty Cora Leslie and others will be in evidence.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"My Son Ben," described as "a lively comedy-romance of the Granite Hills, from the pen of David Lowry, a Pittsburg journalist and well known novelist, will be the attraction at Her Majesty's Theatre next week. The play is simply the story of a young man who, in a spirit of mistaken generosity loans to a n'eer-do-well companion a cheque which his father gives him to pay a pressing obligation. The cheque is "raised" and the complications ensuing afford fine opportunity for strong dramatic work. John Jack, the leading man, last season was with Mrs. Fiske in "Tess," Daisy Lovering, leading lady, was last season conspicuous in "The Bonny Briar Bush." C. B. Craig was long with the "Old Homestead." Adelaide Thornton has been with Mr. Dan Frohman and a member of Mr. Sothern's Company.

FRENCH OPERA SEASON ENDING

The French opera season at the Monument National will close on Monday evening next, with a performance of that delightful opera by Leo Delibes "Lakme," which had a most successful career in Europe, and was never yet presented in Canada. It was in this opera that the American prima donna, Marie Van Zandt, made her fame in Paris. The opera belongs to the modern repertoire, having been composed only fifteen years ago. The company will also produce another new opera this evening, "Le Muette de Portici," by Auber, an opera better known as "Masaniello," and which is the best work of the author of "Fra Diavolo." It is tuneful to a degree and replete with Spanish and Neapolitan dances for the ballet. The cast includes some of the best artists in the company. A special matinee with "Mignon" as the bill will also be given on Monday afternoon.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The offering at the Theatre Royal next week will be what is generally termed "a play for ladies," like "East Lynne," "The Orphans," and other plays that have for many years held the hearts of the American women, "A Guilty Mother" takes its place and bids fair to outrival even those old successes. The sensational features of the play are the giant mirror and the shattering of Oakley Tower by lightning. The latter is a most remarkable piece of stagecraft. The engagement for "A Guilty Mother" is for one week beginning with a Monday matinee.

THE RESERVES' CAMP FIRE.

The first camp fire of the Victoria Rifles Reserve Association took place in the sergeants' mess room of the Vics' last night, and was as usual a great success. The president, Lt.-Col. George Stark, opened the proceedings with a few remarks, in the course of which he spoke of the excellent financial position of the association, which was due to the good management of their treasurer, Major Wm. Stanley, who, he regretted, was unable to be present. He referred to the improvement in their quarters and congratulated the corps upon having furnished sixteen men to the South African contingent. Amongst those who took part were Sgt. W. Millar, R. Picard, Mr. Bull, Mr. H. R. Landry, of the French Glee Club; J. J. Ritchie, who gave a very clever song and dance, and Mr. R. O. Thicke. During the evening there was afforded an opportunity of extending a hearty send-off to Sergt.-Major Redding, of the Toronto Dragoons, who is Col. Otter's mounted orderly, and Sergt. Tattersall, of the Vics, who leaves to-day for Quebec.

SIR HENRY IRVING COMING.

In the official list of bookings given out by Sir Henry Irving on his arrival in New York appears the line, "Montreal, Academy of Music, March 8."

THE DICKENS' CARNIVAL

Officially Opened by Mayor Walker — The Fair a Great Success.

Charles Dickens would have been delighted if he had been able to rise from his grave Thursday evening and have visited the new Victoria Hall at Westmount, and have seen for himself how cleverly the ladies of the Westmount Y's had caught the spirit of his world-famed novels, and adapted them to the ends of amusement and profit for their society.

The beautiful hall had been turned into a veritable panorama of the early days of the century, and the spectacle of so many ladies in old-time costumes and powdered hair was decidedly picturesque.

The bazaar was opened by Mayor Walker, who in a felicitous little speech, complimented the ladies on the results of their efforts, and suggested that they should during the winter hold a series of entertainments to help provide funds to purchase books for the new public library. The various booths and bowers represent places and characters made famous by the great novelist, and in each case the effect is very good. This entertainment is also notable as being the first affair of the kind to be held in the new hall, and no pains have been spared to make it both attractive and enjoyable. Mrs. Jarley is "At Home" each evening, and Punch and Judy will specially attend on Saturday afternoon to amuse the children. The Carnival will continue this evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening, and all lovers of Dickens' should contrive to pay it a visit.

Not the least enjoyable part of the evening's entertainment was the splendid programme of music provided by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra, which was reinforced by several professionals, under the direction of Prof. Charles Reichling. The selection of the pieces was most happy, for martial and patriotic airs constituted almost the entire programme.

PAPINEAUVILLE BRANCH BANK

Judge Doherty this morning granted a petition of the liquidators of the Ville Marie Bank to sell a branch of the bank at Papineauville. The property is valued at $1200. The sale will be held as soon as possible.



THE DREYFUS FAMILY AT CARPENTRAS.
(Special Photo to Black and White)

NEGLECTED CHILDREN

A Society to be Incorporated to Look to Their Welfare.

Work Accomplished in Ontario in This Regard Taken as an Example.

The Lieutenant Governor will shortly be petitioned by the Council of Women of this city to grant a charter to the "Children's Aid Society of Montreal," which will be the first organization of its kind in this province, although in Ontario there are thirty-five.

The initial steps in the matter were consequent upon reports presented by the Hervey Institute on April 26th, 1898. These reports caused considerable discussion, the outcome being a resolution that "The Montreal Local Council would wish to investigate the laws in this country, the United tates and England, on the subject of control of children under age, by institutions, with a view to obtaining the necessary control of children in these schools."

The matter having been brought up a number of times at the various council meetings, interest in it grew apace, and on December 16th last, a meeting took place of a representative committee as follows:

From the Hervey Institute, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Lawder.

From the Day Nursery, Mrs. Learmont, Mrs. McDunnough and Miss Thomas.

From the Ladies' Benevolent, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Lindsay and Miss Kingston.

From the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Eadie, Miss Greenshields and Miss Van Horne.

St. Anne's Home, Miss Proctor and Miss Urquhart.

Mrs. John Cox, president of the Local Council, and Mrs. Alex. Murray, convener.

The question of dependent children was considered in various aspects, each institution having its own difficulties under consideration. The general opinion was, however, that the first step toward improving existing condition should be to secure powers of legal control over children placed in charitable institutions, with which parents should not interfere, the trouble at present being how to keep children long enough to train them usefully for after life.

Mr. Kelso, superintendent of the Children's Department of the Ontario Government, was invited to deliver an address on the Ontario system, at the quarterly meeting on January 17th last, and did so, with the result that interest was increased ten fold. "We were," said he, on that occasion, "all creatures of environment largely, and if educated in an atmosphere of vice, would grow up to swell the large class of criminals and paupers."

It was found in Ontario that one-third of the revenue of the province went to the care of "degraded" children, and it was the expense of their maintenance that first brought the question forward in that province. There were orphanages and training schools, but no power—no law—to prevent the children from falling into the hands of worthless people. It was necessary to bring a charge of vagrancy against a child in order to remove him from his home, no matter how degraded, and at the end of a term spent in the "refuge" there was no law enabling Christian people to keep them if the worthless or vicious parents claimed them. Many thoughtful people saw the necessity for special legislation. Nevertheless, it took six years of agitation to get it. Now there is a central Government department dealing with neglected and dependent children. The Government pays all expense of this office, and all expense of the administration of the province is paid by the Government. The plan was to unite public aid and private philanthropy. The chief office was not to look after the children themselves, but the people who have them. One provision of the law was that any person sending a boy under fourteen or a girl under sixteen on the streets to beg or peddle small wares was liable to imprisonment or a fine, and enabled the office to send for the parents and try reasoning first. Now child beggars are almost unknown in Ontario.

So strongly did the facts appeal to the ladies that a resolution was formulated to the effect that a committee be formed of one representative of each of the institutions named, acting in consultation with the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, the Mayor and the Recorder, be appointed to consider and report upon the matter. Ultimately, Mrs. John Cox, Mrs. Learmont and Lady Hingston were appointed to call upon the Mayor and Recorder and lay the matter fully before them. The petition shortly to be presented is the result.

A SMALL BEGINNING.

How the Christian Endeavour Has Grown to Great Proportions Within Eighteen Years.

Something more than eighteen years ago, in the city of Portland, Me., a pastor had become anxious concerning the practical work of the young people in his church. He felt that they ought to pray more and do more, and make the latent power of their life more effective in the church life. Much thought and prayer were given to the subject, and at last a simple organization called the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour of the Williston Church of Portland was the result. It was on the 2nd day of February that this organization was effected and that the first Society of Christian Endeavour was launched.

It was naturally a small organization and it made but little stir. The papers of Portland did not record the event the next morning, nor were the people of the Williston Church itself very much impressed with the new organization. Still this little society had within it the germ of the great Christian Endeavour movement.

In fact, within it were all the essential features of the present day society. It had the pledge, almost in the exact form that is to-day used. The two classes of members active and associate were also provided for, and defined as to-day. The consecration meeting was a feature of that first society, and several of the more important committees without which an Endeavour Society cannot do its work, belonged to the first society of Williston Church.

The missionaries of the different denominations took the seed across the sea and planted it in China, in India, in Japan and in the South Sea Islands. Germany in time found a use for Christian Endeavour Scandinavia soon concluded there was something in it for her churches.

Switzerland and France have given it a welcome, though as yet the number of societies is small. Even Spain did not turn its look upon this American idea.

It is a fact worth noting that even during our late unpleasantness with Spain, though the movement had been largely associated with America and American missionaries, yet not a single society was given up, and there are to-day several more societies in the Peninsula than there were a year ago.

Moreover, some of the enthusiastic Endeavourers of Spain are eagerly asking if a convention of the Castilians cannot be held on Spanish soil in the year 1900, immediately after the world's great convention in London, a supplementary convention which they hope will be attended by many Americans.

In all these countries the same pledge is used; the constitution in all its essential features is the same, and the methods of work, though flexible and adaptable, are still substantially the same in every clime. This is a seed that flourishes in every soil. This is a plant that has borne transplanting to every quarter of the globe. More than five million copies of the constitution have been printed in forty different languages and more than twenty million copies of the pledge.

The meetings and conventions that I have attended in foreign lands have been pathetic in their interest. Dark-skinned young Hindus, young Chinamen with almand eyes and long queues, alert Japanese, black Zulus with kinky hair, stalwart Hawaiians and Samoans I have seen gathered together for those purely religious gatherings with a depth of earnestness and joy in the service of God which has been inspiring in the extreme.—Rev. F. E. Clarke in Collier's Weekly.

CARRYING ARMS:—Thomas S. Elder, Shannon street, Point St. Charles, was arrested Thursday by Constable Robert for carrying a loaded revolver. The Recorder fined the accused $5 or one month.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Transvaal Sympathizers In Dublin Are Not Very Numerous.

THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOER FUND RIDICULOUSLY SMALL.

Still Another Development in the Celebrated Flag Incident.

(Special Correspondence of the Star.)

DUBLIN, October 18.—The Irish Transvaal Committee met in Dublin on Monday of last week, Miss Maud Gonne (or as some ill-natured people call her, Miss "Gone Mad"), in the chair. The usual balderdash in the way of speechmaking went on, and a resolution was passed: "That the Irish Transvaal Committee send greeting to Mr. John McBride, Johannesburg, and heartily congratulate him on his gallant action in organizing an Irish brigade in defence of the Dutch Republic, and we hope, in the event of war with England, that the victories of the Irish Brigade will be many and great." Subscription lists were then opened, for the purpose of presenting a flag to the Irish Brigade in the Transvaal, and another for organization objects. For the first, the subscriptions rolled in lavishly till the munificent sum of $12.50 was collected, and for the organization fund, $5.00. Miss Maud Gonne contributed $2.50 to each object. People in Canada will fully appreciate the fiery patriotism of the Irish Boer sympathizers.

Dr. Bruce, Dean of Cork, stirred the Irish Church Conference in Dublin, by declaring that the disestablisment of the Irish Church was an unquestionable blessing to the church itself; and the Bishop of Newcastle, who visited Ireland for the first time after a lapse of thirty years, congratulated the conference on the prosperity of the Irish Church, which has completely falsified the predictions of the effect of disestablishment. The Bishop, addressing the conference, whose members numbered no fewer than 1400, said he had been present in the House of Lords the day the second reading of the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill had been carried through that assembly, and that he could never forget the sad and broken-hearted look of the late Archbishop French, who believed then that disestablishment was ruin to the Irish Church, which was now in so flourishing a condition, both spiritually and temporarily.

The culling out of the Reserve men of the first-class makes quite a stir in the city of Dublin, where there are so many old soldiers in the city. Monday last was the day on which many of them were to report themselves, and great numbers turned up. Some of the big firms will be put to a good deal of inconvenience by the calling out of the Reserve. Guinness's Brewery, for instance, has had to give up nearly two hundred hands, and there has been a heavy call on postal officials, too.

On Sunday morning it was found that placards had been extensively posted up all over Dublin headed "By order of the Irish Transvaal Committee," and "Enlisting in the British Army is Treason to Ireland." The closing words of this precious production were: "In preventing recruiting for the British army, you are working for Ireland's honour, and you are helping the Boers in their struggle for liberty." The placards were promptly torn down by the police, and the printers of the posters are to be prosecuted.

The Dublin roughs are exhibiting very strong Boerism, and take every opportunity of showing it. A favourite way is the annoyance or assault of soldiers. In a case, heard in the Dublin Police Court yesterday, a man named Sheehan was charged with assaulting Henry Phillips, a private in the Bedfordshire Regiment. The soldier was standing by himself waiting for a tram-car, when Sheehan came up to him shouting "Here's to the Boers," and struck him on the chest. The Police Magistrate gave Sheehan a month's imprisonment, but remarked that in future this would be no measure of the punishment which would be inflicted in such cases.

A very beautiful and historic estate and residence has just passed into the possession of an American gentleman. The estate is that of Mount Shannon, near Limerick. This was the family estate of the great Lord Clare and his descendants, the last of the name, when quite a boy, dying with his regiment in the "Gallant Six Hundred" at Balaclava. The purchaser is Mr. Thomas Nevins, of Orange County, who has spent a good deal of his time in Ireland lately. Mount Shannon is a noble place, with fine shooting and fishing.

We have a welcome visitor in Ireland this week in Morrington Cannon, the well known jockey. He is over to ride some of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's horses at the Curragh, and no doubt "Morny" will do his best, as this is his first appearance in the saddle on the Irish turf.

County Court Judge Curran gave vent to his feelings pretty plainly at Mullingar this week, when opening the Westmeath Quarter Sessions. His Lordship first referred to the action of the County Council in trying to hoist the green flag over Mullingar Courthouse and then went on to say that it was by mere chance that any court was being held there on that day owing to a childish resolution made by the people calling themselves the County Council refusing to grant supplies of coal for the Court-house fires till the dispute about the flag was settled, and it was further resolved by the councillors, that no light should be allowed either. Judge Curran said he had not the slightest intention of sitting there without the Court being properly heated, and further remarked that he wished he had the proposer and seconder of the resolution before him and he would send them to gaol for contempt of Court.

Later on in the day the Grand Jury retired, and after a short time, the foreman came out, accompanied by his colleagues, and handed the following resolution to the judge: "That we, the Grand Jury of the Co. Westmeath, condemn in the strongest terms the action of the High Sheriff and his clique, in using their arbitrary and imaginary powers in preventing the county council of Westmeath from decorating the Court house with the National flag of our country. God Save Ireland."

The anger and indignation of Judge Curran when he read this was something to behold, as he shouted at the Grand Jurymen: "You old fools! What nonsense! You may put that in the waste paper basket."

Mr. John McBride, who has brought himself into prominence by assuming the role of leader of the Irish Brigade in the Transvaal, was for a long time a resident in Dublin, having been intended for the medical profession. It does not say much for his ability when we are told that, after "several years of study" he gave it up and went into the establishment of Messrs. Hugh Moore & Co., a large Dublin firm of wholesale chemists. He was a great Parnellite. McBride is 34 years of age, and his relatives live at Westport, Co. Mayo.

The Irish masters of hounds are beginning to feel the pinch of war times as well as others. Some years ago the system of registering horses for Government purposes was started and many people laughed at it as a useless scheme, but now it is found to work well. Under it, the owners of horses registered receive a small sum per annum, undertaking to sell each animal at a certain price when called upon to do so. Many of the large tramway, omnibus, and others have numbers of horses so registered, and it appears that masters of hounds have also taken advantage of the scheme, receiving an allowance annually for the hunt horses. The Remount Department of Ireland, of which Prince Francis of Teck is chief, are busy taking up all available registered horses now for South Africa, and the hunt horses of the Ward Staghounds, the Meath Hound, the Tipperary, and other packs have all been requestioned. It is rather hard on the masters to have to give up the hunt horses just as the season is opening, as it will be very hard to replace them now. The average price fixed on all horses so registered is about £40. An absurd rumour appears in some papers that Government is "commandeering" all the horses belonging to chief packs of hounds in Ireland, but of, course, this is nonsense.

The people of Waterford are showing a good example to the rest of Ireland. The County Council treated the Limerick resolution of sympathy with the Boers as it deserved—by consigning it to the waste-paper basket. This week, drafts of soldiers and reserve-men going off to join their regiment in South Africa, were played to the quays by the city bands, and got a very enthusiastic send-off.

T. S. B.

MARVELS OF THE MODERN LOCOMOTIVE.

It all sounds simple in the recital. The wonder of the thing comes into view only when one reflects on the speed and nicety with which cumbrous parts are made to do their duty. The piston and connecting bar of a modern locomotive weigh some six hundred pounds. When the speed is sixty miles an hour these parts travel back and forth five times a second. Ten times a second, at the end of every stroke, the piston head is at rest. It must pass from this condition to a velocity of 1,800 feet per minute in one-twentieth of a second. The drive-wheels measure more than a rod at every revolution, but when going sixty miles an hour they must turn more than three hundred times a minute.

Sixty miles an hour is the merest common-place to the mind of the up-to-date railroad man, but it means other things besides those described that are wonderful to the outsider. It means a steam pressure blow of twenty tons on each piston head every tenth of a second. It means that up in the cab the fireman is throwing into the furnace two-thirds of a ton of coal every hour; No. 900 burns coal faster than ten men can mine it. It means two quarts of oil every hour to keep her journal boxes greased and everything running smoothly. It means that the engine with its half dozen cars and load of human freight is moving through space with twice the power of a shot from a hundred ton gun. It means that the engineer has worked her up to the point where she can use every ounce of steam, that he is coaxing her as a jockey urges his mount in a fierce race, and yet it means that he is ready at a second's notice to move the reverseing lever and apply the air brakes that will stop the mighty steam avalanche within the distance that it covers as it stands on the tracks.—Earl W. Mayo, in the November Ainslee's.

THE BRIEFEST TITLE.

Rider Haggard's "She" no doubt attracted attention in part by the odd brevity of its title — more of a novelty then than now. An English woman novelist has just established a new record by publishing a story with the title "I."

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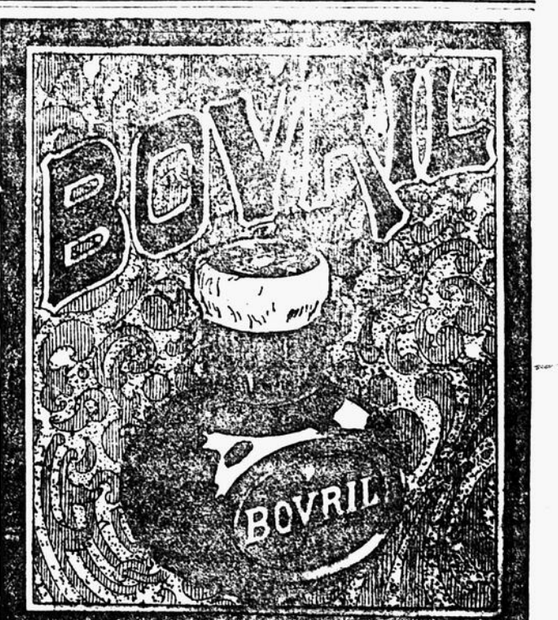
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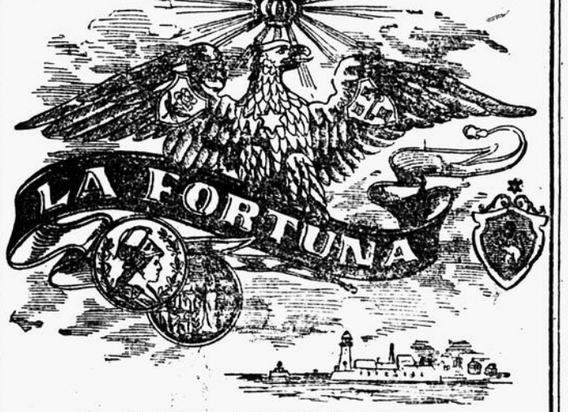
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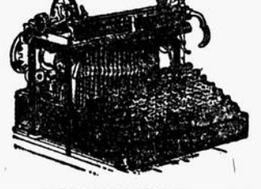
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MISS MARY ROBERTS.

our home paper that there was a remedy called Golden Specific to be given secretly in tea, coffee or soft food, and that they would send me a free trial. I wrote for it and gave it to my brother early one morning in a cup of coffee before he had a chance to go out and get a drink. The effect was wonderful and seemed to brace him up. He went out and came back quite sober for him. In the meantime I had sent for a regular treatment of Golden Specific, and after using it my brother was a changed man. Day after day I watched and prayed, and it all seemed too good to be true. His whole manner changed. I said nothing about the remedy I had been giving him secretly and did not talk of his being cured, but I would often tell him how happy I was and what a noble man he was to stop drinking. He of course, knows it all now, but his new life, prosperity, new friends and self-respect have long ago forgiven me for the way in which I saved him from a drunkard's grave. May every mother, sister or daughter learn from my experience is my devout hope, and in thus making public the story of our private misfortune and subsequent blessings it is my earnest desire that every woman read in my words the way to happiness, not only for herself, but for the man who is struggling with the curse of liquor upon him. Mrs. Haines, who discovered Golden Specific is deserving of woman's homage, and I am glad to know that he will send a free trial of the remedy to every woman who writes him.

"Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 965 Glenn building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail the remedy to you in a plain envelope, and thus you can begin the cure at once. The remedy is odorless and tasteless, and you need have no fear of discovery."

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A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that Ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food, quickly curing the patient without his knowledge. Any one can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 304 Race and Vine Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, and easily drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home. 248 2 1 aw

RESCUED FROM DRINK

Heroic Work of a Girl in Saving Her Brother From Drunkenness.

Put a Remedy in His Coffee and Without His Knowledge of the Secret was Completely Cured.

The terrible evil of drunkenness has at last found a conqueror. Miss Mary Roberts, of 103 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, Cal., tells how she saved her brother from ruin, and her words burn with a new hope to every woman who would rescue a son, brother or husband from the scourge of drunkenness. She says:

"Yes, it is true that my brother is now a reformed man. For years he drank only occasionally, but at last he got so bad that to be sober seemed a living death to him. After a spree he would tremble and shake and act as if he were going insane. He would then drink sparingly, but in a few days would start off again and I wouldn't see him for a week. I saw a notice in

THE NATIONAL



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CANADA'S CONTINGENT FOR IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Our Soldiers at Quebec--A Detailed List of the Companies.

All Ready to Embark on the Sardinian for Durban---The Officers of the Contingent.

EMPIRE SONG.

(First Two Verses by W. G.)

Tune : "God Save the Queen."

God save our Empire grand ;
May it united stand
While time endures.
Give us prosperity, wisdom and purity ;
In all our lands and seas
May freedom reign.

Our ships on every sea,
Keeping the highways free
For all the world.
Peace ships, not warships these, guarding the [seven seas ;
Where'er our flag's unfurled
Let right prevail.

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious, happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

For the first time in history, the ancient streets of grim Quebec resound to the tread of troops drawn from the seven provinces of Canada to go forth in defence of the Empire.

Seldom have the slanting rays of our northern sun looked upon so significant a scene. The men who are assembled by that grey eminence where Wolfe and Montcalm died while the destines of a continent were decided, are making history.

From simple Canadian homes they come ; but upon them are the eyes of the armed aristocracies of Europe. A few days ago there was nothing to distinguish them from the thousands who met and passed them on the quiet streets of a score of Canadian town, but to-day their assembling is noted by the men who control, whether by sword or state-craft, the movements of the world.

The eye passes over the list of names published below, searching for aquaintances, and loses itself in the massed strangeness of the unknown; but during the months that are to come these names will win the glorious familiarity of fame, conferred, it will be the common hope, for valour and not by the tragic hand that black-borders the list of our "killed and wounded."

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, October 28.—Never since the days of the Imperial Army Corps has there been such a scene of military activity in the Old Capital, as has been witnessed here during the last few days.

Bodies of uniformed men are constantly marching from one part of the city to another, especially between the Citadel and the immigration buildings; but none of them gaily caparisoned, as if for review.

Many different kinds of uniform are often represented in the same company, and sometimes men are seen in the ranks only partly uniformed, or without any military clothing at all.

There are many men employed in different parts of the city transporting bedding, food, baggage, and other military supplies to and from the Citadel, and crowds of people gather about whenever any of the contingent units are passing through the city streets.

The citizens have caught the military spirit, and flags are flying in all directions. At both the Citadel and the Embankment, where men are stationed, there are signs of the greatest activity. Both officers of the district staff and of the contingent are working exceedingly hard to suitably equip the members of the contingent. Nobody who has not watched the progress of this work can form any idea of the difficulty with which it has been prosecuted. The work of mobilization is comparatively easy compared with that of equipment. The simple enrollment, and transportation of the men to Quebec, was the least arduous work of the military authorities. When they were dumped at Quebec or Levis, they were simply the uniforms of their respective corps, or no uniforms at all. To all attempts to photograph them in that condition strenuous objections were made. Up to to-day not a single company is fully equipped with properly fitting uniforms, and undoubtedly much of the fitting will have to be done on board ship. The criticism of the fitting out and victualling done by the Americans at the commencement of the war with Spain was not more severe than much of that indulged in just now. On a small scale the store department here is having a difficult enough time.

A GREAT SEND OFF.

There is no doubt about the splendour of the send off that the contingent will get here on Monday, if the day be fine. Numbers of excursions are expected here from various outside points, and there is some talk of a full regiment from Ottawa coming to assist in the demonstration.

The line of march from the Esplanade will be through the principal streets of the city, which will certainly be thronged with people and profusely decorated. There is some disappointment at the fact that the Governor-General and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be here for the dinner to the contingent's officers, now that it has been fixed for Saturday night.

The programme at the smoking concert to the men at the Drill Hall to-night is largely of patriotic nature, and includes the "British Grenadiers," "Rule Britannia," "Red, White and Blue," "Le Brigadier," Rudyard Kipling's "Hymns Before Action," "Praise the Lord, for He is Glorious," to The Austrian National Hymnal, also "God Save the Queen," to be followed by "Auld Lang Syne," and "All Hands Round."

The nomination of Lieut.-Col. Oscar Pelletier, D.O.C., as major of the Contingent, is a popular one. The gallant Colonel proved himself in the North-West Rebellion to be a capable and plucky officer. He has been succeeded here by Lieut.-Col. George Rolt White, district staff officer, who will command this military district in the absence of Col. Pelletier.

Several instances of the martial spirit permeating both men and officers are recorded here.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, through Captain Turner, on Friday afternoon, offered Col. Otter to supply him a full set of brass instruments for the formation of a band on board ship. The commandant has gratefully received the offer, and will favourably consider it, provided brass instruments are not provided by the Government.

A bank clerk, whose family opposed his departure with the contingent, has declined an offer of promotion and increased salary, rather than remain behind.



MAJOR DRUMMOND,
Chief Staff Officer Canadian Regiment.

ROSTER OF THE CONTINGENT.

Names of the Brave Lads Who Will Go to Transvaal.

STOUT SONS OF CANADA FROM THE PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC GATHERED AT QUEBEC.

Whether Great Britain needs or does not need assistance in dealing with the Boers, has little or nothing to do with the enthusiasm which now prevails in Canada over the enlistment of a Canadian regiment to be added to the active forces of the Empire during the war.

That which makes men leave home and family, makes mothers yield up their sons to go thousands of miles to take part in an enterprise of great danger and at best one of much hardship, is not any spirit of animosity against the Boers; not a feeling that Britain or our fellow colonists cannot secure all the aid necessary without coming so far. All the enthusiasm is over a mere sentiment. And woe unto the country whose people lack that sentiment or allow it to become weak. The demonstration we are witnessing means that Canadians feel the British Empire is a reality; scattered colonies so far apart, their respective people are strangers to each other, they are united by a bond of sympathy, of unbending loyalty to each other and to their beloved Queen, stronger than hooks of steel. Were we in Canada being imposed upon, our fellow colonists in Africa and Asia, in Australasia and Europe would not spend time investigating the cause of trouble but would send out their sturdy sons to help us. So Canadians are not so much concerned now in the exact cause of war in South Africa as the fact that there is war there, and fellow Britons are fighting a foe. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the bugle sounded and Canada's gallant sons have sprung to arms. All may not go; but a mere representation of Canada has been given the honour of answering "here" to the muster roll. Those who remain, however, in every way imaginable have made it clear how heartily they are in sympathy with the movement.

The Canadian contingent as it will embark from Quebec, will be made up about as follows, though there may be some few additions and alterations, which will be duly noted. The members are drawn from all parts of Canada, as the list shows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, R.R.C.I., in command.
Lieut.-Col. Buchan, R.R.C.I., major 1st battalion.
Lieut.-Col. Oscar Pelletier, D.O.C., major 2nd battalion.
Chief Staff Officer, Major Drummond.
Adjutant, Major Charles MacDougall, R. R.C.I.
Quartermaster, Major Denison, R.R.C.I.
Surgeon-Major, Surgeon-Major C. W. Wilson, 3rd Montreal Field Battery.
Surgeon-Captains, Surgeon-Major Fiset, 89 Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalion, and Surgeon-Major A. B. Osborne, 4th Hamilton Field Battery.
Chaplains, Rev. T. F. Fullerton, chaplain 4th Prince Edward Island Regiment Canadian Artillery. A Roman Catholic chaplain is yet to be selected.

Captain Arthur Clive Bell, of the Scots Guards, A.D.C. to General Hutton, will be placed in charge of the Maxim Gun Squad, to be attached to the regiment.

COMPANY A.—BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MANITOBA.

Winnipeg—Major H. M. Arnold, 90th Rifles; Lieut. S. P. Laybourn, R.R.C.I.; W. F. Foule, J. Cook, H. J. Hammond, S. Roberts, Louis Ingram, A. C. Soper, Thos. Findley, H. Robinson, R. J. Barrett, A. B. Irvine, D. L. Mackeand, H. F. Parker, N. Hughes, W. Johnston, A. Chisholm, E. C. Groves, F. Rumsey, W. Walsh, F. B. Rorke, Charles Duncalf, A. A. Munroe, K. Matheson, B. D. Allison, R. H. Barlow, A. L. Jones, Thomas Thompson, F. N. Sword, J. C. Carnegie, E. Robbins, Tod Snider, F. P. French, all of the 90th Battalion; J. Adams, R. Wilson, C. A. Miles, P. Whimster, A. Cowan, C. F. Western, W. Lloyd, all of the Manitoba Dragoons, Portage la Prairie.

New Westminster—C. B. Gorbould, Albert Lohman, James Sloan, W. D. Wallace, A. Battson, W. H. Brooking, J. Porter-Smith, A. Leamy, Ottawa Wilkie.

Vancouver—Sergt. Moscrop, J. J. Sinclair, R. Mackie, S. O'Brien, C. C. Thomson, S. Harrison, W. J. Allen, J. H. Livingston, H. Bonner, G. H. Hutchings, A. J. Nye, R. McCalmot, W. F. Whiteley, W. C. Jackson, G. Wallace, P. Greaves, H. E. Niepergall.

From Kamloops—R. B. Campbell, Hiram B. Hicks.

Victoria—James Anderton, Frank Finch Smiles, Henry J Dolling Andrews, Cecil M. Roberts, Fred. T. Cornwall, W. H. Steibbings, C. W. Gamble, H. Smethurst, Ralph W. J. Leeman, John H Simer, Geo. Neill, Alex. M. Wood, Frank Dickinson, Seymour H. Odell, Jno. Todd, Alex. C. Beech, Arthur Maundell, Jos. R. Northcott, James W. Jones, William Ironside Scott, John H. Dixon, Stephen C. Court, James Stewart, Arthur Carter, W. Herbert Brethron (Saanich, B.C.)

B. COMPANY—LONDON.

The complete roster of B. Company, R. C. R. I., of the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal, is:

Captain—Duncan Stuart, 26th Batt., London.

Lieutenants—Capt. J. C. Mason, 10th Batt., Toronto; Capt. J. M. Ross, 22nd Batt., Toronto; Second Lieut. R. H. M. Temple, 48th Highlanders, Toronto.

Non-Commissioned Officers— Colour-Sgt. Young, R.C.R.I., Toronto; Sergt. Geo. R. B. Sippi, 7th Fusiliers, London; Sergt. Geo. A. Macbeth, 7th Fusiliers, London; Sergt. Fred. Gorman, captain, 27th, Sarnia; Sergt. Bowden, 21st Essex, Windsor.

FIRST HUSSARS.

A. E. Cole, London, Raymond H. Little, London; George Taylor, London; W. Collins, London; P. C. Ingamells, London township; E. Taylor, London.

NO. 1 CO., R.C.R.I., LONDON.

D. L. Moore, A. E. Merrix, E. Mullins, W. R. Stevenson, Quartermaster-Sergt. Galloway, Sergt. Bethune, Sergt. Hendry, Bugler Beales.

SEVENTH FUSILIERS.

W. G. Adams, London; P. Barrett, London; W. H. Chapman, London; Frank J. Coles, London; S. Crockett, London; Jas. Duff, London; G. W. Floyd, London; J. T. Hennessey, London; Sergt. F. W. Hessell, London; James Herrick, London; G. A. Macbeth, London; C. D. Maclaren, London; Charles Redge, London, W. G. Reed, London; George R. B. Sippi, London; A. E. Wardell, London; W. West, London; G. W. Woodliffe, London; A. H. Wheatcroft, London, C. E. Finch, London, Sergt. W. H. Woodyat, London; G. F. Pinel, London; A. Treleaven, London.

SIXTH LONDON FIELD BATTERY.

A. E. Burwell, London; W. J. Hyman, London; F. W. Turner, London.

SIXTEENTH FIELD BATTERY.

Robert Dundas Whigham, Guelph.

TWENTY-FIRST ESSEX FUSILIERS.

E. C. Andrews, Windsor; J. C. Biggs, Windsor; R. B. Bowden, Windsor; E. D. Craig, Windsor; E. M. Dolman, Windsor; A. P. Jell, Walkerville; V. F. Marentette; Windsor; James Northwood, Windsor; D. A. Reid, Windsor; J. B. Robinson, Windsor; A. E. Padden, Windsor; C. K. Rorrison, Windsor; G. R. S. Phillips, Windsor; F. C. Beers, Windsor; G. Whyte, Windsor.

TWENTY-SECOND OXFORD RIFLES.

A. Edwards, Sweaborg; H. Lane, Ingersoll; G. W. Leonard, Woodstock; A. Marshall, Woodstock; John Smith, Thamesford; H. R. Wilson, Tilsonburg; V. W. Odlum, Toronto; G. M. Odlum, Toronto.

TWENTY-FIFTH ELGIN BATTALION.

A. H. Anderson, St. Thomas; J. E. Farley St. Thomas; J. Sutherland, St. Thomas; H. Westaway, St. Thomas; H. Pink, St. Thomas; F. G. Stanbury, St. Thomas.

TWENTY-SIXTH MIDDLESEX BATTALION.

D. H. Atkinson, Ailsa Craig; H. Burwell Chatham; W. J. Burris, London; H. R. Donohue, London; J. A. Dunnigan, London; W. J. Green, London; F. Evans, London; W. B. Gorrie, Chatham; Malcolm Maclean, Ailsa Craig; G. H. Munro, Ailsa Craig; A. H. Rae, Glencoe; F. H. Trolley, Alvinston; A. W. Woodward; J. Day, New York; Robt. Smith, London; G. Macbeth, Strathroy; A. McMurchy, London; W. H. McMahon, Guelph; J. C. Hill, London.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ST. CLAIR BORDERERS.

Capt. Fred. Gorman, Sarnia; D. C. McMillan, Thedford; C. R. Scott, Mount Forest; R. G. Johnston, Sarnia.

TWENTY-EIGHTH PERTH BATTALION

Henry E. Ballard, Stratford; G. Graham, St. Marys; E. Peart, St. Marys.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION

A. D. Dalgleish, Galt; W. Foote, Galt; J. Powell, Galt.

THIRTIETH WELLINGTON RIFLES.

James B. Corley, Mount Forest; J. Mills, Elora; F. W Campbell, Glen Eden.

THIRTY-THIRD HURON BATTALION

M. L. Jones, Goderich; A. R. Wilson, Clinton; A. B. Webb, Clinton.

THIRTY-EIGHTH BATTALION DUFFERIN RIFLES.

J. J. Brectin, Brantford.

Simcoe Foresters—H. A. Callahan, H. D. Black, P. McCosh, H. S. Bingham, J. H. Findlay, R. H. Henderson.

35th Battalion—F. Dyas, F. S. Nixon, W. J. Moir, J. H. Ramage.

37th Battalion—J. E. Kelly, W. Love, D. H. Christie, C. E. Jackson.

38th Battalion—H. Barger, A. McLean

39th Battalion—F. Burkart, F. P. Anderson

LEFT HALF COMPANY D—KINGSTON AND VICINITY.

W. W. Mills, 15th Batt., Belleville; W. Swain, 14th Batt.; W. Foden, 47th Batt.; C. E. Ault, 14th Batt.; L. C. Walker, 16th Field Battery, Guelph; W. Lawrence, 57th Batt., Peterborough; C. Donaldson, 41st Batt., Brockville; R. Hogan, 41st Batt., Brockville; R. Turner, 41st Batt., Brockville; E. Fry, 15th Batt., Belleville; G. Phillips, 15th Batt., Belleville; R. Cummington, 15th Batt.; G. H. Bolster, Cobourg Garrison Artillery; Lieut. G. J Hulme, 15th Batt., Belleville; G. J. Cockburn, Cobourg Garrison Artillery; T. J. Turpin, Cobourg Garrison Artillery; Bradshaw, Picton; F. Lynn, 15th Batt., Belleville.

COMPANY D—OTTAWA.

The detachment paraded and lined up in company order shortly before five o'clock They presented an unusually fine appearance—big, strong fellows, the pick of the military organizations of the city, set off in attractive uniforms, they were then, as afterwards, the cynosure of all eyes, and many favourable compliments were forthcoming from all sides. The contingent, as it lined up, was composed of the following:

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"GLENCOE."

Here's to you Uncle Kruger ! slainte ! an' slainte go leor !
You're a dacint ould man begorra ; never mind if you are a Boer !
So with heart an' half me bouchal, we'll drink to your health to-night ;
For yourself an' your farmer sojers gave us a raal good fight.

I was dramin' of Kitty Farrell away in the Gap o' Dunloe,
When the song of the bugle woke me, ringin' across Glencoe ;
An' once in a while a bullet came pattering' from above,
That tould us the big brown fellows were sendin' us down their love.

'Twas a kind invitation an' written in such a han'
That a Chinaman couldn't refuse it—not to spake of an Irishman ;
So the pickets sent back an answer "We're comin' with right good will."
Along what they call the kopje, tho' to me it looked more like a hill.

"Fall in on the left," sez the captain, "my men of the Fusiliers;
You'll see a great fight this morning—like you haven't beheld for years !"
"Faith, Captain dear," sez the sergeant, "you can bet your Majuba sword
If the Dutch is as willin' as we are, you never spoke truer word !"

So we scrambled among the bushes, the boulders an' rocks an' all,
Like the gauger's men still—huntin' on the mountains of Donegal;
We doubled an' turned an' twisted the same as a hunted hare,
While the big guns peppered each other over us in the air.

Like steam from the Divil's kettle the kopje was bilin' hot ;
For the breeze of the Dutchman's bullets was the only breeze we got,
An' many a fine boy stumbled, many a brave lad died,
When the Dutchman's message caught him there on the mountain side.

Little Nelly O'Brien, God help her ! over there at ould Ballybay,
Will wait for a Transvaal letter till her face an' her hair is grey
For I seen young Crohoore on a stretcher, an' I knew the poor boy was gone,
When I spoke to the ambulance doctor, an' he nodded an' then passed on.

"Steady there !" cried the captain, "we must halt for a moment here."
An' he spoke like a man in trainin', full winded an' strong an' clear.
So we threw ourselves down on the kopje, weary an' tired as death,
Waitin' the Captain's orders, waitin' to get a breath.

It's strange all the humours an' fancies that come to a man like me ;
But the smoke of the battle risin' took me across the sea—
It's the mist of Benbow I'm seeing ; an' the rock that we'll capture soon
Is the rock where I shot the eagle, when I was a small gossoon.

I close my eyes for a minute, an' hear my poor mother say ;
"Patrick, avick, my darlin', you're surely not goin' away
To join the red coated sojers ?"; but the blood in me was too strong—
If your sire was a Connaught Ranger, sure where would his son belong ?

Hark ! whisht ! do you hear the music comin' up from the camp below ?
An odd note or two when Maxims take breath for a second or so,
Liftin' itself on somehow, stealin' its way up here,
Knowin' there's waitin' to hear it, many an Irish ear.

Augh ! Garryowen ! you're the jewel ! an' we charged on the Dutchman's guns,
An covered the bloody kopje, like a Galway grey-hound runs,
At the top of the hill they met us, with faces all set and grim ;
But they couldn't take the bayonet—that's the trouble with most of thim !

So, of course, they'll be praisin' the Royals, an' the men of the Fusiliers,
An' the newspapers help to dry up the widows an' orphan's tears,
An' they'll write a new name on the colours—that is if there's room for more ;
An' we'll follow whenever they lead us, the same as we've done before !

But here's to you Uncle Kruger ! slainte ! an' slainte go leor !
After all you're a dacint Christian, never mind if you are a Boer !
So with heart an' half me bouchal, we'll drink to your health to-night
For yourself an' your brown faced Dutchman gave us a raal good fight !

WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND,
(Montreal, October 26th, 1899.)



LIEUT.-COL. W. D. OTTER,
Commanding the Canadian Regiment.

C. COMPANY—TORONTO.

Queen's Own Rifles—R. W. Kidner, E. H. Redway, W. J. Rooke, J. Seager, W. H. Hewitt, B. M. Bird, W. S. Blight, G. S. Ellis, C. W. Allen, R. W. Hoskins, H. W. Dixon, C. Tomlinson, J. Kennedy, F. E. Weir, H. Young, F. T. Hector, J. Jordan, M. M. Stewart, W. M. Vanderwater, R. M. Young, F. W. Iglestrom, A. Beattie, N. W. Wilson, S. M. Ward, J. F. Usher and L. McGivern.

Royal Grenadiers—S. Perry, J. Solari, F. M. Calvert, A. H. Freemantle, T. A. Connor, E. McHugh, J. A. Wilson, W. Travis, J. Kelly, A. H. Dangerfield, W. B. Butler, C. Seymour, G. F. Martin, J. Loughead, J. R. Vickers, F. Cuthbert, W. T. Manion, H. J. Middleton.

48th Highlanders—E. T. Weller, J. Smith W. H. Grant, J. A. Mitchell, J. D. Spence, J. Baldwin, A. R. McGregor, F. D. Lorsch,



MONTREAL TRANSVAAL COMPANY.
CORPORAL R. C. BACH.

T. H. Banton, F. Blain, M. W. McNish, F. H. Dunham, D. McPherson, J. C. Whitehead, L. C. Mackenzie, J. F. Ramsay, Geo. M. Smith, J. L. Hornibrook, C. W. Hopeson, J. Reid, W. L. Morley.

G. G. B. G.—F. C. Page, E. C. Day, E. W. Hodgins.

12th York Rangers—G. C. Simpson, J. N. Fawcett, J. C. Davidson, H. G. Brunston, R. W. Brettingham, H. A. Machin.

Toronto Police Force—G. M. Ironsides, Arch. McColl

Royal Canadian Infantry—V. E. Le Bar, T. Moore, C. V. Patterson, R. G. Watson, D. McCuish, D. M. Wright, R. H. McLaughlin, W. Thompson, W. Haines, A. B. Van Norman, A. Martin, J. S. Campbell.

Royal Canadian Dragoons—R. Ward, L. Booker, M. Dougherty, H. C. Baldwin, C. E. Perry, G. Thompson, T. Leblond, A. E. Cozzins, E. Reading.

19th Battalion—R. Irwin.

20th Battalion—R. J. Cunningham.

31st Battalion—N. J. Jones, W. R. Curtis, H. Cozzins, J. H. Rorke.

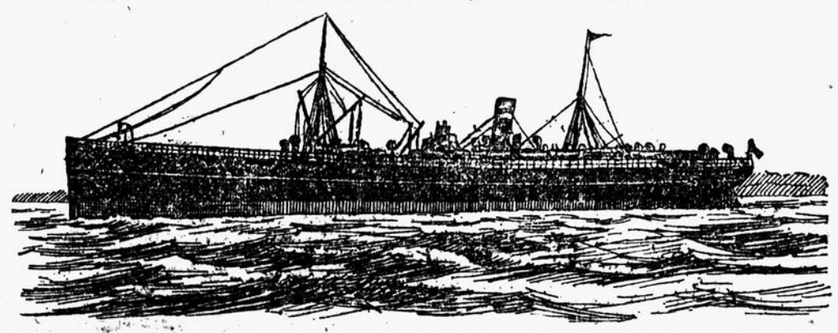
34th Battalion—F. N. Rae, G. B. Little, W. A. Talbot, D. Kennedy.

Garrison Artillery; T. J. Turpin, Cobourg Garrison Artillery; Bradshaw, Picton; F. Lynn, 15th Batt., Belleville.

COMPANY D—OTTAWA.

The detachment paraded and lined up in company order shortly before five o'clock They presented an unusually fine appearance—big, strong fellows, the pick of the military organizations of the city, set off in attractive uniforms, they were then, as afterwards, the cynosure of all eyes, and many favourable compliments were forthcoming from all sides. The contingent, as it lined up, was composed of the following:

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THE STEAMER SARDINIAN, THE TROOPSHIP ON WHICH THE CANADIAN REGIMENT WILL SAIL TO SOUTH AFRICA.



LIEUT.-COL. BUCHAN,
Major 1st Battalion, Canadian Regiment

COMPANY E.—MONTREAL.

The following is a complete list of all the English Canadians from Montreal who have enlisted with Company "E" of the Canadian contingent for service in the Transvaal:

John Hawkins, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, 4481 Western avenue; C. H. Barry, 238 University street; Henry Mitchell, Victoria Rifles, 1082 Sherbrooke street; Edward Kelly, 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, St. Catherine street; Jeremiah O'Brien, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, 177 Dalhousie street; Fred Wasdell, Bracebridge, Ont.; W. Porter, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, New York Street Railway Company; J. Phillips, Royal Scots, 3145 Lansdowne



MONTREAL TRANSVAAL COMPANY.

MICHAEL KEALEY.

avenue; Thomas W. Doyle, Rachel street, Montreal; Michael Gunn, Royal Scots, England; J. A. Macdonald, 59th Battalion, Glen Nevis; Thos. Aspell, 10 Maisonneuve street, Montreal; Arthur White, 54th Battalion, 18 Arthur street, London, Can.; J. F. Gorman, 3rd Field Battery, Prince street, Montreal; Sam Upton, 1st P. W. F., 470 Seigneurs street, Montreal; Robt. H. Prince, 2nd Regt. C. A., Buxton, Eng.; G. Greenly, 54th Batt., Worcester, Mass.; R. C. Bache, 1st P. W. F., 451 Sanguinet street, Montreal; F. Middleton, 1st P. W. F., 11 Plessis street, Montreal; A. J. Tulloch, 1st Scots Guards, Forrest, Scotland; Peter Ryan, Papineau square, Montreal; A. Hannaford, 623 Papineau road; Michael Kelly, 108 St. Hubert street; J. Currie, Eastbourne, Eng.; A. W. Wilkins, Victoria Rifles, Trenton; Cameron, Royal Scots, Greene avenue; Robt. Byford, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, London, Eng.; J. H. Walters, London, Eng.; G. W. Thomas, St. Louis, Miss.; A. P. Thomas, Duke of York's Hussars, Montreal; W. J. Hale, Royal Scots, Bristol, Eng.; Jas. McGoldrick, Royal Scots, St. Urbain street, Montreal; R. C. Clerk, 2nd Regt. Canadian Artillery, 989 St. Catherine street; Geo. Downey, late R.C.R., 8 Close avenue, Toronto; Frank B. Irwin, Mount St. Louis Cadets, Belmont Park; H. W. Coates, Bass, N.B.; John Bailey, 2nd R.C.A., Etwall, Derbyshire; Geo. Wardle, 53rd Batt., 43 Western avenue, Montreal; Geo. Frawley, Victoria Rifles, Halifax; Dan Murphy, 1st P. W.F., London, Eng.; J. Hampson, Kingsley, Eng.; W. Wilken, Royal Scots; Lusignan street, Montreal; R. T. Byers, Victoria Rifles, Montebello; Henry Hayward, 53 Batt., Sherbrooke; H. Williams, 53rd Batt., Dorchester street, Montreal; F. G. Corner, Royal Scots, Verdun; R. O'Toole, 66th Batt., Halifax; Walter Jeffrey, Royal Scots, Chesterford, Eng.; W. Stanning, Royal Scots, 38 Eaton Road, Brighton; E. Rupert, 85th Batt., 109 St. Urbain street, Montreal; T. Moore, Duke of York's Hussars, Rivard street; C. R. Molyneux, late 10th Hussars, Bodicote, Banbury, Eng.; C. Campbell, 1st P. W. F., Edinburgh; N. M. McLeod, Victoria Rifles, 35 Lorne avenue, Ottawa; P. Hynes, Royal Scots, 391 Magdalen street, Montreal; H. Fraser, late 41st, Brockville; M. Carter, 2nd R.C.A., Vallee street, Montreal; F. J. Jones, Royal Scots, 8 Melson's Terrace, Montreal; R. L. Fisher, 1st P.W.F., St. Renaud; Cecil Lester, late R.C.R., Devonshire; G. H. Bolt, Victoria Rifles, 169 Elgin street, Montreal; G. P. Roberts, 2nd R.C.A., Swindon, Eng.; Harry Fisher, Victoria Rifles, Brockville; Arthur Janes, 1st P. W. F., Shaw street, Montreal; Frank Erskine, Royal Scots, 34 Claremont Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

FOR COMPANY E.—MONTREAL.

From Quebec — Capt. J. H. Ogilvy, R.C.A.; Lieut. A. E. Swift, 8th Royal Rifles; Sergt. J. Dynes, Trooper Frank Pome, First Field Battery; Corp. A. Duberger, 8th Royal Rifles; Sergt. J. Treggett, Private J. K. Hill, Private McCann, Private J. J. Wright, Private C. Tweedell, Private A. J. Turner, 9th Battalion; Private Jos. Gingras, Private T. Dobell, Private E. Jobin, Private J. J. Robitaille, Private N. Wiseman.

FOR COMPANY F., QUEBEC, FROM MONTREAL.

From Montreal — R. J. G. Brookhouse, age 22; 3rd Victoria Rifles, Georgeville, giment Canadian Artillery, 141 Lusignan street; R. D. McDonald, age 22; 3rd Victoria Rifles, Trenton, Ont.; J. W. McTaggart, age 23, former member of the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1904 St. Antoine street; J. G. Seebold, age 22, Prince of Wales Fusiliers, 338 St. Hypolite street; H. B. Travers, age 30, Beau Park, County Meath, Ireland; Geo. D'Orsonnens, Montreal; Emile Tessier, Montreal; Wilfrid Cloutier, Arthabaskaville; Charles Ferland, Lachine; M. Champagne, Montreal; Alphonse Roy, Ste. Epiphanie; L. Leveille, Montreal; Geo. Jette, Montreal; Ernest Gratton, Montreal; Armand Bagot, Labelle; A. Lemay, Montreal; G. Desjardins, Montreal; Jos. Topin, Sorel; L. C. Vallee, Montreal; Josephat Touchette, Montreal; Hughes Proulx St. Hugues.

COMPANY G.—N. B. AND P. E. I.

From St. John—W. O. Sivatridge, 19 Princess street; Jos. Monteith, 49 Moore street; W. J. Raymond, 24 Wellington Row; Leigh Stanton, Mill street; Alfred Simpson, W. C. Unkanf, 27 Waterloo st.; M. T. Foster, 33 South Wharf; E. A. Craig, 25 Stanley street; F. W. Withers, 34 Paddock street; Fred. A. Kirkpatrick, 235 Rockland Road; J. H. Robertson, 218 Waterloo street; Geo. Smith, Elliott Hotel; Allen W. Chisholm, 62nd Fusiliers; Jos. Letson, Elliott Hotel; James Grecia, 227 Main street; John McDiarmid, 102 Brussels street; David J. Fabre, 31 Erin street; John Walsh, 188 Paradise Row; A. G. Globe, St. John West; John Rawdings, 65 Douglas avenue; Matthew Wells, 22 Waterloo street; Fred. McCain, Military Road; Fort Howe; J. A. McElhinney, 18 Brindley street; Walter H. Irving, 62nd batt., St. John; John B. Pascoe, 43 Sewell street; Arthur Hayden, 62nd Batt.; Ernest H. Strange, Gilford street.

From other places in New Brunswick.—M. C. Chappell, Moncton; R. C. Hubley, Sussex; Hebert L. Wanamaker, Apohaqui, King's Co.; Geo. Chipman, Sussex; John Scott, Golden Grove, St. John Co.; Lester M. Singer, Colchester; C. M. Creighton, Sussex; W. McMullen, 8th King's County Hussars, Chatham; Herbert Lovitt, Grand Lake; John McLeod, St. George; James Pringle, Stanley, York Co.

From Fredericton—Geo. Walker, Robt. M. Turner, Allan M. Schofield, Frederick Williams, Jos. Johnston, J. H. Williams, Ambrose Pelky, Geo. F. Adams, Germain St. John.

From Moncton—Ernest A. Lutz, John A. Lutz, Samuel Ferguson, W. A. Bishop, Bradford G. Turner.

From Buctouche—Geo. T. Keswick, John Dutrey.

From Newcastle—Bert. Gifford, Osborne Mathieson, Wm. Kitchen, Charles W. Anslow.

From Chatham.—J. R. Monroe, Robt. Ward, John B. Pickles, P. S. Stevenson, G. W. Wright, J. A. Wilson, C. L. Jenkins, Albert Hammond, H. E. Durant.

From the 3rd Regt. Can. Artillery, St. John.—W. G. Fisher, W. W. Donovan, Geo. Polkinghorn, Andrew Doyle, Arthur Roberts, Wm. Bryant, Arthur S. Hatfield, H. A. Morley, James M. Burnside, Frank W. Sprague.

From the 62nd St. John Fusiliers.—Walter J. Cooper, C. T. Redmond, W. L. Hunter, J. J. Carney, James Johnston, Roland Penny, Fred W. Coombes.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Hurdis L. McLean, Charlottetown; G. S. Walker, Brancklev Point; Artemus R. Dillon, James Matheson, Jos. O'Rielly, H. V. McKinnon, Fred Furzee, John Boudreau, all of Charlottetown; H. H. Brown, York; E. W. Bowness, Alfred Riggs, J. E. Small, L. Gaudet, R. D. Taylor, Reg. Cox, Walter Lane, John A. Harris, Charles Hine, Leroy Harris, all of Charlottetown; Thos. A. Rodd, Milton; Fred D. McRae, Pownal; M. J. McCarthy, J. T. Leslie, Souris; Fred Waye, Munter River; A. J. B. Pellish, Souris; R. Ernest Lord, Nelson Brace, M. Guy Doiron, Lorne Stewart, Charlottetown; W. M. Harris, Charlottetown; A. J. Holl, Charlottetown; W. J. Proud, Charlottetown; W. E. Cook, Charlottetown; W. C. Cook, Charlottetown; Robert Horne, Charlottetown; J. L. Robertson, Charlottetown; Geo. Arbuckle, Charlottetown.

COMPANY H—NOVA SCOTIA.

Capt. H. B. Stairs, Halifax; Lieut. R. R. Willis, Halifax; Lieut. J. C. Oland, Darmouth; Harley Oulton, Bay Verte; Wm. B. Thompson, Greenvile, N.B.; John Casey, St. John, N. B.; Robert Rector, Wm. McMillan, Springhill; Kenneth Buchanan, Pictou; J. W. Hartnett, Parsboro; Geo. D. McCallum, W. B. Ferguson, Springhill; Seaman Brown, Onslow; W. A. Fillimore, River Philip; Wm. Oxley, Oxford, N. S.; W. J. Ross, Halifax; Robert Miller, Halifax; Arthur Trider, Dartmouth; Chas. W. J. Walker, Halifax; W. J. Regan, Wolfville; K. W. Bower, Shelburne; Edward Ward, Halifax; W. Irwin, Shelburne; Thos. J. Walsh, Halifax; Stanley Blair, Amherst; Meddy Burgess, Barachois, N. S.; James Julian, Halifax; James Woods, Ernest A. Zong, Patrick Kennedy, Halifax; Fulton Conolly, Truro; W. E. Freeman, Pointe Debute, N. B.; W. Roche, A. C. Lindsay, Halifax; Hearding W. Ackhurst, Halifax; Robt. Ross, Halifax; Loring Gates, Kingston, N. S.; Gerald Ward, Kentville, N. S.; James Carroll, Fenwick Muir, Halifax; Geo. R. Thomson, Shelburne; Wm. F. Adams, Halifax; J. F. L. Rowe, Halifax; W. J. McLean, Shelburne; Oxford Lewis, Kentville; John Stevenson, Halifax; J. Hire, Halifax; Horace Jones, Wolfville; Archie Parker, Walton, N. S.; James Rolfe, Halifax; Arthur Lockwood, Port Williams; Frank Chapman, Halifax; Bert. MacCallum, Douglastown, N. B.; Percy Wright, Halifax; Ernest Kileup, Liverpool, N. S.; John G. Gallagher, Halifax; Frank McNab, Halifax; Clifford N. Borton, Halifax; Julius Sievert, Halifax; Alex. Forsyth, Dartmouth; Alfred T. Fitzgerald, Halifax; Fred. Kirkpatrick, Halifax; Howard Starkee, Halifax; John Hurlay, Halifax; Geo. W. Stuart, Halifax; Prescott Anthony, Kennetocock; Jos. H. Anderson, Halifax; James Drake, Halifax; James Harris, Halifax; Freeman Jewers, Halifax; H. H. Fraser, Farrington; John O. F. Eustace, Halifax; W. J. Rollock, Halifax; James E. Rose, Halifax; Geo. B. Bennett, Halifax; Charles Hancock, Halifax; L. A. Purcell, Halifax; Edward E. Brent, Kingston, N.S.; Charles E. Miller, Lunenburg, N. S.; Ralph F. Keefler, Bridgewater, N.S.; Geo. A. McDonald, Halifax; Robt. Rudland, Halifax; D. C. McDonald, Halifax; Jos. Linahan, Halifax; Fred. Rose, Halifax; W. H. Conrod, Halifax; W. A. Walker, Halifax; Charles Thompson, Halifax; George Orman, Halifax; Francis Dooley, Halifax; Edward M. O'Brien, Halifax; Daniel J. Ryan, Halifax; Egard Purcell, Halifax; Thos. P. Lowery, Halifax; Marshall Munnis, Halifax; J. W. Grant, Halifax; S. Osborne, Hazel Hill, Canso; G. Woods, Halifax; W. Grimshaw, 156 Gottinger street, Halifax; D. Farrer, 227 Agricola street, Halifax; Geo. James, Dartmouth, Norman Murray, Halifax; C. Pooley, Halifax; A. Patterson, Halifax; R. McAldin, Halifax; W. Simmonds, Halifax; T. P. Farrell, 20 Cunard street, Halifax; J. T. Atwater, Sydney; J. Ewing, 53 North Park street, Halifax; Campbell McDonald, Dalhousie College; W. R. Elliot, Halifax.

A BATTALION FOR ROBERVAL.

Le Repatriement, Roberval, announces that it has been definitely decided to form a battalion in their own and neighbouring counties, and that before long the district will have its own little troop of militia, who, it is confidently expected, will do honour to the population.

Major Scott is in receipt of instructions from Ottawa on the subject, and he will lose no time in applying himself to the work of completing the organization and establishing it on the best footing possible.

The new battalion will probably be composed of eight companies recruited in the following parishes. St. Alphonse, St. Alexis and Laterriere, with headquarters at St. Alphonse. Chicoutimi town and parish, two companies. Ste. Anne and Jonquieres, one company with headquarters at Ste. Anne. Hebertville, St. Bruno, St. Joseph and St. Coeur de Marie, one company, with headquarters at Hebertville. St. Gideon, St. Jerome and Chamford, one company, with headquarters at St. Jerome. St. Prime, St. Felicien, St. Methode and Normandin, one company, with headquarters at St. Felicien. Roberval, town and parish, one company, with headquarters in the village.

In addition, a band of twenty-four musicians will be attached to the battalion, the arrangements being such that the number of instruments will be equally divided between Chicoutimi and Lake St. John, so that each place will have, so to speak, a permanent band.

Major Scott is ready to receive the names of young men who wish to join the new battalion as officers or non-commissioned officers, and he will be pleased to give applicants all necessary information in connection therewith.
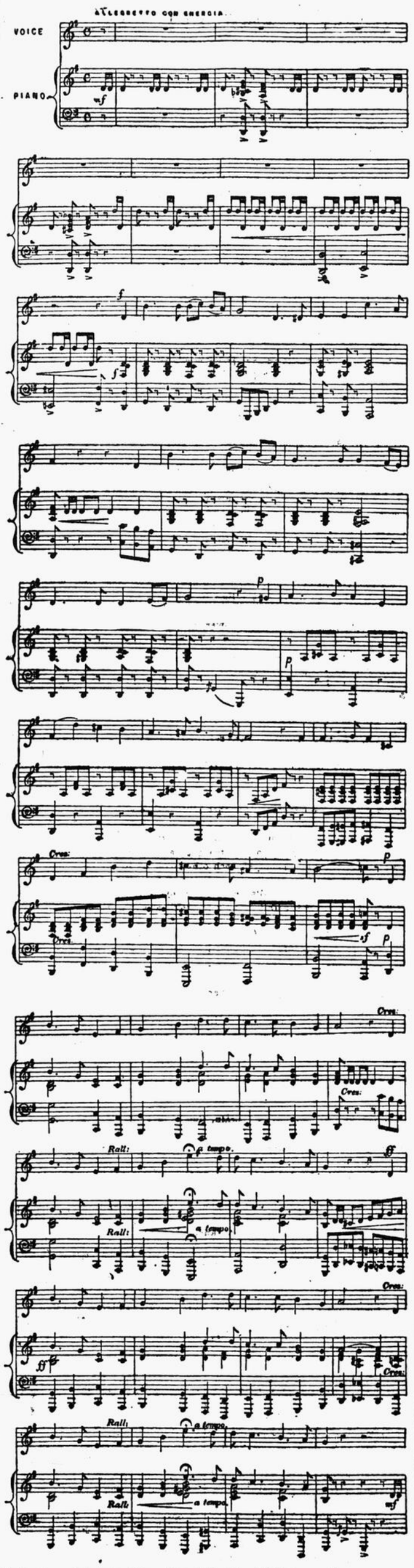
CANADIANS DO NOT REGRET.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

The demonstration having in reality its beginning on the shores of the Pacific, when the volunteers of British Columbia began their long eastward journey, will be continued until the regiment embarks from the Ancient Capital, and the stern realities of war may then be sorrowfully understood by the Queen's subjects on this side of the sea. But Canadians, we feel sure, will never regret the step that they have taken, though its results may be more far-reaching and momentous than any that they as a people have before been committed to. The contingent is a tangible expression of their faith in Britain's cause, and it, with the greater force that remains behind it, will be ever ready to demonstrate to the world the temper and spirit of British citizenship in Canada.

DEFIANCE TO THE FOE!

[*To the Canadian Transvaal Contingent.*]



Embark, sail hence, Canadian lads, like Britishers of yore;
Speed on, a strong, true-hearted band, to face the unjust Boer,
When danger lurks 'gainst Motherland who said that you were weak?
Who said, when others stood to strike, that our stout sons were meek?
Now let's unite in strength and might, and thus the nations show,
That every voice in this land bids defiance to the foe!

In days of yore bold Britons bled for freedom dearly bought;
These heroes gave on land and wave their lives; and thus they taught
That when our day of duty came, we'd watch with jealous care
The foes that stand menacing Britain's Empire, now so fair!
Then let's unite in strength and might, and thus all nations show
That every voice in this land bids defiance to the foe!



CAPTAIN ARTHUR CLIVE BELL,
A. D. C., in Charge of the Maxim Gun Detachment, Canadian Regiment.

THE FORESTERS IN LINE.

The Executive Council of the Supreme Court of Independent Order of Foresters has decided that members of the order in the military service of Great Britain and Canada shall not be required to pay any extra premiums by reason of being ordered to South Africa to take part in the Anglo-Boer war.

LETTER FROM A BOER.

An Angry South African Tells the London Times What He Thinks of the British Race.

The following letter, which was appropriately headed "Boer Ignorance," was recently received by the London Times. The letter, the Times explains, bore the name of a well-known Dutch family and came from a Dutch District in Cape Colony:

Sir,—In your paper you have often commented on what you are pleased to call the ignorance of my countrymen, the Boers. We are not so ignorant as the British statesmen and newspaper writers, nor are we such fools as you British are. We know our policy, and wo do not change it. We have no opposition party to fear nor to truckle to. Your boasted Conservative majority has been the obedient tool of the Radical minority, and the Radical minority has been the blind tool of our far-seeing and intelligent President. We have desired delay, and we have had it, and we are now practically masters of Africa from the Zambesi to the Cape. All the Afrikanders in Cape Colony have been working for years for this end, for they and we know the facts.

1. The actual value of gold in the Transvaal is at least 200,000 millions of pounds, and this fact is as well known to the Emperors of Germany and Russia as it is to us. You estimate the value of the gold at only 700 millions of pounds, or, at least, that is what you pretend to estimate it at. But Germany, Russia and France do not desire you to get possession of this vast mass of gold, and so, after encouraging you to believe that they will not interfere in South Africa they will certainly do so, and very easily find a casus belli, and they will assist us directly or indirectly to drive you out of Africa.

2. We know that you dare not take any precautions in advance to prevent the onslaught of the Great Powers, as the Opposition, the great peace party, will raise the question of expense, and this will win over your lazy, dirty, drunken working classes, who will never again permit themselves to be taxed to support your Empire, or even to preserve your existence as a nation.

3. We know from all the military authorities of the European and American continents that you exist as an independent Power merely on sufferance, and that at any moment the great Emperor William can arrange with France or Russia to wipe you off the face of the earth. They can at any time starve you into surrender. You must yield in all things to the United States also, or your supply of corn will be so reduced by the Americans that your working class would be compelled to pay high prices for their food, and rather than do that they would have civil war, and invite any foreign Power to assist them by invasion, for there is no patriotism in the working classes of England, Wales, or Ireland.

4. We know that your country has been more prosperous than any other country during the last 50 years (you have had no civil war like the Americans and French to tone up your nerves and strengthen your manliness), and consequently your able-bodied men will not enlist in your so-called voluntary army. Therefore you have to hire the dregs of your population to do your fighting, and they are deficient in physique, in moral and mental ability, and in all the qualities that make good fighting men.

5. Your military officers we know to be merely pedantic scholars or frivolous society men, without any capacity for practical warfare with white men. The Afridis were more than a match for you, and your victory over the Soudanese was achieved because those poor people had not a rifle amongst them.

6. We know that your men, being the dregs of your people, are naturally feeble, and that they are also saturated with the most horrible diseases, as all your Government returns plainly show, and that they cannot endure the hardships of war.

7. We know that the entire British race is rapidly decaying, your birth-rate is rapidly falling, your children are born weak, diseased, and deformed, and that the major part of your population consists of females, cripples, epileptics, consumptives, cancerous people, invalids and lunatics of all kinds whom you carefully nourish and preserve.

8. We know that nine-tenths of your statesmen and higher officials, military and naval, are suffering from kidney disease, which weaken their courage and will-power and makes them shirk all responsibility as far as possible.

9. We know that your navy is big, but we know that it is not powerful, and that it is honeycombed with disloyalty—as witness the theft of the signal-books, the assaults on officers, the desertions, and the wilful injury of the boilers and machinery, which all the vigilance of the officers is powerless to prevent.

10. We know that the Conservative Government is a mere sham, and that it largely reduced the strength of the British artillery in 1888-89. And we know that it does not dare now to call out the militia for training, nor to mobilize the fleet, nor to give sufficient grants to the line and volunteers for ammunition to enable them to become good marksmen and efficient soldiers. We know that British soldiers and sailors are immensely inferior as marksmen, not only to Germans, French, and Americans, but also to Japanese, Afridis, Chilians, Peruvians, Belgians and Russians.

11. We know that no British Government dares to propose any form of compulsory military or naval training, for the British people would rather be invaded, conquered, and governed by Germans, Russians, or Frenchmen than be compelled to serve their own Government.

12. We Boers know that we will not be governed by a set of British curs, but that we will drive you out of Africa altogether, and that the other manly nations which have compulsory military service—the armed manhood of Europe—will very quickly divide all your other possessions between them.

Talk no more of the ignorance of the Boers or Cape Dutch; a few days more will prove your ignorance of the British position, and in a short space of time you and your Queen will be imploring the good offices of the great German Emperor to deliver you from your disasters, for your humiliations are not yet complete.

For 30 years the Cape Dutch have been waiting their chance, and now their day has come; they will throw off their mask and your yoke at the same instant, and 500,000 Dutch heroes will trample you under foot.

We can afford to tell you the truth now, and in this letter you have got it.

WHY ENGLAND IS ACTIVE.

(Boston Globe.)

Diplomatists share with naval officers a curiosity to know why England is showing such great naval activity, why the channel squadron, the most powerful combination of fighting ships now afloat, has gone to Gibraltar; why cruisers are being sent scurrying seaward and why a special squadron of fast cruisers is being commissioned for service.

Of course these preparations are not directed against the Boers, as the Boers haven't even a tugboat on their naval register, and if attack is feared from some other quarter it must be from one of the three great naval powers, France, Russia, or Germany.

It is regarded, however, as not unlikely that England is determined to show to the whole world that she is able to put 80,000 men into Africa, 6000 miles away from home, at the same time keep open all lines of ocean communication, and let her unfriendly neighbours understand that if they are looking for a fight she will fight as readily now as she would if there was no African complication to tax the resources of the fighting machine.

It is perhaps an object lesson to the world in military preparedness, and if so it is a good deal of a bluff, but a bluff that will doubtless work.

Of all the powers France is the one most likely to seize the opportunity to even up old scores, and a demand now from the French Government to England to evacuate Egypt might be attended with very serious consequences.

Possibly that is the explanation of the channel squadron being ordered to Gibraltar, where it would form a junction with the British Mediterranean squadron and make a drive on the French Mediterranean squadron, the most powerful fleet France has afloat.

If there two armadas should ever come in mortal conflict the world would hold its breath until the issue was decided, and when it was the world would know a good deal more about the destructive effects of modern gun fire than it does now.



LT-COL. OSCAR PELLETIER,
Major Second Battalion, Canadian Regiment.

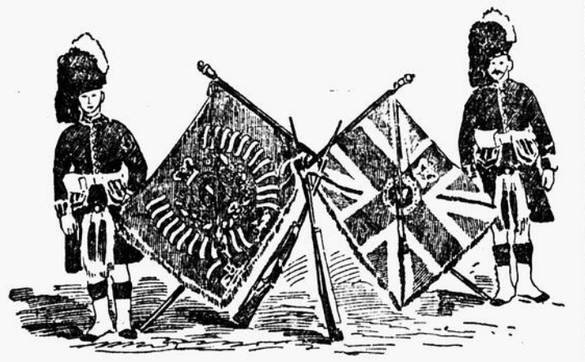


MONTREAL TRANSVAAL COMPANY.

CORP. R. GUNN.



NURSING SISTERS FROM ENGLAND WHO ARE EN ROUTE TO THE TRANSVAAL.



THE PRIDE OF THE GORDONS—NEW COLOURS PRESENTED TO THE HEROES OF DARGAI RIDGE.



NATAL CARBINEERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN ACTION WITH THE BOERS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS UNDER GENERAL WHITE.



COLONEL PLUMER'S CAMP OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE, WHOM REPORTS SAY HAVE BEEN MAKING IT WARM FOR THE BOERS ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.



EVOLUTIONS OF UNIFORMS—RIFLE BRIGADE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN REGIMENT.

VALUE OF THE IMPERIAL UNITY IDEA

London Spectator Discusses the Progress of Recent Events Which Have Tended to Solidify the Interests of The British Empire.

MATTERS TOUCHING ON THE DETERMINED STRIFE IN WHICH THE BRITISH AND BOERS IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE ENGAGED.

There has been, and probably will be again, a good deal of foolish talk about Imperialism and the Empire; but in spite of that, we hold not only that the Imperial idea is a sound one, but that those who have encouraged its growth and steadily forced what at first seemed almost a delusion upon their fellow-countrymen have done a real and great service, says the London Spectator. There are few of us, be their political opinions what they may, who are not at heart proud and grateful when they read of how New Zealand, Australia and Canada are showing their eagerness to come to the support of the Mother-country at the present crisis. No doubt here and there a churlish critic may ask—as we regret to see that the Daily Chronicle has allowed one of its contributors to ask—what business New Zealand has to interfere in a quarrel not her own; but that is not the standpoint of the nation as a whole. The vast majority of Englishmen would never think of asking such a question, for they take it for granted that New Zealand has the most perfect and absolute right to take a side and express an opinion in the present quarrel. The notion that our difference with the Boers is no business of any of the colonies belongs to an antiquated policy,—a policy that regarded the colonies as temporary dependencies, destined sooner or later to drop off the parent stem, but till they did drop off, to be treated as dependencies. The growth of the Imperial idea has

CHANGED ALL THAT.

A germ of thought fructifying in the minds of thinkers and writers has produced a veritable revolution, and has afforded yet another example of how the greatest of human changes are due far more often to thought than to physical action. It is the essence of the Imperial idea to insist that the self-governing communities oversea are not dependencies of the United Kingdom, not possessions, appandages, or provinces of Great Britain and Ireland, but parts of an Empire, of which the United Kingdom also is only a part. The exact philosopher may say that this is all nonsense, all verbal hair-splitting, and that nothing is changed by giving a thing a new name. We venture to differ. We believe that everything is changed when Australia looks upon herself, and is looked upon here, as part of the British Empire, and not as a dependency. It is true that she is only a part of the Empire, and that at present the United Kingdom forms an infinitely greater part of the whole than she does, but that does not altar the facts of the situation. There is a world of difference between being a clerk and a junior partner. The predominant partner may in practice regulate the affairs of the firm, but the junior partner feels that he has his share, and that that share is growing in importance with the years. We shall possibly be regarded as basing too much on the sense of pride in this partnership, and on the satisfaction felt by the colonies in being part of a great Empire,—an Empire greater than the United Kingdom, and of which the United Kingdom is only a part. We may of course be wrong, but in our belief such sentiments play an enormous part in national life and development. Nothing is more false, in our opinion, than the notion that nations think only of self-interest. They think a great deal more of matters which concern their pride and self-respect. It is clear that what makes the colonies so eager to take part in the present struggle is their desire to show that they realize themselves to be

SHARERS IN THE BURDEN

of empire, and not merely dependencies of Great Britain. They feel also that the present struggle is in a very special sense an Imperial one. They see, that is, as we have pointed out several times in these columns, that the people of these islands, if the matter is judged from an insular standpoint, have nothing whatever to gain and a great deal to lose by a war with the Boers. We shall not keep the gold of the Transvaal. All, in fact, that we shall have to do with gold at the present juncture is to spend a great deal of it in securing the rights of free men to the Outlanders. We are fighting, that is, not in our selfish interests, but in the interests of the Empire as a whole, and in order to protect a great community of British subjects settled oversea. We know, and the colonies know, that if the grievances of the Outlanders remain unredressed, racial hatred will be supplemented by hatred for the Imperial Power, and that the end can only be the loss of South Africa to the British Empire. But no one who cares for the British Empire, and no community which forms a part of that Empire, will tolerate that possibility for a moment. That is why Canada, New Zealand and Australia feel that they are minding their own business when they interest themselves in the Transvaal struggle, and no less than the Motherland resolve that nothing shall be allowed which will lead to the separation of South Africa from the British Empire. Let no one suppose, then, that the colonies are anxious to take their share in the coming war out of any foolish desire to win the praise of England. They are acting because they do not mean, if they can help it, to see the beginning of the end of the British Empire inaugurated in South Africa.

We have dwelt upon the value of the Imperial idea as illustrated by the support, both physical and moral, which we are now drawing from the colonies, but we are quite prepared to be told that if we examine the question of strength impartially we shall find that the United Kingdom standing alone, and not as part of an Empire, would

BE INFINITELY STRONGER

than she is at present. We shall be told that if our vast fleet were not kept scattered over Australian, Canadian, and Pacific waters, but were concentrated at home, it would make us infinitely more formidable than now, and would give us far greater weight in the councils of Europe. Possibly that is so, though we doubt whether such selfish, or, not to beg the question, self-contained, strength would not be liable to wither for want of room to grow. But in any case we would rather have the burdensome responsibilities of senior partner in the Empire than such security. After all, nations, like men, in the end exist and flourish by taking, not avoiding, responsibilities, for a nation lives by its moral strength and not by its Treasury balances. The nation that does not think merely of its own material interests, but regards itself as a trustee and as having duties towards others, gains a moral strength and vigour which keeps it sound at heart. Lest this shall be said to be mere talk, let us take a concrete example. If we were to conquer the Transvaal and annex it as a dependency, we should certainly get no good, and probably a great deal of harm, from the transaction, even though we might appear to gain in physical strength. But as all the world knows, if we win in the coming fight with the Transvaal we shall take no thought of benefiting these islands. We shall simply and solely act as trustees for the Empire. Our first, and indeed our only, care will be to establish on lines of

ABSOLUTE RACIAL EQUALITY

a self-governing community which, while part of the Empire, shall enjoy the most perfect internal independence,—an independence based on freedom and equality such as exists in Canada, Australia, or New Zealand. But who can deny that such a desire to do what is best for the Empire as a whole, and to think of its future and its prosperity rather than of our own immediate gain, will benefit the nation? We may feel, then, that the growth of the Imperial idea has been a real and solid gain to the nation. By sharing with the self-governing colonies the position of parts of a whole, rather than by retaining an absolute and concentrated authority for these islands alone, we may have lost a little physical power, but we have gained immensely in moral force. To call us a pirate Empire, as Mr. Morley does, is surely to err somewhat in the art of political rhetoric. We have no desire to see Mr. Morley suspend his criticism, for honest criticism, as his always is, is a most valuable medicine for the body politic, but we cannot help thinking that here, at any rate, his invective lacked point as well as polish.

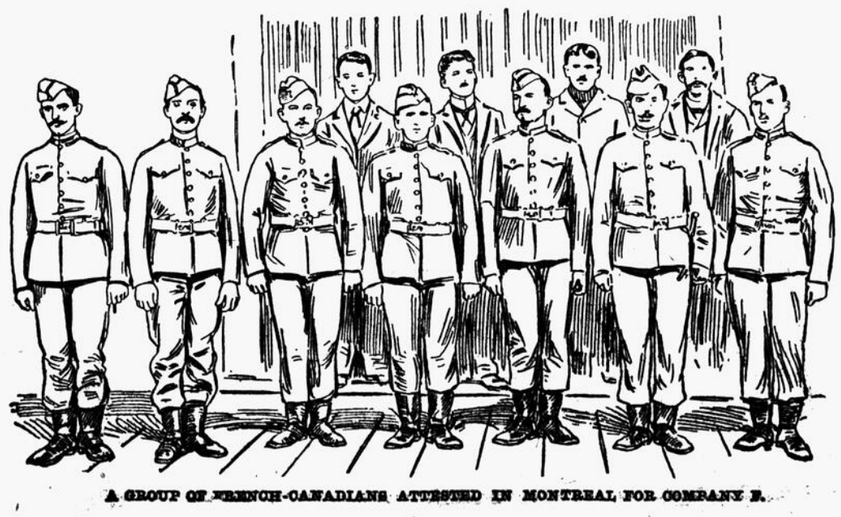
IS IT SHAME?

The Canadian Churchman, the Church of England family weekly newspaper, under the above caption, says:

Such is the question which many Canadians have been asking themselves during the past few weeks, when it has been brought home to them that their country, or at least their Government, has been the laggard in coming to testify its loyalty to the imperial flag, and its devotion to the unity of the Empire. Undoubtedly, this is the fact. We have been the last to declare our readiness to draw the sword. While the troops of New Zealand have been marching through the streets of London, we have been debating the question, and at least one of our Ministers has been using language which can only be described as disloyal. Yet, for all that, it cannot be said that Canada is disloyal. The people are sound at heart have been chafing under the delay, and now that the word has been given, are crowding to the standard. Yet a day will come when the country may take upon itself the shame which now rests only upon certain of its representatives. We believe that time will never come. We believe the country will call these men to a strict account. In the first place, it is not creditable to us, that we, the greatest of the colonies of the British Empire, should have been the most backward to come to the help of the Mother Country. It is not, of course, that she actually needs our help. Great Britain could fight out many such wars, humanly speaking, without drawing upon any resources but her own. But that is not the point. More and more the sentiment is growing that the Empire is one. We are not mere outside dependencies, hanging upon our Mother, yielding her a kind of filial support. We are part and parcel of the great Body Politic; and we want to enjoy privileges and to fulfil duties in accordance with this idea; and we should feel mortified and humbled, if we could believe that any part of the Empire was more ready to recognize such duty than ourselves. Then, again, our dependence upon the strength of the Empire is much greater than that of any of the other colonies. We do not imagine that it would make much difference to Australia or New Zealand, whether the strength of the Mother Country were great or small. It is hardly conceivable that any other European Power should greatly desire to annex those colonies; certainly it is in the highest degree improbable that any such Power should submit to any considerable sacrifices, in order to bring about any such result. But such an attempt is by no means impossible or even highly improbable in our own case.

In thus writing we do not imagine for a moment that the United States Government has any design against the Independence of Canada, and we do not suppose that either the Government or the people of the United States would think for a moment of annexing the Dominion of Canada to their own territory—that is to say, in any direct and immediate manner. But every one can see that, in the case of certain emergencies, such a desire might very easily arise, or at any rate that such measures might be taken as would seriously injure the interests of the Dominion. And if we stood alone, how would it be with us? And what is the difference between our entering into controversy with our powerful neighbour, by ourselves or with the power of the British Empire behind us? We do not suspect the United States of the least desire to do us harm in any kind of way. We rejoice to think of the greatly improved state of our relations with them. But to whom is that improved state attributable? And how should we wish ourselves to be situated if our relations were different. Now, are we prepared to lay down the principle, that we are to fall back upon the strength of the Empire, when we have need of it, but that we are not to render aid to the Empire when it seems to be required? We fancy not.

But there is one thing still more serious that we must deliberately lay to the charge of a member of the present Government, Mr. Israel Tarte, and that is, the evident purpose of arousing an unfriendly feeling towards the Empire and British supremacy among the French people of the Dominion. To this Mr. Tarte has received no provocation whatsoever. No English-speaking politician or private citizen (that we are aware of) has hinted anything of a hostile or unfriendly character towards the inhabitants of Lower Canada, or of their kindred in any part of the Dominion. We believe that the vast mass of English-speaking Canadians would resent any such attempt on the part of any of their own people. Yet Mr. Tarte goes to France and poses as a Frenchman, and declares that if his position in a British colony interfered with this, he would be, as he is, first of all a Frenchman, and so forth. And he comes back and talks in the same fashion here. Now, Mr. Tarte may be a Frenchman whenever he likes. He may go and live in France, or he may throw off his allegiance to the British Crown. But at this present moment, he is a British citizen, a British subject, and a British Minister; and he ought to behave, as such, in a decent manner. And we believe that he will be taught this before long. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will find him a burden too heavy for him to bear—or if not, they will sink together.



A GROUP OF FRENCH-CANADIANS ATTESTED IN MONTREAL FOR COMPANY B.

FLOWER OF NOBILITY.

Scions of the British Aristocracy Fighting in the Boer War.

QUEEN'S GRANDSON HEADSLONG LIST OF ILLUSTRIOUS NAMES.

Half the Peerage Personally Concerned in the Outcome of the Fighting.

Not since the Crimean War, more than forty years ago, has England sent out an army on so comprehensive a scale as in the present crisis, says the New York Herald. A deeper interest attaches to the Transvaal campaign for this reason, as it touches more closely aristocratic families and country houses throughout Great Britain and Ireland. A more pathetic note will sound from the news sent from South Africa, and many a village church may have, in consequence, additions to its war relics, such as may still be seen recalling the great Waterloo days, the Crimea and the Indian mutiny.

From the Queen downward the upper ranks of Great Britain are sending out their best and bravest.

Now all the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies.

The names among the officers whom the transports week by week are hurrying to the Cape include most of those which have been familiar as household words for centuries in English history and still fill a large space in to-day's society.

The Royal family will be in the closest association with the front through the service of the Queen's popular soldier grandson, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, who holds a staff appointment, and last year in the Nile campaign earned for himself much military credit. Prince Francis of Teck, the Duchess of York's brother, may also go to the front with his regiment, the First Royal Dragoons. The Premier's soldier son, Lord Edward Cecil, who was Lord Kitchener of Khartoum's aide-de-camp last year at Omdurman, is by this time helping Colonel Baden Powell to hold Mafeking against the most formidable of the Boer leaders.

Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary for War, has two sons in regiments under orders—the Earl of Kerry, his heir, who is a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, a lieutenant in the First Dragoons. The great dukedoms of Buccleuch and Portland have a scarcely less vital stake in the struggle than Lord Salisbury and his immediate colleagues. For, the Duke of Buccleuch's third son, Lord George W. Montague-Douglas-Scott, is a captain in the Tenth Hussars, while Lord William Augustus Cavendish Bentinck holds the same rank in that gallant regiment.

"DANDY" CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This is the corps known as the "Prince of Wales' Own Royal," and the officers form, perhaps, the most exclusive set in the army, as they include, besides those named, the Hon. E. Baring, of Lord Revelstoke's family, the well known banking house; the Hon. T. W. Brand, Viscount Hampden's heir presumptive; the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. D. Anderson-Pelham and the Hon. G. B. Portman.

The Earl of Derby's youngest son is a lieutenant in the same regiment. His father, when known as Lord Stanley, was Governor-General of Canada from 1888 to 1893, and his uncle, the late Lord Derby, was the Minister of rather a cross bench turn of mind, but of reputed common sense, whose omission to define the rights of suzerainty in the convention of 1884 has been seized upon by the Transvaal Government as the recognition of the complete independence of the Republic in its external as well as its internal relations. Viscount Downe's heir, the Hon. J. Dawnay, is now the adjutant of the "Prince of Wales' Own," and the Duchess of Portland's brother, Mr. Dallas Yorke, is a junior officer of the same corps.

Another "dandy" regiment which is already at the front awaiting the Boer attack in the tongue of Natal is the Ninth Lancers, the Queen's Royal, and this again numbers among its officers representatives of many families in the peerage and the equally influential county families not possessing a title, but whose estates have been handed down for generations in unbroken succession in Yorkshire, Devon and Kent. The Colonel, Major-General Sir William Dyvedale, is to have command of a division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield Gough is marked out for a high command. The Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby, Lord Douglas Compton, a brother of the Marquis of Northampton, and a son of the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood, are younger sons of peers or peeresses, and a Wyckeham-Fiennes, a Gordon, a Campbell and a Cavendish are names with memorable traditions clustering round them. To hand them down untarnished the present bearers may be relied upon to do their utmost, and, in fact, the Lancers, fresh from India, have on the frontiers of the north-west provinces displayed their mettle in earnest fashion.

Through the blood relations of the officers of these two regiments alone it may be expected such a feat of arms as another charge of the Light Brigade would bring fresh renown for reckless bravery to the nobility of England or plunge half its families into mourning.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PAGETS.

To Americans the incident of the inspection of the Scots Guards the other day brings home the tie of kinship with intense realism. After the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Czarowitz of Russia, had passed down the lines and noted the battalion's fitness for embarking for South Africa, he stopped to congratulate Colonel Alfred Paget and his American wife on the fine appearance of the men under his command. Mrs. Paget, the daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, is a figure no less welcome in London houses than in those of New York and Paris, and her tastes for golf, cycling and skating, are just those which appeal to the outdoor life of the English army officer.

As the Queen's drawing-rooms, the Prince's levees and other court functions this popular officer, by reason of his duties is well known to the public, and his battalion, the Second of the Scots Guards, when ranked with the Grenadiers, making a special brigade of foot guards, will carry with it to South Africa, the affectionate pride of London.

The alliance of American women with the Churchills comes into note again through the war. An aunt of the present Duke of Marlborough, Lady Sarah Wilson, has gone out, if possible, to join her husband, Captain Gordon Wilson, who is with Colonel Baden-Powell, at Mafeking. She gives her services as a hospital nurse, while Mr. Winston Churchill, who in spite of his youth, has passed through more than one dashing cavalry charge unscathed, will tell the story of the campaign as a special correspondent.

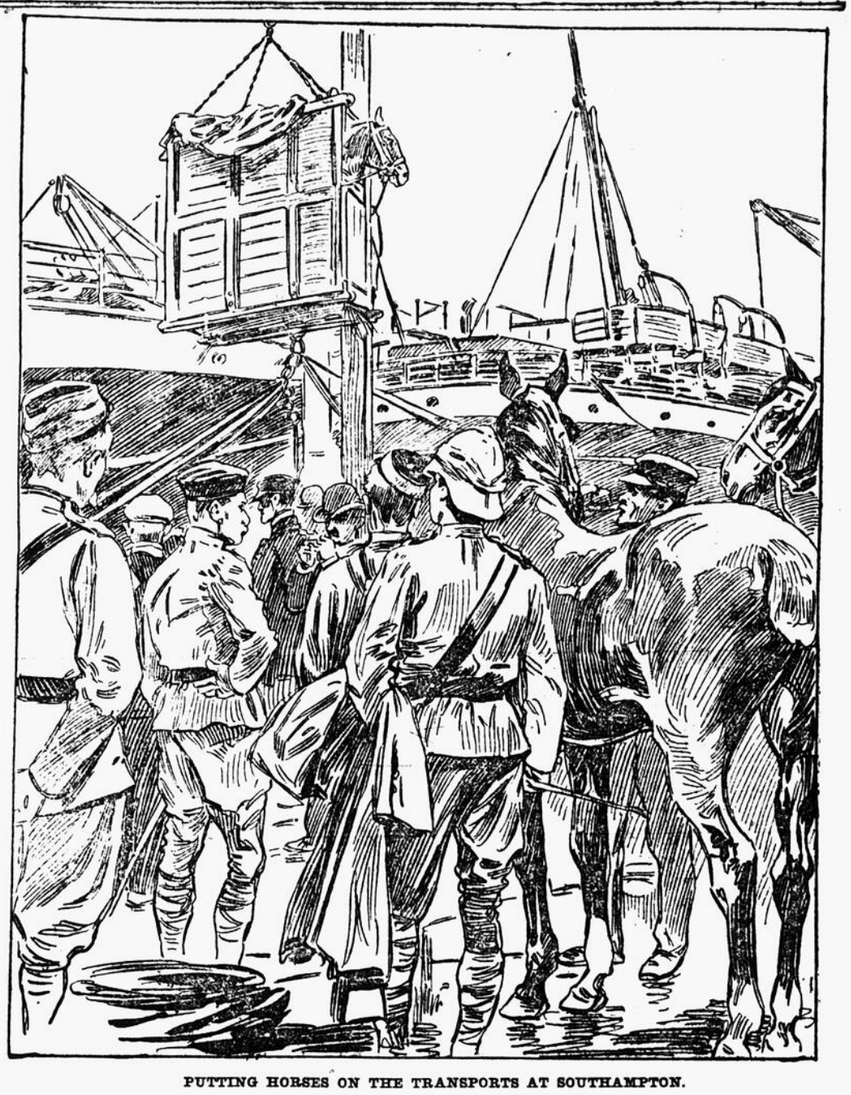
Few English officers will draw to themselves a greater interest on this side of the Atlantic than will Sir Edward Chichester, who will act as transport officer in Natal. His home coming, after an eventful commission on the China station, preceded that of Admiral Dewey by only a short period, and his speedy reappointment signified the approval of the British Admiralty of his action at Manila during the fighting, when he made fast friends among the officers of the sister navy. A Devon man, like Buller, with his seat at Barnstaple, this ninth baronet of Raleigh, has followed out the instincts of his race at sea.

COMMANDERS AND THEIR STAFFS.

Sir Redvers Buller himself, who will have supreme command, has long possessed the confidence of Lord Wolseley, the present commander in chief. In the Gordon expedition he won the nickname of "the Soldiers' General," for his personal bravery at a critical moment of the battle of Tanial. But, indeed, his close association with Wolseley dates from the Red River expedition of Canada, in 1870. He was employed in the Ashantee war, the Kaffir war and the Zulu war of the seventies, and possesses the Victoria Cross for valour. He is just sixty years of age, junior by four years of Sir George White, the late commander in chief in India, who is now commanding in Natal. General White's career is of an even more varied character, as it was not until the Afghan campaign of Lord Roberts, after long years of waiting that he obtained the opportunity of distinguishing himself.

A more typical instance of a society soldier is that of Sir F. Forestier Walker, the Guardsman who has been sent out as General at the Cape Town base. Charming manners have made him one of the chief favourites of social life, and good fortune in the things of this life has aided his rapid promotion, though he has so far no claim to high military reputation. His services at the Cape as military secretary to Sir Bartle Frere and as chief of staff to Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland, should stand him in good stead in dealing with the exigencies of the situation.

Another Guardsman, Lord Methuen, receives a divisional command, and among the brigadiers are the Hon. Neville Lyttelton, brother of Lady Frederick Cavendish, the intimate friend of the Gladstone family, and Major-General Wauchope, who was the late statesman's electoral opponent in Midlothian.



PUTTING HORSES ON THE TRANSPORTS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOLDIERS IN KHAKI.

Clothing Which is Used Now-a-Days in Active Service.

IT IS NOT SO PRETTY AS THE UNIFORM WORN AT HOME.

Without proper clothes a man cannot fight to the best advantage, a fact which the military authorities have borne carefully in mind as regards the soldiers intended for service in South Africa, says the London Telegraph. The tight-fitting, costly uniforms in which Mr. Thomas Atkins appeals so strongly to the feminine portion of our population are the outcome of much artistic effort on the part of military tailors, and are admirably adapted to the piping times of peace; but when the day arrives for service in Africa, or in any other part of the world where excessive heat is likely to enfeeble the men, the gay trappings must be laid aside in favour of more suitable material. That is the reason why our soldiers during the present campaign will wear the dark fawn-coloured, "drill" familiar to most people as "khaki." It is made of cotton thread, warp and weft, very much after the style of ordinary linen, but infinitely more durable. The word "khaki" is derived from the Hindu, and means simply dust or clay coloured, but in the War Office sense "khaki" is elevated from the position of adjective to substantive, and refers exclusively to that drab-coloured material which was worn for the first time probably by some of the East Indian regiments. Throughout the Egyptian campaigns it was used by our troops, and when the Guards arrived in London after the last expedition they were clad in the very garments which will shortly be served out to them again for service in South Africa. As they detrained at Waterloo last autumn and marched through the cheering multitude to Wellington Barracks, it must be admitted that the mud-coloured tunics and breeches failed to appeal to the eyes of people who had associated the brave fellows with that "thin red line" of glorious memory, but the outfit certainly possesses many advantages from the point of view of practical work.

Lancashire, of course, is the

HOME OF THE INDUSTRY,

and in order to meet the requirements of the Government the factories there have lately been working very hard. There is a vast quantity at the present time at the headquarters of the Army Clothing Establishment in Pimlico, and the statement that the departure of the troops has been delayed owing to the difficulty in obtaining the material is absurd. Some fifteen thousand men and women have been employed recently in manufacturing the clothes, which are packed and transported by fatigue parties of soldiers to the various destinations. As regards clothes, the wisdom of decentralising stores has been abundantly proved during the progress of the present scheme of mobilisation. Instead of the delay and confusion which used to ensue when the uniforms were despatched from the London centre to a number of points far and near, we now have a well-organized system under which the goods are sent to the various provincial centres there to be redistributed. And thus we are assured that by the time the last Reservist presents himself, within the limit fixed by the Queen's Proclamation, a suit of khaki will be awaiting him, in addition to the rifle and other accoutrements which are meantime stocked in the Tower. The soldiers themselves are anxious to exchange their present uniforms for the campaign outfit, owing to the increased comfort they will enjoy. Though strong and unshrinkable, the material is much more flexible than the customary cloth, and enables the man to use his weapons to greater advantage. Any soldier will tell you that the manual and firing exercises can be performed with much greater ease when khaki has been substituted for the tight-fitting and padded regulation tunic. In South Africa, as in the Soudan, there will be times when all officers and men must sleep in their clothes, boots, and accoutrements, and in these conditions a khaki suit is as superior to the average uniform as pyjamas to the frock-coat and tweed trousers of the civilian.

Some army experts are strongly in favour of a more extensive use of khaki for the purpose of campaigning, and especially of a variety called "millerain drill." Officers stationed in India have borne testimony to the rain-repelling properties of this fabric, which is particularly adapted for use as an overcoat. The same "drill" is also suited for the construction of army tents, because the material does not absorb moisture, besides which, after rain, the tents are not so heavy to move about — a very important matter to troops when campaigning. A thermometer placed in millerain tents has proved that the temperature is lower by ten to fifteen degrees inside, as compared with other tents. The cloth, being porous, the heated atmosphere is able to escape, while the material turns the heaviest downpour of rain. At the present time there are several regiments in India, cavalry and infantry, clothed in millerain khaki, as well as batteries of artillery. The suits which will be worn by our soldiers

ARE NOT WATERPROOF,

but they are well adapted for hard work. "I have worn various uniforms during the last ten years," said a Guardsman to our representative yesterday, "but give me khaki for a hot climate and rough campaigning. People talk about the superiority of serge, but they forget that bush and bramble will tear wool, but doesn't hurt khaki. At the same time we should like a waterproof overcoat, as the rainy season is coming along in South Africa, and the moment you get cold you may become a victim of malaria or dysentery, or both."

In recent years khaki colour has become fashionable with ladies, and khaki gloves are largely sold throughout England. This variety, however, is apt to fade, whereas the colour for the troops must be tested by an army analyst, and stand thirty-six hours' hard boiling! Cyclists and tourists have also taken to the material of late, a special quality of the fabric being manufactured for their use. Perhaps the chief difficulty about khaki is the confusion which exists as to the spelling of the word, "kharki" being favoured by some authorities, and "kharkee" by others. The only objection from the soldier's point of view is that the wearer is liable to be called names. We have all heard of such regimental nicknames as "Straw-boots," "Cherubims," "Nanny Goats," "Sashers," "Sankey's Horse," "Die Hards," and the "Dirty Half Hundred," but few people in England know that the first Indian regiment to don khaki became known as the "Dustmen." Such a calamity has, however, so far escaped the lot of the brave fellows who have done yeoman service for us in Egypt, and some of whom will shortly embark for new fields of victory in South Africa.

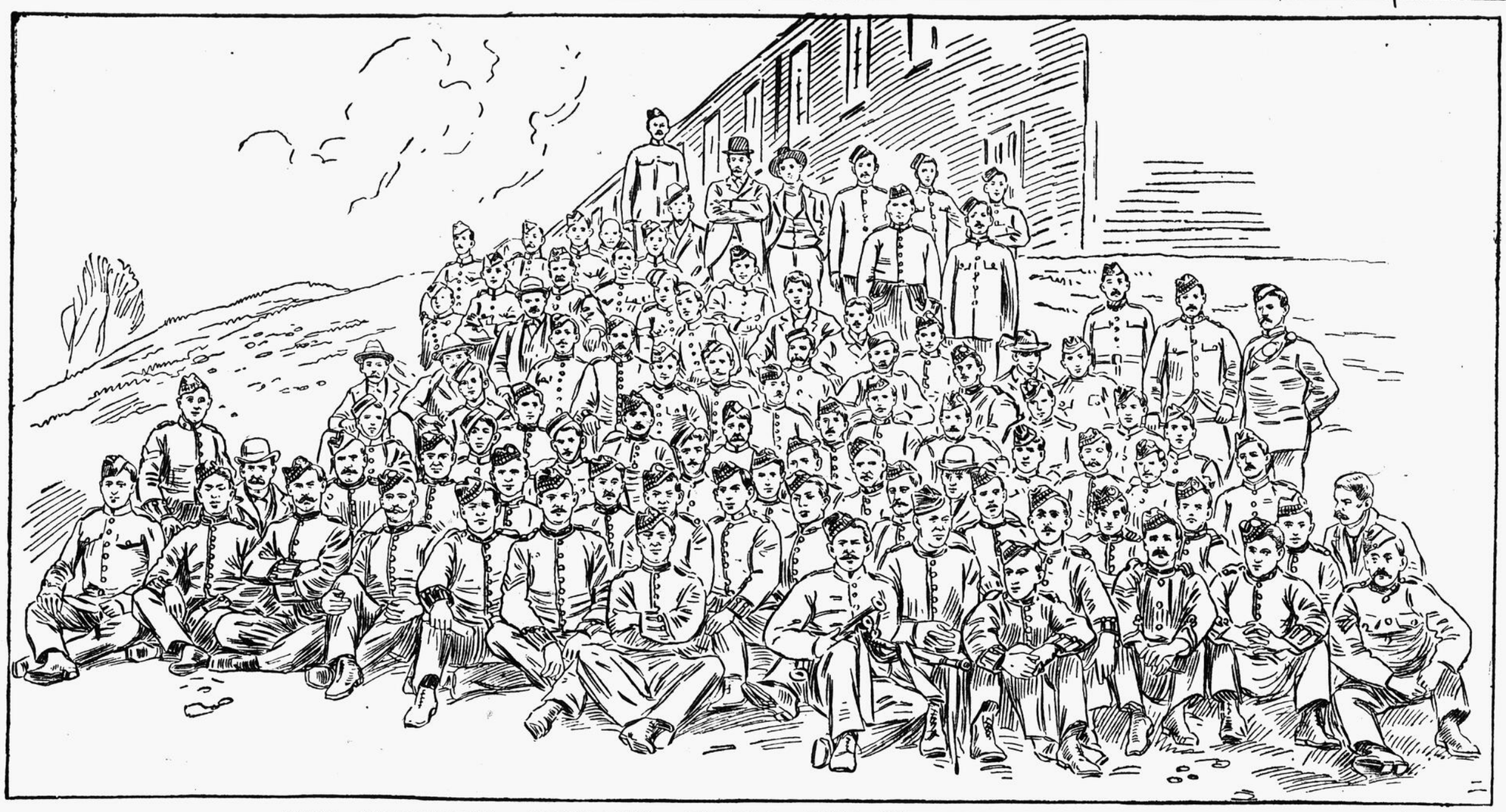
CARE IN SELECTION.

Dealing with the despatch of the Canadian Contingent the London Advertiser says:

"The slowness in filling up some of the units to the required strength was not due to any lack of volunteers, but to the very rigid medical examination. The eyes of the whole Empire will be on the colonial forces, and naturally comparisons will be made, so that it is necessary for Canadian honour and prestige that the Dominion should be represented by a body of men fit to stand by the seasoned regulars of the British Army, and to withstand a strange climate, and, it may be, the hardships of a strenuous campaign. The physical standard has, therefore, been wisely put very high at the risk of failing to secure the full complement. If the London unit may be taken as an average, the whole contingent will be the finest and most representative military corps that ever left Canadian shores. It would be pleasant if the Canadian boys could touch England en route to the Cape, as they would get an inspiring reception in the heart of the Empire, but that privilege may come on their return from the seat of war."



THE BOERS AT LAING'S NEK—This is a picture of Laing's Nek, in Natal, which is now occupied by Boers. It is situated 300 miles from Durban and four from the Transvaal frontier. In the war of 1881 this was the scene of a memorable engagement with the Boers. A "nek" is the saddle between two hills.



THE MONTREAL COMPANY 'E" FOR THE TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT.

[Specially Photographed for the Star by Livernois, Quebec.]

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

Hon. Arthur J. Balfour and Mr. Asquith Discuss the Causes for the South African Conflict.

The Telegraph has furnished readers of the Star with a brief synopsis of the speeches delivered by Mr. Balfour, Sir Richard Webster and Mr. Asquith on the principal causes that have led to the outbreak of hostilities in the Transvaal. But there are points in the speeches that have been lightly touched upon, and these are furnished by the issues of the London Times, just received.

In his speech before the East Lothian Unionist Association, held at Haddington on October 11, Mr. Balfour, after thanking his audience for passing a resolution of confidence in the Government, said :

Not by any action of the Government, not by any undue haste on our part, by no impatience, by no desire unduly to press those with whom we were in diplomatic conflict, the controversy which may be said to have begun on the morrow of the signing the Convention of 1881 has now reached the stage when diplomacy is put asidq, when argument ceases to take any further place, and when an appeal is made to arms. I know not what other people may feel, but I confess that I, as a member of the Government, as one of those directly responsible for the conduct of the negotiations which have now terminated, regard this unhappy close of them with the feeling that, though perhaps this result could not permanently be avoided, yet now that it has come every lover, not merely of peace, but of that good will among men which is our first business to cultivate in all our vast possessions must consider that this peace and good will have been wantonly and gratuitously imperilled by the rash policy of the Boer Government. (Cheers.) Anybody who has watched the course of public opinion in the last three months has probably had brought home to his mind, as I have certainly had brought to my mind, the great change which has taken place in the opinion of this country on the subject of our South African policy. There was a time when doubts were expressed, not merely among our political opponents, but among our political friends, as to the conduct of the details of the negotiations. There was a time when there was not the clear conviction which now exists as to the true merits of that case which has now to be decided by the arbitrament of force ; but the more the public has known of what we have done and what we have aimed at, the longer their opportunity has been for studying the methods of the Government of Pretoria, the greater the opportunities given them of really forming a clear judgment of the issue which is to be decided, the more they have come round to the view that the Government, if they have erred, have erred on the side of patience. (Cheers.) So far from being wanton provokers of unnecessary war, the criticisms that have been passed upon us are that we have hoped with to firm a hope, and desired with too effective a desire, that, if possible, this great controversy might be decided without bloodshed.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

Well, if we have erred—and perhaps we have erred—we have erred at all events on the right side; and we can look back—we and those who support us—upon those long and anxious months with the conscientious conviction that, though war is imminent, though it may, at the moment I am speaking, have actually begun, war is none of our seeking, war is none of our desire. It has been forced upon us by those who are not men fighting for the freedom of their country, but an oligarchy fearing that the hour of their domination is nearing its end. (Cheers.) It would be most unfitting on this occasion to attempt to recapitulate the leading points in this long controversy; but of this, at all events, we may be assured. The choice before us was either to insist that all the white races in South Africa—in that portion of the continent in which we claim to be the paramount power (cheers)—should stand on an equality (cheers); or, on the other hand, to lose irremediably, and I think righteously, the claim to be a nation which not only has the desire, but has the power, to see that justice is done in all the regions over which it claims paramount influence. (Cheers.) We have been contending not merely for the rights of our countrymen who have settled in the Transvaal for the honourable purpose of carrying on their industry; we are fighting not merely for them, though that surely is a legitimate subject of national anxiety; we are fighting for much more than that. We have had war forced upon us because we desire to see established that state of things under which alone peace is possible in South Africa—a state of things not only inconsistent with personal and political freedom, but intimately bound up with those great causes, and, indeed, primarily dependent upon them. I know not—I will frankly add, I do not much care—what judgment be passed on this matter upon us by those who perhaps have not the opportunity, and perhaps have not the inclination, to judge us as a nation fairly.

FORCED INTO ITS PRESENT POSITION

It is enough for me that this country has been forced into its present position against its will; that each forward step has been taken reluctantly, and, in obedience to an overmastering necessity; and that, now that the prospects of peace are finally destroyed; now that even those whose patience seemed inexhaustible have had this solution pressed upon them; now that war with all its consequences, all its loss of life, all its destruction of property, all the suffering inevitable in any war is upon us; we at all events can say that we have never asked for anything but justice (cheers); that we have never desired anything but freedom; that all we have longed for is that equality under the Transvaal Republic for men of our race and of our speech which we freely and equally give to men of Dutch race and Dutch speech in the neighbouring colonies. (Cheers.) If they think it worth while to imperil their future in order to refuse these rights to men of our race and of our speech, at all events the blame rests on them, and not upon this country, and we can at all events feel that, whatever we have to go through before this war be brought to its final conclusive and successful issue (cheers), the sacrifices that we shall be called upon to make are sacrifices in the interests of the rights of men and of civilization. (Loud cheers). That you, gentlemen, should have taken this opportunity of expressing your confidence in the policy of the Government, and your approval of our action, is another proof, if proof were needed, of the loyalty and of the public spirit of the party in this country which you so fully and so honourably represent. Pray allow me, on behalf of my colleagues, and even more on my own behalf who am one of you (cheers), to thank you most sincerely for the course you have seen fit to take. (Loud cheers.)

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.

Sir Richard Webster, in the course of his speech at West Cowes, on October 11, said :

Sir R. Webster said that the present crisis and the national anxiety respecting affairs in Africa must, to a large extent, supersede any other consideration. Only those who were intimately acquainted with the history of the relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Transvaal during the past four years could have any idea of the degree of forbearance which had been shown by Her Majesty's Government. It was not too much to say that there was scarcely any question which had come before the Government, arising out of the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal, in which it had not been necessary for Her Majesty's Government to exercise, not only forbearance, but consideration. At the time when independence was conceded to the Transvaal by the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, specific promises were given by President Kruger as to the treatment of British subjects and as to the equality in taxation and other matters; and while a full measure of independence in internal matters was conceded it could only be as a grant from the British Crown. It was absolutely essential that those promises should be observed. It must be remembered that British interests in South Africa were not confined to our relations with the Transvaal alone; and the fact that an idea could prevail that Great Britain would allow such promises to be broken might have most disastrous effects. The history of the past four years was but one perpetual attempt to get President Kruger and the Transvaal Government to fulfil their promises, and one constant story of delay and failure on their part to perform that which they had undertaken to do.

A REGRETTABLE OCCURRENCE.

No doubt, feeling had been aroused by the lamentable occurrence of December, 1895, which no one could more strongly reprobate and regret than he; and that might be an excuse for President Kruger charging Her Majesty's Government with the wish to degrive the Transvaal of the amount of independence which had been conceded by the Conventions. But he was satisfied that such a charge was utterly without foundation. The one object of the British Government was to secure for British subjects resident in the Transvaal those rights to which they were undoubtedly entitled under the Conventions. People unacquainted with what had been going on had little idea of the way in which British subjects had been treated; but the fact that a man could be murdered, as Edgar undoubtedly was murdered by the Transvaal police, without such an act evoking an outburst of public opinion was only one indication of the condition which matters had reached in the Transvaal. When the true history of these negotiations came to be written, he was satisfied that the forbearance of Her Majesty's Government would be appreciated. And how had that forbearance been met ? The language of the ultimatum received on Tuesday was such as no self-respecting Government could possibly pass by. (Cheers.) The British troops already in Africa for the defence of British interests were ordered to retire ! (Laughter.) The Government of the Queen was to undertake to do nothing further to place the safety of our possessions beyond all question, and that at the instigation of a State which owed its existence entirely to Great Britain ! (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH.

At a great meeting in the Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, held under the auspices of the Liberal Association of the borough, on October 11, Mr. Asquith, in the course of his speech, said:

The issue raised by the ill-inspired despatch of the Transvaal Government, the issue which they tell us is to be pushed at once to the arbitrament of war, is simply this—has Great Britain the paramount Power of South Africa, has Great Britain, the right to secure for her subjects in the Transvaal the same equality of treatment as is voluntarily granted to Dutch and English alike in every other part of South Africa ? The issue so raised is an issue which we cannot shirk, which we are bound to take up. I dissociate myself, however, entirely from those, if such there be, who hail this war, this deplorable, this lamentable war as means to an ulterior end, the subordination of the Boers and the annexation of the Dutch Republic. Such an intention has been emphatically and repeatedly repudiated by Her Majesty's Government; it finds no place as far as I know in the programme of policy of any responsible politician in this country. To adopt that, to coquette with it, to connive at it would be to justify a hundred-fold the charges of pharisaism and hypocrisy which are being freely levelled against us at this moment by the critics, not always well informed or well disposed, of the Continental Press. I believe, and I hope I speak your opinion too, I believe that the possibility of this war has been contemplated by the vast majority of thinking people of Great Britain with aversion. They do not—let us be thankful for it—they do not take their opinions or attitudes from the irresponsible fire-eaters, the professional breeders of mischief between nation and nation, the bravos and bullies who at times like this always make themselves heard in the back slums of British journalism. The thinking people of the counrty see in this war little or no prospect either of material advantage or military glory; they fear, with too much reason, that, like the sowing of the dragon's teeth, it may yield a bitter harvest of resentment and distrust. It is not with a light heart that they take up the challenge that has been thrown down; but now that it has been forced upon them they will see it through to the end. (Loud cheers.)

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STRANGE BASUTOLAND.

How England Gained Possession of the South African Province.

PECULIAR AND INTERESTING TRIBAL CUSTOMS—WHITE MEN BARRED OUT.

Basutoland, which is now attracting much attention, is one of England's inland colonies, completely hemmed in by the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and Natal. It has an area of 10,293 square miles; the population is about 220,000 natives, and less than 600 Europeans. A special permit is required when a European wishes to settle there. It is a fine grain producing district, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle.

Kaffir tribes from the north-east were driven southward into the mountain country now called Basutoland, most of which had been previously inhabited only by Bushmen, and here the Basuto kingdom was built up out of fugitive clans of the Chief Moshesh, between 1820 and 1840. In 1858 a war broke out between the Orange Free State and the Basuto chief Moshesh, who claimed land which the Free State farmers had occupied. The Free State commandoes attacked him, and had penetrated Basutoland as far as the stronghold of Thaba Bosiyo, when they were obliged to return to protect their own farms from the roving bands of horsemen which Moshesh had skilfully detached to operate in their rear.

ENGLAND'S PROTECTION ASKED.

The Governor of Cape Colony became the mediator between them, and a new frontier was marked out by the Governor. But in 1865 trouble broke out once more between the Basutos and the Free State, and when the Governor of Cape Colony was called upon to settle the trouble his decision was not respected by the tribe, who could not always be governed by Moshesh. Hostilit es began after a brief interval of peace, and the Free State made a supreme effort and in 1868 was on the point of destroying the Basuto power when Moshesh appealed to the High Commissioner to extend British protection to his people.

"Unwilling to see Basutoland annexed to the Free State," says James Bryce, "and fearing injury to the colony from the dispersion of Basuto fugitives through it, the High Commissioner consented and declared the Basutos British subjects."

In 1879 a chief named Moirosi rescued his son from justice, and it was only after severe fighting that his stronghold was taken by the Colonial forces. In the following year, owing to the extension to Basutoland of a Cape Act providing for a general disarmament, the whole tribe rebelled; and, after much negotiation, it was arranged that the Imperial Government should take over the country, receiving a subsidy of £18,000 from the Cape Government toward the cost of administration. This arrangement was carried out in 1884, and Basutoland thus became a separate colony.

The territory is now governed by a resident commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa—the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue arises from the Cape contributions, the Post Office, native hut tax, and the sale of licenses. Telegraph offices have been opened at Maseru and Mafeking, in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 144 schools, with 7,543 scholars, nine-tenths being in the schools of French Protestant Mission

EUROPEANS KEPT OUT.

Basutoland is about two-thirds the size of Switzerland, the larger part being wild mountain region. Everything is done to keep European prospectors and business people out, but the natives go in large numbers to the Kimberley mines and bring back large sums of money with which they make home investments. The land belongs to the natives, and the untilled parts are open to all who wish to turn their cattle into them. The chief allots fields to each householder, and the tenant retains the land as long as he tills it. He cannot sell the land, but on his death it passes to his children

The chief is the high authority in the allotment of land, and administers justice in civil as well as criminal cases. He holds court in the open air at his kraal, and there settles disputes and awards punishments.

The British Government is represented by several magistrates and has 220 native police. The present chief is Lerothodi, and all the greater chieftains are, like the head of the nation, sons and grandsons of the founder of the dynasty.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The whole people or its representatives meet the High Commissioner. The National Assembly is called the Pitso. The permanent chief presides, and debates are conducted by the chiefs, although all freemen have a right to speak. These conventions are usually brought together by the permanent chief, but men lower in rank have a right to summon the people for the purpose of considering matters of importance.

A writer on the subject of the natives in Africa says as to these meetings: "The resemblance to the primary assemblies of the early peoples of Europe is close enough to add another to the arguments, already strong, which discredit the theory that there is any such thing as an Aryan type of institutions. To-day the Pitso has lost much of its old importance, and tends to become a formal meeting in which the British Commissioner addresses the people and reads new regulation for their government."

Among the records of the Pitso which have been preserved are reports of some of the addresses made by the chiefs. One is reported as having said: "This is our Parliament, though it is a very disorderly Parliament, because we are all fixed up, young and old, and we cannot accept any measure without discussion."

One speaker in commenting on a remark made by a Government official at Cape Town said:

"Mr. X. said the Basutos were the natural enemies of the white man because we were black. Is that language which should be used by a high officer? Let sentiments like that pass away—we are being educated to believe that all people are equal, and feel that sentiments like these are utterly wrong."

PUBLIC OPINION POWERFUL.

One of their proverbs is: A man who makes a mistake in a public assembly cannot be killed. In this proverb some people have seen a connection with the English "privilege of Parliament." Public opinion counts for much with the Basutos, and they differ in this respect from the Matabele and them Zulus. "Tshaka or Lobengula," says Brylce, "would in a mofent have had the neck twisted of any one who ventured to differ publicly from his opinion. In this respect the Basutos resemble their kinsfolk, the Bamaugwato, among whom Khama's rule as a chief was amendable to public opinion."

About 50,000 Basutos have been brought to Christianity by the missionaries—French Protestant, Roman Catholic and English Episcopalian. The women have been kept in subjugation, and are more backward than men on that account, but their condition has improved in late years. The men now assist them in their field work and in some instances give them clothes to wear. The Basutos still believe in ghosts, and they visit the graves of their dead in order to communicate with the ghosts hovering around them.

KIMBERLEY DIAMOND MINES.

Precious Stones Were First Located by Children.

LARGEST DIAMOND EVER DISCOVERED, KNOWN AS THE EXCELSIOR.

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa goes back only a little more than 30 years. One day in 1867 the children of a Boer family, who lived on a farm seventeen hours' ride west of Hopetown, on the bank of the Orange River, were playing with some stones they found in its bed.

An ostrich hunter named O'Reilly happened to pass and the Boer farmer, Van Niekerk, called his attention to an especially brilliant stone that a Griqua boy had found. O'Reilly was startled. He scratched on a pane of glass with the stone and immediately decided that he had a diamond in his hand. He promised the Boer half of whatever it proved to be worth, and wanted to follow up the search at once.

After many wanderings he went to an English physician, in Graham's Town, a Dr. Atherstone, who was the first to recognize the great value of his "find." He recognized it as a diamond in a moment, and estimated its weight at 21 3-16 carats. A little later this stone was sold to Sir Philip Wodehouse, then Governor of Cape Colony, for $2500. O'Reilly soon brought another stone from the same locality, which weighed 8 7-8 carats, and it was sold to the same person for $1000. One of the most beautiful of the South African diamonds later came from Van Niekerk's farm on Orange River, the so-called "Star of South Africa," weighing 83 1-2 carats, found by a Kaffir. The brilliant later cut therefrom came into the possession of the Earl of Dudley for $125,000.

INRUSH OF MINERS.

Immediately after the first report of these discoveries the Orange River was crowded with white, black and yellow Europeans, Kaffirs and Hottentots, and here and there they succeeded in finding a few diamonds. Thence the search spread to the bed of the River Vaal, and here, on the property of the Berlin Missionary Society, at Pniel, camps were pitched and the work began in earnest.

In 1870 new diamond diggings were discovered, again by children playing with stones. This was not on the banks of the river, but on the high table land where their existence had not been suspected. It was on the farm of De Tota Pan, between the Vaal and the Modder Rivers. It was in the mud which had been used to build his house that the children saw a shining object, and dug out a diamond. In pulling up a plant another child found a diamond weighing eighty carats clinging to the roots.

The richest mine of all, however, was found in July, 1871, on the Kolesberg Kopje. The old mines were abandoned, and then came De Beers New Rush. The town of Kimberley was later founded in the neighbourhood of this mine, being named after the British Colonial Secretary at that time, Lord Kimberley, and the mine was known as the Kimberley mine. Later some small diggings were found in the Orange Free State, Bossifontein and Jagersfontein, from which some of the diamonds of the first water have since been taken.

DISPUTE OVER OWNERSHIP.

The confusion and disorder of the frenzied fortune hunters was tremendous, and political confusion followed in the claim of the Orange Free State to Kimberley and the mines around it. The British Government held that this was British territory, and to make its claim good purchased the claim of an old Griqua chief to this land.

The British referred the matter for arbitration. The decision was in favour of Great Britain, and meanwhile, with a huge rush, thousands of miners had come into the country. The Free State protested against the decision in vain, for England claimed that its power was necessary to preserve order, and the Free State was obliged to accept $450,000 for its claim.

Several of the wiser miners began to combine for the formation of companies to purchase machinery that they might go to the deeper levels where the famous "blue ground" lay filled with diamonds. By 1885 many of these companies were at work, and then a further combination of their interests took place in the formation of the De Beers Consolidated Company, Limited. The moving spirits in this combination were the redoubtable Barney Barnato and Cecil Rhodes.

Under the able management of the latter, this company now pays a dividend of

TEN MILLIONS ANNUALLY

on a nominal capital of twenty millions.

The latest improvements in mining machinery have been of course adopted, and the best engineers are now engaged in conducting the work. The "yellow earth" of the surface, in which the early prospectors found their wealth has been dug through and the "blue ground" is being worked to unprecedented depths. This peculiar formation appears to be practically inexhaustible, for soundings have never been able to get beyond it.

METHODS OF MINING.

Nowhere else on earth is this peculiar blue quartz to be found, so it has been called kimberlite. It is very hard, but alters and softens under moisture and air. The miners have taken advantage of this, and the large companies haul the blue ground to the surface and spread it out to disintegrate naturally. It is spread out on the floors surrounded by armed guards night and day, and there it is first harrowed by two engines some 500 yards apart, dragging the harrows over it.

There it stays for six months or a year, and is then sent to the crushing works, where it is washed and rolled by machinery until every bit of foreign matter has been removed, and the diamonds alone remain. Some bits that do not pulverize under the harrow are called hard blue, are picked out by hand and carefully treated separately, for large stones are sometimes in these hard masses of rock.

The work in the mines is done chiefly by Kaffirs, who wield the drills and use the dynamite for the blasting with little inconvenience. They are engaged for a specified number of weeks, during which they are kept in a well-guarded compound, fed, and if ill, treated by the company. Only at the end of their term of service are they paid and permitted to leave, when they return with what seems to them untold wealth, to buy a wife and set up housekeeping in their home, some weeks' journey away.

All kinds of precautions are taken to prevent them from stealing diamonds which they find while at work. As each man leaves the mine he must strip to the skin and submit to a search of mouth, ears and nose. Even if he were to swallow a diamond he would be caught. The companies try to prevent stealing by offering premiums for the finding of large stones, but, strange to say, all of the precautions have not prevented the largest diamonds from reaching the market through private persons

The diggings at Kimberley have done much to explain the formation of the diamond itself, for kimberlite is recognized by all authorities as being of eruptive origin, the diamond in it must have been formed by the tremendous heat generated at the time of the eruption. In fact, the mines look like chimneys, or "pipes," as they are called, the blue ground running down toward the centre of the earth like a huge water pipe.

DEPTH OF THE MINES.

The depth of the mines is very great, a level in the Kimberley mine being 1,520 feet down, and in the De Beers 1,200 feet. Most of the mining is now done underground by galleries running to the central shaft. This prevents many accidents, and is a great economy in space and time. To give some idea of the amount of work done in these mines, at the De Beers, during twelve working days in November, 1897, eight and three-quarter tons of dynamite, 63,100 feet (twelve and one-third miles) of fuse and 32,500 fuse caps were used. This mine never yields less than 900 pounds of diamonds annually, washing 2,409,030 tons of blue ground for them.

The sorting of the stones is an art and science in one. Good eyes and judgment are necessary. Here are found some with deep tints of brown, pink and yellow, which are most valuable, being classified as fancy stones. Those with light shades are least valuable, and the pure white rank next.

The largest diamond ever found in the world was discovered here in 1893, and is known as Excelsior. It weighed 971 3-4 carats, and was discovered at Jagersfontein. It far surpassed the De Beers, found some time before, which only weighed 428 1-2 carats, yet was quite a diamond itself.

As one paper puts it: "Nearly everywhere throughout the Dominion, municipal councils are vying with private individuals and organizations to give splendid sendoffs to the volunteers for Africa.

"The whole thing is a bit of an eye-opener even to those who already believed that there was a decidedly vigourous British sentiment preponderating in this country."



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RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS.

Something More About the Histories of the British Corps Which Have Done Good Work in Natal During the Past Week.

The campaign in South Africa is being followed with anxious interest by Canadians, even before our own boys get to the front. The correspondence from South Africa and London makes daily mention of regiments whose records shine brilliantly in the history of British Arms. Some of these records were summarized in the Star on Monday last. Here are others:

THE DEVONSHIRES

consist of the old 11th foot, nicknamed the "Bloody Eleventh." The organization of the corps dates from the troublous times of 1685 when it was raised by the Duke of Beaufort to help King James' cause against the aggression of the Duke of Monmouth. However, the want of tact on the part of James alienated the great majority of the officers and men of the 11th from his cause, and they deprived their colonel, who adhered to James, from his command. Very soon after the accession of William and Mary, the 11th were engaged in the struggles in Ireland, at which time a large number of the men in the ranks were Irishmen, and fought loyally and bravely against the unfortunate James. Their next war service was in Portugal, where at, "Portalegre," the hopeless odds against them caused the whole regiment to be made prisoners of war. They were soon exchanged and the year 1707 saw them again in Portugal, and greatly distinguished themselves at the battle of "Almanza," which ended so disastrously for the British arms. At this fight they fought knee deep in blood. The official record thus describes the position:

"Assailed by musketry, charged by cavalry, and attacked on both flanks, in front and in rear, at the same moment they were overpowered and cut down with dreadful slaughter." Nearly all the officers were killed or wounded. They next fought before "Mons" and a few years later shared in the fighting in Scotland. Then came the campaign in Flanders, where they gained the first "honour" on their colours, the name "Dettingen" where the gallant "Devons" fought bravely under the eye of Field Marshal Earl of Stair. They had a bad time of it at "Fontenoy" where they suffered great losses in officers and men. At "Roncoux" they avenged their loss at Fontenoy, trusting to the cold steel to do the work.

In 1756 a second battalion was formed, which two years later became the 64th regiment. The Devonshires were represented at "Warbourgh" and garrisoned "Minorca." In 1782 they received the territorial title of "North Devon."

In 1793 they took part in the raid on France and at "Ollomulles" the 11th, we read, "covered themselves with glory, led by Captains Douglas and Moncrief and Lieut. Knight." As the record of the regiment is traced onward, evidence is clear of its courage and devotion in places, the very names of which are strange and unfamiliar to us to-day. At "Farow" "Hauteur de Grasse" on the banks of the Neuve, at Cape La Brun and Arenas, the Devons showered the heavy and successful blows. They shared in the expedition against Ostend and in the West Indies, and were present at the capture of "St. Thomas," "St. Martin," "St. John," and "Santa Cruz." Then came the Peninsular war in which no regiment earned a nobler name. In 1808 another second battalion was formed and at once joined the army investing Flushing. Here they took the trumpets and brass drums of the 11th "Seringapatam" gained great distinction and again at Bhurtpore. For five or six years they had plenty of fighting with the French and fierce Mahrattas and returned to England in 1807, after twenty years of hard service and with only "44 men remaining" of the regiment that left Scotland. They were not again engaged until the Cape war of 1835, and were in India during the Crimean war. In the great mutiny they fought against great odds at Delhi and with old Sir Colin Campbell fought their way over heaps of dead to the siege and relief of "Lucknow." Here the Gordons won three Victoria Crosses and Sergeant R. Wadeson, his commission, as did Hector Macdonald of Omdurman fame, and of the same corps twenty years afterwards, for bravery under Lord Roberts in the Afghan war. After the mutiny was put down they had no service of note until the Egyptian campaign under Wolseley, with whom they fought at "Kassassin" and at "Tel-El-Kebir" with the Cameron they simply swept Arabi's Egyptian guards from the entrenchments with the bayonet. They were next engaged at "Tokar" and "El-Teb," under Generals Graham and Sir Redvers Buller, and also took part in the battles of "Tamai" and "Tamanieh" and in the Nile campaign. The second battalion, the old 92nd, first saw active service at Gibraltar and in Corsica, returning to England in 1798 when it received numerical distinction of 92. In 1799 they took part in the expedition against the French in Holland where they displayed signal courage. They also fought at "Minorca," "Sacheron Bay" and "Belle Isle," and then joined Sir Ralph Abercromby in "Egypt" in 1801, landing at Aboukir Bay with the rest of the troops. At "Mandora" five days later they made a brilliant charge on the French Grenadiers and captured a battery and fought at "Alexandria." They were present with Nelson in 1807 in the expedition against Denmark, and the year following were conspicuous for their courage and discipline during the retreat to and battle of "Corunna" under Sir John Moore. In 1810 they joined Wellington's army, and with him won a most glorious record, having for the better part of the time, Cameron of Fassiefern as their Colonel. They crossed bayonets with the French at "Fuentes d'Onor, and led the assault on "Arroyo des Molinos" and carried the town of Almaraz at the point of the bayonet led in person by Sir Rowland Hill. At "Salamanca" they pushed steadily on against the fierce fire of the French gunners, and at "Vittoria" and "Maya" the slogan rang out shrill and wild, as the Gordons rushed with ringing cheers to the charge.

Napier says of their conduct at "Maya" "the stern valour of the 92nd Highlanders would have graced Thermopylae." At the passage of the Nivelle the 92nd led the way and of their charge at "St. Pierre," Napier says: "How gloriously did that regiment come forth again to the charge, with the colours flying and its national music playing as if going to a review? This was to understand war." On that day, it is officially recorded, the 92nd, made four distinct charges with the bayonet and suffered heavy loss. They were at "Orthes" and were in the thick of it at "Quatre Bras," where they lost their gallant Colonel Cameron, whose death they severely avenged.

At "Waterloo" reduced now to 300 men their work was even sterner, but nothing could daunt them. In the British heavy cavalry charge they hung on to the stirrup leathers of the "Scots Greys," shouting



THE MARKET SQUARE OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

regiment of the French line, and to this day they are carried with them on general parades. The 2nd Battalion soon after joined the first in Spain. In going there a transport, having over 200 officers and men on board, was run down, and only one officer and twenty men escaped.

The Devons had small detachments at "Busaco," "Sabujul" and "Fuentes d'Onor." At "Tarifa" they were specially mentioned, but it was at "Salamanca" that their highest fame was won. They were in the "grand brigade" before whose "withering fire" the splendid French dragoons went down like children's playthings, and together with the old 61st won their way desperately, as Napier relates through such a fire as British soldiers only can sustain. It was from their conduct at Salamanca, they received their nickname of "the Bloody Eleventh." Their loss of 340 out of 412 of all ranks testifies to their desperate valour. They captured a standard and a battery that day, and when after the battle the French mustered their forces it was found that the regiment which had opposed the Devonshires only numbered 200 out of 2200 which were with the colours before Salamanca was fought. They came to the front at the "Pyrenees" "Nivelle" and "Nive" and at "San Sebastian" they tore down the French colours waving on the Cavalier. They next faced Sault and his legions at "Orthes" and "Toulouse." They were doing duty in Ireland when Waterloo was fought. They served in Canada during the rebellion of 1837-38,and after garrison duty in Australia, Cape and Hong Kong, again saw active service in the Afghan war of 1879-80. Their motto is "Semper Fidelis" and they bear as a badge the Castle of Exeter.

* * *

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS,

the "Gay Gordons" as they are known in the service, comprise the 75th and the 92nd regiments and have a war record second to none in the army. They bear as badges the Thistle on the cap and the Royal Tiger on the collar; on the buttons the Sphinx and "Egypt" with the Cross of St. Andrew and the Royal Tiger. The motto is "Bydand" the motto of the Marquis of Huntley, chief of the Gordon Clan. On their colours they proudly point to "Seringapatam," "India," "Egmont-op-Zee," "Mandora," "Egypt," "Corunna," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Almaraz," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa," 1835, "Delhi," "Lucknow," "Charasiah" "Kabul" 1879, "Kandahar," 1880, "Afghanistan" 1878-80, "Egypt" 1882-84, "Tel-el-Kebir" Nile, 1884-85, a long, a noble list of famous warfare. The first Battalion, 75th, was raised in 1787, and the second, 92nd, in 1794, by the Marquis of Huntley, afterwards the last Duke of Gordon, and the story is familiar to everyone how the beautiful duchess, his mother, assisted to recruit her son's regiment, by placing—when all other arguments failed—the given bounty between her peerless lips.

The old 75th fought with Cornwallis against Tippoo and at "Siddapore" and the battle cry, "Scotland forever." After Waterloo the Gordons had a respite and only joined the Crimean army at the close of the war. In the mutiny, however, under Sir Hugh Rose they did good service and next fought with Roberts in Afghanistan in 1879. It was in this campaign that Sir George Stewart-White, now commanding in Natal, and then Major of the 92nd, won his Victoria Cross and also the present Colonel (then lieutenant) Dick-Conyngham. In 1881 they were fighting the Boers, and 150 were present at the ill-starred Majuba Hill affair. It was here Lieut. Hector Macdonald, just commissioned from sergeant, showed great bravery, crying out as the Boers swarmed up the hill, "Men of the 92nd, don't forget your bayonets."

The "Times" report of the affair stated that the "handful of Highlanders were the last to leave the hill and remained there, throwing down stones on the Boers and receiving them at the point of the bayonet." The Gordons have wiped out Majuba by their charge and capture of Elandalaagte and defeat of the Boers the other day. The gallant Gordons of "Dargai" can always be depended upon to do their duty, no matter the odds against them.

The Princess Victoria's
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

consist of the old 87th and 89th regiments. Both battalions date from 1793. The former first saw active service in Flanders, and fought bravely at Alost and "Bergen-op-Zoom," and in 1797 took part in the abortive attempt on Porto Rico. During their eight years' service in the West Indies the 87th lost nearly 800 officers and men by the diseases incident to the climate. In 1807 they were present at Monte Video and gained great praise and were specially mentioned for "their ardour" in the storming, and in the conflict at Buenos Ayres, they showed their Irish pluck, these men from County Down.

The second battalion of the 87th, nicknamed the "Faugh-e-Ballaghs" or "Clear the Way," raised in 1804, won all the Peninsular honours and were commanded by that fine soldier Colonel Gough, afterwards Field-Marshal Lord Gough of China and Indian fame. At "Talamera" nothing could withstand their charge, and at "Barossa," by a firm and rapid advance with the bayonets levelled, "they overthrew the first line of the French, and then the second and third lines were also swept away" before their Irish cheers and bayonets. The first Eagle captured in the Peninsular war fell to a sergeant of the 87th, who was rewarded with a commission. It is in commemoration of this deed that they bear the Eagle with the number 8, of the French regiment they took it from. At "Tarifa" they defended the breach and the French fell back literally smashed "into the ditch below" from the effects of their fire, and during the whole time of the assault "the drums and fifes of the 87th played on merrily Irish airs."

General Graham in his official despatch said: "The conduct of Lt.-Col. Gough and the 87th regiment surpasses praise." At "Vittoria" the old "Fogs" captured the baton of Marshal Jourdoin. At "Nivelle" they went into action 386 strong and at the close musteered only 170 all told. No wonder Picton and Welington cried out to them "Gallant 87th," "Noble 87th." At Orthes and "Toulouse" they were again in the first line of battle and fought with dauntless courage. They missed Waterloo, but did good service in India, in the expeditions against the Nepaulese and in 1826 in Burmah winning "Ava" for their colours. They also fought well at Prone, Mellioone and Moulmein. On their return to England after 33 years' absence, the King conferred on them the title "Royal" in "consequence of the extraordinary distinction that has marked the career of the corps on all occasions." During the Indian Mutiny they held the mutineers in check at Peshawur. Their next service was in 1882 in Egypt, and at "Tel-el-Kebir" they were in the lead in the "Irish Charge" which decided the victory. The 89th served in Holland and at Vinegar Hill, and a few years later they were in Egypt with Abercromby and Moore and at the battle of Alexandria were in the second line. In the war of 1812 they served in Canada and gained "Niagara" for their colours; with the 87th they served in the Burmese war 1824-26. In the Crimean war, they took their share in the trenches and were in at the fall of "Sevastopol." They did duty in Bombay and Madras during the Mutiny and again saw service in 1884 in Egypt at "El-Teb" and "Tamai" under Sir Redvers Buller. They have since seen further service in hill fighting in India which will stand them in good stead against the Boers. The mottos of the corps are "Ich Dien" and "Honi Soit qui mal y pense" and their badges the Prince of Wales' plume over the Irish Harp on a grenade, and an Eagle with '8' below it in a laurel wreath on a grenade, the monogram and coronet of the Princess Victoria, (The Queen), and above them the sphinx over the word "Egypt"on the collar.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

consists of the 63rd and the 69th Foot. The former was constituted in 1758, from the 2nd Battalion of the 8th (The King's) and the first foreign service of the regiment was at "Martinique" in 1759, and in the capture of "Guadeloupe" where they suffered great loss. They also took part against "Grenada," "St. Lucia," and "St. Vincent," returning to England in 1764 to come back to America in 1775 for the War of Independence. They fought with great distinction at "Bunker's Hill," at "Brooklyn," at Brandywine" in 1777 and at the storming and capture of Fort Clinton and the surrender of "Charlestown." In 1782 they were ordered to Jamaica and twelve years later were with the army in Holland, where they lost heavily at "Niemeguen." With Abercromby, they were in the actions of "Zuyp" the attack on "Schagenburg," and "Bergen-op-Zoom" and at all times were conspicuous for their valour and endurance. They displayed signal gallantry at "Egmont-op-Zee," and in the following year took part in the "Ferrol" expedition. The escape of Napoleon from Elba called the 63rd again to the field, and for the second time their prowess was directed against "Guadeloupe" which had been ceded to the French.

The official reports state "The eagles and standards of the French were there surrendered, and about this time the 63rd adopted a 'fleur-de-lis' badge. In 1819 they returned to England and did the usual garrison duty until the opening of the Crimean war, when they joined the fourth division of the gallant Sir George Cathcart. At the "Alma" they were in the reserve, but at "Inkerman" they made a brilliant charge, leading which the brave Cathcart fell dead. Their losses during the campaign were 48 officers, 83 sergeants, 86 corporals, 18 drummers, and 712 privates, a total of 947. They had a peaceful time until 1879-80, when they took part in the Afghan war and a few years later in the Egyptian campaign, under Wolseley. The present 96th, the second battalion, dates from 1824, its predecessor of "Egypt" and Peninsular fame the "Queen's Own" being disbanded in 1818. The regiment acquired the sobriquet of "the British Musketeers" while the 63rd is nicknamed "the Bloodsuckers." The 96th served in the Australian and New Zealand troubles against the native tribes and at the Cape. In 1882 the battalion took part in the Egyptian campaign and since then has served in India and Burmah. They bear as badges the sphinx and "Egypt" on cap and collar; on the helmet plate are the arms and motto of the City of Manchester. The mottoes are "Concilio et Labore" and that of the Order of the Garter.

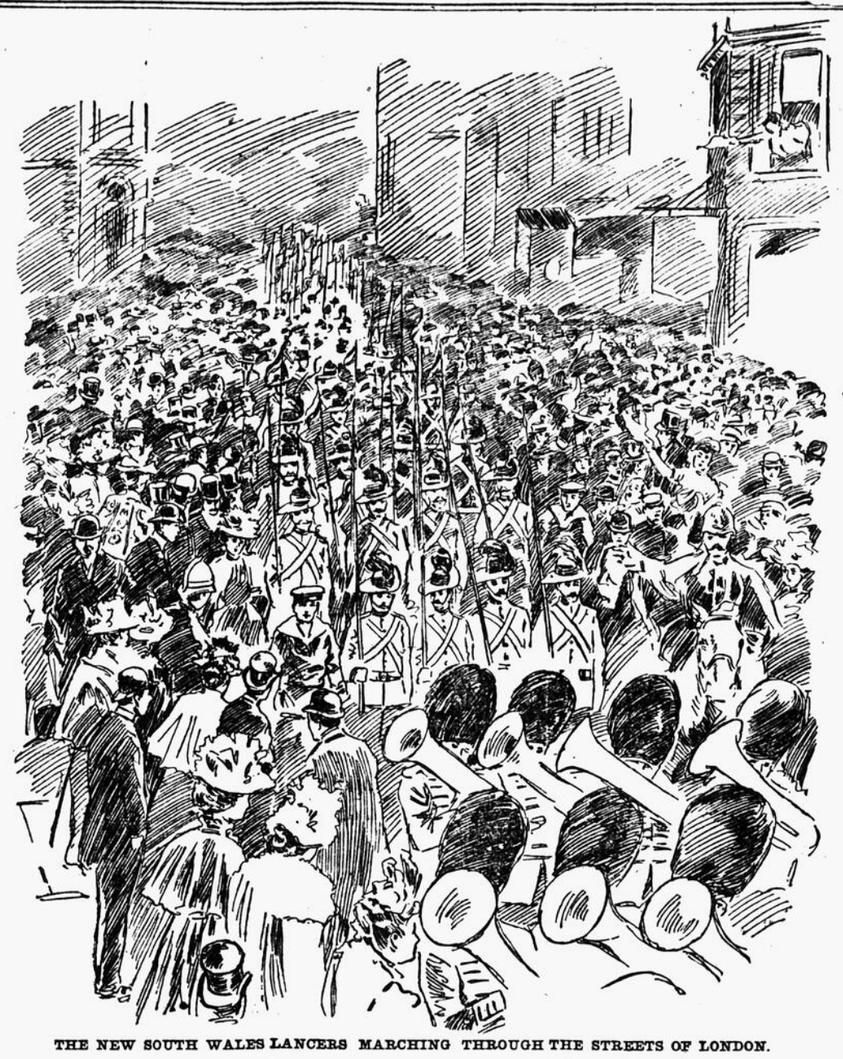
THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

consists of the old 28th and 61st foot. The early history of the 28th, nicknamed the "Slashers," is in many respects a blank, the records having been lost. The regiment dates from 1694, and first did duty in Newfoundland. It was next in the Low Countries, and was at "Ilay" and "Neer Hasper." The "Slashers" next fought under Marlborough, at "Ramillies," and were at "Vigo" in 1719. At "Fontenoy" under Lord George Sackville they "behaved with intrepidity," and worked back the charge of the Irish Brigade." A dozen years after this, they were engaged against the French once more and under Wolfe, they took part in the capture of "Louisbourg" and the conquest of Cape Breton. At the Battle of the "Plains of Abraham" they were on the British right wing and Wolfe, who had at one time served in the 28th, placed himself in front of the "Slashers," in the charge on the French and received his death wounds, leading them to victory. To commemorate the victory and Wolfe's death, the 28th, 60th Rifles and the other regiments present on the occasion have a "black cord" running through the lace on the buglers' and drummers' uniforms. The 28th next fought at "Martinique" and "Havana," and the war of Independence, "Flanders," "Minorca," preparing, so to speak, for their splendid victory in "Alexandria" in 1801.

Here, attacked, at one and the same time, in front, flanks and rear, the 28th was part of "the small mass of British infantry" which destroyed the French cavalry. For their conduct here, they got the name of the "Slashers," and are the only regiment in the army permitted to wear the number plate in the front and rear of the helmet. They were also in the actions of Mandora and Aboukir. Following Egypt came the bombardment of Copenhagen and the operations in Sweden. Under Moore they took part in the battle of Corunna. They next came under Wellington's command and "were conspicuous for their gallantry at Talavera and Albuera, where they suffered great loss. At Barossa with the Guards they bore the brunt of the battle and played a brave part at Arroyo-dos-Molinos. They were present at the attack on Almaraz and shared in the great victory of Vittoria. They fought valiansly at Nivelle, Nive and Orthes, the engagements in the Pyrenees and Toulouse, where Marshal Soult praised the British soldiers' steadiness and valour in the face of the most deadly fire. After a short rest they were called for the stern duty of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

At the former battle, the fiery indomitable Picton led the 28th to the charge of the enemy's cavalry. "As Picton rode on, he saw the French Cuirassiers approaching, and called to the 28th, 'Remember Egypt.' In answer to his cry, they cheered, fired a volley, and then, with levelled steel, pressed forward, driving the cavalry back inch by inch before their steady advance. At Waterloo they fought with their old renown and Picton fell at their head in their final charge." They next served in the conquest of "Sinde," and bear on their colours the names of the hard-fought battles of "Punjab," "Chillianwallah," and "Goojarat." A few years after this they were called to the Crimea, and always were in the midst of the hard knocks on the "Alma," "Inkerman," the Trenches, and the capture of "Sebastopol." They were too late for the Indian Mutiny, only reaching Bombay in 1859. The second battalion, the old 61st, were enrolled in 1758 from the 2nd Battalion of the Buffs. They first served in the West Indies at "Martinique," then at Minorca, and in the American War of Independence. They next took part in the capture of St. Lucia, and three years afterwards were sent to the Cape and were engaged in the Kaffir war of 1800. The following year they were employed in the glorious combat in "Egypt," and in the final battle of "Alexandria." Some five years later they were fighting in Sicily, and distinguished themselves at the battle of "Maida," where they crossed bayonets with the enemy, who fell before them in hundreds.

They were in all the important actions of the Peninsular War, and were praised by Wellington for their conduct at Salamanca and Burgos. After Waterloo they had a long rest, and went to India in 1845, and with the First Battalion were engaged in the Sikh war and conquest of Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier and Sir Colin Campbell. During the great mutiny they fought, suffered and endured, and at "Ferozephore" and the capture of Delhi the rebel Sepoys felt their crushing blow. They have since then done some hill fighting in India, but nothing of great importance. The Gloucestershires bear as badges the Arms of the city of Gloucester, with the Sphinx and "Egypt" on the cap, and the Sphinx with "Egypt" and two twigs of laurel on the collar.



THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON.

SCENES OF RECENT BATTLES.

A Minute Description of the Scenes of the Recent Operations.

AN INCONVENIENT SPUR WHICH SHUTS WOULD-BE INVADERS OUT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The part of Natal upon which military interests is now centred is the northern extremity of the Colony, the Klip River district. It may be described as a promontory of British territory jutting about a hundred miles to the northward of the more compact portion of Natal, a hundred and twenty miles wide at its base, and ending in a point at Charlestown, the most northerly British settlement, where the frontiers of Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal meet. From Charlestown our boundary on the west follows the crest of the Drakensburg mountains, which, rising like a great blue wall from the undulating, terrace-like country of Natal run almost due south, and separate the colony from its western neighbour, the Orange Free State.

HEIGHT OF THE HILLS.

The Drakenbergs vary in height from six thousand to eleven thousand feet. They are crossed by several passes, which it is necessary to mention, as the Orange Free State may attempt to raid into Natal from the west, if the Transvaal troops, now said to be in force upon the north-eastern frontier, make a forward movement from that direction.

A traveller exploring the Drakensberg range from north to south would first come to Botha's Pass, over which runs a main road—good as roads go in Natal. He would then see Muller's and the Tandjes cols,over which the tracks are said to be indifferent. Next comes the most important military feature in the mountains, Van Reenen's Pass, which is traversed not only by a good main road, but by the railway from Natal to the Orange Free State. Further to the south again are two more depressions in the mountains, across which roads or paths have been carried, practicable for mounted infantry, if not for guns. The Orange Free State is chiefly composed of great rolling plains, excellent for the movements of mounted troops.

AN INCONVENIENT SPUR.

At the extreme north of the colony, a few miles to the south of Charlestown, a spur from the main rangé of the Drakensbergs is thrown eastward, completely blocking the entrance into the Transvaal from Natal; the road over it is crossed by the Laing's Nek Pass, a spot which England has too good cause to remember. The parent mountains themselves continue to run northward a short distance into the Transvaal, and then suddenly sink into the plain which, broken only by a few isolated hills, forms the greater part of the country.

From the north the eastern frontier follows the windings of the Buffalo River in a southeasterly direction as far as Vant's Drift, a crossing over the Buffalo a few miles from Rorke's Drift—the scene of the gallant exploit of Chard and Bromhead, who, in 1879, with a handful of men, successfully maintained their posts against several thousand Zulus throughout a whole night.

PASSING THE BUFFALO.

There are several places where the Buffalo can be crossed between Vant's Drift and Charlestown; following the map from south to north, the more important and Landmann's Drift, leading to Dundee, the important coal field near which a large portion of the troops at present in Natal are concentrated; a drift over which passes the road between Newcastle and Utrecht, where a considerable body of Boers are said to be in laager, and a third, connecting the country about Laing's Nek with the Dutch town of Wakkerstroom.

The railway line from Durban to Johannesburg runs through the centre of the Klip River district, of which the boundaries have been above described. The chief places to be noted on it are Ladysmith, Glencoe Junction, where a short branch line leads to Dundee; and Newcastle. From Newcastle the line runs through Ingogo, where Colley encountered the Boers for the second time, with the result we too well know. It tunnels under Laing's Nek, where he received his first defeat; and it skirts the easterly slopes of Majuba Hill, where this most hapless of Generals saw his British troops routed by Boer farmers.

THE BRITISH FORCE.

To meet the Boers we appear already to have in the Colony nearly sixteen thousand regular troops, and about two thousand Volunteers of various descriptions. The troops are highly-trained and seasoned soldiers, and officers are as good as the men, the Staff are picked for their knowledge of all descriptions of warfare and the Generals have proved their ability in battle in various parts of the world. There is no chance of any repetition of the terrible tactical mistakes perpetrated, not by the junior officers, at the affairs of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, where not only many valuable lives, but priceless British prestige, were sacrificed by absolute ignorance of the art of handling troops under fire. The true history of these encounters—they cannot be called battles—has yet to be written; but even in Sir William Butler's life of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, in which the author holds a brief for his hero, and tries, with brilliant genius, but without success, to rehabilitate his military reputation, justice is done to the courage of the rank and file, and of the officers.

OUR OWN MISTAKE.

Every Boer success against us has been the result of our own mistakes. At Boomplatz, in the country now known as the Orange Free State, between a considerable body of Burghers and an inferior number of British troops, the result was very different. The veteran General, Sir Harry Smith, the conqueror of Aliwal, was then Governor of Cape Colony, and fortunately was in command of the little British column. His knowledge of tactics and of war more than compensated for the inferiority, both in numbers and in marksmanship, of his troops, and after a severe fight the Boers were driven, completely defeated, from their position along the road on which they had attempted to surprise the British column.

NOT USED TO DEAD.

It must be remembered that with this exception the Boers have hardly ever fought in a battle in which they have seen their dead. They are used to combats in which Boers have killed other men, but have not been killed themselves. They have no experience of modern artillery and their own gunners, though doubtless brave men—for the Dutch have ever proved themselves splendid fighters both on land and sea—cannot have the requisite amount of training to make them formidable in the field. It is doubtless annoying to have been compelled, even for a moment, to give up the attempt to defend every inch of the British Empire from insult. But it must be remembered that our withdrawal from the apex of the Natal triangle is but temporary, and that if the movement succeeds in inducing the Boers to fight a pitched battle, the inevitable result of such an encounter will be to bring the war to a speedy termination.

BOER WAR DAY BY DAY.

Oct. 9.—Boer ultimatum, demanding that points in dispute be referred to arbitration; that all British troops on the border be instantly withdrawn; that reinforcements sent to South Africa since June 1 be removed; that no more troops be landed in South Africa, and that Great Britain answer before 5 o'clock p.m., Oct. 11. Gordon Highlanders and troops from India ordered to Ladysmith.

Oct. 10.—Great Britain replied that conditions demanded by the Transvaal were such as could not be discussed. British agent instructed to apply for his passport.

Oct. 11.—Time for acceptance of ultimatum expired 5 o'clock p.m. Conyngham Greene, the British agent at Pretoria, paid his farewell visits to President Kruger and the Boer officials. Gen. Prinsloo appointed commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces; headquarters at Albertina. Boers occupied Laing's Nek. British hurried troops to the western border.

Oct 12.—Free State burghers occupied Philipstown, Cape Colony, Orange Free State troops entered Natal through Tintwa and Van Reenen's passes. Natal reserves called out. France notified by the Transvaal that a state of war existed. Transvaal Boers occupied Laing's Nek and Ingogo Heights. Transvaal manifesto calling on all Afrikanders in South Africa to rise against the British. Martial law proclaimed at Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State. British armoured train under command of Capt. Nesbitt carrying guns to Mafeking destroyed by Boers at Kraalpan.

Octo. 13.—British occupied position near Ladysmith. Vryburg surrendered to the Boers. United States notified by Great Britain that a state of war existed in South Africa. Boers occupied Spitzkop, near Newcastle.

Oct. 14.—Fighting was begun at Mafeking. Boers destroyed armoured train carrying telegraph operators from Mafeking. Another armoured train engaged 500 Boers, who lost heavily. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller and staff left London for South Africa.

Oct. 15.—Boers laid siege to Kimberley; defeated in an engagement at Spruitfontein, ten miles south of Kimberley. Boers occupied Newcastle.

Oct. 16.—Boer commando with an estimated force of 2,000 men and 16 field guns, arrived at Dannhauser, northeast of Dundee. Orange Free State troops cut the telegraph wires and destroyed railroad tracks at Norvals Pont. Martial law proclaimed at Newcastle, Dundee, Klip River, Unsiga and Upper Tugila division of the colony. British armoured train engaged Boers near Spytfontein.

Oct. 17.—Commandant Gen. Joubert arrived at Newcastle, Natal. Boers opposite Glencoe camp received reinforcements.

Oct. 18.—British cavalry patrols in action with Free State troops at Acton Homes and Bester's Station, near Ladysmith. Lieut. Gallway taken prisoner. British militia and militia reserves called out. Orange Free State forces moved ten miles down from Tintwa Pass and had brush with British cavalry. Orange Boers arrive at Alival North.

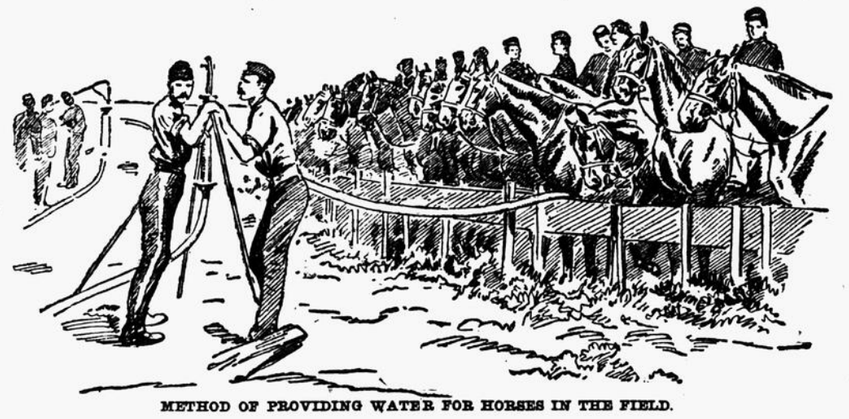
October 20.—Battle at Glencoe. About 4,000 Boers, under Commandant-Gen. Joubert, defeated by a force under Gen. Symons. Gen. Symons and two other British officers mortally wounded. Total British losses: 8 officers killed, 21 wounded, 31 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 151 wounded.

October 21.—Battle of Elandalaagte. Boers under Gen. Jan H. M. Kock, second in command of the Transvaal forces, attacked and routed by British under Gen. French. British losses: 42 killed, 205 wounded, 1 missing. Boer losses: Gen. Viljoen killed, Gen. Kock's son killed, Col. Schiel (German) and Commander Pretorius taken prisoners.

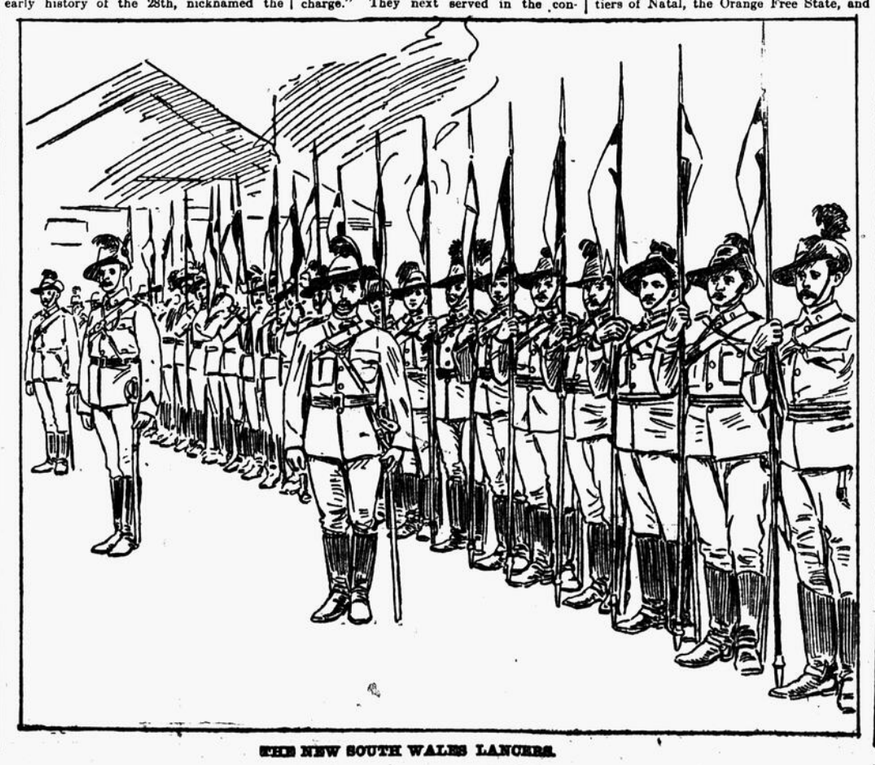
October 23.—Boers established themselves in considerable numbers in a strong position west of the main road from Ladysmith to Dundee. Gen. Yule abandoned Glencoe Camp and fell back toward Ladysmith to effect a junction with Gen. White. Gen. White fought a successful action with the Free State Boers on the road between Ladysmith and Newcastle. Col. Plumer, at Tuli, in Rhodesia, engaged and defeated a small force of Transvaal Boers.

October 24.—General Yule effects a junction with General White and the British force in Natal gathered at Ladysmith, prepares for a great battle with Joubert and the combined Transvaal and Free State forces.

October 26.—News received in London of the death on Monday of General Sir W. P. Symons from the effects of a wound received at the Battle of Glencoe.



METHOD OF PROVIDING WATER FOR HORSES IN THE FIELD.



THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS.

1,000 TO 1 AGAINST

A Soldier's Chances of Being Killed on the Battlefield.

It is certainly a crumb of comfort to a man about to fight for his country to know that in battle not more than one in every 1000 projectiles of all descriptions and weight take effect.

Competent authorities state that on the average it takes a ton of shot to kill one man. For instance, it has been estimated that in the Crimean War the British and French troops fired between them the enormous amount of 45,000,000 projectiles, resulting in the death of only 51,000 Russians, while on their side the Czar's adherents killed some 46,000 of the Allies with an expenditure of over 50,000,000 projectiles, this representing a death for every 1087 shots fired.

The American Civil War returns, which were got out with very great care, showed that the loss to both the Federals and Confederates was about

7 PER CENT. OF THE FORCES

engaged, to bring about which involved the expenditure of nearly 22cwt, of ammunition per man.

At the seige of Mezieres, in the Franco-German War, the Prussians threw no fewer than 197,000 projectiles into the ill-fated town; but, strange to say, less than 400 people were killed by them. Then at Trouville, two people only were killed after some 27,000 odd shells had been discharged. At Sedan, however, the aim of both the Germans and French showed a marked improvement, for after 240,000 projectiles had been fired nearly 9000 French and Prussians were killed.

For the Spanish-American war the returns showed a tremendous amount of shot and shell fired for very meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was not great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications, and Government buildings generally was enormous, and there can be little doubt that if the Spanards had not made themselves scarce the death-roll would have been appalling.

Again, when the American marines landed at Santiago, during a fusilade upon the enemy, lasting two nights, the machine-guns and rifles alone accounted for the consumption of over 25,000 rounds of ammunition. Sixty-eight dead Spaniards were found as a result of this enormous expenditure of ammunition.

Our own experience in our "little wars" has been very little, if any, better than the results just recorded. Take, for instance, the Chartered Company's expedition into Matabeleland. Every one will remember how the warriors of Lobengula were mowed down by the Maxim guns like skittles, but even in this instance, which, perhaps, is the most effective on record, as the impi advanced on the

BRITISH LINES IN SOLID MASSES,

it would have puzzled a blind man to have missed shooting some of them. The mortality was very small considering the vast number of cartridges expended, but this is accounted for by the fact that on examination some of the dead bodies contained more than fifty bullets in each. On another occasion, at an attack on a laager some twenty miles south of Bulawayo, 14,000 rounds of ammunition were disposed of with a result of 346 dead Matabele.

Military authorities now regard rapidity of fire as being more essential than range and precision, and content themselves with giving general orders to aim low, and this, perhaps, accounts for the fact that most wounds are inflicted on the enemy's lower extremities, statistics showing that on the average 45 per cent, of wounds occur in the legs, 33 per cent. in the abdomen, 21 per cent. in the arms and chest, and only 1 per cent. in the head.

It will be interesting to learn how many Boer bullets it takes to kill a British soldier, and vice-versa, if only for the sake of really ascertaining whether the Transvaal burghers' abilities as crack shots have not been considerably overrated.

BOURASSA'S CONTRADICTIONS.
(Winnipeg Free Press Liberal.)

When Mr. Bourassa undertakes to prove by Canada's action in sending 1,000 volunteers to join the Imperial army that thereby Canada gives up her prerogative as a constitutional colony, he goes very wide of the mark. On the contrary, Canada's action, being spontaneous, and made possible only by the exercise of her prerogative or right as a self-governing community, proves the existence of what Mr. Bourassa would seem to think was threatened. A crown colony can do nothing except by consent of the colonial office and the Governor. We are afraid that Mr. Bourassa, though he is a young man of excelent parts, is not a very good constitutional authority.

AN UNPARALLELED ACHIEVEMENT.
(Liverpool Courier.)

There is no other country in the world that could do what we shall do within the next fortnight—send 6,000 miles over the sea 50,000 men, horses and munitions of war in none other than British steamers, every one first class. Such an achievement is unparalleled in the history of mankind, and it will duly impress that section of foreign nations who are able to appreciate the significant fact. It is calculated that after next Friday there will eave our shores 9,000 men every day until the last of the Army corps has been despatched.

NEWCASTLE AND THE '81 WAR.

Newcastle, now in the occupation of the Boers, is well-named, for the district overlies extensive beds of coal, of which there is a large output. In the Boer war of 1881, the town served as a base of British operations, and here the treaty of peace was signed.

BON VOYAGE---CANADA DECLARES FOR THE EMPIRE.

First Canadian Regiment for Foreign Shores.

Canadians Ready to Fight for the Flag that Protects them Against the World.

A Manly Position Before the Nations of the Globe.

An Outburst of Loyalty Amongst the People.

First Canadian Regiment on the Roll of Honor.

A National Subscription to Attest a People's Gratitude and to Minister to Those the Soldiers Leave at Home.



The first Canadian regiment of volunteers to place their swords at the service of the Empress Queen is setting sail for South Africa. The members leave home and friends and kindred to strike for British liberty, justice, freedom and equal rights. Six thousand miles these sturdy sons of the Dominion go to prove that Canada is not a land of craven dependents, but a strong, lusty arm of the Empire. The first Canadian regiment is making history—Canadian history, Imperial history,—and down through the ages will roll the story how, when England was in peril, because she would protect her sons abroad, Canada, from times of jubilee, and panoply of peace, rose in her might against the forces that would show her up to the world as only a friend when danger threatened not.

The story on this page of to-day's Star is the spontaneous response of a generous people to a mere suggestion that a fund might be given to assure to the soldiers who sail on Tuesday that dependents they might leave at home would have a kindly care.

Of the gifts to the soldiers themselves their name is legion.

Every community from which men have been sent has in some especial way shown how fully the people recognized the representative character of the contingent. The company from British Columbia had many additional comforts and money contributions from votes of Councils and popular subscription. The practice was carried out right across the continent.

Winnipeg, by its Council and other subscriptions, gives its men upwards of $3,000 in cash and special supplies and comforts. Each man receives $50 and each officer $100.

Ottawa's City Council presents each man enlisted from that city with ten dollars, and private contributions added to the fund. The amount of the latter is, according to the list supplied, some $2,000.

Toronto furnishes each of its non-commissioned officers and men with $20, the officers with $100, and Col. Otter with $750. This is in addition to Ald. Hallam's contribution of half a sovereign for each man the day the regiment lands in South Africa, and the vote of $50 from the Industrial and Mining Exchange. The subscriptions towards the different funds amount to over $5000.

Niagara Falls makes glad the hearts of the men forming its quota by giving each a purse of $17.

Lindsay presents $25 to each of the Victoria county recruits and $125 to Col. Sam Hughes.

Cobourg places its contingent in a position to add to their comforts by paying $25 to each of its men. Woodstock and Brampton do the same.

The citizens of old Quebec raise a generous fund to furnish their men with needed money and to entertain their visiting comrades as the detachments roll into the Citadel.

The people of the Maritime Provinces are perhaps more enthusiastic than most other places in the rapid response to the bugle call and the general character of their farewells. They are equally ready in substantial recognition of their men. The Citizens' Committee of St. John gives each of their contingent $5, and this is added to by private contributions. Fredericton gives $415 to the soldiers' fund, of which $150 is sent to Toronto for Red Cross purposes. Moncton Council votes $500, supplemented by hundreds from private subscriptions. Charlottetown City Council gives its men $300 to be equally divided among them. Halifax also deals generously with the fund to provide money and special supplies for its men.

Sir Charles Tupper, the honoured chief of the Conservative party, after three months of negotiation, was proud to give to the members of the contingent one million dollars' protection in insurance To each officer and to each man, or to their heirs, the sum of one thousand dollars is to be paid by this arrangement upon receiving satisfactory proof of death while engaged with the enemy in Africa, or death within thirty days of engagement, or for loss of both feet, or both hands, or both eyes. In case of loss of one hand, or one foot, or one eye, five hundred dollars will be paid.

These instances, and many others not recorded, show the widespread wish of Canadians to testify their loyalty to the Empire and readiness to furnish men and money when the occasion demands.

On October 17 several ladies and gentlemen called at the Star Office to urge the opening of a Patriotic Fund, and during the day the following modest subscriptions were handed in: These were received that morning: J. Norris, $4.00; M., $10.00; J. V, Thornton, $5.00.; Soldiers' Friend, $1.00; Mrs. Rose, $2.00; Gertrude, $10.00; Flag. $1.00; Mrs. Willison, $2.50. This beginning, though small and modest, set the ball rolling.

The next day ten-fold the number came, and so they swelled until the whole people seemed anxious to give a tribute to the brave sons of Canada who are leaving home and country to grasp the hand of those who are fighting in far-off Africa to keep afloat that honoured flag we love so well.

Total From All Sources to Oct. 28th - - $18,112.41

LORD STRATHCONA	$100.00
LADY STRATHCONA	100.00
HON. MRS. HOWARD	100.00
SIR THOMAS LIPTON	100.00
CHARLES R. HOSMER	100.00
JAMES HUTCHISON	25.00
E. N. HENEY	25.00
JOHN HOPE	10.00
MRS. (JUDGE) MACKAY	10.00
MRS. E. H. KING	10.00
R. J. TOOKE	10.00
CASH	10.00
ROBERT REFORD	10.00
J. CRADDOCK SIMPSON	5.00
ALEX. MACDONALD, (St. Johns, P. Q.	5.00
HAYCOCK & DUDGEON	5.00
FRIEND W	5.00
B. TOOKE	5.00
CASH	5.00
J. PALMER & SON	5.00
BERNIER & WEST	5.00
R. HEMSLEY	3.00
L. WORKMAN	2.00
"KORRECT SHAPE" BOOT SHOP	2.00
HORACE JOSEPH	2.00
A. LOYAL SON	1.00
D. R. HEMSLEY	1.00
G. F. HEMSLEY	1.00
GEORGE BADGLEY	1.00
FOR THE EMPIRE	1.00
SAMUEL TALPIS	1.00
LAYTON BROS.	5.00
MISS CAMPBELL	5.00
MISS KATHERINE CAMPBELL	5.00
MRS. (JUDGE) CROSS	5.00
J. NORRIS	4.00
M	10.00
J. V. THORNTON	5.00
SOLDIERS' FRIEND	1.00
MRS. ROSE	2.00
GERTRUDE	10.00

FLAG	1.00
MRS. WILLISON	2.50
R. ARCHER	5.00
JESSIE RODGER, AMY RODGER AND GEORGE RODGER	3.00
LILIE ARMSTRONG	1.00
MRS. W. FITZPATRICK	1.50
THOS. G. FLETCHER	2.00
J. D. CUTLER	1.00
R. CURRIE	1.00
R. P. GRANT	1.00
FOR UNION JACK	1.00
JOHN CHARLAND	1.00
SICK COMRADE	10.00
T. DWYER	1.00
W. J. FINDLAY	1.00
R. KNOX	1.25
TRUE BLUE	2.00
J. HOOPER	1.00
S. FRASER	1.00
WM. CRAIG	3.00
JOHN CRAIG	3.00
THOMAS COOPER	1.00
T. BROWN	1.00
MRS. E. BROWN	1.00
W. BARLOW	2.50
RULE BRITANNIA	5.00
JAMES KERR	1.00
P. KENNEDY	2.00
J. GORDON	2.00
CASH	25.00
JOHN HAMILTON	1.00
L. GORDON	2.00
W. BAILEY	10.00
T. B. BROWN	10.00
L. J. FORGET	25.00
R. WILSON-SMITH	25.00
HY. BIRKS & SONS	10.00
JNO. MURPHY & CO	10.00
R. A. DICKSON	5.00
UNION JACK	$1.00
MRS. S. R. WALKER	3.00
MRS. GEO. H. E. BLAIKLOCK	1.00
F. W. T.	1.00
MRS. J. E. HILL	1.00
MRS. G. H. BALFOUR	1.00
MRS. J. C. MUIR	2.00
KENNETH ROBERTSON	1.00
C. R. F.	1.00
MRS. N. GODDARD	1.00
SOLDIERS' FRIEND	1.00
MRS. W. H. ALFORD	1.00
MRS. M. H. GAULT	$4.00
C. H. BLACKADER	5.00
DOROTHY, ISABEL, MARJORIE	1.00
MRS. C. H. BLACKADER	2.00
MRS. C. McEACHRAN	2.00
MRS. JOHN CASSILS	10.00
MRS. A. J. FERGUSON	2.00
MRS. A. HAIG SIMS	5.00
MRS. C. E. GAULT	1.00
MRS. FAIRBANKS	2.00
MRS. DUNLOP	5.00
MRS. MOYSE	1.00
C. E. GAULT	10.00
A FRIEND	50
MRS. F. D. ADAMS	1.00
MRS. C. E. GUDEWILL	3.00
MRS. C. NELLES	3.00
MRS. A. F. RIDDELL	1.00
MRS. RICHARD WHITE	5.00
LT.-COL. F. C. HENSHAW	$ 25.00
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MRS. CAINS	5.00
MRS. A. B. EVANS	5.00
MRS. J. G. McCARTHY	1.00
MISS C. MAJOR	1.00
MISS E. M. McDOUGALL	1.00
MRS CAMPBELL STEWART	$ 1.00
THOMAS SAMUEL, Westmount	3.00
MRS. F. G. FINLEY	1.00
A FRIEND	1.00
THE MISSES DOW	$ 10.00
MRS. W. W. OGILVIE	10.00
MRS. J. PECK	5.00
THE MISSES KERRY	4.00
MRS. BENTHAM	1.00
MISS HENRY	5.00
MISS ORKNEY	5.00
LADY HICKSON	5.00
MRS. E. L. PEASE	5.00
MRS. GEO. C. NICHOLSON	5.00
MRS. JOHN MACINTOSH	2.00
MRS. D. C. McCALLUM	5.00
THE MISSES MACFARLANE	5.00
MRS. C. J. McCUAIG	$10.00
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J. LEWIS	5.00
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C. J. ROBERTSON	2.00
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J. DOUGLAS	1.00
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H. J. McKEON	2.00
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F. H.	2 00
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LIEUT.-COL. AND MRS. JEFFREY BURLAND	50.00
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MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX	$200.00
F. S. LYMAN, Q. C.	10 00
MAURICE N. BURKE	10
MAURICE N. BURKE	10.00
F. E. YARDLEY	1.00
GILBERT DONALD McGIBBON	3.00
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R. FORGET	25.00
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F. S. FOSTER	10.00
J. J. LINTON & CO.	10.00
MRS. ROBERT MACKAY	5.00
MISS ANNA MACKAY	1.00
MISS CORINE MACKAY	1.00
MRS. MURRAY SMITH	1.00
MRS. B. IBBOTSON	2.00
THE MISSES IBBOTSON	1.50
MRS. JAMES ROBERTSON	5.00
THOS. DAVIDSON MFG. CO.	50.00
N. W. TRENHOLME, Q.C.	10.00
MRS. COLIN McARTHUR	3.00
MRS. MORTIMER B. DAVIS	10.00
MRS. A. J. BRICE	10.00
MRS. J. CARSON	2.00
MRS. JOHN ALLAN	2.00
MRS. M. H. GAULT	2.00
MRS. C. LANG	1.00
THE MISSES BROWN	1.00
MRS. GEORGE CREAK	10.00
DORCHESTER	5.00
MRS. ALFRED HADRILL	1.00
MRS. E. T. BARTLETT	2.00
MRS. G. S. CANTLIE	5.00
MRS. ROLLO CAMPBELL	3.00
KING'S DAUGHTER CIRCLE ST. JAMES APOSTLE	3.00
MRS. J. CLEGHORN	1.00
MRS. BUCHAN	1.00
MRS. HERBERT AMES	5.00
MRS. DR. ORR	15.00
MRS. FAIRMAN	1.00
MRS. W. H. EVANS	2.00
MRS. PEERS DAVIDSON	1.00
MRS. F. MOSELY	2.00
MISS FLORENCE CAVERHILL	1.00
MISS BEATRICE CAVERHILL	1.00
MISS FRANCES CAVERHILL	1.00
MRS. J. W. SKELTON	5.00
MRS. E. B. IBBOTSON	3.00
MRS. FRANK CAVERHILL	2.00
MRS. C. N. ARMSTRONG	1.00
ELDER, DEMPSTER CO.	250.00
DONALD MACMASTER	25.00
MAYOR PREFONTAINE	10.00
A FRIEND	25
MRS. E. H. COPELAND	10.00
MISS LAW	10.00
DR. AND MRS. BLACKADER	5.00
W. PATERSON	5.00
MAJOR W. C. TROTTER, St. Johns, Que.	5.00
MRS. MEEKER	5.00
MRS. JUDAH	5.00
MR. AND MRS. G. B. BURLAND	50.00
MRS. S. S. BOXER	25.00
MRS. HAGUE	20.00
SAMUEL TAYLOR	20.00
FRED W. EVANS	10.00
CHARLES GARTH	10.00
R. SHARPLEY & SONS	10.00
WALTER DRAKE	10.00
DESCENDANT FROM MILITARY FAMILY	10.00
CHARLES BLACKADER	6.00
MISS J. MEEKER	5.00
MRS. JOSEPH MULHOLLAND	5.00
WILLIAM NIVEN	5.00
WALTER J. PHELPS	5.00
C. E. A. PATERSON	5.00
GEO. D. ROSS & CO.	5.00
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GFORGE HYDE	5.00
SIR MELBOURNE TAIT	5.00
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L. H. DAVIDSON, Q.C.	5.00
SIR ALEXANDER LACOSTE	5.00
WILLIAM COOPER	5.00
MRS. ANDREW T. TAYLOR	2.00
MASTER JACK McL. WALKER	1.00
FROM A FRIEND	1.00
A FRIEND	1.00
W. J. R. LAVALLEE	1.00
A FRIEND	1.00
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA	$250.00
J. A. JACOBS	2.00
Z. GOLDBERG, Vancouver	2.00
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A. H. DERICK, Clarenceville, Que.	5.00
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HON. JUSTICE WURTELLE	5.00
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HON. JUSTICE OUIMET	5.00
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CAPT. G. H. MATTHEWS	5.00
T. J. RYAN, Sudbury	1.00
MRS. E. M. RENOUF	1.00
MASTER RENOUF	1.00
C. H.	$ 50
MRS. A. L. SMITH	1.00
A FRIEND	50
MRS. DOUGLAS	50
DOUGLAS WEIR	50
MRS. JAMES POSTIE	1.00
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MRS. THOS. McDOUGALL	2.00
A FRIEND	50
H. IRWIN	2.00
D. ROSS-ROSS	10.00
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ERROL ROSS-ROSS	1.00
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MRS. GRAYSON SMITH, Toronto	2.00
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MRS. D'ALTON McCARTHY, Toronto	5.00
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MRS. H. C. MICHIE, Toronto	20.00
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MRS. G. ROBINSON, Toronto	3.00
H. P. ECKHART & CO., Toronto	25.00
MRS. DAVID WALKER, Toronto	10.00
MRS. THORBURN, Toronto	5.00
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MRS R. N. GOOCH, Toronto	5.00
W. J. GILL, Toronto	5.00
DR. IRVING CAMERON, Toronto	5.00
MRS. IRVING CAMERON, Toronto	5.00
MISS CAMERON, Toronto	5.00
MR. MAT. CAMERON, Toronto	5.00
MR. D. T. SYMONS, Toronto	5.00
MR. ROBERT BARRON, Toronto	5.00
THE REV. AND MRS. LANGTRY, Toronto	2.00
MR. W. H. WORDEN, Toronto	2.00
MRS. THOMAS H. HOLLWEY, Toronto	2.00
H. O'HARA & CO., Toronto	10.00
MRS. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Toronto	20.00
MRS. MELVIN JONES, Toronto	10.00
MISS MELVIN JONES, Toronto	5.00
MISS SOMERVILLE, Toronto	25 00
MISS SMALL, Toronto	5 00
MRS. MACLENNAN, Toronto	5 00
MRS. CHUTE, Toronto	5 00
MRS. ROBERT DARLING, Toronto	5 00
MR. C. O. STRANGE, Toronto	5 00
MRS. W. H. ELLIS, Toronto	2 00
DR. THISTLE, Toronto	2 00
MR. H. M. MOWAT, Toronto	5 00
MR. Z. A. LASH, Toronto	10 00
MRS. GREIG, Toronto	5 00
MISS GEALE, Toronto	1 00
MRS. ROBERT GOODERHAM, Toronto	10 00
MRS. THOMAS B. TAYLOR, Toronto	5 00
FOUR LITTLE FRIENDS FOR A BLANKET	4 00
MRS. THOMAS H. LEE, Toronto	5 00
MRS. C. R. COOPER, Toronto	1 00
MR. H. T. BROWN, Toronto	2 00
BARTLET ROGERS, Toronto	2 00
MRS. BOLTE, Toronto	5 00
MRS. DUCKWORTH, 50 St. George street, Toronto	2 00
MRS. TURNBULL, Toronto	5 00
MRS. H. V. PAYNE, Toronto	2 00
MRS. J. L. MORRISON, Toronto	6 00
MRS. RUSSELL BALDWIN, Toronto	5 00
MRS. HUME BLAKE, Toronto	10 00
MRS. GUNTHER, Toronto	5 00
MRS. STAUNTON	5 00

RATES
FOR
Prepaid Classified Advertisements
In the MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.

PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

All other "WANTED" ads 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.

ROOMS TO LET, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.

BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.

FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.

TO LET, HOUSES, STORES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

PROPERTY FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.

LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.

PERSONALS, page 6, 2 cents per word, with a minimum charge of 25 cents each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When such advertisements are not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for classified advertisements of less than five lines

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE — UPPER part of a two-story house, very elegantly furnished with all modern improvements, 8 beds, Stanley street, near Sherbrooke. We will sell the house furnishing at 50 per cent value if preferred. Apply to N. G. Valiquette, 1547 St. Catherine st. 221 tf

TO LET — UPPER TENEMENT, 8 rooms, gas, etc, rent low. Key 253 Guy street or 137 St. Antoine st. 252 3

TO LET — 196 UNIVERSITY ST., self contained, newly papered and tinted, economically heated, 6 bedrooms; rent reduced to 1st May, possession at once. Apply Secretary Builders' Exchange, 204 St. James street. 253 3

TO LET — HOUSE, 570 CADIEUX street, cheap from now till 1st May, 11 rooms, first class condition, bath and w.c. Apply to J. J. Murphy, 24 Plateau st. 244 6 eod

TO LET — HOUSE, NO. 14 RICHMOND square, 9 rooms, in good order, hot water heating and all improvements, low rent to first May. Apply Wm. Hood & Son, 10 Richmond square. 254 1

TO LET—89 ANDERSON STREET, lower double tenement, very quiet position; five minutes' walk from postoffice. Apply to Gibb & Co., 148 St. James street. 254 1

TO LET—355 CLARKE AVENUE, stone front, house of 8 rooms, on one of the best avenues in Westmount; renovated throughout; new plumbing and heating. J. Cradock Simpson & Co. 254 1

TO LET—FURNISHED, 1219 DORchester st., stone front house of 11 rooms, Daisy furnace, extension kitchen, low rent to first of May next. J. Cradock Simpson & Co. 254 1

TO LET — BRIGHT UPPER TENEment, nine rooms and attic, 198 St. George; rent low for winter. Apply for key, 196 St. George. 254 1

TO LET — 6 LORNE CRESCENT, 10 rooms, modern; perfected hot water heating; will be papered to suit incoming tenant; large yard, with fine trees. C. C. Snowdon, 469 Temple Building. 254 1

TO LET — NO. 665 ST. ANTOINE, partly furnished or not, at reduced rent, and can be had now. 251 3 3aw

TO LET — 2671 AND 2673 ST. CATHerine street, upper dwellings, new, would be rented at very reasonable rates for the winter. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — SELF - CONTAINED houses:—
591 Clairemount avenue, Westmount.
512 Mountain avenue Westmount.
53 Union avenue.
1199 Dorchester street.
1244 Dorchester street.
25 Mackay street.
305 Pine avenue.
54 Park avenue.
29 St. Famille street.
456 Guy street.
2732 St. Catherine street.
4475 St. Catherine street.
119 St. Matthew street.
553, 559, 571 Cadieux street.
50 Argyle avenue.
530 St. Urbain street.
Cor. Roy and St. Urbain streets.
5 Wrexham avenue (off Guy street).
1 McCulloch avenue, Outremont.
H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — VERY CONVENIENT, self-contained house, No 408 Dorchester street west, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, near street cars; moderate rent to 1st May; for key and further particulars, apply to E. G. Rykert, London and Lancashire buildings, St. James street. Telephone Main 923. 254 4 eod

TO LET — STONE FRONT COTtage, No. 78 Elm avenue, Westmount, from now till May 1st, 1900. Contains on main floor double parlours, dining room and kitchen; the kitchen cooking stove is a fixture. On second floor, five bedrooms, bathing room and bathroom. Basement contains pantry, hot water furnace, coal bins and storage space. Apply on premises, or to "Cottage" Box 1166 P.O., Montreal. 254 1

TO LET — UPPER TENEMENT OF three rooms, w.c., in good order; immediate possession; moderate rent. Apply 9 Josephine avenue, off St. Urbain st. 254 1

FLATS AND TENEMENTS.

TO LET—CHEAP FOR THE WINter, that handsome flats and upper tenements, Chesterfield Ave., Westmount, for finish and lay out they have no equal in Westmount. We have also other properties to rent cheap for the winter. John James Browne & Son, 207 St. James st., Tel. Main 1250. 254 1

TO LET—
2673 and 2671 St. Catherine.
2797 St. Catherine street.
2714 St. Catherine street; key at 2700 lower tenement.
10 Drolet street; key at 8 Drolet.
573 St. Urbain street; key at 577 St. Urbain.
64 Emily street; key at 577 St. Urbain
114 St. Hubert street; key at 40 St. Denis street.
1677 St. Hypolite street; key at 590 Cadieux street.
1578 St. Hypolite street.
52 St. Hypolite street.
54a St. Hypolite street.
56a St. Hypolite street.
15 St. David's place.
37a Richmond square.
14 and 16 St. Michaels lane.
27 Gosford street.
860a Sanguinet, lower flat, 5 rooms, $6.00.
H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

HALLS TO LET.

TO LET — HALL, SUITABLE FOR society meetings, etc. Apply 745 Craig street. 254 1

FURNISHED FLATS TO LET.

TO LET — FURNISHED, A NICE flat, with all modern improvements, situated 23 Mitcheson st. Apply N. G. Valiquette, 1547 St. Catherine st. 223 tf

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO LET.

TO LET — MODERN FLAT OVERlooking the Golf Links and Mount Royal Park; close to Park avenue cars; containing seven rooms, bath, closet, Daisy furnace; only $12 a month. G. W. Badgley, Room 110 Temple Building. 249 6

TO LET — A NICE UNFURNISHED flat of rooms, cheap for winter; hot water heated; gas and all modern conveniences. Apply Mrs. Yale, 637 Palace street. 253 2

TO LET — TWO RESIDENTIAL flats, five rooms, Laurier avenue, continuation of Greene ave.; Nos. 25 and 67; newly tinted. A. Davis, Mechanics Institute, St. James street. 224 eod tf

TO LET—PERSONS DESIRING TO rent comfortable flats for the winter should call and see the houses at Upper Hutchison street, corner St. Louis st. Montreal Annex, close to schools and churches; six rooms; large cellars and modern improvements; rent very cheap to good tenants. Key at 12 Hutchison street, on the premises, can be seen on Sunday. 254 1

TO LET—FLAT 462 SHERBROOKE, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace $13, delightful situation; furnished flat, 3 Pacific, 7 rooms, all conveniences, $16, also 7 roomed flat 31 Hawarden $10. 20 Imperial Bldg., or 37 Hawarden. 254 1

TO LET AT THE CORNER OF Sherbrooke and Durocher st., one flat containing 9 rooms, bath and w. c. also one upper tenement containing 9 rooms, bath and w. c. The rent includes heating, snow shovelling, etc., for further particulars apply to John James Browne & Son, 207 St. James st. Tel. Main 1250. 254 1

TO LET — NO. 98 SELBY, OFF Greene avenue, very nice upper flat of 7 rooms, all tinted and painted; rent half price to 1st May. Key at 96 Selby or 56 St. Paul. 254 1

TO LET — MODERN WARM FLAT containing 5 rooms, bath and w. c. and furnace, central location; large cellar; reduced rent for winter at 91 Milton street. 254 1

TO LET — IN PLEASANT LOCALity, nice clean lower flat, No. 149 Selby street, Westmount, between Atwater and Greene avenues; 5 rooms, furnace, bath and w. c., cheap until 1st of May, as parties are leaving. 254 1

TO LET — NEWLY FINISHED flats, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 43, 47, and 51 Brooke avenue, Westmount, between Greene avenue and Atwater avenue from St. Antoine street, nicely finished, 6 rooms, hot and cold water, etc. Rent $3.50 for winter, and $13.00 from May next. Good chance for newly married couple or small families. Apply C. Senay, 13 Metcalf avenue, St Henry, or at the premises. 254 1

SHOPS, STORES, BUSINESS PREMISES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET — FINE STORE AND FLAT on the best business part of St. Catherine street, west of University; floor spaces and partitions to suit tenant. Apply to John F. Raphael, real estate and insurance agent, Room 8, 22 St. John street. 251 3 3aw

TO LET — FOR LIGHT MANUFACturing purposes, flat depth 60 feet, width 16 feet. Apply 745 Craig street. 254 1

TO LET — THE SHOP, 2318 ST. Catherine street west, situated in the best part of the street, between McGill College avenue and Mansfield street. Apply on the premises or at 118 Durocher street. 254 1

TO LET — FINE NEW STORE, 2673 St. Catherine street, would be fitted in first class style to suit tenant. Next store, 2671, is rented as a dry goods store. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — SHOP, 2498 ST. CATHerine street, corner Crescent street, also dwelling, 965 Dorchester street, bedrooms; in splendid order; newly painted and papered; Daisy furnace; all modern improvements, desirable locality. Immediate possession. H. S. Mussen, 4 St Lambert street. 254 1

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FARM AT MOUNT ROYAL Vale, 50 arpents and buildings, two miles from Montreal, electric and C.P.R. cars cross the property. Apply Damase Lapierre, 1572 St. James st., St. Cunegonde. 250 5

FOR SALE — A FARM AT POINTE Claire, situated between Beaconsfield and Beaurepaire, a 120 acre farm, 4 acres, river side, with a house and barn, clear of mortgage; price moderate. Apply to Arsene Charlebois, 26 St James st., Montreal. 252 3

FOR SALE — FARM OF 112 ACRES, half mile from Melbourne, Que., one mile from Richmond station; good stone house, farmer's cottage, good outbuildings, large barn, water in houses and stable; apple and plum orchards; also 100 acres of woodland; price $3500. For further particulars apply to J. & W. Reay, box 81, Melbourne, Que. 254 1

FOR SALE—ST. ANDREWS, LAchute, Richmond, Lennoxville, Brompton, Kingsley, Petite Cote and others, the finest farms in the country; many of them will be exchanged for city property. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 254 1

FOR SALE — FARM AT MAGOG, 180 acres, eight miles from Magog, and four miles from Ayers Flats; 40 acres under cultivation, ten in pasture, remainder in timber and bush; apple orchard and sugar orchard, with sugar house. House, barn and stables in good condition. A bargain. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — AT DANVILLE, A good farm in splendid state of cultivation, good buildings, young orchard; farm well watered. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — FINE FARM AT CHAMBLY, one hour by rail from Montreal, 360 acres, quarter under cultivation, remainder in wood and pasturage, splendid dairy farm, close to village, churches, etc., canal frontage. H. S. Mussen, 4 St. Lambert st. 254 1

FOR SALE — A LARGE FARM, suitable for sub-division, part has already been sold in lots; situated on the Upper Lachine road and canal bank. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—EAST HATLEY, $3,500. Farm of 110 acres, suitable for mixed farming; land in high state of cultivation, and farm is well watered; there are 5 running streams on the property; the sugar bush is good. There is a good apple orchard and plum and cherry trees. Must be seen to be appreciated. Easy terms. Further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — FARM WITH SPLENDID grove of trees, facing river, adjoining the town of Longueuil, en Bas. Apply A. Vincent, Longueuil. 254 1

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—IN UPPER PORTION of the city for winter months, at least 6 bedrooms. State lowest price and address E 3269 Star office. 251 1

WANTED — TO RENT FROM DEcember until May a furnished house in west end locality and above St. Catherine street; must have all modern conveniences. Address C, 7366, Star Branch office. 254 4 2aw

WANTED — FURNISHED HOUSE, a good furnished house in West end for winter months. John F. Raphael, Real Estate agent, Room 8, 22 St. John street. 254 1

COTTAGES TO LET.

TO LET — SELF-CONTAINED COTtage, $12 per month, No. 5 Mance street, containing double parlours, extension kitchen, three bedrooms, bath and closet; furnace, side entrance; also for sale on easy terms, only $500 cash, balance monthly payments same as rent. G. W. Badgley, Room 110, Temple building. 249 6

TO LET — A COMFORTABLE 7-room cottage on Edison avenue, Victoria Park, St. Lambert; all modern conveniences; rent reasonable till May 1st, 1900. Apply F. Anderson Bishop, 138 St. James street. 254 1

OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED— FURNISHED OFFICE, SINGLE or double. Full particulars, address A, 8168 Star Office. 253 2

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — 67 MANCE STREET, comfortable cottage, with Daisy furnace, open plumbing; price $4,000 cash. Apply John Watson, 4136 St. Catherine st. 253 2

FOR SALE — THAT DESIRABLE 2-story stone front house, 317 Dorchester street, between Drummond and Mountain; no better situation in the city; has two-story extension kitchen, and is in every way an up-to-date house; particulars on application to Dr. C. Ault, 180 St. James street. 253 2

FOR SALE — OR RENT, COMpletely furnished house on Lake St. Louis; furnace and all conveniences; good train service; would rent cheap for winter. Apply P. O. Box 426, Montreal. 253 2

FOR SALE — PROPERTY SUITable for factory, dwelling or stables; convenient to C. P. R. Depot and Place Viger Hotel; immediate possession. Address C 3225, Star office. 253 3

FOR SALE OR TO, LET — NEW house in Rosemount avenue, Westmount. Apply to H. A. Hutchins, Temple building. 222 eod tf

FOR SALE— FOUR TENEMENTS, Nos. 468 and 470 Wolfe street, with shed and stabling. Cheap. A good bargain and easy terms to purchaser. Address to proprietor, 470 Wolfe st. 254 1

FOR SALE—17 SEYMOUR AVENUE modern stone front house, cotton wood finish, 5 bedrooms, immediate possession, permit and particulars. Apply C. C. Snowdon, 469 Temple Building. 254 1

FOR SALE— OR EXCHANGE FOR city property, a splendid farm of about five hundred acres, situated in the Village of Stanstead Plains, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 1-8 of a mile from Vermont, 30 miles from Sherbrooke and 100 miles from Montreal. This farm is magnificently situated, and has always been in the hands of wealthy people, who have expended large sums in improvements, drainage, etc., so that the farm is in a good state, and could easily be carried on. The buildings are undoubtedly the finest in the province, and in first-class repair. There are about 200 acres under cultivation, 200 in pasturage and 100 in wood. Must be seen to be appreciated. Easy terms. Further particulars apply to H. M Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — ST. HENRY, LOTS FOR sale, near Greene avenue and Atwater, from Notre Dame to St. James and St. Antoine streets. Easy terms. Apply to Trenholme and Co., 521 St. James st. 230 6 law

FOR SALE — SHERBROOKE ST., near Mackay, on the south side, on one of the finest sites in the city; outlook front and rear cannot be surpassed; house in perfect order from top to bottom; never in the market before; price $16,000. H. L. Putman, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — VILLAS, WESTmount, in Weredale Park, the only private park in Westmount; just on the borders of the city, corner of Dorchester street and Atwater avenue; a place of detached and semi-detached residences; no others allowed. The grounds are laid out in park fashion, surrounding a central park. The trees are magnificent specimens of nearly a century's growth. The new St. Stephen's Chapel is in the grounds, affording convenient church privileges. The houses for sale are all semi-detached villas, embodying all the best features of modern house design, particular attention having been paid to convenience and convenient by Messrs. MacVicar & Herlot, architects. The builder, Mr. J. P. O'Leary, is selling these houses very close to first cost. Prices $9,000 and under. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple Building. 254 1

FOR SALE — SHERBROOKE ST and Selkirk ave. houses. Special attention is called to the situation, design and finish of these houses; just completed by Mr. Douglas, and now ready for inspection. Prices $19,000, $11,000, $5,500. H. L. Putnam, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — DETACHED MODern cottage, Westmount, adjoining the park; rooms all on two floors; six bedrooms, good cellar, beautiful surroundings; cannot be duplicated for the money. Price only $7,500. H. L. Putnam, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — CHOICE BLOCKS OF lots on Western avenue, Elm ave., and Greene avenue, power living out in it, and would sell on easy terms. H. L. Putnam, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE, A block of sub-divided land in the east end; clear of mortgage; would be sold or exchanged for other property producing revenue. H. L. Putnam, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — BISHOP STREET, A modern house, with deep extension, all on two floors; 8 bedrooms and small sitting room on upper floor; all in good order; possession in two weeks' notice; price, $9,000 H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — WESTMOUNT, A choice house above Sherbrooke st., with side lights, handsome stone front, extension kitchen; five bedrooms; price $8,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE—2 COTTAGES, WESTmount, Irvine avenue, solid brick, cement cellar, extension kitchens; Daisy furnaces; in perfect order, owner needs money and would sell the two for $6,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, MONTrose street, Westmount, to close an estate. I am instructed to sell a fine lot on the lower side of this favourite street; size 100x156; price 35 cents. H. L. Putnam, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ST. CATHerine street lots, cheap. The committee of Douglas Church have instructed me to sell without delay that fine block of land adjoining the church, just west of Chomedy street; size 60x102; area 7,038 feet; this makes three fine building lots without any waste land. Price asked, $1.75 per foot. Plan at my office. H. L. Putnam, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LAND IN Westmount, a corner of Cote St. Antoine road, a small piece of land which the owner would sell to close up an account at 45 cents per foot; no waste land. This price is 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than any similar lot in the market. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE—A MODERN STONE front cottage, Upper St. Urbain street, 25 feet front, with deep extension, Daisy furnace, 5 bedrooms; owner leaving the city would sell for $4,000, much less than cost. H. L. Putnam, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE—ST. MARK ST., A comfortable stone front cottage in a good situation; heated by Daisy furnace; contains five bedrooms; has baseball entrance; deep lot, good lane in rear; price $4,500. Terms easy. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE AT POINT ST. CHARles, Nos. 413 to 417 Grand Trunk street, nice solid brick block of 6 tenements nearly new; a bargain and very easy terms to prompt purchaser. 254 1

FOR SALE—$3500. HERE'S A SNAP. This amount will purchase No. 70 Victoria st., which is a solid brick house containing 10 rooms.

$6000 Detached pressed brick house with lot 47 ft. by 110 ft. containing fruit trees, situated on Windsor Ave., Westmount, built by the owner for his own occupation

$15,000. Magnificent stone residence on Dorchester, ground floor, finished in oak, everything of the latest, must be seen to be appreciated; would take part payment in clear land. John James Browne & Son, 207 St. James st., Tel. Main 1250. 254 1

FOR SALE — 428 ELM AVENUE, Westmount, cut stone front modern; this house will be sold at specially low figure. For quick sale apply Thomas C. C. Snowdon, 469 Temple Building. 254 1

FOR SALE — HALF ACRE OF LAND ON 16 Island Lake, beautiful spot for summer residence. Apply 136 Mountain st., city. 254 1

FOR SALE — 591 CLAIREMOUNT avenue, handsome detached house. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 85 CRESCENT ST., that handsome stone front house, lately occupied by Mr. John Beattie. everything of the best; built especially for the owner; permit to see the house and full particulars on application to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—21 COTE DES NEIGES road, a fine stone house, standing in handsome grounds, with winery, stable and coach house attached. Apply for permit. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OTTAWA. — 532, 535 RIdeau, corner of Cobourg street, and with a fire piece of vacant land fronting on three streets. For sale very cheap. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 1199 AND 1201 DORchester street, two very fine cut stone houses, self contained, very desirable locality; an opportunity for friends to buy together, or for an estate. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET — 456 GUY street, comfortable cottage with Daisy; good stables. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 248 BISHOP STREET, a desirable cut stone front house, 3 stories and extension; conveniently laid out for a physician or for a family house; very good stables. For further particulars apply H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 23 AND 25 VICTORIA street, two stone front houses, good business stand, convenient to St. Catherine street. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—59 BLEURY street; that very desirable corner store, suitable for a provision, tea store, or for manufacturing purposes; for many years occupied by Edward Elliott, grocer; the whole property, including stores and dwellings on Lagauchetiere street, can be bought very reasonably. For full particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — $1,800. AT POINT ST. Charles, brick encased cottage, 7 rooms; very dry cellar; price $1,800. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—74 McGILL COLLEGE avenue, a good three story house with extension and basement, easily turned into flats. Price very low, small amount of cash required. Apply H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building, telephone Main 3344.

FOR SALE — AT COTE DES NEIges, highly cultivated piece of garden land, containing splendid orchard of about 400 fruit trees, including fameuse, and 30 varieties of the best apples, besides pear and plum trees; property suitable for sub-division; containing good house and stables; will be sold at a great bargain, as the owner is leaving town. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXchange for well built self contained houses in vicinity of Windsor station, block of cottages on Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Bldg. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—HUTCHISON STREET, A choice cottage with two story extension, 5 bed rooms, basement finished $3,000. A fine family house. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building, Main 3344. 254 1

FOR SALE — IN THE CITY OF Winnipeg, choice building lot for sale on very favourable terms. For further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — LOTS ON THE CORner of St. Urbain and Clarke sts., Montreal Annex; convenient to the car. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION IS CALLed to that very fine block of lots on Park avenue, opposite the Exhibition grounds; price $6,500. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — FOR IMMEDIATE sale 6c a foot, a block at Cote des Neiges suitable for sub-division, containing about 6 arpents, land is highly cultivated, fine orchard, good house and out buildings, convenient to cars. Apply H. M. Simpson, room 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — GREENE AVENUE, a most desirable lot, suitable for building either a store or private house; two mitoyen walls. Terms and price very reasonable. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — CHEAP LOTS, HOCHElaga, close to C. P. Railway, on Maisonneuve boulevert; seven lots, containing over 16,000 square feet, suitable for manufacturing site or other purposes; owner anxious to realize, and would cut the price; ten cents per foot asked. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — TWO MODERN COTtages, Westmount, in a good situation, and easily rented; would be sold cheap by the owner, who is living out of town; price for the two $6000; no encumbrances. This is a genuine bargain. H. L. Putnam, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — IN THE WEST END. Special—An old residence with a large block of land, suitable for sub-division. It lies above Dorchester street, and is one of the best opportunities for contractors or builders. Low cash payment per foot would be accepted, and terms exceptionally easy. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — MOUNTAIN STREET, a cut stone house nearly 28 feet wide with deep lot; lane and stable in rear. House contains three flats and basement with two story extension; can be made a very handsome house. Price $8,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — ST. URBAIN STREET just below Sherbrooke, two cut stone tenement houses containing four dwellings, each twenty-five feet front. Always well rented, are being sold to close an estate, $1,000 under city valuation, a first class investment; price $8,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — PINE AVENUE, AT reduced price; a handsome cut stone corner house, specially built for present owner, commanding a fine view over the city; owner anxious to sell, and has cut down the price to effect a sale. The house has accommodation for a large family, and is thoroughly modern in every respect. Price $13,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple building. 254 1

FOR SALE — PROPERTY, $3,000 feet, two frontages, easily subdivided, including large stone dwelling, and outbuildings. Frontage, 718 Sherbrooke street, 52 feet, Concord street, 182 feet. H. S. Mussen, 4 St. Lambert street. 254 1

FOR SALE — NOS. 23 AND 25 VICtoria street, cut stone fronts, all modern conveniences; good investment; no reasonable offer refused; write or wire. F. W. S. Crispo, Union Bank, Souris, Man. 206 10 law

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — THAT LARGE COLD storage building, corner Guy street and Guy avenue, next to Notre Dame st., lately occupied by Messrs A. A. Ayer & Co. The building is about 65x75, four stories, with hoist, double frontage; in perfect order; easily convertible for a large factory; close to canal and railway. The price and terms will be special. Address—ment for a profitable investment; immediate possession. Thomas H. Walsh, Temple building, 155 St. James st. 254 1

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR VACANT lots in Westmount in exchange for nice flats in same locality, almost new well rented, equity $5000. Apply John S. Peddle & Co., 1724 Notre Dame. 254 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A house in the country with water frontage, price not to exceed $2500. Also a house and cottage at Westmount with all modern improvements, price not to exceed $7000. Address giving particulars to G. 3322 Star office. 254 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE OR EXchange all kinds of properties. No charge no fees for examinations nor commission. The Real Estate Investment Company, No. 12 Place d'Armes. 254 2

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

FOR SALE — $1,500.00. AT ROCKfield, well built cottage on lot 50x121; convenient to station, electric car, schools, churches, etc. Price $1,500.00. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — OUTREMONT — ON Cote St Catherine road, good house and lot, suitable for sub-division; also several nice properties at Lachine, Dixie, Dorval, etc. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD 2ND hand buggy or light four-wheeled rig; must be of good make and in good order. State lowest price and where same can be seen. Address V, 3023, Star Office. 253 3

WANTED — HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for ladies' and gent's cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, firearms, all kinds of musical instruments at S. Pearson's, 2336 Notre Dame st. Mail orders promptly attended to. 253 6

WANTED — TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, carpets, household furniture of all descriptions, pictures, paintings, musical instruments, firearms, bicycles; best prices paid. Address Max Frank, 493 Craig street. Post Office Box 423 formerly of 569 Craig st. 253 3

WANTED — TO PURCHASE TWO OR three high standing desks, six or seven feet long. State dimensions and price to C, 2724 Star Office. 253 2

WANTED — SECONDHAND BUGGY, either double or single seat, must be in good condition. Address, stating price, D, 3261, Star Office. 254 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A CAMERA or kodak, 5x7 or 6x8, in good order. Apply A. Archambault, 53 St. Paul st. 248 2 law

WANTED — TO PURCHASE BOOKS AND paper cover novels; highest cash price paid for clean and complete works, also antique mahogany furniture, ancient brass goods, old pistols, swords and any object of antiquity. David Waters, 494 St. James st. 254 5 law

WANTED — TO PURCHASE TYPEWRITer, secondhand; must be in good order and standard make. Apply with particulars to E, 8271, Star Office. 254 1

WANTED, HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for ladies' and gent's coast off clothing at J. Rubin, 3136 Notre Dame west. Mail orders promptly attended to. 254 1

WANTED—FOUR (4) LARGE SIZED WOOD stoves, State price and size, J. F. O'Leary, 143 St. James st. 254 1

WANTED — HIGH PRICES PAID FOR curiosities, antiquities, old prints, firearms, ancient clocks, and watches, brass ornaments, mahogany furniture, old china, jewellery, old silverware, cut glass, etc. Montreal Stamp and Rook Exchange, how 2414 St. Catherine, west of Peel. 254 1

LOST.

LOST — LADY'S GOLD WATCH, IN BOX, bearing Hy. Birks name, St. Catherine car, between St. Philip and University. Handsome reward. Return to Mrs. Brennan, 2039 St. Catherine. 252 3

LOST — ON STANLEY, DORCHESTER, Mountain, St. James or Richmond streets, a physician's instrument bag. Finder will be rewarded at 2475 Notre Dame st. 253 2

LOST — A FOX TERRIER (DOG), ALL white, with the exception of a black patch over the left eye. A liberal reward will be given. Jos. Kellert, 210 St. James st. 253 3

LOST — RED COLLIE PUP, FIVE MONTHS old. Reward. Robt. Fraser, 100 Ontario st., Maisonneuve. 254 2

LOST — A PAIR OF GOLD RIMMED SPECtacles in the Park. Finder will please return, to Mrs. P. B., 210 Drummond st. and be rewarded. 254 1

LOST — A PURSE CONTAINING CARDS, some loose change and cheque, between 24 McGill College and Karn Hall. Please return to 24 McGill College ave. 254 1

LOST — MONDAY EVENING, WIREhaired fox terrier pup, with black and tan spot on left eye and shoulder; small leather collar, last seen around corner Chatham and St. James st. 254 1

LOST — ON THE 16TH OCTOBER AT CO. Beau Station, lady's pocketbook, containing about $85, six tens, two fives, and the balance in one and two dollar bills; also 1st class ticket from Coteau Station to Montreal. Generous reward at 684 Cadieux st. 254 1

LOST — LADY'S BELT SATCHEL, WEDnesday evening, containing red purse and keys. Will the young gentleman who picked it up on Bleury st. kindly return to 181 St. George street. 254 1

LOST — OR STOLEN, A YOUNG COLLIE pup. Reward at 14a Sussex ave. 254 1

LOST — FROM 72 SOMERVILLE AVENUE, Westmount, about eight weeks ago, fox terrier bitch, black and tan head, black patch by back. Any information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded. 254 1

FOUND.

FOUND— FOX TERRIER PUP, ON ST. Catherine st. Wednesday. If not claimed in three days will be sold. Apply between 8 and 9 a.m. or 5 and 8 p.m., 134 St. Timothe st. 252 3

HORSES, CARRIAGES ETC.

WANTED — TO SELL, OWING TO THE increase in our business, we have built one of the finest sale stables and sale rings in Canada, large, roomy, open, one box stalls, so that we can accommodate large or small consignments, and as we hold regular auction sales of horses, harnesses and carriages every day at 2.30 p.m. Private sales at all times. Parties having anything in our line to sell will find our sales the best in Canada, as we charge no entry, storage or commission if not sold. Parties with anything you have in our line and be convinced. Correspondence solicited. T. W. Foster and Co., 597 to 601 St. Paul st. Tel. Main 2295. 252 3

FOR SALE — HORSES. CHOICE LOT OF horses, suitable for all purposes, matched pair of bay mares, 16 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, pair of bay geldings, 16 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, also several good general purpose horses. Trial given. T. W. Foster and Co., 597 St. Paul st. 252 3

FOR SALE — A FINE DOUBLE SLEIGH, 8 seats, built by Lariviere, cost $250, in perfect order; also very handsome set of four black cob bear skin robes, lined and trimmed, cost $350, good as new; will be sold at a great bargain to prompt buyer, as the owner is leaving town. Can be seen at Mr. Lariviere's carriage shop rooms, No. 71 St. Antoine st. 252 3

TO LET — A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE turn-out, with man in livery, fine Victoria and stylish looking horse. Can be had by the month at reasonable terms. Apply B, 3182, Star Office. 253 2

FOR SALE — VERY FAST GRAY PACING mare, 7 years old, 16 hands, sire "Corn Cracker," dam by "Orpheous," (sire of "Alvin" 2.11), will be sold by auction at Fraser's Depository, 131 to 137 Inspector st., corner St. James, on Tuesday next, at 2.30. 254 2

FOR SALE — CHEAP, MUST BE SOLD at once, one of the best and handsomest driving horses in the city; splendid roadster; sound to fault; afraid of nothing. Apply 193 Hypolite st. 254 2

FOR SALE — PONY, CART AND HARness, also fine little mare, weighing about 1080 lbs., also extra milch cow, 6 years old. 1272 St. Dominique st. 254 1

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 14 Richmond square, hot water furnace, and all modern conveniences; low rent; will be let heated if desired. Wm. Hood & Son, 10 Richmond square. 254 1

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOLlowing:
50 Durocher street.
305 Pine avenue.
119 St. Matthew street.
91 Union avenue.
235 University street.
94 Fort street.
39 Rosemount ave.
16 St. Luke street.
29 Chomedy street.
157 Laval avenue.
H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — IN LACHINE, FURNished house, free to responsible party, from November 1st to April 1st. Address H. 3359, Star office. 254 1

TO LET — IN LACHINE, FURNished house, free to responsible party, from November 1st to April 1st. Address H. 3359, Star office. 254 1

TO LET — FURNISHED, A DEsirable house, containing 9 rooms, situated on Hutchison street, near Milton; all conveniences; rent low. Address C, 7363, Star Branch office. 254 1

COTTAGES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK ENCASED cottages on Mount Royal avenue, near Berri, 7 rooms and extension, lane in rear; will sell separately at $2300 each. A bargain to prompt purchaser. Apply to Wm. J. McGee, 204 St. James st. 253 2

TO RENT.

TO RENT — ONE UPRIGHT FULL OCTAVE piano. Apply at 223 Stanley st., or 4209 St. Catherine. Telephone Mount 509. 253 2eod

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling $3; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. Macdiarmid, Richmond square. Bell Tel. Up 2553. 121 tf

FOR SALE— ALL SIZES OF EMPTY WINE brandy and whiskey barrels, from 5 to 150 gallons. Thomas Hanley, 142 to 146 Prince street. 250 6

FOR SALE — $300 UPRIGHT PIANO, scarf and stool, seven octaves, tri-chord, latest style, good as new, guaranteed, $75 cash. 252 City Hall avenue. 251 4

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED COLL

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — LAD FOR WHOLESALE OFfice. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, to C, 3223. Star Office. 253 2

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND housemaid; references required. 13 Rosemount ave., near Greene ave., Westmount 253 2

WANTED — AT ONCE GOOD HONEST men in every locality, local or traveling to introduce and advertise our goods, tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads, and all conspicuous places. No experience needed. Salary or commission, $60 per month and expenses; $2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars. The Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. 226 39eod

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments, on shirts, shirt waists, skirts, pants and overalls, steady work; also girls to learn. Who will be paid by the week for the first fortnight. Mr. Day, Standard Shirt Co., Ltd. 224 16eod

WANTED — $2 PER DAY SURE. GENTLEmen or ladies; not to canvass, but to employ agents, position permanent, $600 per year and expenses; reliable firm, with best references, experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, Toronto Office, Montreal Star, Montreal, Que. 145eod tf

WANTED — SALESMAN TO SELECT nursery products, which for thirty-three years we have furnished the Canadian public, earning a reward second to none for quality and purity of stock. For particulars address Maple Grove Nurseries, Fruit and Ont. 94eod tf

WANTED — AGENTS. HONEST AND energetic, for the most popular Canadian nursery stock, unquestionably the finest in Canada, eighteen years has proved it. Outfit free. Apply quickly for these territory. Address E. D. Smith, Winona Ont. 94eod tf

WANTED — ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE or female, make $5 to $10 a day selling our $15 Crown Typewriter, does work of $100 machines, easily learned and operated. 5,000 sold in England, over 2,000 in States last year. Write for terms. The Lyon Manig Co., Ltd. Toronto. 274 4eod

WANTED — WE HAVE EXCEPTIONAL advantages to offer any energetic man who will engage with us in the sale of our nursery stock. Apply now. The Thomas Weaman and Son Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. 16eod tf

WANTED — SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS offered ladies, gentlemen, teachers, students, clergymen, farmers or others to take up pleasant and profitable work; spare time only paid; best selling goods in Canada; you can make $50 to $150 per month. Write for particulars. Canadian Publishing Co., London Ont. 125eod tf

WANTED — CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE distributors wanted everywhere, no experience necessary, good salary and expenses paid. Address Ex., 1133 Broadway, New York. 253 East 23rd Street, New York. 2 2 1ow

WANTED — DURING THE DAY TIME only, a girl to assist with children and light housework. Apply at 360 Prince Arthur street 254 1

WANTED — AN ACTIVE WOMAN AS housemaid in the country; good references required. Apply 60 University st. in the afternoon or evening. 254 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two; no washing or ironing; one who would sleep at home preferred. A 502 St. Denis st. 254 1

WANTED — YOUTH AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in re-load office. Apply in own handwriting to H 2246, Star branch office. 254 1

WANTED — A FIREMAN TO RUN A 50 h p stationary steam boiler; state experience and salary wanted; references required. J. W. Kilgour and Bro., Bonaventure, Que. 254 3

WANTED — A LADY (MARRIED OR widow preferred) to canvass city for supplying article required in every household. Address Y, 3142, Star Office. 254 1

WANTED — SMART AGENTS OF GOOD address, male and female, patented articles. Apply between twelve and two o'clock, 39½ Bleury st. 254 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 495 Lansdowne ave., Westmount. 254 1

WANTED — TWO YOUTHS TO OPERATE sending machines in box factory. Apply to the Miller Bros. Co., Limited 250 3eod

WANTED — AGENTS TO SELL OUR SUperior quality of silverware. Profits to agents guaranteed to exceed those of any reliable commission. Write for particulars. The Silverware Co., Box 451, Toronto. 236 13eow

WANTED — ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN send 25c for 4 page pamphlet containing list of questions asked by examining boards of engineers. Geo. A. Zeller, Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo. Mention this paper. 258 5 1ow

WANTED — GOOD HANDS TO MAKE overalls, jackets and pants at their own homes; steady work. Apply 500 St. Paul st., Montreal 254 1

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN AS SHOPhand writer; both languages required. State experience and salary wanted. Address P, 3277, Star Office 254 1

WANTED — BY THE METROPOLITAN Life Insurance Co., agents to solicit and collect. English and French preferred. Apply Board of Trade Building, room 533, 8 to 9 a.m. Henry Briggs, Supt. 254 1

WANTED — PARCEL BOY STRONG WELling and with good references. Apply to Gibb and Company, 148 St James street, after 10 a.m. 254 2

WANTED—COOKS PLAIN COOKS, HOUSE and table-maids, general servants, nurses, all girls out of employment, will find good places at Western Registry, 243 St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 640 254 1

WANTED — A COOK 75 REDPATH ST. 254 2

WANTED — A SKILLED DYNAMO AND engine attendant with general knowledge of electrical practice; state age and training experience, to Dr. H. T. Bovey, Macdonald Engineering Building, McGill University. 254 1

WANTED — TEMPORARILY A SKILLED mechanic with good general knowledge of machine work. Apply in writing, stating experience to Dr. H. T. Bovey, Macdonald Engineering Building, McGill University. 254 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family. Apply 21 Chomedy st. 254 2

WANTED — CUTTERS TO PREPARE themselves in the art of cutting men's ladies' garments C and D School Co., 2 St Lawrence st., Montreal. 254 1

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED CLERK for grocery business; must speak both languages; willing to take orders and deliver. References required. Address F, 3309, Star office. 2541

WANTED — DRUGGIST GRADUATE IN married, capable of taking comel to charge of double entry books and business, must have 8 or 10 years' experience, none but those with first class references need apply. Terms on application. Apply to J. Hagenbotham and Co., Lethbridge, Alta., N. W. T. 254 1

WANTED — GOOD STRONG GENERAL servant, willing to wash and iron; no objection to coloured lady; good wages to right party. Milne, Warren, Grand Mere, P. Q. 254 2

WANTED — NURSERY GOVERNESS who can teach English, French and music, and take entire charge of them; good home and good wages for right party. Milne, Warren, Grand Mere, P. Q. 254 2

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE maid, Protestant. 34 St. Matthew st. 254 1

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERal servant; small family; must be able to do plain cooking, with reference. Apply 356 Elm ave., Westmount. 254 1

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE; shorthand necessary. State experience and salary expected. Address F, 3333, Star Office. 254 2

WANTED — BUTTON HOLE MACHINE operators for shirts and collars. Skelton Bros. and Co., 76 St Peter st. 254 1

WANTED — A LEADING CLOTHING house require a first class traveller, must be well up in the trade, good habits and thoroughly capable; good opening for an all round, no other need trouble. Apply giving full particulars, H. Vineberg and Co., 23 St. Helen st. 254 1

WANTED — NOVEMBER 3RD MATRON'S help and to assist with light housework in small family, young girl from country fond of children. Apply Immediately, preferred. Apply Board of Trade Building, room 533, 8 to 9 a.m. Henry Briggs, Supt. 254 1

WANTED — EXPERIENCED AGENTS MALE and female, to sell our Fall and Winter Suitings and Trouserings. Good wages to right men. Apply at once. Montreal Woollen Mills Co., 2 Victoria square. 254 1

WANTED — GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT housework, family of two. Address B, 3192 Star office. 254 1

WANTED — AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO sell Gottman's Manual of Practical Book-keeping, an up-to-date book. Call or write for particulars. Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine. Montreal. Every person should have a copy. 254 1

WANTED — ENERGETIC LADY OR GENtleman can secure many subscriptions and advertisements for The Office Paper. Call for particulars at Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine st. 254 1

WANTED — AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS P. O. Box No. 2392 254 1

WANTED — TWO FIRST CLASS TIN smiths, good wages and steady employment. Apply immediately to McKelvey and Birch, 71 Brock st., Kingston 254 2

WANTED — SMART LAD TO PUT UP parcels and make himself generally useful. Address D, 2255, Star Office. 254 1

WANTED — THE SCHOOL CLASSES AT the Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine st. have been authorized by writers of all systems to instruct at any rate. 254 1

WANTED — A COLOURED SERVANT FOR plain family; no washing or ironing. Apply with reference, 505 Berri. 254 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY GENERAL servant, must cook well, also young girl as housemaid, washing given out; references required. Apply before two or after six, 47 McGill College ave. 254 1

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, MUST sleep at home; references required. Apply 4 Sussex ave. 254 1

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS HOUSEmaid, two in family. Apply after 7 p.m. 6 Bishop st. 254 1

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, two in family. Apply after 7 p.m. 6 Bishop st. 254 1

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, no washing. Apply 27 St. Luke st. 254 1

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN LIVING AT home to work round house, attend furnace and drive a horse. Apply with city references, Monday, 227 Bishop st. 254 2

WANTED — COPPER PLATE PRINTER wishes to make a permanent position to suitable man. Atlas Engraving and Printing Co., 804, 806 and 808 Craig st. 254 1

WANTED, MAN TO CONTRACT TO CUT cordwood logs, etc.; must have a few hundred dollars. Give references and experience, H 3356, Star Office 254 1

WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family, country girl preferred; apply immediately, between 5 and 9 p.m., 38 Mance st. 254 1

WANTED TWO HUNDRED MEN FOR Rainy River Railway, wages one seventy-five per day. Apply at Hotel Du Peuple, James Carter square, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. 254 4

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant, references required. Apply 451 Argyle ave., Westmount. Address H, 3355, Star office. 254 1

WANTED — GOOD HANDS TO MAKE overalls, jackets and pants at their own homes; steady work. Apply 500 St. Paul st., Montreal 254 1

WANTED — A BOY WITH KNOWLEDGE of shorthand for a combination investing house. Stating age and school educated at address H, 3337 Star Office. 254 1

WANTED — A SALESMAN ACCUSTOMED to travel in wholesale dry goods trade. State age, experience, salary expected. Commission only. Address H, 3336, Star office. 254 1

WANTED — DRIVER FOR BISCUITS AND confectionery, one with the above line preferred. Address H, 3340, Star Office. 254 1

WANTED — NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO PACK sending cards; to start $2 also good German press feeder, $5.50; and box Atlas Engraving and Printing Co., 804 Craig st. 254 1

WANTED — GOOD GILDERS, STANDARD wages. Apply to W. H. Hope, 2225 St Catherine st. 254 2

WANTED — GIRLS WITH EXPERIENCE, in making shirts; also girls to learn; must be steady, steady work and highest prices. Apply to Tooke Bros., Ltd., 8 Latour street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family, no children, no washing, house all modern conveniences, good wages, reference required. Apply 1696 St. Lawrence st. 254 1

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS — BOARD FIRST CLASS, GOOD locality, on bathroom flat, 140 St. Denis street. 247 3

BOARD — ARLINGTON HOUSE, 49 METcalfe street, opposite Dominion square, first class dining room, table second to none. Prompt service.

ROOMS — FURNISHED, WITH GOOD board, double room, for gentleman; terms moderate, home comforts, 962½ Sherbrooke st. 250 5

ROOMS — VERY COMFORTABLE DOUBLE and single rooms, hot water heating, electric light, good board. In Parisian family. 81 St. Hubert st 251 4

ROOMS — LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms with board, in Westmount, bay windows, telephone, electric light, all modern conveniences. 320 Kensington ave. 251 6

ROOMS — AND BOARD, LARGE DOUBLE and single rooms, with board. 2496 St. Catherine st. between Mountain and Crescent.

ROOM — A VERY WARM, WELL FURnished room with board, head of Shuter, small private family, references. Address W, 3577, Star office. 253 2

ROOMS — WITH BOARD, LARGE DOUBLE, on bath flat, small family of adults, locality unexceptional 213 Mance st. 253 2

ROOMS — AND BOARD, HANDSOMELY furnished double and single rooms, Auer light, first class board, also table board 3 Dubord st 253 2

ROOMS — DOUBLE ROOMS ON BATHROOM flat, also single rooms, good board, central location, terms moderate 179 Bleury st. 253 2

ROOMS — BRIGHT, WARM ROOMS, ON bath flat, with or without board; terms moderate. 455 Lagauchetiere st 253 2

ROOMS — AND BOARD 321 ST. URBAIN street, near Sherbrooke, nice rooms, heated by hot water, quiet home, central, pleasant locality. 253 3

ROOMS — AND BOARD, COMFORTABLE quarters for married couple or one or two gentlemen with private family, at Westmount. Address P. O Box 796 249 3 3aw

ROOM — FURNISHED, ON FIRST FLAT, for first class board; transients and table boarders accommodated. No. 2265 St. Catherine, 5th door west of McGill. 254 3 3aw

ROOMS — AND BOARD AT 112 STANLEY street, hot water heating, Auer light, private. Protestant family 254 1

ROOMS — AND BOARD, WELL FURNISHed rooms, with board, all conveniences; no children, references exchanged 109 Stanley st. 254 1

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM ON BATH flat, with first class board and also table board. 180 184 Bleury st 254 1

ROOMS — NICE DOUBLE WITH BOARD, gas, hot water. Apply 187 Berri. 254 1

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, DOUBLE and single, on bath flat, for married couple or gentlemen, private family. 174 St. Hubert st 254 3

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — PLUMBER AND STEAMFITter. Apply Greenfield Bros. Good wages to right man. 4216 St. Catherine st. 254 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY immediately 125 Mansfield st. 254 1

WANTED — AGENTS TWENTY DOLLARS a week sure. Unrivalled holiday publication. Send fifteen cents for magnificent four combination outfit, worth two dollars. Imperial Publishing Co., Toronto. 252 6eod

WANTED — AGENTS, MALE AND FEmale, can earn fifty dollars monthly, selling our holiday publications. Low prices, big commissions. Outfit free. Write us at once. R Larish, Toronto 252 6eod

WANTED — LOCAL AGENTS EVERYwhere for "The Your Own Lawyer," grandest Canadian work, fastest seller, best commission. Address W H Anger, 129 Victoria street, Toronto 250 2 2aw

WANTED — YOUTH OR LADY, WITH three or four hundred cash for position in cash desk making change only; no bookkeeping or writing whatever; experience unnecessary. Good security. Weekly salary, including cash, good board and home if desired. No attention to offers offering bonds or security. Address F, 2963, Star Office 249 2 2aw

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT 178 Mance st 254 1

WANTED YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF good address to call at private offices and solicit orders. Address A, 3171, Star Office 254 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, IN country village, two in family, light work and comfortable, quiet home. Address B, 3194 Star Office 254 2

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework, family of two. Address B, 3192 Star office 254 1

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ROOMS — VERY COMFORTABLE DOUBLE and single rooms, hot water heating, electric light, good board. In Parisian family. 81 St. Hubert st 251 4

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ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, DOUBLE and single, on bath flat, for married couple or gentlemen, private family. 174 St. Hubert st 254 3

SITUAITONS WANTED.

WANTED — HATS AND BONNETS TO trim at home, old materials used to advantage. 76 St. Mark, above St. Catherine st. 250 28

WANTED — MILLINERY DONE BY AN experienced milliner, old materials used to advantage. 7 Concord st. 231 27

WANTED — BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS work by the day, at once, or any kind of housework. Is a good plain cook. Please address R, 2976, Star Office. 252 6

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPer to gentlemen or small hotel; good cook and manager; Scotch; highest references. R, 2954, Star Office. 252 8

WANTED — BY DRESSMAKER, ABLE TO cut and fit, sewing in private families. Apply 248 St. Elizabeth st. 252 3

WANTED — POSITION AS FOREMAN ON farm. Address A. Bibeau, Guy Farm, Lachine Rapids. 253 6

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED NURSE, full charge of infant, best of city references. Address X, 3106, Star Office. 253 2

WANTED — POSITION AS UPPER HOUSEmaid, or care of young children; by responsible and highly recommended woman; good sewer. Apply to Kate, 23 Cathcart st. 253 2

WANTED — GOOD DRESSMAKER WOULD like permanent position as seamstress, willing to help with light work. Address B, 7260, Star Branch Office. 253 2

WANTED — HOUSE PAINTING, GLAZING, whitewashing and tinting, neatly done; walls repaired in plastering. Apply to No. 379 St Lawrence Main st. 253 2

WANTED — BY GOOD DRESSMAKER sewing in private families; can cut and fit, also children's clothes. Address 5 Dunckyn st. 253 2

WANTED — FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER would take few more customers. 90 cts. per day. Address B, 7259, Star Branch Office. 253 2

WANTED — FAMILY WASHING, BY FIRST class laundress, shirts and collars specialty. Apply to No 380a St. Antoine st. 253 2

WANTED — BY A LADY, ALL KINDS OF sewing, knitting, or crochet, braiding, and all kinds of fancy work. Address B, 3199, Star Office. 253 3

WANTED— A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young lady stenographer and typewriter desires a position, best references. Address Y, 3119, Star Office. 253 3

WANTED — DRESSES MADE, LATEST styles, at moderate prices, fancy blouses, jackets, capes, fit and finish guaranteed 658 Lagauchetiere st. 253 2

WANTED — PIANOS TO TUNE, ONLY $1, by first class piano maker and tuner, late with Martinez, Zurich; Steinway, New York; Heintzman and Mendelssohn, Toronto; Foisy Fortes, Montreal, also organs tuned and repaired, first class work only. Call or drop postal card to C. H. Vet, 581 St Urbain street 252 2eod

WANTED — FURNACES AND ALL KINDS of chores attended to uptown, best of references. Address M, 6713, Star Branch Office. 250 3eod

WANTED — YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE engagement as resident or visiting governess; teaches rudiments of music, drawing, several years' experience. Address Miss Cooke, 284 St Urbain st. 251 3eod

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A PROFESsed cook; good reference given. Address C, 4365, Star Branch Office. 254 1

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, sewing by day or at home; fit and style a specialty. Work promptly executed. C, 7390, Star Branch Office. 254 1

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY WOULD like an afternoon position as companion, to elderly person or to take children walking. Address V, 3022, Star Office. 254 3

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE MARried man, age 44, delicate health, any kind light employment, not particular to wages, not earned a cent since September, 1898, through advertising, sadly in need of employment, no education, no reference, strictly honest, reliable, steady, staunch teetotaller; speaks both languages, no canvassing. Cooper, 59 St. Ignace st. 254 1

WANTED — BY FIRST CLASS CANDY maker, situation, one who can do all kinds of first class work. Address E, 3270, Star Office 254 1

WANTED — LADIES DESIRING HELP OF all kinds, cooks, tablemaids, housemaids, nurses, butlers, coachman, and help on emergencies, will get satisfactory service at Western Registry Office, 2143 St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 640 254 1

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, washing or housecleaning by the day. Apply Mrs. G., 33 Vallee st., in rear. 254 1

WANTED — HAVE YOUR PIANO TUNED and polished by John Cross, practical piano and organ tuner and repairer, 20 years' experience. In years' practice in Montreal, satisfaction guaranteed. Cut this out and drop card to 456 Amherst st. 254 1

WANTED — BUSINESS FIRMS REQUIRing first class stenographers and general office assistants should apply to Shorthand Institute, 110 Mansfield st. Principal, Mrs. Bullock. Telephone Up 1272. 254 12eod

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS and finishers in coat factory, work all winter, good wages to first class hands. H. Vineberg and Co., cor. Duluth ave and St. Lawrence st. 254 2

WANTED — MILLINERY DONE AT home, old materials used to advantage. 4 Thistle Terrace, near Turkish Bath Hotel. 254 5

WANTED — AN ENGAGEMENT AS WORKing housekeeper to a gentleman or general servant in small family; good cook; good references. C, 7318, Star Branch Office. 254 1

WANTED — SITUATION AS WORKING housekeeper by a middle aged woman, good cook, sleep home preferred. C, 7317, Star Branch Office. 254 1

WANTED — SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK just in from the country, where other servants are kept. Apply to 17 Aylmer st. 254 1

WANTED — BY MAN AND WIFE POSItion as caretaker, or servants, in city or country, in gentleman's house, wife good plain cook, husband understands care of horses, gardening, etc.; best of references from country and city. Address D, 3246, Star Office. 254 1

WANTED — SITUATION BY AN ELDERly woman as plain cook or general servant to a small family. Can furnish city references if required. Address B, 7258, Star Branch Office. 254 1

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN ANY kind of work, furnaces; good reference. 176 Chatham st. 254 1

WANTED — WORK BY MIDDLE AGED man and wife (no children), strong, active, intelligent man, handy with tools and willing to be generally useful, and good furnaceman; wife cook or laundress; abstainers and good city references. Address H, 3343, Star Office 254 1

WANTED — BY LADY, GOOD READER, A position as reader to invalid or to speed shorthand pupils; terms moderate. Address C, 7358, Star Branch Office. 254 1

WANTED — SITUATION AS CHEF OR cook; good references. 442A St. Hypolite street 254 1

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN work of any kind by day, washing, scrubbing, house cleaning. Mrs. Turner, 85 Balmoral st., near Ontario. 254 1

WANTED — SITUATIONS OF ALL KINDS supplied, typewriters, bar-tenders, waiters, bookkeepers, etc. Agents, ladies and gentlemen wanted. Employment Office, Mechanics' Building. 254 1

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — BY PHYSICIAN TWO ROOMS on St. Catherine street, between Guy st. and Greene avenue; terms moderate. X, 3082, Star Office. 252 2eod

ROOMS — WANTED. WE CANNOT SUPply the demand for nice, neat, clean furnished rooms. Send postal and agent will call. Office 581 Temple Building, Montreal. 252 2eod

WANTED — PARTLY FURNISHED BEDroom, by man and wife, out all day; must be near St. Lawrence market; rent moderate; quiet and respectable. Address W, 3021, Star Office. 254 1

WANTED — TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms, in Point St. Charles State price. Address Y, 3117, Star Office. 254 1

rooms to let NISH mfwy mfwy mwnmm

WANTED — THREE FIRST CLASS UNfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, in good locality. State terms. Address C, 7361, Star Branch Office. 254 1

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED — TABLE BOARD IN LOCALITY bounded by University, Sherbrooke, Park ave. and Pine avenue, for seven gentlemen. Address 271 University st 253 8

ROOMS TO LET..

ROOMS — TO REFINED PARTIES, TWO large parlours, elegantly furnished, kitchen and dining privileges, single room, newly renovated; transients. 743 Sherbrooke. 238 26

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED AND COMfortable, for gentlemen only, at 766 Palace st., near Beaver Hall Hill. 242 18

ROOMS — ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINgle, comfortably furnished, on top flat, with board. 133 Mansfield st. 249 6

ROOMS—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS in the house of a widow lady, near Windsor Hotel. References required. Address X, 7140, Star Branch Office. 250 6

ROOMS — AND BOARD. EXCEPTIONALLY large double and single rooms to let, with board, Auer light, hot water heating; private family. 60 University st. 250 6

ROOMS — 147 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, opposite St. James Methodist Church, unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Houses heated by proprietor. 250 5

ROOMS — FLAT OF FOUR VERY NICE rooms en suite, or separate, open grate; breakfast if desired; gentlemen only. 51 Beaver Hall Hill. 250 6

ROOMS — FURNISHED, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen, with board; Daisy furnace. 29 Victoria st. 250 5

ROOMS — TO LET, FORMERLY OCCUPIED by dentist, 152 Peel st. 251 4

ROOM — ONE LARGE, COMFORTABLY furnished, with clothes closet, on bathroom flat, suitable for young married couple or young ladies. Apply 774 St. Denis st., private family. 251 4

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, HOT water, gas, all the comforts desired in a private family. 1506 Ontario st., cor. St. Denis street 251 4

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE and single, bathroom floor, also adjoining rooms, unfurnished, breakfast if desired; transients taken. 137 Mansfield st. 251 4

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, DOUBLE, on bath flat, separate beds, modern conveniences, for gentlemen or couples, in a quiet house. 26 McGill College ave. 252 8

ROOM — BEAUTIFUL LARGE, ELEGANTly furnished front parlour, on bath flat, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen, also table board. 47 McGill College ave. 252 3

ROOMS — LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURnished room on bathroom flat, also double room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; late dinner. 73 McGill College ave., near Sherbrooke. 252 4

ROOMS — IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, UNfurnished rooms, housekeeping conveniences, one furnished, open grate, bath flat; rent moderate. 53 McGill College ave. 252 3

ROOMS — FURNISHED, TO LET, WITH or without board, vacancy for table boarders. Apply 102 Mansfield st. 252 3

ROOMS — AND BOARD, WELL FURNISHed rooms, with good board, at 110 Stanley st. 252 3

ROOMS — FURNISHED, GAS, HOT AND cold water, hot water heated. 727 Sherbrooke st. 253 2

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED BACK PARlour on ground floor in a strictly private family, terms moderate. 109 Shuter st. 253 2

ROOM — 3 DE ROCHER STREET, NEATLY furnished, single front room, on bath flat, heated by Daisy furnace, gas, etc., all modern conveniences. 253 2

ROOMS— IN "BURLINGTON CHAMBERS," 2307-2309 St. Catherine; large front double bedroom, private; other rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also a large unfurnished front room on first flat, suitable for professional man, gas light, baths 253 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, a double or single room, gas light. 2580 St. Catherine st. 2 4 2

ROOM— WELL FURNISHED, TO LET, HOT water heating and telephone, at 2424a St. Catherine st. 253 3

ROOM — FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, breakfast if desired, modern conveniences. 41 Mackay st. 253 2

ROOMS — TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET. Apply 180 Mance st. 253 2

ROOMS — TWO, SUITABLE FOR PARLOUR and bedroom, fronting street, small family; no children; everything new; hot water heating. 829 Palace st. 253 2

ROOM — TO LET ONE LARGE FRONT room, with grate, furnished as bed and sitting room, suitable for married couple. 80A City Councillors st. 253 2

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WITH board, gas, steam heat; terms moderate. 20 Beaver Hall Hill. 253 5

ROOM — NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT, with breakfast if desired, to gentleman, vicinity Park avenue and Milton st., an il private family; no children; all modern improvements and home comforts; terms moderate. Address B, 3193, Star Office. 253 3

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED, OR UNfurnished, 1833 Ontario st., near Bleury. 253 2

ROOM — TO LET LARGE FRONT ROOM, with breakfast and late dinner if desired. 1175 St. Denis st. 253 5

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, hot water heating. 85 University st. 253 2

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, FRONT, private family; no children. 9 Evans st., just below Sherbrooke, off St. Urbain. 253 2

ROOM — LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, bright and airy, newly furnished. Auer lights, hot water heating, etc. Good opportunity for learning French. 103 Stanley st. 253 2

ROOMS — TWO LARGE, FURNISHED rooms, in private family, with wardrobes, hot water, Auer light, etc. Apply 236 St. Denis street. 253 2

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, ON BATH room flat, hot and cold water, gas. Apply 179½ St. Antoine st. 252 3

ROOM— TO LET LARGE ROOM, FURNISHed, bath flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 98 Stanley st. 252 3

ROOM — FURNISHED, A LARGE FRONT room, on first floor, modern conveniences, well heated. Telephone in house. 744½ Sherbrooke st. 252 3

ROOMS— NEATLY FURNISHED, ON BATH room flat, hot and cold water. Apply 2?8C Bleury. 252 3

ROOMS — NEW LIGHTED, TO LET, IN new house, 70a Crescent st., hot water heating, electric light and telephone. 253 3

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front room, hot water, gas, etc. 792 Palace st. 253 4

ROOMS — PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED, list of furnished and unfurnished rooms and flats, all parts of the city and suburbs; if you are looking for rooms or are thinking of making a change, send us a card and we will look up what you want. Office, 581 Temple Building, Montreal. 252 2eod

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, vacant 1st November. Auer light. 2369 St. Catherine st. 256 3 3eod

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, ON bathroom flat, hot and cold water, steam heated; terms moderate; also table board, 2.25 per week. 16 Belmont st. 250 3eod

ROOM — TO RENT A COMFORTABLY FURnished front room, on bathroom flat, all modern conveniences. 17 Plateau st. 254 2

ROOM — A GENTLEMAN WISHING A warm, comfortably furnished room, in quiet house, will find one at 296 Bleury street 254 1

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED bright, with all modern conveniences. 96 University st. Gentlemen only. 254 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED, TO LET, HOT water heating, gas, etc., breakfast if desired. 3 McGill College ave. 254 3

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, gas and hot water, private family; no children. 147 Mansfield st. 254 2

ROOM — COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOM on bathroom flat, with large wardrobe hot water heating, family private; terms moderate. 99 Church st. 254 2

ROOMS — TWO NEAT, COMFORTABLY furnished bedrooms, with gas and hot water heating, in private family. Apply 780 Palace street. 254 1

ROOM — LARGE BACK PARLOUR, SUITable for two gentlemen, gas, hot and cold water. 116 Chenneville st., near Dorchester. 254 1

MAGNIFICENT OVATION.

Knowlton Speaks IN Trumpet Notes AND VOICES THE UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT OF Loyal Canada.

English and French Stand on One Platform

In Applauding the Words, the Counsel, the Actions of the Conservative Leader.

(Special to the Star.)

KNOWLTON, October 28

Sir John Macdonald used to be an idol of the Eastern Townships people, but Sir John, even when at the height of power and zenith of his glory, never got a series of receptions and ovations exceeding in warmth and enthusiasm those that have this week been tendered to Sir Charles Tupper by the Eastern Townships people. The greetings have been from the heart. Old men who had practically lost all interest in politics have come miles through rain and bad roads to join the younger men in shaking the hands of Sir Charles Tupper, and to wish him God speed. There is a veritable epidemic of Conservative feeling getting a hold on the country, and it is very catching. To see the veteran statesman, the leader of the Conservative party, in the full strength of his vigorous manhood, arraign the Government in a crushing indictment is stirring as nothing else has been for many years in Canadian politics. People here are saying that all through from the beginning Sir Charles Tupper has been right and the Government has been wrong. "Their hands have been forced by him to unwillingly do that which patriotism demanded and should have got freely and unrudgingly."

The sluggish action of the Government is making people all through this part of the country ask this question: "How much security can we feel that the British flag will continue to be our flag if when greater danger comes there be men at the helm who can tie up the militia as they have been doing for the past three months. There are many touching incidents told of the greetings to Sir Charles. One old man, a Mr. John Sinclair, fully five years older than Sir Charles himself, grasped him by the hand and held on firmly, shaking him again and again. Finally, with tears in his eyes, he said: "Sir Charles, you are doing grandly and you are leading the way in all this difficulty. I voted against you in 1896, but this time you can reckon on thousands of votes your party never got before."

When the time came for opening the meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall, it was found that the building would not nearly contain the enthusiastic yeomanry of Brome who had flocked from all directions to hear the illustrious Conservative leader. An overflow meeting was consequently organized, which was held in the old Academy, and was presided over by Mr. Fred. England, Knowlton. The overflow meeting too, was packed. The speakers at the overflow meeting were: Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., Compton; Hon. M. F. Hackett, M.L.A., and Mr. T. Chase Casgrain. Sir Charles Tupper also addressed it after he had concluded his speech at the main gathering.

After dinner the Conservative leader held an informal reception at the Lake View House. For upwards of an hour the veteran received the prominent citizens of the county, who, despite the disagreeable weather, had flocked to Knowlton to pay their respects. It was early seen that an enormous number would be present at the meetings, and the hotels were taxed to their utmost to accommodate the visitors. Sir Charles was accompanied to the hall by Mayor Fleury, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, M.P., Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., Mr. A. H. Moore, M.P., Hon. M. F. Hackett, M.L.A., and several scores of citizens.

The stepping of the hon. gentleman upon the platform was the signal for an outburst of prolonged cheering. The hall was tastefully decorated, and there were many ladies present. The building was packed with spectators during the afternoon; indeed, at the hour of opening standing room could not be obtained. Sir Charles Tupper was in excellent voice, and aroused the greatest enthusiasm by his tremendous indictment of the present Liberal Government.

A JANUS-FACED POLITICIAN.

Sir Charles took for the text of his speech an editorial utterance referring to him in La Patrie in its issue of the 26th instant. The journal in question had quoted Sir Charles' non-political speech at Woodbridge, Ont., in dealing with the Transvaal question, and dared the Conservative leader to state in Quebec what he had given utterance to in Ontario. The speaker read the quotation, and, after announcing that it correctly interpreted his views, declared, amid thunders of applause, that whatever his faults might have been, cowardice was not one of them. He never made a speech in Ontario which he was afraid to repeat in Quebec. La Patrie, declared Sir Charles in ringing tones, will have to look elsewhere for such a janus-faced politician nearer at home in the person of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Conservative leader was loudly applauded in his treatment of the Manitoba schoool question, which he affirmed had never been settled by the Premier with the people of Manitoba. It had merely been patched up between the Liberal leader, Mr. Sifton and Mr. Dalton McCarthy. Sir Charles dissected Mr. Sifton, his political career and the malodorous contract which he had made with Messrs. Mann & McKenzie. The conduct of the Minister of the Interior since entering the Government had been marked by either imbecility or corruption. He was inclined to think it was corruption, because when the Parliament refused to swallow the marvellous Yukon contract by which millions of gold-bearing lands were given away to contractors, Mr. Sifton came back and announced in Parliament that the contractors had agreed to certain changes being made in the contract.

CHEERED TO THE ECHO

That in connection with other things had made Sir Charles think there was a job in it.

Perhaps the greatest enthusiasm manifested at the meeting broke forth when Sir Charles defined his policy on the Trnaavaal contingent question, as the Conservative statesman was cheered to the echo, as he pointed out thes golden opportunity which had been lost to Canada by the blundering of the Government and told of how he, as the mouthpiece of the great Conservative party, had done everything possible by assuring Sir Wilfrid Laurier of the support of the Opposition to assist the Government in following a patriotic course of action in the matter.

The following were some of the prominent citizens seated upon the platform and in the audience: J. A. Duchesneau, Dr. McGowan, H. C. Knowlton, H. Meiklejohn, John H. Pibus, M. MacKay, Nelson Boright, G. H. Boright, G. Shufelt, R. N. England, E. R. True, A. Place, A. F. Holmes, F. Boright, E. J. Hemming, W. P. England, M. Galvin, Fred. Willard, E. J. Estey, L. B. Jenkins, Eli Hall, C. U. Tartre, James Connolly, Joseph Messier, J. A. Buck, Wm. Robb, G. R. McCrum, John Barber, Dr. Cleveland, A. C. Jones, N. Robinson, G. Patterson, T. Renaud, W. H. Bullard F. E. Mills, Dr. Rogers, M. Fessenden, Levi Moore, F. G. Hooper, L. R. Whitman, Dr. Prime and L. A. Knowlton.

HON. MR. CASGRAIN SPEAKS.

An Expose of the Way Promises of Retrenchment Were Violated.

The Chairman, Mr. D. A. Manson, Ex-M.P., of Mansonville, introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, M.P., who received an enthusiastic reception upon coming forward.

Mr. Casgrain said in opening that during the campaign he had been speaking to his French-speaking compatriots, in their own language. He would leave it with them, however, to decide which language he would use on the present occasion. The French speaking people immediately called out "In English," so Mr. Casgrain proceeded with his speech in that language. He was exceedingly glad to observe the enthusiastic manner in which the leader of the Opposition had been received in the Eastern Townships. The grand receptions all along the way, at Granby, Farnham, Bedford and now at Knowlton, almost made him believe that Sir Charles was head of the administration and not leader of the Opposition.

The Liberal Government was unworthy of confidence and it was no wonder that there was such a great awakening in the Eastern Townships. That awakening was extending all over Canada. The electors of the country were merely awaiting a chance to deposit their ballots, and the destruction of the Government was assured. The people present at the meeting would have the privilege of reading a good book that afternoon. Sir Charles Tupper was the book. He (the speaker) was merely the preface. The verdict of 1896 was extorted from the people under false pretensions. If the people knew as much then about Sir Wilfrid Laurier as they do now he would never have been returned to power. (Cheers). The Liberals in Opposition had complained of the increase in taxation and expenditure under the Conservatives. The Liberals had said "return us to power and we will decrease the expenditure." Sir Wilfrid, the Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mills had gone from hustings to hustings declaring that they would reduce expenditure by from two or three millions per year. Have they been true to their pledges? The public debt has been increased from $254,000,000 in 1896, the year in which the Conservatives went out of office, to $263,000,000 to-day.

At this stage of the meeting the chairman announced, amidst applause, that owing to the large number wishing to hear Sir Charles Tupper and the total inability of the hall to accommodate them, it had been decided to hold an overflow meeting in the old Academy, where speaking would be commenced immediately.

Continuing, Mr. Casgrain said: "It is a great sign of the dissatisfaction prevailing in Brome against the Government when a hall cannot be obtained large enough to hold the people crowding to hear the leader of the Opposition." (Wild applause).

THE CONTROLLABLE EXPENSES.

In 1896, the controllable expenses of carrying on the government amounted in 1896 to $36,000,000 and the Liberals said it was scandalous.] In the first year of their regime the expenses amounted to $39,000,000. This was $3,000,000 greater than under the conservatives rule, yet Mr. Tarte had said "Wait till you see us next year" (Laughter).

This year the Liberals had a budget of $51,000,000 as compared with $39,000,000 in 1896 under the Conservatives. There is an increase of $10,000,000 and this is the way the Liberal policy of retrenchment has been carried out. (Laughter and cheers.)

One thing is apparent, the leaders of the Liberal party are either insincere or imbeciles. If insincere they are politically damned for ever, if imbeciles they certainly do not deserve the confidence of the people of Canada. (Cheers.)

They promised to reduce the taxation. By taxation I mean at present the excise duties. From 1882-1896 the average tax was $19,800,000. In the year following there accession to power they rolled it up to $12,000,000. Two years later it amounted to $25,382,000. This year the taxation amounted to $35,000,000. Which was $7,000,000 more than during the period of Conservative rule (Applause.)

The Liberals cannot stand before the intelligent electorate of this country and explain these gross breaches of confidence. (Cheers.) They have touched nothing since their accession to power in which they have not blundered. (Applause.) They have proposed no legislation that Canadians could approve of. The Yukon Bill was a notable example. The Government had made a contract with McKenzie and Mann to build a railway which started at nowhere and went to nowhere (Laughter). For this they were to give away million of the gold-bearing land of Canada. As regards the tariff the Liberal had for 18 years gone up and down the country protesting against the Protective policy. They wanted Reciprocity and also Free Trade as it was in England, and in fact they did not know they wanted. (Laughter.) They wanted to get a hold of any policy that would enable them to ride into power. (Hear hear).

What was the result. After all their clamouring against the National Policy they were afraid to carry out any one of the policies which they had advocated while in opposition. They knew that if they went back on the National Policy they would have to go back to the soup kitchen policy of 1874-78. The result was that they had not changed the National Policy and that it was substantially the same to-day as it was in 1878.

To-day the Liberal Government intimidated the manufacturers. They said: Support us; take care, or under certain sections of the tariff we can grind you down to nothing. On the other hand, they go to their Liberal supporters who are asking for a redemption of the pledge to reduce the tariff and say: "Just wait a while," we are gradually progressing toward free trade. (Laughter.)

Mr. Casgrain denounced the Government's conduct in connection with the prohibition and Manitoba school questions, and finished an eloquent speech by referring to the matter of the Canadian Transvaal contingent. In 1897, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rode in London through Picadilly with a feather in his hat. (Cheers.) His present actions contrasted strongly with his protestations of loyalty of that date. The French-Canadian section of the people of Canada was as thoroughly loyal to the flag of England as the citizens of any other part of the Empire. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES.

Conservatives Glad to be Able to Welcome the Leader.

Sir Charles Tupper was then presented with the following address by the chairman of the meeting:

To Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.:

Hon. Sir,—The Liberal Conservatives of Brome County are exceedingly gratified at having an opportunity of extending to you a most cordial welcome to this part of the Eastern Townships, of expressing to you in person, their unswerving loyalty and attachment to you as their political leader, and of assuring you of their unfaltering adherence to the old policy, which has so largely contributed to our country's progress and prosperity, and of which you are the true and accepted exponent.

They regard with especial pride and admiration the record of your distinguished public career, the conspicuous part which you have acted since Confederation, in all the events which have served to transform the weak and struggling provinces, of that time into the proud Dominion of to-day. Confederation itself, the very basis of our country's growth, was largely due to your able and undaunted efforts in the provinces down by the sea, in steering the tide of relentless opposition thereto. The Canadian Pacific Railway, that gigantic undertaking, which had baffled the courage and executive ability of a preceding Government, and which might well have staggered the resources of a country of five millions of people, was, by measures conceived by you and under your administration, as Minister of Railways, carried through to a successful and triumphant completion in the fact of most persistent and unmitigated opposition.

They respect you above all, for your broad-minded statesmanship and patriotism in that you have always subordinated self and party to your country's interest which witness your refusal of office in the interest of conciliation and your manly and patriotic support of the present administration in the recent negotiations with the American Government. You have thus given effect to that admirable maxim: "Let us be Canadians above all."

Your fealty to the Empire has been exhibited in a manner that has sent a thrill of enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of our country, by loyally pledging your support to the Government of the day in sending a contingent to South Africa for the relief of our oppressed countrymen in that far off land.

They recognize that no man in public life in Canada to-day has such a record of self-devotion and patriotic ardor in the promotion of the best interests of our fair Dominion.

Such a record of obstacles removed, of deeds accomplished, such a record, can Canada forget? Will Canada forget?

D. A. MANSON,
Vice-President Brome County Liberal-Conservative Assn.
R. T. MACDONALD, M.D.
FREDERICK ENGLAND,
Reception Committee.

THE LEADER'S ABLE REPLY.

Sir Charles Devotes Some Interesting Remarks to Mr. Tarte.

On rising to reply, Sir Charles was received with great enthusiasm, and said in reply:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I find it difficult to find words to express the gratification it is to me in receiving the kind and flattering address which has just been presented to me by the Conservatives of this fine constituency. I must admit that the terms are altogether too flattering, but at the same time it was a source of pride and pleasure to learn that the efforts I have always put forth during my long public life to promote the progress and prosperity of my country are appreciated and these words of encouragement will greatly strengthen my hands to still go on doing battle in the best interests of my country. I have listened with great pleasure to the able and eloquent addresses of my colleague, Hon, Mr. Casgrain, and I feel that I might almost be excused from saying anything, as he has so fully covered a number of the most important questions that are now agitating the country.

In the first instance I would like to draw your attention to an article which appeared in La Patrie of the 26th inst, and which may not have been noticed by you. La Patrie has challenged me to repeat in Quebec the statements I made at a great agricultural meeting at Woodbridge, Ont., where there were from ten to fifteen thousand people, and where I also had an opportunity of addressing about six hundred at a banquet in the evening. La Patrie quotes what I said on that occasion, a portion of it being in large type. I may tell La Patrie and its owner, Mr. Tarte, that I do not consider it necessary to repeat speeches I make in one province in another. (Cheers), and for the reason that the press of the country give publicity to any speech that I may make on occasions like these, and I never make but one speech on the same subject, and I am as much bound by that speech in one province as in another. (Hear, hear.) La Patrie will find, if they are looking for a man with two faces under one hat, they will not have to go very far, because in Sir Wilfrid Laurier they will find a man looking in two directions, with one principle for Ontario and one for every other section of the country, as he showed you in his speech on the Remedial Bill. In his (Sir Charles Tupper's opinion, this question must rise beyond any consideration of party. If I had wanted to make this a party question I would have have volunteered my opinion and committed myself and the great Liberal-Conservative party, so far as I was able to commit it, before any action had been taken by the Government, or before the question had arisen. As you know the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, by a unanimous vote, passed an address to the Crown expressing their deep sympathy with the Outlanders in the Transvaal, and expressing the hope that the British Government would be able to secure a redress of their grievances.

THE TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT.

What is the position? On the 27th September I delivered an address before a large body of people at the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax before any question had arisen and before war was declared, but at a time when it was quite obvious that war was inevitable. In that address, at which some three or four thousand people were present and among them was the Finance Minster of Canada, I there and then volunteered the statement for the information of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his Government and everybody else within the bounds of the Dominion of Canada and those away beyond, that, in my judgment, the resolution passed by the Parliament of Canada thoroughly warranted the Government of Canada in coming to the aid of Her Majesty's Government in sending parties who had volunteered their services. I do not think that it looks like making a party question of it to make the statement I did before any action had been taken by the Government. (Applause). Now my friend, Mr. Casgrain, referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of sending a contingent to the Transvaal. If my friend will allow me to correct him, I may say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy was to do nothing. You will find published in the Globe newspaper of the 4th October in a long article in inverted commas, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement in which he said the Government would do nothing towards sending a contingent to the Transvaal. He said that he had carefully examined the militia act, and you know he calls himself a great lawyer, a great jurist (I do not know what other legal gentlemen will call him); he said, he had examined the militia act and found that he could not act without calling Parliament. On the fifth instant, the day after this celebrated statement had been given to the public, and which I read with great dismay and regret, I sent a telegram from Yarmouth in which I stated that I hoped the Government would send a contingent of volunteers to aid Her Majesty's forces in the Transvaal and informing him that a friend of mine had offered to insure the lives and limbs of the contingent to the extent of a million dollars, which would very materially reduce the expenditure involved upon the Government. (Cheers).

PAYING FOR THE CONTINGENT.

Everybody knows the greatest expenditure incurred in matters of that kind is in connection with casualties that may occur, and I concluded by saying that I would be prepared to give him the heartiest support on the floor of Parliament, a course which I believed the best interests of Canada demanded. Now I will read part of the statement made by LaPatrie. That paper says: "Sir Charles Tupper regrets that the Government have not resolved to pay the Canadian soldiers who were to do service in the Transvaal. He thinks beside any other consideration this would have given a grand opportunity to promote the interests of the country in the eyes of the outside world. Since the Government has not wished to act in this manner, he will move as soon as the House meets that in the opinion of the Commons of Canada, all the expenses caused by the presence of the Canadian troops on the battlefields of South Africa should be paid by Canada."

The paper challenges me to repeat that to-day. I do not require to repeat it, because after nearly 45 years in public life the people of this country know I do not say one thing in one place for which I am not prepared to be held responsible for in another. (Great cheering.) Now I do not hesitate to say that my reasons for so promptly giving Sir Wilfrid Laurier the assurance of my hearty support was that I felt that it was the greatest opportunity he had had or ever would have in his life of doing something which would redound to his credit and the credit of Canada. He changed his policy, however; what he said he could not do, he did. What was constitutional on the fourth October was constitutional ten days afterwards, that was to send a contingent of Canadian volunteers to the Transvaal.

MISSED A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

I would be as much opposed as anybody to a levy being made upon the Canadian militia in this country as it would in my judgment raise a question that would be controversial but in this case where a large and brave body of volunteers were asking for an opportunity to aid her Majesty's Government I say that in the eyes of the outside world, Canada which occupies the highest and most prominent position in all Her Majesty's outlying domains, Canada regarded as the brightest jewel in the British crown, had an opportunity of showing the loyalty which Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee proclaimed in the strongest manner not only for Canada but especially in behalf of his own race and religion. He had an opportunity of showing that that loyalty was not a sham loyalty and that Canada was prepared to aid Great Britain whenever the occasion arose when he found that he was face to face with the loyal, patriotic and gallant spirit of all races and religion from one end of the country to the other. He changed his policy as he very often does. (Cheers.) The Government then came out with an order in Council saying that they would do what they declared they could not do, and send a contingent to South Africa to aid Her Majesty's forces. Now when that step was taken I felt that he was making two bites of a cherry in view of the fact that a large portion of the expenditure was provided for out-side of the Government in the way of insurance. I wrote him a letter pointing out the small expenditure that would be involved and how important it was in my judgment to preserve the status of this Dominion by providing the small amount that was necessary to pay these gallant volunteers of Canada, fighting the battles of Her Majesty's Government in South Africa, and so that they would not be in the position of our volunteers who took part in the war in the United States between the North and the South and received their pay from the American Government. No man with a public spirit, no man who knows how important it was to Her Majesty's Government, that Canada should act spontaneously, can underrate the great advantage it would have been to the Mother Country in showing the world that in fighting Great Britain you would have to fight her colonies. I say the Government has lost a great opportunity of showing our loyalty to the Crown and our readiness to deal with questions of this kind.

La Patrie also refers to the fact that Mr Bergeron, a French Canadian member of the House of Commons, is not with me in the Eastern Townships. I am glad to answer La Patrie that it was not on account of any disinclination on the part of Mr. Bergeron that he was not with me, when those meetings were arranged. Mr. Bergeron was in New Brunswick speaking with Mr. Foster to a large number of French Acadians in that province. I yesterday received a telegram from Mr. Bergeron expressing his regret that he was not able to be with me here, but that he would be in Ottawa on Monday next, where I hold a large meeting. (Cheers.)

MR. TARTE'S GRIEVOUS MISTAKE

In my judgment, I may say that Mr. Tarte never made a greater mistake in his life (hear, hear), he never took a position that I believe the intelligent French Canadians will resent to a greater extent than when he endeavoured to raise his voice in opposition to assistance being given to Her Majesty's Government in fighting these battles in the Transvaal. What is one of the grounds of which Great Britain is fighting these battles? It is in order to restore rights to British subjects in the Transvaal. Under the rule of Mr. Kruger, no Roman Catholic, no matter how heavily he is taxed, can hold office. In the Dominion of Canada, where all races and creeds are united in maintaining the glorious British institutions, it is not the action that a French Canadian or anybody else should take an antagonistic attitude towards those who are endeavouring to obtain for their people the same rights and the same privileges as they enjoy in this Dominion, and I therefore said that unless the Government of Canada would pay in addition to outfitting and sending these volunteers who are risking their health and their lives to aid Her Majesty's Government in this struggle; unless the Government proposed when Parliament met to pay all the expenses, I would move a resolution that ought to be done, and I believe that resolution would be supported by almost every member, be he from Ontario, Quebec or any other portion of Canada. (Loud cheers.)

RECORD OF CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

A reference is also made in La Patrie to my action in regard to remedial legislation. What happened? When Sir John Thompson was Prime Minister the question of disallowing the Manitoba School Act of 1890 was urged upon him and by none more strongly than by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Previous to this everything was going on harmoniously under British institutions. The Liberal party had tried every means possible to obtain power. They had appealed to the country in unrestricted reciprocity, free trade as they have it in England; they had appealed to the country upon every conceivable question they could think of, and they were told by the great independent electorate of the country that they were satisfied with the Liberal-Conservative party. They have now learned that the Liberal party have always been wrong and the Conservative always right in promoting their progress and prosperity. Every man knows that the progress and prosperity of Canada is owing to the fact that Confederation was achieved. What were the conditions 22 years ago? Nova Scotia had no communication by rail with New Brunswick, and New Brunswick had no rail communication with Quebec, but by a railway through a foreign country. In old Canada one section of the country was set against the other, no Government could do anything. There were five changes of Government in two years, six per cent. debentures were sold below 71, and trade was demoralized. Finally a coalition Government was formed with George Brown, William MacDougall, Oliver Mowat, George Cartier, Mr. Tache and Sir John Macdonald. At that time I was Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, with a majority of 25 at my back out of 55 members. I had arranged for a conference in Charlottetown for the purpose of federating the Maritime Provinces. A delegation was sent from the province of old Canada for the purpose of forming a broader union of the whole of Canada, and the result was that at the conference in 1864 in that historic city of Quebec the foundation was laid broad and deep for the Confederation of Canada.

At that time there was no communication from the Nipissing to the head waters of Lake Superior, and from the Red River of the North to the Rocky Mountains of the west. The Liberal-Conservative party took up the subject of acquiring from the Hudson Bay Company and the British Government the possession of Rupert's Land which now comprises Manitoba and the great North-West. British Columbia and the North-West Territories had no connection with the eastern portion of the country except through the United States, and through which no volunteers could be sent.

CANADA'S PRESENT POSITION.

What is it to-day? The Finance Minister has been able to produce statistics to show that Canada occupies one of the foremost positions of any country in the world. Where was the Finance Minister when Confederation was carried? Why he ran an election in Nova Scotia and did everything he possibly could to break up Confederation in 1886. In 1887, when Sir John A. Macdonald, that great man whose memory will ever be fresh in the heart of every patriotic Canadian, called upon me to resign my office as High Commissioner for Canada and go back into his Government, I went down to Nova Scotia and killed this attempt to take Nova Scotia out of the Confederation, and returned with 16 out of 21 members to support me in the House and that was the end of that miserable movement. In 1873, when a Liberal Government and a maladministration was foisted on this country for five years, what happened? That Government was brought in with a majority of over 70 but in 1878 it was swept from power by an indignant country by a majority of 90 and for 18 long years the Liberal-Conservative party built up Canada and helped make it what it is to-day.

Where did you find the Liberal party when the National Policy was propounded? Just where they were at confederation, doing all they could to obstruct and prevent the progress of the country, but fortunately they were unable to do anything. The Liberals now boast of the great trade of the country. Why every one knows that a great wave of prosperity has swept all over this Dominion but it is not confined to Canada, it is the same in Great Britain, the same in Australasia and the United States. Where would the trade have been if they had controlled the destinies of this country. Their efforts have from first to last been to defeat confederation, the National Policy and the construction of the C. P. R. which now operates over 7000 miles of railway. I have challenged Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the floor of Parliament to point to a single act initiated by them to promote the progress and prosperity of Canada. (Cheers). How did the Liberal party get power? They never had a majority. There is no question of public importance upon which they ever obtained a majority.

ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY.

When all was peace and concord a conspiracy was entered into between the Liberal party and the Liberal Government in Manitoba by which the rights of the Roman Catholics were taken away from them by the act of 1890 by the legislature of Manitoba. What was Laurier's attitude then? Goading the Conservative party to disallow the act, he was told that the question was before the law courts and that the Government would abide by the decision of the courts whether one way or the other. Sir John Thompson died and Sir Mackenzie Bowell took his place and as the leader of Liberal-Conservative party in the House of Commons, I introduced the remedial bill.

Where were Laurier and Tarte who had declared that the Manitoba bill should be disallowed? They were found opposing it and raising the cry that Manitoba should not be coerced, and moved the six months hoist. Well, what was the result. Eighteen of the supporters of the Liberal Conservative party left and went into opposition on that question but still we had a majority; but Sir Wilfrid Laurier did that which to his dying hour he will never be able to atone for and took advantage of the fact that Parliament would dissolve on a certain day and when Parliament was dissolved he went into Ontario and appealed to the Protestants on the ground that he had taken the high position that Manitoba must not be coerced and got the support of thousands of strong Conservatives who held strong opinions on the question of separate schools.

I went to Manitoba where the battle was raging. Sir Wilfrid Laurier went down to St. Roch's in Quebec and if La Patrie wants to find a janus-faced man they have only to look at the leader of this Government. In Quebec he said the remedial bill was altogether too weak and that if they would return him to power he would bring in a stronger bill if he could not obtain full restoration of their rights from the Manitoba Government. The Government was defeated by the French Catholics of Quebec and when the House met I said the responsibility rests upon your shoulders and I leave this question in yours and their hands.

The Government has carried a number of bye-elections and we are beginning now to find out how they were carried. Sir Richard Cartwright said on the floor of the House of Commons that there was a corrupt class in nearly every constituency that was sufficient to turn an election, and he said a Government in having the money as they have, only required to overcome the mechanical difficulty of getting it into the hands of that corrupt element. Well, the Liberal party invented a machine to overcome that mechanical difficulty by which they have carried the bye-elections. That machine was able to take Conservative ballots out of the box and put Liberal ballots in their places, and, therefore, I say they never had a majority. (Cheers.)

A WORD TO MR. SIFTON.

I am told that my time is up and that I must go and speak at another meeting. I would like to have said something about the incapacity, maladministration and corruption of the present Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier proclaims in Ontario that Mr. Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, is one of the best in Canada. My reply to that is God Save Canada. (Cheers.) We cannot pray too devotedly for protection against him. If you want an illustration of a man that is unworthy of the support of any independent Canadian of any stripe or creed take Mr. Sifton. How did he get whither he is? He is the man that is put in the position of Minister of the Interior because he raised a hue and cry against Roman Catholic rights and Roman Catholic religion in Manitoba.

This Mr. Sifton brought in the famous Yukon Railway bill, providing for the construction of a railway from the Stickine River to Teslin Lake, a distance of a little over 150 miles, and he proposed to give four million acres of gold land for it. It was 3,750,000 acres for 150 miles, but as the road would be a little over 150 miles in length, it would amount to about four million acres of land. The Government said this was an all Canadian route, but we told them: Read your contract, it can be sold in New York within 24 hours to an American firm without a Canadian in it." They said: "Well, that is bad, we will have to change it and put in that a majority of the directors must be Canadian." I took up a diagram and laid it before the House of Commons and showed that the contractors could cover by their contract every acre of gold land in the Yukon. (Cheers.) Well, that was a little too much for the Grits to swallow, and they sent Mr. Fisher, the smallest man in the administration, the next day to say that he was instructed by the Government to tell the House that the contractors had agreed to change that clause. (Applause.) Was that corruption or incapacity? I could have taken the proposition that Mr. Sifton laid upon the table of the House to London and sold it for ten million pounds sterling. And yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier says Mr. Sifton is a most valuable man. He ought to have had a rake off of at least five millions to grease the machine, and I suppose looking from that standpoint he is a most valuable man. (Prolonged cheering and laughter.)

I say at this moment Mr. Sifton stands before the people of Canada and the world as the man who is responsible for the most palpable and the most defrauding scandals that have ever soiled the fair name of Canada. (Cheers.) He has by sending incapable men to carry out his will and his behests in that far off Yukon country caused the name of Canada to stink in the nostrils of people of three continents—America, Europe and Australasia.

QUESTION OF A COMMISSION.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper placed before the House fact after fact to prove the manner in which this country was defrauded, and asked for a judical commission to thoroughly investigate the charges of maladministration. What was their answer? Sir Louis Davies got up and said: "Did anybody ever heard of a case of a Minister's conduct being investigated by a judical commission?" Yes, he was told. Sir Charles Tupper, when Minister of Railways and Canals, had the letting of large contracts for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Globe newspaper had intimated that corruption existed between the contractors and the Government. Did I say there was never such a thing heard of as judicial commission? No; I went to Sir John A. Macdonald and I said: "I want a commission, and I want the best judges you can find in Canada; the ablest engineer, and the ablest accountant, with instructions to examine under oath every man that has had anything to do with the contracts from their inception down to the present hour." That commission was appointed, and the evidence is reported in two octavo volumes. I was called before the commission, the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was called, the chief engineer was called, and every one who had anything to do with it. The Globe newspaper was asked to bring forth any evidence it had, but the Globe said they were very sorry, they had heard rumours, but they had no evidence to offer, and from that day to this the Globe's mouth has been closed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sifton said if anybody would make specific charges they would have a commission. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper brought forward specific charges and moved for a judicial commission and said he would give his services gratuitously to the Government either at Ottawa, Dawson or anywhere else, to thoroughly investigate this matter, and said that if he was not able to prove his charges, he would resign his seat in Parliament and retire to private life. The Liberal party did not dare to appoint a judicial commission to investigate this matter and report to Parliament, because they knew that such flagrant scandals and corruption would be exposed as would sweep them from power never to rise again, (cheers), and yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier proclaims Mr. Sifton as the best man to be found within the wide Dominion of Canada. (Laughter).

Some 19 years ago I had the pleasure of addressing an audience in this town, and I hope that at no distant day to have the pleasure of thanking the electors of this county of Brome for sending a representative to Parliament to support the great Liberal Conservative party which has done so much to promote the progress and prosperity of Canada and relegate to private life, and the business of chicken fattening, the man who belongs to a Government who has in the short period of three years shown such incapacity that they dare not go to the country. They will hold on for two years longer, and then let the Conservatives in for another 18 years. (Loud and long continued applause).

SPEECH BY MR. A. H. MOORE.

Some of the Things the Liberals Have Not Done.

Mr. A. H. Moore, of Stanstead, was the next speaker. He received a very hearty reception as he came to the front of the platform to commence his address. Mr. Moore first thanked Sir Charles Tupper for the very kind words he had said concerning his political career. It afforded him very great pleasure to address a meeting in the County of Sir Charles Tupper and party in the County of Brome. It would not be long before Sir Charles Tupper would be known as the Dominion War Horse, as well as the Cumberland war horse. When Sir Charles Tupper spoke in Knowlton, 25 years ago the chieftain had given Mr. Fisher a very kind send-off, but Mr. Fisher had not reciprocated, but on the other hand, had spoken in insulting terms of their great Chieftain. The Conservative County of Brome he was assured would soon be in line again and have a Conservative member representing them. We have been told to-day that this country stands in a critical position and that in all probability very soon an election will be held in this Dominion. The Conservative party was the author of Confederation, that great union which stands to-day despite the attempts of the Liberals to prevent it. The National Policy was another great work achieved by the Conservative party. It was a tribute to that policy that the Liberal party had not attempted to depart from that policy by one iota. Cold storage, it was claimed had been introduced by the present Government. It was false. The policy had been inaugurated by the Conservative party. It was only after great efforts that the Minister of Agriculture was forced to appropriate $20,000 for cold storage and he was forced to do it by the efforts of Conservatives. They also promised to reduce the expenditure and you know what they have done, nothing. They have on the other hand increased the burden of the people in all about $13,000,000. They have given you a Government not so efficient, as the Liberal Conservative one, and yet it has cost the country $42,000 per day more than the expenses the last year that the Conservative party was in power." (Cheers.)

LIBERALS AND PROHIBITION.

But that was not all. The Liberals had told the people that Conservatives were not in favour of prohibition legislation. If they wanted such legislation they must first turn the Tories out. What have they done when they got control of the Government? Nothing, as every one knows. The people had been led to believe that if the Liberal party was returned to power prohibition would follow. What caused the election of that party? It was that the people of Canada believed that they would carry out their promises made to the temperance people. The matter was put off until the third session, and even then Mr. Charlton suggested that it be put off until the general election, in order to save expense, but at last they did bring in a bill. It was such that any school boy would be kicked out of his school if he could not prepare a better one. Cider was included in it, and as many good temperance farmers manufacture cider, it was pointed out that it would be unfair to include it in the language of the bill. There are those who claim that the introduction of the word cider was intentionally made to compass the defeat of the measure. The election was held and what was the result? 40,000 odd votes, I believe, in the province of Quebec, were fraudulent votes. I make this statement after a careful study of the evidence taken at the investigation. It was a revelation that rivalled J. Fenimore Cooper's novels. On lists two years old, many polling districts there were that polled within 15 votes of their full strength. Some of the electors, it is said, voted until they were tired. And this is how the plebiscite was carried out.

After a majority was carried, Mr. Fisher, who was looked upon as the apostle of prohibition, did not stand up and say: "I promised this thing to the people of Brome, to the people of the Eastern Townships, if you do not put it upon the statute book I shall resign." Mr. Fisher did not do this, ladies and gentlemen, and in not doing so he lost the opportunity of his life. (Great applause.) I had a vast number of resolutions sent to me by churches and temperance organizations condemning the Government's bad policy in not carrying out what it had promised. Mr. Fisher was the man who, after the Scott Act had been defeated in all the provinces of Ontario and in all save one in Quebec, stated that he would not accept of any compromise.

The pathway of the Government has been strewn by broken promises, and the people of Brome must see that the proper position is to support a Liberal-Conservative candidate in the approaching election. (Great applause.)

Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., who had just returned from addressing the overflow meeting, was called upon and briefly restated the speech which he had just delivered in the other building. He was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

The Hon. M. F. Hackett also, amid a storm of cheers, eloquently told of the broken promises of the Hon. Sydney Fisher and the Liberal Government. He went over the subjects which he had covered at the overflow meeting and was loudly cheered.

A magnificently enthusiastic meeting broke up with tremendous cheering for the Queen, the Transvaal boys and Sir Charles Tupper.

The details of the great Conservative campaign which has just so successfully ended in the Eastern Townships were arranged by Mr. J. R. Woodward, of Sherbrooke, secretary of the Eastern Townships Conservative Association, to whom a great deal of credit is due in connection with the work.

THE OVERFLOW GATHERING.

It Was a Repetition of the Enthusiastic Scenes at the Main Meeting.

The overflow meeting held at the old Academy, was filled by those who had been disappointed in securing an entrance at the main assembly. Several hundred people were present, including a goodly sprinkling of ladies, and the enthusiasm was at a high pitch. This disappointment felt by some in not securing even standing room at the other hall were satisfied when the portly form of Hon. M. F Hackett, M.P.P. for Stanstead, mounted the platform, for nowhere in all the Eastern Townships is that distinguished orator more popular than among the people of Brome county, and the reception which he got was strictly in accordance with that feeling.

The audience was soon well warmed up by his magnificent and stirring eloquence.

The chair was taken by Mr. Frederick England, mayor of the Township of Brome and Warden of the county. Mr. England is one of Knowlton's most prominent citizens, and was chosen in 1897 to contest his county in the Conservative interests against Hon. H. T. Duffy when that gentleman sought re-election after having been appointed Commissioner of Public Works in Mr. Marchand's Cabinet. Mr. England is a brother of the late local member for Brome county, Mr. R. N. England. Among the other gentlemen on the platform were: R. H. Pope, M.P.; A. F. Savaria, ex-M.P., Shefford; J. A. Simard, advocate, Waterloo, and J. R. Worden, Sherbrooke.

Among the prominent gentlemen noticed in the audience were: Hon. G. B. Baker, Dr. F. H. Pickel, Dr. G. L. Fuller, C. H. Bright, J.P.; John Powers, Sweetsburg; R. N. Scott, Jas. Scott, Scottsmore; Rev. W. P. Chambers, Rev. D. T. Cummings, H. A. Honeyman, M.A.; E. O. H. Chandler, Knowlton; Lieut.-Col. O. D. Patten; J. Ruiter Homersoles, Mr. Lanson,

unity to obtain valuable concessions for Canada had been thrown away by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Amid much laughter he described how "I, William Mulock," a lawyer, and supposed to know something of his responsibilities in authority as Postmaster-General, sent out a circular proclaiming penny postage from the British Empire. When Mulock found that he had made a mistake he sent out a second circular to every postmaster in Canada telling them that he had been wrong and that the people who had put two cent stamps on their letters for England would have to put three-cent stamps in their places. The speaker also held that the reduction in postage rates did not reduce taxation, it merely transferred it. Taxation has not been reduced because the Government is collecting more than ever before in the Post Office Department. It might be a saving to business men but, the farmer who wrote only a few letters a year would have to make up for that saving.

The Liberals, said Mr. Pope have always lacked confidence in Canada. Old Alexander Mackenzie's idea of a transcontinental line by utilizing the water stretches was an evidence of this. Of course the old man, after sitting up all night with his gun guarding the treasury, could not be expected to have a clear brain in the day time. (Laughter.) By this wonderful line the wheat of the West would have to be changed from cars to boats half a dozen times, and in the winter the trains would run over the ice or on snowshoes (laughter) and when the wheat reached its destination, it would have been worn out. (Laughter.)

WOULD HAVE JUSTIFIED REBELLION.

The present Government contemplated the same policy when it laid before Parliament a proposition for a railway between two inches. (Laughter.) Had it not been for the senate, to whom all honour is due, there would have been rebellion in the Yukon and you know, men of Brome, you would have sympathized with it. Would you blame those men who had risked so much to open up the gold fields, if the rebelled at a government that proposed to tie up so large a portion of the mineral lands in return for a stretch of tramway between the two waterways, the northern one of which was frozen up for six months, and not navigable in the summer time. (Applause.)

Mr. Pope touched upon the scandals in the Yukon and said that the affairs of that part of the country are being conducted by the Government in a manner disgraceful to Canada. He denounced the Yukon mail service and said that the Conservative electors did not have to shudder any of the responsibility for the maladministration of that country in as much as the Yukon had been opened up since the present Government came to power. As to the contention of the Government that a specific charge or corruption should be laid against a Minister before an investigation could be held Mr. Pope considered that this was not necessary.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

The joint high commission was also touched upon. Mr. Pope said: "The commission sat for six months and had a high old time and spent six thousand dollars and then Sir Wilfrid Laurier came in Parliament that it was an open secret that the people of Canada did not want reciprocity for heaven's sake what had he been thinking of for six months and why did he have the commission but I think the money and time was well spent if it's taught at least one Liberal that Canada is not in favour of reciprocity." (Applause.)

As to the tide that Laurier said that he told his supporters that he would require an absolute majority of the total list in favour of prohibition. Such a majority has never been got in any question in any country in the world. If there was an absolute majority of the total list there would be only about fifteen per cent of the vote against prohibition and in this case there would be no use of a prohibitory law as practically prohibition would prevail. Hon. Mr. Fisher has pledged himself to the temperance people of Canada and the people of Brome on this no-license question. If you are satisfied with the sort of treatment he has given you you elect him again, if not tell the man to come down. (Laughter and applause.)

The other speakers were T. Chase Casgrain and Sir Charles Tupper, they having come over from the main meeting for the purpose. The entrance of the old chieftain was the signal for enemy to cease and vociferous cheering. Many Liberals were present, being attracted by the undiminished admiration of Sir Charles Tupper and the wonderful vitality he displayed at his advanced age.

MR BOURASSA'S RESIGNATION.

(From l'Echo de Montmagny.)

We can only see in the step taken by the member for Labelle, unhealthy thirst for notoriety, a notoriety by no means enviable, truly.

We are told, and we find no difficulty in believing, that Mr. Bourassa has been urged by the lion. Mr. Tarte to commit this unwise action. The Minister of Public Works desiring, as usual, to pose as the head of the Government has, by his language and his senseless writings, done much harm to the French leader of the Governm nt in this delicate question of loyalty, and all that is French is now under suspicion, especially by the Tories and fanatics. This was all the greater reason why Mr. Tarte should not have abused the inexperience and the vanity of a young man and make him irremediably spoil a brilliant career, as well as give a semblance of reason to fanaticism to make an outcry against French Canadians.

We deeply deplore the action of Mr. Bourassa, and it it is true that he has thus betrayed his chief in the supreme moment of danger, in order to cover by a dishonest proceeding, the imprudences of speech of the Minister of Public Works, we can only wish that the electors of Labelle may award him the fate that we would give him here in our fair county of Montmagny namely, some years of reflection in private life.

TOBACCO HEART.



Have you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart. Are you short of breath, nerves unhinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious.

Here's what Mr. John James, of Caledonia, Ont., has to say about them: "I have had serious heart trouble for four years, caused by excessive use of tobacco. At times my heart would beat very rapidly and then seemed to stop beating only to commence again with unnatural rapidity.

"This unhealthy action of my heart caused shortness of breath, weakness and debility. I tried many medicines and spent a great deal of money but could not get any help.

Last November, however, I read of a man, afflicted like myself, being cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I went to Roper's drug store and bought a box. When I had finished taking it I was so much better I bought another box and this completed the cure. My heart has not bothered me since, and I strongly recommend all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble, caused by excessive use of tobacco, to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a fair and faithful trial."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto. 254*ntyl

BRITAIN'S MIGHT.

All Europe Impressed by the Empire's Show of Strength.

No Possibility of Any Intervention by the Powers.

(Special Cable to the Star.)

LONDON, October 28.—It is no exaggeration to say that the publicists of Europe have this week had something of a fright. They have for weeks watched the entanglement in the heart of the African continent with satisfaction. When Great Britain was induced to send the largest expeditions over the seas which the modern world has ever witnessed they felt assured that the time was approaching when Fashoda would be avenged and when England's aggravating pushfulness in all corners of the globe would receive a severe check. French, German, Austrian and especially Russian journals, official and unofficial, joined in one wild howl against England. But

ENGLISHMEN QUIETLY SMILED.

During the whole session of Parliament, brought to a close last night, I do not believe one single retort was uttered by any one of the 600 members. The English can afford to smile. They see their naval department sending 6000 miles over the seas the largest expedition the modern world has witnessed and that without disturbing the traffic of a single steamship line. They see the British Parliament, with practical unanimity and without needing to add one penny to the present taxation, vote fifty million dollars to pay the bill. They see each British colony insisting upon sending its contingent to the front at its own expense, except Canada whose Government wants Britain to pay its troops. The others are almost angry because they are not allowed to send more. They see British officers of patrician rank, and the men of the rank and file uniting in deeds before Glencoe and Elangslaagte which will live in the

WORLD'S RECORDS OF VALOUR.

They see England such is her command of the cables of the world—calmly switch all Europe off from telegraphic contact with half the African continent. And all the while her navy remains unfettered, and practically with steam up to maintain the absolute supremacy of the seas.

Terribly flamboyant all this sounds, but it is a sober statement of the situation, as nine out of ten Englishmen see it at this moment, and this spectacle of England's armed power is reflected in calming official messages today from Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. It is true, these inspired messages seem to say: We have our own view of the rights and wrongs of this South African war, but it is pure journalistic imagining to talk of combined European intervention. "France," says an official pronouncement from the Quai d'Orsay, "has no ground or desire for any intervention at present. Russia is probably in the same position. Germany is the only power directly concerned in the matter," and as Germany is England's avowed ally, and the Kaiser within a few weeks will be England's guests, European intervention may be dismissed as out of the question.

WON'T BE CAUGHT NAPPING.

Will England then cancel the mobilization of her fleet now in mysterious progress at her dockyards. Not at all. The British Government remains supremely distrustful of Russia's intentions in the Persian Gulf and Pekin, of France's intentions in Morocco, and they do not mean to be caught napping. The effect of this national spirit upon the internal politics of England has been most marked this week, by the election in the poor London suburb of Bow and Bromley, which resulted yesterday in the lowest Liberal poll on record, it falling a thousand votes below the record of that dark year for Liberalism, 1895. The Radical candidate was Harold Spender, a member of the staff of the leading anti Imperialist London journal, the Daily Chronicle. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley actively supported him. Mr. Morley inveighing against the "Bubble Empire." The candidate himself sought to push the most attractive social reforms into the forefront, but the constituency would have none of him. They went headlong for Imperialism.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The Berliner Tageblatt declares that the Imperial Government intends to double the strength of the navy. The reason given is the great increase of the Navy of America, which is evidently destined to become a great sea power.

Lord Rosebery has been elected rector of Glasgow University by 829 votes to 515 votes cast for Lord Kelvin.

EIGHT BOERS WERE KILLED.

Another Fight by an Armoured Train Near Mafeking.

(See also page twenty-one.)

CAPE TOWN, October 27.—A despatch from Simonstown says the prison ship Penelope is being fitted for the reception of Boer prisoners, and that the first-class cruiser Powerful is expected to leave Durban shortly, presumably to convoy the prisoners to Simonstown.

A despatch from Buluwayo reports an engagement on October 17, when an armoured train was sent from Buluwayo towards Mafeking and encountered a party of Boers. In the fighting which ensued the Boers lost eight killed, but there were no casualties among the train's crew.

DISSENSION AMONG BURGHERS.

LONDON, October 28.—According to a special despatch from Cape Town received here to-day, rumours of dissension at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, have reached Cape Town. It is said a movement is on foot to depose President Steyn and instal Mr. Fraser as President.

INSURING THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Government at Last Takes Action in That Direction.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, October 28.—The correspondent of the Globe intimates that G. H. Allen, of Kingston, inspector of agencies for the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, has completed an arrangement with the Dominion Government for placing one million dollars life insurance on the members of the Canadian contingent who are going to the Transvaal. This, it is estimated, will give $1,000 insurance to the relatives or heirs of any officer or man who may die on service, no matter from what cause. The insurance will take effect from the time the contingent starts from Quebec. The Government will pay the premiums. The secretary of the Standard Life, J. Hutton Balfour, arrived last night to look over the arrangements which Mr. Allen has made and give his sanction to it.

THE CAMEROMAN'S PASSENGERS

Following is the list of the saloon passengers per the Dominion Line steamship Cambroman, which sails to-morrow for Liverpool:

Mr. A. E. Atkinson, Toronto; Mr. S. Atkinson, Winnipeg.

Mr. John Brown, Islip, Eng.; Mr. H. C. Boothby, Montreal; Mr. R. H. R. Bloxam, Mrs. Bloxam and Master Basil Bloxam, Winnipeg; Miss Brown, New York.

Mr. J. S. Cookson, Montreal.

Mr. J. Chesnell Egan, Calgary, N.W.T.; Miss F. L. Eedelby, Toronto.

Mrs. John Fell, Montreal.

Mr. Arch. Inglis, Victoria, B.C.

Mr. C. V. Keeling, Montreal.

Mrs. Dudley Mills, Mrs. Herbert Manton, Quebec.

Mr. J. Edgar Paterson, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Miss Rankin, Montreal; Mr. A. W. G. Robertson, Delny, Scotland; Mr. A. Bradley Rooke, Ottawa; Mr. R. R. Racey, Liverpool, Eng.

Mrs. Severn, Brighton, Eng.; Lieut. G. F. Smith, London, Eng.

Mr. Wm. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Montreal; Mr. C. Drummond Warge, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. Walter White, Liverpool, Eng.

DEATH OF AN ODDFELLOW.

Mr. George Lamb, past D. D. G. M., of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, died at his residence, 92 Favard street last evening. The funeral of the late brother will take place to-morrow, Sunday afternoon, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

POSTSCRIPT.

The acknowledgment on page 13 of today's Star is a sort of souvenir for the men who first set sail from Canada to take their stand on the field with Britain's army. Every man of the regiment will have a copy, and every friend who wants to send a copy away can have one free at the Star Office on Monday next, until six o'clock, but not later.

As the Star goes to press to-day, it has received a handsome subscription of two hundred and fifty dollars from the Merchants Bank. Others are coming in.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA,
Montreal, October 27, 1899.

Messrs. Graham & Co.,
Publishers Star:
Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—

Our Board authorize me to send you a cheque for two hundred and fifty dollars, as a subscription to the Patriotic Fund, which I enclose herewith.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOS. FYSHE,
Joint General Manager.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA	$250.00
GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA	100.00
J. RAWLINGS	25.00
GEORGE GILLESPIE	10.00
CHARLES CASSILS	20.00
HENRY MORTON	5.00
T. H. McFARLANE	5.00
JAMES FYFE	10.00
MRS. G. F. BURNETT	2.00
ARTHUR F. GAULT	3.00

SOLDIERS' WIVES' LEAGUE.

The secretary has been too busy for the past few days to acknowledge donations, but will publish a complete list next week. In the meantime she begs to thank the donors most heartily on behalf of the League.

NAME WAS INCORRECT.

In the list of subscribers to the Patriotic Fund, the name T. O. Grothe should have been L. O. Grothe and Company.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HAND IN HAND.

There is no difference of opinion among the Conservative leaders on the Transvaal question. French and English express the same loyal ideas. In Ontario and in Quebec they tell the same story. There is no wavering and no wobbling.

In the Liberal camp it is different. Laurier does not agree with Tarte; does not agree with Mulock; does not agree with Bourassa; does not agree even with Laurier from one day to the next. The "Globe" rejects the ideas of "La Patrie" and "La Patrie" spurns the ideas of the "Globe."

The thing that the Premier has done is as usual the thing that he declared should not be done; one section of his devoted following reproaches him for not going far enough; the other section protests against his having gone too far. Mr. Tarte and his paper are still insisting that the cost of the expedition shall not be paid by Canada; that it has no national significance, that Canada as Canada has done nothing and shall do nothing.

The French Conservative members are daily insulted by Mr. Tarte's paper because they have one and all declared their loyalty to the Empire, because they have recognized that the best interest of the French Canadians are one with the interests of English Canadians and because they have demanded that Canada shall do its whole duty. These ravings are not only an insult to loyal subjects of the Queen, but coming from the source they do are a disgrace to the Government of Canada.

Because the cowardly course of Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte is denounced they have the sublime impudence to say that the loyalty of the whole French-Canadian race is impugned. It is time these gentlemen understood that they are not the whole French-Canadian people and few believe that they represent the real sentiments of their race. To use an occidental metaphor Sir Wilfrid is not "the only pebble on the beach"; and neither, to indulge in an oriental figure of speech, is Mr. Tarte "the only shirt in the laundry."

ANOTHER MILLION DOLLARS OF INSURANCE.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Government has decided to insure the Canadian Transvaal Contingent for one million dollars, at the expense of the Dominion. This, added to the insurance of one million dollars already provided through Sir Charles Tupper, will make quite a considerable provision against some of the most lamentable results which usually follow the unavoidable losses of war.

The Government has done right in this matter, as it invariably does when it follows closely in the footsteps of Sir Charles Tupper. It is only when Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Mr. Tarte aspire to become "path-finders in a new land" of politics and to strike out a course for themselves, that they get into trouble.

It now only remains for Sir Wilfrid to choose between following Sir Charles Tupper in frankly recognizing the national character of the Canadian contingent and assuming the entire cost of the expedition, or following Mr. Tarte and stamping the expedition as a mere individual volunteer movement sent C. O. D. to South Africa. There is no middle path for the Premier. He must follow Tupper or he must follow Tarte.

DEATHS.

PICARD — In this city on the 27th October, 1899, Omer Picard, aged 21 years and 4 months, son of the late Estimaire Picard, and adopted son of the late Napoleon Picard, of Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. Funeral on Monday, the 30th inst., at 7.45 a.m., from 79 St. Denis street, to St. James Church, St. Denis street, for service, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

THE LIBERAL POLICY

Mr. Martin Attacks it in a Speech at Winnipeg.

He Defies any Man or Set of Men to Read Him Out of the Party.

(Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, Man., October 28.—Joseph Martin, ex-Liberal M.P. for Winnipeg, addressed in Selkirk Hall last night one of the largest audiences ever gathered within the portals of this, the largest hall in the city. His reception was enthusiastic. His speech was couched in terms leaving no doubt that he remained a Liberal, and he defied any man or set of men to read him out of the Liberal party because he advocated those principles when the Liberals are in power which he did when they were in opposition. In the first place he pointed out the advantages of the preferential tariff, but showed that so far from redeeming the pledges made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and others, the reductions made in three years were really less than those made by the avowed Conservative protectionists in one. He stood, he said, on tariff questions exactly where he did when he appeared before the electors, and he spoke the views of a vast majority of the Liberals when he expressed a strong dissatisfaction with the statements made by Hon. James Sutherland, Hon. C. Sifton and Hon. Mr. Patterson, that the tariff as amended was satisfactory. Mr. Martin championed the cause of the farmers as against the protection element in the Liberal party very strongly. Taking up the railway policy, Mr. Martin scored Mr. Sifton for his bargain with Messrs. MacKenzie and Mann. He said he believed in giving corporations fair play, but not in allowing them to rule and become great political powers. He expressed himself as favouring Government ownership of the Rainy River road, and ridiculed Mr. Sifton's statement regarding the alleged control of rates which covered a section of the line only from somewhere east of Winnipeg to somewhere west of Port Arthur. The Yukon railway bargain Mr. Martin denounced in the severest terms. It was, he said, a violation of all the principles of Liberalism, and his old colleagues in the House had denounced it to him, but had to support or defeat the Government. He believed the Senate had unintentionally performed a good act in throwing it out. Mr. Martin said that he might run in British Columbia for the Commons. A seat had been offered him by acclamation, though he had now no doubt that an element in the Liberal party would pursue him as they had pursued Messrs. Oliver and Richardson, M.P.'s, but he believed these members would be elected in spite of opposition from any quarter. They had done their duty. Mr. Martin spoke very highly of the Cabinet members. It was, he said, probably the strongest body individually which ever governed the country, but the wrong element had got in control. He had no ill-will toward the Government. On the contrary, he wished it success, but he thought that it should be warned that a pursuit of the present policy would lead to political ruin. Mr. Martin spoke for three hours, the audience following him intently throughout. Cheers for the Queen and the speaker of the evening closed the meeting. The chair was occupied by ex-Ald. Black, a member of the Liberal Association executive, and James Fisher, M. L. A., and many other prominent Liberals were on the platform.

THE OPENING STOCK PRICES.

An Advance in Canadian Pacific to 96 Locally.

The only notable change in prices at the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning was in Canadian Pacific. The former sold at 96 here, compared with the closing of 95 3-4 yesterday. In London the price opened at 98 1-2 this morning, and advanced to 98 3-4. There was a transaction in Richelieu at 110 and in Republic mine at 21 3-8, the same as yesterday's close. Following were asked and bid for the leading speculative stocks:

	Ask.	Bid
Canadian Pacific	96	95¾
Duluth common	6	5
Duluth preferred	16	15
Cable	185	184
Richelieu and Ontario	111	110
Montreal Street	314	311
Halifax Tram	106	102
Toronto Rails	111	109¾
Gas	196	193¼
Royal Electric	165	157½
Twin City	62½	61¾
Dominion Cotton	105	100
War Eagle	$2 85	$2 82
Payne	$1 07	$1 00
Republic	$1 22	$1 15
Montreal-London	50c	45c

L. J. Forget & Co.'s London cable today quoted: Grand Trunk first, 68 1-2; second, 57 3-8; third, 23 3-8; Canadian Pacific 98 3-4; Hudson Bay, £21 5-8; Atlanconda, £9 1-4.

ADIEU.

The mothers goodbye to the men now leaving Canada for the Transvaal, the sweet French word meaning literally "To God."

To God who sits upon His shining throne
And all the kingdoms sees
Whose vast unmeasured glory is His own—
And ruleth these
Yet is not blinded by angelic light
To a brown sparrow's fall,
Nor deafened by the winging choral bright
To faintest call.
If any heart that trusts—so trust we now
These of our own to Thee;
And so dare kiss them calmly, Lord! Do Thou
Our son's sure Fortress be!

—Alice Lodge Houston.

Montreal, 1899.

THE EXCURSION TO QUEBEC.

The Intercolonial Railway is among the transportation lines which will conduct excursions to Quebec for the purpose of allowing Montrealers to witness the departure of the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal. The excursion rates go into effect to-day and continue until Thursday, November 2. The tickets are good by all their regular lines.

Amongst those who met the Manitoba boys on their arrival in Montreal, was Mr. Duncan McIntyre, who gave some of his old friends a good time while they were in this city.

FOR THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, wholesale druggists, have sent on board the Sardinian 20 cases of Montserrat lime juice cordial for the use of the Canadian contingent on the voyage out. The same will be appreciated when going through the tropics.

Two members of the Philadelphia Society of Friends, Rev. John E. Elkinton and William Harvey are in Ottawa. They state that the brethren of New England subscribed $20,000 for the purpose of settling the Doukhobors in Canada. The English society subscribed $75,000. These gentlemen are on their way to Manitoba.

BLEEDING PILES.

The Wonderful Power of Dr. Chase's Ointment in Curing Mrs. Brown.

Where a surgical operation was formerly considered necessary to cure bleeding protruding piles, Dr. Chase's Ointment is now used, and with absolute certainty that a cure will be the result.

Mrs. James Brown, Hintonburgh, Carleton Co., Ont., writes:

"I have been a constant sufferer from nearly every form of piles for the last twenty years, and during that time both here and in the old country have tried nearly every remedy. I am only doing justice to Dr. Chase's Ointment when I say that I believe it to be the best remedy obtainable for bleeding and protruding piles, of which it has cured me."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never been known to fail to cure any form of piles. 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine completely cured me of a severe cold and pains in the bones," writes Mr. Ed. Ryder, of Acton, Ont. 254*ntyl

NOTABLE BICYCLE JOURNEY.

A New York Postal Telegraph Messenger Has a 4,000 Mile Bicycle Ride.

RIDING WITH ONE HAND YOUNG ROE COMPLETES HIS JOURNEY IN GOOD TIME.

On a map the distance from New York to San Francisco does not appear to one as being particularly great, but when it comes to riding it on a bicycle, it is another matter entirely. That is the opinion of Albert V. Roe, who started out from New York city on July 23, and riding every inch of the way, reached San Francisco on October 3.

Roe, who is a stalwart, good-looking boy of 19, is employed as messenger by the New York Postal Telegraph Company, and last evening he arrived from the west on the C.P.R. The unique thing in Roe's feat is the fact that all the riding had to be done with one arm, the left, his right arm being off at the shoulder. When the Davis automobile started on its trip across the country last September, it put the notion in young Roe's head that he might do it on a bicycle, so he started out twelve days after the automobile, and caught the machine on the third day out, at Syracuse, N.Y.

Roe went by way of Buffalo, and by the lake shore to Cleveland, and from there to Chicag, on the railway tracks. From this point he went on to Chicag, and from the last named city to Princeton, Ill.

From this place he took to the Rock Island Railway tracks, which he stuck to as far as Davenport, Iowa. From Davenport he followed the line of the Rock Island Railway, through to Omaha, and then on the Burlington Railway to Nebraska. He struck across country at this point. Roe states that of all the roads he struck those in Bryan's state are the best. The next large city on his route was Denver and from this point he stuck to the Union Pacific Railway tracks as far as Echo, Wyom. From this point he went through Emigrant canyon to Salt Lake City, and then took the Union Pacific tracks to Ogden, and thence over the Central Pacific railway tracks to San Francisco.

The Davis automobile started out to cover the distance between New York city and San Francisco in 45 days, and Roe had the idea that though perhaps he might not be able to cover these 4,000 miles on a bicycle in that time, he could at least give them a race. As it turned out, the automobile broke down at Cleveland, owing to the bad roads and the lightness of the machine, and was compelled to discontinue the journey.

Everything considered, Roe got along wonderfully well, and gained flesh on the road. In spite of the fact that he was averaging something like 60 miles a day. When he left New York he weighed 123 pounds, and when he reached San Francisco, he tipped the scales at 126. He states that it would be impossible to make the journey except for the fact that the railway tracks are very high. Roe is now a firm advocate for good roads.

The rider brought back with him the wheel upon which he made the journey. On the way he wore out one chain, both pedals and three pair tires.

Roe will leave the city this evening, and returning to New York will resume his duties as messenger boy No. 574 in the service of the Postal Telegraph Company.

THE ABATTOIR QUESTION.

Finance Committee Refers Certain Points to the City Attorney.

Before the committee adjourned it took up the question as to whether or not the city should abolish the present cattle markets, and practically operate them itself—that is in so far as regards the collection of all fees is concerned. Messrs. W. Strachan and G. N. Ducharme, representing the Abattoir Company, and Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Company, were in attendance. Ald. Beausoleil explained that the city should give them a definite answer as to what it intends doing with regard to the cattle markets. Some years ago, the Council had passed a resolution forbidding the slaughter of cattle within the limits of the city, but later on, they had allowed such commerce to be carried on in St. Henry and Hochelaga, wherefore the Abattoir Company had sued the city, and won its case. The Council had then made an agreement whereby the corporation bound itself to pay the Abattoir Company $10,000 yearly indemnity on condition that the slaughtering of cattle be allowed to take place within the city. Now, it was suggested either to remove the cattle markets from Point St. Charles and the East End, or to break the above agreement. Ald. Beausoleil thought the last alternative should be adopted, as the city would make an immense profit by collecting the fees on cattle.

It was explained by Mr. Wainwright that there was no objection to the city collecting all the fees possible; but at the same time he did not think the cattle market should be removed from Point St. Charles as the Point was a railway centre, and well adapted for a cattle yard. After some discussion as to what would be the best for the corporation to do the entire matter was referred to the city attorneys for report.

WANTED TO BE A SOLDIER.

Dr. McIntosh, of Apple Hill, Ont., is registered at the Stanley Hotel. The doctor came here in search of his nephew, Ross McIntosh, thirteen years of age, who ran away from home last Wednesday, and has not been seen since by his friends. Ross left his home on the ten minutes past ten train, called the Perth local, last Wednesday morning, and arrived in Montreal at the Windsor station at ten minutes past twelve in the afternoon. He was dressed in a navy blue suit, and had on a light soft hat. He had three dollars in his pocket when he left Apple Hill. The boy's motive in running away from home was to try and join the regiment going to the Transvaal.

TO VISIT MERCIER'S TOMB.

At a meeting of the Club National held last evening at No. 77 St. James street, under the presidency of Mr. Jeremie Descarries, it was decided that the club would make a demonstration at the tomb of the late Hon. Honore Mercier, on some future date and the many friends of the late Prime Minister were cordially invited to attend. Speeches were made by Messrs. Descarries, Joseph Lamarche, J. A. Drouin, A. Bourbonnais, J. O. Lemaire, president of the Club Letellier, G. Labine, and others. A strong eulogy of Mercier's personal character, and of his political career was given by these speakers.

The date of the demonstration was not decided upon, but it was left with the committee of organization to name the day.

TO-MORROW'S CHURCH PARADE.

The route for to-morrow's church parade will be St. James street, Beaver Hall Hill and Dorchester streets, to St. Paul's Presbyterian and St. George's Church, and St. James Cathedral. The 65th Batt., and the College Cadet Corps will attend service at the Cathedral, the Royal Scots, Canadian Artillery, Highland Cadets will go to St. Paul's Church, and the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Field Battery and Hussars to St. George's Church. After divine service the following streets will be traversed, Dorchester, Mountain, Sherbrooke, Union ave, and Beaver Hall Hill. The corps will line up on the Champ de Mars at 2.30 sharp.

HOUSE ENTERED.—The residence of the late Recorder DeMontigny, on Sherbrooke street, has been entered by thieves, and some articles stolen have been found in second-hand stores. The house is at present vacant.

SPIRITUAL LIFE.—Last night was the closing night of the fourth annual convention for the Deepening of Spiritual Life, which opened in Stanley Street Church last Sunday. The Revs. T. G. Mansell and J. A. Gordon delivered discourses on "Walking in the Comfort of the Spirit."

ODDDFELLOW'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mr. Louis Alchin, P.G., of Beaver Lodge No. 6, I. O.O.F., who died after a short illness yesterday morning, took place from his late residence, 85 Conway street, to the Grand Trunk station, from whence the remains were taken to Oshawa for interment. The last sad rites were performed by the Rev. Dr. Ker. Deceased took an active interest in the Oddfellows, and the Moulders' Union in this city. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Moulders' Union of North America.

Special Notice.

About Winter Fashions.

The Fin-de Siecle garments for Winter outdoor wear are the smart—jaunty—jacket or the useful and satisfactory Fur lined Cape.—A very rich display of these two popular garments is to be seen at The S. Carsley Co., and from the moderate prices they're marked, will be favourites indeed.

HIDDEN DANGERS.

The greatest danger in the country is the use of alcohol, morphine and opium, and other poisons in liquid medicine sold to sick women. The alcohol is used to prevent souring; morphine and opium are used to deaden pain. This danger doesn't exist when Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are used. Pills are the modern, up-to-date remedy. Liquids are old-fashioned and much more expensive. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for women only. They cure quickly, permanently and cost little. Fifty Pills for fifty cents will last longer than any dollar liquid remedy, and they are certain to cure. The following ladies have been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Do not hesitate to write them.



Mrs. L. Deturler, 288 West Fulton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes:

"I have suffered very much with rheumatism. I used several liniments. All my joints ached terribly. I do not know of any remedy that I did not try, but none have relieved me so much as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. They are a powerful remedy and I recommend them to all sick women."

Mrs. Hanna Rossel, 66 Merrimack Street, Manchester, N. H., writes:

"I suffered from female weakness, had terrible pains in my sides; the least little work I did made me sick. I was so discouraged that a friend advised me to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I am to-day cured by these Pills and can do all my work."

Mrs. S. Hanley, 13 Audrey Street, Providence, R. I., writes:—

"I had pains in my back that were killing me. I was all run down, weak and tired. To-day I am a new woman, thanks to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills."

Mrs. Goodson, 106 Sebastopol Street, Montreal, writes:—

"I am very pleased to recommend Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women, to all women who are in delicate health as I was. My case was a very bad one, but I am now in perfect health. I have used your pills and have given some to my daughters who are now better."

From all parts of Canada and the United States the most enthusiastic letters are received from women and girls who have been cured by the use alone of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. If you suffer from complaints peculiar to women, will you not also be cured? This wonderful remedy is for women alone. Young and old ladies can take them under any conditions. They will not serve any improper purpose. We ask all women, especially those who have suffered for years, to write a full description of their diseases to our specialists, who will be pleased to answer them in detail, or if preferred, they are invited to call at our office, or send us your name and we will forward at once, in unmarked wrapper, our Doctor's Book, "Pale and Weak Women." We call your attention to the fact that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are not purgative. Women who are constipated should use Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets, together with the Red Pills. They will never find a better remedy than these combined.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are sold by all first-class druggists at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50. We mail them all over the world upon receipt of price. Beware of all red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred pills, or at 25c a box, for they are not ours; they are imitations. In the interest of your health do not be imposed upon. Address all correspondence to

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL COMPANY,
254 1 Medical Dept., Montreal, Can.

THE BEST SOAP AND THE BEST PREMIUM.



TRADE MARK.

60 Queen's Laundry Soap Wrappers



will be exchanged for the handsome three sided, plate glass nickel framed shaving mirror, shown in the cut, just what both ladies and men require. It cannot be sent by mail, so must be called for in Montreal at our offices, or in Ottawa at T. CROWN, 172 Sparks Street; or send 25c with the wrappers to prepay express charges.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., McCord and William Sts., Montreal.
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Our Long Experience

Our long experience in the drug business enables us to cater with success and satisfaction to the most critical and exacting people. Our drugs and medicines are all imported from the most reliable manufacturers, and are always pure and of full strength.

Our prices will interest you.

If you are a martyr to rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, or blood diseases, we strongly recommend the use of Paine's Celery Compound. It is a wonderful health giver.

JAMES A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 NOTRE DAME ST.,
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SOAP PERFECTION.

Carefully avoiding harsh animal fats and made from a base of **Purified Vegetable Oils.** The

LADY MINTO COMPLEXION SOAP

Is pure, healthful and invigorating. It reaches the pores in a gentle but effective way, and sweetens and beautifies the Skin—giving a bright, clear complexion. It acts as a soothing emollient to delicate, irritable skins, imparting elasticity and softness.

It cannot possibly harm **any** skin, and is as suitable for baby as baby's grandmother. While giving a free lather it is lasting and economical. 254*ntyl

AT ST. SCHOLASTIQUE NOW.

The Registry Office There Entered by Burglars Last Night.

Complaint was laid in the detectives' office this morning that the Registry Office of Ste. Scholastique was entered evidently by professional burglars last night. The only valuables stolen were express orders, of which the following is a description: Two express orders signed by A. McNiece, and endorsed by A. Fortin, advocate, one for the sum of $50 and the other $25 (Dominion Express Company); an express order signed by J. Bertrand and endorsed by Oliver Bertrand, for the sum of $14 (Canadian Express Company); and another express order signed by Mrs. R. Evans and endorsed by J. A. C. Ethier, for the sum of $50 (Northern Pacific Express Company).

The South Grey Reformers met at Durham, Ont., on Friday to complete their organization and to elect officers.

A LITTLE DIFFERENCE.

"You look haggard this morning, Baker, old man. What's the trouble?"

"Insomnia," said Baker.

"You want to take something," said Watson.

"A trip south for instance," said Baker.

"Yes," said Watson, "or better still Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

"I thought you were coming round to that," said Baker. "Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets won't work in my case."

"They'll work in any case," returned Baker.

"No, sir, not in mine."

"You don't know what insomnia is caused by," asserted Watson.

"Oh, don't I?" said Baker.

"No, you don't, or you'd understand how Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure it," said Watson.

"I don't deny that they cure it," said Baker.

"You said just as much," said Watson.

"No, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Excuse me," said Baker, "but I emphatically and unconditionally say 'no, sir.' On the contrary, I know of cases myself where they have cured s

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
163 and 165 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1 60 for six months, and 90c for three months.

We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Agents for French advertising are Messrs. Mayence, Favre and Cie., Rue de la Grange Bateliere, 18, Paris, France.

Toronto, Can., Representative for advertising for the MONTREAL STAR, W. F. Carrier, 49 King st., west.

CIRCULATION

—OF THE—

Daily and Weekly Star

FOR WEEK ENDING

Oct. 21st, 1899.

Monday	50,931
Tuesday	50,865
Wednesday	50,881
Thursday	50,793
Friday	50,923
Saturday	55,527
	309,920

Present Average:

DAILY, for week ending Oct. 21st, **51,653**

WEEKLY STAR Last Week..... **106,839**

Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week, **158,492**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899.

A CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

There is no manner of doubt as to which of the political parties is sending the Canadian contingent to South Africa. Even the Liberals have no delusions on this point, as is shown by the significant circumstance that they indulge in precious little boasting over the achievement. There has been the task of carrying out the details, not because of any especial fitness or eagerness on their part, but through the accident that finds them in office at this juncture. They have taken advantage of this position to give the action as grudging an air as possible, and to compel Britain to pay every dollar of expense in connection with Canada's gift (?) from the moment it lands in South Africa until it is safely at home again. This is their contribution to the spontaneous action of the country.

On the other hand, the Conservative leaders have from the first been enthusiastic over the proposition. They lost no time in declaring in favour of it. While Sir Wilfrid explained to the Globe just why nothing could be done, they loudly insisted that something, and something creditable, must be done. They were not in office and could not set the machinery of the Militia Department in motion, but Sir Charles Tupper telegraphed his eagerness to support forward action in the matter to the Premier, thus assuring him that when he advanced there would be no fire from the rear. Indeed, Lieut Col. Hughes, M.P., a Conservative of the Conservatives, has been clamouring for a contingent for months back, and went so far as to offer to raise one himself.

Everybody knows that it was the persistent insistence of the Conservatives and Independents which forced the Government to act. They raised the country on the question, and the Ministry retreated inch by inch. As has been said before, the Conservatives were in power, though the Liberals were in office. The plan was of Conservative production: the details and the open deprecation were left to the Liberals.

Since the decision was made, we hear rejoicing in the Conservative camp; depreciation, explanation and mimmising comment in the Liberal camp. One who knew nothing of what had gone before, would be certain that the contingent was a Conservative proposal from the way that the Liberals attack and belittle it. They are still in opposition. They may have by virtue of their salaries to do the work imposed upon them by "the party in power," but no power on earth can keep them from carping at it with their tongues while they carry it out with their hands.

PLANT DOCTORS.

The calling in of a doctor for a plant would class itself in most minds with founding an orphanage for bereft cats. But Mr. J. B. Carruthers tells us in the current Contemporary that "plant doctors" are wanted in the world. And when we come to consider such cases as the treatment by Phylloxera by spraying with "the Bordeaux mixture," which saved the vineyards of France from destruction, we realize that plant doctoring may be of great practical utility. The American Department of Agriculture recently estimated the losses from plant diseases in that country at $200,000,000 annually, and it is said that the medicinal treatment accorded one disease of peach trees—"peach leaf curl"—secured a profit to the Californian peach growers alone of $500,000. Thus plant doctoring may be more than a conservatory practice, intended rather for the cure of ennuied mortals than of vegetable invalids.

Mr. Carruthers points out that "plant doctors" have now a very difficult path to travel. To begin with, their patients cannot tell them how they feel nor warn them of the first approaches of a sickness, as the human patient can. Nor are their subjects closely watched as are usually the animals about whom a "vet." is consulted. "The plant is, as a rule," says Mr. Caruthers, "in a perlous state before the agriculturist or horticulturist observes its distress, and is most often dead and spreading its disease to its neighbours before the plant doctor is consulted." What this means can be seen by transferring the conditions to a human patient. What chance would a medical practitioner have of getting at the facts respecting a disease if he saw nothing but a dying or dead patient—possibly in a state of putrefaction—and could learn nothing of the progress of the disease which brought about the disaster? Then the plant doctor cannot isolate his patients, nor has he the advantage of the blood system to carry his remedies to different parts of the organism, and, moreover, the organism causing the disease is often so like the plant itself that he cannot kill the one without imperilling the life of the other. On the other hand, he has one great advantage he can practice on the bodies of his patients without fear of any vivisection society. Nor can the patient "talk back," and say what it will and will not do.

There seems to be very little systematic study of plant disease now in Britain. Mr. Carruthers gives the Americans credit for doing a good deal of it; and the Germans as well. He might have mentioned the same kind of work carried on at our own Canadian Experimental Farms, but he tells us that in Britain the state does not encourage this branch of medicine at all. Certainly state money cannot be better used; for the discoveries made at the various experimental farms on this continent are of immense value to the farmers. Plant doctoring means money in the pockets of all who have to do with the growing of plants, and upon them is the prosperity of the entire nation based. We may not reach a state where a lady will call in a physician to a discouraged geranium which has no appetite for its daily drink, and complains that the coal gas gives it "that tired feeling," but we ought always to be ready to fight intelligently any pest which attacks the smallest corner of the great national farm.

ROSS ON HARCOURT ET AL.

If there is anything else that the people of Ontario would like enquired into by commission, they should mention the fact to their Poet Premier. He has much more faith in commissions than in his colleagues, or, for that matter, in himself. If the constitution would let him, there is no reason to doubt that he would resign his Premiership and turn the whole province over to government by commission. And who dare deny that his action would be nobly patriotic?

This commission to enquire into the truth of the financial reports made from time to time by Liberal Treasurers is a remarkable conception. On the face of it, it is a confession that the public have notoriously no faith in the management of the Provincial purse by the Liberals. Now, when a Government has lost the confidence of the people, it should resign—not appoint commissions. There is only one question properly before a Government under such circumstances, and that is whether it has still the confidence of the people; and there is only one proper way to find this out, and that is to dissolve and appeal to the people themselves. But Mr. Ross appoints a commission, not to learn the state of public opinion, but to find out whether his Liberal predecessors in the Treasuryship have dealt frankly with the public. It is amazing! To admit doubt on such a question is to condemn an administration utterly.

In case some may think that this is not really the question submitted to the Ross Commission, we will reproduce the statement of its mission made by the Toronto Globe. After explaining that the action of the Government is due to the fact that the Ontario Opposition have "frequently complained that there was no audit of the public accounts of Ontario by which the public could be satisfied that the financial transactions of the province for the last 25 or 20 years were accurately disclosed," and adding that "the Premier, in taking over the Treasury Department, felt that it would be an advantage both to himself and the public that some additional assurance should be given of the accuracy of the accounts furnished to Parliament from time to time, as well as of the methods practised by the Treasury Department in keeping the accounts of the province," the Globe says that a commission of bankers has been appointed

To examine the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, and to report, among other things, first, as to the methods of bookkeeping employed in the department; second, as to whether the statements made by the Treasury Department are as full and complete as statements usually made by large financial concerns; third, as to the correctness of the annual balance sheet submitted to Parliament; fourth, as to the character of the investments of the Government; fifth, as to the assets and liabilities of the province.

The moment Mr. Ross can admit that there is any doubt, sufficient to call for a commission of enquiry, about the "correctness of the annual balance sheet submitted to Parliament," he ought to explain why he sat for so long silent in the same Ministry with the Treasurers who submitted these doubtful balance sheets to Parliament. It is a far graver thing, he will note, to accuse a Treasurer of making an incorrect report of his financial transactions than to charge that he acted unwisely or even extravagantly. But Mr. Ross does not bring the charge, it will be replied. No; but he thinks it of sufficient weight in the public mind to justify the expense of a commission to examine the records and see if it be true. How Mr. Harcourt, the retiring Treasurer, can continue to sit in Mr. Ross' Ministry after he has appointed this commission to enquire whether his balance sheets were "correct," is one of the mysteries of politics.

Mr. Ross is himself to take the Treasuryship now. Like our own Liberal Premier in Quebec, he prefers to do double duty and look after the purse himself. No more savage comment on the worthiness of Liberal administration of public finances was ever made. But Mr. Marchand had the good grace not to appoint a commission to enquire into the "correctness" of the bookkeeping of his predecessors—possibly because a couple of Conservative Treasurers intervened between him and the last Liberal Ministry.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

If we may judge of the feeling of the mass of the German people from the opinions expressed in the editorial columns of their unofficial press, it is fortunate for the peace of Europe that the action of executive government is not in the hands of the democracy. It is to be hoped that the Emperor will receive a reception at the hands of the British public when he pays his forthcoming visit to his grandmother, the Queen, which will acknowledge the statesmanlike attitude which he is adopting in the present juncture of affairs at the risk of enduring considerable unpopularity at the hands of an apparent majority of his own subjects. Indeed if the actions of the Kaiser in regard to foreign policy, as a whole, since he took their control from the hands of Prince Bismarck, are carefully studied, it is impossible to deny that he has shown marked ability, maintaining the prestige of the German nation without embroiling Europe in a general war. Had he been, what his critics so loudly proclaimed he was, merely an egotistical fire eating young gentleman the opportunities already offered by the Turco Greek war, the Fashoda incident and the Dreyfus case, not to mention the Spanish American war, might have readily afforded him the opportunity for letting loose the dogs of war. We can claim him as a statesman because he appears to recognize that the greatest happiness for the largest number of people depends upon the maintenance of peace, and he is none the less the friend of peace because his army is kept in the highest state of efficiency it is possible to produce.

Whatever may be the commercial rivalries between Germany and Britain—and they are more keen than between any other two European peoples—the prosperity and future welfare of both would be disastrously affected by the outbreak of a general war and considering that they are the only two great powers who do not court war for the gratification of revenge or the absorption of more European territory it would seem that a friendly understanding between the cabinets of London and Berlin is the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace. Were either one or the other seriously crippled in any conflict, the influences which make for peaceful progress would be seriously diminished. A good deal of the jealousy which exists between the German and English peoples is no doubt due to their pre-eminence as colonizing powers and their similarity of aims. Those journals in both countries which are constantly bickering are certainly playing the cards of the enemies of both as effectively as if they were paid out of the secret service funds of other powers to promote discord.

The success which has so largely attended the foreign policy of the present British cabinet in London is due to the good understanding it has maintained with the powers that be in Berlin, and it cannot be too often remembered that prior to the re-opening of the Egyptian and South African questions an arrangement was arrived at as to the future action of the two countries, the details of which have never been made public but the first fruits of which we are seeing in the different attitude taken by official Germany from that voiced by the popular press.

No doubt Britain has pledged herself to give Germany some quid pro quo for abstaining from joining other powers in any endeavour to thwart or embarrass British action in Africa. Considering the impossibility of Germany, owing to her naval weakness, exercising her legitimate influence in the east it will not be surprising if we see in the near future joint action in Asiatic affairs by the two greatest naval and military powers. The questions of Delagoa Bay and the German colonies in Africa have also doubtless been covered by the existing secret understanding between the two governments. Austria and Italy are known, from motives of self interest, to desire the maintenance of friendly relations between London and Berlin, for as long as such continue there is little reason to fear the outbreak of a general war.

THIS DATE 30 YEARS AGO.

(From the Star Files for October, 1869.)

Macadam being put down on St. James street west.

First sleigh of the season seen on the streets to-day.

Trains from the west delayed by the snowstorm in Ontario.

George Peabody, the well known public benefactor, is seriously ill.

The SS. Nova Scotian arrives with 250 steerage passengers on board.

Six inches of snow fell at Kingston. Weather very cold for the end of October.

The "Chasseurs" parade at the Drill Hall. A large muster of officers and men.

At the close of the first day's polling Labelle has a majority of 41 in Richelieu.

New dredge launched at Cantin's dock and brought down to the harbour for trial.

City mortality during the past week 13 Protestants and 48 Roman Catholics, total 61.

Ploughing match of the Hochelaga Agricultural Society on the farm of Mr. James Drummond, Petite Cote.

Three ships arrive from Spain with cargoes of fruit and nuts. They were detained in the Gulf a few days by head winds.

News received of the burning of the Mississippi steamer "Stonewall," at a point 120 miles from St. Louis. Nearly 200 lives were lost.

New museum opened at McGill University. The building cost $2500. Addresses were delivered by Principal Dawson, Rev. Dr. Jenkins and Mr. Justice Torrance.

The Montreal Hunt meets at "Elmwood," the residence of Miss Symes. Among those present were: Prince Arthur, Colonel Elphinstone, Mayor Workman, Sir George Cartier, Lady Wyndham, Lieut. Picard, Col. and Mrs. Earle, John Crawford, Master of the Hunt; Messrs. Hogan, Ogilvie, Ballantine, Kay, Drydges, Stephen and Lloyd. Several ladies joined in the chase and Miss King was close up at "the death" at Petite Cote.

WERE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Robert Hutchcliff and James Flynn, two firemen of the SS. Pinemore, were arrest-Thursday night by Detectives Picard and Vaughan for being absent from their ship without leave. They both pleaded guilty before Police Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday morning and were sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

Special Notice.

Style in Bedding.

The "Colonial" style in Brass Bedsteads follows the simple and severe lines of that period. The heavy brass tubing, solid looking but graceful in its curve, is entirely devoid of ornamentation. Mr. Lockhart, on the corner of Victoria street and St. Catherine (Queen's Block), is showing this brass bed exclusively for Montreal. Every bed is a unicum. 254 2

"Howard" is the Name.

We unhesitatingly make the statement that for $300, payable in installments, we offer the best toned and best constructed piano in Montreal at the price. No inferior domestic piano, but a large Cabinet Grand, made by a famous American firm; solid oak back, full iron frame, best action, and the most perfect banjo attachment invented. Each piano fully warranted. Write or call at Lindsay-Nordheimer warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Brewery Mission

Anniversary Meetings.

The anniversary meetings in connection with the Old Brewery Mission will be held as follows:

TESTIMONY MEETING—In Mission Hall, 788 Craig st., SATURDAY Evening, Nov. 4th, beginning at 8 o'clock.

SERVICE in Dominion Square Methodist Church, SUNDAY Morning, Nov. 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MASS MEETING—In Academy of Music, on SUNDAY afternoon. Chair taken at 4.15 sharp. J. R. Dougall, Esq., Chairman.

SERVICE in Emmanuel Congregational Church, on SUNDAY Evening, Nov. 5th. The hour will be announced later.

Grand Mass Meeting in St. James Methodist Church, on Monday evening, November 6th. Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

These meetings will be addressed by

Mrs. E. M. Whittemore,

of New York, founder of the Door of Hope, and one of the most eloquent platform speakers in the United States. Collections and subscriptions in aid of the work of the Old Brewery Mission will be taken in all these services. 254 2 eod

Emmanuel Church.

Sunday, October 29, 1899.

REV. DR. McCORD,
OF KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Will preach Morning and Evening.
EVERYBODY WELCOME. 254*1

Zion Church Young Folks' Guild

An Illustrated Lecture

—ON—

International Yacht Racing,

By C. F. WILLIAMS, Esq.

IN LECTURE ROOM ABOVE CHURCH,
MONDAY, 30th October, 1899
Come one, come all. Silver collection. 253*2

CHARLES B. PYE

Having to leave for California to spend the winter, has transferred all his agencies to J. Lewis Grant, 30 St. Francois Xavier. Thanking his customers for their patronage, solicits a continuance of same for the latter. 254 1

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS. MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

MR. AND MRS. FRANK MURPHY, Props and Managers.

BEGINNING MONDAY EVE., OCT. 30,

SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.

David Lowry's Lively Romance of the Granite Hills, in Four Acts,

MY SON BEN

Mr. John Jack
Mr. Aug. Halbach.
Mr. Evere t King.
Mr. E. W. Morrison.
Mr. C. B. Craig.
Mr. Pickering Brown,
Mr. Edwin Brewster.
Miss Daisy Lovering.
Miss Adelaide Thornton.
Miss Clara Remford.
Miss Clara Coleman.
Miss Marie Leonard,
and others.

SPECIAL SCENIC AND NOVEL EFFECTS,

By Henry E. Hoyt, of N.Y. Metropolitan Opera House

Act I. The Mill Wheel at Granite Point.
Act II. The Maple Sugar Camp
Act III. The Spec's House in the Granite Hills
Act IV. The Sheriff's Sale—showing what was bought and who was sold.

PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Seats on sale at STAR LIBRARY CLUB, 111 St. James street, and STAR BRANCH OFFICE, Peel street. 254*1

Her Majesty's Theatre

Sunday Evening .... 7.30 .... hereafter 3.30.

Illustrated Lecture on **"The Battlefield,"** By R. G. Boville, M.A.

Silver Collection of Ten Cents at door to defray expenses. 253*2

DON'T FORGET

HALLOWE'EN NIGHT

Tuesday, October 31st, 1899.

2nd Grand Annual Concert and Social

OF

DIV. No. 4, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS,

In St. Mary's C. Y. M.'s Hall, 1242a Notre Dame St.

First class orchestra for dancing. Doors open at 7 p.m. Concert at 8 p.m. Tickets—25c, 50c and 75c.

GOD SAVE IRELAND. 254*1

Will Be Open To-night

And every Saturday evening until further notice, the new Piano Warerooms of Layton Bros., 144 Peel Street. 254 1

The New Knabe Pianos

GRANDS and UPRIGHTS are the realized ideals of perfection in piano manufacturing. KNABE Pianos are imitated but never equalled. For over sixty years the KNABE Piano has been in the front rank of the great manufacturers of the world. To-day it stands at the head—first in name and reputation as the standard piano of America. . . . . .

Willis & Co. MONTREAL

SOLE CONTRACTORS.....
Knabe, Newcombe, Dominion Pianos and Organs, and other leading makers.

WAREROOMS:
1824 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL
(NEAR McGILL ST.)
254*1

$350

On payments of $15 cash and $8 monthly buys from us a genuine Heintzman & Co. Piano, handsomely cased in Fancy Walnut or Mahogany, 3 pedals, full swing hand carved front. Best Dessel action. One of the latest pianos produced by the famous firm of Heintzman & Co. This special offer we are making as a midsummer inducement for people to purchase now instead of the Fall. We will in addition present a handsome stool and silk drape with each piano. Also Steinway and Nordheimer Pianos.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,
2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET. 254*1

MASON & RISCH

PIANOS have been established 30 years. Are unsurpassed in Tone, Beauty and Durability. By our system of payments every family in moderate circumstances can own a piano of superior quality. We take old instruments in exchange and deliver the piano in your house free of expense. Catalogue and explanations free.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Limited, 19 Phillips Sq., Montreal. 254*1

MGR. DUHAMEL'S JUBILEE.

The Presentations to His Grace Amount to About $10,000.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, October 28.—The total presentations in cash to Archbishop Duhamel amount to nearly $10,000. The French laity give $1,000, instead of $500, as stated previously. Among the presentations to the Archbishop was a cheque for $80 from the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and $100 from Mr. L. Gauthier, architect, of Montreal, who has designed many of the institutions in Ottawa. The relatives of Archbishop Duhamel presented him with a beautiful soutane, and the people of Pembroke gave a set of rich vestments.

Rev. Father Gendron, late of Mattawa, now an Oblate missionary at Dawson, sent a magnificent large card embellished with the figures twenty-five, in gold nuggets.

Much credit is due to Mgr. Routhier, vicar-general, who made all the arrangements for the celebration. He was highly complimented by the visiting clergy and others.

Yesterday Archbishop Duhamel visited St. Patrick's Asylum, and in the afternoon he was presented with the addresses of the ladies' sodalities of the city churches, afterwards holding a reception for ladies at the palace. On Sunday his visit to Hull, where an elaborate reception awaits him, closes the jubilee ceremonies.

TO STOP SUNDAY SELLING.

TORONTO, October 28.—In a prosecution instituted by the morality bureau of the police department at the instance of the Lord's Day Alliance of the Province to test the legality of the sale of ice cream and soft drinks on Sunday by druggists and storekeepers, the Police Magistrate has registered a conviction against W. J. Urquhart, a druggist. The whole question will be reviewed in the High Court on an appeal, so that the law may be definitely ascertained.

SUPERIOR COURT CASES.—A special roll of sixteen cases, which were left over from the October term of the Superior Court, has been prepared in the prothonotary's office for hearing at the November term of the court. This court opens on November 6.

Special Notice.

The Church Parade.

The Victoria Rifles Band at the parade to-morrow will play a new march, entitled "On the Wing," by Mr. Joseph St. John, a Montreal composer of considerable talent. The music is stirring, and has a good swing to it, so that it will be one of the popular pieces of the day. Mr. St. John has also composed the "Isobel Waltz," which is in much demand.

ASTOR DISPOSES OF STOCK.

The Expatriated American Realizes $6,000,000 on the Deal.

NEW YORK, October 28.—William Waldorf Astor has disposed of another big block of stock which is of the character that is generally handed down by estates.

According to reports that were current in Wall street on Saturday this stock consisted of 30,000 shares of Chicago and North-Western preferred, the market price of which is more than $200 a share, and which nowadays is seldom dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The sale is said to have been made on private contract, as is often the case with such large blocks of investment shares.

None of Mr. Astor's representatives would talk about the matter, and the fact might not have become known at this time had not Mr. Astor drawn the money. As it was, the transaction amounts to a considerable figure in sterling exchange. If the stock was disposed of for $200 a share, it would mean a deal of $6,000,000.

This transaction and the Central Pacific settlement, which of itself called for $5,000,000, were largely responsible for the strength of exchange, which advanced to within one-half cent of the gold shipping point.

Collis P. Huntingdon was the last large purchaser of real estate from William Waldorf Astor before Mr. Astor renounced his American citizenship. The strip of land, 10 x 125, in Fifth avenue, at Fifty-seventh street, was sold to Mr. Huntingdon for $54,620 in last January. Mr. Astor purchased the property from the Bonner estate about a year ago. Mr. Astor acquired the title to property on the east side of Fifth avenue, between Fifty-second and Thirty-third streets, and a neighbouring plot in Thirty-second street, for a consideration of $220,000 in February.

As a result of his long dispute with the Department of Taxes over the assessed valuation of his personal property and real estate, Mr. Astor renounced his American citizenship and became a British subject in last July.

Peek-a-Boo.

Curtains, Portieres, Lambrequins, and all delicate fabrics, cleaned without the slightest injury in these works and returned to you as bright and fresh as when new. With early autumn upon us you are concerned about this kind of work. Our wagon will call

R. PARKER & CO.,
DYERS and CLEANERS,
1958 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que.
PHONES: {Bell (Main) 1097. {Merchants) 23. 254 1

THE SLEEPING CAR TRUST.

The Vanderbilts Have Now Complete Control of the Pullman Company.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The statement is published here on information from Chicago that the control of the Pullman Palace Car Company will pass out of the hands of the old Pullman crowd and into the hands of the Vanderbilts, December 5. On that day, it is averred, the Pullman's stockholders will meet and approve the agreement of purchase of the Wagner Company's assets and contracts recently ratified by the directors.

Ostensibly the great deal between the Palace Car Companies is simply an absorption of the Wagner Company by the Pullman Company, and it has been heralded as such. It is but natural that the latter, which is the oldest concern and by far the larger, being capitalized at $54,000,000 against $20,000,000 in the case of the Wagner Company, should be the absorbing party. But in reality the deal is one in which, figuratively speaking, the tail wags the dog.

The Vanderbilts and associated interests now hold, it is asserted, a clear majority of all the Pullman stock.

TAKEN BACK.—Detective McGrath, of Toronto, took back his prisoner, James Desmarais, alias DeMurray, who is wanted on a charge of theft, by last evening's train.

Special Notice.

Lion's Paws.

A roaring lion would be an uncomfortable companion in a lady's bedroom; but a few lions' paws, mounted on brass globes and adorning the head and foot of a magnificent Brass Bedstead are on the contrary the very thing for a stylish bedroom. Lockhart Bedding Company, corner Victoria street and St. Catherine street west, Montreal. 254 2

Have You a Piano or Organ to Change?

Our warerooms are practically cleared of second-hand stock. We have prospective customers for second-hand square and upright pianos; also used organs. Should you have in your house an old instrument of any kind not satisfactory, see us at once, or telephone up 1168, and have us tell you for how small a difference and on what liberal terms we will offer you a good modern upright piano, fully guaranteed, and with every improvement. Lindsay-Nordheimer Company, 2366 St. Catherine street.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS

.....THIS WEEK.....

The Greatest of War Dramas,

HELD BY THE ENEMY

And Big Vaudeville Bill.

Phone East 3110 for seats. 249*6

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

MR. & MRS. FRANK MURPHY, Props. & Mgrs.

Week Beginning Monday, October 30th,
Matinee Saturday.

THE GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS

"MY SON BEN!"

BY DAVID LOWRY.

With magnificent Special Scenery by CHAS. HOYT, of New York; properties and mechanical effects by JAMES H. BRADLEY, of Daly's Theatre.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Seats on sale Friday morning at STAR LIBRARY CLUB, 111 St. James Street, and STAR BRANCH OFFICE, Peel Street. 251 *4

The Famous... Tissot Pictures!

Illustrating the

Life, Death and Resurrection of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ . . .

Will be Exhibited in

WINDSOR HALL

Early in November.

There are more than 460 of Those Famous Pictures. . .

For particulars of dates, etc., watch the amusement column. 252 2eod

GRAND CONCERT

For the Benefit of the

JEHIN-PRUME MONUMENT

(Under the Patronage of H. L. the Mayor of Montreal),

NOVEMBER 7th,

At Her Majesty's Theatre.

Oratorio "Gallia," by Charles Gounod. 250 performers, under the direction of Prof. J. J. Goulet.

SOLOISTS OF THE CONCERT:

Mrs. Ives, Miss Sym, Miss Hollinshead, Miss Myers, Prof. J. B. Dubois, M. E. Lebel, M. Duquette. Orchestra of 75 Musicians.

Price of seats 50 and 25 cents. Box seats, 75c. On sale at Shaw's, 2274 St. Catherine street. 252*6eod

Hallowe'en

GRAND FORESTER'S SOCIAL

Under the Auspices of

COURT 149, C. O. F.

Armoury Hall, Cathcart St.,

TUESDAY Eve, Oct. 31, '99

Tickets 50c Couple.
Davis Orchestra for the Occasion.
254 *2 D. SHEA, R. S.

S. O. E. B. S.

Britannic Lodge, 113.

R. R. meeting, Wednesday, November 1st., at 7 p. m. sharp. Social at 8 o'clock. All members requested to attend.

By Order,
254*1 J. CROSTON, Sec.

Montreal Bicycle Club.

FIXTURES.

Saturday, Oct. 28th, at 8 p.m., Cartierville.

Tuesday, 31st, at 8 p.m., Lachine. In case of rain, ride will be held on Thursday night.

S. G. DOWSLEY,
254*1 Captain.

St. Andrew's Society of Montreal.

The annual preparatory meeting will be held at the Home, 403 Aqueduct street, on Thursday evening, November 2nd, at 8.15, for the election of officers, reception of reports and other business.

ALLISTER MITCHELL,
Montreal, Oct. 20th, '99. Hon. Secretary.
251*4 2aw

DIET DISPENSARY.

The Committee of the Diet Dispensary

.....WILL HOLD.....

A Donation Party and Afternoon Tea

At Their Rooms, 97 Osborne Street,

On Monday, October 30th,

FROM 4 TO 6.

As no cards will be issued, all friends are cordially invited to accept this invitation. 253*2

STANLEY HALL.

(Montreal's Leading and Select School.)

NO. 127 STANLEY STREET.

DANCING: Afternoons 4 p.m. Evenings 8 p.m.

If you want the best satisfaction, correct instruction, and the "New Dances of the Season," you can get it all at this school. Beginners may join at any time now, as each pupil receives individual instruction. Private Lessons daily at any hour. Tel. up 924.

2344*f Prof. F. H. NORMAN.

DANCING, DEPORTMENT & DELSARTE GYMNASTICS

Taught by A. Roy Macdonald, 81 Drummond St.

Classes for Dancing, Monday and Thursday, 4 and 8 p.m. Fencing for Ladies, Wednesday and Saturday, 4.30 and 10 a.m. Afternoon Classes for Married and Single Ladies. Fancy Dancing Class. All new dances to any now in use. Having no assistants, will devote my entire attention to all pupils. Tel. up 915. 247*f

Conservatory of Dancing, Deportment and Physical Culture, 2239 St. Catherine St.

Classes Meet as follows—Beginners—Mon. and Wed at 8 p. m. Advance—Tue. and Sat. at 8 p.m. Juvenile—Tue. and Thurs. 4 p.m. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Send for Circular.

Tel. up 1435. 230*f GEO. F. BEAMAN.

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital

43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under 2 yrs

Young Women desiring training in baby nursing apply DR. WARD, at the above address. 216*1aw

A GROWING SUBURB.

The Annex is the most rapidly growing suburb around Montreal. Building lots and houses can be bought very cheap and on terms to suit everybody. 253 2

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY THIS WEEK.

Matinee Saturday.
Hall Caine's Great Play,

THE CHRISTIAN.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

NEXT WEEK JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. 249*f

ACADEMY NEXT WEEK

MONDAY, OCT. 30.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

SEATS NOW OF SALE | Original and only production of the Famous Extravaganza,

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

Splendid Cast—Chorus of Fifty—Magnificently staged throughout.

Prices ..... 25, 50, 75, $1.00 and $1.50. 252*3

THEATRE ROYAL

Every Afternoon & Evening

THIS WEEK, OCT. 23.

The Broadway Burlesquers.

An olio of head line favorites and 20 handsome women 20. Prices 10 20 and 30.

Next Week ..... A Guilty Mother. 249*3

Hallowe'en Concert,

WINDSOR HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31st, 1899

PROGRAMME.

Concert to be opened with a Scotch Reel at 8 o'clock precisely.

PART I.

Chairman's Remarks, Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson.
Song, (by special request),—"Scots Wha Hae," Mr. Harold Jarvis.
Sonx—"Caller Herrin'," Mrs. Flora McIvor Craig.
Humourous Song — "Zizzy-zo-zum-zum," Mr. Jas Fax.
Recitation—"The Courting of Tinowhead's Bell," Miss Edna Louise Sutherland.
Song—"A Scot am I," Mr. Ed. Quinn.
Song—"My Hame is where the Heather Blooms," Miss Margaret Huston.
Violin Solo—"Recollections of Scotland," Mr. Cathcart Wallace.
Quartette—"Bonnie Sweet Bessie," The Orpheus Vocal Quartette

PART II.

Humourous Song — "Sandy McClusky," Mr. Jas. Fax.
Song—"Flowers o' the Forest," Mrs. Flora McIvor Craig.
Song—"Roys Wife o' Aldivalloch," Mr. Harold Jarvis.
Recitation—"A Fight with Death," Miss Edna Louise Sutherland.
Quartette—"Annie Laurie," The Orpheus Vocal Quartette.
Song—"Sands o' Dee," Miss Margaret Huston.
Song—"McGregor's Gathering," Mr. Harold Jarvis.
Humourous Song—"The 13th Hm-Ha-Ahs," Mr. Jas. Fax.

Tickets at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine St. 254*1

DICKENS CARNIVAL

Under the auspices of the

WESTMOUNT CENTRAL and POINT ST. CHARLES "Y"S

Will be held at the

VICTORIA HALL, WESTMOUNT PARK,

On the evenings of the 26th and 27th and afternoon and evening of the 28th October.

Will also open by request Friday afternoon.

"Mrs. Jarley at Home" each evening. "Punch and Judy at Home" Saturday afternoon.

ADMISSION . . . 10 Cents. 251 *4

2nd Regt. Canadian Artillery.

ORDERS BY OFFICER COMMANDING.

The Regiment will parade on Sunday next, 29th inst., at 2 p.m., to attend Divine Service. Band will attend. Uniform—Review Order.

The Quarter-Master will be at the Armoury on Friday evening to issue new belts. By order,

252 *3 ERNEST C. COLE, Capt., Adjutant.

Royal Scots of Canada,

Battalion Orders by the Officer Commanding.

The Battalion will parade on SUNDAY, October 29th, at 2 p. m., to take part in Brigade Church Parade. Brass and Pipe Bands to attend. Uniform—Review Order. Every member of the Battalion must be present.

FRANK S. MEIGHEN,
252*3 Capt. Adjutant, R. S. of C.

3rd V. R. C.

CHURCH PARADE.

The Battalion will parade at the Armoury on SUNDAY, the 29th October, at 1.45 p. m., to attend Divine Service with the Brigade.

Pioneers, Brass and Bugle Bands, Cyclists, Maxim Gun Detachment and Stretcher Bearer Sections to attend. Uniform—Church Parade Order (without Leggings).

By order, E. W. WILSON,
254*1 Capt. and Adjt.

(MONTREAL'S LEADING SCHOOL)
DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
.....STANLEY HALL, 127 STANLEY STREET.....

Beginners' Classes meet for ADULTS Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p. m.

JUVENILE and YOUNG LADIES, Tuesday, Thursday, 4 p. m.

MARRIED LADIES' CLASS now forming. Assembly every Saturday, 8.15 p. m.

It is an acknowledged fact that you can learn to dance quicker at Stanley Hall, than at any other place in town.

Tel. Up. 934. Prof. F. H. NORMAN. 248*f

DR. H. J. BRODEUR,

SPECIALIST, OF PARIS,

SKIN, BLOOD POISON, SCALP and URINARY DISEASES.

Acne, eczema, pimples, dandruff, hair falling, Diseases of Men, varicocele, nervous debility and all results of irregularities of youth. Natural strength and vigour restored.

139 BLEURY STREET.

10 a.m. to 12 a.m., 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Sundays 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Bell Tel. Main, 2182. 237* tf

The exhilaration obtained from drinking the carbonated

Magi Caledonia Waters

Makes them a perfect substitute for other stimulants.

Sold by best hotels, clubs and grocers everywhere.

GURD & CO., Sole Agents and Bottlers,
MONTREAL. 250*f

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TRUE TO THE EMPIRE

Lord Rosebery Once Again Shows His True Patriotism.

The Present War Is One to Maintain Britain's Great Empire.

LONDON, October 28. — The Earl of Rosebery, the former leader of the Liberal party, has once more proven that he is a patriot before being a politician, and that he recognizes the gravity of the situation with which the Empire is now confronted. Speaking at a political dinner on Wednesday, Lord Rosebery referred to the war and to the heavy loss of life, saying that they had to deplore the death of General Symons, and before they sheathed the sword there would be many more such losses. In the meanwhile, he added, the country ought to present a united front to the enemy. In his opinion the Transvaal was not a very complicated question, but merely the effort of a community to "put back the clock."

Referring to Majuba Hill, Lord Rosebery said Mr. Gladstone's action was determined by the belief that the power of Great Britain was so great that she could afford to do things other nations could not afford to do without risk. The Boers regarded Mr Gladstone's magnanimity as a proof of weakness upon which they could encroach.

Dwelling upon the unfriendliness of the foreign press, and foreign public opinion, Lord Rosebery said:

"This is no little war. There are nations watching with eagerness every trip, every stumble and, much more, every catastrophe and disaster that may overtake your arms. War waged under these conditions, therefore, is not a little war. I do not know why we should attract so much ill-feeling. There is one simple test that will apply to the British Empire, as compared with other empires, who watch her, with so much—I won't say malevolence but candid feeling. (Laughter.) He would be only too glad at the present moment to strike a bargain with the rest of the world that every frontier should remain as now.

"Of what other empire can that be said? Yet, we who are not trying to gain, but to maintain the Empire, we who in the best and highest sense are the most conservative force in the world, are the object of the concealed dislike of Governments who, I think, are less concerned than ourselves."

Lord Rosebery, in an impassioned peroration, called upon the nation to maintain a united front. After speaking of Great Britain as "this lonely island on these northern seas, viewed with such jealousy, such hostility, such jarred ambition by the great empires of the world, who count their armies with embattled millions," he concluded amid stormy applause with Shakespeare's words:

"Naught shall make us rue,
If England to herself remain but true."

BERESFORD ANSWERS HIM

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Glasgow, on Friday, against Lord Rosebery's candidacy for the rectorship of the university, said he admired the Earl's character and brilliancy, but opposed him as a politician.

The speaker charged Lord Rosebery with following, instead of leading, public opinion, and asserted that he was largely responsible for the Transvaal's resistance, and the present war, because he has remained silent until war actually began, and the Transvaal had interpreted his silence as meaning that the country was divided on the issue.

Lord Charles said in the course of his speech: "I am not sure that the Boers have not been advised to fight by unfriendly countries. We must be prepared for all contingencies."

ENDORSED BY THE ELECTORS.

A Bye-Election in East London Which Has Much Significance.

LONDON, October 28.—The Parliamentary bye-election for the Bow and Bromley division of Tower Hamlets, London, held yesterday, to replace the Hon. Lionel Healey, Conservative, was fought on the Government's Transvaal policy, and resulted in a victory for the Government, the Conservative candidate being elected by 4,328 votes against 2,134 votes for the Liberal and Radical opponent. The Conservative majority was nearly twice that secured at the election of Mr Healey.

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Spender, the Liberal candidate, opposed the war in South Africa. His opposition was so persistent that he was dubbed by the Conservatives throughout the canvass, "Boer Spender." His election literature denounced Tory patriotism as "invoking the slaughter of British workmen for the German millionaires on the Rand," and declared that orders for clothing and blankets were given by the Government to German concerns, and not to British. The constituency, which is mainly of the working class, nevertheless, plumped for "Chamberlain and the war."

WAR NEWS AND VIEWS.

WELCOME SURPRISE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The unexpected has happened in the Transvaal—the Boers have been defeated almost all along the line. Before war was declared the general opinion—shared in by even Englishmen themselves—was that in the opening engagements of the campaign the burghers of the two republics would be victorious. Trained to the use of the rifle from his boyhood and to a large extent dependent on his marksmanship for his dinner, the Boer was regarded as the best rifle shot in the world, and it was held that every crack of his gun would mean a dead Briton.....

.....This prediction has not been verified, at least to any considerable extent, and even the British soldiers engaged at Glencoe were astonished at what they regarded as the wretched marksmanship of the Boers.

While the affair at Glencoe added much to the prestige of the British troops and is calculated to give confidence to the British soldiers, it is probably wrong to say that it has demoralized the Boer. The Union forces were badly beaten at Bull Run, yet that did not prevent an Antietam or a Gettysburg. There is, as far as outsiders know, no evidence of demoralization in the Boer ranks, and those who think there is are bound later on to find themselves mistaken.

TRANSVAAL'S VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The Transvaal volunteer force has an interesting history. It was established in 1804 in the face of the strong opposition of General Joubert, but the project had the equally strong support of President Kruger. There were separate corps for Johannesburg, Pretoria, Krugersdorp, and Ermelo. The Johannesburg corps, which was naturally very unpopular among the Outlanders, was disbanded later, and has now been called out again. It was until quite recently under the command of Lieut.-Col. van Diggelen. Field Cornet Melt Marays being in command of the Pretoria corps, Fild Cornet Ben Viljoen, the general officer captured by the British was in command of the Krugersdorp corps. The name of the Ermelo commandant is forgotten. The Pretoria corps consisted of one squadron, or perhaps it would be more correct to say one body of cavalry, one company of infantry, a detachment of field telegraph men, and an ambulance detachment. Its constitution and that of the Johannesburg corps remains as it was. The Johannesburg corps was divided, and no doubt is again divided, into about 200 cavalry, 800 infantry and ambulance and telegraph sections. Of the cavalry the majority were Afrikanders; but the infantry were a polyglot collection indeed. There were one company of Hollanders, two companies of Germans, one Latin company, including Frenchmen, Italians and Spaniards, and one mixed company, consisting of a few English, some Afrikanders, some Russians, and some Scandinavians. The words of general command were the same all round, but the German and Latin companies were permitted to use their own language and drills. How this can have been worked out it is not quite easy to see. The discipline of all ranks is described as having been good and it was tried in the field in Swaziland. True, the test was not severe, but still the volunteers managed the whole business, such as it was, very effectively.

PROGRESS OF IMPERIAL UNITY

(Black and White.)

No better proof of the immense progress in Imperial unity could have been afforded than the enthusiastic send-off given to the New South Wales Lancers on Tuesday. For over an hour before the arrival of the Colonials at Waterloo, large crowds had assembled to show their appreciation of Australia's loyalty and by the time that the train had steamed in the whole of London from Waterloo to Fenchurch Street was alive with excitement. The quite uncalled-for statement of the Daily Chronicle that some twenty men of the troop had expressed their unwillingness to fight was, on the face of it, absurd—indeed, hardly needed the published contradiction which naturally followed. The men were evidently in tremendous spirits—just as keen on war as true soldiers ought to be. And the training at Aldershot has evidently done them good for, though there was a dash and vigour about their appearance when they first arrived, the admirable schooling of first-class English officers could not fail to have its effect in smartening them up. So unbounded was the enthusiasm of the crowd that the mounted police were at their wits end to keep the streets in order. At the Mansion House a halt was made, so that the Lord Mayor might give his parting blessing. A few appropriate words only fanned the excitement, and when at last Fenchurch Street Station was reached no words could describe the ardour of the great assembly.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

(Buffalo Express.)

The first battle of the war proves, the two adversaries to be where they were fifteen years ago. The Boers have failed in their scientifically-planned campaign, and have shown that the rifle, their weapon of old, is yet their best weapon. They are still, in fact, militiamen, with militiamen's weaknesses. This first defeat may change their plans, or may not; but they will be most to be feared when they fall back to their mountain passes and fight in the old way, on the defensive. Glencoe does not assure the British an unbroken series of victories; but it does show that the Boer, fighting under new conditions, is not as terrible as some had supposed. Nevertheless Buller will have to meet him on his own ground, and under the old conditions, before he can end the war.

The victory at Glencoe is of an importance to the British, however, out of all proportion to its importance as a fight. It helps British prestige. It gives the easily influenced natives (who are a factor of dread in this war), an idea that the British lion has not lost his teeth. Finally, it will have a tendency to deter the Cape Colony Dutchmen from rising against English rule. The Boers have advanced into Cape Colony and Natal with the undoubted purpose of calling their kinsmen into the struggle. British victory at the front will have a calming influence at Cape Town. The Cape Colony Dutch are a tough and religious race, stubborn, and quick to answer the call of what they consider duty; but a rout like that of the Boers at Glencoe will have its effect, even upon them.

WAR IS BUT BEGUN.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Before hostilities actually began in South Africa it was perfectly understood that the British forces on the ground were entirely inadequate to a campaign against the Boers, and the necessity for sending large reinforcements from England was regarded as one of the reasons for the Government's unwillingness to bring matters to an issue. [illegible] the Boers, recognizing these facts, determined to take advantage of their position by assuming the aggressive, everybody understood that the British commanders on the borders would do as well as could be expected if they could hold their own and ward off disaster until additional troops could be sent to them.

The first reports of the Boer advance either on Natal or toward Kimberley, caused no alarm, even in London, and if the British had steadily retired before them it would have been no more than was predicted. But in the advance on Dundee, the Boer plans miscarried, and the alert British commander, instead of waiting to be attacked, went out to meet the enemy, and struck him a very hard blow. There can be no doubt that the first battle was a distinct British success, but it was in no sense decisive.

The Boers must indeed be poor fighters and incompetently led if they cannot gain marked advantage in the campaign which they have eagerly precipitated, notwithstanding that they have met with sharper opposition than they looked for. At neither point of attack is there yet a sufficient British force to do more than hold them in check, even if it can do that, and in neither case is a really decisive battle probable before the troops now on their way can reach the seat of war. Then the war will be fought out in earnest.

IMPERIAL BRITISH ARMY.

(The Canadian Gazette.)

Numerically small as these Colonial contingents may seem—and one motive which has prompted the strict limitation of their numbers is the desire felt at the War Office to ensure them a place in the first fighting ranks—their presence will give the force in South Africa an Imperial character and significance which no British army has before possessed. It will be a visible, tangible proof of the upgrowth of a new power in the world's politics—an indication of an Imperial strength enormously supplementing the resources of the Motherland itself. The outsider, whether friend or foe, cannot miss the drift of this development. If he is wise and well-informed he certainly will not measure it merely by the presence of one or two thousand men on the actual scene of operations. Rather will he ponder on the vast possibilities of future co-operation thus suggested, in the light of the enthusiasm with which this aid has been proffered—as the messages from "300 mayors and 20 commanding officers," collected by the Montreal Star, bear witness. View it how you will—indeed the fact of Imperial solidarity thus disclosed, "thread based on the people's will," must count for much wherever and whenever Imperial issues are in jeopardy. And if the worst comes and justice and good government in South Africa, and with them the predominance of British power, are only to be won at the point of the sword, not the least of the compensations for the conflict will be the knowledge that it has welded Great and Greater Britain still more completely together as a national whole, and revealed to the world a fuller vision of the meaning of the unity of the British race.

BOERS DONT'S LIKE THEIR STYLE

(London Telegraph.)

It may be interesting now to recall their last occasion on which the Boers fought an adversary who waited for them to come on instead of rushing at them in their chosen positions. It was an expedition made by a commando against Secocoeni, a chief who had a stronghold amongst some very stony hills in the north-east of the country. The Boers, with their waggons, trekked up to the neighbourhood, reconnoitred the hill, honey-combed with caverns and lined with scances, lost one or two men, and then announced their intention of going back to their farms. Nothing their leaders could do or say would keep them together, and the commando dissolved, leaving Secocoeni to rail and stead cattle at his pleasure. Lord Wolseley, with considerable loss, took Secocoeni' stronghold after the Zulu War, and subdued the most troublesome chief the Boers had within their borders.

Should the Boers at the commencement of the campaign win any tactical successes—and it should be remembered that the Germans at the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war met with some minor reverses—it will avail them nothing. Among the Boer commanders there is not a single strategist, not a man who has the skill to make the movements of the various commandoes agree with some preconceived plan. The commander of each Boer corps may work his men well when he comes in contact with our soldiers; but there is no head at Pretoria, no Boer Moltke, to pull the strings of all the forces. The inevitable result of this is that gradually the forces of the Transvaal will be pushed back, or will fall back until the country will find itself like a nut in the grasp of pincers, the pressure of which grows stronger every day. The Boers do not give us credit for any better strategy than their own, and the fights of 1881 and Jameson's Raid afford them good cause for this; but in this war they will find themselves very unpleasantly surprised.

THE WHITES AND BLACKS.

According to an article in the October Contemporary the white population of all South Africa is 820,000. This population, according to the same authority, is divided between Boers and British, as follows:

	Boers.	English
Cape Colony With Bechuanaland	265,000	194,800
Basutoland	300	350
Orange Free State	78,100	15,600
Natal and Zululand	6,500	45,500
Transvaal	80,000	123,650
Rhodesia	1,500	8,500
Totals	431,600	386,400

In this calculation those of French Huguenot descent are counted as Boers, and with the English are counted all the other white population that is not Boer. If, as now seems certain, the Boers, in the British possessions remain loyal, there ought not to be much trouble in dealing with the rest.

A SMALL ESTIMATE.

The Patriot, South Africa, computes that the Transvaal and Free State combined could only put 20,000 men into the field. It arrives at the result in the following way: 19 years ago, during the war of independence, the Transvaal could only muster 8,000 men. Since 1880 there have been additions from outside, but they are neutralized by the number of burghers who have trekked into Bechuanaland and Rhodesia. Calculating, then, upon the basis that the burgher population has increased by 50 per cent. since 1880, the number of burghers would be at present 12,000. As to the Free State, taking into account that it will have to protect its Basutoland boundary 8,000 is the very largest number of its burghers that could support the Transvaal. The joint Transvaal-Free State forces will consequently not number more than 20,000.

A COLONIAL BATTALION.

Says the Liverpool Courier: "But young men who really desire to be enrolled in the active service of the Empire should not be debarred because they happen to live in one of our colonies. Let a beginning be made with one battalion and see how it works. This battalion should have a recognised place in the Imperial army, and be subject to the call of Imperial duty just as if it were a Liverpool or Lancashire regiment. The statesman who can, once for all, establish the doctrine of oneness in this respect will make for himself an immortal name by securing the solidarity for all time of the British Empire. The details, as has been said, are for experts, but the broad principle can be appreciated by the man in the street. Some part of our Empire is threatened. In the first place there is a local mobilization, and it is of a unit of thoroughly trained and efficient men who in actuality belong to the British army. They are easily able to hold the fort until the arrival of reinforcements, and the reinforcements will be comrades, not strangers. Too long have we been content with the notion of a handful of British troops, happily in the vicinity, being able to go anywhere and do anything. It is inconceivable that even Mr. Kruger, with really effective British force in the vicinity, would not have listened to reason. And the proposal really spells economy. A more perfect defence, organized on lines popular in the colonies, would cost the Mother Country much less than the present arrangement, and we should be comparatively free from scares."

TO STAND TRIAL.—Michel Marcheterre, arrested by Detectives Charpentier and Giguere for a petty robbery, pleaded not guilty, and his trial was fixed for next Tuesday.

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(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)

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Hot Water or Steam

—within a minute after the heat is turned on it circulates through the pipes. The Safford cannot leak, because it has screw-thread nipple connection. Send for illustrated catalogue of

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is a question many ladies ask themselves. I have a splendid assortment of

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which affords a large selection. It comprises Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Cigar Cutters, Letter Cases, Pocket Books, Coin Purses, etc., etc. Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders in Amber, Meerschaum and Fine Woods. Every article Elaborate and Modern.

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Another Great Week of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS SELLING

Unprecedented values; large stocks and immense assortments are largely responsible for the great selling in this department.

If you visit our Dress Goods Department this week you will undoubtedly find something you need at a great bargain.

NOVELTIES—A beautiful lot, comprising checks, stripes and plaids, the former price of which ranged from 40c to 55c per yard. Here next week at the uniform price of per yard 25c

PLAIDS, 50 in. wide, all wool, a splendid variety of designs and colors to choose from. To appreciate the immensity of this superb assortment you'll have to see it for yourselves. Next week special price is only per yard . . 60c

HALIFAX TWEED for Costumes, sturdy and tremendously stylish, we show them in a great choice of shades, 56 in. wide, at . . . $1.25

VENETIAN CLOTH You'll not strike better fabrics for fall and winter dress, and we have the full range of seasonable shades, 52 in. wide, from 40c to . . $1.65

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Just received, a complete line of black novelty DRESS GOODS, for fall wear, including all the newest effects in all Wool, and Silk and Wool BLACK CREPONS, Paris Seed-dotted BLACK NOVELTIES, Silk and Wool MATELASSE, BLACK FANCY EPINGELINES, Silk and Wool Black Dotted OTTOMANS, etc., etc. All to be offered at remarkably low prices.

Black Cheviot Suiting, all wool, 42 inches wide, the $1.00 quality at . . . 60c

Black Amazone Cloth, rich and soft quality, 46 inches wide, our price only 65c

Black Storm Serge, all wool, 42 inches wide, the 75c quality, at only 55c

Black Mohair and Wool Crepons, glistening armure surfaces, embedded with silk threads, our price next week 75c

Black Taffeta, pure dye, very cheap at from . . . . 50c to $1.00

THE NEW FALL SILKS.

The following special values for next week in our silk stock. These are values not likely to be repeated later in the season.

Black Peau de Soie, extra heavy grade, worth $1.25. Our price . . . 90c

Black Satin, exceptional grade, very rich finish, 20 inch, wide, the [illegible] quality. Our price 65c

Black Peau de Soie, all pure silk, nothing newer, nothing more serviceable, at from . . . . 50c to $1.00

LADIES' JACKETS.

We are selling more and more of them every day, and if best assortments and lowest prices are not the cause of it, what reason can there be for this ever-growing business. Surely, it cannot be an accident. Here's for next week:

Made of good quality Black Cheviot, box front, double breasted, stitched seams, inside seams bound with farmer's satin. Price only . . $3.00

Ladies' Jackets made of good quality Drab or Navy Beaver, double breasted, stitched seams and well made, trimmed with 6 large pearl buttons. Our price only . . $4.25

Ladies' Jackets, made of Black Beaver Cloth, full double breasted, storm collar, reverres trimmed with braid, lined throughout, 6 large fancy buttons. Our price only . . $5.50

Ladies' Jackets, made of best quality Navy, Drab or Black Beaver, tailor made style, satin lined, . . $8.00

Ladies' Jackets made of Green Beaver, box front with black trimming on front, back and sleeves, lined with pretty dark green silk, . $10.50

Electric Seal Jackets, all sizes, from 32 to 40. Our price only . $38.00

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Get the best; you'll find them the cheapest and most satisfactory in the long run. Ours have no superiors, few equals. We warrant them fully and sell them at these low prices.

Men's Double Breasted Suits, made of heavy blue, brown or dark gray Cheviot, very cheap at $10. Our special price, $6.85

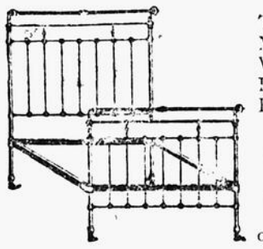
Children's Lord Fauntleroy Suits in brown and blue Cheviots, entirely lined, for 4 to 10 years. Our special price . . . $2.25

Boys' Pea Jackets made of black, blue and brown Tweed, for 3 to 12 years. Our special price $1.90

Men's Winter Overcoats made of heavy black or navy beaver. Single or double breasted $10.00

There is No Better Furniture Store.
No Furniture Prices Are More Reasonable.

The furniture market is flooded with trash—quickly made, light weight stuff, presented with the glitter of little price. None of this has ever leaked in here. It cannot. The furniture we sell is, first of all, reliable, carefully and strongly made and neatly finished. We value your friendship too highly to risk it upon trash. Once a patron always a patron here—if excellent quality, careful service and reasonable price can combine to clinch the friendship.



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Red Pine

Breaks up the most obstinate colds.

It gives instant relief—cures quickly—yet does not nauseate nor derange the digestion.

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For the Brain Worker.

Hatch's Protose contains in a form easy of assimilation every element demanded for the support of vigorous life. It may be, therefore, advantageously used in all cases where, for want of suitable nutrition, the stricken organs are persistently declining rehabilitation, and fail in the blood making processes; in all nervous conditions, in lack of brain power, in failing memory, in waning capacity for continuous mental effort—in short, in lessening vigor of every description.

THE HATCH-PROTOSE CO.,
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A DIET DISPENSARY TEA.

The ladies of the Diet Despensary announce that a donation party and tea will be held at the rooms, 97 Osborne street, on Monday next, the 30th inst. The members of the committee will be present from four to six o'clock in the afternoon to receive all friends of the institution and others who take an interest in the practical Christian work of free nursing among the sick poor, and will be happy to answer questions concerning the methods adopted and show the simple machinery of their now widely spreading charity. It may be mentioned that the articles most useful in the dispensary work are tapioca, rice, gelatine, sugar, lemons, tart jams and jellies, nurse's supplies, etc., which with money, whether in large or small sums, will be most gratefully received and acknowledged by the treasurer.

SOLD ON SUNDAY—Thomas Burdett, restaurant keeper, St. Paul street, pleaded guilty this afternoon to the charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

Special Notice.

Poor Glass Glazing.

Poor glass glazing means leaky glass. It is familiar to all who have had ornamental glass in door panels. The heavier the glass is the more difficult it is to keep tight. The more the glass is subjected to jarring the quicker it gets loose. In a large sheet like plate glass it would be almost impossible to keep tight, but to assist in doing this bars of iron are placed across it at short intervals. An example of such work presenting all the difficulties possible are sheets of Luxfer Prisms, and yet the glazing is tight and bars are not used to hold the glass in place. The glass is heavy—as heavy as plate glass—it is in pieces only 4 inches square—and made into sheets—well there are some in Montreal 5 feet by 8 feet—and yet the whole sheet when completed in rigid and does not work loose. The system used is new and patented throughout the world. The joint is without cement and made of copper only—by an electrical process and the glazing is called electro-glazing. 253 2

The Annex

Is the prettiest place around Montreal. It is situated just north of Mount Royal Park (Fletcher's Field), and includes the continuation of Park Avenue, Durocher, Hutchison, Mance, St. George, Waverley, and St. Urbain streets, and is only 12 minutes from Craig street by Park Avenue electric. 253 2



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This fine watch and a chain and charm for selling $6 Belt Pins at 25 cts. each; or this exquisite Lady's Watch, with a Chatelaine or Guard, for selling 2[illegible]. These pins are imported from Paris, are made of double-twisted Gold Wire set with various colored gems. No money required. Write and we send pins postpaid. Sell the pins, return the money and we forward your watch all charges paid.

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254 law tf

THE WEEK'S PATENT REPORT.

The following patents granted last week to Canadians by the Government of the United States are reported by Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building:

635,302, Wire Fence Machine, Adolphus H. Cook; 635,315, Drain Ditching Plough, N. L. Gobeille; 635,321, Cutting Bar for mowing machines, John B. Hill; 635,328, service box for service pipes, J. O. A. Laforest; 635,338, bottle filling machine, William Murchison; 635,414, back pedalling brake, R. S. Anderson; 635,415, Drill, H. Aylmer and J. H. Plummer; 635,440, Extension fire ladder, J. Lavoie, J. F. Chazotte and A. Carmel; 635,464, ensilage cutter, C. E. Bray and E. G. E. Flolkes; 635,502, paper file, E. E. Mountford; 635,529, Hook and eye, I. P. Doolittle.

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The Latest, Best and Most Reliable.

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AT THE FRONT DOOR OF CANADA.

THE COST OF MAKING IRON AND STEEL AT SYDNEY, C. B.

Highest and Lowest Prices of Pig Iron and Steel Billets.

THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIKELY TO MAKE VERY LARGE PROFITS.

Even in Periods of World-Wide Depression With Low Prices Prevailing Iron and Steel Can Be Sold at a Profit.

NO. 7.

Not only to the capitalists directly interested in the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, but to the whole Canadian people, the commercial success of the company is a matter of great importance. If Canada is to become a great nation the resources of the Maritime Provinces must be developed. So long as our Atlantic seaboard, the portion of the country nearest to the great nations of Europe, remains sparsely settled while there are populous centres of industry all along the Atlantic coast of the United States Canada will suffer by comparison with its neighbour in the eyes of all Europe. The building up of a big manufacturing city at the front door of Canada will give our Dominion new importance in the eyes of the world. There are very few countries that export iron and steel and if Canada can take rank among the iron exporting nations it will add greatly to Canadian prestige.

WILL ATTRACT CAPITAL.

If the capitalists who are investing so much money in establishing a great iron industry in Cape Breton make very large profits it will be known in England and the United States and will create a feeling of confidence in Canadian investments which will make it easier to obtain capital to develop the great natural resources of every part of Canada. The fact that British capitalists lost so much money in the Grand Trunk railway and some other Canadian investments years ago greatly retarded the development of this country by causing an immense amount of capital, which would otherwise have been invested in the Dominion to go to the United States, the Argentine Republic and other countries. All investments in the United States were not successful, British capital was lost there just as it was lost in the Grand Trunk Railway, but there were some cases of extraordinary profits that offset the losses and when a stockholder in some unsuccessful American concern began to talk of his losses there was always a stockholder in some successful concern to tell of the great profits he had made. Canada until recently could show no extraordinary commercial successes to offset a few great failures. The country was prosperous, the people in general were probably in more comfortable circumstances than those of any other nation, but we had no striking examples of great fortunes being made in Canadian investments to cause people of other countries to talk about the Dominion as a land in which it would pay to invest money. The recent improvement in the financial condition of the Grand Trunk Railway, the great success of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the rich returns from some of the mining ventures in the Canadian West have given the investors of the world more confidence in Canada than they ever had before, and if the Dominion Iron and Steel Company should prove to be an extraordinary commercial success it will have a very great influence in attracting capital not only to the Maritime Provinces, but to all sections of Canada. The readers of the Star will therefore be interested in knowing how much it will cost to make iron and steel in Cape Breton, at what price it can be sold and where it will find a market.

EXPERIENCE AT FERRONA.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company in making estimates as to the cost of manufacturing iron and steel at Sydney have the advantage of knowing what has been accomplished by the Nova Scotia Steel Company in making pig iron at Ferrona with the iron ore of Great Bell Island and coke from Cape Breton coal, and in making steel at Trenton near New Glasgow from Ferrona pig iron. The chief differences are that the iron ore, coal and limestone are much closer together at Sydney than at Ferrona and that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will manufacture iron and steel on a much larger scale than they have ever been made at Ferrona and Trenton.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company have estimated that the cost of making pig iron in the neighbourhood of Sydney Harbour would be less than $5.50 per ton including fixed charges so long as the iron ore of Great Bell Island can be mined open cut, and when underground mining has to be resorted to that the cost of a ton of pig iron will not exceed $5.83 including fixed charges. Careful estimates made by experts for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company correspond with this estimate very closely, so it may be assumed that the cost of making pig iron at Sydney with the ore of Great Bell Island will never exceed six dollars per ton under normal conditions. During a period of great prosperity when high prices prevail for everything and wages rise the cost of making iron and steel will no doubt be somewhat greater than at ordinary times, but owing to the fact that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have iron mines of their own and have a permanent arrangement with the Dominion Coal Co. for a supply of cheap coal, the cost of production is not likely to vary as much in good and bad times as at iron works which are obliged to buy their raw materials in a fluctuating market.

ESTIMATING THE COST.

It may be noted that in the estimate of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company the price of iron ore is fixed at what the ore of Great Bell Island will cost when underground mining has to be resorted to. It should also be stated that in estimating the cost of coke, the value of the by-products is deducted as the volatile constituents of the coal which are usually lost in making coke will be saved by the Otto-Hoffman by-product coke ovens as explained in a previous article. The estimate of the Nova Scotia Steel Company does not allow anything for the value of by-products. It will be easily understood that the Dominion Coal Company can afford to supply the Dominion Iron and Steel Company with coal at a much lower price than it could be profitably sold in small quantities to the general public at a distance from the mines. The constant demand for coal for use in the iron works will enable the coal company to operate its mines at their full capacity all the year around instead of closing them partially during the period when the St. Lawrence cannot be navigated. It is a well known law of production that the larger the output in any industrial enterprise the cheaper the product can be turned out. The blast furnaces of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will require about a million tons of coal annually for coke and the coal company can turn out this extra quantity at a lower cost per ton than it can mine the present output. There will be no transportation charges and no middlemen's profits. In mining bituminous coal and handling it afterwards a great deal of it is broken into such small fragments that it is not saleable for ordinary purposes. This fine coal, much of which is simply coal dust, is called slack and it used to be a waste product of the mines, but it makes excellent coke. The coal company will not have sufficient slack to fully supply the iron company and a considerable quantity of larger coal must be used, but the fact that a portion of the coal used will be slack helps to fix the price.

COST OF A TON OF PIG IRON AT SYDNEY.

Following is the estimate of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in detail:

1.8 tons of ore	$1.80
1.25 tons of coke	1.80
.5 tons of limestone	.40
Labour, repairs and incidentals	1.50
	$5.50

This estimate is for pig iron made exclusively from the ore of the Wabana Mine, Great Bell Island, Newfoundland. It is probable that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will sometimes mix small quantities of more expensive ores with the Wabana ore in order to produce different varieties of pig iron, and this may slightly increase the cost per ton. As stated in a previous article the company owns a valuable mine in Cuba, and the works are favourably located for securing iron ores of any quality desired by water from outside points.

To convert the pig iron into steel billets will cost about five dollars per ton, so that steel billets can be produced for about $10.50.

Let us compare these figures with prices at Pittsburg, Pa., for the last twelve years. According to the report of the American Iron and Steel Association the average annual prices of these articles at Pittsburg for a series of years beginning with 1887 was as follows:

PRICES AT PITTSBURG.

Years.	Gray Forge Pig Iron	Bessemer Pig Iron	Bessemer Steel Billets at Mills	Bessemer Steel Rails at Mills
1887	$19.02	$21.37	$32.56	$27.08
1888	16.99	17.38	28.78	29.83
1889	15.37	18.00	29.45	29.75
1890	15.78	18.85	30.32	31.75
1891	14.06	15.56	25.32	29.92
1892	12.81	14.37	23.63	30.00
1893	11.77	12.87	20.44	28.12
1894	9.75	11.38	16.58	24.09
1895	10.39	12.14	18.83	28.09
1897	9.03	10.13	15.08	18.75
1898	9.18	10.33	16.31	17.62

During the last three months according to the Iron Age the price of gray forge pig iron at Pittsburg has ranged from $17 to $21.50 and the price of Bessemer pig iron from $20.35 to $24. Bessemer steel billets have ranged in price from $35 to $40, while basic open hearth steel billets have been sold at from $42.50 to $45. When prices are normal basic open hearth steel is usually worth from one dollar to two dollars more than Bessemer steel. The prices of all kinds of iron and steel have been abnormally high of late, but on the other hand they were abnormally low during the period from 1892 to 1898 inclusive.

Pig iron is made cheaper in Alabama than anywhere else in the world. In Birmingham, the centre of the Alabama iron district, during a period of extreme depression, the price of No. 1 Foundry pig iron has fallen as low as $7, No. 3 Foundry pig iron $6 and Gray Forge pig iron $5.75, for a short time, but Birmingham is 275 miles from Mobile, the nearest seaport, and that seaport is 2190 miles farther from Liverpool than Sydney is. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of three representative grades of pig iron in Birmingham, for each year, from 1890 to 1899 inclusive.

PRICES OF PIG IRON IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Years.	No. 1 Foundry. Highest	No. 1 Foundry. Lowest	Gray Forge. Highest	Gray Forge. Lowest	No. 3 Foundry. Highest	No. 3 Foundry. Lowest
'90	$16.00	$12.00	$13.65	$ 9.85	$11.90	$ 9.60
'91	12.65	12.10	10.75	10.50	10.75	9.30
'92	12.25	10.00	10.00	8.00	9.50	8.25
'93	11.30	9.25	9.35	7.50	9.15	6.90
'94	9.70	7.75	8.00	6.50	7.90	6.25
'95	10.25	7.25	9.75	6.05	9.75	5.90
'96	9.25	7.75	8.90	6.20	7.15	6.00
'97	8.00	7.00	6.75	6.00	6.50	5.75
'98	8.25	7.50	7.00	6.60	6.70	6.15
'99	18.50	8.25	16.50	7.80	16.00	7.00

Hamilton pig iron has sold at the furnace this year as high as $23 and in Montreal as high as $25 per ton. Last year Hamilton pig iron went as low as $12 at the furnace and $14 in Montreal. The lowest price at which Ferrona pig iron was ever sold in Montreal was $13.50 and the highest price $24.50.

In Montreal the average annual prices of "Summerlee" pig iron, a Scotch brand, somewhat similar to Ferrona pig iron, from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, have been as follows:

PRICES OF "SUMMERLEE" PIG IRON IN MONTREAL.

Years.	Prices.
1890	$22.00
1891	21.50
1892	19.00
1893	18.50
1894	20.00
1895	19.25
1896	19.00
1897	17.00
1898	17.00
1899	25.00

In Glasgow, Scotland, in September, 1899, the price of No. 1 Summerlee pig iron was 85s., equivalent to $20.68, while the price of No. 3, the lowest grade of Summerlee pig iron, was 78s, equivalent to $18.08. Last year No. 1 Summerlee pig iron in Glasgow ranged in price from 51s to 57s. In July, 1896, No. 1 Summerlee pig iron in Glasgow went as low as 49s 9d., or $12.11, and No. 3 Summerlee as low as 47s. 6d., or $11.56. At the same time steel billets sold at £4 2s. 6d., or $20.08. Steel billets have recently been sold in Glasgow as high as £6 5s, equivalent to $30.42. The lowest grades of Scotch pig iron which are collected in the warrant yards and sold under the name of Scotch "Warrants," have reached the price of 75s. 7d., or $18.40 this year. In 1888 Scotch "Warrants" at one time sold as low as 37s. 1d., or $9.03. The following table gives the highest, lowest, and average prices of Scotch "Warrants" at Glasgow, from 1887 to 1898, inclusive, expressed in dollars and cents.

PRICES OF SCOTCH "WARRANTS" AT GLASGOW.

Years.	Highest Lowest	Average
1887	$11.60 $ 9.36	$10.28
1888	10.58 9.03	9.79
1889	15.69 9.93	11.62
1890	15.38 10.54	12.07
1891	14.36 10.25	11.45
1892	11.47 9.89	10.17
1893	12.41 9.76	10.59
1894	10.76 10.10	10.38
1895	11.56 9.98	10.89
1896	12.60 10.90	11.40
1897	11.90 10.52	11.03
1898	12.27 11.00	11.48

Allowing $2.50 for the cost of freight from Sydney to British ports, the pig iron of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company could be laid down in Great Britain for $8 and steel billets for $13 per ton. As no pig iron has ever been shipped from Sydney, the exact cost of freight to Great Britain cannot be given, but it is likely to be less than $2.50 per ton soon after the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have established a market for their products in Great Britain, and are able to guarantee large shipments regularly. The freight on a ton of pig iron from Glasgow to Montreal has ranged from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per ton, while the freight on pig iron from Montreal to Liverpool ranges from 10s. to 12s. 6d. But the shipments of pig iron from Montreal to Great Britain have never been large, and there is no doubt that better rates might be obtained if large shipments were regularly made. Moreover, Montreal is 2,773 miles from Liverpool, while the distance from Sydney is only 2,282 miles. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company will do business on an immense scale, and will, therefore, be able to make most favourable terms with steamship companies for the transportation of iron and steel to Great Britain and other countries of Europe, South America, Africa and Asia as well as to American and Canadian ports. The freight on Ferrona pig iron from New Glasgow, N.S., to Montreal, by water, has ranged from $1.50 to $2 per ton. By rail it is $2.93. During the season of St. Lawrence navigation the freight rate on pig iron from Sydney to Montreal would be at least as low as from New Glasgow to Montreal, for the number of ships running on the former route is much greater.

It is evident from the above figures that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will be able to sell iron and steel at a profit, even when prices are at the lowest ebb during periods of world-wide depression. It is certain that there will be in the future, as there have been in the past, cycles of good and bad times, and in estimating the profits of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company it would be as unfair to take the prices that prevailed in a period of world-wide depression as it would be to take those prevailing during this year of extraordinary prosperity.

Note—The next article of this series will give some interesting information regarding the markets for iron and steel.

DIVISION OF VANDERBILT MILLIONS.

For Harmony and to Avoid a Contest, Alfred Gave Cornelius $7,000,000.

ALFRED'S FORTUNE, HOWEVER, IS STILL GREATER THAN THE OTHER CHILDREN COMBINED.

NEW YORK, October 28—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, present head of the Vanderbilt family, shows remarkable generosity as a brother. His father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, bequeathed to him the lion's share of his phenomenal fortune, practically disinheriting his eldest son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, fourth of that name.

Alfred Vanderbilt was unwilling that his brother should be less fortunate than others of the family. Three others received about $7,500,000 each, while the younger Cornelius got only $1,000,000 under the will, and, with the $500,000 left in trust for him by his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, only $1,500,000 in all.

Young Cornelius was certain of affluence, but not of the high rank among men of millions which others of his family would hold. The bequest limited his expenditures, and placed him far below the four children with whom he had been brought up from the nursery.

Alfred Vanderbilt, without threat of contest, without any motive save brotherly affection, has given to him outright six million dollars, making him financially equal to their brother Reginald and their sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Whitney and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, each of whom will receive approximately $7,500,000 by their father's will.

The following figures show how the estate has been divided:

Total value of estate as estimated by Chauncey M. Depew, at least	$70,000,000
Alfred gets:	
One-quarter of a trust fund left by his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt	1,250,000
Direct inheritance from his father	5,000,000
One-quarter of a $5,000,000 trust fund left for the use of his mother	1,250,000
As residuary legatee, on Dr. Depew's estimate	31,500,000
Total	$42,000,000
Also, the Oakland farm, at South Portsmouth, R.I.	
Cornelius gets:	
From the trust fund left by his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt	500,000
By direct inheritance from his father	1,000,000
Total	$1,500,000
Alfred gives to Cornelius:	
Out of his own portion, as a token of brotherly love, and to avoid a contest	$6,000,000
WHAT OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY GET.	
Gertrude (Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney):	
One-quarter of a trust fund left by her grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt	1,250,000
Direct inheritance from her father	5,000,000
Additional direct inheritance from her father, by special codicil	1,000,000
One-quarter of a $5,000,000 trust fund left for the use of her mother	1,250,000
Total	$8,500,000
Reginald:	
One-quarter of a trust fund left by his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt	$1,250,000
Direct inheritance from his father	5,000,000
One-quarter of a $5,000,000 trust fund created for the use of his mother	1,250,000
Total	$7,500,000
Gladys:	
One-quarter of a trust fund left by her grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt	$1,250,000
Direct inheritance from her father	5,000,000
One-quarter of a trust fund of $5,000,000 created for the use of her mother	1,250,000
Total	$7,500,000
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt (the widow):	
The Vanderbilt palaces in New York and Newport, and the stables, household furniture, pictures, silver and jewels, except as otherwise directed.	
A direct inheritance in securities or cash of	2,000,000
An annual income of	250,000

ALFRED'S VAST FORTUNE.

While Alfred Vanderbilt has given away $6,000,000, he remains infinitely richer than his brothers and sisters combined. According to more liberal reports, which estimate the estate at not less than $140,000,000, he is at the outset of his career possessed of $100,000,000, or far more than either his father or his grandfather—each favoured children—received.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt followed the example of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and of William H. Vanderbilt, in leaving the bulk of his fortune to one son, while making abundant provision for other children. He made a few liberal bequests to friends, gave substantial rewards to faithful servants, and left large sums to some public institutions, though in death, perhaps, he showed less generosity than he did while living.

While adding to his enormous fortune every year, he contributed to every worthy charity, private and public. He was never deaf to an appeal.

"He gave away at least one-half of his income every year," remarked Senator Depew. "And I do not believe that he had received less than $2,000,000 a year for many years."

Alfred Vanderbilt's principal share, the residuary estate of millions upon millions, is to be held in trust for him until he reaches the age of thirty years, when he will come into full possession of one-half. The residue will be held until he is thirty-five. The executors named to handle the great fortune are Mrs. Alice G. Vanderbilt, the widow; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and Edward V. W. Rossiter. Reginald C. Vanderbilt may qualify as executor as soon as he comes of age.

The will was executed on June 18, 1896, prior to young Cornelius Vanderbilt's marriage to Miss Wilson, and before the late Cornelius Vanderbilt had his first stroke of paralysis. The young man was, however, engaged at the time, and he had announced his intention of marrying, despite his parents' protests. There are two codicils, dated respectively April 21, 1897, and April 4, 1899, one of the provisions in the second one being an absolute gift of $7,000,000 to Mrs. Gertrude V. Whitney, the elder daughter, in addition to the legacies in her behalf in the will.

When Alfred Vanderbilt came to this city from Japan, after his father's death, and found that his father had given him preference under his will, his greatest anxiety was to heal all wounds.

The New York Tribune says that it was learned from a trustworthy source that Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., is much disappointed by his father's will, and the attitude in which he has been placed by his brother's handsome concession, and that he will withdraw from any further participation in the affairs of the Vanderbilt properties.

THEY WERE SENT TO GAOL.

Louis G. Boisvert, arrested on Notre Dame street, on a warrant of the Recorder's Court, for keeping a disorderly house, was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine. The two inmates, Kate Dumphey, and Catherine Williams, were both sent up for three months also, and Joseph Nolan, who was found in the house at the time of the arrest, was fined $5 or one month.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who will be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions, and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys, and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at any drug store. 254*nty1

M'GILL EXHIBITIONS.

Awards Made of Those in the Applied Science Faculty.

In the faculty of applied science, notice has been posted that the following prizes and exhibitions have been awarded:

A. Scott, exhibition open to students entering the fourth year, awarded to Mr. S. J. Allen.

The students entering the third year, the first prize in mathematics was awarded to Mr. W. M. Edwards and the third to Mr. A. R. Archer. Second place has not been awarded yet.

The McGill Graduates' Society of British Columbia's prize in descriptive geometry, open to students entering the third year, was awarded to Mr. H. A. Burson.

The Scott exhibition to students entering the second year was awarded to Mr. C. N. Corless.

The first prize in mathematics went to Mr. F. H. Sterns, and second prize to Mr H. P. Dependier.

SENATOR SULLIVAN IS ILL.

KINGSTON, Ont., October 28. — Senator Sullivan is seriously ill, having been confined to his bed for the past week.

Great Speed Sale

The Most Notable on Record in the Dominion of Canada.

Undoubtedly the two days' sale of standard-bred trotting and pacing stock round by Mr Walter Harland Smith and to be held Grand's Repository, on Thursday and day next, Nov. 2 and 3, will be the greatest speed and producing sale that has ever been held in this country. The first day will be de ded entirely to the disposal of the stock of the Willwood Stock Farm, owned by Sherman Miller, of Detroit, who is retiring entirely from breeding owing to ill-health and pressure of business. At the head of this lot is Canada's greatest speed-getting, and best known stallion, Wildbrino, sire of 14 in the list, as follow Attar, 2 11¼; Dorothea S., 2 12¾; Encarit 2 14¾; Black Joe, 2 14¾; Little Jim, 2 15¾ Sweet Violet, 2 16; Collins, 2 20½; Surena, 2 20½; Captain Brino, 2 23½; College Lad, 2 ¾; Wild Crocus, 2 year-old record, 2 25¼; Bik Thorn, 2 20¼; Don V., 2 28, and Mo S, 2 year-old record 2 29½. As proving that Wildbrino gets them not only fast but p stay, it ma be mentioned that Little Jim, 2.15¾, was taken to England two years ago, and last year obtained and now holds the 20-mile record in that country. Wildbrino's descent is irreproachable, he being by Hambrino 826 sire of 42in the list, including Ace, 2.05¾, Delmarch, 2.11¾, Delmont, 2 12½; dam Molly, by Wildwood 944, record 2 30, and sire of the dam of Captain Jack, 2.09¾, his dam being Mary, by Idol, 77, son of Mambrino Chief, and daughter of the famous thoroughbred American Eclipse Wildbrino is built on a plan that would warrant his getting the best kind of coach, carriage or park horse, and put to the right kind of mares he would get saddle horses or hunters, if he has plenty of bone, admirable shulders and splendid strength back of the lions.

The broodmares that will be offered at this sale are all standard, and registered, including Minnie Hunter, dam of Dorothea S., 2 12½, and Van Hunter 2 23¼, by Bob Hunter, by Grey Messenger, dam by Daddy Wales, by Royal George, 9, sire of several in the list, and grandsire of othe Minnie Hunter's dam was Maud Hunter, by Wilson's Hattler, Wild Crocus, 2-year-old record, 2 28¾, by Wildbrino, dam of Certainly, by Rocket, in foal to Nicol R., 2.08¾, Azra, by Mambrino King, 1279, handsomest horse in the world and sire of 47 in the list, dam Velcome, by Mambrino Howard; Columbine dam of Captain Brino, 3-year-old, record 2 23¾, by Hoffnet, dam Minnie Helm, dam of Zemula, 2 13¾, by American Boy; Ma, dam of Sweet Violet, 2.16; Cresson, 2.18¾, Sirena, 2.20¾, Rocket, 7415, sire of 13 in the list, first dam by Big Dave, second dam by Donelly horse, Samantha, Sphinx, by Sphinx, sire of 60 in the list, including Sphinx Girl, 2.07¾, dam by Mambrino Patchen, record dam by Messenger Duroc, third dam by Abdallah, 15, here is wonderful breeding; Jennie Hinman, 2.20¾, asseted boots and shoes, in lots to suit the country and city trade. 254 4

THE PEOPLES AUCTIONEERS

Sale

Of Handsome Household Furniture,

NEW AND SECONDHAND

Beautiful carpets in squares of various kinds, a great variety of house furnishings, etc., at our rooms, 241 and 243 St James street, will be held on

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31ST.

Drawing room suits, easy and odd chairs, oak and hardwood bedroom sets, springs hair and wool mattresses, sheetings, pillow slips, blankets and comforters, sideboards, tables and dining chairs, large lot of carpet, Scotch linoleum, English oilcloth and a great variety of house furnishings, etc. Also a lot of good second-hand household furniture, pictures, carpets, cooking stoves, and a large lot of useful sundries.

Without reserve.

Sale at 2 O'Clock.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers. 254 2

FOR SALE

Second Hand Material.

Radiators, (steam) assorted sizes, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Grill Work for office railings, Wire Screens for doors, windows, etc., Brass Gas fixtures, Pendants, Brass Gas Brackets, Stone Closets and Cisterns, Hydraulic Lifts, Large Oak Frames with Glass Complete, Hot Scrap Iron, Piping etc.

CHEAP FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL.

Apply at

The "STAR OFFICE."

254 6

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re CYRILLE BARON, merchant of Valleyfield, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the salesrooms of Messrs. Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James street, Montreal, Wednesday, the 8th day of November prox, at 11 o'clock a.m., all the assets of said insolvent as follows:

Stock of dry goods per inventory	$1,102 46
Stock of boots and shoes	674 88
Fixtures of store	40 50
	$1,817 84
Book debts per list	441 55
Rent of premises to 1st May next	86 25
	$2,345 74

The store will be open for inspection of the stock the 7th day of November. The list of book debts and inventory can be seen at our office.

BILODEAU & RENAUD, Joint Curators.

15 St. James st., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 254 3 2aw

MARRIED WOMEN

If you are irregular or troubled with suppression, write to MRS. MARION WILMOT, K. 81, Bridgeburg, Ont., and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. No pain. This receipt has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. 252cod1f

The Ideal Suburb.

The Annex is the Ideal Home Suburb. If you want to rent or buy a home, do not fail to see the Annex; it is only 12 minutes from Craig street by electric. 253 2

It Is For You To Say

You are the interested one and it is for you to say where you will have your physician's prescriptions filled. We make a special daim for this business, which must command your attention. Correct and scientific dispensing is the rock on which we build our trade.

Kindly give us a call when you are in need of popular

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

Prices always satisfactory.

If you are weak, nervous, rheumatic or dyspeptic, use Paine's Celery Compound. Like thousands of others, we strongly recommend it as the best medicine.

B. E McGALE, Druggist, 1223 Notre Dame st., Montreal. 236 R 3aw

FURNITURE PRICES GO UP.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., October 28.—The announcement is made that all grades of furniture will be advanced ten to twenty cents in price as a result of the efforts of the Grand Rapids Furniture Association. The advance will take effect almost immediately.

A NICE AMERICAN THIS.

ABERDEEN, S. D., October 28. — Reports from Senator Pettigrew's meeting at Woonsocket credit him with having eulogized Aguinaldo as a patriot and hero. At the conclusion of his address, he said: "I am ashamed of my country. I would haul down the flag and go back and blot out recent history if I could."

Special Notice.

Gerhard Heintzman Pianos.

When considering the name Heintzman, it is of the first importance to purchasers' interests (to avoid confusion with another firm), that the preceding name "Gerhard" be not forgotten. The pianos of the Gerhard Heintzman Company are the artistic pianos of the Dominion, and can be seen and heard at the warerooms of J. W. Shaw & Co., 2274 St. Catherine street, the sole agents. Old pianos of any maker taken in exchange.

Orders for piano tuning left at W. H. Leach's Piano Parlours, 2440 St. Catherine street, promptly attended to by a first-class tuner. Telephone, Up 998.

Dry Goods, Overcoatings, Very Fine Large Lace Curtains, &c., by Auction.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boxes good Laundry Soaps, Pairs Double Blankets, Glass and Enamelled Ware, etc. Also a consignment Jewellery, Sterling Rings, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Pins, Charms, Pins, etc., to be sold in lots to purchasers, at our auction rooms, Nos. 453 455 St. James street, corner Inspector.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 1st NOV., AT 2.30.

FRASER BROS., 254 3 Auctioneers.

Driving and Draught Horses, Carriages, Express Waggons, Harness, Blankets, Etc.

—By Auction—

At Our Depository, 121 to 137 INSPECTOR, corner St. James Street.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 31st Oct., at 2.30.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made. Private sales at all times.

FRASER BROS., 254 1 Auctioneers.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Pianos, Mirrors,

GASALIERS, PICTURES, BEDDING, HALL AND COOK STOVES AND RANGES, ETC.

Regular Auction at our large salesrooms, NOS. 453 AND 455 ST. JAMES STREET, Corner Inspector Street,

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 3rd NOVEMBER, At 10 o'clock

Liberal cash advances made. Consignments solicited. Safe, clean, dry storage for Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, etc., etc. Private sales every day. Carriages, Harness, Safes, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc.

FRASER BROS., 254 5 Auctioneers.

32nd ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Over 7000 Cases India Rubber Boots and Shoes, etc.

By Catalogue, At Auction

Benning & Barsalou, AUCTIONEERS.

Will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, Montreal, on

Thursday, the 9th November

Over 7000 cases of Rubbers and Felt Overshoes, being seconds of this year's production, consisting of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys and Childs' Cotton and Wool Lined Rubbers, Ladies Carnival Button Overshoes, Men's Snow Excluders and Arctics, pure Gum Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

Sale without any reserve whatever.

Catalogues mailed on application.

The particular attention of buyers is invited to this very important sale.

SALE AT 10 A. M. SHARP. 254 3

Important Trade Sale

—BY—

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET,

—on—

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 2nd,

—at—

TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

(On three months' credit). Regular weekly sale of dry goods, woollens and worsteds, friezes and beavers, dress goods, velveteens, cottons, prints, shirtings, housekeeping linens, blankets, shawls, skirts and dressings, men's and boys' clothing, hats and caps, hosiery, underwear, notions, etc.

Also at two o'clock, 1000 pairs assorted polished and nickel skates.

Also at three o'clock, 3 cases ladies' felt hats (travellers' samples); 5 cases manufactured furs, raccoon coats, etc., etc.

Also, 200 cases assorted boots and shoes, in lots to suit the country and city trade. 254 4

EDWARD O'BRIEN AUCTIONEER

AUTUMN 1899

The Edward O'Brien Co., Auctioneers.

NO. 221 ST. JAMES STREET.

Sales of Household Furniture at Private Residences a specialty.

Merchandise of all kinds consigned to our rooms for sale receive personal attention and displayed to best advantage.

Real Estate and Farm Stock Sales receive best attention.

Sales of Bankrupt Stocks solicited.

Surplus Stocks of Tweeds, Cloths, Dry Goods, Furniture, Boots and Shoes, etc., sent to our rooms find quick sale.

All kinds of Goods received on storage.

Telephone Main 3110.

254 2 E. O'BRIEN, Auctioneer.

EDWARD O'BRIEN AUCTIONEER

Preliminary Notice.

The English School of Art

The Subscribers will shortly have on Exhibition

A Collection of Oil and Water Color Paintings by the following prominent English Artists:

Chas. J. Collings, Alfred de Breanski, Chas. Stanton, Chas Cattermole, P. L. Forbes, R Malcolm Lloyd, H C. Fox, Chas J Adams, Tom Rowden, T. J. Widgery, Charles Dixon, Barry Edgmore, Oliver Rhys, P Frenzeny, N H J Baird, Bertram Hiles, W Lee Rankey, Alfred Clarence, W. F. Norton, A. Hasselgrave, A Smallfon, J. E. Brown, E St. John, A Poisson, Nora Bowkett, etc.

***. These Artists are members of the principal Art Societies of England and their work always prominently placed at the leading Art Galleries of London.

Particulars and date of Sale announced later.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., 254 1 Auctioneers.

EDWARD O'BRIEN AUCTIONEER

Attractive Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

To close an Estate.

The Subscribers will sell at their Rooms, No. 221 ST. JAMES STREET,

Monday Afternoon, Oct. 30th

the contents of several cases of Dry Goods, —Consisting of—

Dress Goods, Lady's Cloth, Skirtings, Silk Serges, Tapestry Coverings, Table Covers Portières, Lace Curtains, Madras Muslins, Quilts, shawls, Mantles, Jackets, Dishes, Velvets, Ribbons, Hosiery Gloves, Waterproof Coats, Tweeds, Serges, Overcoatings, Blankets, Towels, Table Linen, Hearth Rugs, and other Fancy Dry Goods.

***. These goods are for absolute sale as the estate must be closed at once.

Sale at 2.30 O'clock.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., 254 1 Auctioneers.

EDWARD O'BRIEN AUCTIONEER

Grand Exhibition

—OF—

Religious Paintings

The Work of Old Masters.

The undersigned have on exhibition at their rooms

NO. 221 ST. JAMES STREET,

A very valuable collection of

Oil Paintings

consigned from Mexico, among which are some very imposing subjects suitable for

Churches, Colleges and Convents.

These paintings were confiscated throughout Mexico during the troublous times of 1856, and there can be but little doubt that all these pictures at one time adorned the walls of churches, monasteries and convents. Some of them have been pronounced by connoisseurs familiar with the style and colourings in use at the different periods to be the work of the old masters, but bearing no signature, and in the absence of proof to substantiate the painter, the owner prefers that every one should examine and pronounce for himself. The exhibition is free to the public, and we respectfully solicit a visit from all who take an interest in fine old paintings.

Date of Sale, Tuesday, October 31, at 2.30 O'Clock.

Catalogues on application.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., 254 2 Auctioneers.

EDWARD O'BRIEN AUCTIONEER

SALE OF

Fine Tweeds, Cloths and Overcoatings, Fine Fashionable Goods, this season's importation.

We will sell at our Rooms, NO. 221 ST. JAMES STREET, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 1ST.

A very attractive assortment of West of England Overcoatings in Beavers, Moscow Naps and Heavy Wool Cloths, Fine Blue and Black Serges, Fancy Scotch Tweed Suitings, English and Irish Tweeds, Worsted Trouserings, Whipcords, Hairlines and Bedford Pantings, also Ladies Costume and Mantle Cloths.

All fine goods, cut in lengths to suit purchaser.

SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., 254 3 Auctioneers.

SUCKLING & CO.,

Trade Auctioneers,

444 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal

Our next sale to the trade will be held on

TUESDAY, Oct. 31st, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1st, 1899

When the following lines will be offered: Dry goods, dress goods, silks, velveteens, plushes, prints, shirtings, fancy plaid dress goods, clothing, men's, boys' and youths' suits, overcoats and ulsters, woollens, worsteds, tweeds, serges, beavers, meltons, pilot cloth, presidents, friezes, whipcords, 6-4 Scotch suiting, fancy worsted trouserings, fancy worsted suitings.

6 bales of 6-4 heavy Scotch suitings.

5 cases of Italians serges, sleeves linings, etc.

8 cases flannels, gray and navy, all widths.

500 men's serge suits.

400 " men's serge pants.

1000 boys' 2-piece heavy serge suits.

400 boys' reefers.

300 men's pea coats, blue and gray.

2000 men's sample ulsters.

4 cases all-wool heavy Canadian tweed.

600

LOYAL LANCASHIRE LADS FOUGHT FOR THE FLAG.

Interest in the South African Campaign Is Now Centred on the Garrison at Kimberley, Which is Holding Out Bravely Against Heavy Odds.

No News of Importance has been Received from Ladysmith and it is Believed that Both Sides are Preparing for a Decisive battle--General Buller is Expected to Reach Capetown on Sunday.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, October 28. The centre of interest has been shifted from Natal to Kimberley, and, in a lesser degree, further north, where the border of the Transvaal marches with Rhodesia.

The Kimberley garrison has made a brilliant sortie under Cols. Scott Turner and Murray. As in the Natal battles, an artillery duel was followed by a brisk charge with the bayonet, in which the men of the Royal North Lancashire regiment distinguished themselves, as notably as the Gordons the King's Royal rifles and the Irish Fusiliers did at Glencoe and Elandslaagte. At a trifling cost to this garrison a considerable Boer force was swept away with the loss of many men, including their leader, Commandant Botha.

This whatever it does in reserve for the town, cut off from its military base and surrounded by the enemy in overwhelming strength, Kimberley was still holding out last Tuesday. The garrison was in excellent spirits, and various ladies, including Lady Sarah Churchill, aunt by marriage of the Duchess of Marlborough, were working cheerfully as nurses.

A NOTABLE BOER KILLED.

The chief notability of the latest casualties is Commandant Botha, who was killed before Kimberley. South Africans recall an ancient duel between Major Sampson and Pieter Botha. They were old acquaintances, and tolerable friends before the last Boer war in 1881. At the siege of Potchefstroom they met on opposite sides, and used to pot at each other from day to day, bandying cheerful and friendly insults all the time. For several days they missed, but at length a shot of Sampson's hit Botha in the calf. Botha's rejoinder was a shout "Here's one for you, Sampson" and the ball that struck his opponent in the neck and barely missed the jugular vein. But before he dropped a second shot from Sampson had Botha that both were carried off the field apparently to die, and both recovered, to remain fast friends. Sampson once said that when in prison at Pretoria as a reformer, Botha called to see him and asked what he could do to lighten his former enemy's lot. Sampson complained of a hundred petty vexations, and Du Plessis, his gaoler. Botha went to Du Plessis, showed him the scars of the wounds received from Sampson and gave him a terrible warning of what Sampson would do when free, if he was not more kindly treated. Du Plessis eagerly relented from that day. Now Botha is dead and Sampson seriously wounded, eighteen years after their first encounter.

CECIL RHODES CONFIDENT.

The Daily Telegraph, in a despatch from its correspondent at Kimberley, dated Monday, says:

"Cecil Rhodes is strongly of the opinion that the Boers' campaign will utterly collapse.

"Locally the enemy continue to show a nervous and unenterprising disposition, but the greatest precautions are taken against a surprise."

THIS SEEMS DOUBTFUL.

Special despatches assert that Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is aware that Pretoria has given General Cronge orders to stay his hand, as already there is quite enough to employ the Boers in Natal.

THE FIGHTING AT KIMBERLEY.

Another Account of the Boer Repulse by the Defenders.

A FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

(Special to the Star.)

ORANGE RIVER, 570 miles north of Cape Town, October 28, by despatch rider from Kimberley, October 27.—I saw the fighting at Kimberley. The engagement renewed the garrison's confidence in their ability to keep off the Boers pending the arrival of reinforcements.

A feature of the fighting was the failure of a Boer ambuscade, which was set in a most artful manner to trap the Lancashire Regiment. The Boers mined the ground near a tempting position, and then endeavoured by various dodges to draw the British soldiers into the traps. Col. Murray suspected the object of the burghers, however, and refused to order his men to attempt to capture the position. Had such an attempt been made the British would have been blown to pieces.

At the outset of the engagement the Boers considerably harassed the defenders of the town. The burghers were scattered over a wide area and followed guerilla methods of fighting. The British were unable to successfully cope with them for a time, as it was extremely difficult to bring the Maxim guns to bear effectively upon numerous quick movements moving bodies of the enemy. The Boers finally took up excellent positions. Their artillery was well served and they maintained a galling bombardment until the British guns silenced them and cleared the way for a charge by the Lancashire regiment. The Kimberley volunteers particularly distinguished themselves in the fighting.

Cecil Rhodes, whom the Boers are exceedingly anxious to capture, rode out from the town on horseback, and witnessed the engagement.

Mr. Rhodes is the centre of the social life of the town. He gives daily little dinners at the offices of the Debeers Mining Company. Luxuries are abundant, and there is no lack of champagne and ice.

THE LOYAL LANCASHIRES.

The Brave Boys of Kimberley Have Many Friends in Canada.

The Royal North Lancashire Regiment, once the 47th, who have so distinguished themselves at Kimberley, was one of the last to be garrisoned in Ontario and is still remembered by many Canadians. In February, 1865, Lt.-Col. R. N. Lowry, in command of the 47th, opened the new school in the Drill Shed at Hamilton. There are many Canadian officers who went through this school, a few still on active service, but most of the survivors now on the retired list. The 47th were very popular with the cadets of the school and Lt. Col. Lowry, Adjutant General, and their staff of instructors laboured hard for those placed under their care. Sergeant Major Brown, with an able staff of instructors, including Sergt. Lomas, Sergt. Isone, Corp. Boulter and others, conducted the cadet drill classes. At that time the 47th was largely composed of Crimean veterans, and the tales of war will be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be in the sergeant mess when the battles of the Crimea were fought over again. Sergt. Wilson had won the V. C. at Inkermann. That misty morning Wilson was in charge of the advanced picquet and early heard with ear to the ground the tramp of marching men. He from time to time sent back word to the main body of what he heard, retired his men to cover in a small ravine, fought small parties and lay concealed while heavy bodies passed and had his reward when it fell to them—when the battle was over harassing the retreating Russians. Sergt Major Brown was a big, level-headed, red-faced Scotchman from Maybole, in Ayrshire. He was at the Alma covering sergeant, and in wading through the streams at the fort of the heights, his captain was hit on the ankle by a round shot and fell back in his arms. He carried him to the bank and the officer took out his gold watch and handed it to the sergeant asking him to send it to his wife.

The captain did not seem much hurt, but could not stand. Brown said his feelings were that it was a strange message to give a man going into his first battle. He took the watch and hurried on with the regiment. The captain died in the hospital and the watch was duly sent to his widow in England. At Inkerman, Brown was on duty as orderly sergeant. The call to turn out came in the early dawn. Such calls were frequent. For eight months at that time the soldiers had never off their belts or uniforms, but lay down to sleep with everything ready for a quick call. That morning the Colonel as the regiment were parading, called for Brown, told him to expected a battle, and directed him to go to the orderly room and see that all papers and documents were put carefully in the box and locked. Brown hastened back and did so, and coming out of the orderly tent he met three Russians at that early hour straggling through the British lines. One was close to him and charged. Brown, a powerful athletic six-footer, jumped aside, caught the bayonet and end of the musket and quickly tripped up the Russian, at the same time wrenching the musket from his hands. As the Russian rose, Brown clubbed him, breaking off the stock and leaving the barrel in his hands. He did not think he hit him hard and his first thought was "what a rotten bit of stuff." The other two did not offer to attack and Brown went off to find the 47th, no easy job in the mist. A staff of five galloped up and Brown asked him for the 47th, and he told him they had gone off in a certain direction, but on reaching the regiment it proved the 91st, and Brown reported to the Col. and stayed with the 91st during the battle. Afterwards in the trenches before Sebastopol building earthworks or stealing old-fashioned wooden barrows from the Russians, they had hard work, hard times and hard fighting. Before that terrific assault on the Redan the men sang "Annie Laurie," waiting for the advance to sound—the last song of many a brave fellow. At that time the 47th were on their colours: Tanfa, Victoria, Sc. Bastin, Peninsula, Ava, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol.



COLONEL PLUMER,

Who was in command of the British garrison at Fort Tuli, on the extreme north of the Transvaal, and is supposed to be en route to Mafeking. According to a despatch from Pretoria, in an engagement between the British forces under Colonel Plumer, and the Boers at Rhodes' Drift, six Boers were killed and four were made prisoners.

THE SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

Colonel Plumer and His Men are Doing Good Work.

LONDON, October 28. Belated despatches from Tuli Fort partially elucidate the situation on the Rhodesian border. It appears that Colonel Plumer ascertained that all the Zoutpansberg Boers, numbering 700 men, mustered under Piet Joubert, at the Brack River, and proceeded to Limpopo River where they arrived October 16, accompanied by a number of armed Shagaan and Zoutjansberg Kaffirs, whom they had compelled to take up arms. The British thereupon captured the three Kaffir chiefs who are now held as hostages for the good behaviour of their tribes.

"Reconnoitering patrols on October 19 proceeding along the north bank of the river in a westerly direction, suddenly encountered a party of Boers in some dense brush on the Rhodesian side of the Limpopo. The patrol retired and the Boers fired, wounding a trooper.

"Subsequently, Captain Glynne, with a patrol, left Tuli with the object of locating the Boer force. On October 21, a strong Boer patrol was encountered at Rhodesia Drift in a thick brush. A sharp skirmish was the result. Two of the British were killed and two were wounded. The Boers had seven men killed and many wounded. The Boers retired to a strong position at Pont's Drift.

"Major Pilson, with an ambulance, proceeded to fetch the dead and wounded and while placing the bodies on a cart the Boers re-opened fire, killing two horses. But in spite of the sharp shooting the British succeeded in carrying away their comrades."

CAPE TOWN, October 27.—A telegram from Buluwayo, Rhodesia, dated Monday, says:

"A Boer force is threatening Chiefs Khama and Linchwe, who are loyal to Great Britain. Khama and Linchwe's country lies at the extreme northwest of the Transvaal and includes Bechuanaland. It seems a gross misjustice for the Boers to provoke war among the natives. The probable explanation is that the Boer force intends to destroy the railway to Buluwayo which runs through Khama's country and thus prevent any attempt of Col. Plumer's Rhodesian force to go to the relief of Mafeking. Already there have been stories of a Rhodesian armoured train engaging the Boers some distance north of Mafeking."

A detachment of twenty-four Free State burghers crossed and recrossed the Orange river at Alleman's Drift on Thursday for the purpose of studying the ford, which has caused the circulation of rumours of an intended invasion of Cape Colony from that point.

A PESSIMISTIC PROPHET.

London Military Expert Regards the Position Gloomily.

HE LOOKS FOR MUCH HARD FIGHTING BEFORE THE WAR IS OVER.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, October 28. — One of the best military experts in London takes a serious view of the British difficulties in South Africa. He asserts that the British plan of defence of the western border is as defective as the Glencoe-Ladysmith line in Natal, which Gen. White was compelled to abandon in the hour of victory. It includes three weak garrisons, separated by long distances. The Boers are already between Col. Plumer and Baden-Powell, between Mafeking and Kimberley and between Kimberley and Capetown. Thus three weak garrisons are cut off from one another and cannot be reinforced.

This critic predicts that the Boers will speedily capture Mafeking, which is incapable of defence, and he fears that Kimberley will also be taken. He also forecasts raids from the Free State border, by which Ladysmith will be cut off from communication with sea. The railway crosses several rivers on its way from the coast base, and he asserts that nothing will be easier than the destruction of bridges by bands of five hundred or a thousand raiders from the mountain passes. Even if Gen. Joubert's force is not massed between Ladysmith and the sea he apprehends that, in spite of the encouraging news received from the western border, yesterday, Gen. Buller will learn soon after his arrival at Cape Town that Mafeking has fallen, that Kimberley is closely invested and that Gen. White's army is cut off from his base of supplies and reinforcements. He also forecasts success of the Boers in harassing the army corps on its long march through the Free State to Pretoria and in constantly threatening lines of communication by unexpected raids and destruction of bridges. He scoffs at the idea that the British will have a holiday-march northward when the army corps is ready to advance in December. These are the views of an experienced veteran, who has fought many battles, but it is only just to add that he assumes that the Boer Generals will display more emergency and tactical skill than they have shown during the last fortnight.

A foreign military attache, competent to express an opinion and entirely friendly to England, sum up the situation thus: "It's quite true that the British have done admirably wherever they have been assailed, inflicting severe losses on the enemy, and upsetting the plans of the Boers generals, besides creating a moral impression of power not expected of their numbers. Yet they are outnumbered in Natal in the proportion of two to one, or at least three to two. They are most seriously outnumbered and beleagured at Kimberley and Mafeking, and at each point they are being attacked with consummate skill and stubborn, persistent courage. One cannot but be uneasy for the Natal field force in such a situation, while the capture of Kimberley or Mafeking may very possibly prove to be a mere matter of days."

BOERS ARE TREACHEROUS.

A Flag of Truce Stopped British Fire, Whereupon the Enemy Resumed.

LONDON, October 28.—The Daily Telegraph publishes this despatch from its special correspondent:

LADYSMITH, Monday.—In the latter part of Saturday's action (at Elandslaagte) the Boers hoisted a flag of truce. Thereupon Colonel Hamilton ordered the men to cease firing. The troops stood up, when a party of Boers furiously resumed firing.

On the same day other parties were guilty of similar treachery, one firing from a house which was being used as a hospital. Another party, when close pressed, threw up their arms in token of surrender and took advantage of the soldiers grounding their rifles to shoot and in several instances, to escape.

The surgeons have found that a percentage of expanding bullets have been used by the enemy.

Generals White, Hunter and French, with their staffs, made the round of the hospitals to-day. The Town Hall and churches, as well as tents, are fitted up with beds. The medical arrangements are ample and complete.

A number of the wounded Boers were allowed to go into their own hospitals near Elandslaagte.

STILL QUIET AT LADYSMITH.

The Expected Decisive Battle Has Not Yet Been Begun.

BUT BOERS ARE AGGRESSIVE AND EXCITING NEWS MAY COME SOON.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, October 28.—The almost complete silence as to the situation at Ladysmith continues, the censor doing his work to the complete satisfaction of officialdom and to the intense disgust of the general public. The only news that has been allowed to come through to-day is the following: which the Daily Telegraph has from Ladysmith dated Wednesday:

Our cavalry patrols have been fired upon this forenoon and chased by the enemy near the scene of the Reitfontein engagement. The Boers show signs of becoming aggressive. We learned first of the capture of the Hussars in response to a military wire sent to Commandant General Joubert.

LONDON IS ANXIOUS.

It is presumed that both sides are taking a breathing spell, but until it is known that General White has struck a decisive blow there will be much anxiety as to the situation in Natal.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learns that Colonel Schiel, the wounded and captured commander of the Boer forces, is the same individual who acted as Cetewayo's military adviser in the Zulu war, and who after the battle of Ulundi, offered £1,000 as a reward for the capture of the fugitive chief.

SEVEN BRAVE BOERS.

An interesting incident in connection with Elandslaagte fight is reported at Durban. When the fire of the British guns became too hot, eight Boers ran forward out of cover, and standing together, coolly opened fire at the Imperial Light Horse with the evident purpose of drawing the latter's fire while their comrades retired. Seven of the eight were killed.

TO WELCOME BULLER.

CAPE TOWN, October 28.—The steamer Zapathla has arrived here with a detachment of artillery.

Everybody is awaiting eagerly the arrival of General Redvers Buller, who is expected on Sunday. It is certain that he will receive a grand reception.

The practice of the authorities here is to entertain all arriving troops alongside the vessel and despatch them direct to the front, thus avoiding a march through the city and the inevitable demonstration.

THE RETREAT FROM DUNDEE.

General Yule and His Men Had Many Narrow Escapes.

CAPE TOWN, October 27.—(Delayed)—The story of the retreat from Glencoe and Dundee shows the British were forced to move their camp twice in order to get out of the range of the excellent Boer practice. Just as they had decided to evacuate the second camp a shell killed two soldiers.

When Gen. Yule heard of the battle at Elandslaagte, he sent a squad of Hussars, under Col. Knox and a battery of artillery to intercept the Boers at Biggarsberg. The artillery succeeded in shelling the Boers as they were retreating over the Umpati mountain, killing and wounding many; but the artillerymen were forced to retire by the rifle fire of the enemy.

It appears that the Boers shelled the camp all day long Sunday, and the British were kept busy skirmishing and removing their transport waggons out of range. During the retreat there were many anxious moments Monday night, when the British marched through Van Londeer's Pass, six miles long, across to Biggarsberg. The troops got through the dangerous defile, which fifty men could have easily held, at three o'clock Tuesday morning.

LONDON, October 28.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following despatch from Ladysmith dated Tuesday:

"General Symons ordered his column to march back to Ladysmith, and under his instructions, himself, and all the wounded were placed in the hospital at Dundee. It is supposed that the Boers, puzzled by the retirement, imagined that a trick was being prepared and, therefore remained at Dundee watching their guns instead of pursuing the British."

BOERS LOSSES ARE HEAVY.

Despatches From Pretoria Admit Many and Severe Casualties.

CAPE TOWN, October 26.—(Delayed in transmission).—Two telegrams dated Lorenzo Marques, October 23, have been received, and, in view of the fact that all Pretoria news is now coming via Lorenzo Marques, the authorities are inclined to believe them the copies of official bulletins from Pretoria. The first evidently refers to the Glencoe battle, and says:

"General Erasmus, as expected, was compelled to retire, his men and horses being exhausted. General Erasmus appears to have been decoyed into the wrong direction by the enemy and the British succeeded in capturing the Utrecht and Vryheid forces. The number of killed is unknown, but the burghers suffered heavily."

The second telegram bears evidence of being a repetition of the same engagement by Commandant Trichaardt. It says:

"The Ermelo burghers, in charge of the artillery, apparently fled from Dundee. They were reinforced by sixty Pretoria burghers under General Erasmus. The English opened fire and De Jaeger, with a Krupp, yielded. Our wounded were numerous, including Commandant Crobler. We also lost 243 prisoners."

NEVER WAS SUCH A FIGHT.

LONDON, October 28.—A despatch from Utrecht, Transvaal Republic, says—"The fighting at Glencoe lasted nine hours. The burghers state that they never witnessed such a fight. General Lucas Meyer's force of 6,000 men, with eighty-six guns, was several times repulsed."

LORENZO MARQUEZ, October 27. The following despatch has been received here from Pretoria, dated yesterday:

"The Government has issued a proclamation declaring that no receipts of interests on bonds can be claimed during the continuance of martial law nor within a certain fixed period of the same. The Boers at Vryburg seized Kroksdrift Port and destroyed it, and have seized a quantity of ammunition. Commandant Schooman has the railway bridge there. President Kruger is in excellent health."

According to the latest account of the first battle at Glencoe the Boer army amounted to 7,000 men and about noon another army almost as large under Commandant-General Joubert, advanced within 6,000 yards of Glencoe camp and then retired. The Boer losses were very heavy — quite 300.

A FAIR WARNING TO ALL.

The Transvaal Question is for Britain to Settle, and for Her Alone.

LONDON, October 28.—Commenting upon the petition to President McKinley, promoted by a New York paper, urging that the good offices of the United States be offered in settling the differences between Great Britain and the Transvaal, the Standard says:

"We doubt very much whether the Washington Government will at all appreciate the suggestion, but in any case, it is well for those whom it concerns, and particularly for those whom it does not concern, to understand that this Transvaal question is one which exclusively affects ourselves, and which we propose to settle without assistance or intervention of any kind."

THE HAGUE, October 28.—At Friday's meeting of the committee of the Second Chamber on the foreign budget, a resolution was adopted urging the Government to offer to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is alleged that a number of sporting rifles and express bullets were found in the Boer camp at Elandslaagie, which has aroused indignation. The rifle association of Pietermaritzburg has been ordered out for the defence of the city.

The English born residents of Spokane, Wash., at a meeting, decided to raise $1,000 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the British soldiers killed in the South African war. Those present subscribed $400.

The British Government has gratefully accepted the offer of the American women in England to equip the Steamer Maine, which has been lent without charge to the British Government by the Atlantic Transportation Company, as a hospital ship for use in South African waters.

The Paris Journal asserts that five cruisers of the French squadron now at The Perrevs, the port of Athens, have been ordered to place themselves in readiness to go to the Cape.

The British Government has chartered the City of Rome as a hospital ship.

Many spies have been arrested at Durban and some of them will be shot.

On the strength of representations by the mayor of Durban the governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, has prohibited the landing there of all the British refugees. It is reported that one of the Indian transports is being fitted to convoy the Boer prisoners from Durban.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Michael O'Sullivan, a brakeman, was crushed between two cars at the Place Viger Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway yesterday afternoon and received some severe internal injuries. He was removed to the General Hospital in a very weak condition. Although his case was considered as very critical it was thought he would recover at the hospital this morning.

THE SARDINIAN SAILS TO-DAY.

As stated in yesterday's Star it is the intention to get the Sardinian off for Quebec at twelve o'clock to-day. Everything is being done in order that this can be accomplished. However, there may be some delay and there is a chance of the boat not getting away before one o'clock.

BURGLARS IN SECOND HAND STORE.

The second-hand store of S. Superior, 577 Craig street, was entered into by burglars last night. Several watches, rings, and jewelery articles were stolen. The detectives are working on the case.



Predicted for the Star, Saturday, 11 a. m.—Easterly winds and rain; Sunday, westerly winds and clearing.

Special Notice.

Stylish Garments.

No more stylish garments can be seen on this side the Atlantic than those displayed at The S. Carsley Co., they are the pick of world's, best and smartest garments for Winter wear—Jackets—Capes—Wraps, etc., stylish and inexpensive.

Finance and Commerce

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Specially reported for the Star by C. D. Monk, 16 St. Sacrament Street, local manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York, over direct private wire.

Stocks	Oct. 28 Op'g.	Oct. 28 Close.	Oct. 27. Op'g.	Oct. 27. Close
Amer. Cotton Oil Co.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do do Pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Tobacco Co.	.....	.....	123¾	122
Do do Pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Sugar Refin Co.	152⅝	152	154¾	152⅝
Do do Pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Spirits Co. Mfg.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do Pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anaconda Mining Co.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝
Atchison & St. Fe all pd.	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
Do do Pref.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅝	65⅝
A. S. W.	43	40⅝	50	47⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52⅝	52⅝
Do do pref.	73	72⅝	73⅝	73⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Trans	86⅝	86⅝	87⅝	86⅝
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	90⅝	90
Canada Southern	53	53	.....	.....
Ches & Ohio	27⅜	27⅜	27	27⅛
Chic Burl & Quincy	122⅝	122⅝	123⅛	122⅝
Chicago Gas	113⅛	113	114⅝	113⅝
Chic & N. W.	.....	.....	171	169⅝
Chic R. I. & Pac	114⅜	114⅜	115	114⅝
Chic Mil. & St. P.	127	127	127⅝	127⅛
Continental Tob. com.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43
Do do pref.	.....	.....	.....	180½
Consolidated Gas N.Y.	.....	.....	.....	189½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	55⅝	55⅝	56½	55⅛
Cleve and C. C. & St. L.	60	60	60	60
Delaware, Lack. West.	.....	.....	193	193
Delaware & Hudson	123	123	123½	122½
Denver & R. Grand pf.	77⅛	77	.....	77⅛
South S. Shore & Atl.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Steel	54	54	55	53⅞
Federal Steel pref	.....	.....	70	70⅜
General Electric	.....	.....	.....	121
Jersey Central	.....	.....	124	124
Lake Erie & Western	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville & Nashville	nd	85⅞	85⅝	85⅛
Manhattan Elevated	112	111⅝	114	111⅝
Missouri Pacific	48⅛	48	47⅝	47⅜
Metropolitan Traction	.....	.....	198	197
National Lead Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	55	54⅝	55⅝	55
Northern Pacific com.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25
Do do pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Central & Hud.	138	138	140¼	139⅝
N. Y., Lake Erie & West	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do 1st pref.	.....	.....	110	109⅝
Do do 2 pref.	.....	.....	58⅝	58
N. Y. Ontario & West.	26	26	26	25⅞
N. Y. Air Brake Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, com	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	40⅝	40⅝
Pressed Steel, com.	.....	.....	.....	50⅜
Pressed Steel, pref	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phil. & Read, all paid	21⅝	21⅝	.....	21⅜
Pullman	.....	.....	196	195
Soutaern Ry. com.	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛
Do pref.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅜
Southern Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	118⅝	117⅝	.....	118⅝
Texas Pacific	.....	.....	.....	14½
U. S. Leather Co.	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜
U. S. pref.	82⅞	82⅞	82	82⅝
U. S. Rubber Com.	48⅝	48½	49	48⅝
Do pref.	.....	.....	.....	114
Union Pacific Com.	47⅛	46⅞	47	46⅞
Do Pref.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	21⅝	7⅞
Do pref.	.....	.....	.....	22⅜
Western Union Tel.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTRY CHEESE BOARDS.

As the following table covers more than a week's transactions, yesterday's prices may be compared with those paid a week ago upon the same board:

Date	Place.	Cheese Boarded.	Cheese Sold.	Price.
October				
21	Cowansville	2743	1505	11
21	Belleville	11,100	bid	11
21	Odgensb'g, N.Y.	882	bid	11⅜
21	Watertown, N.Y.	.....	1100	11⅜ 12
21	London	5228	b'd	11⅜
23	Utica, N.Y.	.....	1295	12
23	Utica, N.Y.	.....	680 c	12⅛
23	Utica, N.Y.	.....	3780 c	11⅞
23	Utica, N.Y.	.....	60 w	11⅝
23	Utica, N.Y.	.....	540 w	12
23	Utica, N.Y.	.....	540 w	12⅛
23	Utica, N.Y.	.....	340 skims	11⅜
23	Utica, N.Y.	butter	80	24½
23	Little Falls	cheese	2510 c	12
23	Little Falls	.....	1100	11
23	Little Falls	.....	360 w	11
23	Little Falls	.....	914 w	12
23	Canton, N.Y.	butter	sold	23
23	Canton, N.Y.	cheese	sold	11⅜
24	Ingersoll	2510	bid	11
24	Campbellford	1600	bid	11 3-16
17	Ingersoll	1570	bid	11⅜
25	Woodstock	6544	bid	11
25	Picton	6100	bid	11 3-16
25	Peterboro	7000 c	5950	11⅞ 12
25	Napanee	855 w&c	bid	11 1-16
26	Orinstown	4600 w&c	.....	10⅝
26	Tweed	1900 w	.....	11⅜
26	Kingston	1458 w&c	880 c	11
26	Brockville	2060 w&c	.....	11⅜
27	Perth	986 w	all	11
27	Brighton	2021 w	bid	11
27	Ottawa	877 w & c	200	10⅝
27	Kemptville	500 c	250	11 1-16
27	South Finch	225 w	bid	10⅝
27	South Finch	545 c	bid	11

Cognac "Moutet"

is distilled from choicest Burgundy Wine.

IT'S THE BEST FOR INVALIDS.

272 eoiii

A BRAVE WOMAN.

How a Drunken Husband Was Made a Sober Man by a Determined Wife.

A PATHETIC LETTER.

She writes: "I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and thus thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Samaria Prescription and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart, for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from his promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

A pamphlet in plain, sealed envelope, sent free, giving testimonials and full information, with directions how to take or administer Samaria Prescription. Correspondence considered sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., Jordan street, Toronto, Ont.

254 1 aw tf *nty

Wanted

TWO HUNDRED MEN FOR RAINY RIVER RAILWAY.

Wages one seventy-five per day. Apply at HOTEL DU PEUPLE, Jacques Cartier Square, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. 254 1

Banque D'Hochelaga

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

Montreal, October 24, 1899. 253 15 2aw

SHUT OFF THE TRANSVAAL GOLD

Supply and the U. S. will soon be exporting Gold to Europe.

THIS WILL CAUSE TIGHT MONEY

In New York and will restrict speculation, this will cause stocks to sell off. Don't buy any! Sell them "short." Our free book explains

Howard, Crosby & Co., 24 CONGRESS ST., Boston, Mass. 62 WALL ST., New York. 254o

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Cotton, futures opened steady. November, 7.06; December, 7.09; January, 7.13; February, 7.13 to 7.14; March, 7.15; April, 7.15 to 7.16; May, 7.16; June offered, 7.17, July, 7.16 to 7.17; August, 7.17.

HE PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, October 28.—James De Murray, alias Emargis, who was arrested in Montreal on Wednesday at the request of the Toronto police, charged with the theft of clothing from his landlady, arrived in the city yesterday in company with Detective McGrath. He was arraigned in the Police Court and elected to be tried summarily, pleading not guilty. He was remanded until Monday.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

The Montreal Clearing House statement for the week shows:

	Clearances.	Balances
Total for the week ending Oct. 28, 1899	$17,066,504	$2,483,623
Corresponding week of 1898	15,740,204	2,306,785
Corresponding week of 1897	12,953,645	1,551,775
Corresponding week of 1896	10,593,844	1,398,123

DEATH OF FLORENCE MARRYAT

LONDON, October 28. — Florence Marryat (Mrs. Frances Lean), the well known author, died in London yesterday morning. She was the tenth child of the late Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N., C.B., F.R.S. She was educated at home. Her writings include "Love's Conflict," "My Own Child," "My Sister the Actress," "For Lord and Master," and 60 other works of fiction and travel.

Hamilton Electric Light and Cataract Power Co., Limited,

OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.

Dated Oct. 1, 1899. Due Oct. 1, 1929.

This Company now controls the properties of the following Companies which are under its sole management:

Cataract Power Co.
Hamilton Electric Light and Power Co.
Electric Power and Manufacturing Co.
Hamilton Street Railway Co.
Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Co.
Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Co.

We offer subject to prior sale $125,000 of these bonds which are the unsold balance of an issue of $750,000 now outstanding.

The net earnings of the Company are now more than twice the interest on these bonds. Price and full particulars upon application.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., BANKERS,

67 MILK STREET,

NEW YORK. **BOSTON, MASS.** CHICAGO.

254 3

GRAND LODGE QUEBEC

I. O. O. F.

Funeral Emergency

All members of the local lodges and visiting members are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother, George Lamb, Past D.D.G.M., from his late residence 92 Favard St., Point St. Charles, on Sunday, October 29th inst., at 2:30 p. m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

T. J. POTTER, Grand Secretary.

254*1

FUNERAL NOTICE,

Wellington Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F.

The members of the above lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother George Lamb, P. G.

Funeral will leave his late residence, 92 Favard street, at 2:30 p. m., on Sunday, October 29th.

J. W. DICKINSON, N. G
J. NEWTON, Rec. Sec.

254 *1

Loyal Star of the West Lodge, No. 6313, I.O.O.F., M.U.

The members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late Bro. George Lamb, from his late residence, 92 Favard street, Point St. Charles, on Sunday, at 2 p.m.

No Regalia.

By order of the N. G.

C. J. WILLIAMS, Per Sec.

254*1

Mount Moriah Lodge No. 38 A. F. A. M., Q. R.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

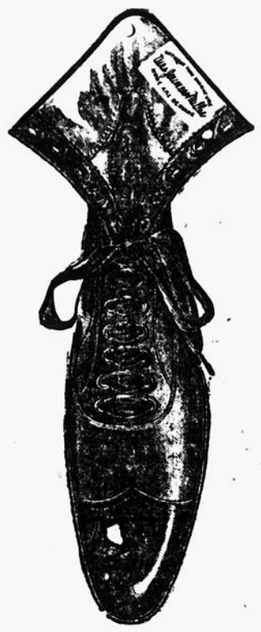
Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of BRO. GEO. LAMB, to take place SUNDAY, October 29th, at 2 p.m., from his late residence, 92 Favard St.

No Regalia. By order W. M.

254*1 G. W. HARDISTY, Secretary.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

"They fit the feet as Nature intended."



Introduction of the .... Famous ..

"Jenness Miller"

Hygienic Shoes for Women....

WE have secured the "exclusive agency" for the famous "Jenness Miller" Hygienic Shoes for Women.

These shoes are now being introduced throughout the United States, and are the finest, most comfortable, durable and graceful Shoes made.

Made of specially tanned "Velvetta" kid, which is as soft and fine as its name implies.

Cut on scientific anatomical principles, and fit the feet as nature intended.

We unhesitatingly recommend them and guarantee them to give absolute satisfaction.

Only to be had of us in the city.

Button and laced $4.00

Extra quality $6.00

End of the Month Sale.

80 Golf Capes, $8.50, for $4.95.
75 Stylish Silk Waists, $3.65.
30 Tailor-made Cheviot Tweed Costumes, lined throughout, only $3.95.
75 Stylish Ladies' Jackets, lined throughout, with Mercerized Satinette, only $3.95.
200 Flannelette Night Dresses, full sizes, only 37c.

Special Clearing Lines in all departments until the end of the month.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, cor. of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS CASH. 254y1 TEL. UP 933.

"IN A HURRY"



MANY PEOPLE neglect placing their orders for coal until the weather is cold. You'll find it advisable to get your order in while the weather is pleasant, but if you neglect doing so, we will supply your demand and rush delivery.

Egg, Stove, Chestnut at $5.50 ton
No. 2 Nut for Stoves at $5.50 ton
Wood Kindling and Cut Slabs at $1.25 a load, and $2.00 extra large loads.
Cannel Coal for Grates at $8.00 ton

Phone Main, 3157. OFFICES—10 Shannon St.
" " 1225. 265 Commissioners St.
" " 1545. 209 McGill St.

OR ANY BRANCH OFFICE 253 tf 4 awt

LADIES' HANDS

Need perfect fitting Gloves which are well made in every seam. We are paying special attention to our Glove Department and have very largely increased our Glove stock. We only ask that you buy one pair of Gloves, here to try—we are sure you will be well satisfied and will come again.

KID GLOVES.

We are trying to increase our sales in this department very largely, and in order to do this we have placed in stock a very much larger variety of Gloves than ever before—new makes—new shades—new sizes and styles. Whilst our prices will be lower our qualities will be better than ever.

Here Are Two Specials Selected From Many:

The "DORIS." Some ladies tell us they prefer this glove to one sold at $1.25 a pair. We are going to sell this line for 95c, and guarantee them too.

The "EILEEN." Our own special brand, made to our special order. These are really worth $1.25, and cheap at that. We are going to sell this glove for $1.15. This we also guarantee. We desire that every lady should know Haycock & Dudgeon's "EILEEN."

Remember, MONDAY is Hosiery Day, and a little money will buy great values here on that day.

See our special values in Ladies' Hose at 25c and 35c a pair.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Haycock & Dudgeon,

2401-5 St. Catherine St. and 166-8 Peel St.

254 tyl

35 CENTS. Fountain Pen Holder and Inkstand all in one. Hard Rubber Holder. Writes 5,000 words with one filling. If you have never used a good fountain pen you cannot realize its value, the greatest ease and comfort with which you will write, and time saved by writing faster and not dipping in the inkstand. We offer this pen with the confidence that its merits will justify all we claim for it—superiority, durability, perfect execution and easy adaptability to a writer's wants. Every pen is warranted to give entire satisfaction in every way. Never was a pen invented that sells like it. Agents can sell them fast at 35 cents each. Everybody buys it, admires it, and recommends it. Carried in the pocket safely and will not leak, is always with you, always ready, and writes continuously for hours when needed. Each pen is put up in neat case with automatic filler. If you want the biggest bargain you ever saw, send your order quick. Price, fountain pen complete, 35 Cents, postpaid; one dozen, $3.50.

JOHNSTON & McFARLANE. Box S.D. TORONTO, CAN.

254 law tf



FREE CAMERA.

For selling two dozen packages of Toledo Pens at ten cents a package, we give this Camera. It is made by the Yale Camera Co., has a Bausch & Lomb lens, and a shutter that can be used for snap shot or time exposures. With it we send full instructions, so that a child of ten years can make, after a little experience, pictures almost as good as those taken by high priced cameras. Many cameras are sold separately, and the purchaser has to buy the outfit afterward. We give the complete outfit, as shown, with every camera. The outfit consists of:

1 "Yale" Camera. 1 Package Developer.
1 Box Dry Plates. 1 Set Directions.
1 Package Hypo. 1 Toning Tray.
1 Printing Frame. 1 Package Fixing Powder.
1 Developing Tray. 1 Package Silver Paper.
1 Package Ruby Paper.

We require no money in advance. Send us your name and address, and we will forward the Pens, which you sell for us. Then return the money to us, and your Camera will be forwarded, all charges paid.

Toledo Pen Co. Dept. Toronto, Can.

254 law tf

THE POLICY HOLDERS

—OF THE—

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

who volunteer for the

TRANSVAAL

do not require a resolution of the Board of Directors to secure their insurance.

The Policy is Unrestricted.

LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.

J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.

Montreal Office: 260 St. James Street.

E. W. WILSON, Manager.

250 nty 2 awtf

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Limited, Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

30eod

IT DYES

SILK, COTTON WOOL AND MIXED GOODS

MAYPOLE SOAP

You save money, time and trouble. Sure results.

FREE book on Home Dyeing on application to A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.

254 tny1

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.

Portland Cement, Whiting, Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, etc.

134 McGILL STREET, cor. St. Paul

100 law

A NEW TOWN.

Have you seen the large town which is being built just north of Mount Royal Avenue, called Montreal Annex? Invest your money in the Annex and you will double it in a short time.

253 2

FOR UMBRELLAS.....

FROM MAKER TO WEARER.
Try The Dominion Umbrella Store—
2305 St. Catherine St., 139 St. Peter St.
Our Specialty:
Re-covering and Repairing
Phones, Main 3327, Up 1028 229 tf

DR. COWLING'S English Periodical Pills.

Sure remedy for irregularities, a perfect regulator, giving reliable and sure results. Invaluable in female ailments. $1 and $3 a box. Post paid to any address. Mrs. Cowling, 2356 St. Catherine Street (near Metcalfe Street), Montreal. For sale by all Druggists. 232 tye odtf

E. LEPAGE & CO.

Women's Cloaks, Suits, Blouses, etc.

The largest, the best assorted, the cleanest stock of Women's Outer Garments ever shown. A careful study of prices quoted elsewhere in Montreal convinces us that values equal to ours are not obtainable in any other store except at from 10 to 30 per cent. greater cost. We do not carry the shoddy "bargain sale" sort of garments—our customers are not the sort of people who wear shoddy things. These prices prove this the best and most economical place to trade in Montreal.

We Give Timely Warning



NOW PLEASE DON'T COME AROUND IN A WEEK OR SO AND SAY WE DID NOT TELL YOU OF THE . . . .

Greatest Black Dress Goods Sale EVER OCCURRED.

10,000 yards Fancy Black Dress Goods all double width goods. Crepons, Satin Cloths, fancy checked, flowered designs, etc., all new and up-to-date. Value from 50c to 75c. No misrepresentation, it's the greatest plum ever offered here or elsewhere. As long as they last only 25c

Ladies' Costumes.

Extremely fashionable tailor-made Suits in heavy Scotch tweed, lined throughout. Compare them with the best $25.00 costumes you have seen. At $16.00

Costumes made from Venetian Cloth, silk trimming, sateen lining, a real $23.00 value, Monday $21.75

Costumes made from Cheviot, silk lining, scalloped trimming and silk buttons, value $33.00—at $26.75

Ladies' Skirts.

Skirts in all-wool Cheviot, lined throughout, value $2.50, at $1.99

Skirts in Shepherd Plaid, fancy lined throughout, value $5.00, at $3.45

Skirts in Heavy Cravenette Serge, trimmed with braid, value $8.50, at $6.00

Ladies' Jackets.

Ladies' Black Worsted Serge Jackets, for Monday's selling—after careful inspection you will choose from this special lot in preference, at $4.35

Ladies' Beaver Jackets, in fawn, navy and royal, you must inspect them on Monday at $6.75

Ladies' Fine Cloth Jackets that you will say would be cheap at $15.00, Monday $10.35

Ladies' Blouses.

Ladies' Black Sateen Blouses, finished as we insist upon having them, value $4.00, at $2.50

Ladies' Plain and Striped Silk Blouses, value $6.00, at $3.99

Ladies' All Silk Blouses, in purple, navy, red and black, a real bargain, value $7.50, at $5.00

AN ENORMOUS SILK MOVEMENT

All Priced for Quick Selling.

Fancy Figured silk in pale blue, pink, rose, nile, cream, white and navy, never sold at less than 50c; special at 19c

Checked Silks for Blouses, in Blues, Pinks, Mauve, Violets, Navys, etc., regularly retailed at 65c, very special 25c

Striped and Checked Silks in all the leading shades and mixtures, neat designs, high novelties, sold at 65c; special at 39c

A special line of Plain Taffeta Silks, in all colours from a white to a black, they sell 75c here, special at 35c

Black Merveilleux Satin, heavy make, extra value at 85c; very special at 55c

Venetian Satin, newest make Satin, in all the desirable colourings, worth $1.00; are here at 59c

Black, Cream and White Duchess Satin, extra heavy value, worth regularly, $2.00; very special at $1.35

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS.

All Wool Plaids, 37 inches wide, choice colourings, value 85c, at 59c

All-Wool Dress Tweed, Block Check, 38 inches wide, high novelty, value $1.25, at 85c

Venetian Cloth, for costume, 40 inches wide, all wool, royal blue, grav, fawn, green, reds, etc., regular 75c value, at 59c

All-Wool Homespun Costume Tweed, 56 inches wide, value $1.25 at 99c

Heavy All-Wool Serge, 38 inches wide, in all leading shades, value $1.00, at 79c

BLACK GOODS SPECIALS.

Black All Wool Bengaline, 40 in. wide, reg. value 75c, at 59c

Black French Coating, 52 in. wide, reg. value 90c, at 69c

Silk and Wool Black Crepons, choice designs, regular $2, at $1.49

Black Silk Matelasse, 50 in. wide, for capes and mantles, value $4, at $3.10

Black Venetian and Amazone Costume Cloths, silk finish, fall weight, regular $1.35, at $1.00

NOTIONS.

500 boxes Compendium Assortment, containing all what is needed for houses need, a choice of 100 articles, worth from 5 to 10c; special 1c

200 Boxes Linen Thread, in Cream, Drab and Black, worth 5c; special 2½c

1000 doz. Average Tapes, 12 in a package, usually 30c a dozen, here at 10c

TEMPTING BLOUSE OFFER

We have a special lot of the handsomest Silk Blouses you have seen this season which we purchased at our own price. Monday we will give you the benefit of our fortunate deal. Your choice at

$2.99

LADIES' WEAR SPECIALS.

Black, also Garnet Lustre Blouses, lined throughout, stock collar, corded front, value $3.00, at $2.49

Black Sateen Blouses, perfect fitting, corded collar and cuffs, value $1.50, at $1.15

American Flannelette Wrappers, tight fitting back, in red, gray and brown, value $1.75, at $1.24

Flannelette Nightgowns, in striped pink and white, gray and white, with frills, value 75c, at 43c

Flannelette Under Skirts, in pink, blue, white, with wide flounce, trimmed with braid, value $1.50, at $1.10

White Cotton Nightgowns, Empire style, trimmed with embroidery, value $1.00, at ..... 83 cents

White Cotton Corset Covers, high neck, trimmed with frill of embroidery, value 30 cents, at ..... 20 cents

White Cotton Chemise, V shape yoke, of fine embroidery, trimmed around neck and sleeves, value $1.00 at ..... 74 cents

White Cotton Underskirts, Lonsdale flounce, with rows of tuck, value $1.00, at 72c

KID GLOVES.

"An Extra Special" 25 dozen only Black French Kid Gloves, 7 hook, laced, well assorted sizes. Regular $1.00. Special

35 cents.

CORSETS.

35 doz. Ladies' Heavy Jean Corsets, in gray, all sizes, regular 50c; special 29c

DEMONSTRATION

ON OUR SECOND FLOOR OF

Stamping Linens.

with Carter's Indelible Ink, by expert from Chicago

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, seamless, heels and toes ribbed, at 25c

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, seamless, ribbed, an extra value at 50c, special, 3 pairs for $1.00

RIBBON SPECIALS.

A table full of all latest Millinery Ribbons 4 1-2 in. wide, value 35c, at ..... 18c.

Narrow Velvet Ribbons, satin backs, the rage at present, value 12c, at ..... 9c.

No. 16 Silk Ribbon, satin edge, in all colours, value 15c, at ..... 8c.

MILLINERY SPECIALS.

Hats trimmed with Velvet and Ospreys, ... $2.70, $3.00 and $3.50

Stylish Felt Hats trimmed with Spangled Chenille and Quills, black and coloured, at $6.50

Extremely Stylish Hats, trimmed with Feathers and ornaments at $7.50

Hats trimmed with Satin, Velvet and Birds, exact counterparts of expensive Paris models at $8.50

LACES SPECIALS.

Irish Point Laces, 5 in. wide, butter colour, value 10c, at ..... 5c.

Valentian Laces, all widths, all new designs, value 20c, at 10c

E. LEPAGE & CO., We use the Lindsay-Nordheimer Piano

Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Sts.

254 tyx1

Guy Farm,

LOWER LACHINE ROAD,

TO RENT. Possession November 1st. This is the finest farm on the Lower Lachine Road. Buildings in good order. House and barns lighted by electric light. For further particulars apply to

W. McLEA WALBANK, Manager.

Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Ltd., 33 Victoria Square. 239 2aw tf

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc. Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., MONTREAL, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON Eng. 49eod

A POWER Against the Grippe.

"Morin's Wine Creosophates" is this power which destroys and removes to the last germ this evil, whose unfortunate consequences are incalculable.

For Sale Everywhere.

242 3 law nty

Manufacturers —OF— Fine Furs.

ALEX. NELSON & CO.,

1864 Notre Dame Street.

Manufacturers —OF— Fine Furs.



If you intend purchasing a Stylish Fur Jacket of

ALASKA SEAL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
GRAY LAMB,
ELECTRIC SEAL
or RACOON JACKET,

We have thousands of skins to select from, and we guarantee everything of the best in make and finish.



ALEX. NELSON & CO., 1864 Notre Dame,

Few Doors West of McGill.

254 ty1

If you can't get your stove repaired anywhere else. Send it to us. We can do it. We keep parts for all makes of Stoves.

Ed. Cavanagh & Co. COR NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS STS.

254 nty 1

Henry Morgan & Co.

COLONIAL HOUSE

Silk Department

Light shades for **Evening Wear in Handsome Satin Brocades, Satin Duchesse, Satin Merveilleux, Col'd. Bengalines,** in all the latest tints, light shades in **Taffetas and Glace Silks.** Many of the above lines are choice novelties, specially suitable for **Reception, Ball and Dinner Dresses.**

China Department.

Attention is called to a collection of NOVELTIES IN AUSTRIAN CHINA, comprising a number of pretty and useful articles, amongst them the following are well worthy of attention. Special attention is called to the list of prices annexed:

Brush and Comb Trays, from 09c, 77c, $1.00 and up.
Ash Trays, Bon Bon Trays, Fancy Trays, from 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c up.
Jewel Boxes, Fancy Boxes, from 25c, 35c, 40c and up.
Tooth Picks, from 10c, 12c, 15c and up.
Mustard Pots, from 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and up.
Bowls of various sizes and shapes, from 10c, 12c, 15c and up.
Shaving Mugs from 25c, 30c, 35c and up.
Ink Stands, from 30c, 35c, 40c and up.
Bathroom Sets, from $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and up.
Fern Dishes, from $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up.
Chocolate Pots, from 09c, 75c, $1.00 and up.
Teapot, Sugar and Cream, from $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up.
Match Boxes, from 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and up.
Hair Receivers, from 25c, 35c, 40c and up.
Also Cups and Saucers, Entree Dishes, etc.
Candlesticks, Fruit Sets, etc., etc., etc.,

In the Latest Shapes and Designs.

HOSIERY DEPT.

Ladies' Undervests.

Special lines of Fall Weight Vests, are of Plain Natural Wool, in either long or short sleeves. Prices $1.00 and $1.25 each, or $2.00 and $2.50 a set, less 5 per cent. for cash. These lines are of the best Canadian makes, and are selling very satisfactorily. Several lines of Ladies' Canadian Ribbed Combination Dresses are in great demand. Prices range from $1.25 a suit upwards.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE is just out, and will be mailed free to any address on receipt of postal card.

Sewing Machine Department.

A large stock. Full range of prices from $12.50 to $45.00. Good value.

A Miniature Sewing Machine.

AN EXCELLENT PRESENT FOR CHILDREN.

Is a simple and useful Model Sewing Machine, fit for practical use. A cut can be seen in our Fall and Winter Catalogue, page 31, just out, which can be had on application. Full particulars given with each Machine. Price $1.25 and $2.25 each.

STERLING SILVER THIMBLES,

Nicely Cased. Special Sale at 25 cents each.

Also a Collection of Fancy Brooches, Stick Pins, Ornaments, etc., etc., from 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c; all much under regular value. Many really pretty articles can be selected for a mere trifle.

SPECIAL- (PATENT) SKIRT SUPPORTERS.

This useful invention can be seen in use at Notion Department. Highly approved by all who have tried it. Price 25 cts.

Cloth and Tweed Department.

A full stock of Novelties for Ladies' and Children's Garments at moderate prices.

Tailoring Department.

All garments made in first-class style, only the best trimmings used. Fit and finish guaranteed.

H. M. & Co. have a special collection of fine West of England Worsted Trouserings, much under regular value.

The assortment is large and varied, and the styles specially adapted for FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

These goods are usually sold at $8.00 and $9.00, now offering at $5.00 and $6.00 per pair, less 5 per cent off for cash.

All classes of Fall and Winter Goods now in stock, including Scotch and English Worsted and Tweed Suitings, etc., etc. Also OVERCOATINGS in Blue, Gray and Black Cheviots and Vicuna.

Ready-Made Clothing Dept.

Infants' and Boys' Reefers in Serge and Covert Cloth.
Boys' Nap Reefers in Brown, Black and Blue.
Boys' Blanket Coats in assorted sizes.
Boys' Brownie Suits in the latest style.
Boys' Blouses, Boys' Shirt Waists.
Boys' Fauntleroy Blouses in great variety.
Boys' Norfolk and Single Breasted and Double Breasted Suits in all sizes.

SPECIAL LOT.

Boys' and Youths' Tweed Suits, sizes 22, 23, 24, choice for $3.00

Boys' and Youths' Tweed Suits, sizes 33, 34, 35, choice for $6.00

IN THE ABOVE SIZES ONLY AT THESE PRICES.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications always on hand.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

All notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

BIRTHS.

CARTER — At 20½ DesRivieres street, on October 25th, the wife of Thos. Carter, of a daughter.

STONE — In this city, on 23rd October, the wife of J. Stanley Stone, of a son.

TRIGG—In this city on the 26th inst. the wife of Alfred Trigg, of a daughter. 254 2

COLES—At Moe's River, October 18th, a daughter to Rev. and Mrs. Coles.*

CODERE— At Sherbrooke, on the 16th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Codere.*

EATON—At Sherbrooke, Que., on October 14th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Eaton.*

GARLAND—At Ottawa, on October 19th, the wife of P. Garland, of a son.*

MAYHEW—At Dixville, on October 16th, the wife of Mr. George Mayhew, of a son.*

McGOOKIN—At Dixville, on October 19th, the wife of Mr. Hugh McGookin, of a son.*

YOUNG—At Sherbrooke, on October 19th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Young.*

MARRIAGES.

BARFOOT-HYLAND — On the 24th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, Ernest A. Barfoot, late of London, England, to Catherine Hyland, formerly of Dublin, Ireland. Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

KONIGSBERG-RAPPARD — On the 25th October, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. E. Wood, Edith Marion, eldest daughter of Eugene Von Rappard, to Otto Boris Von Konigsberg-Samarow. 254 2

TURNER - CURRAN — At St. Gabriel's Church, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Pos. Casey, assisted by the Rev. W. O'Meara, P. P., W. H. Turner to Miss B. Curran, both of this city. Quebec papers please copy.

ROPER-BLACK — At Cobourg, on October 18th, Alfred W. Roper, of the Bank of Toronto, Montreal, to Jessie C., daughter of the late Andrew Black, of Cobourg.*

CASWELL-WIGGINS — On October 17th, at Grand Valley, Mr. William Caswell, of Owen Sound, to Miss Lettie, eldest daughter of Thomas Wiggins, Esq., of Grand Valley.*

MACKENZIE - NUTBROWN — At St. Matthew's, Church of England, Leeds, Megantic, P.Q., on October 18, 1899, by Rev. J. Rothero, William D. Mackenzie to Elizabeth J. Nutbrown both of Leeds, P.Q.

MURTON-SHEPHERD—On October 14th, Harry Murton, Esq., to Mrs. Ella Shepherd, all of Guelph.*

WAGNER-WINCKLER—At Hamilton, on October 18th, Alexander Wagner, of Toronto, to Rosalie Winckler.*

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

COOGAN—In this city, on the 27th inst., A. Kelly, widow of the late Owen Coogan. Funeral will leave the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. H. Clerk, 1197 St. Denis street, Monday at 8 a.m. to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

HISLOP — Suddenly, at Montreal, October 21, Myron Loyd Hislop, late of St. Johns, Que., age 47 years and 9 months. Funeral at Clarenceville, Que., October 26, 1899. 253 2

LAMB—In this city, on October 27th, George Lamb, aged 23 years and 9 months. Funeral from his late residence, 92 Favard street, on Sunday, October 29th instant, at 2 p.m., thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

PICARD — In this city, on the 27th October, 1899, Omer Picard, aged 21 years and 4 months, son of the late Essemare Picard, and adopted son of the late N. Picard, insurance agent. Funeral on Monday, the 30th inst., at 7.45 a.m. from 79 St. Denis street, thence to St. James' Church, St. Denis street, where service will be held, after which the remains will be taken to Cote des Neiges. All friends and acquaintances invited to attend without further notice. 253 2

PIGEON — In this city, on the 25th inst., A. J. Pigeon, aged 64 years and 4 months. Service in the Gesu Church, on Tuesday, 31st, at 8 a.m.

DEATHS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

AKERLEY—At Fredericton, N.B., in the 72nd year of her age, Charlotte A., widow of the late Samuel A. Akerley. Deceased was a daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Kenah, of Ireland, and her mother was a daughter of the late Hon. Isaac Allen, one of the first Judges of New Brunswick.

BECKER—At Waterford, Ont., on October 21st, Mary F. Sovereign, wife of Leamon Becker.*

BIGGS—On October 21st, at London, James Biggs, aged 78 years.*

BORTHWICK—At Portland, Oregon, on October 9th, Hugh B. Borthwick, youngest son of the late Thomas Borthwick, of Gloucester, Ont., aged 47 years.*

BROWN—At Halifax, on October 20, Jas. Brown, aged 60.*

COATES—At Penobsquis, Kings County, N. B., on the 16th inst., Lavinia A., wife of H. N. Coates, of St. John, aged 58 years.*

COVE—At Shinimicas, Cumberland, October 12, Helena Rachel Cove, aged 13.*

DUHAMEL—At Ottawa, on October 15th, Louis Duhamel, in his 78th year.*

EVANS—On October 18th, at Toronto, Joseph Evans, son of the late Joseph Ick Evans.*

GORDON—At Toronto, on October 22nd, Joseph Gordon, formerly of London, Ont., in his 75th year.*

GRANT — On October 22nd, 1899, at "The Homestead," South Branch Road, Marthtown, Christie, widow of the late John Grant, aged 87 years.

HUNTER—On October 18th, at Toronto, Frances Ann, wife of Thomas Hunter.*

JAMES—In London, on October 24th, Jos. James, aged 79 years.*

KIRBY—On Tuesday, October 17th, at Toronto, Nathaniel Kirby, aged 87 years.*

LAFRAMBOISE—At St. Roch, Que., Oct. 12th, Mrs. Joseph Hubert Laframboise.*

LAWLOR—On October 14th, at St. John, N.B., Mary A., wife of James J. Lawlor, aged 70 years.*

LEIGH—On October 18, 1899, at Springfield House, Paignton, South Devon, England, M. A. Leigh, in her 81st year.*

MAIN—At Windsor, N.S., October 19th, Charles Main, aged 15.*

MARSHALL — At Leeds, P.Q., on the 25th instant, Alicia Simpson, relict of the late John Marshall, of Inverness, and mother of R. S. Marshall, of Leeds, P.Q., aged 81 years.

McARTHUR—At Littleton, Colorado, A. D. McArthur, M.D., formerly of Kenmore, Ont. 253 2

McINTYRE — On the 24th inst., at Cache Bay, Ont., Daniel A., eldest son of Robt. McIntyre, Calumet, Que., aged 32 years. Interred at Calumet.

MACPHERSON—At his residence, Kingston, Ont., on Friday, 20th inst., Mr. Richard Macpherson, in his 68th year.*

MORTON—On the 21st inst., at Winnipeg, Margaret Grace, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Morton.*

PRENTICE—At Toronto on October 21st, Rebecca Prentice.*

ROGERS—At St. Catharines, on October 17th, Robert Rogers, late of Niagara-on-the-Lake, in his 81st year.*

SKYNNER—At Sheridan, Toronto Township, on October 18th, John Skynner, in his 83rd year.*

SODEN—At Petitcodiac, N.B., on October 18th, Bertha B., wife of Frank H. Soden.*

SULLIVAN—At Halifax, on October 22, Margaret Sullivan, wife of Daniel Sullivan.*

TURNBULL — On October 21, at Winnipeg, Eva W., daughter of Sarah A. and E. Turnbull, aged 17 years.*

WELLS— On October 23rd, at St. John West, John P. Wells, in the 84th year of his age.*

WHITE—At Sussex, on October 22nd, Eleanor A. Coulter, relict of the late Gilbert White, aged 79 years.*

REQUIEM MASS.

Service for the repose of the soul of the late A. J. Pigeon, Artist, will be held at the Gesu Church on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. 25411

Scriptural Puzzle.

Why could Cain find no better gelatine than ady charlotte. 254 eod

For additional Births, Marriages and Deaths, see page 9.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 28th, 1899.

Ex. S. S. "CAMBROMAN"

15 Cases Ladies' Jackets.

The contents of 15 cases ladies' stylish Jackets WILL BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME ON MONDAY MORNING. Every lady should see them, as they are the smartest and jauntiest garments that have come to us this season. The arrival of such a cavalcade of Parisian beauty will take precedence With all their fascinating excellence they are moderately priced. Judge by these prices.



Ladies' Black Beaver Cloth Jacket, cut short, double breasted, double stitched seams, pearl buttons **$6.00**

Ladies' Stylish Jackets in fawn, drab, new blue and black, handsomely embroidered, satin lined . **$9.50**

Ladies' Model Jacket in fine beaver cloth, satin lined, closed lapels, richly embroidered. Special . **$14.25**

Ladies' Paris Tailor Made ¾ box coats, very loose back and front, habit sleeve, velvet collar, mannish cut **$21.75**

Ladies' smart stylish jackets in beaver cloth, fawn, drab and new blue, lined satin. Special **$8.25**

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, embroidered all over with fine braid, Chesterfield front, lined satin. Special . **$11.25**

Ladies' Smart Tailor Made Jackets in fawn, drab and new blue box cloth, finished rows of stitching and lined satin. Special . **$15.00**

Ladies' High Class ¾ box coats, box front and back, beaver fur storm collar and lapels, lined satin. Special **$25.25**



Marvellous Bargains in

New Black Dress Goods

Black Dress Goods will be well to the front on Monday morning. "The Gold Medal Brand" of Black Goods in rich blister patterns, Beautiful Cloth, Wool and Mohair mixtures, they make handsome gowns. Besides Serges, Plain Cloths, Crepons, Cheviots, etc. Priced lower than they've ever been priced before.

Black Dress Goods

New Black Figured Sicilian Cloth in 10 different patterns, exquisite materials, 40 inches wide, special **$1.10**

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods in small and large designs, very rich material . **$1.15**

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, silk and wool finish, superb styles, special **$1.35**

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Materials in 15 exquisite designs, 44 inches wide, beautiful goods, special . . **$1.50** yd.

Black Dress Goods

Fine Black Sicilian Dress Goods, special price **25c**

New Black Mohair Dress Goods, fast black, reliable weave, special . **55c** yard.

French Reps, Rich Heavy Weave, very stylish goods, excellent wearing, special . . . . **90c** yd.

New Amazone Cloth, brilliant and dull black, rich material for tailored gowns, special **97c**

1500 yards White China Silks.



A special bargain in Silks on Monday Morning, White China and Pongee Silk, neat pin dot and small patterns. The wholesale price for these Silks to-day is 65c a yard, we'll cut them quick on Monday at 50c a yd.

Early Winter Millinery.



What elegance and art in Millinery direct from the Avenue de la Paix, Paris, this means the daintiest art in Millinery, an art that the slightest change would destroy its perfect beauty. Our Millinery chief imitates that immaculate French art to perfection. The imported model and the copy set side by side, most likely you'll choose the copy.

A $20.00 original French Model Hat, faithfully copied by experienced milliners, special **$9.50**

A $25.00 Original French Model, accurately copied by trained milliners, special **$11.75**

A Great Linen Sale!!



On Monday morning there will be inaugurated a tremendous sale of Household Linens. Stocks are larger than they should be. An adjustment means loss of profit, on the most staple of Linens, but stocks must be kept straight. Linen lots are larger this year than ever before, so is the selling. Next week will be a most wonderful week for reliable Linen bargains.

1500 pieces Hand Loom Linens, 3 3-4 yards in each piece, worth 90c, sale price . . . **35c** pc.

Linen Table Cloths

Unbleached Table Cloths with red borders, these sizes and prices:

Size 54 by 54 inches, . . 60c each.
Size 60 by 60 inches, . . 85c each.
Size 66 by 66 inches, . . 93c each.
Size 66 by 72 inches, . . $1.00 each.
Size 72 by 72 inches, . . $1.10 each.

White Table Cloths

Fringed Blue and Red with fancy border.

Size 1¾ by 1¾ yards $1.35
Size 2 by 3 yards $1.90

Self White Table Cloths, fringed all round, size 2 by 2 yards, special price . . . . **$1.60** each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Huckaback Towels

Fringed Huckaback Towels, all linen, size 14 by 24 inches **6½c**

Fringed Huckaback Linen Towels, size 18 by 32 inches **10c**

Linen Glass Towels, red and blue checks, special **3½c**

Honeycomb Towels

Honeycomb Towels, 17 by 35 inches **3½c**

Honeycomb Towels, 18 by 36 inches . . . . **5c** each.

Honeycomb Towels, 20 by 40 inches . . . . **7c** each.

Fancy Bath Towels

Bath Towels, 18 by 36 inches, 9c each.
Bath Towels, 20 by 48 inches, 14c each.
Bath Towels, 22 by 52 inches, 18c each
Bath Towels, 24 by 52 inches, 23c each.

Housekeepers' Bargain List

FOR MONDAY—These special bargains for Monday are the best we've ever offered, they are full of interest for you if want to save money. Don't forget it.

	Regular	Special		Regular	Special
Crystal Glass Tumblers .	5c	2c	Olive Oil Soap . . .	5c	3½c
Hand and Table Lamps .	25c	13c	Windsor Soap . . .	5c	2c
Perforated Lamp Shades	15c	10c	Ladies' Wool Hose . .	15c	12c
Strong Knife Boxes . .	15c	9½c	Ladies' Ribbed Vests .	15c	9½c
Strong Salt Boxes . .	12c	7½c	Dr. Gray's Syrup . .	25c	16c
Kitchen Towel Rollers .	10c	6½c	Baume Rhanal . . .	25c	16c
Tin Pie Plates . . .	3c	1c	Cinder Sifters . . .	12c	9c
English Mince Meat . .	15c	10c	Tin Saucepans . . .	10c	5½c
New Pudding Raisins .	10c	8½c	Cake Salvers . . .	25c	18c

Write for Winter Catalogue.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED,

1768 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE...

Free Art Embroidery Class

Commences on Monday, 30th October, 2.30 till 5.30 p.m. in Ladies' Parlor. Class afternoons will be Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays. Children's Special Saturday Forenoon Class will start Saturday, 4th November, 9 to 12 a.m.

Our New Refreshment Room

Is now opened. Ladies can have a refreshing cup of Tea, Coffee or other Refreshments any hour from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m., at popular prices. Refreshment Room Second Floor.

Art Needlework Requirements

Complete in every detail. Choice Designs daily arriving from the Great American centre of art, New York. Our stamped Linens are therefore in demand. Silks for Embroidery work in every art shade, in different makes. Hoops, needles, and in fact everything desired for embroidery work. Special attention given to beginners in the selection of proper materials.

For The Festive Season

Just received, Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves in Cream and White, 16 Button length, sizes 5 1-2 to 7. price . . . . **$1.50** pr.

Ladies' Opera Suede Gloves, White, Cream, Pearl, Black, etc., 24 Button length, extra fine quality **$2.50** pr.

Short length Evening Kid Gloves in Rose, Cream, Butter, White, Pearl, fancy stitching . . **$1.25** pr.

Battenburg Lace, Braid Rings and Designs.

WHITE SHIRTS

OUR SPECIAL $1.00 WHITE SHIRT

Is equal to any other at $1.25, and is unsurpassed by any Custom Made Shirt. Reinforced Back and Front, Pure Linen Bosom and Cuffs, 4 ply, and body of Fine English Cotton. Open back and open front, with or without cuffs, extra large body and extra length of sleeve. These and many other advantages make our $1.00 Shirt more comfortable and better value than any in Canada.

OGILVY'S

St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

2541 1

STYLES —IN— FURNITURE

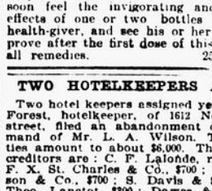
There are styles in Furniture just as there are in dress and people of taste and refinement should avoid cheap, shoddy furniture in their homes just as much as they would avoid loud, vulgar patterns in their dress.

Our aim is to have customers of taste and refinement and our stock is chosen to suit them; the price is the only cheap thing about our furniture.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
652 Craig Street.
UPTOWN:
2442 St. Catherine.

2541 1

J. W. SHAW & CO., PIANOS and MUSIC.



SOLE AGENCY FOR

Weber, N. Y.,
Gerhard-Heintzman,
Stanley and Shaw Pianos.

A fine stock of Pianos by these makers in all styles of cases, to be seen at our warerooms. LOWEST PRICES, EASY TERMS. We also have the following BARGAINS SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

$135 — VOSE & SONS, Boston, Square Piano, rosewood case, all round corners, carved legs, full scale, $10 cash, $5.00 per month, or $115 cash.

$165 — HAYDEN Upright Piano, 7 octaves, perfect order, modern style, terms $10 cash and $8 per month, or $150 cash.

$175 — Upright piano, fancy walnut case, perfect order, tone like new, $10 cash, and $7 per month or $160 cash.

$140 — UPRIGHT Piano in perfect order modern style, dark case, good maker

$75 — HALLETT & CUMSTON, Boston, Square Piano, rosewood case, nice tone, $10 cash and $4 monthly.

$95 — AMERICAN Square Piano, fine tone, 7 octaves, nicely polished, rosewood case, terms $10 cash and $5 per month, or $75 all cash.

$225 — CABINET GRAND Upright Piano full size, fancy walnut case, almost new, $10 cash, $8 per month or $200 cash.

—Also a large number of others, all prices and terms.—

PIANOS TO RENT. PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED. PIANOS STORED.

MANDOLINS, $5.00 up. GUITARS, $5.00 up.
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J. W. SHAW & CO.'S Piano and Music House,
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THE GOOD HEALTH

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Paine's Celery Compound

Nothing Vague or Indefinite About Results.

There is nothing indefinite about the kind of "good health" that is promised by Paine's Celery Compound and that is so strongly vouched for by letters that come from our best people. Paine's Celery Compound among other blessings gives firmer and stronger nerves, perfect circulation, complete digestion, clear complexion, sweeter breath and more regular bodily functions. These blessings are always secured by Paine's Celery Compound when other remedies fail.

It is foolish and criminal to neglect daily aches, pains and the unmistakable symptoms of dangerous diseases, when it is well known that a few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound will completely banish every trouble and give a condition of health that guarantees a long and happy life.

Every man or woman whose nervous strength is overtaxed, or whose life is a busy one and full of mental worries, will soon feel the invigorating and vitalizing effects of one or two bottles of nature's health-giver, and see his or her health improve after the first dose of this greatest of all remedies. 254 *nty 1

TWO HOTELKEEPERS ASSIGN.

Two hotel keepers assigned yesterday. G. Forest, hotelkeeper, of 1612 Notre Dame street, filed an abandonment on the demand of Mr. L. A. Wilson. The liabilities amount to about $6,000. The principal creditors are: C. F. Lalonde, rent, $2,260; F. X. St. Charles & Co., $700; L. A. Wilson & Co., $700; S. Davis & Sons, $200; Theo. Lanctot, $300; Dawes & Co., $250; Union Dressed Meat Company, $125; W. Graham, $125; J. M. Fortier, $200; Imperial Electric Light Co., $125; Corporation of Montreal, $300; Jas. Virtue & Son, $150; Joseph Tasse, Cigar Company, $170; St. Julien and de Boucherville, $350; Alfred Richard, $165.

Mr. D. O. Fyre, hotelkeeper, of Lachine, assigned on the demand of J. O. Dupuis. The liabilities are about $3,500. The principal creditors are: J. N. Fulton, $75; W. Farrell, $686; R. Daiglish, $450; V. E. Traversey, $158; C. H. Martin, $160; John Fair, $344; W. A. Wilder & Co., $143; H. J. Ross, $182; S. Davis & Sons, $193; T. Ridgeway, $193; T. Liggett, $106; J. O. Dupuis, $235; Corporation of Lachine, $123.

LATE HON. PETER MITCHELL.

The Remains Taken to Newcastle. N. B., for Interment.

The remains of the late Hon. Peter Mitchell were conveyed to Bonaventure Station last night, and placed on board the Intercolonial express for transportation to Newcastle, N.B., for burial.

At five o'clock the remains had been removed from the private vault of Mr. Ferron, undertaker, at 221 Centre street. Among the floral tributes was a beautiful wreath from Mr. T. D. Adams, of Bathurst, N.B., who is the brother of the late Michael Adams. Mr. Mitchell's opponent, Mr. Frank Feron was in charge of the cortege. In accordance with the wishes of the family, all ceremony was deferred until the final destination should be reached. Among those who followed the hearse to the station were Mr. G. Watt, nephew of the deceased; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Dr. Robb, Mr. Thomas Griffin, of Miramichi, Mr. T. D. Adams, of Bathurst, and Mr. Dowling, of the Windsor Hotel. At the station the cortege was met by Mr. Chief Justice Tuck, of St. John, N.B., and Mr. John Hardy, chief clerk of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the late Mr. Mitchell's brother-in-law. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Watt, with Mr. Griffin, undertaker, accompanied the remains on board the train.

Enquiries at the British Foreign Office show that the report published in the United States that Siam has joined the "China-Japan Offensive and Defensive Alliance" is so utterly improbable as not to merit attention. The officials of the Foreign Office are not even aware that there is any "offensive and defensive alliance" between China and Japan.



MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for varicocele, nervous debility, and all other results of indiscretions and irregularities. It cures any case of the difficulty, never fails to restore to full natural strength and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader needs do is to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M.D., 1728 Hall Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity. 278 104 2aw

IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

A Judicial Sale Set Aside on the Ground of the Insufficient Notice.

Judgment was rendered yesterday in the Superior Court by Mr. Justice Curran in the case of Walker et vir. vs. W. H. T. Henderson and H. R. Henderson, opposant, and plaintiff contestant.

Opposant filed his opposition to the sale of goods seized in this cause, on the ground that they are his property, having been purchased by him at a judicial sale in an action of one Wovenden Henderson, the present defendant, in the Superior Court, a long time previously. The plaintiff contests the opposition on several grounds, amongst others. 1. Because the pretended judicial sale, at which opposant claims to have been adjudicataire, was fraudulent and null. 2. Because the judgment upon which the execution issued and under which the sale took place, was the result of fraud and conspiracy between the present defendant, his attorneys, and the bailiff who made the sale. 3. Because no legal notices of the sale were ever published, as required by the Code of Civil Procedure. 4. That the notices were illegal and insufficient. The notice in the French newspaper was not only insufficient, but misleading. The name of the plaintiff was incorrectly given, and the district of St. Francis mentioned, instead of the district of Montreal. In neither notice was the place of sale mentioned, no street nor number being given, nor any indication as to where the domicile of the defendant was to be found. 5. Because the sale was clandestine; the adjudicataire was the only bidder, and the goods were sold at a nominal price. The charges of fraud and collusion between the parties, in so far as the attorneys of record and Wovenden are concerned, have not been made out.

The court held that the plaintiff had made good all the material allegations of fraud and illegality, and the court maintains the contestation of the opposition, with all costs against the opposant.

By Mr. Justice Doherty.

Dame A. Lafortune vs. Fontaine.—Judgment granting separation as to property.

Dame M. Turgeon vs. L'Union St. Vincent de Montreal.—The defendant moved that the order allowing the plaintiff to proceed in forma pauperis be revoked. The court, seeing that it appeared by the examination of the plaintiff that she had sufficient means to pay the disbursements in the case, revoked the permission to plead in forma pauperis granted by judgment of the 12th October instant.

Dame Anna M. Stephens vs. Hogan.—Judgment authorizing the plaintiff to sue in forma pauperis.

The Queen vs. Dame Annie L. Briggs et al., and defendant, opposant.—In two cases the plaintiff moved for the dismissal of the opposition. The court in each case granted the motion and dismissed the opposition on the ground that the proceedingly, vague allegations of opposant's opposition, coupled with her failure to appear for examination as ordered by judgment of this court, justified the allegation of the present motion that the opposition was made with intent to unjustly retard the sale in the present cause.

Dame C. Drolet vs. Dame C. Peplin et vir.—Judgment ex parte for $600 on three obligations, and a loan of money.

Dame R. Fauchelle vs. Hurteau.—Judgment dismissing the defense on droit with costs

Ramsay vs. the Hamburg-American Packet Company. The declinatory exception in this case was dismissed, the defendant by pleading to the merits of plaintiff's demand having fully accepted the jurisdiction of this court.

By Mr. Justice Loranger.

The Dewitt-Langlois Milling Company vs. Moore.—Case settled out of court.

McCabe et al. vs. Milmore et al.—The action was on a loan of money and promissory note. The defendants had not proved their plea, and judgment was rendered in favour of the plaintiffs for $200.

Dame Sophie Gervais vs. Poulin.—The action was on a promissory note. The plea was that delay had been granted for the payment of the note. The defendant had not appeared at the hearing, and judgment was rendered in favour of the plaintiff for $251.40, balance due.

Dame Rose Gauthier vs. Dagenais.—The action was on a promissory note. The plea was to the effect that no consideration had been received. The defendant had not offered any proof in support of the plea, and judgment was rendered in favour of the plaintiff for $202.

Special Notice. Winter Jackets.

Dame Fashion has not been lavish in the amount of cloth used in Winter Jackets, but has made up in style and smartness. The display at The S. Carsley Co., of New Winter Jackets, is the best we've ever seen—and prices are very moderate.

RALLY AT ST. LOUIS

One Thousand Electors Listen to Conservative Speakers

Discuss the Political Questions of the Day—Great Enthusiasm.

"There is assuredly a considerable change in public opinion, if political meetings can be accepted as criterion of the feeling that is spreading through the country," said a prominent Liberal, after last night's enthusiastic Conservative meeting in the Municipal Hall of the town of St. Louis.

"Well, I have resided in this district for several years past; in fact since St. Louis is St. Louis; as you know I am one of the most ardent supporters of the Liberal party, believing in its principles, believing in its programme, but after having seen to-night's meeting, I must confess to you there is a great change going on in public opinion."

In fact, last night's meeting at St. Louis was the most successful, the most enthusiastic, that the Conservatives of the district of Montreal have held for many a day. It was not that the speeches contained any important declaration, but the immediate impression produced by this gathering to a disinterested party was one of harmony and union, sure signs of success.

The meeting took place under the auspices of Club Morin, one of the most flourishing political associations of Montreal, and was presided over at first by Dr. Berner, who then ceded this place of honour to the mayor of the town, Mr. Leandas Villeneuve. It is stated that the hall can hold about 700 people, and it was literally packed to the doors. It is estimated that at least one thousand electors, Conservatives and Liberals, came from all parts of the city to hear the speeches of the standard-bearers of the Liberal Conservative party in this district.

Hon. Mr. Taillon was the first speaker of the evening, and he dealt principally with the Manitoba school question. The Liberals, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at their head, claimed daily that this burning question was settled and finally buried. Our co-religionists of the West suffer yet. The Federal Ministers had made promises, and, as they had violated these pledges, the electorate would hold them to strict account. The Conservative party at the last elections had sacrificed itself, so to speak, on this very question, preferring to sacrifice power and government to such a great principle. Successes pass, but justice remains.

Mr. Rodolphe Monty, advocate, of this city, was then called upon by the president to address the meeting. In a stirring speech, he congratulated the electors upon the successful gathering. Elections might come at any moment, and he was glad to see that the great Conservative party was prepared to meet those who captured the reins of power in 1896 by false promises, and by not keeping the given word.

Mr. F. D. Monk, Federal member for Jacques Cartier, then followed, and was received with general applause by the whole meeting. The principal subject dealt with by the speaker was the immigration policy of the present Government. Mr. Monk strongly denounced the policy of importing Doukhobors, Galicians, Finns, and the like at great expense to the taxpayers. He also reviewed the Yukon scandals, and said that he believed the Government should have excluded all foreigners and kept the rich mineral deposits of that region for Canadians, and Canadians only.

After short speeches by Mr. C. A. Corneiller and Dr. Germain, the meeting closed amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

HAMILTON'S

Monday Special Hour Sale.

We have planned to make the coming week one of wonderful buying opportunities throughout the entire Store. The completeness of the Stocks would alone command big buying, representing as they do all that is Best, Choicest and Richest in the DRY GOODS world in its broadest meaning.

But with the addition of MONDAY'S SPECIAL HOUR PRICES, which are detailed below, prices that cannot be equalled anywhere, qualities considered, the week will assuredly be an exceptional one to the purchasing public.

The following Bargains are for Monday only.

From 8 to 9 a. m. Monday we offer:

8c ROLLING PINS, 500 solid handle, hard wood 10 inch wide Rolling Pins. During the hour **3½c**

25c JAPANNED COAL SCUTTLES, 300 heavy Tin, Japanned Coal Scuttles, heavy wire handles. During the hour . **14½c**

45c MEAT PLATTERS, 300 White China Meat Platters, oval, 16 inches long. During the hour . . . **15c**

From 9 to 10 a. m. Monday we offer:

50c PURE SURAH TWILL SILKS, 500 yds. only, all principal shades, for Blouses, Waists, etc. During the hour . . . **15c** yd

30c WHITE SUMMER MUSLINS. The season's Balance, suitable for ladies' or children's wear, a variety of patterns. During the hour . . . **6½c**

25c PERCALINE LININGS. Extra fine soft finish Percaline and Silecias, in colors or black, fast colors, 36 to 40 in. wide. During the hour . **12½c**

From 10 to 11 a. m. Monday We Offer

$1.25 on one table. A large lot of Ladies' Felt Hats, in Rough Riders, Tams and English Walking shapes, all colors, during the hour . **35c**

25c BLACK ARMURE FIGURES, 42 inch fancy Black Armures for ladies' costumes and dresses, good permanent color, during the hour . **17½c**

35c ALL WOOL HOSE. Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, double heels and toes, during the hour **19c**

From 11 to 12 a. m. Monday We Offer

35c BLACK PONGEE SILKS. 325 yards only Pure Black Pongee for blouses and waists. This is a real bargain, during the hour . **20c**

10c CREPE TISSUE PAPER, all colors, extra quality French Crepe Tissues, during the hour **5c** piece.

35c LADIES' COSTUME CLOTHS, 44 inch Heavy Costume Cloths, in navy, myrtle green only, during the hour . . . **22½c**

From 9 to 10 a.m. Monday—The Dressmakers' Popular Hour

3½c Black Llama Braid, 1½ in., for **1½c**
5c Safety Hooks and Eyes . **1½c**
5c Sewing Machine Cotton, **2c**
5c Sewing Needles, pkt., **1c**

During All Day Monday We Offer:

Garter Clasps . . . 15c
Shaving Brushes . . 10c
Clothes Brushes . . 15c
Back Combs 12c
Bath Brushes . . . 10c

FOR **5c** ea

Side Combs 10c
Rubber Toilet Combs . 12c
Fancy Hat Pins . . . 19c
Hair Clips 10c
Hand Mirrors . . . 10c

From 1 to 2 P. M. Monday We Offer:

35c FEATHER MOUNTS AND WINGS, 20 boxes only, all colors and styles, well made and perfectly new. During the hour . . **5c** each

35c Fleecy Vests, Ladies' Long Sleeved, Shaped Vests, perfect fitting, high neck, natural color. During the hour . **12½c**

65c PATTERN FACE VEILS, a large assortment of Ladies' Face Veils, with borders. During the hour **19c**

From 2 to 3 P. M. Monday We Offer:

12c TOILET COMPLEXION SOAPS, Benzoin & Buttermilk Soap, 3 large cakes in box. During the hour . . **7c** box

$2.49 FRIEZE and BOUCLE JACKETS — Ladies' Double Breasted Coats with storm collars, in Kersey, Boucle and Frieze, stylish and perfect fitting. During the hour . **$1.25**

15c ALL WOOL CASHMERE GLOVES — Ladies' Fall Gloves in all wool Cashmere, Black only, deep cuffs, all sizes. During the hour . . . **10c**

From 3 to 4 p. m. Monday we offer:

500 CURTAIN POLES 2c each, finished in oak, cherry and walnut, 1 1-2 inch x 5 feet, complete with ends, rings and brackets. During the hour **15c** ea

40c NIGHT GOWNS—LADIES'—Ladies' well-made, full size back and front yoke, night gowns in Fancy Flannelettes. During the hour . **29c**

25c LADIES' STOCK COLLARS—4 fold in all colors and signs. A genuine bargain. During the hour . . **15c** ea.

From 4 to 5 p. m. Monday we offer:

5c LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS — Ladies' hemstitched, with hems of various widths, full size, white only. During the hour . **2½c** ea.

$1.00 CORSETS, A SAMPLE LOT. A small number only, but qualities up to $1.25. While they last, during the hour . **25c**

79c CENTRE TABLES. Splendid values in oak finish, top 18 x 18 inches, with under shelf, made in solid hard wood. During the hour . . . **55c**

From 5 to 6 p. m. Monday we offer:

25c ENGLISH OILCLOTH, 72 inch real English Floor Oilcloth, a variety of designs. During the hour . . **18c** sq. yd.

$1.40 CHILD'S EIDER AND BOUCLE CLOAKS, wadded through and lined with sateen, in a variety of colors and styles. During the hour **98c** ea.

75c OPOSSUM NECK RUFFS — Ladies' Black Opossum Fur Neck Ruffs, full length, thick and warm. During the hour . . . **35c**

During all day Monday in our Great Grocery Dept.

French Sardines in Oil 5c, for . .	4c	5 Tins of Lye, 20c, for . . .	12 1-2c
Benson's Corn Starch 10c for . .	7 1-2c	5 Bags of Windsor Salt, 20c, for .	12 1-2c
Patterson's Table Sauce 10c for .	7 1-2c	5 lbs. of Green Peas, 20c, for . .	12 1-2c
Fresh Herrings 12c, for . . .	10c	5 lbs. "Gold Dust" Corn Meal, 20c, for	12 1-2c
Shredded Wheat Biscuits 15c, for .	12 1-2c	5 lbs. Rolled Oats, 20c, for . .	12 1-2c
Clover Leaf Salmon 15c, for . .	12 1-2c	5 lbs. Split Peas, 20c, for . .	12 1-2c
5 lbs. White Beans 20c, for . .	12 1-2c	3 lbs. California Raisins, 30c, for	20c
5 Bars Laundry Soap 20c, for . .	12 1-2c	25 lbs. Bag of Flour, 35c, for . .	25c

From the above list GROCERIES are the only items for which we accept telephone or mail orders.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square

25411

WE TAKE MEASURES FREE OF CHARGE.

32 SIGNS

Telephone Main 1477 and our representative will call with samples if desired. Window Shade making is our special business. We give careful attention to all small details as to have our shades known as the best made in Canada. Window Shades to order from 70c to $5.00 each, in stock 18c to 65c each.

BUY FROM THE MAKERS.

THE MARTEL-



FULL OF FIRE.

Is the chief characteristic of our Diamonds. Every Gem is selected with a view to its color and brilliancy, and it is so mounted that its full beauty is shown.

Critical examination merely tends to enhance the value of the gems we show and confirms the fact that our prices are the lowest.

R. A. Dickson & Co.

Diamond Importers,

2261 St. Catherine St, 254x

Florentine Figures.

We have just received some of the finest examples of modern Italian Art, which were selected by one of the firm at the Studios in Florence, Italy.

The Prices Range from $10.00 to $125.00 each.

These are now on view at our West End Branch, where you are cordially invited to inspect them.

THE JOHN L. CASSIDY CO., LIMITED,

2503 St. Catherine St.

Wholesale, 339-341 St. Paul St. 254x1

A RESIDENTIAL SUBURB.

The large number of first-class Residences which are being built in the Annex make it a most desirable place to live in. All the streets are wide and well laid out, and possess all city improvements. 253 2

Beautiful Complexion

Made still more lovely by using

JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES

Telephone 1094 for a Tube.

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,

2208 St. Catherine Street, Cor. University. 251x4

Wanted,

Experienced Lead Glaziers and Cutters at once.

HOBBS Mnfg, Co., London, Ont. 252x tf

Levis Waterworks

Notice to Engineers.

"A by-law opening a competition for the preparation of plans and specifications to establish a system of waterworks, draining and electric lighting in the town of Levis," has been adopted at the meeting of the Council held on the 16th October, 1899.

Moved by Mr. Councillor D. Laine, seconded by Mr. Councillor Joseph Carrier, that the by-law opening a competition for the preparation of plans and specifications to establish a system of waterworks, draining and electric lighting in the town of Levis be adopted as follows, viz:

1. A competition is hereby opened to all competent persons, to prepare plans, specifications and estimates, for the establishment, execution, working and maintaining a system of waterworks, draining and electric lighting in the town of Levis.

2. The persons wishing to take part in the said competition can obtain the necessary information and particulars on inquiring at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, at the City Hall, Levis.

3. The plans, specifications and estimates will have to be prepared so as to provide for the supply and wants of a population of twenty thousand souls at the rate of thirty gallons of water per head, every day.

4. The plans and tenders for the above mentioned purposes shall have to be deposited at the office of the corporation of Levis on or before the first day of January next.

5. Those plans and tenders will then be submitted for examination to three competent persons chosen by the Council, and the said persons shall report to the Council within the delay fixed by the said Council.

6. The Council, nevertheless, will have right to choose and adopt whatever plans and tenders which it will deem most advantageous, and will not be held to accept those whose price will be the lowest or any of them.

7. A prize of $1,000 will be awarded to the person, whose plans, specifications and estimates shall have been declared the best by the three persons mentioned in article fifth of the present by-law; a prize of $500 to the person whose works will come in the second place.

8. Those plans, specifications and estimates shall remain the property of the corporation of the town of Levis.

J. EDMOND ROY, Mayor.

FLAVIEN ROY, Secretary-Treasurer. 253 12

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling. Write COOK REMEDY CO, 1007 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100 page book free. 155 tf

B. & H. THE B&H CHINA EMPORIUM. 262x1f

CHEERED "THE SONS OF THE WIDOW"

The Echoes of the Down Town Streets Reverberated Therewith, and With Patriotic Music

AS THE LAST OF MONTREAL'S VOLUNTEERS DEPARTED FOR THE TROOP-SHIP—SCENES AT THE STATION.

Montreal redeemed itself last evening.

The twenty-six reserve men attested here were given a send-off that woke the midnight echoes in the usually drowsy downtown streets.

Shoulder high those twenty-six stalwart volunteers for South African service rode to the Bonaventure station escorted by hundreds of uniformed soldiers, and thousands of citizens.

There was a band, there were pipers galore, there was singing and rousing cheers all along the line. The enthusiasm was remarkable and contagious.

The last were first in this matter.

The send-off was first and foremost a military affair. Every regiment in the city was represented in the parade. The Fusiliers were out in force, the whole battalion escorting the men to the station.

Large detachments from the Vics, Scots, Artillery, Battery and Hussars were also present.

The general public was there, too, and there in goodly numbers, and they had not left their enthusiasm at home either. They brought it with them, and occasionally, in fact, quite frequently, let it loose in generous quantities. They were not afraid of using their lungs, and their throats; and the result was a demonstration of magnificent proportions; a send-off worthy of the best traditions of this city, a place far famed for its hospitality.

From the moment the band of the Fusiliers swung out of the drill shed at the head of as strange a parade as ever was seen in Montreal, until the National Anthem put a climax to the evening's proceedings at the Bonaventure station, there was hardly any cessation in the outburst of enthusiasm with which each one felt himself overflowing. The cheers, the noise, the yells, the singing, were such as only soldiers and students know how to make. The streets were crowded.

Guests at the St. Lawrence Hall, and other St. James street hotels, did not know what to make of the hub-bub. All they could see was a motley crowd of militiamen and civilians carrying aloft on their shoulders certain men in uniform. Who these men were they did not know, but that they were

THE HEROES OF THE HOUR

was certain. Then the band only played such airs as are generally rendered when troops go to the front, and the music was well played too. Both bands of the Fusiliers were present, and the march to the station was enlivened by such selections as "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Britannia," "Soldiers of the Queen," "The Maple Leaf Forever," "God Bless the Prince of Wales," "Tommy Atkins," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." In several of the selections, such as the Canadian national air and the stirring old patriotic songs "Rule Britannia" and "Soldiers of the Queen," the vast concourse of citizens and militiamen joined, and for a moment the volume of sound from young and lusty throats quite overpowered the music of the band.

Then the Vics, who formed a solid phalanx to the rear of the contingent, tried to let everybody know that they and the men they were sending forth to the scene of action were all right. "Sis, boom, rah! who are we? We are the boys of the V. R. C." was blazoned forth triumphantly at various stages of the march. The Royal Scots, not to be outdone by their uptown rivals, started up their regimental cry: "Rah, rah, rah, hip, hip, hip, Ibbotson's dandys, R. S. C." The Artillery followed suit, and for a time pandemonium reigned supreme on the streets of Montreal.

"What's the matter with the Montreal Star?" shouted a lusty crowd, as they passed the Star office on St. James street. "It's all right, oh, yes, you bet. Who's all right? The Montreal Star," was the answer, given by hundreds of lusty throats.

WOULD HANG KRUGER.

On the way down St. James street a good deal of singing was, of course, indulged in. To the tune of "There's a Sweet Bye and Bye," the boys rattled off a splendid chorus beginning with "There's a place where the Boers ought to go." Then the old marching song of "John Brown's Body Lies a Mouldering in the Grave," was altered to suit the occasion, and instead of the time-honoured words usually associated with this song, the boys hollowed forth at the top of their voices "We'll hang old Kruger to a sour apple tree," accompanying the same with "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," and other marks of approbation.

A perfect torrent of groans and hisses greeted the query, "What's the matter with the Minister of Public Works," whenever such was asked during the parade and at the station.

A splendid scene was witnessed as the crowd passed the Queen's statue on Victoria square. Some one shouted, "What's the matter with the widow of Windsor?"

In an instant every hat was doffed, the parade was stopped, and for the space of several minutes the air rang with the acclamations of the enthusiastic crowd. Then the band started up the national anthem. In a second every one was singing it. The grand old chorus swelled out on the evening air, and added greatly to the impressiveness of the occasion.

Several of the boys were carried on the shoulders of their comrades all the way from St. Lambert hill to the station.

AT BONAVENTURE

the scene baffles description. It was taken by storm. The crowd surged around the doorway, and it is a wonder that someone was not trampled to death. It was the biggest possible kind of a jam, and everybody was glad when at length, after a good deal of shoving and pushing the platform was reached. Even there the crowd was exceptionally dense. Once in the midst of the surging, moving mass of humanity, it was impossible to extricate one's self, and so the great majority were carried along with the crowd, until almost the rear of the platform was reached. In the struggle it was with difficulty that the musician's hung on to their instruments. But like the bull dog in "What we have we'll hold," they succeeded fairly well, and, as a result, the "medley of sweet sound" did not cease until the halt was made.

Then it was ascertained that the Intercolonial train which was to bear away the boys to Quebec, was on another siding. In a minute, there was a scramble across the tracks, and under the cars to where the train was standing.

The scene which followed was such as to warm the hearts of those who were leaving home and friends in the name of the Queen. The departing heroes were lifted bodily in the air and bounced, until panting and out of breath, with hair dishevelled and torn uniforms, they were glad to seek refuge in the special car. Even there they found it impossible to escape from the crowd, which besieged their citadel at every vantage point.

The car was crowded with the mothers, sisters and fathers of the boys, who were busy with

THE LAST GOOD-BYES.

In many cases the scene had its pathetic side. But the lads themselves were buoyant and cheerful. Outside, the crush was terrific. The number of people on the platform had steadily increased until very little breathing room was left. To add to the discomfort of the occasion, a large detachment of the Vics, headed by the regimental bugle corps, made its appearance at the station, and steadily pushed its way down the platform until the car containing the "sons of the widow" was reached. There they stopped, and cheered everybody from Lieut.-Col. Gordon and Capt. Laurie down to the humblest member of the contingent.

To get out of the crowd was the desire of everyone. Up to the top of the freight cars the living mass of humanity found its way. Even the roof of the train shed held its quota of enthusiastic militiamen. A shunting engine standing on a track just opposite the Intercolonial train was quickly boarded. The heat and smoke and steam did not deter the boys from securing positions on the cab and lantern, and dome. Once there, nothing could dislodge them. In vain the engineer blew his whistle.

"It's only a bluff," shouted one in the crowd, "stay where you are" shouted another. And stay they did, until finally, the train containing the members of the contingent pulled out of the station.

And when the train did start, what a scene! Every window was alive with faces and outstretched hands. In some cases it was a mute but hearty shake the inmates of the car received; in others it was accompanied by a hearty "good-bye" or "God bless you, old man."

In all cases the parting was of a nature that showed that the hearts of those left behind went out to those who were on the move for the front.

From away down the other end of the platform could be heard the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," Many who heard it could not repress their emotions. The tears flowed, and men were not ashamed of them.

On a rear platform stood a group of the mothers and sisters of the boys. It was hard for them to bear up under the trying circumstances, but they succeeded fairly well until the train had passed out of sight. Then their pent-up feelings could be no longer suppressed, and one and all freely gave way to their emotions.

After the departure of the boys, the crowd lined up on the station platform; the band played God Save the Queen; officers and men saluted, while the stirring notes swelled out on the evening air; and the demonstration was over.

That it was magnificent in its proportions and spontaneity goes without saying. Its like has not been seen in this city since the rebellion of 1885. Big as it was, it might, however have been greater. This would certainly have been the case had the time at which the men were to leave for Quebec been known earlier in the day. Nothing definite was known in regard to their leave-taking until five o'clock yesterday afternoon, although it was generally understood that they might possibly go to Quebec last night. The commanding officers' inspection of the Fusiliers, which took place last night, attracted a large number of militiamen and civilians to the drill hall, and it was these which made up the largest part of the parade. Lieut.-Col. Cooke placed his two regimental bands at the service of Lt.-Col. Gordon, and nearly every man in his command took part in the demonstration.

Had the leave taking of the first detachment of Company A been deferred until late in the day, the send-off would have been equally as enthusiastic.

OFFICERS TURNED OUT.

One feature of last night's demonstration was the presence of a large number of local officers in the parade and at the station.

In addition to Colonel Gordon there were also present: Lieut.-Colonels J. P. Cooke, P. W. F.; F. Whitley, 6th Hussars; J. B. Maclaren, D.Y.R.C.H.; Major R. Costigan, 3rd Field Battery; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Busteed, Victoria Rifles; Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, 5th Royal Scots; Lieut.-Col. Labelle, 65th Battalion; Capt.-Adjutant Bond, Capt. G. H. Ferguson, Lieut. Dobbin, Capt. Smith, Colonel Davidson, Lieut. Davidson, 5th Royal Scots; Major Victor E. Mitchell, Capt. Jas. O. Dobbin, Lieut. G. L. Dobbin, Capt. W. Simpson, Lieut. W. F. Brown, Major Finlayson, Capt. Hiam, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Pangman, Lieut. Cooper, and many others.

Pipe-Major Manson, of the 5th Royal Scots, with three pipers and drummers, created great enthusiasm by playing the "Cock of the North" and the "Campbells are Coming."

CITY ASKED FOR A GRANT

But the Finance Committee Finds the Charter in the Way.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon, the request was made that the members vote something towards the patriotic fund for the Transvaal contingent, and from the attitude of the members there can be little doubt but that a sum will be given, provided that the city charter will allow of it.

The city charter is such a peculiar contrivance that the members of the Finances Committee never know quite where they stand, and the consequence is that all matters of this nature have to be submitted to the City Attorneys.

When the Committee met yesterday afternoon Mayor Prefontaine was present, as were also Lieut.-Cols. Stevenson, Cole and Labelle. The Mayor read a letter from Lieut.-Col. Cole. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he was aware that the Finance committee had been called for other purposes, but at the same time he was sure that what he had to say would be listened to with interest by the members. He then proceeded with the letter which explained the needs of the occasion and asked the Finance Committee to make an appropriation.

This was supported by Lt.-Col. Stevenson, and Lt.-Cols. Labelle and Cole were there to offer an explanation which was thought necessary. The members of the Committee, however, assured the military men that no explanations were at all necessary; that they understood the necessities of the case.

They agreed that if an expenditure of this kind could be made legally they would be more than willing to comply, and Ald. Sadler remarked that if the constitution would not allow it then they had better have a new one.

It was then decided to turn the matter over to the city attorneys for a decision and the members of the committee would meet at 2.30 p. m. on Monday when they will take action.

The Mayor and Alderman Stevenson then requested that some very necessary repairs be made to No. 7 fire station, Notre Dame street, east. The amount required was by no means large, but it took a very large amount of talk to settle the matter and finally decide to make an appropriation of $350. It might take $450 to make the repairs, which consisted of renewing the foundation and sidewalk, but the $350 was taken with good grace.

CLUB OUVRIER. — The inaugural meeting of the Club Ouvrier Conservateur, will be held on Monday evening next in their hall at the corner of Maisonneuve and St. Catherine streets. The following speakers will address the assemblee: Mr. Milton McDonald, Conservative organizer, Messrs. Arthur Cote, Azaire Lamarche, J. Poitras and others.

Special Notice.

It is not mere goodness that gives the Chickering Piano its value—it is EXCELLENCE.

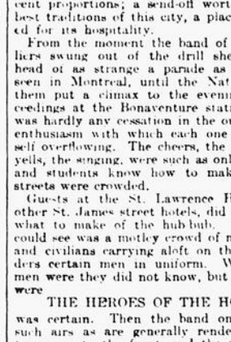
That word "Excellence" well describes this world-famous instrument, for says Webster, it means "surpassing others in some good quality or the sum of qualities," and that is exactly true of the Chickering Piano. A fine stock of these artistic instruments always on exhibition in our Chickering Parlours. The D. W. Karn Company, Limited, Karn Hall Building, St. Catherine street.

Slater Bros. handle fine shoes only, because they know their business. How much safer it is to buy of such firms; they have crack-a-jack line of men's shoes at $3.50, and they put on O'Sullivan's Virgin Rubber Heels at 50c.

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is the motto of Layton Bros.', the well-known piano dealers. This is evidenced by the superior class of customers who patronize their new warerooms, 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion Square. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings. 254 2 2aw

A Cabinet Grand Karn Piano has been purchased by the Congregation of Notre Dame for their convent at Windsor Mills, Que. The Karn Piano holds its own against its competitors. Don't decide to purchase before you have seen our beautiful stock of Karn Pianos and pianos of other makes. The D. W. Karn Co., Limited, Karn Hall Building, St. Catherine street, sole agents for Chickering Pianos.



THE VERY BEST WHITE DRESS SHIRT

In Canada, for the money, 50c.

You talk about grocers selling sugar at cost price, but we are selling the above shirts at 50c per dozen less than what is asked by manufacturers for a shirt not as good as this one, but we are making a small profit just the same. We have the inside track in buying and manufacturing these goods.

If you want the best value for your money, come in and examine this Shirt at

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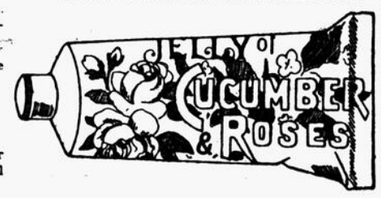
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See that the label reads Cucumber and Roses.

Owing to the large and increasing sale of [illegible] a number of useless imitations are being offered to the public.

Be sure the label reads: "Jelly of Cucumber and Roses."

It has no equal for Chapped Hands and all Roughness of the Skin.



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"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

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Ask for and take no other.

Dr. Lovejoy's Carbolic Tooth Powder

Prevents Tartar, Hardens the Gums, and gives to the Teeth a PEARLY WHITENESS.

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Secession.—A New Art "Period."

A new period in Art has just been ushered in by a group of young Secessionist artists in Europe. Examples of this style were exhibited first in Munich last year, and the exhibition has been named in its honor, "The Secession."

Many artists with the fresh, strong impression of a new inspiration have given to the Art world a variety of designs of such beauty and strength of treatment that this style is certainly destined to be marked as one of the Art periods in history.

Some excellent specimens of these designs are now shown in our store practically exclusive with us in Canada.

Do you wish to see them?

We'll be pleased to offer ample opportunity to study its many forms of interpretation.

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Montreal. 254 x1

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Growing older we get new ideas. It is our aim to carry every line of business under the one roof and at the lowest every day prices to the consumer. No special bargain days here. From Monday, 8 a.m., till Saturday, 10.30 p.m., one price prevails, and that the lowest.

Note the different departments, and compare our prices with Bargain Day Stores.

SILK DEPT.

20 inch China Silk, all shades, 25c.
20 inch Surah Silk, all shades, 35c.
22 inch Black Peau de Soie, Bargain Day Stores sell at $1.25, our every day price, 99c.

VELVET DEPT.

Colored Silk Velvet, all Shades, $1.00 for 65c.
Coloured Silk Velvet, all shades, $1.25 for 80c.
Coloured Silk Velvet, all shades, $1.75 for $1.00.

STAPLE DEPT.

Fine Linen Table Damask, 39c for 22c.
27 in. Fine Linen Table Damask, 50c for 39c.
Fine Linen Table Napkins, $1.00 per dozen, for 75c.
12-4 White Quilts, extra heavy, $1.50 for $1.00.
10-4 White Quilts, extra heavy, $1.00 for 75c.
Wool Blankets from 75c to $6.00 per pair.
Alaska Down Comforters, from $1.45.

FLANNEL DEPT.

25 inch Gray Flannel, plain or twilled, 15c for 12½c.
27 inch Gray Flannel, plain or twilled, 20c for 15c.
27 inch French Flannels, 60c for 48c.
30 inch Flannel Shirting, 40c for 25c.

CURTAIN DEPT.

Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 75c for 50c.
Lace Curtains, 3 1-2 yards long, $1.25 for 89c.
Chenille Curtains, $3.00 for $2.50.
Damask Curtains, $2.50 for $1.85.
4-4 Chenille Table Covers, 75c for 50c.

GLOVE AND HOSIERY DEPT.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, worth 75c for 50c.
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, worth 25c for 17c.
Ladies' Woollen Hose, worth 22c for 15c.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, worth 18c for 12 1-2c.
For Children's Hose you will find our prices 20 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

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Ladies' Walking Hats, in all shades, 95c.
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It is money in your pocket by buying trimmings for your hat here. Our stock is larger than any wholesale house to select from.

BLOUSE AND WRAPPER DEPT.

Ladies' Flannelette Blouses, $1.25 for 75c.
Ladies' Merserized Sateen Blouses, $2 for $1.25.
Ladies' Black Sateen Blouses, $2.25 for $1.50.
Ladies' Fancy Flannelette Wrappers, $2.50 for $1.75.
Ladies' Metallic Skirts, $2.00 for $1.25.

LADIES' FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Ladies' Nightgowns, 50c for 39c.
Ladies' Drawers, 35c for 25c.
Ladies' Skirts, 75c for 55c.

CORSET DEPT.

Ladies' Good Corsets, 45c, for 25c.
D. and A. Corsets, 50c, for 39c.
Her Majesty Corsets, $5, for $3.50.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS DEPT.

Tiger Brand Wool Fleeced Underwear, 50c.
Scotch Wool Underwear, reinforced, $1.50, for $1.
See our Dent's Glove at $1.
Gent's Moka Unlined Gloves, $1.75, for $1.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, extra special, $2.50.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE DEPT.

Good Stone Cup and Saucer, 10c, for 6 cents.
Glass Tumblers, 24c per dozen.
China Breakfast Sets, $5, for $3.50.

WALL PAPER DEPT.

1000 rolls Wall Paper at 3c.
500 rolls Wall Paper, worth 6c, for 4c.
250 rolls Wall Paper, worth 15c, for 10c.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Fancy Dress Goods, 30c for 19c.
Fancy Dress Goods, 45c for 25c.
Colored Rep Dress Goods, 70c for 50c.
Colored Amazone Cloth, 75c for 50c.

MANTLE CLOTH DEPT.

Good Beaver Cloth, $1.00 for 69c.
Good Beaver Cloth, $1.50 for $1.00.
Matelasse Cloaking, $4.00 for $2.50.

COTTON AND LINEN DEPT.

Gray Cotton, extra heavy, 6c for 4c.
White Cotton, extra heavy, 7c for 5c.
8-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 18c for 12½c.
9-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 25c for 19c.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 30c for 22c.
Good Roller Towelling, 5c for 3¾c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 7c for 5c.

FLANNELETTES DEPT.

30 inch Flannelette, 6c for 4c.
34 inch Flannelette, 10c for 7c.
36 inch Flannelette Skirtings, 20c for 14c.
Fancy Flannelettes, 12½c for 10c.
Reversible Flannelettes, 12½c for 10c.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH DEPT.

Tapestry Carpet, worth 35c for 25c.
5-4 and 6-4 Oilcloth, worth 25c for 18c.
10-4 Linoleum, Carpet Pattern, 65c for 50c.
Stair Oilcloth, 12c for 8c.
Window Shades, rich dado, 35c for 25c.
Curtain Poles, brass trimmings, 25c, for 17c.
Curtain Poles, wood trimmings, assorted colours, 35c for 25c.

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Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, linen finish, 5c.
Full assortment of Ladies' Hair Combs at prices never heard of and styles to suit any one.

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Ladies' Kersey Cloth Jackets, $4.00 for $2.50.
Ladies' Jackets, well made and lined throughout, worth $5.00 for $2.50.
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Ladies' Fur-lined Capes, $17.
In connection with this department we carry a full range of Ladies' and children's furs at lowest prices.

COSTUME DEPT.

Ladies' Black and Navy Serge Skirts, $2.00 for $1.39.
Ladies' Mohair Skirts, $2.50 for $1.98.
Ladies' Costume Coat and Skirt, from $4.50.

RIBBON DEPT.

500 pieces Ribbon, 15c, 20c, 25c, for 6 1-2c.
1,000 pieces Ribbon, 40c and 50c, for 12 1-2c.
800 pieces Ribbon, 50c to 75c, for 19c.

VEILING DEPT.

Veilings, worth 5c to 10c, for 2½c.
Veilings, worth 15c to 25c, for 10c.
Plaited Chiffon, worth 25c, for 9c.

GENT'S FURNISHING DEPT.

Men's Umbrellas, $1, for 75c.
Men's Bow Ties, 5c.
Men's Unlaundried Shirts, 65c, for 45c.
Men's Cloth Caps, 75c, for 50c.
Boys' Underwear—We are 20 per cent. lower than elsewhere.
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Wash Boilers, worth 75c, for 49c.
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Red River Salmon, we sell every day at 10 cents.
Old St. George Breakfast Coffee, 25c, for 15 cents.
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Fresh Currants, 10c, for 6½c.
Sardines, in tins, 6c, for 4c.
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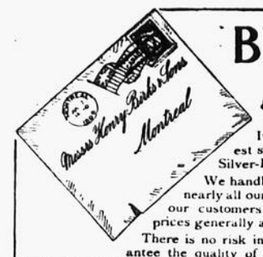
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Stove, A 1 quality, combined price $5.75, Old St. George $5.50.
No. 1 Chestnut, A 1 quality, combined price $5.75, Old St. George $5.50.
Best Scotch Coal, first quality, $5.50, Old St. George, $5.25.
All kinds of wood 10 per cent. reduction.
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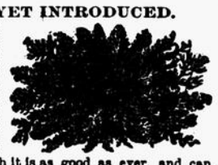
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General Young's column of the United States Army in the Philippines had an encounter with Filipinos on Thursday and put them to flight. Two Americans were killed.

The Montreal Daily Star, printed at the corner of St. George street and Fortification lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office, 183 and 185 St. James [illegible].