THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER. Fair and Cold. Sun rises at 6.57, sets at 5.31.

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Dept. of Agricul[illegible] 31 Dec 03 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

All the World Arming for the Fray In Case of a General European War

Spain and Sweden Are the Latest to Prepare.

Russian Advance Posts Crossed the Yalu River.

New York, Feb. 2.—A special cable from Berlin, to The Herald, says:

According to a telegram from the Madrid correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, the French Government has confidentially given a warning to the Spanish cabinet of the secret plans of the British Government to seize parts of Spanish territory in case of war.

This is the reason why Spain is sending troops to the Canary Islands, Ceuta, Galacia, and the neighborhood of the straits of Gibraltar. The French Government has also advised the strengthening of the fortifications on certain parts of the Spanish coast.

Baron Richthofen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that in view of the outbreak of war it is impossible for Germany to withdraw the 2,500 men she has in China and at Kiao Tchau. The troops in China are the backbone of the maintenance of order in China.

Sweden is now following the example of Denmark, and is also arming.

Russian Scouts Cross Yalu.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The reports of Russian movements in Southern Corea continue to be conflicting, but the most reliable information indicates that none except scouts have crossed the Yalu River. Heavy storms have been frequent in Corea for the last few days, and these are doubtless delaying operations.

Blowing Up of the Yenesei.

London, Feb. 20.—The reported sinking of a Russian war ship at Port Arthur on February 15 or 14 is denied by the naval staff at St. Petersburg. In any case the identity of the vessel which, according to Japanese official and unofficial statements, was to be destroyed is not understood, but it could not have been the cruiser Boyarin, if the sinking was due to the Daily Mail from Tien Tsin as published.

"The correspondent says that he conversed at Newchang [illegible] officer who survived the catastrophe to the Yenesei. The vessel was engaged on February 13 in laying a submarine mine. She had planted the first one and had lowered a sounding, and the moment the Yenesei dropped [illegible] with her light guns attempting to silence the Japanese, thus occupied the lookout men discovered that the ship had struck close to another mine. He gave the alarm and jumped overboard. Immediately there was a terrific explosion and 180 officers and men, including the captain, were killed. Ninety were picked up by small boats. The officer telling the story, who was the only one in the Russian fleet knowing exactly how the mines were disposed of, was among the killed. A violent storm followed when the mines came to the surface and floated in all directions. The next day the Boyarin was sent to assist in securing them. She was caught in the storm and driven on the rocks, where she has become a total wreck."

Prisoners Join Army.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—According to the terms of an Imperial order, just issued, political suspects under police surveillance are permitted to enter the army in the field as privates, after which the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice can order the withdrawal of police supervision over such persons.

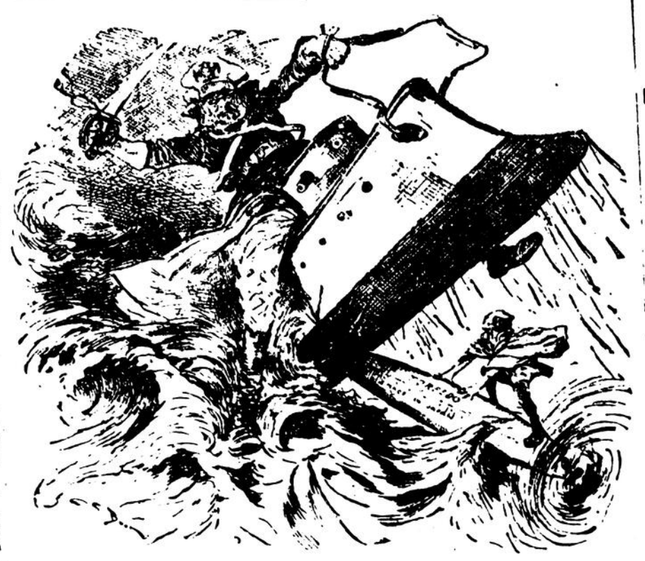
Another order appoints a special commission under the presidency of hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the Czar, to arrange for the most speedy construction of submarine boats, cruisers and other vessels, to meet the expense of which a public subscription has been started by the press.

Russia on Outbreak of War.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—A Russian account of the events immediately preceding the rupture with Japan is published in the Official Messenger today with the "object of rectifying certain statements from Japanese sources."

In this account it is stated that on receipt of the last Japanese proposals, Jan. 16, the Government immediately proceeded to examine the Japanese demands and on January 25, M. Kurino, the Japanese minister, was informed, in reply to his inquiry, that the Czar had entrusted the proposals to a special conference the members of which would meet January 28, and that His Majesty's decision would probably not be given before February 2.

On the last named date Emperor Nicholas ordered the preparation of a draft of definitive instructions to Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, based on the deliberations of this conference. On February 3, identical telegrams were sent to Viceroy Alexieff and Baron de Rosen, containing the text of the draft of a proposed Russian agreement, with a full statement of the reasons which prompted Russia to modify the Japanese proposals and general instructions to Baron de Rosen concerning the presentation of the reply to the Japanese Government. Forty-eight hours before the receipt of the news of the rupture Foreign Minister Lamsdorff notified M. Kurino, of the dispatch of the Russian reply. On February 5, Viceroy Alexieff notified the Foreign Office of Baron de Rosen's receipt of the reply. On Feb. 6, at 4 p.m., M. Kurino quite unexpectedly handed to Count Lamsdorff two notes, notifying him of the rupture of the negotiations and of the diplomats relations and add-



CHECKING THE ROUGH RIDER. — N. Y. World.

ing that he, M. Isvolsky and his staff would leave St. Petersburg Feb. 6. These notes were received by a private letter from M. Isvolsky to Count Lamsdorff, expressing the hope that the rupture of relations would be confined to the Seattle people. Take them all in all.

On the same day Viceroy Alexieff, Baron de Rosen and the Russian representative at Seoul, Pokotilow, the agents of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, formed by arming two ships of the Imperial ocean mail service, the Russian legation in Peking, the consuls at Niuchwang, Chefoo, Fusan, Port Arthur, Dalny and Vladivostok received instructions from the Foreign Office to leave their posts. The commander of the Imperial Russian squadron in the Far East received orders to proceed to Port Arthur.

Protest to Britain.

London, Feb. 20.—The Associated Press correspondent at Port Arthur says that the Japanese fleet appeared off Port Arthur on the night of February 9 and 10, and that early on February 9 commenced a whole series of revolting attacks on Russian warships and merchantmen attended by violations of the laws of war. The declaration of war was not issued until Feb. 11.

Protest to Britain.

London, Feb. 20.—The Associated Press at St. Petersburg has received at Port Arthur a copy of the protest handed to the British Minister at Tokio against the seizure by the British cruiser Argonaut of the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Peterburg. The protest declares that the Argonaut had no right to search the Peterburg, which was a Russian warship, and that the seizure was a violation of international law.

Japan's Guarantee to China.

[illegible] of Japan to the integrity of China for a [illegible] declared to the [illegible] Japan, [illegible] Russia [illegible] Japan [illegible] Russia [illegible] Japan [illegible] Russia [illegible] Japan

TO ESTABLISH PARK ON CHIMNEY ISLAND

Patriotic Societies in Canada and United States Plan the Purchase of the Island.

The Daughters of the Empire of Canada and the Daughters of the American Revolution of the United States have united for the purpose of purchasing historic Chimney Island, which lies just within United States waters, about three miles below the city of Ogdensburg, N.Y., that it may be held as a sort of international museum for the preservation of the relics and associations of the earliest known history of the region, with which the island is closely connected. The patriotic associations are raising the necessary funds for the publication of an historic magazine, called Cosmos, and when the title is secured the Governments of Canada and of New York State will be asked to provide a caretaker for the property.

Figures in Early History of St. Lawrence.

Il' Royale, or Chimney Island, as it is better known, figured most prominently in the early history of the St. Lawrence River, for on it was one of the principal forts of the chain extending from Louisburg to Louisiana, by which the French defined the frontier of their possessions, and this stronghold was the one which chiefly determined the mastery of the river. Chevalier Duvivier built Fort Levis thereon in 1740, nine years before Father Piquet built his fort and established the settlement at the present city of Ogdensburg. The chief interest in the island centres around the various operations in the period of the French and Indian war, and the present movement is to preserve for posterity the mementoes of the decisive engagement fought there which opened the St. Lawrence to the English. There are on the island the ruins of the old fort and the tall chimneys which gave to the island its name, and which stood for nearly a century like sentinels guarding the channel. Buried in the debris, caused by the demolition of the post by the English, are numerous relics of the alternate occupancy by the Indians, French and English. Underneath the swift running current which skirts the shore there are three cannon, two bronze and one brass, just as they were thrown overboard by the French in the fight in June, 1760, and in the centre of the island, rearing its head far above the surrounding hills and forests, is the historic elm, which is estimated to have stood there for 900 years.

War Between English and French.

History makes only a brief mention of the eight days' fight which was waged on this scene, and fails entirely to record the stirring events or the names of the illustrious men who fought there. The flower of both the French and the English forces met there. On the one side was General Pouchet, with the chivalry of France, numbering less than 3,000 men, and on the other were 2,000 regulars, provincials and Indians, under General Geoffrey Amherst, General Bradstreet, Colonel George Washington and Captain Israel Putnam.

The expedition against this fortress was one of the three to drive the French out of Canada, after the conduct of the war had been taken over by William Pitt. Colonel Pouchet had been obliged to surrender the post at Nigaara to Sir William Johnson, but he was allowed to march out with the honors of war, and went with his force to Il' Royale. General Amherst captured Louisburg, and from there he sent General Wolfe on to Quebec, while with the remainder of the forces he came back to New York. Rendezvousing at Schenectady, he went up the Hudson and across to Oswego with a considerable force. At Oswego a flotilla of about 300 small boats was constructed, which, convoyed by two brigs, started down the St. Lawrence. The first stop was made at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, which had surrendered to General Bradstreet in 1758, and thence the flotilla went by an unknown course through the Thousand Islands. In the intricacies of the channel one of the boats became lost, and the incident has given the name to the "Lost Channel" of the St. Lawrence. While threading the narrow channels the fleet was suddenly confronted by two French brigs, which disputed further passage. The fleet of galleys charged and captured one, and the other turned and fled.

The Island Becomes British.

At Longley Point, between Brockville and Maitland, where Cressey had built a fort in 1748, a stop was made, but the garrison had withdrawn to Il' Royale on the approach of the English. Arriving at Fort Presentation, now Ogdensburg, the English came upon the French brig, which had escaped, awaiting them in company with another at the mouth of the Oswegatchie River. Captain Putnam was directed to capture the brigs. Taking a number of the small boats, he divided them into three sections, and sending two of these against the larger boat from opposite sides, he, in charge of the third section, crept under the stern. The attack was successful, and after a short engagement the French crew was overpowered, and the other boat struck its colors. The approach to the fort was now open and General Amherst, Colonel Washington, Captain Gates and the rest of the troops disembarked at Pointe Au Baril, a little west of Father Piquet's fort. This fell easily before the superior numbers, and immediately preparation for the siege of Fort Levis on Il' Royale, three miles away, were begun. On June 20, 1706, the fort was invested. Batteries were placed on Butternut and Tick Islands, and on the adjacent mainland. In the fort were 35 12-pound cannon which were heavier than any that could be brought against them by the besiegers. Three days after the investiture fire was opened upon the fort, which was kept up for four days with such execution that at the end of that time the guns of the fleet were dismounted and silenced. On the morning of the eighth day, just as preparations were being made to assault, the garrison unconditionally surrendered. This opened the river to the English, and with the fall of Quebec gave control of Canada. The victorious troops dismantled the fort, but the guns remained there until the Jay Treaty in 1796 gave the island to the United States. It was ceded to individuals shortly after, and now is the property of Samuel Rogers, an American. It has been left practically untouched since that memorable engagement, and during the century and a quarter which have passed nature has obliterated many of the signs of strife there. It is a tradition that at the time of its capture the French had taken there a considerable amount of treasure, and this was sunk in the river just before the surrender.

MR. CHARPENTIER TWICE DEFEATED

After Losing the Aldermanic Contest He Fails to Hold a Commissionership.

The Finance Committee worried over a question of law at the initial meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. T. Charpentier, who was engaged by the city as expropriation commissioner in connection with the St. Lambert Hill expropriations, being urged by numerous electors of St. Mary's ward to oppose Ald. Chausse, he decided to do so, and resigned his civic post. The resignation was not dealt with by the Finance Committee until yesterday because no meetings were held in the meantime. Mr. Charpentier was defeated in the election, and decided that he might as well continue as expropriation commissioner. Accordingly, he wrote to the committee, asking for permission to withdraw his resignation.

Ald. Carter took the ground that as Mr. Charpentier was allowed to remain in the contest it was a virtual acceptance of his resignation. That being so the position was now vacant, and the committee was free to reappoint Mr. Charpentier or choose a new man.

Ald. Sadler took the same stand, but suggested that the opinion of the City Attorney be secured.

Other members of the committee disagreed with this view, and said that the resignation had not been accepted. Mr. Ethier decided that it would be best to accept the resignation by formal motion, and then appoint someone.

On motion of Ald. Payette, the resignation was accepted, and a motion to reappoint Mr. Charpentier was defeated. Mr. E. Montbriand was appointed.

The Fire Alarm System.

The renumbering of fire alarm boxes has long been a source of anxiety to the Fire Department, and it has become an absolute necessity," was the statement made by Superintendent Ferns, of the Fire Alarm Department, to the Herald this morning.

"As the boxes are now," he continued, there is no system whatever, and confusion arises, not only among citizens, but among firemen as well. It frequently occurs that a number is found in the extreme end of the city, and the next one to it belongs to a box in the West End. The box at the corner of McGill and St. Paul streets is 421, and the box across the street is 624. To renumber the boxes consecutively is not as simple a task as it might appear. If all the boxes were of the same make we could change the circuit wheels without difficulty, but we have five different kinds of boxes in operation, and the wheels being of different sizes would not be adapted to each other.

"The question of cost has always stood in the way, but the time has arrived when further delay is an impossibility. The plan I would suggest for the change would be to make all boxes in the first division or ward number up to 100, on the second division up to 200, and so on, leaving numbers for any additional boxes that would be put up later. Numbers would run consecutively, making it easy for the Fire Department to remember the location of boxes, and thus preventing loss of time and confusion. I hope the Fire Committee will take the matter up."

RUSSIA'S CZAR HAS AUTOCRATIC POWER

No Legislative Measure Can Be Initiated Without His Approval.

One often hears questions asked as to how far the Tsar is master in his own house, writes a correspondent of the London Times, and many people seem to think that his autocratic power exists merely in theory, being always controlled and thwarted by the officials. Otherwise, how is it possible to explain that a sovereign who is notoriously so pacific allows his country to advance to the very brink of war? Evidently his hand is being forced in some mysterious way. Either he is systematically deceived as to what is taking place, or his orders are not carried out by his Ministers and their subordinates. In accordance with this view a story was lately circulated in which His Majesty was represented as struggling not very successfully in the cause of peace, and finally exclaiming to those who resisted his will: "Am I Tsar, or am I not?" This makes a very effective paragraph in a special correspondent's despatch, but such picturesque anecdotes will be received with extreme scepticism by those acquainted with the internal mechanism of the Russian Government. It is difficult to imagine a Russian official openly opposing the will of his August Master in such a way as to call forth a remark of the kind.

The Tsar is the Ruler.

The Tsar uses his autocratic power, theoretically and practically, in two ways—as a legislator and as the supreme head of the executive. No legislative measure can be initiated without his approval, and when a bill has been prepared in the departments concerned and discussed in the Council of the Empire it is submitted to him for his assent. If he gives his assent the bill becomes law, though the majority in the Council of the Empire may have voted against it, and from that moment he has to respect the law until it is annulled by legislative procedure. If the bill is not fortunate enough to obtain the Imperial assent, it goes back to the departments and the Council, to be modified in accordance with the Imperial wishes, or it is quietly put away in the archives and is no more heard of. As supreme head of the Executive His Majesty has to use his autocratic power much more frequently, because in the ordinary course of administration, whenever it is considered desirable to make an exception to the existing laws and regulations, the matter has to be submitted for supreme permission by the Minister concerned. As there is nothing which corresponds to a cabinet, the Ministers have no joint responsibility, and the only centre in which the activity of all the different departments converge is the Emperor himself. He may, of course, order that a matter is to be submitted to the Committee of Ministers, or he may summon a number of personages in whom he has confidence to discuss a question in his presence, but this forms no part of the ordinary method of conducting business.

Informed of All Affairs.

Thus a Tsar who attends to his duties and has a great capacity for work can control thoroughly the great legislative and executive machine by which he governs his Empire, and, as he possesses many unofficial means of obtaining information, any Minister who should systematically attempt to deceive him would very soon be found out. With regard to foreign affairs he is sure to be exceptionally well informed, because all crowned heads consider that the relations of their country with foreign powers require their personal supervision, and to this rule the Russian autocrats form no exception. As soon as a political incident happens in which Russia is interested, a memorandum is carefully prepared in the Foreign Department, describing what has occurred, explaining in what way Russian interests are affected, and suggesting the line of action to be adopted, and this document is submitted to the Emperor. His Majesty may discuss the question with the Minister if he thinks fit, or he may read the paper alone and send it back with his remarks and orders written on the margin. In either case the Minister gets his instructions and acts accordingly. Of late an unusual departure has been made from this procedure. Finding it necessary to concentrate locally the direction of affairs in the Far East, the Emperor created a Viceroyalty with special powers, and placed under the orders of the Viceroy, not only the civil, military, and naval authorities, but also the Russian diplomatic representatives in China, Korea, and Japan. Admiral Alexieff, on whom this important post was conferred, corresponds directly with the Emperor outside of the Foreign Department, so that if the Russian Ambassador in London, Paris, or Berlin declares that he does not know what is going on in the Far East, it must not be hastily assumed that he is using merely diplomatic language.

How Forced Into War.

How, then, has it come about that an autocrat, who is a sincere lover of peace and who has the control of affairs in his own hands, has brought his country to the verge of war? In the first place it must be remembered that autocrats, like ordinary statesmen in other forms of government, do not always foresee the ultimate consequences of their decisions, and are liable to find themselves unexpectedly in a situation from which war is the only means of exit consistent with the national interests and the national honor. Even the pacific Mr. Gladstone let himself be drawn into the Egyptian campaign, and afterwards drifted dangerously near to a great war with Russia. It must be remembered, further, that the autocratic form of government has its drawbacks as well as its advantages in matters of foreign policy. It does not require to watch and be guided by the ever-changing currents of public opinion, and it can therefore adopt a politique de longue haleine, but it is not nearly so independent of popular sentiment as is commonly supposed, for its strength lies in its being the representative of national conceptions and national aspirations, and if it fails to be true to these it weakens itself. He would be a very bold Tsar who would sacrifice a great national interest to love of peace or any other personal feeling. If ever a Tsar was justified in disregarding the views of the ultra-patriotic section of his subjects it was Alexander II. when he accepted the decisions of the Congress of Berlin in order to avoid a great European struggle, but there is no doubt that that wise, courageous act diminished his popularity and prestige. Whether Nicholas II. has inherited all the civic courage of his grandfather remains to be seen.

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KING EDWARD HAS RARE TREASURES

Some Monarchs May Have More Costly Collections, But Few Treasures So Varied.

There may be monarchs, like the Shah of Persia, who own treasures more costly and more splendid than King Edward can boast, but none of them can eclipse him in the range and interest of rare possessions; and, even if we consider only the wonders of gold and precious stones, our King has many which may challenge comparison with anything to be seen in the royal palaces of Persia or Turkey, says Tit-Bits.

To mention only a few of these regal treasures, there is at Windsor a single magnificent candelabrum, exquisitely wrought in solid gold, and weighing the tenth of a part of a ton; there is an enormous tiger, large and fierce as life, sheathed in solid plates of gold and with flaming eyes of crystal; and the daintiest bird in all the world, with plumage one blaze of precious stones. These treasures—the tiger and the bird—once made the eyes of Tippoo Sahib flash with the pride of ownership.

Gold Dinner Service.

At Windsor, too, is probably the finest gold dinner service in the world, a full table equipment for 140 guests, a single dish of which is sufficient burden for one man, and with gorgeous centrepieces which would tax the strength of three men. There are huge shields of gold, one of which, composed of snuff boxes, is said to be worth £10,000; large golden tankards and goblets encrusted with gems, cuspidores and candelabra, and other treasures of precious metals and jewels, a mere list of which would fill columns.

But, although the value of these treasures is estimated in seven figures, there are others less splendid, but really more interesting. What fabulous sum would not many a millionaire pay for a tankard made from gold doubloons taken from one of the ships of the —luckily for us—ill-starred Armada, or for that lovely casket of enamel and crystal which was one of the personal treasures Catherine of Braganza brought with her to her English home.

Wonderful Cloak.

Then there is to be seen at Windsor surely the most wonderful and beautiful cloak in the whole world, made from the red and yellow plumage of rare birds to be found only in a few Pacific Islands. It was three-quarters of a century ago one of the most prized possessions of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and its value is estimated at £12,000.

An exquisite little clock of enamel brings back pathetic memories of Queen Anne Boleyn, for it was one of the presents which made her happy on her wedding day; and a pair of spurs are a legacy from the far-off days of Richard III., who once wore them. There is part of a regimental dinner service used during the black days of the siege of Lucknow, and dented by rebel shot, and two bronze guns presented to Queen Victoria by the last Emperor of the French.

Books and Pictures.

King Edward's books none but a millionaire could hope to match, for they number in all over 7,000 volumes, of which two thirds are at Windsor. Among these volumes are many Caxtons, missals, psalters and other centuries-old volumes, for some of which bibliophiles would gladly pay a few thousand apiece. The King's pictures, too, are valued in hundreds of thousands of pounds, and include some of the finest works of masters old and new; and to these he adds more than 20,000 drawings, engravings and miniatures, largely the collection of his father, the Prince Consort.

China.

The royal collection of china has scarcely a rival in any palace of Europe. It is the accumulation of centuries and comprises the finest specimens of the world's potteries from China to Dresden and Derby. One exquisite service of "Bleu de Roi," made for Louis XVIII of France, is alone said to be worth £10,000.

But there and countless other treasures of equal interest have all come to the King by inheritance. Among his own personal collections are also many things of rare beauty and interest, of which two at least are unique. His collection of silver models of ships is unrivalled, and includes every type that has been seen in our navy from the earliest times, each vessel a microscopically exact reproduction of its original.

The King, too, is very proud of his collection of walking sticks, which numbers several hundreds, and among them a stick made from one of the piles of old London Bridge, and another on which a great Australian statesman worked for months while serving a sentence of imprisonment.

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IN THE POLICE COURT.

It is not often that the Mayor of a municipality appears as defendant in the Police Court, yet such was the case yesterday afternoon when Mayor A. J. Whimbey, of St. Lambert, appeared before Judge Desnoyers to answer a charge of threatening Mr. W. J. Matthews, lithographer, by means of a letter to the effect that defendants two sons had a little score to settle with complainant, and were only awaiting defendant's sanction to act, and that this sanction would be given if Mr. Matthews did not leave Lachine. It appears that the two men were in partnership together until a recent date when a dissolution took place, and disagreements arose as to the settlement of certain details. Lengthy legal arguments were brought forward on both sides and the case was adjourned until February 26th.

Alexander Clement, hotelkeeper, of Lachine, appeared before Judge Desnoyers yesterday afternoon charged with selling liquor to Indians. The charge was brought forward on information laid by Andre Marcoux, of the Federal police, who visited defendant's hotel on Jan. 25th, in company with Detective Labelle, of the Canadian Secret Service, and it is alleged that liquor was then and there sold to a party of Indians by defendant. The latter was represented by Mr. Chas. A. Wilson. The case, which was adjourned until Monday is likely to prove interesting, in view of the fact that it is Mr. Wilson's intention to make the prosecution prove that the men who had the drinks are Indians.

A HEAVY DOCKET.

Hon. Justice Wurtele will open the March session of the Court of King's Bench on the 1st March, there being a large number of cases for his consideration; the following is a list of the causes: Joseph Ryan, attempted murder and robbery; Achille Lalonde and Emery Lalonde, theft; Albert David, Emery Lalonde and Hormisdas Lalonde, theft; Arthur Mercheau, arson; John Payne, abortion; J. Pauze, theft; Maggie Smith, alias Cronan, perjury; Patrick Henry, theft from person; Frederick Banks, theft; Wm. Alex. McDougall, false pretences; Luigi Mazitelli, attempted murder; Albert E. Thurton, obtaining passage by false pretences; Maurice Paul Darlvin, theft as servant; Joseph Shira, attempted rape; J. J. Raoul Barthe, theft as servant; Albert David and Emery Lalonde, theft; John Twohey and James Twohey, theft from the person; Alfred Guibault, false pretences; Louis Bouret or Barrette, perjury; Frank Frappier, theft; Frank Frappier and Auguste Bousquet, conspiracy; Frank Frappier, obtaining money by false pretences; J. A. Mercier, theft as servant; Edouard Durocher, theft from person; Lucien Bernard, alias "Parisien, murder.

The Irish Rugby team against England is: J. Fulton (North of Ireland), back; H. Thrift (Dublin University), J. C. Parke (Dublin University), H. H. Corley (Dublin Wanderers), and C. G. Robb (Belfast Queen's College), three-quarter backs; H. Robinson (Dublin University) and F. A. Kennedy (Dublin Wanderers), half-backs; C. E. Allen (Derry), F. Gardiner (North of Ireland), M. and J. Ryan (Rockwell), R. S. Smyth (Dublin University), A. Tedford (Malone), and James and Joseph Wallace (Dublin Wanderers), forwards.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY CO.

LACHINE—From Post Office, 20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to midnight. From Lachine, 20 min. service, 5.50 to 11.15 p.m.

SAULT AU RECOLLET.

From Chenneville and Craig—
45 min. service—6.45 a.m. to 9.00.
90 min. service—9.00 a.m. to 4.30.
30 min. service—4.30 p.m. to 7.30.
90 min. service—7.30 p.m. to 12.00.
From Sault au Recollet—
45 min. service—6.00 a.m. to 9.45.
90 min. service—9.45 a.m. to 5.15.
30 min. service—5.15 p.m. to 8.15.
90 min. service—8.15 p.m. to 11.15.

CARTIERVILLE AND ST. LAURENT—From Victoria Square, 1 hour service, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; last car, 11.25 p.m. First car, 6.15 a.m., from Mt. Royal Ave. From Cartierville, 1 hour service, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; first car at 5.45 a.m.

COTE DES NEIGES—From Victoria Square, 30 min. service, 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.; 1 hour service, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; last car, 11.25 p.m. From Cote des Neiges, 30 min. service, 7 to 10.30 a.m., and 4.30 to 9 p.m. 1 hour service, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; last car, 11 p.m.; first car, 6.15 a.m.

MOUNTAIN—From Westmount, cor. Victoria and Sherbrooke, 20 min. service, 6 a.m. to 11.45 p.m. Cars leaving 15 min. past the hour connect with Cartierville.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to February 20.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX — Lv. ‡7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m. Ar. *6.30 p.m.

S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.

OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.40 p.m. Ar. †12.40 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m., §6.30 p.m.

BOSTON—Lv 9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 a.m.

VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (l)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., *8.00 a.m., †8.40 a.m. †11.45 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

SHERBROOKE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., ‡7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.05 p.m.

JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †6.35 p.m.

BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (l)2.00 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., (l)8.50 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m.

ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., †9.15 a.m., (l)1.45 p.m., †5.25 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

STE. AGATHE — Lv. (n)9.00 a.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (n)6.55 p.m.

LABELLE—(m)9.00 a.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (m)6.55 p.m.

* Daily. † Week days. § Sunday only. (g) Monday only. ‡ Daily except Saturday. (x) Daily except Monday. (e) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (b) Friday. (o) Saturday only. (m) Thursdays only. (n) Tuesdays and Thursdays.

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CHICAGO—Lv. 9 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily. Ar. 7.00 a.m., 6 p.m. daily.

PORTLAND—Lv. 8 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—8 p.m. daily. Ar. 7 a.m. daily—6.50 p.m. daily ex. Sunday.

ISLAND POND AND QUEBEC—Lv. 8 a.m., 4.15 p.m. daily ex. Sunday—7.00 p.m. daily. Ar. 7.00 a.m. daily—1.00 p.m., 6.50 p.m. daily ex. Sunday.

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OTTAWA—Lv. 8.40 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—4.10 p.m. daily. Ar. 11.20 a.m. daily—7.15 p.m. daily ex. Sunday.

INTERCOLONIAL.

LOCAL—Lv. 7.40 a.m., 4.40 p.m., 11.45 p.m. Ar. 10.30 a.m., 10 p.m.

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[illegible]	April 19

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Russian Sailors Cheered to Echo as They Go Gallantly to Their Death

British, French and Italian Crews Testify to Russian's Bravery—Three Russian Regiments Drowned on Lake Baikal by the Ice Giving Way.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who witnessed the naval engagement off Chemulpo on Feb. 8, has telegraphed the following account of the fight from Shanghai, where he has arrived with the survivors of the Russian ships on board the French cruiser Pascal.

A Japanese squadron, consisting of six armored cruisers and eight torpedo boats, arrived off Chemulpo prior to the declaration of war. Admiral Uriu, commanding the Japanese squadron, requested the cruiser Variag and the torpedo gunboat Korietz to put out to sea, threatening, otherwise to attack them at their anchorage.

A protest was made by the captains of the French cruiser Pascal, the British cruiser Talbot, and the Italian cruiser Elba. The captain of the United States gunboat Vicksburg alone refrained from protesting.

"The heroism displayed by the crews of both Russian warships so impressed the foreigners present that many of them wept, believing the Russians were going to certain destruction. As the Variag and Korietz steamed past the foreign war vessels, the crews manned the sides and cheered continuously, and the strains of the Russian national anthem accompanied the Russian sailors as they went into battle.

As soon as the Russian ships approached the mouth of the harbor the Japanese poured their fire upon them. Every gun took part in the terrific cannonade, which lasted for one hour. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Variag, severely damaged, and the Korietz returned to their anchorage.

Put Up Brave Fight.

The Russian officers and crew behaved splendidly. Three times flames broke out on board the Variag while she was under fire, and each time they were extinguished as coolly as if the men had been at drill. The wounded men were carried below, and the members of the crew who lost their lives were replaced by others.

The holes made in the Variag were not stopped up. Both starboard and port bulwarks on the Variag were destroyed, her guns were crippled, and her hull was riddled with shot. Thirty-three men on board of her were killed, including Midshipman Count Nirod.

The captain of the Variag was bruised. The Korietz suffered no injury. The Japanese squadron lost many men. Two Japanese cruisers were severely damaged, and one torpedo boat was sunk. For four hours, the correspondent continues, we remained in the harbor, expecting the Japanese to enter and renew the attack. The injuries of the Variag made it impossible for her to fight any longer, and in order to prevent the Japanese from getting the vessels as spoils of war, both the Variag and the Korietz were sunk and the tender Sungari was burned.

The Survivors.

All the Russian survivors of the engagement were taken on board the foreign warships present excepting the Vicksburg. The Japanese admiral demanded the surrender of the seamen as prisoners of war, but the foreign captains chivalrously refused to do so.

People here are eloquent in their praises of Captain Roudnef, of the Variag, who, after inflicting all the damage possible on the enemy, sank his own ships.

There is no question of Russia making a protest against the Japanese admiral's attack as being a breach of Corean neutrality, as Corea, being occupied by Japanese troops, has lost her neutral character.

Three Regiments Drowned.

Vienna, Feb. 20.—According to the Narodni Listy, a Czech newspaper, three Russian regiments were drowned while attempting to cross Lake Baikal, in Siberia, the ice opening for 200 yards.

Russia's Late Energy.

London, Feb. 20.—Advices from St. Petersburg, chiefly mailed, indicate that the government is aroused to strenuous energy for the purpose of offsetting the initial disasters and securing ultimate success. A large part of its efforts are apparently directed to making more efficient the Siberian Railway for the forwarding of men, guns and equipment. But if reports from Russian sources are reliable, the cost of making the ill-fated railway effective is enough to bankrupt a moderately prosperous country.

Work on the warships building at Russian dockyards is said to be humming with feverish haste.

Among the indications of Russia's alleged unpreparedness to meet such an invasion as the Japanese threaten is one that can be quoted from a Konigsburg correspondent, who received his information from what he claims is an unimpeachable Russian source. He says that General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, has presented a report to the Czar respecting the need of artillery in the Far East.

Heavy guns are urgently required, but are difficult to procure owing to the world's declarations of neutrality. The Czar objected, saying that Gen. Vanoffsky had assured him that artillery had been provided. Gen. Kuropatkin replied that no matter what Gen. Vanoffsky had said, the facts were as he (Gen. Kuropatkin) stated, whereupon his Majesty upbraided the minister, but Gen. Kuropatkin pleaded that all had regarded war as not merely improbable but impossible. His Majesty then gave utterance to his extreme displeasure and disappointment.

False Information.

Other reports declare that the Czar is bitterly incensed because he was supplied with wrong information concerning the attitude and preparedness of Japan. The victims of his displeasure include Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister; the ambassadors at London and Washington, the minister at Tokio, Gen. Kuropatkin, and Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railways.

Nervousness and pessimism is declared to be the prevailing note among a large section of the public. There does not seem to be any diminution of discontent among the peasantry or of activity among the revolutionary workers. It is reported that they are being roughly repressed. It is stated that the central revolutionary committee in Switzerland has everything prepared for a revolutionary outbreak in Russia. It recognizes, however, that the present moment is not propitious, but the news of a decisive Russian defeat will be the signal for a general upheaval.



ADMIRAL SONE,
Japanese Minister of Finance.



ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO,
Japan's Minister of Marine, Who Developed the Navy to its Present Efficient State.

World's Conditions Altered.

London, Feb. 20.—The Paris Figaro's story and the reports from Russian and German sources of intense feeling against the British in Russia, which is apparently as pronounced as the pro-Japanese feeling in London, are beginning to fix attention upon the possible effects of the war upon international relations in Europe.

The Morning Post declares that Japan's action already, in a fortnight, has altered the political conditions of the world. It must compel several of the great powers to reconsider, and perhaps revise, their policies and may result in a rearrangement of international groups. The great change consists in pricking the Russian bubble. The superstition that possessed the people regarding Russia has been dissipated.

France Grows Anti-Russian.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The speech of Deputy Jaures denouncing the Franco-Russian alliance continues to be the subject of universal discussion. On Monday next a plenary meeting of the Radical left will be held to condemn it.

The fact remains that Jaures is the most influential member to-day of the parliamentary majority, and that he cannot go back on his opinion, which is tantamount to the dogma of that collectivist Socialism of which he is the most eloquent parliamentary spokesman. Socialism has ever been at open war with Russia.

All Jaures' Socialist colleagues in the Chamber, and the entire body of Socialist voters throughout the country share his views.

In addition, many deputies of the more moderate groups look upon the Franco-Russian alliance as an evil imposed by the untoward circumstances, and therefore, regrettable, but unavoidable. Only the Nationalist party pretends real enthusiasm for it, and in their indignation over Jaures' outburst mixed with hatred for the Government, they do not hesitate to declare that Jaures and Premier Combes think alike with regard to Russia.

The Presse, a Nationalist organ, has circularized all the deputies as to their views, and many answers contain a refusal to express any opinion on the treaty of alliance, the terms of which are unknown.

Russians Dismantle Ship.

London, Feb. 20.—The only interest in the gunboat Mandjur incident regards the question of the neutrality of the ship itself. She is an old eight-knot vessel, and a sister ship of the Korietz, which was sunk at Chemulpo. The Shanghai correspondent of the Express says that the Mandjur was preparing to comply with the peremptory orders of the Chinese authorities to leave when her captain learned that a big Japanese cruiser was outside waiting for him. He thereupon moored the Mandjur. Meanwhile, the Akitsushima came up, and anchored opposite the Custom House at Wusung.

The captain of the Mandjur then landed, and accompanied by M. Pauloff, the Russian minister at Seoul, who had arrived on the French cruiser Pascal, visited the Japanese consul, and offered to guarantee that the Mandjur would remain in port until the war was over. The consul accepted, on condition that the vessel's guns should be dismantled. The Russians concurred, and the dismantling immediately begun.

The Mandjur is thus saved. It is expected that the Akitsushima will now leave.

French Preparations.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The French Government is about to put Indo-China into a condition of defence. The Government has been repeatedly warned of the presence of Japanese spies, posing as prohibitors, at the Hanoi exposition. The War Office has ordered the construction of powder and cartridge facilities, and is sending heavy reinforcements out to Indo-China quietly. News has been received that a Japanese expeditionary force of 60,000 men has been concentrated on the Island of Formosa, for the purpose of invading the French possessions in the East, should France interfere in the conflict between Japan and Russia.

United States' Action.

London, Feb. 20.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Chefoo says that an American squadron is expected to arrive there shortly. The despatch adds that there is a possibility of trouble with Germany, who claims exclusive rights in the province of Shantung.

It is stated that the Americans intend to land marines at Chefoo.

Trade Falling Off.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The effects of the war are already noticeable in Russia's commercial relations with Germany. It is reported from Konigsberg that the importation of corn from Russia by Germany has come to a standstill. Corn merchants are unable to obtain the execution of their orders, Russia having diverted all the rolling stock on state railways to Government use. German export trade is also affected. The Alsatian textile industry records an appreciable fall in exports to Russia, and large Russian firms have not renewed their usual orders.

Present Colors to Mikado.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The Emperor presented colors to several infantry regiments that are about to depart to the front. The ministers and a large number of dignitaries were present. In addressing the troops His Majesty declared his confidence that they would most loyally protect the country.

Captain Murakami, of the cruiser Chiyoda, has been received in special audience by the Emperor. He presented to His Majesty the flag of the Russian cruiser Variag, which was captured at Chemulpo.

Russia Thanks France.

Paris, Feb. 20.—M. Pelleton, Minister of Marine, has received the following despatch from Vice Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian Admiralty Department: "Deeply affected by the fraternal reception, touching care and noble, chivalrous conduct of the whole crew of the French cruiser Pascal towards the Russian officers and sailors belonging to the ill-fated ships of the imperial fleet, the Varaig and Koreitz, sunk in the harbor of Chemulpo, February 9. I beg you to accept and transmit to the glorious navy of France our warm feelings of gratitude and admiration."

Cossacks at Wiju.

London, Feb. 20.—The correspondent at Seoul of the Daily Mail reports that 1,500 Cossacks are crossing the harbor near Wiju, and that Cossack scouts have already advanced into Corea as far as Anju.

Cablegrams received here from Shanghai declare that General Ma, who is protecting the borders of Chi-Li Province, wires that it is becoming daily more difficult to prevent the Chinese troops at Sin-Ming-Ting from crossing the Liau-Ho and engaging the Russians employed in guarding the railroad.

Russians Leave Jibutil.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Figaro cables that the Russian squadron at Jibutil, French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, has been ordered to Cronstadt.

The Russian squadrons at Jibutil consists, as far as is known, of the battleship Oslabaya, the cruiser Aurora, the cruiser Dmitri Donskoi and a number of torpedo boat destroyers. It was reported from St. Petersburg February 15 that this squadron had been instructed to remain at Jibutil until further orders.

Will Be Under Alexieff.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The Echo de Paris publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg, stating that although General Kuropatkin will be in chief command of the troops in Manchuria, he will be under the orders of Admiral Alexieff as viceroy.

Russia's Reply to U. S.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary Hay to-day received by cable from Ambassador McCormick the reply of the Russian Government to the proposition relating to Chinese neutrality. It is considered by the department to be responsive to Secretary Hay's note, and its substance has been communicated to the Governments of Japan and China.

Refuse U. S. Consul.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary Hay has been informed that Edwin V. Morgan will not be granted an exequatur by the Russian Government, authorizing him to act as United States consul at Dalny. Mr. Morgan is now on his way from Washington to his post. He will sail from San Francisco and touch at Yokohama, at which point the State Department will be able to advise him a month hence what course to pursue.

This decision on the part of the Russian Government was not altogether unexpected, but it is nevertheless, the subject of grave consideration by the State Department officials.

Secretary Hay regarded the matter as of sufficient importance to warrant a personal visit to the White House this morning, where he represented the facts to the President.

Up to this moment a decision has not been reached as to the answer to be made to the Russian Government.

It is said that the reasons assigned for the declination to receive Mr. Morgan are entirely impersonal. In fact, Mr. Morgan, having been for several years one of the American secretaries of embassy at St. Petersburg, is really very popular with the Russian officials, who would be glad to receive him as a consul if political considerations did not forbid.

But it is explained that the reason for Russia's action is purely military; the army officers desiring that there shall be no foreign officials on the Liao Tung Peninsula during the progress of hostilities. They fear that they may not be able to afford such officials a proper measure of protection in times of violence. It is also suggested that as the United States consul would be charged with responsibility for the protection of the Japanese, there would be many chances for severe friction, which it is desirable to avoid.

But many things may happen, it is pointed out, before Mr. Morgan arrives even at Japan, which will determine the course of the State Department, and it is suggested that there is a possibility that the Russians may not be masters of the Liao Tung peninsula when the consul arrives.

Welcome Foreign Crews.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The crews of the Nisshin and Kasuga, the two cruisers purchased by the Japanese Government from Italy, were formally received to-day in Tokio. The men were brought from Yokohama on a special train. There was an enormous crowd of spectators extending from the Shinbashi station along the streets to Sibiyet park, where a garden party was held. Here the sailors were welcomed by Mayor Ozaki, who said they had done more than undertake a perilous journey. They were the bearers and embodiment of the sympathy of the enlightened west.

Yalu River Opening Up.

St. Petersburg, February 20.—Major-General Pflug, chief of staff to Viceroy Alexieff, has sent the following telegram from Port Arthur.

"Our scouts report that no Japanese have been seen either at Tsen-Chu or Ping-Yang, Corea. The population is indifferent towards us. The ice on the Yalu River is beginning to go out. Natives say that if a high tide comes in five days the ice will begin to drift. The west coast of the Liao-Tung peninsula is covered with ice for a distance of a mile and a quarter to sea. None of the enemy's ships have been seen lately. There have been no fresh attempts to destroy the railroad."

Censorship Abolished.

St. Petersburg, February 20. — The Russian Government yesterday abolished the censorship upon all news and other telegrams going abroad. The lifting the embargo which has existed for generations upon the free transmission of news from Russia came as a direct result of consideration of the subject by the Czar. In some respects the action is regarded as the most important act since the emancipation of the serfs.

Under a regime allowing perfect freedom to the foreign press it is believed that Russia will soon cease to be constantly subject to underground attack.

Coal for Russia.

London, February 20.—Much interest was shown by Liverpool shipping men to-day in regard to the report that three steamers which had been chartered to convey coal for Russia, had been stopped at Suez and sent to a different port than the original destination. Owners' vessls were receiving twenty-four shillings a ton freight, and it is believed the destination was Port Arthur. At Suez the captains received telegrams ordering the coal to be taken to Sebastopol. They refused to comply, unless the freight was maintained at twenty-four shillings a ton. Eventually Russia's representatives agreed to this rather than lose the coal.

PIANOS USED MOST AT CONCERTS

On the evening of the 18th instant the famous Chickering Piano was used at the concert of the "Alliance Francaise" at Karn Hall, and on the same evening the Heintzman & Co. Piano was used at Molson Hall, McGill University. Sole agents, C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street, East End warerooms, 1622 St. Catherine street, warerooms at Ottawa. Capital paid-up, $400,000.00.—Advt.

Men, Women and Happenings

Messrs. Alex. Fraser, T. E. Fitzpatrick, A. Cinq Mars, E. E. Snowdon, G. A. Cline, of Montreal, registered at the St. Louis, Quebec, yesterday.

Messrs. W. H. O'Flaherty, E. S. Miller, F. Chs. King, S. Howard, W. Beverly Robinson, were among the Montrealers who registered at the Chateau yesterday.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Marler is at Ottawa, the guest of Mrs. Hugh Fleming.

Miss N. McLimont, Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. McLimont, University Street.

The Misses Clay, University Street, were the hostesses at a sliding party last evening.

Miss Gobell, who has been spending a few days in town, will return to Ottawa to-day.

Mrs. Edgar Thorne and little Miss Dorothy Thorne are suffering from an attack of grippe.

Mr. Fred. Morris, who has been the guest of Lady Davies at Ottawa, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Eugene Randall, who has been so seriously ill, is much better, and has returned to the Windsor.

An enjoyable little snowshoe tramp was given Thursday evening by Miss Boyer, Drummond Street.

Miss F. M. Parent, daughter of Premier Parent of Quebec, is at Hull, the guest of Mrs. F. A. Gendron.

Miss Laura Toller, who has been the guest of Miss Thompson, Dorchester Street, has returned to Ottawa.

Miss Aug. McLimont, Montreal, was among the guests at a luncheon given at Ottawa this week by Mrs. John Gilmour.

Mrs. Lyle Davidson and Mrs. Cutler, who will leave for Ottawa next week, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lake Marler.

Mr. F. Hickey, who underwent a serious operation for appendicitis at the Maine General Hospital, Portland, is much better and will shortly return home.

Mrs. E. J. B. Pense, Kingston, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Maitland Hanaford, at Lachine, is now visiting Miss Godfrey, Drummond Street.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto entertained a number of ladies at the tea hour at Ottawa Thursday afternoon. The drawing-room was fragrant with flowers. Her Excellency was gowned in pale blue crepe de chine, trimmed with cream applique. Lady Eileen Elliot was in white liberty silk with ecru lace. Mrs. Drummond wore white with touches of black about it. Tea was served in the small drawing-room.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians: Pulp-screening machine, N. Richard; mower-bar, A. C. Rioux; raw liquid fuel measure for explosive engines, A. G. Ronan; window sash fastener, P. H. Page; stitch-forming mechanism for shoe-sewing machines, J. L. Kieffer; stitch-forming mechanism, E. C. Henderson, et al.

AN ENJOYABLE CONCERT.

An enjoyable concert, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. James Methodist Church, was given in the lecture hall of the church last evening. The programme was contributed by the choir, with the assistance of Miss Theodore McConnell and Miss Isa Temple, elocutionists, and included chorus, quartette and solo parts. A special feature was a pantomime of "The Last Rose of Summer," by Miss Temple, while the song was rendered by a soloist concealed from view. "Fair Ellen," a ballad for soprano and baritone soloists and choir, was the last on the list. Miss Mabel Barker took the part of Ellen, and Mr. J. D. Ouelette that of Lord Edward. It was under the direction of Mr. E. F. Waterhouse, and proved especially enjoyable. Other numbers were: A "Bedouin Love Song," by Mr. F. D. Carter, which was heartily encored, and a reading, "The Sweet Girl Graduate," by Miss Theodore McConnell. Solos were rendered by Miss Galbraith, Mrs. Landry, Mr. Geo. Best, Mr. F. D. Carter, quartettes and part songs by the choir.

MARQUIS UGGICIONI DEAD.

The death is announced, at Florence, of the Marquis Uggicioni, brother-in-law of Dr. Lapthorn Smith, of this city. The Marquis leaves a son, Alexandro, who will succeed to the title and the large estate of Fibbiano, near Florence, a daughter, Gismonda, and a young son, Ugo. The Marchioness, nee Miss Annie Buntin, died several years ago.

A PRESS THE BUTTON TRUST.

The Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, known as the Kodak Trust, has arranged to purchase the retail business of Messrs. J. G. Ramsay & Co., Toronto and Montreal. This is understood to be the first step in a policy to corner the entire retail trade in kodaks and photographic supplies in the Dominion. The retail branch of Messrs. J. G. Ramsay & Co. is carried on under the name of the D. H. Hogg Co. It is said that the Eastman Co. has also purchased the local branch of the Stanley Dry Plate Co.

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Brewed from selected Barley and Hops with exceptional care and watchfulness until just the right body and flavor is obtained.

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WINDSOR HALL, MONDAY Evg. 29th

Only appearance of the World renowned Contralto, Madame

SCHUMANN HEINK

Seats now on Sale at Shaws

Prices - - - 75c, $1.00, $1.50 $2.00

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The above company will parade at the Armory on MONDAY, the 22nd i stant, at 8 p.m. sharp. Every member must be present.

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Lieut., Acting Adjutant.

Plain Clothes.

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Bell Tel. East 1335 Week of February 15th.

For the first time in Montreal - - LE PRINCE D'AUTEC

Play in 3 acts, by Henri Lavedan. Special Matinee Tuesday, Feb. 16th, and Matinee Saturday. Next Week—LES AFFAIRES SONT LES AFFAIRES "Business is Business."

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY This Afternoon and To-night A COUNTRY GIRL.

NEXT WEEK.

LONDON'S BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR

AN ENGLISH DAISY

Filled to the Brim with Rollicking Fun and Tunefulness.

80 Happy Boys and Girls Direct from the Casino, New York.

A SCORE OF GREAT SONGS. A WEDDING IN A DEN OF LIONS.

Next attraction—THE BURGOMASTER.

ARENA To-Night At 8.30

QUEBEC vs. VICTORIA.

P.W.F. BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Usual prices. Seats on sale at Star Branch Office. 'Phone Up 1346.

THE MONTREAL DIOCESAN WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

Will hold its Annual Meeting in the Synod Hall, University Street, on Feb. 23rd, 24th and 25th, opening with service in Christ Church Cathedral, at 11 a.m., on Feb. 23rd, with an address by the Archbishop. All churchwomen are invited to attend. Business meeting at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday. Following days, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Public Missionary Meeting in Synod Hall, Feb. 23rd, at 8 p.m. Collection. Junior Branch Meeting, with address by Miss Leslie, 4.45 p.m., Feb. 25th, in same place. Visitors will be made welcome at any or all of these meetings.

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Assistant Minister of St. George's Church will address

The Meeting for Men.

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SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.

Special Music by the Male Quartette.

Men Heartily Invited.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square

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First Annual

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IN KARN HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, March 1st, 1904,

Under the auspices of the St. David's Welsh Literary Society.

First appearance of the IMPERIAL MALE QUARTETTE, Of Granville, N. Y., in Montreal. Assisted by the following:—

Miss Lois Shepherd (soloist St. Paul's Church); Miss Hilda Smith (pupil of Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie); Mr. Bevan Giles and the Cymric Glee Club.

Admission 25c, 50c and 75c.

CONCERT

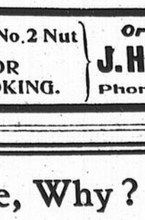
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

ASSOCIATION GLEE CLUB, Assisted by

Mr. E. Duquette, Bass.
Mr. F. Barquelay, Humorist.
Miss G. Turner, Violinist.

ADMISSION - - - - 25 Cents.



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A Play Full of Exciting Features.

The most beautiful scenic and electrical effects produced in modern times, introducing sweet singing. The Columbia Graphophone's Startling and Sensational Evidence.

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ALL NEXT WEEK

Beginning Monday, Feb. 22nd.

C. B. JEFFERSON'S Mammoth Production of the Famous Comedy Drama,

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Real Water used in the Beautiful River Scene.

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Harry Bryant's Burlesquers

40—People—40 Including the IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

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Tuesday Eve., Feb 9th 1904. Benefit for Mr D. Baratz.

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at last a Wadan will the low Zoldsteins—Friday Night and Saturday Matinee Die Schnelkerin Ader Die Ferraeifcite Mutter—Saturday Night, Feb. 13th Der Mames Tiddale Oder Ferlorin in Tybinia.

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CAPTAIN MAHAN'S ESTIMATE OF RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE STRENGTH

Disparity Between Belligerents in Bulk and Numbers—Hope of Mikado's Kingdom Lies in Prompt and Decisive Strokes by Land and Sea.

Under the caption "Appreciations of Conditions in the Russo-Japanese Conflict" (copyright, 1904, by Collier's Weekly) Captain Mahan, author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," member of the Naval Advisory Strategic Board during the Spanish-American War, and by general admission perhaps the foremost living naval authority, says in Collier's Weekly, issue of February 20:

The disparity between the two belligerents, in bulk and numbers, would place Japan at a hopeless disadvantage from the first, were it not for her situation so much nearer the scene of action. This advantage of position, again, might be of much less consequence were the Russian line of communication, by way of the Siberian Railroad, more rapid and copious than it is. It is in the double possession of proximity and vastly greater means of transport, over much shorter distances, by the easy way of the sea, that Japan now has the possibility or maintaining her struggle against a rival whose power by land would be irresistably superior, were she able to bring it fully to bear at the point of contention, and also—a most important consideration—to sustain it by a continuous stream of reinforcements and supplies; for so only can the waste of war be repaired. It should be added that this inferiority of Russia tends continually to diminish, and ultimately to disappear, as she increases her hold upon Manchria and Eastern Siberia, by the increase of population and armies, by the development of local resources, and by accumulation of preparations for war. In this lies Japan's military justification for forcing the war now. Her pontical or moral justification is not here under discussion, but her military security against a not uncertain future of inferiority, in material force, depends upon assuring now her tenure of necessary defensive positions, by acquisition and military development.

Inadequacy of Siberian Railroad.

It is dificult to estimate with any approach to precision the carrying power of the Siberian Railroad for purposes of war. Expert observation on the spot can alone speak positively. From such utterances as have so far proceeded from men more or less fitted to judge it seems safe to infer that the power of Russia to maintain a stream of supplies is so limited as to indicate that in the long run the aggregate numbers of her active force available for the field and for defence of necessary basis must fall below those of Japan, incessantly renewed by short passage over an open sea. Of course, there is a deduction from this inference in another unknown quantity, that of Russian troops and of their equipments now in Eastern Asia. A comparison of various statements inclines me to believe that Russia is even now inferior in the quantity of land forces available on the probable scene of operations, as well as in the power of renewing them. To this is to be added that, being in possession up to a certain point, she is on the defensive. This permits Japan to choose the point of her attack to meet which, therefore, necessitates a dispersion of the opposing forces presumed to be already numerically inferior. On the other hand, when actual collision takes place, the party on the defensive commonly has certain advantages of position—of ground, or of works constructed—which compels the assailant there to be in largely preponderant numbers.

Naval Strength Compared.

Communications dominate war, and the relative condition of communications so far pointed out emphasizes the immense importance of command, of the water to the present struggle. Were Russia distinctly superior at sea, not only would it be impossible for Japan to sustain her armies in Corea, provided she even got a certain number there, but the military insufficiency of the Siberian road could be supplemented by drawing freely upon the outside world for many of the things necessary to the efficiency of the army. In the matter of naval force, our information is from the nature of the case much more full and exact than in that of the armies. The character, construction and armament of the warships of the world have been collated and tabulated with a precision that enables us to know, within narrow limits, in the case of each, just what her own relative and actual value is as an instrument of war. What her value in the hands of this or that captain, this or that crew, this or that nation, is another question, and of more doubtful determination. The value of a land force its distribution, its presence in this or that quarter, is elusive. One of its regiments ,or two, or a dozen, may be moved here or there, or thousands of men may be sick, or die, and the facts escape notice; but a ship once built remains indivisible, and in essential respects unchangeable, except by processes the duration and extent of which insures publicity.

Knowing, as we do, the names of the Russian ships in the Far East, as of the Japanese in their home waters, we know also their relative material strength. The Japanese were distinctly superior at the outset. Their six battleships were in the aggregate much stronger than the seven Russians; the eighth of the latter, detailed for service in the East, had not arrived on January 1, and I have not seen mention of her coming. Her arrival would affect the balance, but not transpose it. In armored cruisers—more properly to be called lighter battleships—the disparity was still more marked; the Japanese having six to the Russians' five. The former also are essentially homogeneous, a quality of the first importance in vessels meant to act together, while the latter are of varying qualities and powers. The two classes of vessels named constitute the effective fighting force of any navy. All other cruisers, of whatever character, including torpedo boats of every class, are mere accessories of greater or less value.

The general view of the situation so far given—the estimate, that is, of the comparative force of the armies and navies, and the freedom and copiousness of their communications—constitute the data of the problem which confronts every official charged with studying any problem of war. In the present case it is evident that not merely superiority at sea, but as near as possible unchallenged control of it, is an essential requirement for the Japanese, and would dictate their first movements. This has been deflected in the torpedo attack upon the Russian ironclads at Port Arthur, and in the subsequent fighting with the fleet and forts, concerning which it is legitimate to infer that the exchange of shots with the forts has been merely incidental to the superior object of damaging further the hostile fleet.

The Control of Corea.

But the mere command of the sea is a barren acquisition except as leading to something more. It is commonly understood, and may be assumed, that Japan aims at least at controlling Corea, extending and enlarging her positions so far as to enable her, upon the restoration of peace, to assure her control by guarantees more substantial than the mere moral force of treaty obligations. Precisely what the scope of her ambition in this respect is cannot be known. That the line defined by the Yalu and the Tumen (which flows eastward, as the Yalu westward) is the minimum of her intention, sems probable from the fact that she refused the suggestion of Russia to constitute a neutral belt south of that line, unless one of equal breadth were laid down to the northward, taken toward the Russian sphere of influence. Therefore, while distant naval strategic positions, like Masanpho, on the Straits of Corea, may be occupied and held in force against possible seizure, the weight of Japanese military effort must be in the north of the peninsula. It would divide into two directions, mutually self-supporting from geographical circumstances—the holding of the capital, Seoul, for moral and political effect, and because of disturbed conditions there, and advance toward the Yalu, based upon such naval port as may minimize the amount of land transportation in a country indifferently supplied with roads. Whatever the measure of her political wishes, the front of her military operations will be pushed northward and westward as far as they can safely be sustained, so as to threaten the Russian railroad lines to Port Arthur in the south, and ultimately, should success warrant such extension, those to Vladivostok in the east. What she may be able thus to effect lies in the unwritten future.

There is an alternative main line of action, which would be to proceed at once against Port Arthur, by operations in the immediate neighborhood. Such a course would be expedient only in view of the fleet within, and the advisability of undertaking it would depend very much on the present condition of that fleet, after the torpedo attacks and the long range engagements already known. The reports of the damage inflicted differ irreconcilably. If that which comes from Chifu, that the two injured battleships have already been floated, be correct, the Japanese may within a measurable time find the Russian fleet again on their minds, and possibly on their hands, as a constant and fruitful source of danger, which will occupy continually a much superior force to hold in check. No Japanese operations in Corea or elsewhere on the mainland can be secure, while a force so large—though inferior—remains within easy striking distance of their communications with home; the more so, that another very respectable force, of three armored cruisers, occupies the remote, yet menacing, port of Vladivostok. I do not mean that the Japanese will or should be stopped from proceeding with their operations, because of this danger—war is not made without running risks—but it may very well determine them to attack Port Arthur as a necessary means to drive the fleet out to its destruction.

Russia's "Fleet in Being."

To naval men, and to interested outsiders, the inferior Russian fleet in Port Arthur presents an interesting study, as offering, under conditions of actual warfare, an instance of what has come to be technically known as a "fleet in being." A "fleet in being" is one which by its inferiority cannot enter into direct collision with its antagonist, but yet, by its mere existence, in a sheltered position, is a constant threat to the shipping and transportation of the enemy. The reality of this danger is indisputable. It is one perfectly familiar in land warfare, where the menacing force, or fortress—a "force in being"—is said to lie "upon the flank of the lines of communication." The extreme school of naval strategists hold that such a menace will stop all movement until it is itself wiped out. I do not so think myself, and believe the opinion to contradict the teaching of history. We shall se what effect the Russian "fleet in being" will have upon the Japanese movements. Should the torpedo attack and subsequent fleet engagement prove to have failed in inflicting permanent injury, it will not be surprising should they determine upon a land attack on the port, to insure the destruction of the vessels. Except for this end, the port is of little interest.

As regards lessons that may be drawn from the encounters so far, decidedly the most interesting is that from the torpedo attack; for it is upon the effectiveness of this weapon that naval opinion is most divided, because hitherto unenlightened by adequate experiences. From the scanty information as yet at hand, however, little can be safely inferred. The Russian ships appear to have been caught practically exposed, and so to have offered as lifeless targets at comparative ease for the assailants.

Nobody has doubted the destructive effect of a torpedo, once placed; the question has been as to the ability to get in a hit against a fleet of vessels standing on their guard and well picketed by their own torpedo cruisers. Fuller accounts of the precise conditions may give data for some positive opinion, but so far there seems to have ben no such test. The impression made upon my mind by the accounts has been, not that "torpedoes are irresistible"—as I have been inaccurately and absurdly quoted in the New York World as saying, an opinion which never at any time entered my head, much less passed my lips—but rather one of surprise that, as far as indications go, so little damage has been produced by the actual impact and explosion of several Whitehead torpedoes.

It may be expedient, in conclusion, to emphasize that the engagements between the opposing vessels off Port Arthur, subsequent to the torpedo attack, have involved the forts of the place only incidentally. It was worth the while of the Japanese admiral—well worth his while—to take the chance of damage from their fire, in order to injure the enemy's fleet, because of its supreme importance to the general issue, but it was, and is, in no wise worth while to bring ships into battle against forts merely in order to injure them, especially when, as at Port Arthur, they have a plunging fire. The principal work there, to the eastward of the entrance, has an elevation of 400 feet above the roadstead outside, which was the scene of the recent cannonade. Port Arthur is useless, except as a home for the Russian fleet, and the forts are useless except to secure that home. No injury that could be done them by his ships could possibly compensate the Japanese admiral for a half dozen disabling shots. As a general proposition, ships and land fortifications do not contend on equal terms, either as regards their relative importance to the issues of war, or to their susceptibility to vital injury. Ships are much more useful and much more delicate than land works.

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HANDSOME DISHES
100 PIECES FREE

READ. Anyone can easily secure a magnificent 100 piece Dinner and Tea Set, full size for family use, absolutely free. A straight forward honest proposition made by a reliable house, to advertise our business, for everybody to accept. These Dishes are in elegant designs, handsomely decorated, of great beauty and richness. Is blue, brown, green, pink and gold. Free to anyone, a Golden Opportunity for you. We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise DR. WILLARD'S VEGETABLE PILLS—the greatest remedy on earth for the cure of Rheumatism, Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Stomach Troubles, Female Weaknesses, etc., etc. They build up the Weak Blood.

WHAT WE ASK YOU TO DO—SELL TEN BOXES AT 25 CENTS A BOX of Dr. Willard's Vegetable Pills, according to our plan. Everyone who buys a box of Pills from you, is entitled to receive a handsome silverware present from us. You can sell the pills quickly. Write us to-day, we trust you with the Pills till sold. We are bound to introduce DR. WILLARD'S VEGETABLE PILLS, no matter what it costs us; when we say we will give away these magnificent sets of Dishes we will do it. This is a grand opportunity to get a handsomely decorated Full size Set of Dishes, without paying a cent for them. We box, pack and ship Dishes free of charge, write us at once and be the first in your locality. Address—

THE DR. WILLARD MEDICINE CO.,
Dish Dept. 92 TORONTO, ONT.

TO LET

Cote Road, Westmount, 10 rooms, conservatory, etc. $40 and taxes.
415 Argyle Avenue, 10 rooms, extension. Rent $35.00 and taxes.
Metcalfe Ave.—Corner house, 11 rooms, extension. $45.00 and taxes.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

96 St. Mark St.—Corner house, 12 rooms, side light, tennis lawn, etc.
84 Shuter—11 rooms. For summer only.
339 Prince Arthur — 11 rooms. For summer only.

TO LET—HEATED FLATS.

St. Mark Street—9 rooms, $70.00.
Dorchester St.—7 rooms, $50.00.
W. ERNEST BOLTON, 1763 Notre Dame St.

Moderate Priced Houses
ALL PARTS OF CITY

WEST END HOUSE, $6,000.
Modern 2 Storey Extension. All improvements. Every comfort. Up-to-date. "Bargain."
STANLEY STREET—Fine Stone Bow Front House, two storeys, very good order, well fitted and finished. Quick price, $5,500.
PARK AVENUE—Fine Modern Houses, $6,500 and $7,750.

$5,000, MILTON STREET.
Very substantially constructed. Modern, up-to-date Flats. Two Tenements. Large, roomy, baths, w.c., separate cellar, Daisy furnaces. Well worth $5,500. Price, to quick buyers, $5,000.

WESTMOUNT.
Good. Modern Two Storey House; all conveniences; semi-detached. Possession 1st May. $6,500.
Semi-detached Cottage. All up-to-date. Occupation 1st May. $4,000.

WESTMOUNT HOUSE, $3,600.
Pressed Brick Front. Pretty and well built. Near enough to cars. All modern conveniences. Good garden. A snap for prompt buyer. Terms if desired.

VERY PRETTY COTTAGE.
Nicely situated, on neatly turfed terrace, just above Sherbrooke Street, Westmount. $3,800. Very large garden. Trees.
UPPER SANGUINET ST.—Fine Two Storey House, good sized rooms. Modern conveniences. Very comfortable. Two storey stables, coach house and shed. Orchard and fine garden. 5 lots of land. Lots worth nearly all the money. Price $4,000. Easy terms. A very desirable homestead and good investment.
ST. HYPOLITE ST.—Above Prince Arthur. Two Solid Brick, in fine order. Shed, stable, gateway and yard. Fine investment. Pay 10 per cent. $3,600. Would sell singly, $1,800 and $2,000.
CHRISTOPHER COLOMB ST.—Best part of this rising suburb. Nice Two Storey Brick House. Four bedrooms, bath, w.c., electric light, water supply. At order. Nice decorations. Very large lot. Nice garden, etc. $3,000. Easy terms.

MONTREAL ANNEX.
Fine Stone Front, two storey extension, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; garden. $3,250. Terms.
Solid Brick Double Tenement, $4,500. Terms.
Stone Front Tenement, $3,250. Terms.
Several others, Montreal Annex and Outremont, $800 to $3,000. Easy terms.

LACHINE.
Two New Clapboard Houses, fine modern design, large verandahs; nice large lots; semi-detached. $4,000. Easy terms. Might be sold separately.

FRED. R. COLE,
138a ST. JAMES STREET.
Tel. Main 1587.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT, IN INSOLVENCY. NO. 54.
In the matter of THE STRATHCONA RUBBER CO., in Liquidation.
The creditors, shareholders, contributories and members of said Company, in liquidation, are hereby ordered to appear before the Court, in the Court Room No. 31, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 25th day of February instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the remuneration of the said Liquidator.
J. E. DUMESNIL, Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.
Montreal, 18th February, 1904.

This is a "free country," still a law that compelled people to try Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea would do a lot of good.

Put up Black, Mixed & Ceylon Green.

John Murphy & Co

ANOTHER MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITY

For MONDAY Which Should Not Be Missed!

A succession of lucky chances in buying has recently come our way, which we have gladly shared with the public, and which the public in their turn have enthusiastically appreciated. Well, here is another of those "lucky chances" exemplifying the astounding price values that have lately proved so successful in stimulating trade:

Part of a large manufacturer's stock of Handkerchiefs cleared at a loss to somebody—beautiful goods—goods worth their actual value at any time during the year, but which on Monday and succeeding days we will sell at the undernoted prices—prices that mean a tremendous saving in money without any sacrifice in quality and up-to-datedness!

HANDKERCHIEF VALUES EXTRAORDINARY!



35c to 50c Handkerchiefs for 17½c each.
200 Doz. LADIES' FANCY EMBROIDERED FINE SWISS LAWN AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, handsome patterns, but being surplus stock we cleared them from the manufacturer at a very low figure. Regular price 35c, 40c and 50c.
At this Sale, 17 1-2c each.

5c Pure Linen Handkerchiefs 5c each.
75 Doz. LADIES' PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, to go at, each 5c
50 Doz. COLORED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS at.... 5c
50 Doz. PLAIN WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS at..... 5c

25c Handkerchiefs for 15c.
LADIES' PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched of fancy embroideries, 25c, for 15

60c and 75c Handkerchiefs for 35c each.
100 Doz. LADIES' FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, newest designs, very fine quality, under ordinary circumstances they would be cheap at 60c and 75c each. Sale price 35c

For Boys and Men.
BOYS' SCHOOL HANDKERCHIEFS, white, per dozen..39c
BOYS' SCHOOL HANDKERCHIEFS, white, per dozen..48c

Men's Handkerchiefs.
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
MEN'S HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, so good and so cheap, 18c ones for 10c

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock.
MEN'S HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, fine quality, 20c and 23c for, each 15c
MEN'S VERY FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched. Regular value 30c and 35c, for 25c
MEN'S TAPE BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c each. At this sale, 6 for 48c
MEN'S PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, tape border, only, each 10c
MEN'S GOOD FINE QUALITY LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS., tape border, for 15c

Colored Borders.
MEN'S HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, neat colored borders, 25c, for, each 16c

Handkerchiefs of Every Description at Regular Wholesale Prices

SALE COMMENCES AT 8 A.M. SHARP.
Careful Attention to Mail Orders

John Murphy & Co.,
2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street.
Cor. Metcalfe. (Terms Cash) Tel. Up 2740.

Properties For Sale

BARGAINS

MACKAY STREET—A Block of Cut Stone Front Houses, bringing in over $2,000 a year. Good tenants.
SANGUINET STREET—Block of Flats, Cut Stone Front, assessed $9,500. Will sell to pay 10 per cent. gross on whole amount, or 17 per cent. on equity.
133, 135 ELGIN STREET—Pays over 10 per cent.
24, 26 PLATEAU STREET—Pays 9 per cent. ALL ABOVE WELL RENTED.

H. M. SIMPSON,
415 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.
Tel. Main 3340.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE
One of the handsomest moderate priced houses in the city. Very modern as to plumbing, electric wiring and decoration. Very substantially built. Charming location. Possession almost immediately.

H. M. SIMPSON,
415 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.
Tel. Main 2344.

FOR SALE
No. 286 Upper Stanley St.
A handsome stone front modern terrace house. Only one for sale in this choice locality.

H. M. SIMPSON,
415 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.
Tel. Main 2344.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

More About INVESTMENTS

Again I would direct the attention of prospective investors to the many opportunities for profitable investment now afforded by the realty market. There is more property changing hands now than for some time back, and prices are going up. Everyone knows that the time to buy is when the market is on the rise, so now is the time to get in. Lots of people are going to make money this year? Are you?



MOUNTAIN STREET
An attractive double tenement house, solid brick, with deep extension on ground floor; five rooms en suite. Suitable for a young doctor. Always well rented to good tenants. Possession on May 1st, if necessary. Price, $10,500.

ST. LUKE STREET
Near Guy Street, a block of Stone Tenements, four dwellings in all, in good repair. All well rented for the coming year. First-class location; revenue, $1,000 per annum. Investigation solicited.

WEST END TENEMENTS
A handsome block of Tenements on a cross street, west of Guy and above St. Catherine Streets. Sandstone fronts, interior finish and accommodation of the best. Twelve well rented tenements, equipped with all modern conveniences; separate hot water furnaces, etc. Would be sold cheap en bloc.

ACRE PROPERTY
Persons desirous of investing in this class of property for future profit would do well to consult my list. The growth and expansion sure to make itself felt perceptibly in the near future is certain to give an additional value to outlying property. I have several choice pieces, suitable for subdivision, bound to be absorbed shortly, which I can sell at prices guaranteeing big profits. Sizes from 7 to 116 arpents. Investigate this.

AUCTION SALE
Handsome double tenement house, 11 and 11A Sussex Avenue, to be sold by public auction by Fraser Bros., 453 St. James Street. This is being sold for special reasons, and someone is going to get a bargain. Specially built. Lot 23 ft. 6 in. x 110 feet. Yards and shed in rear.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

Apartments
TO LET IN
'The CARLETON'
718 SHERBROOKE STREET.
The most modern and best equipped apartments in Canada. Rents from $40 to $90 per month, supplied with heat, hot and cold water, cold storage refrigerators (requiring no ice) in each kitchen, electric light fixtures and gas stoves, book-cases, china closets, cosy corner seats, dining rooms and halls finished in oak and hardwood floors. Freight and passenger elevators.
Apply on Premises to A. MACKAY. Tel. Up 3352, or East 469

HUTCHISON ST. LOTS
FOR SALE.
A few choice lots above Milton street, 77 to 80 feet deep. The best part of the street for renting or selling. Particulars at this office.
THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Cote St. Antoine Road
Corner property for Sale
containing about 22,712 feet, with a detached solid brick house of twelve rooms, and measuring about 36 feet square.
The house is comfortable and roomy, and has a splendid outlook which cannot be interrupted.
Particulars as to price, etc., can be had on application.
THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
SECOND FLOOR, MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

STORE TO LET
Nos. 7-9 Place d'Armes Hill, corner Fortification Lane, presently occupied by S. Cochenthaler, tobacconist. Heated by owner. Electric wiring and large safety vault. Apply to Estate Wilson.
JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager,
17 Place d'Armes Hill.

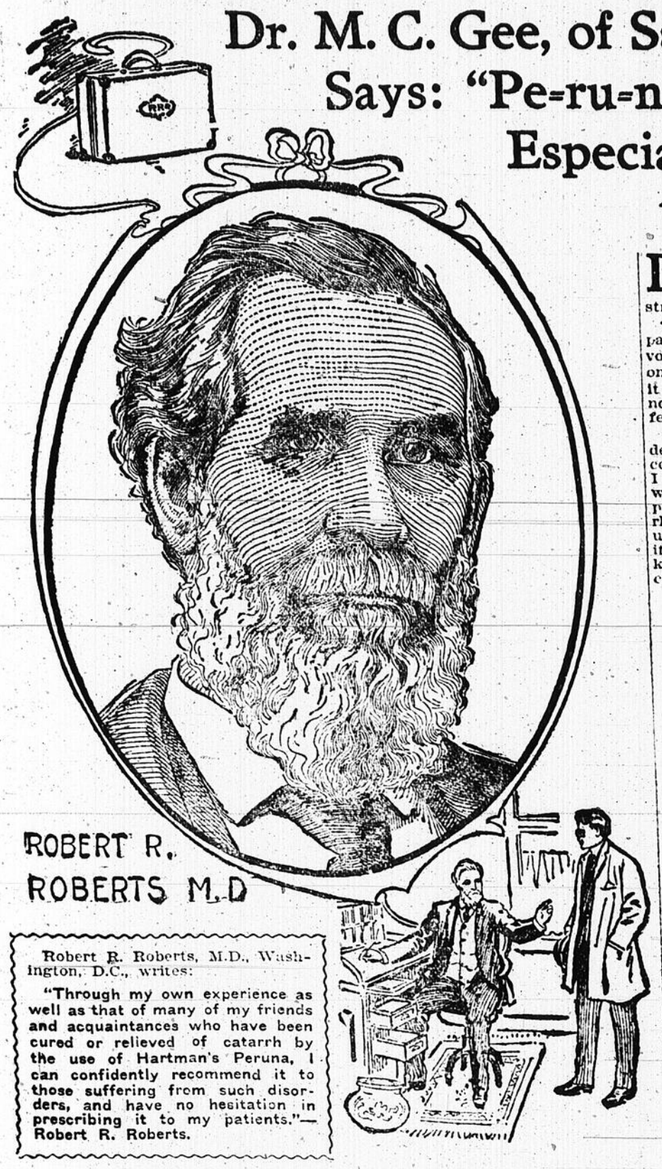
MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

TO LET.
Factory Flats
of 3,200 and 6,400 feet, or 9,600 feet together. Also single flat of 4,270 feet, very light, clean and comfortable, with power and heated, power hoist.
R. WHITE & CO.,
214 Craig Street.

OFFICES TO LET
In the New Hospital Street Extension of the
Bell Telephone Bldg.
Entrances on Notre Dame & Hospital Sts.
Apply—Room 24, Bell Telephone Bldg. Telephone Main 3352.

SUMMER HOUSE FOR SALE
Summer House at Ste. Agathe, 24 x 36, two stories, running water, bath, closet. On Trout Lake, twenty minutes' drive from station. Price, $1,500. Delightful location. J. Bruce Ferne, Granby, Que.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS WHO ENDORSE PE-RU-NA



Dr. M. C. Gee, of San Francisco, Says: "Pe-ru-na is of Especial Benefit to Women."

DR. M. C. GEE is one of the physicians who endorse Peruna. In a letter written from 513 Jones street, San Francisco, Cal., he says:

"There is a general objection on the part of the practising physician to advocate patent medicines. But when any one medicine cures hundreds of people, it demonstrates its own value and does not need the endorsement of the profession.

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhoea and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of. I heartily endorse your medicine."—M. C. Gee, M.D.

Dr. E. W. McLewin, 67 Coburg St., Ottawa, Can., writes:

"I have had ample opportunity to observe the curative value of Peruna, especially in chronic cases of catarrh of the head, respiratory organs or the stomach. Catarrh is, as a rule, simply a prolonged cold which affects the mucous membrane lining the lungs, or any organ affected. Peruna is an effective remedy, as it acts on the vasa-moter system of nerves with benefit. It increases the tone of the blood vessels and causes them to act in their normal healthy condition. I have been much pleased with the cures that have come under my notice, and am satisfied that you have placed a remedy before the suffering which is at once valuable, reliable and destined to become very popular with the great masses of the people who have small means and want to secure a remedy which they can depend on. I therefore consider it a household remedy of superior value."—Ernest W. McLewin.

Mrs. McLewin Also Adds Her Experience With Peruna.

Mrs. Dr. E. W. McLewin, 67 Coburg Street, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"Peruna gives quick relief in cases of protracted colds whether it settles in the head or on the lungs. I was for several years particularly susceptible to colds, sometimes my head was stopped up, affecting my hearing, causing bad breath, and frequent headache, or it would go to the lungs, causing inflammation and soreness, which caused me much suffering and anxiety.

"I never found a remedy which would break up a cold as effectively as Peruna. Within a few days I noticed a change and was usually well within a week or ten days. Three times within the last two years I have had reason to be thankful to Peruna. I now find that if I take a couple of doses when I have been exposed to inclement weather it prevents my catching cold."—Mrs. Dr. McLewin.

Geo. C. Havener, M.D., of Anacostia, D.C., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen,—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—George C. Havener, M.D.

Medical Examiner U.S. Pension Office Says: "I Have Often Prescribed Pe-ru-na in My Practice---I Cheerfully Recommend It."



DR. JAMES CROZIER.

James Crozier, M.D., formerly U. S. Pension Office Medical Examiner, formerly Medical Board of Referee U. S. Pension Office, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I have often prescribed Peruna in my practice for catarrhal troubles, and after giving it a fair test I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy for cough, colds and catarrh in its worst stages. It is also one of the best tonics I have ever prescribed."—James Crozier, M.D.

President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

"Most Ills of Life Are Caused By Catarrh."



DR. S. B. HARTMAN.

"Free From Catarrh No Man Need Fear Disease Germs."

Inventor of Pe-ru-na, the Greatest Catarrh Remedy.

Robert R. Roberts, M.D., Washington, D.C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

"I do not believe in cure-alls, nor have I ever claimed that Peruna was a cure-all. Peruna cures just one disease—catarrh—but, as you well know, any organ in the body is liable to catarrh. Catarrh assumes many phases, is subject to many complications, and is consequently known by a great many different names. In claiming, however, that Peruna will cure these different conditions, I am only claiming that it will cure one disease—catarrh."—S. B. HARTMAN, M.D.

DOCTOR ENSOR.

Supt. South Carolina State Institution, Endorses the Catarrhal Tonic Peruna.

Dr. J. F. Ensor, Postmaster of Columbia, S.C., late superintendent and Physician in charge of State Insane Asylum at Columbia, S.C., writes:

"After using your Peruna myself for a short period, and my family having used and are now using the same with good results, and upon the information of others, who have been benefited by it as a cure for catarrh and an invigorating tonic, I can cheerfully recommend it to all persons requiring so effective a remedy."—Dr. J. P. Ensor.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan is the Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. Dr. Jordan is a Graduate of Columbia College and Served Three Years at West Point.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen: "Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change, and I now consider myself a well man after fifteen months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Llewellyn Jordan.



Dr. G. B. Crowe, a Physician of Prominence, and a Very Influential Man in Alabama.

Dr. G. B. Crowe, a physician and a very influential man in Alabama, is Chairman of the Populist State Committee. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he says:—

Washington, D. C.

"Peruna is a most valuable medicine. It affords me unlimited pleasure to testify as to the merits of your remedy as a catarrh cure. I have used it as such and find it of very great benefit when my nervous system is run down. I heartily recommend Peruna to all whose nervous systems are deranged."—G. B. Crowe.

ACONSTANTLY increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their regular practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh as every one will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of the United States.

Catarrh may invade any organ of the body, may destroy any function of the body. It most commonly attacks the head, nose and throat, but thousands upon thousands of cases of catarrh of the lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and other pelvic organs have been cured by Peruna.

Peruna is able to cure catarrh wherever it may be located by its direct action upon the mucous membranes. Catarrh means inflamed mucous membranes. Peruna acts at once to cleanse and invigorate the catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane, no matter where it may occur in the body. Its action is the same on the mucous lining of the nose as on the mucous lining of the bowels. It cures the catarrhal inflammation wherever it may occur.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes:

"Peruna is the best medicine I know of for cough and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Besides prescribing it for catarrh I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases.

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and suffering."

We say Peruna cures catarrh. The people say Peruna cures catarrh. Prominent men and women all over the United States from Maine to California do not hesitate to come out in public print to say that Peruna is what it is recommended to be, an internal, systemic catarrh remedy that cures catarrh wherever it may be located.

A physician of wide celebrity called upon Dr. Hartman one day and after the usual salutations had passed between them, the doctor suddenly remarked:

"I have called to see you, Dr. Hartman, to satisfy my mind on some points. I have always been opposed to advertised methods and considered them all more or less frauds. But I have known you so long to be a renowned physician and an honorable gentleman, that I am puzzled to know which of us is wrong.

A Duty to Advertise Pe-ru-na.

"Well, it may turn out that neither of us is wrong. We both are sincere in the matter according to our understanding. I have a good medicine; I want the people to know it. I believe it would be positively wrong for me to conceal the fact. I believe it not only to be my privilege to advertise Peruna, but my duty to do so."

"Well, suppose I grant that; surely you cannot believe that your remedy (Peruna) is a cure-all. No educated physician believes in cure-alls."

Dr. Hartman Does Not Believe in Cure-Alls.

"Neither do I believe in cure-alls, nor have I ever claimed that Peruna was a cure-all. Peruna cures just one disease—catarrh—but, as you well know, any organ in the body is liable to catarrh. Catarrh assumes many phases and is subject to many complications, and is consequently known by a great many different names. In claiming, however, that Peruna will cure these different conditions I am only claiming that it will cure one disease—catarrh. Can you find any fault with that, doctor?"

"Well, no. I cannot. But according to my information in the case, people claim that they have been cured of rheumatism, malaria, nervous prostration, neuralgia and heart disease. Now, if your remedy cures one disease only, how do you account for it that it has the reputation of curing these other ailments?"

Pe-ru-na Enriches the Blood and Increases the Vitality.

"Well, in the first place, nervous prostration and neuralgia are each directly dependent upon the blood and a low state of vitality. Now Peruna immediately enriches the blood and increases the vitality by producing perfect digestion. This it does in its action on the mucous membrane of the stomach and other digestive organs. If the truth were known in these cases I suppose we would find that catarrh of these organs was the first cause of the lowered vitality which brought on the nervous prostration and neuralgia. Thus you see it might be that Peruna will cure all such cases of nervous prostration and neuralgia simply because it cures catarrh."

"I can see the force of your reasoning in these two affections, but how about malaria? Surely malaria is not caused by catarrh."

"Are you quite sure of that, doctor?" How do the malaria germs find their way into the system?"

"They enter with the food, water and air which we consume."

"Enter where, doctor?"

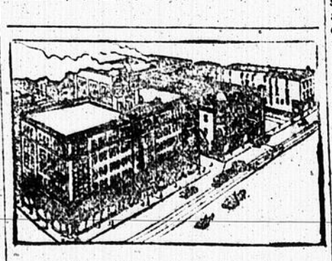
"Why, they enter through the mucous membrane, of course—of the lungs, stomach or bowels."

"Well, now are you perfectly sure doctor, that they would be able to enter through these membranes if they were perfectly healthy, or, in other words, perfectly free from catarrh?"

"I suppose, of course, that health would be a protection, if not an absolute barrier."

Pe-ru-na Makes Healthy Mucous Membranes.

"Well, that is exactly what I claim, and all I claim. Peruna will remove every vestige of catarrh of the mucous membrane and leave them perfectly healthy, and thus prevent the entrance of malarial germs. Of course this would lead to the cure of any case of malaria, would it not?"



The Pe-ru-na Buildings.

"Yes, that would certainly lead to a cure. But how about rheumatism? People claim that Peruna will cure rheumatism."

"Well, in the first place a great many cases of supposed rheumatism are not in reality rheumatism, but myalgia or neuralgia, which are dependent on lowered states of vitality, as before stated. Then, again, rheumatism, you know, depends upon a hyper-acidity of the blood. How do you suppose the blood becomes overloaded with lactic and uric acids, as the case may be, which produces rheumatism?"

"It must come from the products of digestion, of course, as the blood can get nothing except what the digestive organs bring to it."

"Well, can't you see, then, that a catarrhal condition of the digestive organs might be the only reason why an undue amount of lactic or uric acid is formed in the blood?"

"Well, I declare. I never thought of that before. If I continue this conversation much longer you will make me believe that catarrh causes everything."

"But are not my claims valid? Are not my arguments logical? If they are not, show me my fault. If they are, you ought to accept my conclusions?"

"I will think this matter over before attempting to make you any reply. It don't seem possible that all this can be true; but now as to heart disease. What are you going to do with the claim that Peruna will cure heart disease?"

Heart Disease Often Due to Dyspepsia.

"If you mean by heart disease, inflammation of the covering or lining of the heart (pericarditis and endocarditis), then I agree with you that Peruna will not cure heart disease. Neither will any other medicine. But you know, doctor, that there are a thousand and one functional disturbances of the heart, caused by irritation of the pneumo-gastric nerve which the people call heart disease. These disturbances of the heart are even more difficult to bear than organic disease of the heart, and Pe-ru-na will cure them simply because it cures any catarrhal affection of the digestive tract. Most of the so-called heart disease is dyspepsia at bottom, as you know."

"Yes, I grant you that, but I have heart it frequently stated that Peruna will cure organic disease of the heart."

Enthusiastic Statements Concerning Pe-ru-na.

"But, of course, I am not responsible for all the statements that the people make, yet even this proposition will bear a little scrutiny before it is set aside as being wholly false. Now, doctor, tell me what you would do if you had a case of organic disease of the heart."

"I would do all I could to equalize the circulation of the blood, sustain the vital powers, and keep up the nutrition of the patient."

"Is that all you could do for your patient?"

"Yes, that is all I could do."

"Well, Peruna will do exactly that, whether a person has heart disease or not. It will regulate the circulation, it will increase the vitality and assist nutrition. According to your own statement that is all that can be done. Why not use Pe-ru-na then as well as anything else?"

"I think I will have to give up beaten to-day, but I will have to study up these question and get some of your Pe-ru-na, so as to make a thorough test of your claims. Then I am coming to see you again, when I think I shall be able to break down some of your conclusions."

"All right, doctor. I will be glad to see you at any time, and whenever you convince me that my claims are too large, I will contract them accordingly."

Send for free books on catarrh written by Dr. Hartman. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Leland Williamson, Yorktown, Ark., writes:

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"I have used Peruna in a great many cases of debilitated conditions of females and also in many cases of catarrh with good success and can recommend. I shall always recommend Peruna in all such cases and also as a tonic."—J. W. H. Hamilton.

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MORE ABOUT MR. MONK.

Mr. Monk has now made public the text of the letter he wrote to Mr. Borden on January 17, in which he asked to be relieved of his functions as leader in Quebec. He had only praise, he said, for the courtesy and consideration shown him by the people of Quebec, "but there are in our party here elements which, clearly, are out of sympathy with me and even hostile to me." For this reason, feeling that complete agreement is essential to any sort of success, he thinks it better to step aside. La Presse intimates that one of these days Mr. Monk will open the situation to the view of the electors of his county of Jacques Cartier.

Mr. Monk does not need to go out to Jacques Cartier, however, to make it plain to the multitude that he attributes his retirement to the intrigues of Mr. Tarte with that section of the party which allows itself to be dominated by the Montreal Star. That much is clear enough already. What a meeting at Jacques Cartier might reveal is the feeling of the electors towards Mr. Tarte's attempted usurpation of the Quebec leadership. Already one who is described as "a famous Conservative leader," is out with a strong protest against Mr. Tarte's apparent success in abolishing the Conservative party and turning it into a mere wing of a protectionist party of his own invention. "Think," says this wrath-stirred stalwart, "think of Mr. Tarte saying at St. Henri on Feb. 13, 'Then, if you wish that I should make the principle of Protection prevail, send me Dr. Bernard, who will know how to help me.' I? Me? Is it for this, our Conservative friends may very well ask, that we had the right to look three years after Sir Charles Tupper's egotism became a thing of the past in our politics? "Remember Langevin," cries out this ancient leader, who does not want the whole past of the Conservative party forgotten, just to please Mr. Tarte.

Well, well! We must even watch and wait. The race is not always to the swift.

THE STRUGGLING RAILWAYS.

The severity of the present winter has impressed itself upon a large section of the Dominion in a way that is bad for trade. The greater part of Ontario is snow-bound and frozen in. For weeks the railways have been struggling with abnormal climatic conditions. Reports forwarded by Herald correspondents from a score of populous centres yesterday show the fight has been a losing one for the railway companies, which are now compelled to use all their locomotive power in keeping the lines open and moving passenger trains, thus necessarily neglecting the freight traffic. In their struggle with winter the railways have found the continued extreme cold an even more formidable enemy than the snow, although the latter has been bad enough. Neither of them singly would have crippled the organizations, but while the snow has impeded the progress of the wheels, the cold has made it difficult for the engines to keep steam up. Engineers have found their coal and water used up in delays between stations, and the locomotives have "died," frozen up, on their hands. Not infrequently relief engines have suffered the same fate. A despatch from Port Hope says "no less than nine locomotives have been about Garden Hill station for the past three days. They have become solid masses of ice, and two are without coal or water."

This is only one of many instances, but it is sufficient to show why twenty-six miles of cars carrying seventy-five thousand tons of freight are stalled between Toronto and Belleville; why there are eight hundred cars at Hamilton and four thousand in the vicinity of Oshawa. It gives some idea of the reason why Brantford, Orangeville, Guelph, St. Catharines, Cornwall, Perth, and Almonte are out of coal, and why the Galt council has been compelled to husband the small supply of coal in that town and dole it out in bags to relieve immediate distress. Though situated in districts where there is plenty of timber, these towns have been unable to meet the coal shortage by drawing upon the forests, for country roads are so bad and the weather so severe that farmers cannot haul the wood to where it is needed. The inducement of fancy prices is not bringing it in, for at Orangeville $12 a cord is paid, and the supply is inadequate.

Though no real distress or actual suffering is yet reported, the inconvenience and anxiety are very great, and unless moderating weather gives the railways an opportunity to raise the freight blockade within a few days, there may be serious suffering.

Another consequence of the blockade has been the embarrassment of business. This has been felt in Montreal. There is probably not a wholesale firm of this city but has goods somewhere on the road, and unable to say where they are, while customers are clamoring for delivery and declining to honor drafts until they have received the goods. Banks have been compelled to extend the credits, and so take their share of the trouble to which the business community in general has been subjected.

There are even some country customers who have not received their goods, and are not anxious to. The bad roads and cold weather have kept purchasers at home, and the shop shelves still hold the stock which should have disappeared long ago. Manufacturers, too, have been embarrassed, for the coal shortage has forced factories in Brantford and Berlin, and doubtless in other places, to close.

The situation illustrates with striking force how dependent a civilized country is upon modern agencies of transportation. A few weeks' tie up of the freight transportation system of one portion of the country has thrown half a hundred communities upon their own resources, which have proved inadequate to the needs. The blockade has shown Montreal wholesale houses, Ontario retail establishments, and the town, village and farmer purchasers that without railroads they could not go on as they have been going. It would be impossible for white men to be scattered over three thousand miles of Canada, no matter how fertile, if it were not for the parallel lines of steel and the long freight trains which ride them. It would be impossible to have luxuries or necessities, food, fuel or news were it not for these binding lines of quick communication. The business portion of Montreal, which has been in touch with the Ontario tie-up, can appreciate this to a degree, but the pepole in the towns and villages which have been shut off from the world know it even better.

THE WAR AND CANADIAN HIGHWAYS.

One result of the war will assuredly be to emphasize the value of the Pacific route to the East, especially for British troops, passenger traffic, and such stores and goods as are so hurriedly needed that their shippers can afford to pay the naturally increased freight occasioned by trans-shipment at Halifax or Montreal, and at Vancouver. And there is a compensating advantage, for notwithstanding that Japan may already be said to command the sea to an extent that should minimize the risk of capture by Russian cruisers, there is so much latent danger of England being drawn into the war that marine insurance companies are likely to retain the imposition of a special rate which will naturally be higher upon traffic going through the more exposed route by the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean.

As compared with the transcontinental route through the United States we possess advantages of course transcendent from a strategic point of view, but also considerable for the ordinary traveller and traffic. The distance by sea from Victoria is considerably less than from San Francisco, and the slight advantage in the speed of Atlantic liners to New York is a small factor. The C.P.R. steamer Empress of Japan has covered the distance to Yokohama from Victoria in 10 days 10 hours, and when increased subsidies or increased traffic justify the running of still faster vessels than the Allan turbine liner now building for the Atlantic transit, and improved Empresses for the Pacific trip, the journey from England to Japan might easily be accomplished in three weeks. By the other route, even after avoiding the circuit via Gibraltar by taking the overland route to Marseilles or Naples, and then the fastest mail boat, the journey occupies 35 days. Indeed, the British Post Office allowed the steamship company 28 days to accomplish the mail delivery in its last contract. In time of war days are worth saving.

MAKING GOOD CANADIANS.

"When I go into a country I do not look to see if there are good laws, but whether they live up to those they have; for there are good laws everywhere," wrote Montesquieu. There have recently been a number of comments made in the press of Great Britain and the United States upon the manner in which Canada has opened up the North-west Territories and the Yukon. On both sides of the Atlantic surprise has been expressed, though it comes a little late, that Canada has done such a workmanlike job of nation building. Both Great Britain and the United States have had experience in this sort of thing, and they praise with a knowledge of the difficulties of the undertaking. It is true that wherever our frontier has advanced our laws have gone, and no place has been too remote for their proper administration. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice, with the North-west Mounted Police as a weapon against offenders, have impressed respect for our statutes and institutions in the most remote places in the mountains and on the plains, upon men red, white and black. Everywhere and at all times in Canada life and property have been safe. We have had no lynchings, no serious riots, no hanging for horse stealing, and very little of the stealing. We have cowboys, but they have not been permitted to "shoot up" settlements. We have had mining camps, but they have been without lawlessness and license. In fact, we have shown how a country should be settled.

The New York Sun has recently discovered that Canada has kept the peace while settling a wilderness, and characteristically claims the credit is due to the intelligent and law-abiding American settlers who are going in. It would be pleasant if this were so, but it is not. The Canadian North-west had law and order before the Americans began to come. In fact, it had a good deal more than it has had since. The Canadian, the Doukhobor and the Galician who had preceded the American had learned to respect the law before they saw the Canadian West. The aboriginal red man has been taught to respect it. He has found it good and multiplied under it. The American settler, we are sorry to say, has come to Canada with a certain contempt for the law, and he, too, has had to learn a lesson of respect.

There are good laws in the United States, but they are in many places loosely administrated. There is not a day but some outrage is chronicled which would not have been perpetrated if the people had the respect for the administration of the criminal law which exists in Canada, and the certainty that punishment would follow. The American settler comes to Canada with the feeling he acquired at home, accentuated by the knowledge that he is the representative of a great nation who has come to make his home in a small one. He feels that he can take a big boy's liberties. Since the American invasion began the North-west police have had twice as much business on hand as they had before. The judges, the juries and the lawyers in the North-west have been twice as busy, and offences against law and order twice as numerous. However, the law stands, and it is being administered in the old way. The American settler is intelligent, and has good, though occasionally too aggressive stuff in him, and he will learn. No doubt the law and its administrators will prove equal to the task of turning all the Americans who cross the line into the best sort of citizens. An occasional example to show that we do things differently on this side of the line is all that is necessary to restrain the few high steppers who cross with their more sober-minded fellows. Let them all come.

THE COTTON SHORTAGE AND ITS REMEDY.

The scarcity of cotton has suggested to the world that it is not a wise thing to depend upon one part of one country for the bulk of its supplies. The American civil war and the blockade of southern ports suggested this forty years ago. But the world then was not in as good a position to remedy the situation as it is now. The European nations which have colonies in the tropics are preparing to plant cotton there. England proposes to establish plantations in the Soudan, in Jamaica and in half a dozen other places. Germany, France and Belgium are going to see if they cannot do a little cotton raising in their African possessions, and make themselves less dependent upon the Southern United States.

These preparations for the widening of the cotton area have produced a good deal of alarm in the South. The planters do not view with equanimity the prospect of more competition. They have come to a realization of the fact that present high prices, which more than compensate them for a short crop, will be compensated for later to their disadvantage when other regions send their bales to Liverpool. There is a demand for war upon the boll weevil. Congress proposes to make war with Paris green, but the Southern planters are not wholly satisfied. They demand that nature be permitted to apply a remedy. Remove the plume hunter for a season, they say, and the birds will look after the boll weevil. The Southern planter is nothing if not courteous. If he holds the vanity of woman is responsible for the cotton shortage, that must be the real trouble, and it has become too expensive a luxury. If women were not vain they would not desire fine feathers, for feathers form no useful part of any garment known to man. If women did not want the feathers there would be no tuft hunting in the Southern States. If the hunting and snaring of birds should cease the boll weevil would find its enemies multiplied and its numbers diminished. The cotton planters wont find a decrease in the activity of his crawling pests and an increase in the product of his fields. There would not be factories closed down in all parts of the world, and men, women and children looking for employment. There would be no cotton plantations planned in Africa. What woman would not be content to go without feathers to contribute to such a result?

THE SUMMER BUILDING PROGRAMME.

There should be a large amount of building in Montreal this coming summer. There is a demand for houses and business space, and there is every prospect of industrial peace. These are essentially the prime factors for building activity.

Montreal is a rapidly growing city, and while there is at present a heavy demand for desirable property both from persons who desire to buy and persons who wish to rent, this demand is bound to grow year by year as Canada grows, and as the city which is its principal industrial centre, its chief sea port, and its commercial and financial centre, expands with the country. There are many buildings in Montreal which have served their purpose. They were put up years ago and are now undesirable for dwellings, for business, or for manufacturing. They have been sources of profit for years. The investment in them has been realized and their place in the rental market is about to be taken by newer and more suitable structures, possibly in other parts of the city.

Last summer a large amount of building was done and a great deal more planned. The structures erected were chiefly great office buildings on St. James Street. Fear of labor disturbances last spring interfered with other and more modest building programmes. The demand for office space has now been pretty well met, and only one or two big business buildings will go up next summer. The demand for the other class of property still exists. There is no hint of labor troubles. The workmen will not be monopolized by the contractors for great business structures. As a result a lot of land on which there has been no building should become the scene of active operations.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Russians say they can wait. They do not seem able to do anything else.

The cost of snow removal in Montreal is higher than usual. So are the snow banks.

A prominent financial authority says it is not more banks but bigger bank accounts that Canadians require.

Four more Quebec elections on March 10. Another opportunity for Organizer Tarte to cover himself with glory.

Nearly a month ago The Herald announced that Mr. F. D. Monk had resigned the leadership of the Quebec Conservatives. The Conservative organs denied the report and denounced The Herald. We are pleased to note that they are now making the announcement.

Russia has placed in Austria a large order for torpedoes. Those delivered by Japan have been found remarkably efficient.

Every country has its own method of getting fun out of freaks. In New York Dowie was laughed at. In Australia they are mobbing him. Still his troubles are trivial compared to those of the Czar.

A second Government expedition is to be sent by Canada to our Arctic possessions to plant the Union Jack on all our whales, seals and icebergs, and to avert any Alaska boundary awards in the future. Some people may think that the region is not worth the expense of looking after. That idea has cost us a good deal of valuable property. Oregon and the Yukon are examples.

The Twilight Bell

It was just dusk, and two people stood in the shadow of Notre Dame—a man and a woman. The bells of the church were ringing, and hurrying crowds passing along Notre Dame and St. James streets. The cabmen walked briskly up and down by the square opposite.

The woman was speaking. "There is a legend," said she slowly, "that every evening just at twilight a bell is rung by the angels, 'the twilight bell' the legend calls it. It is said that if man, when the day's work is passing into the night's rest, put from his heart all thought of hatred and passion and sin, he can hear its wouderful music. It is a pretty thought, is it not? What if this whole city of men, women and children should stop in their hurry and work and play, and the din of the city's traffic be hushed; the arm of the murderer lifted to kill, embrace; the hand that steals, restore; the brain of the drunkard become clear; the thought that is sinful become pure. I wonder if in the marvellous hush, the quiet of twilight, these thousands of people in this modern, progressive city could not hear the music of the angels? Just a whim," and the woman put her hand lightly on the man's arm, "just a whim, but I wonder."

The man laughed. "The idea is certainly not practical," said he.

FRANCIS DOAR.

Views of French Press

La Patrie—The question of colonization is one that is above parties. It touches our most sacred interests.

La Presse—The programme of the new French paper, the Nationalist, will be the same as that of La Presse, "Canada first of all."

La Presse—The Chambre de Commerce occupies a large and useful place in public opinion, and the best portion of our national strength is concentrated in it.

La Patrie—The fact that most of the candidates in the last elections were in favor of the city taking over most of the systems of public service shows that during the last couple of years the principle of municipalization has gained a good deal of ground.

Forces That Move Japan

Japan to-day is subsisting 50,000,000 people on her islands, the total area of which is about 102,000,000 acres. This is over 10,000,000 acres less than the last surveys show in the State of California. But that is not all. Not one acre out of eight can be cultivated. Her tilable land lies in narrow fringes along the shores and the interior is filled with steep volcanic mountains, incapable of reclamation, except in very small patches, with long distances between. Even this does not tell the story. Japan does not possess great material riches, either in soil or mine. Her limited area of levelled land has never been fertilized by glacial action.

The Way Out.

Corea and Manchuria are fertile regions with scanty population, and if opened to Japanese enterprise would relieve the situation for some time to come, but when they see Manchuria closed and Corea threatened, the grip which has so long been tightening around them strikes panic in the Japanese, and they are a unit for war. The Government is more conservative than the people, for the hardship and dangers are more apparent to the man who must borrow money, buy ships and provision armies than to the soldier and the citizen.

Living on the Least.

There are no forage plants on the big hillsides, and there is almost no wild life. The farms are no larger than a good sized city lot, and the cultivation is intense. The waters are farmed as well as the land, and but for the fish the people could not get along at all. As it is, their hours are long, their food scanty and their comforts few. They deny themselves everything but the barest necessities of life, and when a crop fails, thousands of them live on grass.

It will be impossible for 50,000,000 peope or anything like that number to live on those islands when they awaken to their true condition and demand food, clothing and the comforts of life common to the poorest people in America and Europe. The great mass of them live in the most abject poverty. There is no prosperous middle class, no community of thrifty land owners, as with us. When the feudal system was broken up, about forty years ago, the lands went to the crown. They are farmed out to-day in tiny lots, and the crops are divided with a liberal hand in favor of the tax-gatherer. There is an astonishing scarcity of general wealth. The large investments in live stock which enrich the American farmer are unknown. They do not know what a cow was made for. They know nothing of milk, butter or beer. The Shinto religion forbids meat eating and Buddhism opposes to taking life in any form. The absence of work animals reduces the farm to the bare land with a shanty for shelter and perhaps a go-down to store the crop in. No fences, stables, wagons or machinery are required. Sheep cannot live in Japan, as the coarse ribbon grass lacerates their tender entrails, and they soon die.

Even in the cities there is no furniture in the dwellings, no stoves or ranges for heating or cooking, no chimneys or fire places built in the walls, no bedroom sets, no carpets, only straw mats upon the floor, and they take the place, not only of carpets and tables, but of beds.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of McGill University, will deliver the next lecture of the season at the Art Gallery next Thursday evening. The subject will be "The Human Form in Art."

Chief Magistrates of the Province.

Mr. William E. Smith, Mayor of Lennoxville, is well known in railway circles, although now carrying on a large business in telegraph and telephone poles and railway ties. He joined the Grand Trunk Railway in 1865 and remained with that company until 1870, when he accepted a more important position with the Passumpsic Railway Company. When the construction of the International Railway was begun in 1874 Mr. Smith was apointed roadmaster and superintendent of construction, of the section from Sherbrooke to Jackman, Me. He remained with that road as roadmaster until 1889 when it was merged into the C.P.R., and then took charge of the Hereford Railway now a part of the Maine Central. Remaining in this employ for some time he gave up railroad work and settled in Lennoxville. He was elected to the Municipal Council of Lennoxville in 1899, and has been re-elected each term by acclamation, and in January was chosen Mayor. As a councillor Mr. Smith has devoted much time in connection with the business of the town, especially when the sewers and sidewalks were laid on the various streets. He is a native of Richmond County, having been born there in 1845.



MR. WM. E. SMITH, Mayor of Lennoxville.

SHOOTING IS GENERAL IN A POOL ROOM RAID

Citizens of St. Louis Clear Out Gambling Den, and Effort Results in Shooting of Six Men.

In an effort to close up a pool room on the outskirts of Madison, Ill., across the river from St. Louis, three constables, augmented by a posse of citizens, and bearing warrants for the arrest of six men, precipitated a riot late yesterday, which resulted in the shooting of six men. One may die.

The wounded: Lee Harlan, druggist, probably mortally; Wm. Schooley, possseman; Edward Harris, inspector, not seriously; Edward Downs, seriously; two unknown, not seriously.

Warrants had been sworn out before a justice of the peace of Granite City. This action followed failure of the grand jury to return indictments. As a result of this failure citizens took up the matter with the intention of closing the pool room. Several days ago warrants were issued for State Senator David Nelson, of Missouri, charging him with being a pool seller, and Victor Schuler, charging him with conducting the pool room and being custodian of the funds. Schuler was arrested Thursday. After the additional warrants were sworn out three constables appeared at the pool room. Two policemen were within and declared they had arrested the operators of the pool room and were guarding them.

The constables were ordered to leave, which they did, after argument, but they obtained a posse of armed citizens numbering about fifty persons. The constables and posse then returned to the pool room and entered. Shooting became general. The crowd in the pool room scattered. When the fusillade was over the constables and posse had possession.

STRUGGLE WITH SEA AND TEMPEST.

Shipwrecked Seamens' Terrible Suffering in Open Boat—After 14 Hours One is Dead and Others Badly Frozen.

Boston, Feb. 20.—Six maimed and suffering sailors who had been picked up nearly frozen to death, and the body of another, who died of exposure, were brought into port yesterday by the steamer Orion from Baltimore. The men, who comprised the crew of the Boston schooner S. C. Tyron, were taken from the boat in which they had struggled with sea and tempest for fourteen hours, after having abandoned their vessel Wednesday off the Delaware Capes.

The Tyron had hit an ice floe and was sinking when the crew left her.

The dead man was Henry Conclaves, 26 years of age, and a native of Cape De Verde Islands. The rescued are Captain George E. Jones, of Salisbury, Md., Mate R. T. Bragg, of Philadelphia, and Seamen David Gillette, Lee, Jackson, Julian Grant and Henry Hardy.

The sruvivors were taken to a hospital ,where it was found that Mate Bragg was partially blind, that Jackson probably would lose the fingers of both hands, Grant one of his ears, Hardy the sight of one eye, and Captain Jones one of his fingers.

WHO PUT UP ..... 6..6..6 ..6

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Crown Attorney Curry, who has been working upon the election ballots in search of evidence for the scandal inquiry, made some most important discoveries yesterday. He refused to divulge the nature of the dsicoveries, but they were of such importance that when Mr. W. R. Riddell was appraised of them by Mr. Curry, he left his examination of the witnesses at the mornings' session of the scandal inquiry, and hastened to his private room, where with Mr. Fasken, his assistant, he went over the matter there, and as a result two detectives were immediately placed at work.

It is said that Mr. Curry secured from personal sources information which will answer that important question, "Where did the money come from?" That he is upon the right track, those interested have but little doubt, and it is expected that the source of the plentiful supply of greenbacks will soon be revealed.

One other important move was taken yesterday, when Detective Inspetor Stark was instructed to take steps to prevent important witnesses from leaving town. To accomplish this means a system of shadowing those whose evidence is regarded as important will be undertaken from now until they are called into the witness box

Miss Marguerite Strathy and Mr. Gordon Strathy, jun., Montreal, who are at Toronto visiting their grandmother, Mrs. James B. Strathy, were present at the gathering held in honor of Mrs. Strathy's 84th birthday last week.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES PREPARING SAILING DATES

Some New Steamers Will be Seen in Montreal During the Approaching Season.

The steamship companies are preparing lists of summer sailings. The Allan line service will be similar to last year until August, when the new turbine steamer Victorian will replace the Parisian, which is to be transferred to the New York-Glasgow service. The sailings will open from Montreal with the Ionian, May 7; Bavarian, May 14; Pretorian, May 21; Parisian, May 28, and Tunisian, June 4, following in this order till the Victorian is ready for service. In July the sailings from Montreal will be changed from Saturday to Thursday morning.

The Dominion line officials have decided to put the steamship Labrador on the St. Lawrence route next summer. The fleet will consist of the Labrador, Canada, Southwark, and Kensington. The service will be as follows:

From Liverpool.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
April 21	Dominion	May 7
April 28	Southwark	May 14
May 5	Canada	May 21
May 12	Labrador	May 28
May 19	Kensington	June 4
May 26	Dominion	June 11
June 2	Southwark	June 18
June 9	Canada	June 25
June 16	Labrador	July 2
June 23	Kensington	July 9
June 30	Dominion	July 16
July 7	Southwark	July 23
July 14	Canada	July 30
July 21	Labrador	Aug. 6
July 28	Kensington	Aug. 13
Aug. 4	Dominion	Aug. 20
Aug. 11	Southwark	Aug. 27
Aug. 18	Canada	Sept. 3
Aug. 25	Labrador	Sept. 10
Sept. 1	Kensington	Sept. 17
Sept. 8	Dominion	Sept. 24
Sept. 15	Southwark	Oct. 1
Sept. 22	Canada	Oct. 8
Sept. 29	Labrador	Oct. 15
Oct. 6	Kensington	Oct. 22
Oct. 13	Dominion	Oct. 29
Oct. 20	Southwark	Nov. 5
Oct. 27	Canada	Nov. 12
Nov. 3	Labrador	Nov. 19

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line has not made any arrangements for summer sailings nor have the freight lines, Thomson, Donaldson, Head or Holme. Three tramp steamers, the Holmlea, Verande and Drot have been chartered to carry deals early in the season.

The steamship companies anticipate a banner season, although they admit that the St. Louis Exposition may deprive them of many passengers.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS IN PECT FIRE STATIONS

Question of Lowering Insurance Rates Depends on Result of Inspection.

Inspector Howe, of the Fire Insurance Underwriters, accompanied by Chief Benoit, inspected eleven fire stations yesterday afternoon. The remaining stations will be visited to-day. The object of the inspection is to secure complete knowledge of the efficiency of the brigade, and asertain whether it is advisable to lower the high rates now in force. Inspector Howe admitted that the brigade had been considerably improved since his report of two years ago. It is understood that he is of the opinion that more fire engines are required.

After the tour Chief Benoit said he was glad that the underwriters wanted to find out what improvements had been made. In his opinion the insurance rates should be lowered. Marked improvement had been made in the efficiency of the brigade, and this warranted a reduction in rates. Three years ago the rates had been increased by 25 per cent. It was understood at the time of the increase that when certain improvements to the equipment had been introduced, the rates would go down again. This hadn't been done.

COAL MINE CLOSED.

Dam is Frozen and Water Power is Insufficient.

Glace Bay, N.S., Feb. 20.—Dominion No. 2, the largest of the collieries operated by the Dominion Coal Company, closed down to-day for lack of water. The big dam above the colliery is frozen solid to the bottom. About 1,500 men are thrown out of work by the closing of the mine.

TO ATTEND LONDON BANQUET.

Mr. George E. Drummond, president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Arthur J. Hodgson, and Ald. H. B. Ames, have accepted invitations to the annual banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce, which takes place in the British capital March 24. It is probable that Mr. W. I. Gear and Mr. George Hadrill will also be present.

Mrs. Gordon Osler, Toronto, entertained informally at the tea hour Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Ruby Ramsay, Peel Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorton Combes, of New York are spending a few days at the Windsor.

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"Deerfoot Farm" Little Sausages, in 1-lb. parcels. "Deerfoot Farm" Sliced Bacon, in 1-lb. boxes. White Currant "Bar-Le-Duc" Jelly, in small glass pots. Red Currant "Bar-Le-Duc" Jelly, in small glass pots. Fresh "Neufchatel" Cheese. Fresh "Camembert" Cheese. Fresh "Cream" Cheese. "Zimmerman's" New York (Vienna) Sausages and Bolognas. Fresh Frankfurters, Ring and Salomy Sausages. Fresh Smoked Tongues. Smoked Breasts of Beef, etc.
Selected Evaporated Fruits for Pies.
"Golden Gate" Evaporated Apricots ..... 20 cents per pound
"Golden Gate" Evaporated Pears ..... 20 cents per pound
"Golden Gate" Evaporated Peaches ..... 20 cents per pound
"Golden Gate" California Prunes, for Table and Stewing purposes 15 cents per pound
Cassava Cakes, 20 cents per box. 2 lbs. for 25c
DIRECTIONS—Crisp the Cassava Cakes in oven, then butter each cake, replace in oven to melt the butter, when serve hot.
Cassava Cakes, 20 cents per box.
(A product of the British West Indies). Very nice served with tea or coffee. Very nutritious, easily digested and very good for invalids.
Cassava Cakes, 20 cents per box.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
Established 1856.
The Nordheimer Building,
207, 209 and 211 St. James St.
MONTREAL.

The Housekeeper
knows the comfort of having on hand a supply of



BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK
It can be used so agreeably for cooking, in coffee, tea and chocolate. Lay in a supply for all kinds of expeditions. Avoid unknown brands.
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY, New York

Wm. H. DUNN, - - - AGENT.
396 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

R. J. Tooke's SHIRTS

INSURANCE MEN LOSE $31,095,132

Baltimore Fire Losses Are Issued Officially—Many Small Fires Yesterday.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—The Baltimore Underwriter, in its issue to-day prints the list of losses of all the fire insurance companies in the Baltimore fire.

The total gross loss is $32,864,894, of which $6,000,000 falls upon the local companies. The estimated total of salvage is $1,769,762, which leaves a net loss to the insurance companies of $31,095,132.

It has been learned that many of the large wholesale dry goods houses formed an insurance pool among themselves, which amounted to about $5,000,000 from which practically nothing will be realized. Very few tenants of the so-called fireproof buildings carried any insurance.

Another Firm Fails.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.—Judge Pond yesterday, on motion of the Attorney-General of the state, issued a temporary injunction forbidding the Millers & Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company from transacting any further business, and ordering the company to show cause in court to-morrow why the act should not be made permanent. The difficulties are due to a heavy loss in the Baltimore fire. Its officials say its assets are $165,000, and its liabilities $196,000, showing an impairment of $31,000.

Fire at Ripley, Ont.

Ripley, Ont., Feb. 20.—About 9.30 last night fire broke out in the flax mill of the Ripley Flax Company, Ltd., totally consuming the building and contents Estimated loss, $3,500; insurance, $1,500.

Chicago At It Again.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Fire yesterday destroyed the four-storey building in Wabash avenue, occupied by the Gail Borden Milk Company, the O. & W. Thum Flypaper Company, and Enoch Morgan & Sons, soap manufacturers. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $60,000.

Flour Mill Burned.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 20.—The Morden Flour Mill was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $14,000. C. F. Heckels owned the building, and I. Snider, was the lessee.

New York's Loss.

New York, Feb. 20.—A destructive and obstinate fire broke out last night in the extensive paint works of the F. W. Devoe & C. E. Reynolds Company, in Brooklyn.

The loss is between $400,000 and $500,000, with $240,000 insurance. There was no loss of life.

Laboratory Burned.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The chemical laboratory at Ohio State University was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $100,000. There is no insurance.

Fire in Asylum.

Racine, Wis., Feb. 19.—Racine County Insane Asylum was burned to the ground last night. In the building were 133 patients, but it is believed, they were all taken out safely. It is said that eight or ten of the inmates are missing, and unless they have been taken to farmhouses they have wandered away.

MACMILLAN-ELLIOTT.

Amongst the very pretty recent weddings was that of Miss Estelle Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Elliott, Sherbrooke Street, Westmount, to Mr. Neil A. MacMillan, of North Sydney, N.S., which was solemnized on Thursday, February 11th. The ceremony was performed at St. Leo's Church, Westmount, by the Rev. Father Parron, after which breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's father, the happy couple then left for an extended trip to New York, Philadelphia and Boston amid the good wishes of their many friends and showers of confetti. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mildred Elliott; the best man being Mr. E. C. Elliott. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan will make their home at North Sydney, N.S.

Mrs. Geo. Bryson, Ottawa, was the hostess at an enjoyable euchre Thursday evening at which Miss Eveline Willett, Montreal, was a guest.

GOYETTE TALKS ABOUT HANGING

Questions Visitors as to Whether it is a Painful Death—Wants Money Given to Girl.

L'Orignal, Feb. 20.—(Special)—Clement Goyete, the self-confessed murderer of Daniel Colligan and son Thomas, of Alfred, has changed considerably in his behavior since his confinement in jail here. Instead of refusing to speak to the jail officials, his lawyer, doctor and spiritual adviser, as he did in the first place, he seems pleased with any little attention shown to him and converses freely with all.

He talks quite freely of his hanging, and the other day asked the jail officials if it was a hard death and how long it took to hang a man. When his lawyers, who have been engaged by his friends to defend him at his trial, March 21, visited him, he said: "I wish my brother and friends would keep the money they intend spending on me and give it to my little girl. I will soon be out of this world anyway."

His spiritual adviser visits him quite often. The doctors from Montreal, who examined him as to his sanity, refuse, as yet, to make the result of their examination public.

LONGSHOREMEN ARE FOR PEACE

There does not appear to be the remotest chance of trouble on the wharf this year. The members of the Longshoremen's Union met last night in St. Mary's Hall, and there was a strong general feeling in favor of peace. It was stated that, given fair treatment from the shippers, the union will be pleased to reciprocate. There is no demand for recognition of the union, but, where possible, they ask for a preference for their members, and protection against the importation of foreigners.

Take Note!

that during February we will keep our liberal discounts on every line of our valuable

Furniture and Carpets

The most attractive House Furnishings—some offered at manufacturer's price. Goods stored and insured free of charge till Spring.

F. Lapointe

The Acknowledged Lowest Priced Furniture and Carpet House,

—1449—

ST. CATHERINE ST., EAST.

CLOSE TO-DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

MONDAY'S SPECIAL LIST!

Art Muslin, 30 in.	6½c	Luby's Hair Restorer	35c
Pretty Cretonnes	4½c	Lolly Pops—a fine confection, lb.	9c
Curtain Poles, complete	17c	Men's Dark Green All Wool Sweaters	39c
New Wall Papers	2½c	Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Black Wool Hose	18c
Lace Curtains, 50 in. x 3½ yds.	60c	Ladies' High Class Corsets	65c
English Oilcloth, 2 yards wide, square yard	19c	Ladies' Ringwood Gloves	12c
36 in. Straw Matting, yard	9½c	Boys' Pants	43c
Fluted Crystal Glass Tumblers, doz.	25c	W.B. Erect Form Corsets	69c
All sizes of Plates, dozen	49c	6c Canton Flannel	4c
Decorated Cups and Saucers, dozen	55c	8c Wrapperette Flannelette	4½c
Pears (assorted) Soap, cake	4c	Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers	11½c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	69c		

Three Black Silk Specials

Rich lustrous blacks that endure. Small possibility of "black" ever being omitted from fashion's color cards.

BLACK SATIN MERVE, all silk and a very fine quality, 22 in. Worth 75c yard. Sale Price, Monday, **48c**

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, a most serviceable grade in 21 in. width. Worth 75c yard. Sale Price, Monday, **54c**

BLACK ALEXANDRA SILK—It's the quality, not the name, to which attention is directed, 21 in. wide. Worth 90c yd. Monday, **68c**

New Spring Dress Goods

Superb stocks of all-wool fabrics. Charmingly simple effects, whose very simplicity is their passport to public favor. Novelty fabrics right in line with the fashions of the day. These favorable prices are the result of purchasing direct from the manufacturers.

ALL-WOOL BRITISH TWEEDS, in royal or light blue, silver gray, drab, fawn, nile or reseda green, brown and gray, 44 in. wide. Per yard **73c**

COVERT CLOTH, all-wool, of course, in navy, brown, mid or blue gray, drab, and nile green, 46 in. wide. Per yard **95c**

Most recent arrival from Paris—FANCY BARRETTE VOILE, in beautiful tones of silver gray, royal, nile, bluet and champagne. Per yard **$1.20**

35c JARDINIERES FOR 10c

500 Jardinieres, in art colorings, various sizes and shapes, just received from the pottery in England, on sale Monday at, each

NO MORE THAN THREE TO A CUSTOMER.

GROCERIES

	Regular.	Monday.
Finest Creamery Butter	25c	22c
9 lbs. Hungarian Flour	30c	25c
23 lbs. Redpath's Sugar	$1.13	97c
Tin Catrn's Marmalade	30c	25c
Fresh Herrings	12½c	10c
3 tins Pie Pears	30c	23c

GRANITEWARE

	Regular.	Monday.
Soup Ladles	15c	7½c
Soup Dishes	15c	7c
1 qt. Teapot	25c	20c
Frying Pans	25c	17c
20 qt. size Cook Pots	$1.00	90c
Medium size Saucepan	45c	29c

PIECES OF CROCKERY FOR 5c

An immense purchase of decorated Dinner and Tea Ware, representing a large variety of choice patterns, from the leading English potteries. Plates in all sizes, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Porridge Dishes, etc., etc. Your choice while they last at, per piece

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

The Mason & Risch Piano Co.

Having transferred their Montreal Agency to a well known piano dealer in Montreal, offer

Wonderful Bargains in Slightly Used and Second Hand Pianos

Of which the following are a few Samples:

UPRIGHT PIANOS

ERNEST A. TONK, New York: Upright Grand. Regular price, $125. Now ..... $ 100
BELL & CO., Guelph; Upright, in excellent order. Regular price, $400. Now 225
MASON & RISCH, Upright, excellent condition. Regular price, $400. Now 285
HENRY HERBERT, manufactured by Mason & Risch. Regular price, $375. Now 265
VOSE & SONS. This is one of the best pianos made by this celebrated firm. The former price was $500. Now 300

CONCERT AND BABY GRAND PIANOS

HEINTZMAN & CO., Baby Grand. Only in use a few years. A great bargain at 275

Amongst the best bargains are a number of other Concert and Baby Grand Pianos made by Chickering & Sons, Hazelton Bros., Rosenkranz, Mason & Risch, all of which are in good condition, and any one of which is a bargain.

SQUARE PIANOS

A great variety of Square Pianos in good condition and of good musical qualities from $25 up.

ORGANS

DOHERTY & CO., chapel style, new. Regular price, $140. Now 100
DOHERTY & CO., 6 octave piano case, in first class condition. Regular price, $190. Now 90

Many other Organs from $25 up.

Every one of these instruments must be sold by March 1st, as the company vacates the premises at that time.

The premises now occupied by the Mason & Risch Co. are

TO RENT FROM MARCH 1st

Mr. A. H. Mason will be pleased to give full information to any persons calling in reference to renting the premises or to purchasing instruments.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co.

2469 ST. CATHERINE STREET.



Our latest creations in WIGS are the finest that have ever been shown—light in weight and perfectly natural in appearance; made of the best quality of hair, by skilled hair workers; treated by our special method, which insures the wave staying in during all kinds of weather.

PALMER'S

1745 Notre Dame Street.

PHONE MAIN 391.	CARS PASS THE DOOR.

"LE LOUVRE"

SPECIAL SALE

ON MONDAY NEXT

of some excellent lines of material we have been fortunate in purchasing from a manufacturer at a very low figure to clear. We offer a few here. Others will be seen arranged on all the counters at your own prices.

WE SHALL GIVE ON MONDAY Green Cash Receipts

Big job lot of FANCY WHITE PIQUE, 29 inches wide. Very good value at 15c; for 8c

Fine job lot of LADIES' UNION UNDERVESTS, half sleeves, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Special value at 40c; for 24c

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, in Twilled Melton, finished with several rows of stitchings, in gray, blue and black. Worth $1.95, for $1.39

Fine lot of LADIES' SKIRTS, not assorted in sizes (new styles), in Camel's Hair Tweed and Frieze. Worth from $5.50 to $7.00, for $3.95

50 doz. of fine ALL-WOOL CASHMERE HOSE, without seams. Sizes 6, 6 1-2, 7, worth 35c, for **20c**; sizes 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2, worth 40c, for 25c

40 pieces of NICE ORIENTAL CREAM LACE, 5 to 7 inches wide. Regular 12 1-2c, for 6c

LADIES! SPECIAL

We have opened a new Tailoring Department for Ladies, under the management of an experienced tailor. All orders for Costumes, Coats, Skirts, etc., receive the greatest care, and workmanship will in all cases be guaranteed. A few hours' notice is sufficient for a Skirt or one clear day's notice for a Costume or Coat.

ARMAND GIROUX,

(Successor to N. Tousignant)

295 St. Lawrence Street,

(CORNER DE MONTIGNY.)

Valuable Information!

Pay a visit to the Progressive Grocery Store of E. E. Wallace,

COR. ST. CATHERINE AND GUY STS.

We understand that all new customers are receiving very special inducements to remain customers. It will pay you to find out if this is so.

We also know that A. T. CONSTANTIN, 3661 Notre Dame Street—the largest dry goods house in the West End—is presenting one dollar's worth of Cash Receipts free and Double Stamps on all purchases. This is a very liberal introduction of the Green Cash Receipts into our [illegible] best assorted stocks of dry goods in the city.

ANOTHER NEW STORE

WITH "SIGNS" OF PROGRESS IS

E. P. DAME, 182 Bleury St., Near Cor. St. Catherine St.

A magnificent stock of Liquors and Groceries. Mr. Dame, who bought out the old Fraser business, has assured us that he will give Cash Receipts out honestly to all at the same prices, and asks our patrons for a trial, and we most heartily advise our patrons to give him one.

DOUBLE CASH RECEIPTS

On Boots and Shoes at JAMES PERRY'S, 213 McGill Street.

This Coupon is Worth One Green Cash Receipt

WHEN PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRADERS ADVERTISING CO., 210 St. Lawrence Street.

Feb. 20 1904.

Only One Coupon of the same date allowed to each person.

We will move into our new premises, 1835 Notre Dame (next to H. A. Wilder & Co.) within the next ten days.

The Traders Advertising Co.

210 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

PROVINCIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION OFFICERS

The sixty-seventh annual convention of the Sunday School Union of the province of Quebec was brought to a close last evening. The election of officers took place, and Mr. David Bentley, of Westmount, was elected president by acclamation.

The business of the meeting consisted of the reading and adoption of the treasurer's and general secretary's reports, the adoption of the constitution, and the election of officers. The report of the conference held at Knowlton last summer was read by Mr. S. J. Carter, treasurer of the conference.

Mr. Burn read a paper on "Sunday School Evangelization." The Sunday school was the great recruiting for the Church, and the means of starting children in their earliest years on the right path in life.

Rev. E. R. Kelly, president of the Mogantic Sunday School Convention gave a short address on "The Vital Contact of the Scholar with the World," in the course of which he described the influence of the teacher over his pupil, and made numerous suggestions from his long experience.

Mrs. F. W. Barnes, international primary and junior secretary, made a brief address. She will leave for the Holy Land in a couple of weeks as a member of the International Convention to be held there.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. David Bentley; chairman general committee, Mr. A. C. Buchanan; secretary, Rev. E. T. Capel; treasurer, Mr. Seth P. Leet, K.C.; vice-presidents, Rev. J. J. Theakston, Rev. Robert Munroe, Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Rev. E. P. Judge, Messrs. D. Morrice, S. H. C. Miner, O. M. Moulton, James Rodger, Rev. William Patterson, Rev. R. S. Watt, Rev. D. W. Morrison, Rev. J. A. Thompkins, Abner Kingman, W. L. Shurtleff, Dr. F. W. Kelly, W. A. Marsh, L. H. Packard, W. W. Grafftey. General committee Dr. J. A. Bazin, Messrs. W. Saunders, J. W. Knox, J. H. Carson, J. H. Cayford, S. W. Cuthbert, C. Morton, J. R. Nutter, R. H. Buchanan, Seth P. Leet, S. J. Carter, Arch. F. Waters, C. T. Williams, Rev. E. I. Rexford, H. Vallance, E. P. Heaton, George Hodge, D. T. Hyslop, A. C. Hutchison.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC CHANGES.

Official Notice of the Shareholders' Meeting on March 8.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—To-day's Canada Gazette has the following:—The ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, March 8, for the purpose of the receiving of a report from the directors for the election of directors and auditors and for the transaction of other business of the company.

Notice is also given that at such meeting an agrement dated 29th July, 1903, between the Government of Canada and Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and others representing therein and acting on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and an agreement supplementary thereto, will be submitted for approval with resolution to authorize the directors to carry the same into effect so far as they relate to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and for that purpose to provide the deposit and give the guarantee required, pursuant to the said agreements.

To Amend the Act.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will apply next session for an act amending the provisions of the act incorporating the company, in so far as they relate to the powers conferred upon the directors of issuing paid-up stock, defining the powers of the provisional directors and confirming the action of the said provisional directors in entering into an agreement or agreements on behalf of the said company with His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister of Railways for the Dominion of Canada and other acts and proceedings of the provisional directors of the said company.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.)

BIRTHS.

PARKER — Lennoxville, Que., Feb. 12, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Parker.

BEDARD—Feb. 17, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bedard, Chaudiere, Que.

DOUGALL—Granby, Que., Feb. 4, the wife of Mr. Thos. Dougall, of a daughter.

FENLIN—Feb. 9, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Fenlin.

JONES—175 Atwater Avenue, the wife of G. L. Jones, of a daughter.

SMITH—40 Laurier Avenue, Feb. 11, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smith.

JOHNSTON—Cookshire, Que., Feb. 9, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Johnston.

BAILEY—Cookshire, Que., Feb. 9, a son to Mrs. A. H. W. Bailey.

OLVER—Ottawa, Feb. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Olver, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL-CUNNINGHAM—Feb. 15, by Rev. F. Charters, rector of St. Simon's Church, Charles Campbell to Minnie, daughter of Thomas Cunningham.

RAYMOND-HAWSE—North Hatley, Que., on Feb. 3, Wm. Raymond to Mary Esther Hawse.

McCARTY-MOORE—St. Armand, Que., Feb. 15, William McCarty to Lillian Moore.

TRYON-BRILL—Magog, Que., Feb. 10, Arthur D. Tryon to Susie Rectina Brill.

WITHERS-PARSONS — Toronto, Feb. 17, Charles Angus Withers to Annie Margaret Parsons.

WEBSTER-JULIAN—Woodbridge, Ont., Feb. 16, William Webster to Jennie, daughter of the late George Julian.

GEE-JULIAN—Woodbridge, Ont., Feb. 16th, Robert C. Gee to Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Julian.

McCOLLUM-DUNN—Truro, N.S., Feb. 10th, Alonzo McCollum to Mabel Dunn.

BROWN-TOOLE—Athol, N.S., Feb. 9, Harry O. Brown, Mapleton, N.S., and Annie L. Toole, Memramcook, N.B.

CHAPMAN-HEWSON — Amherst, N.S., Feb. 10, Garnet K. Chapman, son of D. T. Chapman, to Florence Hewson.

MACKENZIE-GROVER—Canso, N.S., Feb. 6, Charles William MacKenzie to Annie Glenora Grover.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

CALLAGHAN—In this city, on the 17th inst., Matilda Garneau, widow of the late J. M. Callaghan. Funeral will take place Saturday, the 20th instant, at 8 a.m., from her late residence, 464 St. Antoine Street, to St. Anthony's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. 41x

BECK—330 Prince Arthur Street, Feb. 17th, Rachel Leroy, widow of George C. Beck, aged 84.

HODGINSON—107 Richardson Street, Feb. 10, Elizabeth Aston, widow of the late Thomas Hodginson aged 64.

LANE—260 Delorimier Avenue, Jessie Barr, wife of Harry Lane, aged 31. Funeral Saturday, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

RABEAU—166 Centre Street, Feb. 18, Joseph Rabeau, of the firm of Martin & Rabeau, grocers, aged 44.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

HARRIES—At Coaticook, Thursday, 18th February, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Davies, James H. Harries, formerly of Montreal, and father of Mrs. Bernard McNally, Westmount. x

COBURN—Upper Melbourne, Que., Feb. 17, Douglas Lichthall, infant son of L. D. Coburn, aged 8 months.

BULGER—Accidentally killed, Lyon Mountain, N.Y., Feb. 8, Patrick Bulger, son of the late John Bulger, Norton Creek, Que.

DECAIRE — Caledonia Springs, Ont., Christina Ann McMaster, wife of Cyprian Decaire, aged 75.

POULIOTTE—Rockland, Ont., Feb. 17, Sarah Ann Connors, wife of Lawrence Pouliotte, aged 40.

McLATCHIE—Ottawa, Feb. 17, Ellen Harriss, wife of Samuel McLatchie, aged 49.

CONSTABLE — Toronto, Feb. 15, Margaret, widow of the late Thomas Constable, aged 94 years.

McCAUL—Toronto, Feb. 16, Catherine Helen, daughter of Rev. James McCaul, aged 10.

FAIRCLOTH—Toronto, Feb. 16, Lydia, widow of the late Henry R. Faircloth, aged 89.

HUME—Brantford, Ont., Feb. 16th, Gertrude Angus, daughter of John Hume, Port Hope.

MESSIER—St. Johns, Que., Feb. 17, Rene, son of Jos. Messier, aged 5.

MORRISON—Potchestroom, Africa, Dec. 23, Kenneth Morrison, son of Mrs. John Morrison, Keith, Que.

MURDOFF—Belleville, Ont., Feb. 13, Michael Murdoff, aged 88.

COOK — Toronto, Feb. 17, Robert Sangster Cook, son of James Cook.

GEORGE—Padstow, Cornwall, Eng., Feb. 17, James T. George, of Port Hope, aged 84.

BRITNELL—Toronto, Feb. 17, Sarah, wife of John Britnell, aged 58.

McGOWAN—St. John, N.B., Feb. 17, Bridget, widow of the late Owen McGowan, aged 85.

CATHARIN—St. John, N.B., Feb. 16, Samuel R. Catharin, aged 68.

COADY—St. John, N.B., Feb. 15th, Michael Coady, aged 65.

GORMAN—St. John, N.B., Feb. 16, Mrs. Margaret Gorman, widow of the late James Gorman.

Japan Orders Supplies

of charlotte gelatine for the victorious sailors.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2667.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

(Between Stanley and Drummond Sts.)

YOU NEVER KNOW WHEN YOU MAY DIE. GO

Get Your Photograph Taken Now.

Our Holiday Offer is Cabinet Size from $2.00 a dozen up. We have the Largest Studio in Canada. Visitors are welcome.

LAPRES & LAVERGNE,

(Gold Medallists, Paris, 1900)

360 ST DENIS STREET, cor. Ontario.

Bell Tel. E. 1488. Merchants Tel. 843. Residence E. 162



Cemetery Work

Lettering and repairs receive prompt attention, &c.

Monuments

We have some especially attractive tomb designs at prices ranging from $100 to $250.00.

The Forsythe Granite & Marble Co., LIMITED.

Monumental Branch 92 to 96 Bleury.

Head Office and Factory 650 to 670 William.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Sporting Comment

The situation in the hockey world is a curious one. Precedent has been set aside and a pronouncement made by the trustees in favor of the Stanley Cup remaining in possession of the Ottawas. There is no good now to be gained by a discussion of the merits or demerits of the case. One thing seems to be evident that the trustees are willing to come to some terms with the leaders of the hockey world for the passing of the control of the trophy. This is as it should be and render unnecessary the purchase of a Canadian championship cup. But we are not yet told definitely whether the Wanderers are to play for the cup, or whether the C.A.H.L. having found that they will not be allowed to defend it will send the Victorias into the lists. These are points that will have to be decided very soon for the season is wearing swiftly away. There is every probability that the Victorias will be the champions after their game this evening, and though the C.A.H.L. still hold that the Cup should be theirs the trustees have decided otherwise and there the matter ends. No good will come through prolonging the discussion and so when the worry of the playing season is over and men can calmly view the state of affairs a little diplomacy will place the whole matter upon a better footing. The first move in the politics of the case is to bring the two leagues together, and let bygones be bygones. The good of the game is the first consideration. The material for a magnificent league is there.

If, however, the reputed intention of Mr. P. D. Ross to hand over the cup or to have it controlled by conditions less absurd, becomes a mere exhibition of verbosity the best plan is to get another cup altogether, and relegate the Stanley Cup to the shades of the dear departed in an antiquarian museum.

There is no parasite more dangerous than the fraudulent advertiser of turf declarations, and the Canadian sportsman sounds a timely warning to the innocent by exposing the case of the Maxim & Gay. It is evident that the United States Post Office authorities became satisfied as to the illegal character of their business, and about the middle of December last they returned all letters addressed to the firm at New Orleans, stamping thereon the Government seal "Fraudulent Mail." Of course this action by the postal authorities effectually put Maxim & Gay out of business. The only actual sufferers thereby were the newspaper press of the United States and Canada that had been foolish enough to let them run up bills, variously estimated at from $10,000 to $60,000.

Based on no capital at the start The Maxim & Gay Co. acted on the principle that they had everything to gain and nothing to lose. They therefore scattered their advertising, with the most reckless prodigality, making use of a class of newspapers in remote country districts from which in the business they were engaged in none but a fool would expect to receive any benefit, but a knave might use it on the chance that it might produce a dollar, or two. Firms of the character of Maxim & Gay Co. are a curse to the American tuff. They are blood suckers of the worst description, vampires whose claws are ever stretched grasping for the money of the gullible fools who are always ready to gamble on "dead sure" tips, or to purchase "guaranteed" horses. Their agents, canvassers and touts are the scourge of the country districts, and the Canadian sportsman who does not take the business without doing part of the work himself made the route of these fakirs a source of money for their patrons. Many tenths of their statements were false, and it is the character of the Maxim & Gay writers who for a salary of so many dollars per week was hired to spin fairy stories to coax the dollars out of the pockets of the gullible multitude.

The Maxim & Gay Co. are not the only concern of the kind that deserve to be suppressed by the strong arm of the law, says the American Sportsman. A man thrown into the cage of a starving tiger may have a chance for his life through the improbable, but still possible, tender feeling of the ravenous beast; the hunt of deer dragged down by a pack of hungry wolves may escape being torn to pieces through some fancy on the part of the hungry that his blood was not palatable; one might talk into a den of rattlesnakes and escape being bitten; a half-drained, reckless fool might carry an open keg of powder into a burning building and escape being blown to pieces. Escape from any of the dangers above alluded to may be possible, but not probable, but for the man or woman who trusts their money to such human sharks as the Maxim and Gay people there is no chance of salvation. The only god they worship is the almighty dollar and there is no story too preposterous and no lie too strong that they will not coin for the purpose of securing that other coin they so savagely seek.

Mat and Ring

Another Win for Tremblay.

Eugene Tremblay seems capable of doing everything he is asked to do. He met and defeated Max Luttby, of St. Louis, last night, one of the best lightweights living. It was a great bout, and showed Tremblay much improved since he met a lightweight on level terms. There was uncertainty of the result all the way through. Luttby got the first fall in 18 minutes, from a bridge, when the Montreal man seemed to be off his guard.

The next fall went to Tremblay in 8 minutes just after the same wrestler had had a narrow escape. He gained the third also in 21 minutes. Luttbeg seemed to know more of the tricks of the game, but Tremblay was much the stronger man, and wore his opponent down.

The Winnipeg Bonspiel.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—The final game in the Grand Challenge competition, the leading event of the bonspiel, was played last evening between Hope, of Carberry, and Braden, of Winnipeg, the former winning easily by 3 to 7, after defeating Braden in the Brunswick last night by 12 to 3.



WESLEY ORR,
A Riverfield Curler Who is Only 14 Years of Age.

A YOUTHFUL CURLER.

Wesley Renfrew Orr was the youngest curler on any of the rinks that played in Montreal this week. He is only 14 years of age. As his name indicates he is the scion of an old Scottish stock. He was himself born and bred at Riverfield.

He has just left school and has already made up his mind that he will stay at home and become a farmer.

He learned to curl last winter on the Riverfield rink, but this is his first season in competitions. Already he has been raised to the dignity of a skip and there is no more popular player on the local ice.

His family are all curlers, but he seems to be the best. He didn't feel quite at home in Montreal, he told a representative of The Herald, for English River had to curl without their own stones, and besides he found the ice better than he had been accustomed to. He played lead on one of the English River rinks, and kept up his game to the last end like a man.

Montreal curlers want to see him back again soon, and covering the button so cleverly as he did this week.

OTTAWA COLLEGE AND INTER-COLLEGIATE UNION

The "College" Would Not Enter Unless They Were Allowed to Play Non-Students.

Kingston, Feb. 20. (special.)—There was a full representation of members at the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union yesterday afternoon and some interesting matters were decided. Those in attendance were: F. W. Baldwin, Varsity, president; E. N. Martin, McGill, vice-president; T. D. MacGillivray, Queen's, secretary, and these representatives: Varsity, Reggs and Davidson; Queen's, McInnes and Strachan; McGill, Molson and McDonald; Trinity, Evans and Wilkinson; McMaster, Muzie and Logie; R.M.C., Ross and Currie; Bishop's, Cadet Elkins.

The following schedule was drawn up: Senior series—Oct. 8, McGill at Varsity; 15, Queen's at McGill; 22, McGill at Queen's; 29, Queen's at Varsity; Nov. 5, Varsity at McGill; 12, Varsity at Queen's.

Intermediate series—Group A—Oct. 8, Varsity at Trinity; Oct. 15, Trinity at McMaster; Oct. 22, Varsity at McMaster. Group B—Oct. 15, Royal Military College at Queen's; Oct. 22, Queen's at Royal Military College. Group C—Oct. 22, Bishop's at McGill; Oct. 29, McGill at Bishop's.

On the motion of Messrs. McInnes of Queen's, this rule regarding possession of the ball was adopted: "No team shall be allowed possession of the ball for more than three successive scrimmages, unless it make a net gain of ten yards or a net loss of twenty yards."

The eligibility rule was made to read thus: "No person shall be eligible to play on any team of the Union who is not a bona fide student, regular in attendance at classes in some faculty of the University or College here present, and further no one shall be eligible to play a succeeding year who in the previous year failed to write on his examinations except by special permission. It was decided that hereafter intermediate clubs shall have two instead of three representatives to the Union.

Nothing was done regarding the admittance of Ottawa College to the Union. That College would only enter if allowed to play even non-students. The Union of course could not agree to that although it would allow Ottawa to play that number of graduates for a time.

Cricket

The English Team in Australia.

Mr. Warner's team, after touring in Tasmania without losing a match has returned to the mainland, the latest advices show them as playing the return match with Victoria at Melbourne. The first day's play resulted in the cornstalks, who won the toss, scoring 269 for four wickets, McAlister not out, 122.

From Melbourne they go to Sydney to play the return match with New South Wales, and then announce their route home, playing a test match at Melbourne, and should they lose this the decisive game upon the Adelaide ground.

GOOD OLD MONTREAL.

Here's to our grand old Winter game
Here's to our wigwag wheel,
Here's to the boys who love the same
Here's to the skate of steel.

Then cribble the puck, Montreal,
Shoot hard at the net, Montreal,
With dashing offence,
And sturdy defence,
Win out for our old Montreal.

Love our brave swiftly speed,
Mark how they dauntless play,
Oh how they fight for valor's meed,
Look how they fight for the fray!

Then cribble the puck, Montreal,
Shoot hard at the net, Montreal,
With dashing offence,
And sturdy defence,
Win out for our old Montreal.

Cheer for the boys who wear the blue
Ready at duty's call,
Cheer for the lads whose hearts are true
Shout for old Montreal.

Then follow the puck, Montreal,
Get into the game, Montreal,
With dash in offence,
And rocks in defence,
Win always for old Montreal.

JAMES MUIR.

Fixtures at Arena Next Week.

Monday, 22nd.

11 to 12 a.m.—Bishop's College.
2 to 3 p.m.—Physicians.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m.—High vs. Westmount (professional).
5 to 6 p.m.—Molsons Bank vs. Merchants, Ottawa.
7 to 8 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Athenaeum vs. Y.M.C.A.
10 to 11 p.m.—Westmount Jrs. vs. Montreal Jrs.

Tuesday, 23rd.

10 to 11 a.m.—Victoria Ladies.
12 to 1 p.m.—Westmount Ladies.
3 to 4 p.m.—Senior School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Victoria.
8 to 9 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
9 to 10 p.m.—Junior Montreal.

Wednesday, 24th.

10 to 11 a.m.—Victoria Ladies.
3 to 4 p.m.—Berthelet School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Abingdon School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
8.30 p.m.—Victoria vs. Montreal.

Thursday, 25th.

11 to 12 a.m.—Bishop's College.
2 to 3 p.m.—Physicians.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Greenshields, Ltd.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Victoria Jrs.
10 to 11 p.m.—Montreal Jrs. vs. Shamrock Jrs.

Friday, 26th.

12 to 1 p.m.—Westmount Ladies.
3 to 4 p.m.—Senior School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal vs. Molsons.
6 to 7 p.m.—Molsons Bank.
8 to 10.30 p.m.—Skating, P.W.F. Band.

Saturday, 27th.

8 to 9 a.m.—King's School.
9 to 10 a.m.—Crichton School.
10 to 11 a.m.—St. John's School.
11 to 12 a.m.—Abingdon School.
3.30 p.m.—Three Rivers vs. Montreal.

THE QUEBEC TEAM HAVE ARRIVED IN MONTREAL

The Manager States His Men are Confident of Defeating the Victorias.

The Quebec Hockey team arrived in town this morning, and are staying at the Windsor, the men are all in good shape, and ready for the fray. The club's manager states that they are confident of winning, the team being the strongest that has represented Quebec for a number of years.

A win to-night will give Quebec the championship, they having lost only one match this year. Should, however, Victorias win, and lose to Montreal next Wednesday, Quebec and Vics would tie for first place, so that Quebec really has two chances to Victoria's one, for should the latter lose to-night's game they are out of the running.

Mr. Trihey will referee. The game will start on time, and there will be no long waits, so that the match should be one of the most enjoyable of the season. The Prince of Wales Fusiliers Band will be on hand as usual with a specially prepared programme of new and up-to-date music.

The Peel Case.

The reinstatement of Peel, of London, by the O.H.A. executive, and the consequent inevitable and praiseworthy resignation of Vice-President Francis Nelson, are evidences that lobbying methods have at last scored a victory over those high amateur principles that have made the O.H.A. a model among Canadian sporting organizations, says the Toronto Telegram.

The Peel case has been discussed too often, both in the press and in committee. It has been discussed till the fact that the young Londoner is a model young man in many ways has been allowed to overshadow the fact that he, of his own free will, joined the professional ranks in Pittsburg and accepted a salary that should be a compensation to him for the loss of his amateur standing for a time.

His reinstatement establishes a precedent that opens a door out of which the present high amateur standing of the O.H.A. will soon escape. Time and again Peel's reinstatement has been refused by decision of the executive, and everywhere outside of London that decision has been applauded. Now, by the same committee, and with no new circumstances to guide them, Peel has been reinstated. The decision shows the committee to be inconsistent and will lead the outside world to wonder whether they were influenced by the interests of the O.H.A. or their private friendships.

Rupert Howard Hurt.

New York, Feb. 20.—Rupert Howard, of Montreal, and a player of the hockey club, of New York, met with a painful accident at the St. Nicholas Rink last night during a match between his team and the Crescents, of Brooklyn, in the championship series, which was won by the latter players after a bitterly fought contest by 4 goals to 3.

The mishap to Howard came during a scrimmage for possession of the disk, in which he was accidentally struck by the skate of one of his opponents. After being carried off the ice the rink physician found a five-inch gash in his groin, which required several stitches. The doctor announced that had the skate which caused the wound continued downward another half inch the injury would have been much more serious. The line-up:

Crescent.	Position	Hockey Club.
Kennedy	Goal	Ellison
O'Flynn	Point	Gorman
Wall	Cover point	Butler
Dobby	Forwards	Russell
Sheibler		Phillips
Liffiton		Howard
		Huntington
Sheriff		Bryan

McGILL WERE DEFEATED BY QUEEN'S AT KINGSTON

The Result Gave Queen's the Intercollegiate Hockey Championship for the Season.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The final match in the Intercollegiate Senior Hockey Series was played at the Kingston Rink last night between Queen's and McGill. Queen's won by 3 goals to 0, and got back a championship which they held for seven years. Close on two thousand people witnessed the match. At no time was the result much in doubt, though no goal was scored till twenty minutes had been played. Queen's out-did McGill from the start, particularly on the forward line, which was faster. So close was the checking that little combination could be effected. There was a great deal of tripping indulged in, and Referee Evans, of 'Varsity, had players on the fence fourteen times: Walsh 5 times, Young and Scott 3 times each, Drinkwater 2 and McCallum once.

For twenty minutes there was a vigorous fight, Queen's being the more vigorous aggressors and narrowly missing scoring a number of times. Finally Richardson got through McGill's defence and passed to Walsh, who shot the first goal. It took but half a minute for Walsh to repeat the act, on a pass from Scott. Half time score: Queen's, 2; McGill, 0.

McGill were hard pressed in the second half, but were lucky in preventing Queen's from scoring again till near the close of the contest. Knight played the game five minutes when he received a cut near the eye. About three minutes before time Walsh scored Queens' third goal on a pass from Scott.

The champions were carried off the ice on the shoulders of the exultant Queen's students and pandemonium reigned for several minutes after the call of time.

Queen's—Goal, Mills; point, MacDonnell; cover point, Sutherland; centre, Knight; rover, Walsh; right wing, Richardson; left wing, Scott.

McGill—Goal, Lindsay; point, Molson; cover point, Young; centre, McCallum; rover, Drinkwater; right wing, Gurd; left wing, Gilmour. Referee—H. W. Evans, of Toronto 'Varsity.

The annual dinner of the Intercollegiate Hockey Union was held at the British-American Hotel at 11 p.m. There were fifty university representatives and guests in attendance.

The president, Mr. G. C. McDonald, of McGill, occupied the chair. The toasts were: "The King," "The Intercollegiate Hockey Union," "Sister Institutions," and "The Champions."

The senior cup was handed over to Queen's, which university donated it to the Union last year.

The victory of the Royal Military College over McMaster, in Toronto, and their winning of the Intermediate championship for the second time in succession was announced.

The Game in New York.

Brooklyn, Feb. 20.—The coming of the Canadians to this borough a week created hockey interest on both sides of the river, and makes the enthusiast wish that other opportunities were to be afforded by which the hockey players of Greater New York could measure strength with teams from across the border. It looks now as if the season of 1904 must go down in history as one of the lost opportunities.

Hockey at the Crystal Rink.

An exciting game of hockey was played at the Crystal rink between the Northern Electric and Opals. The former won after some very fast play by a score of 2 to 1. The teams were evenly matched. A few nice rushes were made by F. Carson, W. Dutton and W. Wilkinson. The teams lined up as follows:

Northern Electric.		Opals.
G. Broughton	Goal	F. Mulcair
J. Turner	Point	F. Scullion
F. Hasting	Cov-Point	B. Peacock
W. Wilkinson (Captain)	Rover	F. Carson (Captain)
P. McGuire	Centre	F. Kavanagh
W. Dutton	Left Wing	A. Dupuis
W. Arnott	Rt. Wing	F. Markum

Referee—Mr. Campbell.

Lower Ottawa Valley League.

The season's record.

Jan. 5. Vankleek Hill vs. Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill, 5 to 4.
Jan. 5. Buckingham vs. Rockland, Rockland, 5 to 4.
Jan. 9. Hawkesbury vs. Lachute, Lachute, 5 to 4.
Jan. 12. Vankleek Hill vs. Rockland, Vankleek Hill, 7 to 4.
Jan. 15. Lachute vs. Buckingham, Lachute, 5 to 1.
Jan. 19. Rockland vs. Lachute, Lachute, 3 to 1.
Jan. 21. Lachute vs. Vankleek Hill, Vankleek Hill, 7 to 2.
Jan. 22. Buckingham vs. Hawkesbury, Hawkesbury, 12 to 4.
Jan. 25. Vankleek Hill vs. Buckingham, Vankleek Hill, 4 to 1.
Jan. 26. Hawkesbury vs. Rockland, Hawkesbury, 11 to 4.
Jan. 29. Buckingham vs. Lachute, Lachute, 6 to 2.
Feb. 6. Rockland vs. Buckingham, Buckingham, 4 to 2.
Jan. 29. Hawkesbury vs. Vankleek Hill, Vankleek Hill, 13 to 5.
Feb. 6. Vankleek Hill vs. Lachute, Lachute, 6 to 4.
Feb. 9. Lachute vs. Hawkesbury, Lachute, 2 to 12.
Feb. 10. Buckingham vs. Vankleek Hill, Vankleek Hill, 11 to 5.
Feb. 13. Hawkesbury vs. Buckingham, Hawkesbury, 4 to 2.

The first match is protested, and has to be played over again on Hawkesbury ice on March 4.

Miscellaneous

The Amateur Championship.

Boston, Feb. 20. The play for the racquet championship of America began at the Boston Athletic Club House, yesterday.

Payne Whitney, the national champion, was not present to defend his title because of the death of his father, W. C. Whitney. Yesterday's play resulted as follows:

Quincy A. Shaw, jr., Boston, defeated M. Bartlett, Boston.
H. F. McCormick, Chicago, defeated Harold Blanchard, Boston.
Austin Potter, Boston, won by default, from R. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia.
P. Stockton, Boston, defeated C. A. Thorne, Chicago.
C. H. Gluck, Philadelphia, defeated Granville Clark, Boston.
H. H. Hunnewill, Boston, defeated C. G. Winslow, Boston.

Notes.

The Buffalo Times does not think that the "National Boxing Association," organized at Detroit last week, can ever exist with an ex-convict as the chief officer.

It is the general opinion that Modred Law is the best youngster shown at New Orleans, although he has appeared in but one race, which he won.

Frothingham & Workman, after an exciting game, defeated Thos. Robertson & Co., on the Prince Arthur Rink, last evening by 2 goals to nil.

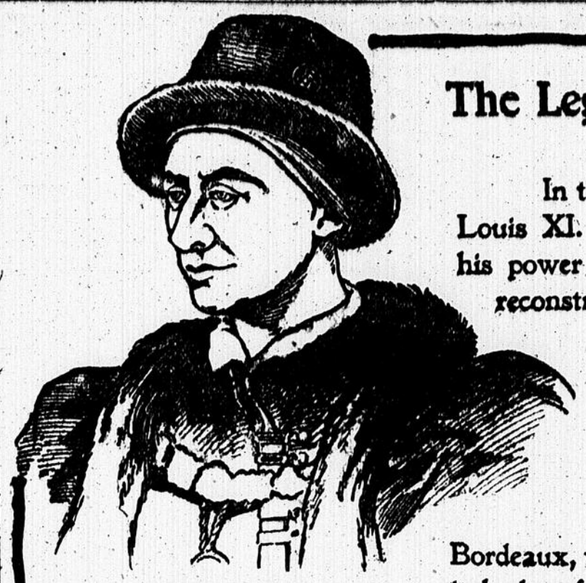
The Mount Royal hockey team would like to arrange matches with any other team whose players are under seventeen. Address all letters to J. Clarke, 139 Peel Street.

The usual monthly handicap of the Westmount Gun Club will be shot off this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, on the club grounds.

The Marlboros have nominated the following referees for the Stanley Cup games at Ottawa next week: "Chancer" Elliott, Kingston; Tom Hodge, Montreal; Hugh A. Rose, Fort Erie; and "Dick" Boon, Montreal.

The following have accepted terms with the Montreal baseball club: W. J. Coughlin, William Thomas, Chas. Doyle William Tracy.

Irwin's Toronto baseball team will comprise Mills, Quinn, Falkenberg, Wolfe and Newenham; pitchers; Poft and Fuller, catchers; Raub, Kuhns or Downey, Rapp and Carr, basemen; Harley, Murray and White, outfield.



Louis XI. of France

The Legend of St. Michel

In the year 1469 the great King Louis XI. lay sick. At the zenith of his power the first of France's great reconstructive monarchs was dying. Remedies poured in from every side, but none were effective. At last one day the Count St. Michel sent in a bottle of his famous old wine from his vineyard near Bordeaux, with word of some of the cures it had performed. His Majesty tasted the wine—liked it—partook of it regularly for a few days and began to mend. This wonderful wine and a careful diet brought the king back from the verge of the grave, and restored him to health. Even before this the wine had been known among the peasants of Bordeaux as "The Miracle Wine." The King created the Order of St. Michel in gratitude for his recovery, so runs the legend of St. Michel, and all through the centuries since that time this wine has been called "Vin St. Michel."

This famous Vin St. Michel is the same to-day as it was in the days of King Louis XI., and is still doing its wonderful work among the sick and suffering. Any one who is not feeling well should try a wine glass full of Vin St. Michel three times a day—ask your grocer for it.

BOIVIN, WILSON & CO., 520 St. Paul St., Montreal, *Sole agents for Canada & United States.*

EASTERN DRUG COMPANY, 14 Fulton St., Boston, Mass., *Distributors for United States.*

Aquatics

The University Boat Race.

It now seems almost certain that Mr. Edwardes-Moss and Mr. P. H. Thomas, respectively the president and honorary secretary of the Cambridge University Boat Club this term, will be the only "Blues" representing the Cantabs in the coming race. Their especial difficulty would appear to be to fill the stroke thwart vacated by that great oarsman, Mr. R. H. Nelson.

At present it seems likely that there will be three Old Blues in the Oxford crew, Mr. Monier-Williams, the president, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Wills. Monier-Williams, who rowed stroke last spring, has vacated that position in favor of Graham, who will be remembered as having stroked the Leander crew to victory at Henley, Cork, and in the Metropolitan regatta last summer. He was in the Oxford boat last spring, but then rowed in the Bows. The probable crews are:

Cambridge.	St. lbs.
H. Sanger (Lady Margaret) (bow)	10
2. H. D. Gillies (Caius)	10
3. R. C. Johnstone (Third Trinity)	12
4. S. M. Bruce (Trinity Hall)	12
5. R. R. Winthrop-Smith (Third Trinity)	12
6. P. H. Thomas (Third Trinity)	11
7. R. V. Powell (Third Trinity)	12
M. V. Smith (Trinity Hall) (stroke)	10
P. G. A. Scott (Trinity Hall) (cox.)	8

Oxford.	St. lbs.
C. A. Wills (Magdalen) (bow)	11
H. W. Jeff (Christ Church)	12
F. C. Underhill (Pembroke)	12
4. E. G. Monier Williams (University)	12
5. P. T. Spencer Phillips (New)	13
6. A. P. Hales (Corpus)	12
7. E. P. Evans (University)	11
A. K. Graham (Balliol) (stroke)	10
E. T. H. Eyre (Lyrcbe) (cox.)	8

Curling

The United States Visitors.

The United States curlers who took part in the Gordon international match engaged in a mixed match yesterday on Caledonia ice. On one rink the old Granites were used and on the other irons were played. The home players won by 50 shot to 17.

Those of the visitors who did not take part in the game repaired to the Montreal club, under the direction of Mr. James Paton, and there a single rink match was played with the Montreal ladies. The Ottawa gentlemen used small stones, and though they did not seem very much at home with them at first, they eventually won out in a nine end match. Miss Bond and the other ladies of her rink made a good contest of it. The rinks were:

Montreal Ladies.	Ottawa.
Miss Gardner	Mr. E. Kernan
Miss Pangman	Mr. C. Edwards
Mrs. Prissick	Col. Brinkerhoff
Miss Bond	Mr. T. Watt
(skip) 6	(skip) 10

The visitors were afterwards entertained to luncheon at the Engineers' Club by the Caledonias.

Quebec Ladies Won.

Quebec, Feb. 20.—Quebec lady curlers defeated Lachine ladies yesterday morning in a match for the Coronation Cup by 24 points. The scores were:

Lachine.	Quebec.
Miss Magor	Miss Brookey
Miss Barnes	Miss Marsh
Miss M. Henry	Mrs. H. Browne
Miss E. Henry	Miss Brodie
(skip) —14	(skip) —25
Mrs. Magor	Miss Rattray
Mrs. Morphy	Miss E. Fry
Miss Strathy	Mrs. Laurie
Miss Strathy	Miss Scott
(skip)— 7	(skip)— 20
Total.....21	Total.....45

Ottawa Won Gov.-General's.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The final in the Governor-General's prize match went to Ottawa yesterday afternoon, over the Quebec rink by a majority of 18 shots. One half of the match was played in the morning, resulting in a win for the Ottawa rink by one shot, but in the afternoon the Ottawa rink had a lead of 17 over the Quebec curlers. The rinks and scores are as follows:

Ottawa.	Quebec.
J. A. Thompson	G. H. Henderson
J. D. Wallis	A. Brodie
W. J. Glover	F. S. Stocking
E. J. Scott	F. W. Smith
(skip)—17	(skip)—16
W. J. Beatty	T. J. Delaney
L. A. Mainguy	F. Billingsley
O. H. Hutchison	D. Jewell
Wm. Stuart	J. G. Bruneau
(skip)—24	(skip)— 7
Total.....41	Total.....23

Win for Caledonia.

A two-rink match between the Montreal and Caledonia clubs last evening for a prize offered by the ladies resulted in a win for the Caledonia players who now meet the Thistle. Messrs. R. W. Tyre, S. and W. Brown, 9, skipped for Montreal; Messrs. J. Robertson, 17, and Hughes, 16, skipped for Caledonia.

Bowling

The Junior League.

The eleventh round of the junior series of the City Bowling League was completed last evening. The Engineers defeated the M.A.A.A. on the latter's alleys, the Third Victoria Rifles at home, defeated Ste. Cunegonde, while on Russell's alleys the Royals beat the Colonials. The scores were:

MAAA VS. ENGINEERS

Engineers.				
Spr. F. Turnbull	144	152	141	437
Spr. F. Campbell	135	134	146	415
Spr. A. Pierre	158	152	144	454
Spr. F. Turnbull	158	158	142	458
Spr. A. Pringle	154	127	144	425
Spr. S. Snape	141	133	141	415
Total				2,604

MAAA				
C. F. Graves	158	142	142	442
A. H. Wilson	142	142	142	426
F. Scott	155	155	155	465
W. Davies	155	155	155	465
A. R. W.	158	158	158	474
A. Peters	158	158	158	474
Total				2,746
Majority for Engineers				142

THIRD VICTORIA VS. STE. CUNEGONDE

Third Vics.				
Capt. Stewart	161	161	161	483
Major Fisher	150	150	150	450
Pte. Copping	158	158	158	474
Pte. Thomas	158	158	158	474
Pte. Kennedy	158	158	158	474
Pte. Davies	158	158	158	474
Total				2,829

Ste. Cunegonde				
M. Byer	158	161	161	480
V. Philbert	158	158	158	474
R. Renaud	158	158	158	474
L. Dupuis	158	158	158	474
R. St. Cyr	161	161	161	483
C. V. Patenaude	158	158	158	474
Total				2,859
Majority for Third Vics.				30

ROYALS VS. COLONIALS

Royals.				
J. Archambault	145	145	145	435
J. Keefe	150	150	150	450
G. Mathieu	150	150	150	450
Jno. Cain	155	155	155	465
P. Dubeau	149	149	149	447
L. De Pommainville	149	149	149	447
Total				2,694

Colonials.				
A. Griffiths	150	150	150	450
G. Davis	156	156	156	468
A. Perrier	162	162	162	486
C. Meyer	156	156	156	468
Ed. Gauthier	153	153	153	459
L. Aubin	153	153	153	459
Total				2,730
Majority for Royals				36

St. Patrick's Beat 43rd.

Ottawa, Feb. 20. St. Patrick's defeated the 43rd last evening on the Irishmen's alleys. The scores were:

	43rd			
Church	167	168	155	490
Snowball	116	162	118	176
Staddart	156	157	214	527
Bell	168	159	137	460
Turnbull	168	144	136	448
White	116	337	136	589
Total				2,730

St. Patrick's				
Curran	138	141	175	454
Foran	142	148	137	427
H. O'Connor	180	148	134	462
Hughes	136	197	182	515
Foley	141	149	165	455
Weir				
Total				2,841
Majority for St. Patrick's				100

The Y.M.C.A. Won.

The Y.M.C.A. team played the St. Lawrence team a match last night on the Prince Arthur alleys, which resulted in a win for the Y.M.C.A. by 80 pins. Scores:

Y. M. C. A.				
J. Gamble	140	152	141	433
F. McNiece	137	104	136	377
A. Hall	176	145	178	499
E. Flower	180	176	182	544
W. Douglas	156	124	161	441
R. McNiece	124	107	132	363
Total				2,657

Calvary Church
GUY ST., (above St. Antoine)

REV. W. McINTOSH, of Ottawa,
Secretary of Congregational Home Missionary Society

Will Preach at Both Services.

COME.

Turf and Track

W. W. Jones's Plans.

Racing in New Jersey.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN SAILS.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line steamship Lake Champlain, Captain Stewart, sailed from St. John this morning with passengers and general cargo for Liverpool. Among the saloon passengers are Mr. N. C. Avery, Victoria; Mr. Peter Buchanan, St. John; Dr. J. D. Chisholm, Toronto; Miss Fitzmaurice, Halifax; Miss Griffiths, St. John, N.B.; Mr. John M. C. Muir, Mr. H. Deane Montreal; Mr. C. J. Bailey, Toronto; Mr. W. Baldwin, Montreal; Mrs. David Bethune, Mrs. Bethune, Cardinal; Mr. P. B. Pulford, Winnipeg; Mr. J. E. Going, Owen Sound; Mr. R. Lawrence Hasselgrove, St. John, N.B.; Mr. C. W. Price, Peterborough; Miss H. Robinson, Croydon; Miss S. Wade, London.

Allan line R.M.S. Bavarian, from Liverpool, for St. John, N.B., via Moville and Halifax, sailed from Moville at 1 p.m. yesterday with 52 first, 280 second, and 480 third-class passengers.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line steamship Lake Manitoba, from St. John, N.B., passed Browhead at 6 p.m. yesterday.

HURT BY A FALL.

Miss Hutchison, sister of Dr. J. Alex. Hutchison, 70 Mackay Street, slipped and fell in a down town store yesterday, and sustained a fracture of the left leg and left arm. She was removed to a private ward in the General Hospital.

The annual celebration of Damascus Lodge of Pythians will be held Friday, March 4. The number of tickets will be limited to 100.

A Cluster of Roses, Heather and Shamrocks From the Motherland Over the Sea.

Liverpool docks are to be improved to the extent of £50,000.

The sea is eating away Brighton and several houses are in danger.

Dr. Samuel Smiles, of "Self-Help" fame, has entered on his 92nd year.

Better not go back! Mounted warders are now posted at Dartmoor Prison.

A strong effort is to be made to have General Buller reinstated in the active list of the army.

Nelson's Victory has taken up her old position at Portsmouth, and the country again feels secure.

Glamonganshire is overrun with vagrants and a committee has been appointed to find the reason.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has assured Mr. Richard Bell, M.P. of its unabated confidence.

The Mayor of Blandford is giving £6,000 for the erection and endowment of new alms-houses for the town.

Gases rising through the water at Buxton are said to prove the existence of radium emanation in the springs.

At the thirteenth annual festival of the London Church Choir Association in St. Paul's, sixty choirs took part.

The total tonnage entering and clearing at the port of London in 1903 was 20,900,000, an increase of 500,000.

There is no rush on the sites on the new street between the Strand and Holborn. The opening up cost $30,000,000.

There is a rat plague in Devonshire, the rodents having been flooded out of their holes by recent heavy rainfalls.

Mr. Samuel Hegus, who died recently at Northampton was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society.

As a memorial of Mr. Chamberlain's South African tour, Birmingham has set up a new public clock. Useful at least.

A Great Western locomotive of the latest type, has covered the Paddington to Plymouth run, 246 miles, in 233 minutes.

A start has been made with the braking-up of Her late Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert. All the wood will be burned.

A roll of honor has been unveiled at Brighton containing the names of the 137 men who volunteered for the South African war.

The people of Sheffield will present the Duke of Norfolk's bride with a diamond necklace, and over £1,000 have already been subscribed.

Dr. George F. White, of Liverpool, has been arrested on a charge of cutting ladies' dresses with a lancet while travelling in the street cars.

Bandmaster Bilton, 17th Lancers, has been appointed to the Royal Horse Guards Blue, in room of Lieut. Charles Godfrey, who recently retired.

In connection with the English Education Act, 8,500 summonses have been issued aginst resisters, 363 have been sold up, and six sent to prison.

Sergt. Ginn, who has just died at Sudbury, Suffolk, was one of the survivors of the troopship Birkenhead, which sank on February 25, 1852.

The Poplar Council will not oppose London County Council's proposal to lay tramways between Poplar and Greenwich, through Blackwell Tunnel.

Lord Wolseley is of opinion that our army will never be in satisfactory condition until the men are paid at least as much as an unskilled laborer.

The population of Louth (Lincolnshire), is on the decrease and the enterprising council proposes to encourage newly married couple to come and settle.

Statistics show that in Lancashire one in every twenty-six of the population (say one from every fifth household) will probably fall a prey to cancer.

Tottenham wants no libraries. The Hotspur football team's games are education enough for them, and so they decline one of Carnegie's $50,000 offers.

An outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred in the district of the Stroud Rural District Council, Rochester, through the patients having eaten clams.

Glass bottle workers of two St. Helen firms have gone back to work on a reduction of three shillings per week on ordinary wages, and ten per cent. on overtime.

The law won't permit a man to drive a motor car when he is under 17 years old. But Hertfordshire County Council has just granted a license to a blind man.

A mixed diet of cheese, fried fish, gin, and beer for infants seems to have found favor with some mothers in Fulham, with fatal results in not a few instances.

In the Surrey village of Merrow there were only two deaths last year, one being an old man and the other of an infant. The population of Merrow is 1,500.

The Denaby and Cadeby Colliery Company have an action in court against the Yorkshire Miners' Association for £150,000 in connection with the recent strike.

A Liverpool show had an entirely new and novel line the other night. A tank for an aquatic entertainment was upset, and 2¼ tons of water washed the orchestra out of sight.

All the girder bridges on the 71 miles between Settle and Carlisle on the Midland Railway, are to be replaced by stronger structures, to carry the heavier trains now running.

The Admiralty people have been working overtime lately, and one result is that W. Jennings, of Hampton-Wick has just been paid prize-money won while a boy on H.M.S. Archer in 1854.

The fact was elicited at an Oldham inquest on Mary Ann Robinson, aged 65, that she had not been in bed for fifteen years. She gained a livelihood by knocking up working people in the early morning, and took all her rest in a chair, for fear that she would oversleep if she went to bed.

Mrs. Hannah Jones, of Conwyl Elfed, Carmarthen, has given birth to two pairs of twins in one year. A boy and a girl were born on Feb. 3, 1903, and two girls arrived on Dec. 27, 1903. All four babies are doing well.

On the golf links at Fulwood, Preston, the other day, Mr. Lanham, an electrical engineer, drove his ball against a tree. It rebounded and struck him in the eye, shattering the spectacles he was wearing, and cutting his eye badly. He is still under medical treatment.

Butterflies have been on the wing at Auchtermuchty for a fortnight.

Five hundred of the unemployed in Glasgow, are now on relief work at the city parks.

America Cup rumors are a good crop on Clyde, but the ordinary man has no use for them.

Linlithgow Palace was falling to pieces, and operations have been begun for its preservation.

Ross-shire has too many squirrels and fourpence per tail is being paid for the pretty little creatures.

Lord Blythwood's place near Renfrew, has been burglarized, and a quantity of valuable articles stolen.

Lord Kelvin, Lord Elgin, and Mr. Haldane, K.C., are proposed for the vacant chancellorship of Glasgow University.

Ten years ago Banff set up a small-pox hospital, but it was only a few days ago that it got a first occupant.

In a recent gale in the West of Scotland a gust travelled over the land at 58 miles an hour. No mountains were shifted.

The Glasgow policeman has his nose in the air. He was told at a recent meeting that the force is second to none in Britain.

Lord Blythswood has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, in room of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.

Rev. Dr. John Watt, D.D., of Anderston parish church, Glasgow, has died suddenly at Edinburgh. Deceased was a native of Aberdeen.

There is wailing by the church folks of Hawick. The military camp at Stobs draws the crowd to the Sunday cricket and band music.

Mr. James Hastie, general manager for Russell's collieries, Lanarkshire, is dead. He was one of the pioneers of the Mining Institute of Scotland.

Mr. George Eyre Todd, of Auchenlarich House, Loch Lomondside, has been badly injured by his horse stumbling over an obstacle on the roadway.

The setting up of model lodging houses by Glasgow corporation has drawn there loafers from all parts. Another case of the fly and the ointment!

Things are not particularly cheerful Caithness way. In some parts the harvest has not been gathered, and will now be ploughed down as manure.

In view of the Rev. Dr. Dykes, Ayr, completing 50 years in the ministry on 16th March next, the Presbytery has agreed to entertain him at dinner in Ayr on 6th April.

The death has taken place of Rev. John G. Michie, for over 20 years at Dinnet, Aberdeenshire, widely known in Scotland for literary, antiquarian, and geological attainments.

Mr. James Muir, a noted Galloway agriculturalist, has died at his residence, Craigville, Kirkcudbright. Deceased was 82 years of age, and started farming when he was only eighteen.

Such a quantity of young herring have been landed at Dundee that many tons had to go as manure. And owing to scarcity of labor there are hundreds in the country in want of food!

Scotland is hustling. Motor agricultural implements are to be a feature at the Highland & Agricultural Society's show at Perth this year. But the Clydesdales will likely draw the biggest crowd.

Rev. George Walker, who has been assistant to Rev. J. S. Macdonald, United Free High Church, Nairn, has accepted a charge in the Dauphin Presbytery, near Winnipeg. Mr. Walker is a native of Selkirk.

At a meeting of a Friendly Society in Glasgow a fortnight ago, a member who moved "the previous question," was sternly rebuked by the chairman for using "football slang." And there be board schools thick as flies in summer.

Rev. Robert Barclay, M.A., West Parish Church, Greenock, died while under the influence of chloroform for tooth-pulling. Mr. Barclay was 35 years of age, and was ordained in 1893 in succession to his father, the late Rev. John Barclay.

The death has taken place at Kerrara, near Oban, of Mr. Peter MacIntyre, the last of the old parochial schoolmasters of Lorn. Mr. MacIntyre, who was in his 78th year, taught in Kerrara for 55 years, and retired two years ago. He succeeded his father.

While making alterations on a house at Langside, near the battlefield, a nest was found containing seven eggs which are supposed to have been laid when the building was put up 120 years ago. A man with positively no regard for the truth would have put those eggs down to Queen Mary's time, and sold them for relics of the flight.

The Gaelic Society of Inverness have had handed to them a translation from the original French of the log of the ship Dutillet, that carried Prince Charlie from Nantes to Scotland, in 1745. This remarkably interesting document, was discovered in a lot of Jacobite correspondence in the archives of the Chateau de Serrant, in France.

The death has taken place at the age of 85 of Dr. John Morgan, dean of Waterford.

Lightning that struck a farm house near Kanturk, Cork, killed five cows and two horses.

A receiving order in bankruptcy has been granted against the widow of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Fifty years ago the population of Ireland was eight millions; to-day it is less than four and a half millions.

For tampering with official papers, Sergt. Williamson, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Phoenix Park, Dublin, has been dismissed.

No less than four young fellows sustained fractured limbs while playing football in the neighborhood of Belfast the other day.

The shilelagh has been laid away, and Tipperary is at peace. At last Menagh Quarter Sessions there was only one criminal case.

The board of Trinity College, Dublin, have founded an annual prize in commemoration of the King's visit last year. It will be known as the King Edward prize.

A young female servant, named O'Shea, was accidentally shot dead at Ballyhooly, County Cork, by the discharge of a rook rifle with which a little boy was playing.

"Boss Croker" has decided to leave England and settle in Ireland. He has recently tried to purchase Ballynagarde, County Limerick, where the family originally came from.

The Celtic language revival does not seem a particularly healthy one. The Rathdrum (County Wicklow) guardians invited tenders for the supply of meat, and amongst them was one written in Irish, which completely puzzled the whole board, none of them being able to interpret it.

Hurrying to Ardeath Cemetery, Meath, to dig a grave for his grandson, who had died from consumption. Patrick Langan, a laborer, dropped dead just as he had reached the graveyard.

In the final list of officers in the Royal Army Medical Corps who have won the Victoria Cross since its institution, Dublin claims five out of twenty-six doctors — Bradshaw, Crean, Crimmon, Reynolds and Temple.

A huge sand bank has set up business in Arklow harbor. Ingress and egress for shipping is impossible, and the result is a serious dislocation of trade, a suspension of shipping, and the closing of many avenues of employment for the laboring classes.

At Macredin, County Wicklow, a farmer named William Byrne, who is believed to have been demented for some time, shot his mother and sister, the latter fatally, and then committed suicide by drowning himself in a ditch containing nine inches of water.

Mr. Archibald B. C. Davie, son of Mr. R. Davie, timber measurer, Greenock, has died in Steeven's Hospital, Dublin, from the effects of an accident. Mr. Davie was engaged showing two directors of the company, in which he held a responsible position, some new machinery in the works, when he was caught in the shafting.

While excavating for the foundation of a house to be built at Ferrybank, Arklow, adjacent to the historic bridge of the town, round which the famous battle was fought between the insurgents under Father Murphy and the British troops in 1798, the workmen found the remains of several patriots buried there after the battle.

A young farm laborer named Carlin died at Crossgar, near Belfast, as the result of shocking injuries sustained by the accidental discharge of a gun. He took the weapon out to have a shot, and, not having a license, he hid it in a hedge on seeing some one approach. The latter proved to be a friend, and on Carlin attempting to pull the gun from its hiding place it went off, the charge penetrating his lungs.

A SNOW-STORM

is always the forerunner of colds, grippe and pneumonia. When the snow is followed by severe cold the conditions are still worse. We can say confidently that no other remedy so strengthens and fortifies the body against these attacks as Scott's Emulsion. Thirty years prove it.

The World Over

ONTARIO.

The Galt public library has been closed through lack of fuel for heating purposes.

A. A. Lees has been elected chairman of the Hamilton Board of Parks Management.

The Windsor Hotel, St. Mary's, owned by Whelihan Bros., was damaged by fire on Wednesday.

William Ferrie, a farmer, near Dundas, made a futile attempt to commit suicide by hanging.

A proposition is on foot to hold a military tournament on a large scale in Ottawa on May 25.

The new chapel of St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, was yesterday dedicated by Bishop McEvay, of London.

William G. Williams, a navy veteran, also a Fenian raid survivor, was married for the fourth time in Ottawa on Tuesday.

Miss Walden, sister of Mr. William Gunn, Woodstock, who was in charge of the St. Catharine Mission Hospital, Cawnpore, India, died from the plague.

Town Clerk Fortier, of Pembroke, has just completed his vital statistics for 1903, which show that there were 158 births in town, 46 marriages, and 96 deaths.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, who lectured through Canada in aid of mission work in London, has had the satisfaction of returning a cheque for over $4,000 to the cause.

The population of New Liskeard, Temiscamingue district, is increasing, being now about 1,500. The erection of new buildings there is going on steadily. The town supports two brick yards.

A four-story brick building, Nos. 126-128 John street, Toronto, occupied by the Turnbull Elevator Mfg. Co., and George R. Burt, piano manufacturer, was damaged by fire. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,000. Turnbull Elevator Co. place their loss at $5,000 on the building and machinery. Insurance, $8,000.

According to the Leamington News, a number of farmers have cleared $150 an acre from tobacco. One man drew $1,750 for the yield of ten acres; another, $1,350 for the crop raised on six and a quarter acres, another $726 for the crop grown on four acres; in yet another case the yield of an acre and a half was $338.

Mr. T. B. Speight, surveyor, has been instructed by the Department of Crown Lands, to make a complete survey of the islands of Lake Temagami. There are between 1,400 and 1,500 in all, and they will be mapped, numbered, and the area calculated. The party will be accompanied by a competent timber valuator, who will estimate the timber upon each island. The work will go on at once, as the winter weather favors its prosecution.

The police raided the Clancy House, Peterboro, on Sunday afternoon, and at the Police Court yesterday, John Clancy, the proprietor, pleaded guilty to the charge of allowing gambling in his hotel. When the police appeared on the scene they were confronted by locked doors. The officers knocked, and after some delay, Mrs. Clancy answered the door, and shouted: "It's the Chief." Immediately in an adjacent room there was heard a great scrambling. When the police forced the doors they found Clancy and three others playing "a friendly game of cards." A drunken man was found under the bed, and another behind a towel, behind a door, and two others in an adjacent closet. Clancy was fined $40 and $6.75 costs. This is the first case of this kind which has troubled the Peterborough police.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

is within the reach of every woman — You can verify this statement by the use of one bottle of

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

Prices 25c, by mail 35c.
Montreal Agent,
J. O. QUENNEVILLE, Druggist.
2 Stores, 1406 St. Catherine St., 691 St. Catherin, 393 Antoine St., MONTREAL.
THE HUTCHING MEDICINES CO., Toronto.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The new lightship Lurcher broke adrift, and is now at Yarmouth.

The flour trade of Halifax amounted last year to 400,000 barrels and bags, and 60,000,000 feet of lumber were exported.

The County of Cape Breton has used $20,000 to stamp out smallpox. There were only two deaths, but some hundreds of cases.

Four feet of ice covered the decks of the disabled Furness line steamer Polynesia, when she was towed into Harbor Breton.

The creamery at Scotstown, Pictou County had an output of butter of twenty-eight thousand pounds. The manager is Mr. Ransom.

Dr. J. A. Turnbull, a graduate of McGill University, in 1900, who recently took a post-graduate course at the Philadelphia Polytechnic, is practising at Clark's Harbor, Shelburne Co.

Dr. Martin Murphy, provincial engineer, of Nova Scotia, is to be superannuated with a pension of $2,000 annum. He was born in Ireland, 1833, came to Canada in 1868, and was appointed to the position in 1875.

A canvass of the rank and file of the Baptist churches in the provinces will be made for the raising of $40,000 more in small sums to bring the total of the new fund on the home field up to $100,000. To each dollar thus contributed by others, John D. Rockefeller will add one dollar, making a grand total of $200,000.

A lot of land has been given in Cape Breton County, by ex-Sheriff William Buchanan, of that county, for the purpose of a home for aged people. It is said that he is also making a generous contribution towards the erection of the building. Two representatives from each church in Sydney, will form the board of management of the institution.

Messrs. W. A. McKay & Co., have been awarded the contract for installing the electric light system at Sydney Mines. The other tenderers were the Canada General Electric Co., De Witt & Co., and the Cape Breton Electric Company. The town will have 100 arc lights, and there will be about 2,000 house lights. The system will be completed in July next.

Mr. J. W. Macdougall, barrister, formerly of Port Hood, Inverness, who has for the last five years practised his profession in Montreal with McMaster & Hickson, has entered into partnership with Joseph McDonald, of Sydney, where the new firm will have their headquarters, and as a firm will be known as McDonald & Macdougall. They will also have offices in North Sydney and Sydney Mines.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A new court house will be erected at Hopewell Cape, in the place of the old building that was destroyed by fire last summer.

The lighthouse keepers in the Bay of Fundy have a very dreary winter. Linwood Lord, the keeper of Deer Island light, which is some hundred yards from the island, was forced to bury his little daughter in the snow there on account of the severe weather preventing him from getting to the island.

There has been a bigger run of winter herring in the Bay of Fundy this winter than for many years. The fish have schooled about Le Preaux principally, at one time they sold at 50 cents a bushel but afterwards dropped to 20 cent. Trawl fishing has also been good along the New Brunswick coast. Some Campobello boats are reported to have stocked $400.00 a man since Christmas.

A new fog alarm has been erected on Tiner's Point, near Pisarinco. It was built by Messrs. Bates & Flood, St. John, and the plant was put in by Robert Simmons, of Ottawa, who is in the Government service. The alarm is a diaphone whistle, operated by compressed air, run by oil engines. Frank Frawley, formerly of Point Lepreaux Station, has charge of this station.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

Grain dealers and growers at a meeting at Winnipeg will petition the Government to limit membership to the Western Grain Standards Board to resident within Manitoba inspection division.

QUEBEC.

The census taken by the cure shows the Catholic population of the town of Valleyfield to be 9,077.

CARLETON PLACE NEWS.

A Young Men's Club has been organized in connection with St. Andrew's Church, and the following are the officers: President, A. McAllister; secretary, W. McDiarmid; treasurer, R. E. Hall; executive committee; R. Latimer, Herb. Brown, Alf. Cavers, W. Potter.

Miss Marion Donald, only daughter of Mr. Frank Donald, Customs collector, died on Wednesday, of consumption.

Anniversary services will be observed in Zion Presbyterian Church to-morrow, when Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Ottawa will preach.

Mr. Fred Newman of the C.P.R. shops, who has been ill for some weeks with rheumatism, was taken to the hospital at Ottawa for treatment. It was feared the rheumatism was going to his heart.

Mr. Hermann Kidd and Miss Annie Rattray, were married on Wednesday. Rev. A. A. Scott performed the ceremony at the Presbyterian manse. They will make their home at Halpenny.

Rev. Dr. Amaron, of Montreal, is spending a week in this vicinity in the interests of the Board of French Evangelization. He preached in both Presbyterian churches last Sabbath.

Rev. J. D. Ellis, pastor of the Methodist Church, has been invited to remain here another year, which would be his fourth.

ABOUT NEW GOODS.

Vast quantities of new goods are daily demanding admission to The S. Carsley Co., Limited's stock. Assortments in all lines will be much in advance of any previous season, and the values will be of a character to uphold the favorable reputation long enjoyed by this firm, who have ever led the way.—adv.

RICHMOND HAPPENINGS.

Richmond, Que., Feb. 20.—(Special)—The sugar social announced to be held in the Upper Melbourne Town Hall on Monday evening next has been postponed until Feb. 29.

Mr. Arthur Lockhart has gone to Buckingham to take charge of the school there.

Mrs. Wm. Davis, Upper Melbourne, who has been ill with quinsey is convalescent.

Miss Mann, who has been ill with la grippe is recovering.



I guarantee to hold any reducible hernia in reach of a Truss. Consultation Free.

130 PEEL ST., MONTREAL.

B. LINDMAN.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MEN'S HAT DEPT.



NEW GOODS opened up daily.

New Spring Derbys
New Spring Fedoras
New Spring Caps

N. B.—The balance of our Fur Stock to be sold at large reductions.

Men's Furnishings

Special Announcement for Outing Sports!

All our SWEATERS (except McGill's), all our JERSEYS, all our HOCKEY CAPS, to be sold at a discount of **20** per cent. off.

These goods are made in a variety of colors and combinations. Good fit. Good shape.

BOOK Department

"SKI RUNNING," by E. C. Richardson and others. A thoroughly up-to-date and practical handbook on this fascinating sport, illustrated with photos, stiff boards. Price **85c.**

A new edition ready this day—"THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME," by J. Fox June. Cloth, **$1.25**; paper, **65c.**

CONFECTIONERY

ASSORTED GLACE NUTS AND FRUITS, per lb	60c
ASSORTED FRUIT PASTE, per lb	50c
BITTER SWEET CHOCOLATES, per lb	40c
MARSH MELLOWS, per lb	40c
CHERRY CREAMS, per lb	25c
CHOCOLATE CREAMS, per lb	25c
CREAM VANILLA KISSES, per lb	25c
MAPLE KISSES, per lb	20c
PEPPERMINT HUMBUGS, per lb	15c
CLEAR BOILED CANDY (fruit flavors)	15c

Choice assortment favors in BASKETS AND BOXES.

Demonstration of PETERS' SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

Henry Morgan & Co.
MONTREAL.

DUPUIS FRERES

Our stores are closed daily at 6 p m. except Saturday | *Mail Orders promptly and carefully attended to*

New Dress Trimmings

Our importation for the coming season has just arrived. It is by far the largest purchase we have ever made in that line of goods. Ladies are cordially invited to call and visit our display of appliques, Passementeries, Galons, Gimps, and Dress or Costume Ornaments. We claim it is the most complete exhibition of the kind in the city.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

We are having an extraordinary demand for these goods at this season of the year. The large stocks we carry, and our very moderate prices explain the great popularity of our Laces and Embroideries. Many of our regular lines we retail at less than wholesale prices.

EMBROIDERIES AT 5c YARD

These are last year's designs, all in perfect order, lines that were selling at 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c. About 80 pieces all told, now reduced to clear to **5c** a yard.

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE

All Remnants of Wash Fabrics, Remnants of Prints, Remnants of Sateen, Remnants of Dress Muslin, Remnants of Zephyr Cotton, all marked down exactly at Half Price. Sale to begin on Monday morning.

FLANNELETTES AT 5c, 6c, AND 6 3-4c—These three quotations represent very special values that cannot be bought elsewhere, and that we are not likely to offer again at same prices.

AT 25c—FRENCH PRINTED FLANNEL—Also very special. The balance of these Opera Flannels, regularly sold at 50c a yard. Your choice on what is left of them at **25c.**

DRESS GOODS

Special Values at Following Prices:

AT 15c—PLAID DRESS GOODS—Plaid Serge, in dark shades only. Drab Luster also, Black with Hair Cord, striped. Your choice on the above at **15c.**

AT 25c—FRENCH PRINTED CHALLIES—Albatross, Fancy Striped Satin Serge, Plaid Dress Goods. Regular 50c and 60c values. Moreen for Petticoats. Regular 50c value and other odd lines. Your choice on this table for **25c.**

AT 35c—CANVAS CLOTH AND VOILE DE PARIS—Limited quantity. Regular 90c value. Also Cream Color Brilliantine, with metallic dots. Regular 60c value. And other Odd Lines. Your choice on this table at **35c.**

LACE AND SILK SCARFS

STOCK COLLARS AND FANCY NECKWEAR—Splendid assortment, all the new styles. Prices ranging from **20c** up to **$3.00.**

SILK RIBBONS—Grand display of our Special Lines of Ribbons at **5c, 7c, 10c, 15c, 20c** and **25c.**

AT 10c A YARD-SATIN DUCHESSE RIBBONS—All Silk, 2 1-4 inches wide, in all the new shades.

AT 20c A YARD—TAFFETAS SILK RIBBON—4 inches wide, in all the new shades, also black, white and cream.

AT 25c A YARD—LOUISINE SILK RIBBONS—5 1-4 inches wide, in all the shades en vogue this season.

Sheet Music at 10 Cents

Demand still increasing for this popular edition. Many city customers, in order to avoid the rush at the kiosk, send in their orders by mail.

DUPUIS FRERES

The Big East End Departmental Store,

1571 to 1589 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

OBITUARY

Woodstock, Ont.—William Thompson, aged 73, died on Wednesday.

Hawthorne, Ont.—James McEwen, a respected farmer, is dead, aged 80.

Brockville, Ont.—William Chapman, an old resident of this locality, died on Wednesday.

Amherst, N.S.—John Award died on Wednesday, aged 76; he was a native of Shemnoque, N.B.

Woodstock—Thomas Cole, who had lived in East Zona Township forty-two years, is dead, aged 92.

Halifax—Mr. James Forman Richardson, son of the late Matthew Richardson, of this city, died on Tuesday, aged 78.

Ottawa—Mr. Rudolf E. Rauscher, civil engineer, is dead, aged 74. He was connected with the Department of the Interior.

South Augusta, Ont.—George S. Dalton, born here 70 years since, is dead; his wife, Christina Keller, predeceased him in 1902.

Ottawa, Ont.—Miss Madge Fraser, who went to Phoenix Arizona, for her health, died there; she was born at Pembroke 36 years since, and was a great favorite, and well-known in musical circles here.

IN THE RECORDER'S COURT.

James Larkin, Phelix McMahon, Jas. Donnelly and Henry Horan, licensed hackmen, came up for sentence at the Recorder's Court this morning, in a case of a somewhat peculiar nature.

On complaint lodged by Mr. Frederick W. Norman, teacher of dancing, 2269 St. Catherine Street, the quartette were summoned to answer a charge of having on the morning of 5th inst., caused a nuisance at the hall of the above address, by loitering on the stairway, making a noise and squirting tobacco about the stair and landing. It came out in the evidence that Mr. Norman and his patrons have been subjected to annoyance by hackmen for several years, and that he had complained to the police on many occasions.

The defence, set up to start with, was that neither of the accused were at work on the night in question, and it was sought to shake the testimony of Mr. Norman's nephew as to the numbers on the badges worn by the disturbers. As the case went on, however, it accidentally came out through the admission of Larkin's brother, that while James was in bed, he had passed his rig on the streets in charge of a man named Pete Kane. Then the court became inquisitive and cross-examination elicited the fact that other men wearing the badges of accused had been out with their sleighs.

The fat was now in the fire.

It was then set up as a defence, that the men were not responsible for acts committed by others, but Mr. Recorder Weir promptly vetoed this by reading a city bye-law which in very plain language stated that they were responsible for their employes.

The Judge held that this was a matter of public order. These drivers had undoubtedly committed an offence, and the public must be protected against such conduct.

Babies Bloom Like Roses When Fed on Health-Giving

LACTATED FOOD.



The reputation of **Lactated Food** as a substitute for breast milk has become firmly established all over the world. Delicate babies commence to improve after the first feeding. **Lactated Food** has saved thousands of weak and sickly babies.

WANT TARTE SET ASIDE FOR MONK

Jacques Cartier Conservatives Will Ask the Late Leader to Reconsider His Action.

The Jacques Cartier Conservative Club, which is made up almost entirely of the younger French-Canadian element of the Province of Quebec, is up in arms against Mr. Tarte for forcing Mr. Monk from the leadership of the party and have already taken steps to try to get Mr. Monk to withdraw his resignation.

Mr. Monk has made it known that the only condition under which he will return is that Mr. Tarte retire to the background and that the idea of a protectionist party be set aside entirely.

A meeting of the members of the Jacques Cartier club at which steps were taken to get Mr. Monk to withdraw his resignation was held last evening at the club rooms. Those present included Hon. L. O. Taillon, S. Beaudin, K.C., Dr. Severin Lachapelle, Hon. G. A. Nantel, J. T. Cardinal, Louis Loranger, J. A. Marsau, J. A. Brossard, Dr. J. A. Rodier, Paul Lacoste, L. T. Marechal.

It was decided that in addition to taking immediate steps to have Mr. Tarte set aside in order to allow Mr. Monk to return, a general meeting of the members should be held early next week to take united action. Mr. Monk's friends claim that, contrary to reports in a portion of the Conservative press, he is in excellent health.

BISHOP SWEENEY'S WILL UP IN SUPREME COURT

The Question is Whether All His Property Goes to the Church or a Part to Heir-at-Law.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—In the Supreme Court the hearing of the appeal in Travers vs. Bishop Casey, of St. John, was proceeded with, the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, K.C., and Dr. Quigly, K.C., for the appellants; Dr. Stockton, K.C., and Barry, K.C., for respondents.

The dispute involves the construction of the will of the late Bishop Sweeney, under the following circumstances: The late Bishop's father, James Sweeney, died in 1847, intestate, leaving a widow and seven children, and seized of city lots on Union and Sydney Sts., in St. John, subject to a mortgage and owing also debts to his son, the Bishop, and other creditors.

Administration was taken out by the Bishop and the widow. Part of the land was sold in order to reduce the mortgage, and the balance of the debts and mortgage were paid by the Bishop, who took an assignment of the mortgage.

There being fear of litigation respecting the division of the estate, owing to some of the heirs being financially involved, transactions took place in effect vesting the whole estate in the Bishop and a sister, Mrs. Dr. Travers. The property became delapidated, and about 1875, Dr. Travers refusing to take over the estate, the Bishop borrowed $17,000 from trust funds in his control and improved the property now in dispute, and managed it as his own, without interference, till about 1894, when the present difficulties arose.

A settlement was then attempted and the late Bishop deeded to Mrs. Travers his rights in the lot on Union Street, in turn the lot on Sydney Street being deeded by her to him, the Bishop declaring that he held the latter property in trust for the Catholic people of St. John, to whom he considered that it belonged. Bishop Sweeney died in 1901, leaving a will in which were a number of bequests and conveyances of properties held in his own name, but really in trust for ecclesiastical, charitable and educational purposes, which was duly probated.

The plaintiffs fyled a bill for the construction of this will, and they contend that, by the will, only the trust properties were vested in the corporation of the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, but that it was not intended that the individual property of the late Bishop should pass to any but his heir at law. The difficulties involved in the present dispute result from the peculiar wording of the will, which leaves room for some doubt and uncertainty, and the appellants contend that the heirs-at-law cannot be ousted on mere conjecture.

At the trial, Judge Barker decided that under the will the next of kin did not take any real or personal property of which the late Bishop died possessed or seized, and the present appeal is from the judgment of the full court against plaintiffs' contentions. The hearing will be continued on Monday.

TRAIN OVER EMBANKMENT.

A Spread Rail on Soo Line Causes Smash—Passengers are Safe but Suffering From Shock.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 20.—No. 8 C.P.R. express going East left the track yesterday afternoon near Desbarats, 50 miles from the Soo. A spread rail caused the accident. Owing to snow and heavy travelling, No. 8 was three hours' late passing here. The engine passed over all right, but the mail car, express and baggage and two passenger cars, all except the Pullman, rolled down the embankment, which is rather high at this point, and are lying upside down. A wrecking crew was sent down from here. No one was killed, but the passengers suffered considerably from the shock.

The Soo is now having its share of late trains and heavy stormy weather. Both east and westbound trains, the last week, have been four and five hours late. The westbound train last night, due to arrive at 5.35, was five hours late before reaching the scene of the accident, where further delay took place.

TO MEET HERE APRIL 4.

Intercollegiate Alumni Conference of the Congregational, Diocesan Presbyterian and Wesleyan Colleges.

The Intercollegiate Alumni Conference of the Congregational, Diocesan, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Theological Colleges, affiliated with McGill University, will be held in the Congregational College on April 4. This is the first intercollegiate alumni conference among the colleges. It is expected that a ... on courses of lectures for theological students will be decided upon.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 4 and 5, there will be open meetings in David Morrice Hall, Presbyterian. There will be two sessions on Tuesday, exclusive of the evening meeting, one to be held in the Presbyterian, the other in the Wesleyan College. The conference will close Wednesday morning, when Rev. I. L. Gilmour, of Olivet Baptist Church, will present a paper.

The annual convention of the Presbyterian College will be held Wednesday, April 6.

GROCERS TO MEET.

The Grocers' section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has issued notices for a meeting to be held in this city March 4. Papers will be read by Professor J. W. Walker, F.R.C.S., of McGill University, and by one of New York's leading spice merchants. Among the subjects discussed will be: Adulteration, pure food, and tariffs. The visitors will be entertained at luncheon by the local branch. On the following day they will attend a dinner given at Quebec by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The symphony concert at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon was as usual largely attended. Prof. Goulet's orchestra were in good form, and an excellent programme was given. Massenet's scenes — Alsaciennes — found great favor with the audience, especially the clarinette and 'cello solos, "Sons les Telleuls." The tenor soloist, Mr. A. Lamoureux, was also well received, and sang a very pleasing encore. "Benoit's overture to the Drama" would perhaps bear some criticism, but ample compensation was made by the orchestra in its exquisite rendering of "Schubert's Unfinished Symphony."

PROVISION MEN MUST PAY MEAT TAX

Finance Committee Decides That Butchers Shall Have Protection Against Outsiders.

The question of the taxation of the meat trade came up yesterday before the Finance Committee upon a report of Mr. A. Bienvenu, superintendent of licenses.

So far a $50 license has been imposed on all butchers selling meat outside of public markets. These butchers at first contested the right of the city to impose such a tax, but they lost their case in every court in the country up to the Supreme Court. The license is now paid regularly, but the butchers naturally ask that no discrimination be made and that all traders who sell meat outside of public markets be placed on the same footing. They pointed out several times to the Market Department that for some years past the provision merchants in general had taken advantage of the winter season, which is the best for the meat trade, to import and sell, on commission or otherwise, meat in carcasses or fowls in large quantities, thereby competing directly with them without paying the $50 license imposed on the meat trade, whether carried on wholesale or retail, outside of public markets.

This competition was claimed to be the more unfair as the butchers who sold meat throughout the year had to provide themselves, at great cost, with large refrigerators in order to save their meat, while the provision merchants simply waited for the winter season and sold the meat or fowls in a frozen condition without extra expense. It was also contended by many of the butchers that they lost money in the summer season, so unprofitable was this season for the meat trade.

At their special request the market department had the market by-law amended, in January, 1903, providing that provision merchants be placed on the same footing as any other dealers carrying on a trade in meat outside of public markets, this being considered the object of the provisions of the city charter respecting the special taxation of the meat trade.

When, however, the license department proceeded to collect this tax this winter a delegation of the provision merchants appeared before the Finance Committee and requested that they be exempted from the payment of it, representing that the meat trade was only a part of their business; that they carried it on only in winter and that they would, consequently, find it onerous.

The committee then asked for a full report on the question, and it was presented yesterday, after having been delayed through the renewal of the City Council. The report said that there were thirty-two firms in the business and that the tax would bring in a revenue of $1,600. Several of the firms, however, were expected to give up their meat trade rather than pay the license.

The Committee, after giving the matter consideration, decided that the law should follow its course and the tax should be collected.

BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Samuel Wecksler, Henry Dunn, Harry Ralph, James Degan and George Wright, the gang of youngsters who have been under remand for some time on various charges of stealing and shoplifting, appeared before Judge Choquet this morning for sentence and were bound over to keep the peace for three years. The fathers of the youths were also bound over in the sum of $100 each to see that their sons behaved themselves as they should for at least that period. Judge Choquet read the boys a severe lecture, promising them a taste of the reformatory should they appear before him again.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF EMPIRE.

London, Feb. 20.—At a naval defence meeting last night in Dunedin, New Zealand, Mr. Wyatt, representing the Navy League, spoke upon a resolution urging the Government of New Zealand to consider further measures for naval co-operation, and it was unalmously passed.

London, Feb. 20.—A large audience at Mr. Hamer Greenwood's meeting yesterday in Tynemouth sang "The Maple Leaf Forever."

London, Feb. 20.—Sixty cases of Canadian emigration literature on the Lake Michigan were damaged.

MR. HAYS GOES TO ENGLAND.

With a view of submitting the modified agreement of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Mr. C. M. Hays sailed for Ehgland from New York to-day. The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway will take place in London on Tuesday, March 8, when the shareholders will be asked to empower the directors to make the deposit and necessary guarantee.

SENATOR COX ON FIRES.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—(Special)—President Geo. A. Cox, in addressing the annual meeting of the Western Fire Assurance Co. yesterday discussed the Baltimore fire. The company's loss was about $350,000. He observed that what would seem to be required in large cities was an independent system of water mains through some of the principal streets in the business centre.

FALL IN SECURITIES BRINGS SUICIDE.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—Max H. Meyer, a well-known broker on the Bourse, shot and killed himself with a revolver. His mind had become disordered owing to the loss of $100,000 by the fall in Russian securities. Herr Meyer had, however, a fortune several times larger than his liabilities.

SHIP'S OFFICERS CRIMINALLY CULPABLE.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 20.—The coroner's jury, enquiring into the cause of the loss of the steamer Clallam and fifty-four lives on Jan. 8, delivered their verdict yesterday, finding Captain Roberts guilty of manslaughter, Chief Engineer Delauney, criminally culpable. Delauney is severely censured for negligence and incompetency. Capt. Roberts is now in Southern California.

HACKMEN CAUSE DISTURBANCE.

In the case of hackmen James Larkin, Philip McMahon, James Donnelly and Henry Horman, charged with causing an annoyance at a dancing academy on St. Catherine Street, Mr. Recorder Weir to-day imposed a sentence of $5 and costs or one month in jail on each man.

MR. S. J. MOORE APPOINTED.

Hespeler, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—James Kendry, M.P., states in reference to the report that he had resigned the position of manager of the Canada Woollen mills, that his resignation was tendered some time ago, and his successor is S. J. Moore, of Montreal, who assumed his duties on Monday.

B. OF T. BUILDING IS WELL RENTED

Seventeen Firms and Companies Have Signed Leases—A Hardware Club.

The Board of Trade Association, which at the beginning of the year took over the new building from the contractors, have completed arrangements for the renting of nearly all the offices in the building. Within the next couple of months seventeen additional firms will take up their quarters in the new building, and in the majority of cases leases have been arranged for a number of years.

Among the companies and firms with which arrangements have been made are the Canadian Pacific Railway, who have taken twelve offices on the ground floor, to be occupied by the city freight, foreign freight departments of the railway, and the freight and passenger departments of the steamship company. The Dominion Government has also decided to place the offices of the Inspector of Weights and Measures in the building, and has taken two large offices in the basement. Messrs. McCuaig Bros., stock brokers, have taken four large double offices on the ground floor. Other firms are Laprairie Brick Co., Citizens' Coal Company, Continuous Rail Joint Co. of Canada, the Sclater Asbestos Co., Heaton, Morton & Co., the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company, A. A. Williams, R. W. Oliver, Alf. Carroll, A. M. Thompson, J. B. B. Paton, F. R. Crombie.

The Canada Club, which has taken the entire west wing of the top floor, has decided to improve the lay-out of their premises, and will make them the most luxurious quarters of any club in town. The ceilings of the dining and billiard roms will be raised, and the entire suite handsomely decorated. Major D'Arcy has been appointed acting secretary of the club.

BEAUTIES AND WONDERS OF VENICE, HOME OF PIUS X.

Rev. Father Gerald McShane Gave an Interesting Lecture in Windsor Hall Last Night.

"Venice, the Home of Pius X.," was the subject of an interesting illuminated lecture delivered by Rev. Father Gerald McShane in the Windsor Hall last night, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Throughout the lecture the speaker handled his subject in a manner that showed his thorough familiarity with the scenes depicted, while the recitations and Italian melodies, with which he interspersed his lecture, delighted the audience.

After a general talk on Italy and its people, the lecturer transported his hearers to Naples, which was the port of landing. Views of Padua and its famous cathedral were shown, and then came Venice. The history of the city, built on a hundred isles, was briefly touched upon, the manner of its founding was outlined, and the mode of living there to-day was clearly explained. Splendid views of the "Queen of the Adriatic" were shown. In succession were seen the Grand Canal, near the shores of which Othello wooed the fair Desdemona, the Rialto, where Antonio rated Shylock about his money and its usage; the Bridge of Sighs, the Cathedral of St. Mark, the Piazza, and every movement worthy of notice.

Of especial interest were the views of the Palace of the Petriarch, where the present Pope resided for so many years. Photographs of his mother, brother and sisters were also shown, as was the house in which he was born in Luchesi, and the churches to which he has been attached at different periods of his life. Splendid views of Rome were then shown, and the principal apartments of the Vatican were exhibited. On the homeward journey was seen Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus. The lecture was brought to a close by a series of pictures of Canada and of some of its well known people.

During the intermission Mr. Bernard Sullivan, of New York, gave a number of vocal selections, in which his splendid baritone voice was heard to much advantage. At the conclusion of the lecture his Worship Mayor Laporte thanked Father McShane on behalf of the audience, for his interesting lecture, and told of the great pleasure it had given him to have been present at it.

DIAMONDS WILL BE DEAR.

The Antwerp and Amsterdam Polishers on Strike.

New York, Feb. 20.—The Times to-day says:

Diamonds are likely to be scarce and dear here, according to news received by private cable by the diamond finishing and polishing firms in New York yesterday. Their agents in Antwerp and Amsterdam say the diamond polishers in those places to the number of 8,000 have gone on strike. The strike is against an ultimatum of the employers prescribing a larger number of apprentices, which they are determined to enforce. There are in this country only 250 or 300 diamond polishers, most of them in this city, and the industry is a comparatively new one here, though it involves millions of dollars annually.

"Unless the strike is a very short one," said a representative of Sterns Bros., diamond polishers, of John and Nassau streets, yesterday, it will seriously affect the diamond market, not only here but all over the world.

"The effect here will be most marked in prices of the smaller stones, the stones handled here being of larger size than those handled in Europe."

HOLLY CLUB AT HOME.

The Holly Snow Shoe Club gave their annual At Home, at Stanley Hall, last evening. The function was a most successful one. A large number of guests were present, who were received by the president and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hardisty. The hall was effectively decorated with the club colors, red and blue, with quantities of cut flowers and palms. At midnight a banquet was held in the large room upstairs, after which dancing was continued. Among the guests were Miss Millar, Miss Boxer, Miss Mackay, Miss Strong, Toronto; Miss Goodwill, Miss Bourassa, Miss Caylor, Miss Westlake, Winnipeg; Miss Russell, Miss Studer, Miss Forbes, Miss Cooper, Quebec; Miss McLeod, Miss Arthur, Miss Patienaude, Messrs. H. A. Hodgson, G. Hart, sr., S. H. Hannah, H. G. Hardisty, E. A. Taylor, A. W. Dalrymple, Dr. Moore, W. Bridgman, E. Bourassa, T. H. Ryan, Hon. A. W. Atwater, and many others.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 20.—Glencoe Bays, a negro, hunted down by a mob, was burned at the stake yesterday near Crossett. He was charged with the murder of J. D. Stephens, of Ashley county. Bloodhounds readily took the scent and traced the murderer to his father's house, where the negro was found hiding in a well. The murderer made a full confession. With hands and feet tied, he was bound to a stake in his father's yard. Brush was piled around him and the torch applied and the man slowly burned to death.

Anchor Lodge, No. 74, A.O.U.W., will give a smoker in their hall, 249 Jeanne d'Arc avenue, Maisonneuve, on Monday evening next. Several Grand Lodge officers are expected to be present.

DYNAMITE TRAIN BLOWN TO PIECES

Twenty-five Persons Killed and Report Heard Eighty Miles Away.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 20.—Twenty-five persons have been killed, fifteen others injured, several, it is believed, fatally, and a great amount of railroad property destroyed by an explosion of a carload of dynamite at Jackson, a telegraph station on the western end of the Great Ogden-Lucien cut of the Southern Pacific railroad. The explosion was caused by a collision between two freight trains, due, it is said, to the failure of the air-brake apparatus to operate. Eight of the dead and five of the injured are Americans; the others are Greek laborers. The dead:

T. W. Burke, section foreman, his wife and three children.

J. W. Burke, a former general foreman.

W. L. Holler, messenger, formerly of Andrew, Ind.

Owen Dermody, conductor, formerly of Beaver Dam, Wis.

Seventeen Greek laborers.

The two trains met head-on almost in front of the telegraph station. The explosion was terrific. Everything within a radius of half a mile was wrecked. The town of Terrace, fifteen miles to the north, was shaken as though by an earthquake, window panes in the station at Colon, fifteen miles away, were shattered, and the sound was heard in this city, 81 miles from the scene.

The ground upon which the trains were standing was torn up for over a thousand feet, leaving a great excavation thirty feet in depth; fravments of a dozen freight cars and two engines were thrown incredible distances over the surrounding country, the station building was blown to splinters, and the dead and injured were scattered for hundreds of feet in all directions, most of them having their clothing torn off.

Telegraph wires and poles were torn down for a thousand feet, and the first knowledge of the disaster came from Terrace, the operator at that point reporting to headquarters that he saw an immense cloud of white, smoke ascend from Jackson and spread out at a great height.

A relief train with doctors, nurses and stretchers was hurriedly dispatched from Ogden. The train returned with the injured, who were placed in the company's general hospital.

The loss of life among the Greeks is accounted for by the fact that they occupied outfitting cars, which were standing near the spot where the explosion occurred.

Of the 46 persons at Jackson at the time of the explosion only nine escaped death or injury.

SOME ELEMENTS OUT OF SYMPATHY WITH MR. MONK

Therefore He Decided to Retire From the Conservative Leadership in Quebec.

"There are in our party here certain elements which clearly are not in sympathy with me and which are even hostile to me."

The above is one of the most significant sentences of the letter addressed by Mr. F. D. Monk to Mr. Borden, notifying him of his resignation as leader of the Conservative party in this province. The letter is dated Jan. 17. It was on Jan. 27 that Mr. Monk had an interview with Mr. Borden at which he stated that he could not remain in the leadership unless certain elements were removed. It was on Jan. 29 that The Herald announced that the letter had been sent, and it was on the following day that a portion of the Conservative press absolutely denied the announcement.

Mr. Monk's letter was as follows:

Montreal, Jan. 17, 1904.

"Mr. R. L. Borden, K.C., Windsor Hotel, Montreal:

"My dear Mr. Borden,—The news that another session of Parliament is to take place, and that the general elections have been indefinitely postponed permits me to carry out a resolution which I have deferred for some time, because I thought, like many others, that the electoral campaign was to begin immediately.

"Since 1900, I have done my best to fulful my duties as chief of the Conservative party in this province, and I have nothing but praise for the courtesies and considerations that have been extended to me by the people of the province of Quebec, but there are in our party here certain elements which clearly are not in sympathy with me, and which are even hostile to me.

"The task of directing the Opposition at the present time in Quebec is a difficult one, the success of which depends on complete unanimity. In the circumstances I have come to the conclusion that it is better for me to hold the duties of an ordinary member of Parliament, and I ask you as chief of the Opposition to assist me in my determination. I feel that I can make myself more useful in the ranks of the party.

"I shall continue to apply myself to the defence of the interests of my electors who have so generously supported me in the past and who are entitled to all my consideration.

"Yours, most devotedly,

"F. D. MONK."

HAVE NO WINTER PORTS

Liverpool Journal Thinks We Have None—A Curious Argument.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 20.—The Liverpool Mercury, writing of the world's wheat resources, says Canada, through her Government statistician, claims to possess resources for wheat cultivation which almost take our breath away. The statistician, with sublime confidence, or audacity, divides Canada into sixty-seven squares, and declares any one of these squares, each containing eleven and one-half million acres of superficial extent, would grow sufficient wheat to place England independent of the rest of the world. During the winter Canadian wheat would have to be consigned in ships passing through ports of the United States. If ever a duty is imposed upon American wheat imported into England, we may make up our minds that every bushel of Canadian wheat passing over United States ground will be compelled to pay at least an equal duty, and the intended preference will prove a delusion and a snare.

THREE MILLION DOLLAR CONTRACT.

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—(Special)—J. J. Nickson & Co., a contracting firm of Vancouver, have been awarded a three million dollar contract by the Canadian Pacific Ry. for the construction of an irrigation canal near Calgary.

IT IS AN OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain and Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.—adv.

PARIS IS PANICKY, STOCKS HERE SLOW

Wheat Goes Over $1.03, While Cotton is Also on the Up Grade.

Stocks in Montreal and New York to-day were again very dull. New York opened easier and then steadied a little at the close of the first hour. A wire to E. & C. Randolph said: "The market for American stocks in London was lower, but inactive, and such declines as were seen appeared to be more the result of neglect than of any forced liquidation. Rio Tinto in sympathy with A.C.P. on this side, although there is a belief that trade situation is rather strong. Rumors of difficulties in Paris had bad effect, although this lacked confirmation. Foreign houses did not expect that London would be much of a factor in this market, as there was little doing on the curb after close of the Exchange.

$ $ $

A wire to Mr. Monk said: There is an excited market on the curb, and great demoralization prevails in international securities. Reports from Paris indicate almost a state of semi-panic. Spanish 4's down 4 points. Rumors of local trouble and war fears causing weakness. French rentes have declined 60 centimes.

$ $ $

May wheat in Chicago opened unchanged from last night's close at $1.02¾, and jumped to $1.03¾, the highest yet. July was 94 and September 88¾. May corn was 56½.

$ $ $

May cotton opened at 30.99 and jumped to 14.16, while July opened at 13.98 and went to 14.18 in the first half hour.

$ $ $

London: Business in security markets to-day was characterized by a continuation of yesterday's slump. Feature was heavy, Continental selling of all international securities especially Berlin and Paris. Russians, Japs, Chinese and Turks declined a point further.

$ $ $

SALES TILL 11 A.M.

100 Ogilvie Bonds at 112.
1,000 Payne at 10.
5,000 Steel Bonds at 54.
25 Pacific at 115⅛.
5 Pacific at 115½.
10 Power at 71.
3,500 Scotia Bonds at 104.

$ $ $

New York, Feb. 20.—London sends lower quotations for Americans this morning, and says N.Y. is selling there. Banks statement should be favorable on Interior and sub-Treasury showing. Mercantile agencies report new high records in flour, wheat, corn, oats and pork. Inclement weather neutralizes favorable effects of many encouraging factors. Considerable doubt still exists as to effect of severe weather upon wheat crop. N.Y. Produce Exchange takes steps toward liberating N.Y. from all freight difficulties.

London cables say: Russian ambassador to England has suddenly returned to St. Petersburg. Says private business is the reason. Despatch from Chili says rumored Chilian warships have been purchased by two European powers. Consols in London closed at lowest figure since conversion into 2½s, 86 for money. Mercantile agencies report big demand for heavy wearing apparel, shoes and rubbers. U.S. Steel not likely to be obliged to purchase any pig iron from Independents this year. Negotiations for consolidation Sloss-Sheffield, Tenn. Coal & Rep. Iron & Steel progressing slowly.

London prices influenced by selling from this side, and market there shows declines in all American stocks. The Russian Minister's departure from England will probably be made much of, and the bear contingent will endeavor to depress market to enable them to cover over the holidays. Whether they are successful remains to be seen. The war news is very meagre, but there will be no scarcity later on. Bank statement promises well to-day.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By private wire to Mr. C. D. Monk from J. S. Bache & Co.:—

DESCRIPTION	Feb. 19 Ob.	Cl.	Feb. 20 Op.	Cl.
Amalgated Copper	47¾	46¾	45¾	46¼
Am. Locom've com.	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
do do pref	....	79	....	....
Am. Sugar Rfg. Co.	124¼	124½	123¾	124¾
do. do. pref	....	....	....	....
A Smelt'g & Ref Co.	47¾	47¾	....	....
Am. Car & Foundry.	19¾	19¾	....	....
Anaconda Mining Co	....	61	....	62
Atch., Top. & St. F.	66½	66¾	66	66
do. do. pref	....	89	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
do do pref	....	87½	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid T.	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Chic. & Altou Com.	....	86½	....	....
Canadian Pacific	115¾	115¾	114¾	115
Canada Southern	81	80¾	80	80
Ches and Ohio.	....	....	....	....
Chic. Burl. Quincy.	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. West	....	....	....	....
Chicago R. I. and Pac.	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Mil. & P.	139¾	139¾	138¾	138¾
Colorado Southern	....	15¾	....	....
do. do. 1 pref.	....	....	52¾	52¾
Consolid'd Gas N.Y.	192¾	193¾	191¾	191¾
Colorado Fuel-Iron.	....	....	....	....
Clev. C. C. and St. L.	....	....	....	....
Detroit United Ry.	....	....	....	....
Dela. Lack. and West	....	....	....	....
Delaware Hudson	....	150	150	....
Denver Rio G. pref.	....	20	67¼	67¼
Duluth S. Sh. Alt.	....	....	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
Great Northern pfd.	....	....	....	....
General Electric	....	163	....	....
Jersey Central	154½	156	....	....
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	....
Iowa Cen. Com.	....	17¾	....	....
Kansas Texas com.	....	....	15¾	15¾
Kansas Texas pfd.	....	86	....	....
Louisville Nashville	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Man. Elevated.	142¾	142	141¾	141¾
Missouri Pacific.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Metropolitan Trac.	118¾	118¾	....	....
N. Y. Cen. Hudson.	113¾	114	114	114
Erie Railroad.	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾
do do 1 pfd	63	63¾	62¾	62¾
do do 2 pfd	40¾	40¾	....	....
N. Y. Ontario West	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Norfolk West Com	56¾	56¾	56	56
Northern Securities.	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail.	....	....	....	....
Penn. R. R.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Pressed Steel Com.	....	....	....	....
do do pref	69¾	69¾	....	....
Peoples Gas	98	98	....	....
Phil. & Reading	41¾	41¾	41¼	41
do do 1 pref	....	....	70	70
do do 2 pfd	....	....	....	....
Pullman.	....	....	....	....
Southern Ry com.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
do do pref.	80	80	80	80
Southern Pacific.	45¾	45¾	45	45
Tenn. Coal Iron.	86	85¾	84¾	85¾
Texas Pacific.	22¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Twin City.	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather com.	....	....	....	....
do do pref	....	....	....	....
U. S. Steel com.	11	11	10¾	10¾
do do pref	86¾	86¾	86	86
U. S. Rubber, com.	....	....	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	47¾	47¾
Union Pacific com.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
do do pref.	....	90	....	....
Wabash	....	18¾	....	....
do pref.	34¾	34¾	....	....
Western Union Tel	....	87½	....	....
Wis Cen. com.	....	....	18¾	18
do pref.	....	....	....	....

THOMAS FRASER,
BROKER New York Stocks
66 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Phone Main 4575.
All listed stocks bought or sold in lots of ten shares or more for cash, or carried on margin of three points or more. Direct private wire.

WOMEN'S ART ASSOCIATION.

There has lately been held at "Our Handicraft Shop" a competition among the contributors of homespuns, catalogues, couvertures and other articles composing the stock, a special effort is being made by the association to encourage good work, and also the use of vegetable dyes. Prizes were offered for the best specimen of vegetable dye. A considerable amount of work was sent in, some of which was very far below the required standard, particularly in color. The rugs fell so far below the requirements of the committee that no prize was awarded. A great deal of ambition was shown in the designs and combinations of color of the catalogues, which exhibit a marked improvement over those sent in last year. Excellent linen was received from several localities, being artistic both in color and weave.

The coverlets and portieres in general came up to the standard, though some had to be discarded on account of the crude dyes employed. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Homespun prize, divided—Mrs. David McNichol. Good shade and even dyeing. Mme. T. Tremblay. Well washed and evenly woven goods.

Linen prize, divided—Mme. Elzear Tremblay. Good spinning and weaving. Mme. Louis Fortier. Well dyed linen.

Coverlets, prize divided—Mme. Jos. Gendron. Good wearing and dyeing. Mrs. David McNichol. Even wearing and good washing. Honorable mention—Mme. Louis Fortier. Good wearing.

Catalogues, prize divided—Mme. Jos. Bouchard. For clean, well-woven carpet. Mme. Hector Gauthier. For well blended colors.

Red dye, special—Mme. Jos. Goudreault.

For combination of colors, special—Mme. Renault Bouchard.

For blankets, special—Mme. Alfred Fournier.

Baskets, third prize—Michel Massee.

Bark box, second prize—Mme. Ben Simcoe.

COLLISION AT ST. LAMBERT

A collision between two Grand Trunk freight trains occurred close to the Victoria bridge at St. Lambert's at 3.15 this morning. Train No. 43 composed of three cars and a van, were on the point of emerging from the bridge when it ran into another freight train made up of ten cars, which was standing on the track at the east end of the bridge, but which the driver of No. 43 was unable to see owing to the darkness. Neither the driver, Davis, nor the fireman, Sherwood, were injured, as they jumped in time to save themselves. Seven cars were thrown down the embankment, one of which was knocked to splinters. Engine No. 43 was also badly damaged. A wrecking train was despatched to the scene of the wreck, but up to noon, the track had not been cleared. Traffic was delayed but little, the St. Cesaire train being the only one to come in late, arriving one hour behind its appointed time. Incoming and outgoing trains are now using the south track.

MILLIONAIRE KEEPS MONEY.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 20.—In the United States District Court Judge Riner has granted the motion of the defendants in the six million dollar suits of the Stratton Independence Company, Limited, of England, against the estate of the late Winfield Scott Stratton, to strike from the files of the court the replication to the answer of the defendants and also granted judgment on the pleadings for the trustees and executors of the estate.

The Englishcorporation sought to recover from the estate of the late mining millionaire, charging that prior to the sale of the Independence Mine at Cripple Creek, to the English purchasers, the property was salted. The case will be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals.

ATTEMPT TO KILL PRESIDENT.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.—The city and province of Iguigalpa, Spanish Honduras, is under martial law as a result of an attempt to assassinate President Manuel Bonilla, and half a dozen of the most prominent members of the lower house of deputies are prisoners, charged with the attempted crime.

Some days ago, Policarpo Bonilla, a cousin of the stand ex-President himself, and seven other members, were ousted out of the Congressional session, broke up a quorum and kept the body from transacting business by remaining away from the sessions.

When the firing started the President issued a decree dissolving Congress, declaring martial law with himself as supreme ruler and then issued orders for an election for a constitutional convention. This convention will be expected to form a new congress.

BETTER LATE THAN NOT AT ALL

The pastor of the little country church had been much annoyed by having the members of his congregation straggle in long after the service had begun. One Sunday morning, when he felt that further forbearance with this fault was impossible, he decided to rebuke some conspicuous offender. About twenty minutes later than the proper hour, there entered a mild mannered little woman, one of the regular attendants of the church, but quite incorrigible in her tardiness, the minister looked up, fixed her with his spectacles, and remarked:

"Sister, you are very much behind time. I hope you will not be so late in getting into heaven!"

The little woman looked up, smiled sweetly, and without a trace of confusion, replied, placidly:

"I shan't care about that, doctor, so long as I get there!"

And now the pastor feels that the rebuke that went round the church somehow spoiled the effectiveness of his reprimand.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED — COMEDIANS AND SONG VIEW singer, in connection with moving picture show; musical man preferred. F. A. 19, Ottawa House, Renfrew, Ont. 45

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; SMALL family; small house. 87 Fort st.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, FOR small family; must be a good cook and have best references; wages fifteen dollars a month. Apply at 46 Shuter, 5 to 7 p.m. 43

WANTED — EXPERIENCED LAUNDRY driver; well established route; West End preferred. Imperial Laundry, 43 Bonsecours. 45

FISH AND GAME LAWS OF ONT., AND QUE.

Discussion in Toronto Legislature —Savings Banks in Public Schools.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Murphy moved for the correspondence between Ontario and Quebec with reference to the arriving at a friendly understanding for mutual hunting and fishing agreements without paying of license fee. Mr. Latchford explained that in the past any obstruction to such arrangement had come from Quebec. No license was exacted from Quebec fishermen who wished to fish in Ontario. But it was different with regards to men who wished to hunt here. Previous to 1895 there was a mutual arrangement, but in that year Quebec introduced an act to do away with this, and in 1897 Ontario did likewise, and conditioned that if Quebec were to show a disposition to grant mutual arrangements Ontario would do the same. Since then nothing had been done, and whatever fault there was attached to Quebec. There had often been much difficulty at Aylmer in protecting game from Quebec poachers during the close season. Correspondence would be brought down if there was any.

Mr. Whitney asked if any similar trouble had occurred on the Manitoba border, and was informed that Manitoba had good hunting grounds of its own, and Manitobans never showed any inclination to hunt in Ontario.

The expansion of the system of savings banks in public schools was brought to the attention of the Legislature by Mr. T. H. Preston, M.P. for South Brant. The system had proved most satisfactory, he said, in inculcating principles of industry, thrift and economy, and he urged the Education Department to authorize its extension and relieve the public school trustees of the personal liability they at present carried in case of defalcations.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt agreed that the system was a good one, and thought perhaps the time had arrived when the department might take some action in the matter.

Premier Ross informed Mr. Duff that the question of assisting in the establishment of the dead meat industry was being considered by the Government, but no definite plan had yet been decided upon.

ABYSSINIAN MEALS MENELIK AND THE LIONS

The feudal system, which awakens memories of history books, still exists in Abyssinia. The Emperor Menelik is supreme and has under him princes called "Ras." The princes were formerly virtually independent and their attitude toward the central sovereign might be likened to that of the Dukes of Burgundy and Brittany in the fifteenth century. But Menelik has made short

Stocks in Europe Had a Bad Week; Wheat Excited and Crosses $1.00

Money is Tending Easier Here—The Chief Features.

Stocks in Europe seem to have been much more disturbed this week than the market in either Wall street or Montreal.

Europe for one thing had a fresh war scare, also several financial failures, particularly in Paris.

Government bonds dropped all round. In spite of the success Japan has had, and its rosy prospects, Japanese 4 and 5 per cent. bonds showed no stability, and are now down about 25 points from the highest.

Russian bonds have also declined heavily, British consols are weak, and so are French rentes.

The rumors of fresh trouble between Turkey and Bulgaria started the trouble.

Not serious in itself perhaps this affair, however, gave rise to scattered talk of trouble between Russia and England, also between France and England.

Thus, the markets went lower all round, and with the financial difficulties of Paris and Berlin, Europe altogether had a bad week of it.

Wall street's market was purely professional, and it went up and down in a most uninteresting fashion.

In Montreal the continued dullness is highly discouraging.

Some brokers are findings things so dull that they are cutting down office expenses, but even then admit that their present commissions are not paying for postage stamps.

This has been the dullest February on record for the local exchange, and this too following the dullest January, it is needless to say that many people about the street are not in a very cheerful frame of mind.

The dullness is having its effect up-



MR. A. F. MITCHELL.

Who Has Been Appointed Montreal Manager for Laidlaw & Co.

on the Montreal Clearing House returns, which are falling off at the rate of over $2,000,000 a week.

In regard to the money situation, things are undoubtedly tending easier, notwithstanding the refusal of most of the banks to follow the lead of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

Funds are no doubt accumulating in the banks now, and the falling off in the commercial demand for money is undoubtedly an indication of the fact that general business is not quite so good as it was.

It is true that trade is still in a very healthy state, and is liable to pick up materially after the opening of navigation, but at the moment there is a slight lull in some quarters, and the banks are no doubt feeling the difference.

The cheerful feature of the situation is the tremendous growth of the Canadian Northwest, and it is believed in all quarters that with half decent weather, conditions next summer and fall the west's achievements will go a long way towards stimulating conditions in the East.

$ $ $

Wheat in Chicago soared to $1.03½ for the May option yesterday, and this event was one of the week's chief features.

While the war has been a factor in this advance of 20 cents since the first of the year, the scarcity of the contract grade and Armour's grip on the situation have helped the jump along. A Chicago despatch says: "The Armour interest is now even on wheat. It will make no difference to it what the market does. It has become merely a matter of what premium can be gotten out of the May and the cash wheat. This interest has as much sold for July and September as it has bought for May, and the basis of its purchases and sales is such that there is a great profit assured. The May holding cost in the seventies, the July is sold from 85c up to 90c. If the July wheat advances, the Armour theory is that the old wheat will move up even faster. They are confident the old wheat premiums will increase, and that the May will at least hold and possibly advance even if the July and September decline. The Armour operation as a speculation is at an end. It is now merely a question of how much the present profit in the spread is to be increased by the scarcity of the old wheat.

For a week there has been continued selling of July and September wheat by the Armour house, and the market has taken this without flinching because of the war excitement, and because of the July sympathy with the spot strength. Meanwhile, there has been little doing in the May, nothing more important than a scalping in and out market appreciably affecting the size of the important holding. For ten days the Armour operations have been in but one direction, the hedging of the long May for July at prices about 10c higher than the May holding averaged. The bull expectation is now that the cash position will continue to enhance the spot and May prices, and that the July and September will possibly be affected some by the foreign situation, and by the home crop situation. The bull theory is that nothing can now happen which will lessen the profit in hand, and it may develop that this profit will be increased by the increasing scarcity of the old wheat."

$ $ $

The fierce storm of Tuesday last again demoralized railway traffic in the Montreal district, and the country roads are declared almost impassable. The volume of wholesale business is naturally affected, and foundrymen, and other manufacturers in the larger towns, are in some cases said to be seriously incommoded by the impossibility of getting needed supplies of iron and other heavy material to keep their establishments running. In the interior the difficulties attending traffic interfere with lumbering operations, but the abundance of snow should afford plenty of water in the spring, and enable lumbermen to get logs to the mills, which were hung up in large quantities last year, owing to the lowness of the water in many streams. While collections are coming in rather slowly, failures are few, only three being reported in the district for the week.

The Dominion Cotton Company has advanced the product of its Magog mills materially, some lines of prints and cretonnes being put up as much as two cents a yard and over. Japan teas are firmer, owing to the war, also lead and antimony from the same cause. Linseed oil begins to show some signs of firming up, and turpentine is advancing agai The packers' combination announces a strong advance in canned corn and tomatoes. Flour is also dearer. Cables from the island indicate an easier market for new crop of molasses.

$ $ $

Said a Montreal bank manager: "The decrease in our clearings is caused chiefly by the falling off in Stock Exchange trading."

$ $ $

Call money in Montreal, 5 to 5 1-2 per cent.

$ $ $

Mr. Allister F. Mitchell, who has represented Oswald Bros., on the floor of the Exchange for some years, has been appointed Montreal manager for Laidlaw & Co.

$ $ $

There will be no session of the Montreal Exchange next Monday.

$ $ $

Wall Street will be closed Monday—Washington's Birthday.

$ $ $

The Bank of England's minimum discount rate was left unchanged at 4 per cent., the rate established September 3. At this date in 1901 and 1894, the rate was reduced 1-2 per cent. The bank's official rate now compares as follows with that of the corresponding date in previous years:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1904	4	1898	3
1903	4	1897	3
1902	3	1896	2½
1901	4	1895	2½
1900	4	1894	2½
1899	3	1893	2½

$ $ $

Call money in New York has ranged from 1 1-2 to 2 per cent.

$ $ $

It is rather a unique experience for Montreal to get bearish messages from Wall Street, hence the rather unusual interest taken in the messages received over E. C. Randolph's wire this week signed "Evans." In one message he predicted "par" for Pennsylvania.

$ $ $

Railroad gross earnings for the second week of February are as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Buff., R. & P....	$119,993	$130,621	$ 88,082
Canadian No. ...	42,300	25,700	....
Den. & R. Gr....	544,000	688,000	526,000
Evans. & T. H...	32,997	33,179	24,330
Hocking Valley..	96,742	93,270	79,155
Int. & Gt. Nor...	88,674	91,977	94,222
Mo. Pacific	722,000	647,000	529,000
Cent. Br.	27,000	19,000	14,000
Pere Marq.	176,735	209,548	166,000
St. L. S. W'n....	162,684	145,913	134,676
Texas & Pac.....	235,150	208,608	210,950
Tol. & O. C.	54,907	58,138	44,706
Gross from July 1:			
Buff., R. & P....	4,742,173	4,560,878	4,015,328
Can. North.	2,022,500	1,316,250	....
Canadian Pac. ...	28,696,000	26,685,000	22,596,341
Den. & R. Gr....	10,515,000	10,964,160	11,025,024
Evans. & T. H...	1,124,372	1,090,194	928,492
Hocking Valley...	3,803,598	3,603,383	3,264,664
Int. & Gt. Nor...	3,329,025	3,367,379	3,382,693
St. L. S. W'n....	5,061,656	4,754,530	4,789,486
Tol. & O. Cent..	2,030,298	1,963,062	1,799,298
Gross from Jan. 1:			
Mo. Pacific	4,716,677	4,768,152	3,887,206
Cent. Br.	200,733	139,960	100,220
Pere Marq.	1,696,218	1,199,995	1,053,579
Tex. & Pacific..	1,572,393	1,454,845	1,469,813

$ $ $

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific coast points, trade is picking up, but collections are still slow. An evidence of the development of trade is shown in the bank clearings at Vancouver for a recent week, which increased $140,000 over the same week last year. Reports to Bradstreet's of the conditions of general trade are satisfactory, and seem to promise well for the spring.

$ $ $

Winnipeg wholesale trade benefited largely by the recent bonspiel, visiting merchants having placed good orders for the coming season. The cold, stormy weather since then has caused some interruption to trade which usually shows expansion at this season. The outlook for trade is far from discouraging.

$ $ $

The orders of structural steel for Baltimore buildings are likely to come out very slowly, and unless there is a radical change in the construction policy at that point the tonnage will be relatively small, possibly 100,000 tons at the most. Estimates vary between 25,000 and 250,000 tons.

$ $ $

The pig iron markets continue to gradually work to a lower level; even Northern iron is being offered by Eastern furnaces in the New England territory on the basis of $13 at the furnace for No. 2 plain.

$ $ $

O. W. Clapp & Co. say: Wheat—English cables say that farmers' wheat in Liverpool is 89 3-4c to-day, against 81c last Saturday. English millers are offering equal to $1.10 c.i.f. for Duluth wheat to be shipped next May. We are told daily that there is no export demand. Why? Because Montreal has only 42,000 bushels of all kinds in store; Boston 160,000 of all kinds; New York 6,000 contract; Baltimore less than 25,000 contract. 9 year ago our visible increased 541,000. To-day there was a decrease of 982,000. The visible is now 38,218,000, against 48,970,000 last year. The visible never decreased faster in February, nor has it been less in many years. Cash No. 2 red winter here to-day was $1.05 bid, No. 3 red sold at $1.03, and No. 1 northern, the poorest contract grade, sold at a premium of 2c over May. St. Louis No. 2 red sold at $1.01 7-8; Kansas City No. 2 red winter, 92c; Baltimore red winter, $1.02. It should be remembered that the French crop, the Russian crop, Manitoba crop, and much of our American crop of wheat is not much better than the English wheat.

$ $ $

A New York paper says: The position of the cash wheat market here was never more congested; not from manipulation, but from actual scarcity, said an export broker; the 15,000 No. 1 northern Manitoba taken here recently for Lisbon cost $1.01 1-2 spot, or equal to $1.03 f.o.b. shipment next month, and this was taken because there is absolutely no No. 2 red in this market not owned by the local mills and only 5,000 No. 2 hard Kansas. A sale of 50,000 frosted Manitoba wheat was made yesterday for opening of navigation for export at about 75c c.i.f. Buffalo, and it will be used for milling on the other side due to scarcity there.

The new Stock Exchange building is getting along rapidly, and will probably be ready for the members to move in about the beginning of April.

$ $ $

The annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Co. will be held on the 25th.

$ $ $

Commercial Cable annual meeting takes place in New York on March 7.

$ $ $

Where is the annual winter rumor that the Richelieu dividend will be cut? A Richelieu director said the other day that he hadn't heard it this winter, and he felt as if he had lost an old friend.

The Dominion Coal annual meeting will be held on March 3rd.

$ $ $

The aggregate world's visible supply of American and other cotton last week, as made up by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, is shown, with comparisons:

	Week ending Feb. 5, 1904.	Jan. 29, 1904.	Feb. 6, 1903.
American	2,934,832	2,996,202	3,036,638
Other kinds	912,000	855,000	929,000
Total	3,846,832	3,851,202	3,965,638

Of the world's visible supply, as above, there was afloat for or held in various countries on the dates given the following quantities:

	Week ending Feb. 5, 1904.	Jan. 29, 1904.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Great Britain & continent ..	2,176,000	2,106,000	1,989,000
Egypt	235,000	248,000	190,000
India	323,000	304,000	427,000
United States	1,113,000	1,193,000	1,360,000
Total ..	3,847,000	3,851,000	3,966,000

$ $ $

The production of anthracite coal in January was 3,726,780 tons, a decrease of 2,238,164 tons as compared with January, 1903, when the output was the largest on record.

$ $ $

The investment returns on leading Montreal stocks at the closing prices this morning are furnished by Fairbanks Bros., stock brokers, 1724 Notre Dame street.

	Close. P.c.	Div. P.c.	Pays. p.c.
Canadian Pacific ..	115	6	5.21
Montreal Street	203	10	4.92
Toronto Rails	97	5	5.15
Twin City	89	5	5.61
Detroit United	62	4	6.45
Rich. & Ont.....	81	6	7.40
Heat & Power	70	4	5.91
Nova Scotia Steel ..	75	6	8.00
Dom. Steel bonds..	53	5	9.43
Commercial Cable...	193	8	4.14
Montreal Telegraph	158	8	5.06
Bell Telephone	150	8	5.33
Ogilvie Mill. pfd....	120	7	5.83
Montreal Steel com.	80	5	8.33
Montreal Steel pfd.	92	7	7.60
Montreal Cotton ...	110	9	8.18
Dominion Coal	59	6	10.17

ADD TO YOUR SAVINGS.

Bargain lists without an equal are continually being printed in The S. Carsley Co. Limited's space. The public will find their savings considerably augmented by reading and heeding same.—adv.

AUTHORS AS POLITICIANS.

Men of Letters Reviewing the Customs of the Eighteenth Century.

Novelists to-day seem to be recurring to an older tradition of letters and to be bent on entering public life, says the London Mail.

In the eighteenth century literary men were disposed to take a hand in politics. One need only recall such names as De Foe and Swift and Steele. But the practice dropped towards the middle of the century and was not revived.

In mid-Victorian times John Stuart Mill stood for Parliament and was elected at Westminster. But his interposition cannot be said to have been a success. He was unfitted for public life.

Incidentally politicians have been literary folk, as Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Disraeli, and Macaulay. But nowadays, literary folk are becoming, incidentally politicians. Years ago Mr. Barrie was approached with the idea of standing for Forfarshire constituency, and, we believe, dallied with the thought, but finally decided against it. He would have stood as a Liberal. His friend, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, the well known novelist, has been adopted as Liberal candidate for a Midland constituency.

Mr. Stanley Weyman, the romancer, has entered into the lists as a supporter of Mr. Chamberlain, and fights for the cause in print, though we have not heard that he is to woo a constituency.

Sir A. Conan Doyle contested Edinburgh as a Unionist, and will come forward again on that side. Mr. Rider Haggard at the last general election contested a Norfolk seat as a Unionist, and may champion the cause of preferential tariffs next election.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins was defeated as Liberal candidate for a Bucks seat in the early nineties, and may at any time return to his first love. Sir Gilbert Parker has almost abandoned literature for politics, and sits as Unionist member for Gravesend. Only the other day Mr. Masterman, a distinguished critic, stood at Dulwich as a Liberal and was defeated.

There are rumors that other literary men are to come forward between now and the next general election, one of whom may be Mr. Herbert Paul. If we reckon in Mr. John Morley and Mr. Birrell, the literary phalanx becomes quite formidable. It is noticeable that the balance leans towards Unionism, if not towards the new fiscal policy.

IT IS AN OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain and Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

A BULLISH VIEW OF COTTON; THE RECENT CROP REPORT EXPLAINED; THE EFFECT OF PRESENT WAR

Mr. R. W. Withycomb, Canadian representative for D. J. Sully & Co., writes the Herald:

Wednesday of this week witnessed the lowest point touched since the culmination of the recent high prices. March went to 12.34c, May to 12.65c and July to 12.75c. Since that time, however, the market has recovered about 125 points, and there seems nothing in the way of higher prices, now that a considerable short interest has been created, the weak longs eliminated, and the statistical position growing stronger every day.

The principal feature of the week was the census report on the weights of the bales ginned to January 16th. In order to fully appreciate this report, and get at its true significance it may be of interest to analyse it, when it will be seen that it is one of the many elements indicative of a short crop.

In all 5,585,271 bales were weighed. Counting round bales as half bales, the average gross weight was found to be 502.1. An allowance of 22 lbs. must be made for ties and bagging, and we have a net weight of about 480 lbs. That is 3.1 lbs. less than the net weight last year. It will be noticed that in this analysis an allowance of 22 lbs. for ties and bagging has been made, but in view of the fact that complaints are coming in continually from the mills of excess weight in bagging and ties, it is more than probable that 25 lbs. would be nearer correct.

If the Government estimate of 9,962,000 bales is anywhere near correct, with the present rate of consumption not a bale of cotton will be left over on September 1st next. Pending the arrival of the new crop the European mills alone could take the whole of the September movement, and still not have enough.

The weather conditions in the South are also beginning to attract considerable attention. It has been very dry, and the ground is not in condition for preparation, which, even now should be under way, and within a month, planting should commence in the southern portion of Texas. In view of the shortness of the present crop, therefore, a late crop next year, or a moderate crop would prove even more calamitous than our present experience.

We hear a lot of talk about the eastern war curtailing consumption. This is mere sentiment. High prices will undoubtedly curtail consumption, but as a matter of fact, war increases the consumption of cotton rather than diminishes it. The table of spinners' takings show that talk of organized curtailment is mythical.

Actual cotton is firmly held, and at no time declined in the same proportion as future. A man can sell what he has not got, but on a market like this he finds it a different matter, when he comes to deliver it.

All things considered, there is nothing standing in the way of higher prices, based on legitimate conditions of supply and demand, without considering manipulation. Cotton to-day cannot be landed in Montreal under 14½c, and the mills are selling their goods on a 12c basis still. Therefore, the market would have to decline at least 300 points or more before the jobber and retailer can expect to obtain his goods at any lower figure, and it is almost a certainty that he will have to pay more the longer he waits.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE.

The little country schoolhouse—you
Remember it; of course you do!
Within the angle snugly set,
Where two long yellow highways met,
And saplings planted here and there
About the yard, and boxed with care
As if to typify, in turn,
The youngsters caught and caged, to learn.

Around, the rolling pastures spread,
With woodland patches garlanded,
From which the breezes gladly bore
Sly invitations to the door,
Across the sills the bees' soft hum
Was mingled with the muttered sum,
And from their covert in the vale
In plaintive pleading piped the quail.

With basket and with pail equipped,
Clear-eyed, tan-cheeked and berry-lipped,
Athwart the pastures, down the road,
They trudged to learning's poor abode:
The pink sunbonnet, broad-brimmed straw;
The bare brown feet that knew no law
Of fashion's last; the bundled forms
That laughed aloud at cold and storms.

What tales the scarred desks might relate
Of triumphs gained with book and slate!
What lore the clapboards loose possess
Of feats at noontime and recess!
And doomed how oft the panes to see,
Back up the road, and o'er the lea.
Haste boy and girl, new words to find,
The little schoolhouse left behind.

O little country school! In vain
May critics hold you in disdain,
The greatest lessons that you taught
Were not by chalk and pencil wrought,
As oped your door on fields and sky,
So, likewise just as wide and high,
You opened to the eyes of youth
The principles of love and truth.

The Western Fair Board, of London, has a surplus of $4,494.

RENFREW DOINGS.

Renfrew, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The Young Men's Christian Association of Renfrew have leased Mackay's Hall. Music will be furnished every evening, and the rooms are open to all. A gymnasium will be putin, and basketball will be played.—The women's auxiliary in connection with the Y.M.C.A. are furnishing a parlor for the boys.

The pastors of the town will speak on the work of the Y.M.C.A. on Sunday, Feb. 28.

Sunday, Feb. 21 is the anniversary in the Methodist Church. Special service will be held.

CORNWALL GETS FACTORY.

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 19.—(Special)—Cornwall has another new industry in sight—a hat factory. Several American gentlemen have been negotiating with the corporation, and as a result an agreement has been reached by which the Walkhousen Mfg. Co. will build here.

The Belfast Warehouse

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LADIES' NAVY BLUE AND BLACK PLAIN CLOTH TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES—Short Eton Jacket, with the new bolero front; collarless; with wide drooping shoulder cape and new design sleeve; trimmed black and gold braid and small gold buttons; lined throughout with black taffeta silk. Unlined Skirt, cut with seven gores and trimmed with folds, braid, and small buttons; made with wide detachable cloth girdle, nicely trimmed. This is a very dressy and stylish Costume, and worthy of your inspection. The price is $26.75

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Dress and Walking Skirts

from a leading New York manufacturer.

These Skirts are made of light and dark colored Cloths, Tweeds, Homespuns, Etamines, and Canvas Cloths. Colors are black, blue, dark and light gray, champagne and brown.

Prices Range from $5.95 to $13.95

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China Silk Blouses are going to be the proper thing for the coming season, and we have a large assortment of these stylish and dressy garments in stock.

We quote the prices of seven of our prettiest styles. Space will not allow of descriptions.

$4.50, $5.75—2 Styles, $5.95—2 Styles, $6.95 and $7.95.

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Emporium 10c CIGAR

A delightful smoke—morning, noon and night. Always soothes and satisfies. The choicest of Havana filler.

See that your cigar man gives you an "Emporium" next time.



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Prof. "Physiological and Applied Optics," Optical Instituto of Canada.

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FREE IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELT FREE



My new Belt cures Rheumatism, Varicocele, Lumbago, Nervousness, Losses, Weak Back, Kidney and Stomach troubles, and diseases caused by abuse and excess. My new Belt is the only one ever invented that generates a powerful current of electricity without using vinegar, as all other belts do, and it don't burn. It is by far the best, most complete and perfect belt now in use. I have cured fifty thousand weak men with this powerful belt, and know its tremendous curative powers. Certain in its action; infallible in its results, it is a positive and permanent cure for any of the above troubles. It cannot fail. It always cures. You can have it free on trial for ninety days and you can pay only when cured and not before. This is a fair offer and only possible because I know the belt will cure you.

FREE—Beautiful Illustrated Medical Book sent free, in plain wrapper, to all writing me and enclosing this adv. I guarantee a positive cure in each case. If you have an old vinegar belt I will allow you half price for it in exchange. If you are weak or nervous delay no longer, but write to-day. Address,

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Capital Authorized $4,000,000
Capital Paid Up 2,988,300
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—said a business man of considerable experience. If you wish to do justice to yourself see our magnificent stock of Wall Decorations, if you contemplate Wall improvements.

The G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.,

2411-2413 St. Catherine St.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Heard Three Cases Yesterday and Adjourned.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The Board of Railway Commissioners dealt with three cases yesterday and adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 29th. Argument was concluded in the application of the C.P.R. for a change in the order of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, made on Jan. 11, in regard to the Bay of Quinte Railway crossing of the C.P.R. at Tweed. Judgment was reserved.

The Quebec Bridge Railway Company, through its solicitor, Mr. Cannon, made application to change its plans and profiles with the object of lessening the grades. There was no objection, and the board gave its approval.

It was announced that an arrangement had been arrived at between the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Railway and the Grand Trunk in regard to the running of the line of the latter railway over certain G. T. R. property in Lindsay. An interim order was made confirming this agreement on condition that L., B. & P. Co. deposit the sum of $1,500 with the board as security for compensation to the Grand Trunk. This will allow construction to proceed over the piece of teritory in dispute in the town of Lindsay.

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Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe. Sure Effects

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, assistant minister of St. George's Church, will be the speaker at the men's meeting-to-morrow afternoon at the Y.M.C.A., and the male quartette will provide special music.

On April 1 and 4 Mr. Fred. B. Smith, of New York, will speak under the auspices of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., and during the week commencing April 10 Mr. Chas. Inglis, of London, Eng., will address a series of meetings for men.

"The Church the Mythical Body of Christ, indissolubly united to her head and participating in His divinity," is the subject of the lecture by Rev. Father Doherty, S.J., in the Jesuits' Church, Bleury Street, to-morrow, at 8 p.m.

Russia's Transportation DIfficulties in Siber'a

When it comes to the transportation of troops and supplies under war pressure over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, in the course of present events, His Imperial Majesty, Nicholas Alexandrovich, autocrat of all the Russians and "Most August President of the Committee of the Siberian Railroad," has cause to feel thankful that he is autocrat enough to call himself only an honorary figurehead regarding the affairs of this railroad, write Chase S. Osborn, in Collier's Weekly. The great Trans-Siberian road was built as a war measure, but its critics have said that if would never justify itself in this sense, but would prove of greatest value as a factor in the colonization and development of Siberia. The test comes all too soon for the Russian Government. What its capacity may prove in the way of moving soldiers and war material can only be estimated by what the road has done in the past, compared with conditions that obtain to-day.

Freight Carrying Capacity.

In 1900 the Trans-Siberian Railroad carried 798,000 tons of pay freight, and yet the company was absolutely unable to move nearly all that was offered. The same condition obtained in 1901, 1902, and last year, and the very best the road could do was to carry 55,000,000 puds, or 1,000,000 tons, and this under the strongest commercial pressure, which, however, was less intense than it would be in time of war. Suppose fifty per cent is added to this as the conjectural capacity in war time, which it is confidently believed is excessive, and we have an annual capacity of 1,500,000 tons, which would indicate a poverty of equipment having no parallel on this continent. The Pennsylvania system handled as much as 70,000,000 tons in a single year some years ago, and last year probably handled between 75,000,000 and 100,000,000 tons. The mileage of the Pennsylvania system and the Trans-Siberian is about the same, so that the comparison means something. In America a train load may be has high as 2,50 net tons, and in instances higher, and 1,500 tons is about the average. In European Russia the maximum train load is 44,000 puds, or 800 tons. The maximum train load on the Trans-Siberian is 27,500 puds, or 500 tons. The average is not more than half of this, consequently the freight moved last year was carried by 4,000 trains, which would be eleven trains per day, counting all days. These figures are given for the purpose of conveying some idea of the rolling stock and motive power of the road. There are no statistics given out to show how far this tonnage was hauled and consequently the figures do not mean all they should.

Passenger Traffic.

In the passenger service last year 1,320,000 passengers were carried for one mile or more. A fast train, so called, departs from Moscow once a week, and a slow train once a day. The fast train makes the run from Moscow to Vladivostok, a distance of 7,979 versts, in eighteen days, if it has good luck, and to Port Arthur, 731 versts further, in two to three days longer. No one has ever tried to compute how long the slow train requires to make the through run, but it is not short of a month. A verst is 3,500 feet, or about two-thirds of a mile. The Trans-Siberian Railroad is laid with rails weighing fifty pounds to the yard. The standard American rail may be said to be eighty-five pounds. Heavier rails are to supersede the present light ones on the Siberian road and 15,000,000 rubles have been appropriated to start the work, but the rails are not down and will not be for some years.

The guage of the road is peculiarly a Russian standard, so that no rolling stock or motive power on hand elsewhere can be used, which precludes a quick increase of capacity. The engines are of Russian, French and American manufacture, and burn oil or wood. The engines on the European-Russian railroads burn oil almost exclusively, while the Siberian locomotives burn wood for the most part. As compared with American locomotives of the present day they are all of obsolete types. So much for general statistics.

Lake Baikal the Great Obstacle.

When all is said and done, the exact measure of the possible volume of through traffic over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, in time of peace or war, is just what can be moved across Lake Baikal. The proposed circum-Baikal railroad has not been constructed and could not be built possibly within two years, and then only under most favorable conditions. Consequently Lake Baikal, meaning "Holy Sea," but really being a "holy terror" to the Russian railroad management, is the largest body of fresh water in the Old World, except the Victoria Nyanza in Africa. Lake Baikal is nearly 15,000 square miles in extent, and therefore inferior only to Superior and Huron among the great American lakes. It is 600 versts long, with a width varying from 27 to 85 versts. It is 2,185 feet deep. The surface is 1,561 feet above the level of the sea. The bottom is 1,624 feet below tht sea level. The Trans-Siberian is broken by the southern end of this lake, where it is 60 versts, or about 40 miles, wide. This is the gap that disastrously impairs the utility of the Trans-Siberian for the moving of troops and war supplies to the Manchurian and Corean frontier. Baikal begins to freeze in November and is completely ice-bound by the first to the middle of December, remaining so ofr five months. The ice burden freezes to a thickness of 9 1-2 feet, which would make sledge traffic perfect, were it not for the fact that wide fissures break its surface which have a way of frequently closing up and piling the ice high into impassable windrows. These crevices have a width of three to six feet, and are often more than a verst in length, forming a serious impediment to progress on the ice and rendering next to impossible the marching of troops across the lake or the safe keeping of supplies. A thunderous crash, as of an explosion, marks the forming of the crevice, followed by a long, rolling reverberation. The rift instantly fills with water to the level of the ice, and is so agitated at the surface by currents or other forces that eight to fourteen days are required for it to freeze over. When it is frozen over again the operation of cracking begins anew, and is repeated throughout the coldest portion of the winter.

Ice Nine and a Half Feet Thick.

To get around the end of the lake would require a detour of nearly 300 versts and the construction of several tunnels, one of them no less than nearly four versts in length, the whole costing over 25,000,000 rubles. Instead of building this proposed circum-Baikal line, the Russian Government unfortunately determined to endeavor to copy the ice-breaking ferries so successfully used at the Straits of Mackinac in Michigan. A royal Russian engineering commission spent a winter on these ferries, studied their operation, obtained their plans, and partially arranged to have duplicates built at Detroit, where the great Michigan car ferries were built. However, the Russians changed their minds and gave the order to the Armstrong works in England, where a great ice crusher called the Baikal was constructed. Whether some essential in the plan was omitted, or whether the 9 1-2 feet of ice on Lake Baikal was too much for any crusher the ferry has been practically a failure, at least during much of the winter.

Trans-Baikal communication is broken for days in the winter, and at best the ferry can not make more than two round trips in twenty-four hours. Not more than a thousand men and rations per day can be taken across Lake Baikal in the winter, which would be 30,000 a month, without the needful munitions of war.

So it is plain that in the war recently commenced the land fighting will be between Japan and those Russian forces on the ground when hostilities began. This accounts for the great Eastern mobilization of Russian troops, which went on for years and which has resulted, according to common report, in a concentration of 400,000 soldiers. But if the facts were known, those best informed say the correct number is nearer 600,000.

Japan could cope easily with any land forces that would arrive by rail. Even in time of peace thousands of Russian soldiers were requirtd to patrol the Manchurian portion of the Trans-Siberian Railway in order to protect it and keep it open. The necessity for this is greatly increased in time of war.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

CANCEL HYDRAULIC LEASES.

No More Will be Issued in Yukon—Present Leases Not Interfered With.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—There wil be no more hydraulic mining leases in the Yukon. An order-in-council has been passed rescinding the regulations for the disposal of mining locations in the Yukon Territory worked by hydraulic mining process. These regulations were adopted by order-in-council in December, 1898, and amended at different times by subsequent orders. All these orders are now rescinded, and mining will be carried on in the Yukon under placer regulations.

The leases, which have been granted under these regulations, are not interfered with, although a number of the parties are in danger of having their locations cancelled through a non-compliance of the obligations they have undertaken. The fact that the regulations have been rescined would go to show that those who hold leases under them will be expected to fulfil the duties imposed upon them.

NEW FIRE ALARM BOXES.

Supt. Ferns, of the Fire Alarm Department, reports the setting up of the following new alarm boxes:—No. 257, Montreal College, Sherbrooke Street; No. 322, Le Royer, and St. Dizier Streets; No. 326, Notre Dame Church; No. 371, St. Mary's College, Bleury Street; No. 386, Burnside and McGill College Avenue; No. 435, Stock Yards and Abattoir, Mill Street; No. 439, Cunningham & Wells' stables, Murray Street; No. 612, new C.P.R. workshops, Hochelaga.

TO CELEBRATE SEMI-CENTENARY

It has been proposed that those who have been educated at the Villa Marie, C.N.D., during the past half century should unite to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of their alma mater in June next. All desirous of taking part should communicate with J. P. B. Casgrain, 1154 Dorchester.

The report of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane for the week ending February 16 is:—Admissions, 5; discharged cured, 2; deaths, 2. The visiting governors for the week commencing 22nd instant are:—Messrs. W. J. Buchanan, Jas. Coristine, Rev. Jas. Fleck, and Dr. F. Buller.

Are You Troubled With Headaches?

Eye strain may be the direct cause. If so

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PROPERLY FILLED GLASSES WILL CURE YOU.

To determine whether Glasses will benefit you, consult

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Monday Morning at Eight O'Clock

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Blue and Gray Steel Enamel Ware

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

We were fortunate in securing the over-makes of a leading manufacturer at a fraction of their standard price. Consisting of thousands of pieces used in every kitchen.

Just to give you an idea of the values we'll offer during this grand sale.



75c Gray Steel Enamel Teapots. Sale price 33c

75c Straight Saucepan, with cover. Sale price 38c

25c Gray Steel Enamel Wash Basin. Sale price 14c

65c Gray Steel Enamel Cuspidors. Sale price 25c

65c Gray Steel Enamel Lipped Saucepans. Sale price..... 25c

50c Gray Steel Enamel Chambers. Sale price..... 19c

50c Gray Steel Enamel Coffee Pots. Sale price..... 35c

$1.75 Gray Steel Enamel Tea Kettles. Sale price..... 85c

50c Gray Steel Enamel Preserving Kettles. Sale price..... 29c

95c Gray Steel Enamel Dish Pans. Sale price..... 59c

35c Gray Steel Enamel Pudding Pans. Sale price..... 15c

25c Gray Steel Enamel Jelly Cake Plates. Sale price..... 15c

12c Gray Steel Enamel Soup Ladles. Sale price..... 8c

40c Gray Steel Enamel Lipped Saucepans. Sale price..... 20c

20c Gray Steel Enamel Funnels. Sale price..... 10c

40c Gray Steel Enamel 3 quart Dippers. Sale price..... 25c

65c Gray Steel Enamel Roast Pans. Sale price..... 45c

$1.50 Gray Steel Enamel Bed Pans. Sale price..... 39c

$1.25 Gray Steel Enamel Rice Boilers. Sale price..... 65c

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We have secured the services of a Parisian designer and cutter that we place great confidence in, so much so that during the coming week we will take your order for a GUARANTEED TAILOR-MADE SUIT, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT, AT $25.00, made of fine Box Cloth or Venetian. So sure are we that we can please you in Style, Fit and Material, that we do not insist upon you giving a deposit.

Simply leave your order, and if the suit, when completed, does not come up to your expectations, "do not take it." We assume all risks; you incur none. Surely this unique offer in Ladies' Tailoring should tempt you.

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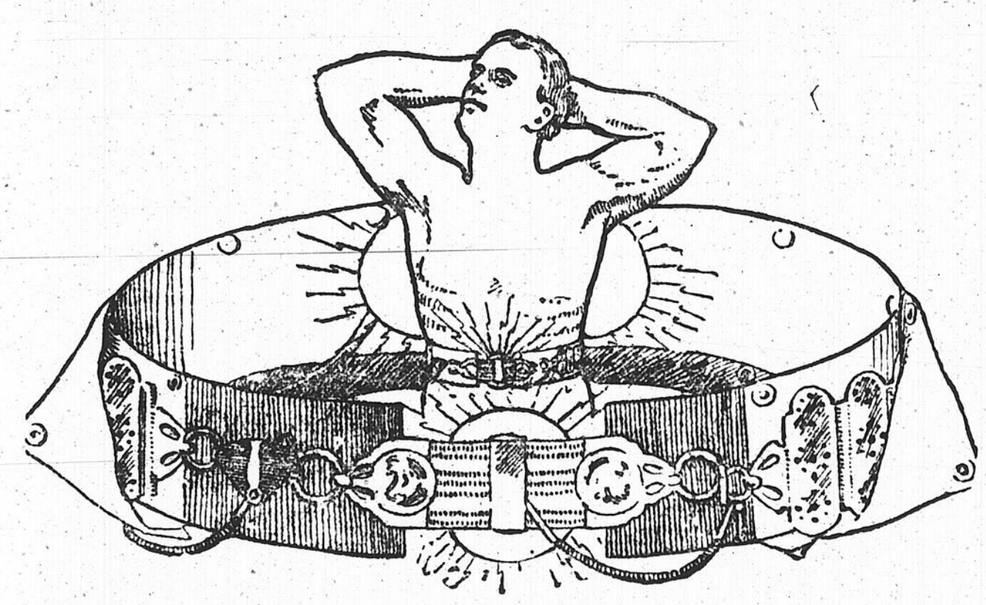
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With FREE Electric Suspensory For Weak Men!

This Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts and cures all weakness of men, varicocele, etc. It develops and expands all weak organs and stops physical decay. No case of Failing Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure.

If it were not for the prejudice, due to the great number of fakes in the country, I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, or the "Just as Good" Belt, offered at a dollar or two, which gives no current at all, have made everyone sceptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

One thing every man ought to know is this: Your body is a machine. It is run by the steam in your blood and nerves. When you begin to break down in any way you are out of steam. That's just what I want to give you back.

I don't want your money if I don't earn it. I don't need it and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope, that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money I am after, because of every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent, interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough I'll cure you first and then you can pay me. Is that fair? Most of the Belts that I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends whom I have cured. I think that this is the best evidence that my business is a success from the standpoint of cures as well as on the dollar side.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, and cannot be easily set aside, especially those coming from my patients, who will bear out this testimony. Read the following extracts, which are most convincing:—

After thirty days' use I feel more energetic, more lively and bett in every way. I have the greatest confidence in my Belt, and know I will soon be completely cured.—NICHOLAS SULLIVAN, Waller, Ont.

I am well pleased with your Belt. It is more than you said it was. I was failing to pieces and the doctors could not help me. I got your Belt, and am happy to say I am sound and well and feel like a new man. —FRANCIS LARAMIE, Kingsville, Ont.

Your Belt has completely cured me of constipation and pain in the back and under the shoulders. My stomach, too, was so bad that I could not take the slightest food without causing untold agony, but now I can eat a good, hearty meal, and cannot say enough in favor of your Belt.—MRS. EMMA PATTERSON, Picton, Ont.

Thank God that I for one am able to say that I have found something that is everything to me. I am glad to say that your Belt has afforded me a complete cure. —BESSELL J. NORTON, Aurora, Ont

I must give you great praise for your Belt, for I think it is the best hing I ever put on for Rheumatism. It will cure anyone suffering from pains in any part of the body. I would not take twice the price now for mine.—ROBERT RIMMER, Arcola, N.W.T.

I suffered for over twenty-five years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, as bad as a man could and live at all. My friends gave me up to die, but, thanks to the curative powers of your Belt, I am strong and well to-day and can eat anything any other man can, and weigh heavier than I ever did before. — GEO. A. MULLETT, Elm Springs, Assa.

The above is only a sample of thousands of letters that I have on file in my office. Many of them had given up hope of ever getting cured until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "care to the winds." Pains are gone, weakness is gone and full vigor is in every action.

My success is not limited to any particular trouble. Any organ of the body, any part that lacks the necessary vitality to perform its natural function, can be restored by my method. It gives strength, it makes the blood rich and red and warm, it vitalizes the nerves, puts life and vim into the brain and muscles.

TO THE PUBLIC—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold where you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice free of charge. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

IT IS FREE.—MY BOOK.—Dr. McLaughlin's book for men is written in plain language, and the illustrations are of the highest type, showing the best developed specimens of manly strength. It explains my method thoroughly and gives you prices of my Belts, showing the attachments used in treating those cases. Send for it to-day.

I HAVE A BOOK ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN FREE UPON APPLICATION

OFFICE HOURS:—9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 P.M.

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Amongst your Saturday afternoon pleasures don't forget a visit to Chapman's Bookstore.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In Re NARCISSE DESGROSEILLIERS, of St. Henry of Montreal.

The above named has made to us an assignment of his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors.

Claims must be fyled at our office, within 15 days from this date, to ensure their collocation for dividend.

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LIGUE NATIONALISTE TO MEET.

The Ligne Nationaliste have arranged to hold a large meeting to-morrow night in the Theatre National Francais, admission being free. M. Henri Bourassa, M.P., and M. Armand Lavergne, the recently elected member for Montmagny, will be the principal speakers. Mr. Bourassa will explain the League's programme, and have a word to say on trusts and how to control them.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

THE ORIENTAL CAFE, 1929 St. Catherine St. is not excelled in the city. All the specialties of the season. Telephone orders promptly attended to. We respectfully solicit a call,

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INSOLVENT NOTICE

In Re HERCULE LAMOUCHE, of Maisonneuve, Que.

The above named has made to us an assignment of his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors.

Claims must be fyled at our office, within 15 days from this date, to ensure their collocation for dividend.

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INSOLVENT NOTICE

In Re MARANDA & LEBEUF, of Hotel Carleton, Sorel, Que.

The above named have made to us an assignment of their estate and effects for the benefit of their creditors.

Claims must be fyled at our office, within 15 days from this date, to ensure their collocation for dividend.

CHARTRAND & TURGEON, Assignees.

Office: 180 St. James St. Bell Tel. Main 2638.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 to 22.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 to 22.

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Japan is Ready for Everything

Maps Show Every Rise in the Ground—Military Preparation Complete to the Last Item.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Tokio, weeks before war broke out, contributes the following summary of the situation:

There is no question but that the Japanese authorities know exactly what they have to do to beat Russia. Their military information is wonderful. When they went to war with China ten years ago they not only knew the character of their enemy, but they knew the topography of the country over which they expected to fight, and they knew the condition and equipment of the Chinese troops.

It is not too much to say that they are now prepared against the Russians fully as well as against the Chinese, if not better. They know as well as the Russians how many Muscovite troops there are in Manchuria, and Eastern Siberia, and where they are stationed.

Ever since the Russianization of Manchuria began the Japanese have looked forward to the time when they would fight, and have prepared for it. They have studied the country in minute detail. Their maps show the results of this work. Individual huts and clumps of trees are shown. Their knowledge of the terrain is complete. It is doubtful if the Russians are as well informed as to the topography of the battle ground, be it Manchuria or Corea, as the Japanese.

For some years there have been in the neighborhood of ten thousand Japanese in Manchuria and thirty thousand in Corea. Nearly every one of them has been a source of information to the military authorities here, and not a few of them have been military men in one disguise or another. With false pigtails and in Chinese dress they have worked as servants for Russians, understanding and noting every word their masters said.

It is an advantage the Russians can never have. Their bulk absolutely prevents them from undertaking any such secret work with the Japanese, and they are forced to rely upon Chinese for spies or upon the very few renegade Japanese they have been able to find, with the added difficulty that such Japanese are almost as well known to their own Government as to the Russians.

Marvellous Maps.

In the preparation of their war maps the Japanese have a way of making them on a rather small scale, showing a large field of operations; then smaller maps show more in detail sections of the larger. Still smaller sections are shown in still greater detail.

I saw some of the maps they used in the Boxer campaign in China, and they were marvellous. Every bunch of trees and every hut, every turn of road, every change of elevation, was shown. The working maps, by which the column was guided, were only about two feet square, and the scale was so large that they showed but a small section of country.

Not long ago the captain of one of the big London liners that had been requicitioned for transport service spent the night ashore in Yokohama. In the morning he was sent for hurriedly to go aboard. On reaching his ship he found her full of troops that had been put on during the night. Immediately the ship sailed and only the men high in authority know where she went.

To understand full the critical situation in which Japan finds herself one must go back into her history for many years. Undoubtedly Russia's action in depriving her of fruits of her victory over the Chinese in the war of 1894-5, has done much to crystalize among the Japanese people the hatred which now finds expression in armed action. But the ultimate cause goes much deeper.

For two thousand years Japan has been intimately associated with or concerned in Corea. Many of her people came from the Hermit Kingdom. Her instruction in the Buddhist history and religion was given by Coreans. The beginners of her civilization were Coreans. Subsequently, when she outgrew her preceptor, she conquered Corea and enforced tribute. Now she is the mentor and Corea, the pupil. In sentiment and in religion their ties are strong.

As long ago as 1882 the watchful Japanese saw Russia beginning to move toward Corea. Even then she realized what that might mean, and she warned Russia that there must be no encroachment by her upon the Corean peninsula. Russia smiled and persisted in the usual way.

Even then Japan was beginning to feel the press of increasing population. Now her yearly increase is in the neighborhood of 600,000. Her territory is occupied almost to the limit. Only one island, Hokkaido, in the north, yet affords an outlet to her thronging people, and every year from 60,000 to 80,000 of them find new homes there. Already the limit is in sight. There must be another outlet.

Irrepressible Conflict.

War is not made because of failure of negotiations; it is a conflict of peoples, a world movement which mere human agencies cannot control. The old Russian with his insatiable earth hunger finds himself at the close of his long journey to the open sea at the East fact to face with the new-born Japanese, feeling at last the irresistible urge of the press of population. The conflict is inevitable. It is no irruption of wild barbarians, choking down an old civilization to obtain new homes for themselves. It is a new civilization working out its destiny in the path of world developments. The Western Oriental and the Eastern Occidental are at grips.

The Japanese reformation from centuries of exclusion and inactivity is yet in its infancy, but it has accomplished wonders. Now Japan feels that if this civilization, with all it means to the world, is to be engrafted, even though it be but faintly, upon the effete Hermit Kingdom, it must be through the agency of the people, who know and understand the Coreans and Chinese as no other people of the world do.

It is a conflict of civilizations. Corea will either fall under the slow moving but steadily advancing Russian or come under the influence of the active Japanese. For Japan it means much more than for Russia, btu the Japanese statesmen realize that even if they win the war their relief is but temporary. Corea, with its eight or ten millions of people, they call thinly settled.

Open to unrestricted Japanese immigration, it will afford relief for but a few years at the most. In climate and soil it is suitable for the Japanese. When it is occupied there is nothing in sight beyond.



THE OLD AND THE NEW—INHABITANTS OF A JAPANESE TOWN SEEING THE SOLDIERS OFF TO THE FRONT.—Collier's Weekly.

Big Fights at Ping Yang

Japanese Have Had to Take it in Many Wars Against China.

London Post.)

Near the close of the sixteenth century a Japanese regent, the Shogun Daiko Fidejosi, having determined to invade and conquer China, sought the alliance of Korea. The Korean King, having at the moment no particular ground of quarrel with his western neighbour, declined, whereupon the fiery Fidejosi invaded Korea, landing at Fusan with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men. This force met with but little resistance and overran the peninsula, capturing and destroying Seoul, and taking possession of the whole country right up to the two rivers. The Chinese Emperor, dreading a further advance of the Japanese, put a large army in the field and came to the assistance of Korea. The main body of the Chinese marched overland, crossing the Yalu on the ice; the western coast was at the same time threatened from the sea. Fidejosi concentrated his troops in the Valley of the Ta-tung, and gave battle to the Chinese at or near Ping-yang. The Chinese were severely beaten, and were driven out of the country. The victory, however, was not followed up. Fidejosi withdrew, leaving many of his followers to settle in Korea. Before the century closed he again invaded Korea, defeated another Chinese army at Ping-Yang, and was only prevented from invading China by his own illness and death.

Early in the seventeenth century the Ta-tung Valley was again the scene of an important battle between Chinese and Japanese armies; on that occasion the Chinese were victorious, and the Japanese were driven southward, where they settled in large numbers.

The War of 1894.

In 1894 the Chinese, having fortified the town and its approaches, massed their land forces in and around it, while their fleet convoyed transports laden with troops to the mouth of the Yalu. The Japanese, disembarking on both coasts, at Gensan (Won-san) on the east and at the mouth of the Ta-tung, moved in three columns on Ping-Yang, where, after two days' fighting, on the 15th and 16th of September, they completely routed the Chinese army. If, as seems probable, the Russians send gunboats up the Ta-tung and land a force to occupy Ping Yang and cover the advance of a cloud of horsemen through the passes, it is most likely that the ancient capital will see another bloody combat under its walls. For though, as between Russia and Japan, the possession of Seoul would count for something—far more than between the armies which fought at Ping Yang in old days—the true objective of the Japanese now, as then, would be the passage of the Yalu.

The Kind of Girl Who Gets Along as Typewriter to Business Men

If She Can Spell She is on the High Road to Success, if She Can Add Success is Assured, if She Listens More Than She Talks Her Services Are in Demand.

Click! Click! Click! And the typewriters commence for the day. The students in the business college file in. Girls from fifteen to fifty, from all classes, poor and prosperous, are represented here. It is a factory which sometimes turns out good stuff, sometimes bad, and the Montreal business world must take it as it comes.

Each year Montreal business colleges turn out many students with a knowledge, something satisfactory, sometimes unsatisfactory, of shorthand and typewriting. Some can spell and add, some cannot; but, however small may be their knowledge of practical subjects in their own eyes they are full-fledged office assistants.

Many Incompetents.

"The great trouble with almost all the girls that come to me to learn shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping is their lamentable lack of education in elementary branches," says the head of one of Montreal's business colleges. "The city is full of incompetent girls looking for work in offices. They cannot spell, they cannot add. They have a smattering of two languages, and do not know the first rules of the grammar of either. The world has no use for lazy, incompetent people, and these girls do not get work because they do not know how to work. The schools are preparing the pupils for the universities and pay little attention to the three R's. The majority of these students do not go to the universities, but are turned into the business colleges and we have to teach them subjects they should have mastered at twelve years of age."

"Business men want girls who can put before them a neat, correctly spelled, typewritten letter. One man told me that after trying one girl after another and wearying of the badly phrased letters, he decided to tell the stenographer in his dictation wherever there was a paragraph. When the letters were put before him he found them solidly written, with the word "paragraph" typewritten at certain intervals. He gave up in despair.

"We have girls from fifteen up. One woman, a superannuated school teacher, came to us at sixty-five. She was, of course, well educated and got work almost immediately at twenty-five dollars a month. In a few weeks she was getting forty, and now she is getting more. We have not enough girls to fill the positions open, and by this I mean competent girls. Competent girls always have work, but there are twenty incompetent to one competent.

Wanted, Girls Who Can Spell.

"Give me a girl who can spell," says the business man, as he looks sadly at "yours trueley," at the end of his letters. "Give me a girl who can add," says the accountant as he looks at the figures he has just checked.

"Girls drop the dish-cloth and run to the typewriter, and they are not even competent at dish-washing," says one man discouraged.

Everywhere one hears the same complaint—incompetency — incompetency. One young woman who had learned a little shorthand and typewriting by private lessons, and who could write only about thirty words a minute, was looking for work in the city. She was afraid she would have no chance, because of her lack of a business training. "You will have no trouble," said a man shortly. "You can spell." She got an excellent position at a good salary.

"We have a new stenographer," said one manager with a smile. "Look at this," and he held up an envelope. The address commenced at the extreme left and what with dashes, commas, periods and capital letters, it was difficult to tell its destination. "She's gone, however," he continued. "She's taking the fast cure and had not eaten anything for two days when she came here. She fainted quite away this afternoon, and we sent her home. We asked one who applied the other day what machine she used. She confidently replied, 'all of them.'"

"I do not find the difficulty of a lack of education so noticeable," said another principal. "We do, of course, find that difficulty to a certain extent, but I think it is growing less. I think the employers are a litle to blame. A man expects a girl to know as much about his business as he does. He has built up a business, knows every technical phrase in connection with it, and yet gets impatient if an inexperienced girl just out of the training school is not as well versed as he.

"The fact of the matter is, it depends altogether upon the girl. The complaint of incompetency is as much noticeable in one branch of work as another. Incompetent workers to-day are the plague of our industries."

One woman in the city who has made a business of stenography is an example to all office girls. She is probably one of the best, if not the best business woman in Montreal. She has her school and business offices, makes a most satisfactory income, and is capable, reliable and successful.

Convent Students Do Well.

"We find our convent students often do better, because of their refined manners and quieter ways," says she. "A business man likes a worker in his office who is quiet, says little, listens much and works diligently. Some of the girls are untrained and a certain manner of knowing it all irritates the man of business, when he finds she is doing unskillful work. Women are but learning the elementary rules of business, and often forget that work is work, and play is play."

There may be a solution of the incompetency problem in the training one ambitious girl put herself through. She chose the line of business in which she was most interested, and determined to master every technical term in connection with it. The business she chose was not an ordinary one. It was the making of a certain part of machinery, which required much skill.

She got work at first in a wholesale office of some kind, but in a few months her chance came. She did not have to apply for the position, but was requested by the manager to call at his office. He dictated a ost difficult letter, thinking she would put down her pencil in despair. She took it all down, however, quickly, and evenly, and when she had finished read it back without difficulty.

"I never saw any on to equal you," said the manager in surprise, when she finished, and offered her a position with the firm.

What the Girl Expects.

The girls' side of the story is, of course, different. "The employers expect too much, do not pay enough and are not reasonable," say some. Others are satisfied, and the satisfied ones are always the competent ones. As a stenographer and typewriter a girl can always be neatly dressed, she has shorter hours, a fairly good and often high salary, and often not too much work. "I like my boss, I like the office and they treat me well," says one pleasant-faced girl, "and I intend to stay with them." After all that's the secret of the whole matter. Some employers are irritable, nervous and hard to get along with. Some girls are incompetent. It always poys employers to treat the girls well, and it always pays the girls to do the work well, six of one and half a dozen of the other.

For the benefit of employers the following rules for their use are quoted:

1. Dictate correspondence as far as possible in the morning.
2. No dictation after 4.30 p.m.
3. Always consult the convenience of the stenographer before dictating.
4. Never hurry the stenographer; if she does not get your work out to-day she will to-morrow, or next week.
5. Always apologize for your stupidity when asking to have corrections made; the stenographer never makes mistakes.
6. Do not raise "rough house" if you do not like your stenographer' spelling. How do you know that her way is not as good as yours?
7. If the stenographer sends an important letter to the wrong address, do not embarrass her by telling her you know of it; it will probably be all the same in a hundred years anyway.
8. Remember that five minutes of "jolly" will do more good than an hour of scolding.

From the girl's point of view these are excellent rules, and for the novelty of the thing, employers might follow them to see how they work and what effect they have on business.

The salaries for stenographers run from twenty dollars a month to seventy-five. A girl works up usually at a raise of five dollars a month each year. Twenty-five dollars a month is the usual wage for a beginner. The age always makes a difference, and experience is almost the most desirable qualification for a shorthand and typewriter applicant.

Let a girl be well educated, and ambitious, and a competent stenographer and typewriter, and she can command as good a salary as almost any girl in business gets. It rests altogether with the girl herself.

FRANCIS DAOR.

Lads From the Country Manage the Affairs of This Great City

Natives of Montreal in Small Minority at the City Hall, While Men From Numerous Quebec Villages Are Members of the Council.

That rural birth and country training offer no impediment, but are rather an aid to subsequent business and social success in the city, is a fact strongly exemplified by the personnel of the new City Council. Montreal levies heavily on the rural districts of the province for enterprising and successful citizens. Unexpected as it may appear, of the twenty-five French-speaking aldermen of the new City Council only five were born in Montreal. The rest, without exception, are natives of rural localities.

In His Worship Mayor Laporte, the old and ever interesting story of Dick Whittington, who went to London a poor boy, and later became Lord Mayor of the great metropolis, is told again. Mr. Laporte was born at Lachine in the year 1850, and at sixteen came to Montreal. Thirty-nine years later he was elected to the chief magistracy of Canada's metropolis by the largest majority a mayoralty candidate ever received here.

Natives of Montreal.

The five French-speaking aldermen who are natives of Montreal are Ald. J. C. Levy, born 1855; Ald. L. Payette, born 1854; Ald. T. Bastien, born 1857; Ald. J. Bumbray, born 1849; Ald. E. N. Hebert, born 1874.

Although there are only eleven English-speaking members of the council. They make a better showing as far as local nativity is concerned. Six of the eleven were born in Montreal. They are: Ald. C. B. Carter, born 1844; Ald. F. E. Nelson, born 1853; Ald. G. W. Sadler, born 1852; Ald. H. A. Ekers, born 1855; Ald. M. J. Walsh, born 1858; Ald. H. B. Ames, born 1863.

Of the twenty-five aldermen born beyond the confines of the city, twenty-two are natives of the province. Twenty of these are French and two English. Three English-speaking aldermen were born outside of the province. Ald. Gallery came originally from Slievedooley, County Clare, so his Irish extraction is indisputable. Ald. J. H. Stearns, the only American born member of the council, is from New Hampshire, where he was born in 1837. Ald. E. Robertson was born at North Branch, Ontario, in 1850.

How the Province is Represented.

The names and places of the aldermen born in the province outside the city are as follows: Ald. L. A. Lapointe, born at Contrecoeur, Vercheres County, 1860; Ald. G. DeSerres, born at St. Ambroise, Joliette County, 1855; Ald. A. J. St. Denis, born at St. Clet, Soulanges County, 1865; Ald. N. Lapointe, born at St. Michel, Bellechasse County, 1865; Ald. F. Sauvageau, born at St. Cuthbert, Berthier County, 1849; Ald. C. Lemay, born at St. Jean Des Chaillons, Lotbiniere County, 1846; Ald. J. O. Ricard, born at Ste. Anne de la Parade, 1847; Ald. E. F. Lariviere, born at St. Bruno, Chambly County, 1862; Ald. E. Chausse, born at St. Sulpice, L'Assomption County, 1844; Ald. J. T. Marchand, born at Longueuil, 1862; Ald. C. Robillard, born at Lavaltrie, Berthier County, 1850; Ald. J. D. Couture, born at Ste. Therese, Terrebonne County, 1860; Ald. N. Leclair, born at St. Jerome, Terrebonne County, 1860; Ald. L. A. Lavallee, born in Berthier County, 1861; Ald. P. Wilson, born at St. Raphael, Ile Bizard, 1856; Ald. W. J. Proulx, born at Ste. Genevieve, Laval County, 1866; Ald. E. G. Dagenais, born at Ste. Rose, Laval County, 1868; Ald. J. H. Paquin, born in Ile Bizard, 1869; Ald. S. D. Vallieres, born at Ste. Rose, Laval County, 1853; Ald. J. G. Duquette, born at Lachine, 1868; Ald. R. Turner, born at Quebec, 1835; and Ald. J. B. Clearihue, born at Quebec 1849.

The Oldest and the Youngest.

The oldest alderman, in point of years, and, as it happens, in length of municipal service, is Ald. Turner, who is in his seventieth year. He entered the council in 1894. The youngest member of the council is Ald. Hebert, who was born in the year 1874. The oldest French-speaking alderman is Ald. N. Lapointe, who was born four years later than Ald. Turner. Another English-speaking alderman, Mr. Stearns, is two years his senior. The youngest English-speaking alderman is Ald. Ames, born in 1863.

A summary of the occupations of the present council shows that eight are merchants, five advocates seven contractors, four manufacturers, three grocers, two financial agents, one real estate agent, one insurance agent, and one doctor. Four are classed as gentlemen of leisure.

THE HERALD'S WAR MAP

IN COLORS.

This coupon, and two cents, when presented at Herald Office, 603 Craig Street, Montreal, will entitle the holder to a copy of The Herald's war map, in three colors.

If to be sent by mail four cents in stamps must accompany coupon.

(Write name and address here.)

Name .....

Address .....

FOOTBALL IN SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 1.—On Saturday, in the Scottish League, Queen's Park drew with the Airdrieonians 1-1; Motherwell beat the Hibernians 1-0; Heart of Midlothian beat Glasgow Rangers 2-1; Dundee beat Celtic 2-1; Third Lanark beat Greenock Morton 2-1, and St. Mirren beat Port Glasgow Athletic 1-0.

In the replayed Scottish cup ties the St. Bernards again drew with West Calder 3-3, and Abroath beat Clyde 4-1.

Under Rugby rules the Wanderers effected a big surprise by defeating the Watsonians 2 goals to 2 tries, and Edinburgh Academicals beat West of Scotland 4 goals and 1 try to 1 try.

JUST BE GLAD.

O, heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have you know!
What we've met of stormy plain
And of sorrow's driving rain
We can better meet again
If it blow!

We have erred in that dark hour
We ahve known,
When our tears fell with the shower
All alone!
Were not shine and shadow blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With His own.

For we know not every morrow
Can be sad.
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had.
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE CITY PULPITS

(Church Notices, to ensure publication in these columns, should be sent to The Herald Editorial Rooms not later than 3 p.m. on Friday.)

FEBRUARY 28th.

Subject.—Hearers and Doers of the Word.—Matthew 7: 21, 29.

Golden Text.—Be Ye Doers of the Word, and Not Hearers Only.—James 1: 22.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

The Sermon on the Mount, of which this lesson is the conclusion, marks a new epoch in the mission of Jesus.

As this is the only lesson on that sermon, it will be necessary to recall its main purpose, and then apply it as in the verses studied. Nothing can be more practical or better adapted to urging the young to enter upon the heavenly life, and helping all to live that life more perfectly.

LIGHT FROM OTHER SCRIPTURES.

Parallel.—Luke 6: 43-49.

Doing and Hearing.—Luke 11: 11-13; James 2: 14-20.

Good Fruits as a Test.—Matt. 12: 33-35; Luke 6: 43, 44; Gal. 5: 22, 23.

The Building and Foundation.—1 Cor. 3: 9-16 Eph. 2: 20, 22.

THE HEART OF THE LESSON.

We often wish to know whether we are real Christians or not.

In this lesson we have the answer to the question in the fruits of righteousness our lives produce. For the fruits declare the nature of the tree that bears them. We judge of the goodness of the works of a clock by the hands on its face, how regularly they go, how accurately they give the time. Faith is shown by what it produces.

Note that we must measure life by its fruits, not by its weeds. An acre of desert has fewer weeds than any acre of the most fruitful garden in the whole land. But it is the garden that bears the fruit.

Note that it is not always easy to decide exactly what the fruits are. One bad apple on a tree does not prove the tree bad, but the plant that produces thistles we know is not an apple tree. One caterpillar's nest in a tree is no proof that the tree is not good at heart.

Then there is a difference in time as to when the fruit appears. In some trees it appears early in life, in others after long years. Moreover, the green fruit is very different from the same when ripe. It is the same with moral fruits. We must wait until they are ripe before we can fully judge. It sometimes takes years before we see the results of certain teachings. Most good people are like grafted trees, where some branches are not grafted, and it takes time to get rid of them.

Illustration: Mr. Ruskin, in the preface to the third volume of Modern Painters, speaking in answer to some of his critics, says that "it is perfectly possible to protect one's self against small errors, and yet make great and final error in the sum of work: on the other hand, it is equally possible to fall into many small errors, and yet be right in tendency all the while, and entirely right in the end. In this respect, some men may be compared to careful travellers, who neither stumble at stones nor slip in sloughs, but have from the beginning of their journey to its close chosen the wrong road, and others to those who, however slipping, stumbling at the wayside, have yet their eyes fixed on the true gate and goal, and will not fail of reaching them."

Note.—It is easy to know what we are striving for, what mountain we are climbing, what kingdom we are seeking what cause we are battling for. But we are not to misjudge others or ourselves by the immediate results of each battle against sin. We may lose a battle and yet gain the victory in the war. We may be wounded by the enemy and yet be a conqueror.

Compare Ellen Atkinson's poem, "My Neighbor," in her Architect of Cologne, where her faulty neighbor is seen striving among the powers of good and evil. From the standpoint of the bad, only errors and failures, wounds and weakness, were seen. From the standpoint of the angels he was a hero, full of patient courage,

"On whose brow there shone
A glory I had never seen or known."

See Peloubet's Suggestive Illustrations on Matthew, p. 142.

On the question of doing God's will, and not merely professing it, depends all the issues of life. There is only one means of knowing where we are going, and that is by the way and the direction we are going. There is only one assurance that we belong to the kingdom of heaven, and that is by possessing the heavenly character, and striving after it more and more earnestly.

Illustration.—A German writer represents a good man as coming, after his death, to the gates of heaven, and welcomed to its glories. An angel was commissioned to be his conductor and teacher. First he took him to a point where he could see the most fearful representation of sin when it had brought forth death. It was a fearful place, peopled with everything hateful, loathsome, and wretched. His guide bade him look still farther down the dismal vault, and farther still, where were objects more anguished and loathsome and haggard with watsing woe. He bade him concentrate his vision on an object more hideous and disgusting than he ever could have imagined. "That," said his conductor, "in the ages of eternity would have been you, had you not repented and believed. Behold the woe and degradation from which you have been saved by the compassion of your Saviour!" His guide then took him to a point from which could be seen the glories of the redeemed. He saw the highest ranks of angels, he heard their songs and hallelujahs, and was ravished. He was directed to look far beyond all these, and there beheld an object more beautiful than the highest saint who had been longest in heaven, more blissful than seraph or archangel. He heard music ineffably more sweet than any which flowed from the harps of the angels nearest the throne. The excess of glory overpowered him. Then said his conductor, "That beautiful and enraptured being is yourself many ages hence. Behold the glory and the bliss to which you are exalted through the salvation of the Redeemer!"

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. VEN. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. — Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins, 10.15 a.m. 11 a.m., Cathedral service and sermon. Preacher, the vicar. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. RT. REV. JAMES Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.—11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, His Grace the Archbishop. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. J. E. Elliot.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGER Square.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, Rev. G. F. Hibbard, M.A. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Choral Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEREDALE Park, corner Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 10 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Preacher, Venerable Archdeacon Ker, D.D. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preacher, Dean Evans.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Champlain Sts. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Holy Communion on the first Sunday at 11 a.m., on the third Sunday at 7 a.m., other Sundays at 8.30 a.m.

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

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector. Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, M.A., assistant.—11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, Rev. F. L. Whitley. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, Archdeacon Ker.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Subject, "The Old Transfigured in the New." 7 p.m., evening service. Subject, "The Greatest Motive in the World." Preacher, at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COR. OF MARIE Anne and St. Denis Street.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Holy Communion after morning service. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m.

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

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. Paul.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.—Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. Morning prayer, with Holy Communion, at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. Craig.

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

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, NOTRE DAME ST. East. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.—Services: 11 a.m., Holy Communion and morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

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

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Services: Plain celebration, 8 a.m. Matins, 10.15 a.m. High celebration and sermon, 11 a.m. Catechism, 3.30 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, COR. OF COURSOL and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Ereaux.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH, ST. LAMBERT. Rev. Rural Dean W. J. Darr, M.A., rector.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Inspector and St. Paul Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Prof. Howard will preach at the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. — 11 A.M., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST PAUL'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER ST, Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Dr. Barclay will officiate at both services. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday, 10.30 a.m.

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

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREW'S). Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Subject, "Lessons From the Story of the Disobedient Prophet." Rev. J. Edgar Hill will officiate. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday, 3 p.m.

CHALMERS' CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.—Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2365 Notre Dame Street. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor. Residence, 416 St. Antoine Street.—Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. John Mackay, pastor. — The pastor preaches at both services.

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Evening subject, "Fishing For Men."

KNOX CHURCH, COR. MANSFIELD AND Dorchester Sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and young men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

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

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 3.15 p.m. United prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers are always welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, COR. SHERBROOKE and Ontario Sts. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester Sts. Rev. Robert Turner, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion after the morning service.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, WESTMOUNT. REV. T. W. Winfield, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Letourneau Avenue and Adam Street. Rev. Colin Duguid, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CORNER WELlington and Bourgeois Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday. Rev. D. Mackenzie, B.D., of Toronto, will conduct services during the pastor's absence.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE CHURCH, CORner of Berri and Mount Royal Avenue. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR. of Mance and Milton Streets. Rev. H. G. Rice, pastor.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, COR. CLARKE and Western avenues, Westmount. Morning service, 11 a.m. Subject, "Temptation by Appeal to Presumption." Evening service, 7 p.m. Subject, "Citizenship Life." The pastor, Rev. Mr. Munroe, will conduct both services.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. W. McIntosh, of Ottawa, will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday night, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all the services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE and Stanley Streets. Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. — THE congregation of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church will worship for the present time in their temporary quarters, Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine Street, opposite Christ Church Cathedral, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. DORchester and Guy Streets. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. J. Vining, representing Northwest Baptist Missions. Y.P.S. C.E., Monday, at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. Frank S. Weston, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome. The pastor preaches at both services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE and City Councillors Street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Subject, 7 p.m., "His Joy."

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Wellington and Liverpool Streets. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. — SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. S. Barnes will preach at both services. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The Unsearchableness of God." Evening subject, "The Duty of Paying One's Debts."

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. REV. Thomas Griffith, Ph.D., pastor.—The pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 11, and the Rev. T. Albert Moore, of Toronto, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, will preach in the evening at 7. Sunday school and Bible Study Circle at 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood at 3 p.m. Address by Mr. A. F. McFadden, ex-president of the Society.

SHERBROOKE ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee Street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Rev. Prof. Elliott's Bible class at 3 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Plessis and Lagauchetiere Sts. Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2.45 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 p.m. A welcome awaits you.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. REV. J. W. Graham, B.A., Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., pastors.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. T. Albert Moore. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D. Theme, "God in His World."

METHODIST CHURCH, HOCHELAGA. REV. Mr. Armstrong, pastor.—Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST, COR. CANNING and Coursol Sts. Rev. G. S. Reynolds, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. You are welcome to all services.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, COR. St. Antoine Street and Metcalfe Ave. Rev. James Lawson, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League, Monday, 8 p.m. Junior League, Wednesday, 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "Christ Jesus."

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE, Mission, 236 St. Antoine Street. Sunday school, 9.30 a.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe. — Divine service at 3 p.m. Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., will officiate.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION, BRITISH Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored). — Sunday school at 3 p.m. Service at 8 p.m. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. J. Ohling, pastor.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All Scandinavians are invited.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST WILL MEET in Royal Arcanum Hall, 2441 St. Catherine Street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, F. C. Ford.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH. — DIVINE service, conducted by Rev. J. C. F. Rupp, at No. 276 Guy street, cor. St. Antoine. Sunday at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—AT THE conclusion of the evening service, to-morrow, the following organ soles will be played by Mr. John B. Norton, F.A.G.O., A.R.C.O.: March and chorus (Tannhauser), Wagner; Chanson D'Ete, E. H. Lamare; March in B flat, E. Silas.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 28TH, A SPEcial service will be held in the Olivet Baptist Church, corner Dorchester and Guy Streets, when the pastor, Rev. J. L. Gilmour, will preach a sermon to men. The service will be preceded by a service of song, led by a male choir, composed of the Men's Association. This service will begin at 7 o'clock, the regular service beginning at 7.15.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

REV. H. P. PLUMPTRE, ASSISTANT MINister of St. George's Church, will be the speaker at the meeting for men, in Association Hall, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The male quartette will furnish special music.

MR. FRED. B. SMITH, OF NEW YORK City, will visit Montreal, April 1-4, and speak under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MR. CHAS. INGLIS, OF LONDON, ENGland, who is spending this winter in the United States and Canada, will address a series of meetings for men during the week commencing April 10th.

The Flagging Energies Revived. — Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.—adv.

OCEAN SOLITUDES WHERE SHIPS DRIFTS FOR MONTHS

Oceans, like continents, have their deserts. On the high seas there are vast spaces whose waves have never been parted by the prow of a sailing vessel or lashed by the propeller of a steamer; immense solitudes where the flap of a sail is never heard nor the strident cry of a siren; veritable deserts, whose silence is broken only by the howling of the wind and the roar of the waves which have been vainly pursuing one another since the day of creation.

These deserts lie forgotten betwixt the narrow ocean highway travelled by vessels. In such waste places of the sea a disabled ship, driven out of its course by a hurricane, may drift for months, tossed by the ceaseless ground swell, without being able to hail assistance; her only chance of escape is the possibility that some oceanic current may drag her into a more frequented region.

Disappearance of Sailing Ships.

It is generally supposed that by reason of the universal increase of maritime traffic the sea is everywhere furrowed by vessels. That is a mistake. Ocean commerce has grown enormously during the last half century, but that development is due to the substitution of steam navigation for the old-fashioned employment of sailing vessels. When the first steamer began to churn the water with its paddle-wheels the sailing fleets ceased to increase; with the advent of the screw propeller they began to decrease. The gradual but constant disappearance of sailing ships made the ocean more of a desert than before. Sailing vessels had their established routes in accordance with winds, currents and seasons; the gaps between the routes taken by outward-bound and homeward-bound ships were often considerable. Moreover, the capricious elements not infrequently played the mischief with nautical instructions, and, as a result, the field of operations for ocean shipping was vastly extended.

This is no longer true to-day. The liner goes straight ahead, in defiance of wind and wave. The ports between which she plies are great industrial or commercial centres, whither come numberless railways, serving as prolongations of the lines of navigation. Freight cars carry their loads of merchandise to the lesser ports and the cities of the interior. The railway has killed coastwise navigation.

Solitudes of the South Pacific.

The ocean highways are, therefore, anything but numerous. The most frequented of oceans is the Atlantic. Apart from the polar seas, we see that in its northern part there is only one desert zone—a dreary waste of waters between the routes from Europe to the United States or Canada and those from Europe to the Antilles. In the south, between the routes from South America or the western American coast and the routes from South Africa, extends a desert occasionally traversed by the steamers of the lines from Capetown and Mozambique, which, when the coffee season is at its height in Brazil, cross the Atlantic for cargoes at Rio Janeiro or Santos.

The Indian Ocean is frequented only in the north, by lines out of India and Indo-China, and a little in the west by liners from Oceanica, which call at Colombo and then make straight for Australia. Two lines, each with a steamer a month, follow a slender lane from Australia to Capetown. The Pacific is the Sahara of great seas. Saving only the steamships from the Far East to California and British Columbia, a line from Sydney to San Francisco, and a one-horse line (with sailings four or five times a year) between Tahiti and the United States—save for these mere ribbon-like streaks the Pacific is a desert. Only a few native canoes ply daringly from island to island in archipelagoes girt round with coral reefs—veritable ocean graveyards, the terror of seafaring men.

How many ships, of which we have received no tidings and of which not so much as a drifting spar has ever been picked up, have been dragged by irresistible winds into those solitudes of the South Pacific, no one will ever know. Sometimes, however, a little part of its secret leaks out, and then we divine the shocking tragedies of which it has been the theatre.

THE GREATEST FAMILY REMEDY

and one well-known in most Canadian homes is Nerviline, a perfect panacea for all internal and external pain. Mrs. M. E. Cartwright, of Morris, says:—I couldn't think of being without Nerviline. When I get toothache Nerviline stops it. If I get a sick headache, have a trouble with my stomach or bowels I can rely on Nerviline to cure me promptly. To break up a cold or rub on for rheumatism or neuralgia Nerviline has no equal. It's priceless in any family. Nerviline is king over all pain and costs 25c.

ALMOST EVERY WOMAN

is inclined to habitual constipation and should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut which cleanse the system and regulate the stomach and bowels. For mild and sure relief use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

HERALD WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

SPECIAL—One Time, 20 Words, 10 cents; Six Times, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

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WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP WITH housework; 4 in family; no children. Apply 4098 Tupper st.

WANTED — CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE DISTributors wanted everywhere. No canvassing. Good pay. Co-operative Adv. Co., N.Y. 42

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK, FOR family of three, where maid is kept; references required. Apply evenings, at 947 Dorchester st. 48

WANTED — EARN A BETTER SALARY and position. Study electricity, mechanical engineering, telegraphy, at home, by correspondence. Thousands successful. Thomas A. Edison indorses Institute. Book, "Can I Become an Electrical Engineer?" mailed free. Electrical Engineer Institute, New York. tf

WATCHES FREE TO AGENTS — WANTED, gentlemen and ladies to engage in the sale of our watches. We give our agents a free sample $10.00 watch to take orders, and a liberal commission. If you would like profitable employment for your spare time, write us at once for sample and terms. Address Ideal Watch Co., Dept. B., Toronto, Ont. 48

WANTED — YOU CAN MAKE $2.00 A DAY representing us in your spare time. Work will not interfere with your present position. Free outfit. The R. H. Co., 207 St. James st., Montreal.

WANTED — STABLEMAN, FOR THE FIRST of March; must be steady and reliable. Apply between 7 and 9 p.m., New York Steam Laundry, 191 St. Urbain st. 46

WANTED — FIRST CLASS LATHE HAND. Apply, stating wages and experience. The National Mfg. Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont. 46

WANTED — COMPOSITOR, WITH KNOWLedge of job work. Apply Page, printer, Sherbrooke, Que. 47

WANTED — A COOK; REFERENCES REquired. Apply 107 Stanley st.

WANTED — A HOUSE AND TABLEMAID. Apply 588 Sherbrooke st. 44

WANTED — TIN FINISHERS AND FUR machine operators. The Redmond Co., Ltd., 4 St. Helen st. 43

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WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL FOR STORE. One speaking English and French preferred. Apply British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, A YOUNG MAN. Apply, with copy of references, to K 111, Herald Office. 43

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OR LADIES, TO employ agents; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay st., Toronto. 3-6 tf

WANTED — RETAIL GROCERY SALESmen, by corresponding with The Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, will learn of something to their advantage. 43

WANTED — NAMES COPIED AT YOUR home. Send 10 cents for 12 sample books and contract. The Penfield Co., Rock Island, Que. 43

WANTED — GARDENER. A FIRST CLASS, sober, all round man, as head gardener on my place. Apply at once, by letter, with references, stating age, if married or single, salary and all other particulars. Joseph Allison, Saint John, New Brunswick.

WANTED — 6 BOYS, AGED FROM 14. APply immediately, with references, to The S. Carsley Co., Limited.

WANTED — MAN AND WIFE, TO WORK on fruit farm good wages and permanent position to right party; must be temperate. Free cottage. Apply J. S., 619, Herald Office. 45

WANTED — GOOD BLANK BOOK SEWER and folder. Steady situation. Good wages. 603 Craig st.

WANTED — GIRL, BETWEEN 15 AND 17 years old, to take charge of a boy of five years, from 12 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply to 404 Sherbrooke. 43

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN TELEgraphy, to fill positions on Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways. Good wages for good men. Apply Canadian School of Telegraphy, cor. Queen and Yonge sts., Toronto, the only school recommended by Canadian railways. We guarantee to make you a competent operator. Prospectus mailed free. 19-2-03

BOOKBINDERS—FINISHER WANTED, ONE that can do forwarding; steady situation. 603 Craig street.

BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED — AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN with some capital and good general knowledge of the heavy steel and iron importing business, to take an interest with the advertiser in his commission business, established in Montreal for over 30 years. Address K 114, Montreal Herald. 49

For Sale-Artistic Residence

FOR SALE — ARTISTIC RESIDENCE, IN the West End of the city, overlooking a public square. A charming, artistic residence, built by an architect for his own occupation, beautifully finished inside and in first class order, 3 storeys and basement, containing 16 rooms, kitchen and offices. Would be sold with or without furniture. For permits to view and particulars, apply to Mr. Taylor, Architect, 80 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal. 3-6-tf

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FLOWERS are always acceptable as presents. All kinds Pot Grown Plants in bloom and Foliage Bouquets. Cut Flowers, splendid collection Fancy Fern Dishes, Palms, Ch. Derynck 557 St. Lawrence Tel. E. 2437.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

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WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, IN A private family; no washing. Apply 352 Seigneurs st.

WANTED—COMPETENT LADY ORGANIST (Catholic), with good voice and capable of directing choir. Address 97 St. James st., Room 66.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing or ironing; no children; family of three. Apply 939 St. Denis st. 43

WANTED — RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent persons, to solicit orders for nursery stock; to the right parties I can offer the best inducements; best time in the year to make a sart. Apply for terms, at once, to E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

This for That!

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ANYTHING YOU WANT,

Use these columns and tell it to the masses who buy. Some of the Big Stores say they get their Best Returns through "The Herald." Why not you? It's common sense. Your "want" will be read by those who buy or sell.

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SIX TIMES FOR 25 CENTS.

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WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK, FOR family of three, where maid is kept; references required. Apply evenings, 947 Dorchester st.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter. Apply K 116, Herald. 44

WANTED — GORDON PRESS FEEDER. Apply Herald Job Room.

WANTED — GOOD JOB PRINTERS; PERmanent position to good, steady men. Guertin Ptg. Co. 44

WANTED—OPERATORS IN ALL DEPARTments; good wages and steady work all the year round; we make overalls, pants, shirts, ladies' shirt waists and costumes, collars and cuffs. Apply at main office, The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 159 to 215 Delorimier ave. tf

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PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—JUST RECEIVED, SOME FINE Chicago fillets beef, at Winch's Market, 2337 St. Catherine st. 40

PERSONAL — I, DAME MARGARET McMaster, widow of the late Alexander Anderson, will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written consent.

SURPRISES PEOPLE — THE LEAN MAN made plump, the fat reduced to normal without medicine, bandaging, exercising or preparations of any kind. Absolute success. Sent for 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. L. Hardy, St. Bazile of Port, Que. 41

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AGENTS WANTED — AGENTS MAKE 500 per cent. profit, selling "Novelty Sign Cards." Merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight. 800 varieties. Catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1139 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill. 48

FREE SAMPLE WATCHES — WE WANT agents everywhere, and will give a free $10 sample and liberal commission to every agent who sells our watches. If you want profitable employment for your spare moments, write us for sample and terms at once. Ideal Watch Co., Dept. 34, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA The Accident and Sickness Policies of "THE ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE COMPANY OF CANADA" are the most liberal issued. Write G. I. Goddard, Managing Director, Temple Building, MONTREAL. 46

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY Arthur W. Wilks. Wilks and Michaud, Public Accountants, Merchants Bank Building. Tel. M. 4125.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES SOME WORK at home, such as children's clothes and ladies' underwear. Address 32 Union ave., city.

WANTED — POSITION AS USEFUL COMpanion, by young English lady; very fond of children. Address H 17, 2407 St. Catherine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

WANTED — SITUATION AS COACHMAN or caretaker, or to look after a gentleman's farm. Address K 109, Herald Office. 40

WANTED — FIRST CLASS CHEF SEEKS A situation; good references. Address B 63, Herald Office.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTING, etc.; experienced workmen; low prices; best references. Estimates given. Prompt attention to mail orders. J. Bacon, 75 Hallowell st., Westmount. 43

WANTED — MR. OMAN, M.A., EDINBURGH University; Academy Diploma, Quebec; wishes responsible position, or coaching for any of the professions. K 95, Herald Office. 44

WANTED — BY GERMAN YOUNG MAN, aged 25, experienced merchant, a situation; salary moderate; references furnished. Address Ernest Lockner, 25 Victoria st.

EDUCATIONAL

Advertisements in this column 3c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, mandolin, banjo and guitar. 60a City Councillors st. 65

PROPERTY FOR SALE

O. M. & W. LAND CO., 413 MAIN ST., WINnipeg. Good warehouse or manufacturing sites for sale. Also A1 lands, raw or improved. We can sell city lots or acreage properties at fair prices. James W. Bettes, Manager.

FOR SALE — DWELLING, NO. 128 METcalfe st., cut stone front, bow window. Would make good investment or a comfortable home. Apply Skelton Bros. & Co.

FOR SALE — UPPER LACHINE, FINE OLD family residence, on Lake front; large lot land; stable, shed, garden,

BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

SCENE AT THE LAST OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

The Time Honored Ceremony Carried Out in All Detail and Dignity in the House of Lords.

Dignity and splendor of ancient ceremonial combine with the simplicity and brevity of modern times to give the royal opening of Parliament a character all its own, says the London Daily Mail.

From the gorgeous upper windows of the House of Lords and the niches of its walls, the figures of the barons and knights who won Magna Charta and fought in the Crusades looked down on a brilliant assembly of the nobility of England, with the King upon the throne and the Queen enthroned by his side.

On the right sat the heir-apparent, and on the left the Princess of Wales. The Kings' brother, the Duke of Connaught, and the duchess and their children were there, and around the throne were grouped the great officers of State carrying the emblems of majesty and power. The stately form of the Duke of Devonshire on the left bore aloft the sword, and the Marquis of Londonderry on the right carried the crown, while the Lord Chancellor knelt beside the throne to present the King's speech.

Peeresses in bright robes of white silk and satin decked with diamonds, with white plumes and diamonds in their hair, filled three benches on either side in the order of their rank. Here and there was one in black, telling of domestic mourning. The duchesses sat nearest the throne on the left, or Opposition, side, with Mrs. Choate, wife of the American ambassador, in a place of honor among them. On the other side peeresses filled the episcopal benches, and a few bishops crowded in front.

In a pen between them and the heralds and pursuivants sat the diplomatists of foreign powers, a brilliant band in uniforms blazing with stars and orders and jewels.

Wet weather, or familiarity of annual custom, exercised an adverse effect on the attendance, for the House was not nearly filled when the King and Queen entered in state by the door to the right of the throne.

The King wore a field marshal's uniform under his long crimson robe and ermine cloak, and the Queen was arrayed in dark blue, as last year. Under the electric lamps the diamonds of her coronet and the gems that covered her dress cast back a thousand shafts of light, dazzling in their brilliancy.

The King read the long document in a strong, firm tone, which carried to the furthest end and the deepest corners of the chamber; but his voice seemed a trifle hoarse.

THE FOX AND THE FOWL FURNISH A FARM PROBLEM

The English Hunting Counties Furnish Some Interesting Rural Incidents.

The chicken raising farmers of England want the foxes exterminated. The fox hunting farmers and gentlemen want them encouraged. A sort of armed neutrality now exists between the two camps, by the terms of which the chicken raisers spare the foxes and the fox hunters pay for chickens destroyed. Recently a Mr. Dorrell, a non-hunting man complained that in Worcestershire county, fowl-rearing had practically become impossible through destruction by foxes, has brought the following interesting communication from the hunting editor of the County Gentleman":—

One of those rare instances of a hunted fox attacking poultry has just been reported by a gentleman who is well known both in literary and sporting circles. He was at home watching some favorite Minorcas in a paddock when a fox suddenly appeared and dashed right through them, snapping at the cock, and actually biting a pullet through the neck and killing her. What, he asks, could be the motive of a hunted fox in killing poultry in this manner? He himself ascribes it to blind and vindictive rage, and he may be right.

Such occurrences, though rare, are not unheard of, and the incident will recall one of similar nature which happened in the lifetime of "Parson Jack" Russell. That prince of sportsmen was hunting a fox one day when he heard the piercing screams of a woman, evidently in dire distress. Galloping to the spot, he was greeted with the agonising story:—"Oh, Mr. Rissell, that there fox hath took away our little specklety hen. I seed un snap un up, and away to go, I did!" "Then, I'll kill him and give you another hen," shouted "The Parson," as he hastened on. And he carried out his promise for, after crossing the Earle and flinging round, hounds killed not long afterwards, not far from the spot where the "accident" occurred. It was only at the very last moment that the ravenous fox dropped the carcass of the "poor little speckled hen," which was picked up by the disconsolate old woman.

Deranged Nerves

AND

Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble Is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, at dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

MIDNIGHT SERVICE FOR MEN FROM PUBLIC HOUSES

English Temperance Workers Have Inaugurated a New Plan of Campaign Against Drink.

A few months since an attack was made on the drink traffic of Westminster by a midnight march and meeting, held under the auspices of the Temperance Societies, at the Rev. F. B. Meyer's Church, Westminster, says the London Daily News.

On Saturday an even more remarkable effort was made in connection with the South-West London Wesleyan Mission.

During last week a special mission was conducted in Lambeth Chapel, and an extensive tour of the public houses of the district was made, with a view to invite the habitues to a midnight service. In nearly every instance the Rev. Harris Lloyd, superintendent of the mission, met with courtesy from the landlords, some of them even promising to attend the service themselves.

Punctually at eleven o'clock the workers assembled in large numbers, and soon were marshalled outside, some 30 carrying lamps and Chinese lanterns; three brass bands assisted, and the march began. Huge crowds gathered en route, and the public-houses emptied themselves as the astonished customers flocked into the streets to view the strange sight of a huge procession, headed by two Methodist ministers, with banners, lamps, and lanterns, attacking the drink evil at the hour and night of its greatest carnival.

At 12 o'clock the crowd reached the chapel, and the character of the congregation baffles description. One man who admitted it was the first time he had been in a place of worship since his marriage, added, "This is a plucky thing to do," and he and his wife signed the pledge. A well known London music hall troupe filed in for the avowed purpose—so the leader of them admitted—of disturbing the meeting, but so impressed were they by the speakers that they actually asked to be permitted to make this confession, and to say how greatly they had been benefited. A well known Socialist leader in the district attempted some opposition, but he, too, ere the close, with some thirty others, signed the pledge. Much of the success of the meeting was due to the eloquence of Mr. Raymond Preston, who has conducted the special mission.

THE PUZZLING DILEMMA OF THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER

He Says That He Cannot Well Get Along Without Either a Majority or a Minority.

Speaking at a banquet at Melbourne, at the beginning of the month, Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, said it was impossible to continue the legislative and administrative work of the Commonwealth while the Federal Parliament had no constitutional majority or minority. There were in Parliament three parties practically equal in strength, and the position was impracticable.

"What kind of game of cricket could you play," he said, "with three elevens instead of two, one team sometimes helping one side and sometimes the other? To vary the metaphor it is cut-throat euchre. It is absolutely essential for two of the parties to be merged into one in the interests of constitutional government.

"I have not the slightest idea which two parties will unite, but unite they must. Somebody must give way for the benefit of the Commonwealth, but there must be no secret alliance. Any compact made between the existing parties must be published in detail to the world."

INAUGURAL DINNER OF THE IRELAND CLUB

An Ireland Club has been founded through the activity of Lord Charles Beresford. Its inaugural dinner was recently held in London. It was presided over by the Duke of Connaught, the first president. In his speech the Duke said:

The club has been founded with a view to promoting kindly feeling among Irishmen and deep interest in all that affects the welfare of Ireland and the Irish people. It is in no sense a political club. It embraces men of all politics. Its object is to bring together all classes and creeds of Irishmen, and not only Irishmen, but all well-wishers of Ireland, in order to promote the best interests of that country. The club desires to see Ireland rise to the position which she ought to hold. Ireland has been for many years a part of the Empire, and some of her best sons have served with the greatest distinction in every department of the public service of the Empire. We have but to look to the many politicians, men of letters, governors, generals and admirals to see that the sons of Ireland have given their brains and their blood to the Empire. It is hoped that the Ireland Club will do a great deal to break down those barriers which have unfortunately existed between Irishmen owing to differences of opinion, religious and political, and which have not at all tended to the prosperity or happiness of Ireland. We wish to sink all these unhappy feelings. We wish to recognize that Ireland is a great nation. The Irish people are very gifted. They have talents which probably far exceed the talents of people in other parts of the United Kingdom. They have a strong sense of wit and humor, which everybody admires. Surely with a people possessed of such fine charcteristics there must be a great future for Ireland. What the club desires is to see the industries of Ireland resuscitated, and to try to prevent that drain of emigration which is flowing from the old country. (Hear, hear.) Wherever Irishmen go, whether it be to distant parts of the Empire or to other countries, they always remain Irishmen, they always look to Ireland as their native land, and they are always proud of the achievements of their fellow-Irishmen. With a people living such fine characteristics, I cannot but think that all Irishmen will do what they can to aid the club in promoting the truest and the best interests of Ireland. I earnestly hope and believe that a happy era is dawning for Ireland.

IF JAPAN FELL

The downfall of Japan would effectually sweep away with it the remaining traces of British influence in Northern Asia. Britain cannot afford to see Japan crushed by Russia. It would be a most disastrous step, politically and commercially, for Britain to acquiesce in the absolute paramountcy of Russia in the north of this great continent of Asia.—Daily Press, Hong Kong.

THERE IS STILL GAME IN ENGLAND.

The fur-bearing animals of Great Britain have not become altogether extinct. The London Times of Feb. 1 says: "Three more otters have been killed up the Thames. The cubs have been shot at Old Windsor, and an otter weighing 14 pounds has been trapped at Pangbourne, where three otters have been caught in less than a month."

EDWARD THE SEVENTH AND THE CLOTHES HE WEARS

His Majesty's Wardrobe is Said to be More Varied Than That of Any Other Monarch.

"Of all the absurd stories respecting the British Royal Family which from time to time gain currency on the continet, that emanating from Germany which attributed to King Edward the idiosyncrasy of never wearing the same suit twice is perhaps the most foolish."

So declared a gentleman recently, who is in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject.

"I know exactly how this report, which I have frequently heard on the Continent, first originated," he added. "When His Majesty is abroad, taking the waters or paying an informal visit to relatives, he does, as a matter of fact, seldom wear the same garments two days in succession. The reason is that more latitude is permissible in this respect on the Continent than in England. No gentleman, for example, would walk in Hyde Park clothed in a Norfolk sac back and a Tyrolean hat, with feather complete. But at the German 'cures' visited by the King such costume is regarded as correct and conventional. No less so, up to the dinner hour, is a frock coat, or an ordinary light tweed suit, or even flannels, the latter preferably of a quiet gray color.

An Immense Wardrobe.

"The King has an immense wardrobe, including all these varieties of style and material, and as he seldom, perhaps never, wears these particular clothes in England, he naturally takes advantage of the opportunities afforded him by the less stringent social customs abroad.

"That is why the King is rarely seen by a Continental public wearing the same suit twice. But the clothes are not discarded. That would imply extravagance, which is not one of His Majesty's traits. In fact, during the present week he has worn while shooting at Windsor a 'sac back' suit and feathered hat, in which he was first seen at a German 'bad.' I believe the King would more frequently adopt this comfortable style of garment if circumstances permitted.

"The suits the King wears only once are those he does not like. These are transferred to gentlemen whose position appeals to the King's kindly nature. The other clothes for which His Majesty has no longer any use are the perquisite of the assistant valets, of whom there are two, an Englishman and an Austrian, who are under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Wardrobe.

Three Suits a Day.

"The King never assumes fewer than three different suits in the course of the day. When he rises he puts on an easy-fitting lounge suit of black, navy blue, or dark mixture. In this attire he goes through his private correspondence.

"Then about ten or half-past, if he is going to a 'shoot,' he dons a brown tweed sporting costume, with the favorite and picturesque Tyrolean hat. When the King is in residence at Buckingham Palace and goes to Windsor for a few hours among the pheasants, he leaves London in a frock-suit, but in the royal rooms at the Windsor Railway Station—one of which is fitted up as a dressing-room—there are awaiting his arrival one or two shooting costumes, from which the King selects the one most suitable to the weather. If he is bent on golf, clothes befitting that pastime take the place of the shooting outfit.

"If His Majesty has been subjected to any great exertion during the outing, he, on his return to the castle, undergoes a system of massage, and then dresses for dinner. Thus on an ordinary day three different suits are worn.

"If His Majesty made it a rule never to wear the same clothes twice, a simple calculation shows that he would require no fewer than 1,095 suits in the course of a year. Taking ten guineas as the average price per suit, that would bring his tailor's bill to over £10,950 a year. Which, of course, is absurd.

In Purple Attire.

"As a matter of fact, the King still wears once or twice a week a frock-coat which he had made at the time of the Coronation. Only the other day His Majesty might have been seen within the precincts of Windsor Castle wearing a lounge suit of a distinctly uncommon purple color. He was conversing with some workmen in a manner as unaffected as his appearance was unassuming. That purple suit was a revelation!

"The King has undoubtedly the largest wardrobe of any monarch in the world, and no one would dare reduce it without his permission; for he has a remarkable memory in the case of small things as in large, and he might ask for the very garments which had been removed.

"At Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, and Sandringham His Majesty has a total of about 200 suits of all kinds, besides nearly a hundred hats and caps. He has, moreover, a splendid collection of fur-lined overcoats.

"I may point out that for morning wear with frock-coat the King at present favors a trousers pattern with a thin vertical stripe. The white vest slip which he made fashionable has been lately discarded by His Majesty who also likes velvet collars on his overcoats.

Thirty Suits a Year.

"To sum up, the King orders about thirty suits of various kinds in the course of twelve months.

"Quite a distinct branch of His Majesty's wardrobe is that devoted to his military and naval uniforms. The King is honorary colonel of no fewer than thirty-three different regiments. Regular and Volunteer, British and foreign. He has a uniform for each. In the case of certain British regiments he has duplicates.

"Now in this department there are many 'suits,' if one may so call them, which the King has worn only once. There are, for instance, his uniforms of the 2nd Regiment of Gurka Infantry, the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the Pomeranian (Blucher) Hussars, the Kieff Regiment of Russian Dragoons, and the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards. But even these are carefully stored away, and some day the King may wear them again—at least, I hope so."

LONDON ACCIDENT VICTIMS COLLECTED BY THE POLICE

There is in London no such ambulance system as there is in Montreal and other cities upon this continent. A recent agitation for the establishment of such a system has called attention to its absence. In an editorial upon the subject the London Times says: "We observe from a resolution of the asylums board, quoted in Dr. Dudfield's letter, that the willingness of that board to render its ambulances generally available for the sick does not include a like willingness to undertake the conveyance of the very large number of street accidents, which would still require to be provided for in some other manner. We cannot regard any such limitation of the operations as being desirable, because, although such accidents are now very well attended to by the police, the wheeled stretchers used by them for the purposes of conveyance are very inferior to horsed vehicles containing accommodation for a nurse or attendant as well as for the patient.

"In the great cities of America, or in many of them, the ambulance service is connected with the hospitals. The conveyances and the horses stand ready at every general hospital, and a nurse or other attendant, capable of superintending the removal of a sick or injured person, is always on duty, and ready to accompany the conveyance on the shortest notice. The calls are made by a street telegraph system, connected with lamp-posts, so that, in the event of an accident, or of any other sudden demand, it is only necessary to run to the nearest lamp-post and to call for the ambulance from the nearest hospital. This is turned out with an expedition rivalling that of the fire service, and the needs of the case are promptly and effectively met. Many of the London hospitals would, no doubt, be glad to possess a similar system, but they are handicapped, not only by want of funds, but also, in many cases, by want of space for the carriages, horses, and appliances that would be required."

Killed Two Birds With One Stone

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED JAS. ATWELL'S LUMBAGO AND BLADDER TROUBLE.

He's Strong and Healthy Now, But Will Never Be Without the Great Kidney Remedy in the House.

Campbellford, Ont., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Permanently cured of Lumbago and Bladder Trouble, with which he had suffered for years, James Atwell, a well-known resident of this place, is not slow to give the entire credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I could get no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me," is the way Mr. Atwell put it when interviewed. "I had been troubled with severe pains in my bladder and in passing my urine would hurt me so that the tears would almost come to my eyes. I used medicines and a bandage prescribed by the doctor, but could get no relief. I also had Lumbago. A course of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me and I have had no trouble since. I will never be without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have made many another cure in this neighborhood. They are a family medicine in nearly every home and people declare them to be a sure cure for any form of Kidney Complaint as well as the greatest tonic in the world.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc.

Caution'—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. J. T. DAVENPORT, LTD., London, Sole Manufacturers.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up, and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ¼ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

THE SMOKER OF

FRISCO CIGARS

Can depend on a pleasant smoke. Made only by the best Union workmen. Once tried always used.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Works—Drummond Colliery, Westville, Nova Scotia.

Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and qualities to best consumers. Shipments by water or rail.

Head Office, Room 811, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

OXFORD CAFE

Without a Rival.

SORE BACK

Lumbago, pains in the back or side, soreness, swellings and inflammation, find no standing ground after an application of GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT. It penetrates immediately, dispels the pain, removes the cause and stops the suffering. Far superior to plasters for backache, as it cures at once. Mr. Edward Swan, merchant, Hamilton, writes: "I was troubled for years with lumbago, which at times was almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of plasters and medicine, but the quickest relief I ever got was from Griffiths' Menthol Liniment. It completely cured me."

GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT

the best made—cures rheumatism.

At all Druggists. Large bottles, 25 cents. Special size, 75 cents.

You Will Have $64.77

To your credit with the Sovereign Bank if you deposit One Dollar each month for five years.

One Dollar starts an account in

The Sovereign Bank of Canada,

Corner St. James and St. Peter Sts.
Corner Guy and St. Catherine Sts.

"CAMPBELL'S"

"We Deliver the Goods"

$3.00 Pants

All over makes go in this week at less than

Manufacturing Prices

It cleans up the Season, makes a dull month a busy one.

CAMPBELL'S
267 ST. JAMES ST.

OUR MILK

is guarded from every impurity from the Cow to the Customer, and everybody who tastes our pure, rich, sweet milk are ever afterwards our customers.

GUARANTEED PURE MILK CO., 2685 St. Catherine St. Phone Up 669.

SPIROZONE!

Cures all foul perspirations of the feet and armpits. Absolute cure guaranteed by one application. Don't fail to use SPIROZONE for the obnoxious perspirations to which the feet and armpits are subject. For ten years we have had the most conclusive assurances that it has never failed in one case to absolutely cure with only one application.

All druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, $1.00.

The SPIROZONE COMPANY, - - Box 87, Rigaud, Que.

JANUARY DISCOUNTS!

50c TIES - - - - - -	35c
$1.50 English UNDERWEAR -	95c
75c and $1.00 BRACES - -	50c
50c BRACES - - - - -	35c
$1.00 and $1.25 SHIRTS -	75c

ROYAL STORES

COKE $1.75 per ton Cheaper than Anthracite Coal. Best domestic fuel for stoves, furnaces and open grates. **$5.50**

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. Per Ton delivered C.O.D.)

Fire Proof Metal Framed Wired Glass Windows,

For all large buildings where there is any danger of fire.

GEO. W. REED & CO.
Manufacturers,
785 Craig Street

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?

Then try HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. A sure cure.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Get a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE. The best thing out. Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE,
1778 Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Mooney's Specials

One lot Men's Rubber Soled BOOTS. Regular $5.00 and $6.00, now **$3.75.**

One lot Women's OXFORDS, sizes 2 1-2 and 3. Regular $1.50, now **50c.**

One lot Ladies' good RUBBERS. Regular 60c, now **50c.**

One lot Men's BOOTS. Regular $3.50, now **$2.50**, and many other reductions.
Green Stamps.

MOONEY'S
Cor. Alexander and St. Catherine Streets. . . .
PHONE UP 12.

EDUCATIONAL.

Montreal Phrenological Institute and SCHOOL OF PALMISTRY affiliated with Fowler's Institute London, England. Hours, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Readings 50 cents to $1.00
PROF A. YOUNG Principal
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International Business College
Place d'Armes, Montreal.
EVENING CLASSES
Regular Sept. 28th. Commercial Subjects, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc. Individual instruction. Prospectus mailed free. Tel. Main 309. CAZA & LORD, Principals

USE ONLY THE BEST

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Is the STANDARD article
READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY.
For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds SAL SODA.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

EVIDENTLY that portion of the public of Montreal patronizing laundries are well satisfied with the

TOILET LAUNDRY

The business we are doinn speaks for itself. Send us your next week's parcel.

290 GUY ST.
Phones Up 2801, 2802.

Women With Beautiful Hair

often look very ordinary because their hair is dull and badly cared for. We can give a gloss to the dullest tresses and make an ordinary head look perfectly beautiful.

SAM'L TARRANTE,
HAIRDRESSER
Tel. Up 1471. 2267 St. Catherine St.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Jas. McKee, Linwood, Ont.
Lachlin McNiel, Mabou, C.B.
John A. McDonald, Arnprior, Ont.
C. B. Billing, Markham, Ont.
John Mader, Mahone Bay, N.S.
Lewis S. Butler, Bourin, Nfld.

These well-known gentlemen all assert that they were cured by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

"Triticumina" BREAD

Do you know what it is? Do you know how good it is for those troubled with indigestion?

A doctor who has tried all the advertised bread in the city, told me that "Triticumina" was far better than anything he had ever seen. He also said you ought to tell people about it. I have been telling them for years.

If you do not know how good it is, the fault is not with the bread, but with the advertising.

TEL. MAIN 1025.

JAMES M. AIRD.

Office Supplies...

No house in Montreal is better equipped with Office Supplies of all kinds, Stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
254 St. James street.



Hiram Johnson
944 ST. PAUL ST.,
Importer, Exporter and Wholesale Dealer in
Raw and Dressed Furs

A large assortment of Persian Lambs, Gray Lambs, Mink, Martens, Sables and all kinds of Dressed Furs always on hand. Cash paid on all consignments of Raw Furs, Skins, and Ginseng.

CALEDONIAN

Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Funds Over - $11,000,000

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

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City Agents—E. T. Taylor & Sons and A. M. Nairn. Special Agent French Department—Pierre Gauthier

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Notes of Labor at Home and Abroad

Last Year's Labor Legislation in Canada.

The Labor Gazette says: "The session of the Dominion Parliament which opened on March 12 and prorogued on October 24, being the longest on record, reflected, both in the volumne and general character of its legislation the industrial and commercial progress of the country. Of the various acts passed which may be regarded as of particular interest to the working classes that relating to the construction of a second transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific should, perhaps, receive first mention, both on account of the magnitude of the undertaking and consequent effect upon the demand for labor construction and operation, and also on account of the great development of trade and industry which is expected to follow the opening up of so vast an area of new territory to settlement and cultivation. A very important Act also, was the Railway Labor Disputes Act, assented to on July 20, an outgrowth of the bill introduced by the Minister of Labor in 1902, which made provisions for the appointment of a committee of conciliation in the event of a strike being threatened on any railway system, and for the establishment of a board of arbitration to act in the case of the failure of the conciliation committee, the whole constituting a system of compulsory investigation, the direct enforcement of the tribunal's award being left largely to the influence of public opinion."

* * *

Two important labor measures have been drafted in final form in the British Parliament, and whatever the political changes of the year may be it is hoped the bills will become law before 1904 comes to a close. One of these has the somewhat cumbersome title: A Bill to Legalize the Peaceful Conduct of Trade Disputes and to Alter the Law Affecting the Liability of Trade Union Funds. In a word, the Bill aims at undoing the Taff Vale decision. Trade Unionists failed on a mere technicality to get the question of Trade Union funds dealt with by a bill last year. There is no danger of any such mistake occurring this time, as Sir Robert Rid generously helped the promoters in preparing the bill. Of a different order is the bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has been drawn up by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress. Under the new provisions which are here proposed the several classes of workmen that now remain outside the act will be entitled to compensation equally with others. The new bill further seeks to put a stop to contracting out and to do away with the reservation known as contributory negligence.

* * *

A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger says: It is a fact established by those irrefutably truthful witnesses, figures, that marriages do not increase proportionately with the country's population; that there are powerful influences at work, scholastic, commercial and, distinctively, social, which restrain the young people of the United States from putting on the yoke of matrimony with the same cheerful alacrity and brave recklessness of ways and means that characterized their forbears.

This is a deplorable state of affairs, but it is likely to become much more so if the new condition which Miss Angelina Mauro, Business Agent of the Garment Workers' Union of St. Louis, is alleged to have imposed upon her sex in this their privileged leap year becomes universal. Not only does she urge that they shall devote time, study and labor to the cause of unionism, which is an excellent suggestion, but she maintains that no daughter of a unionist shall listen to, much less accept, the matrimonial overtures of an ardent wooer unless he makes his declaration with his union card in hand. It may be fairly doubted that any but the most ardent female upholders of unionism will consent to accept without reservation the fiat of the author of this proposition.

* * *

Through the medium of Mr. John Burns, M.P., an entirely satisfactory arrangement has been made between the managers of The Daily News and its old staff of compositors. The new basis of agreement is a time rate of wages of £3 10s. per week for the "case" hands, the linotype operators remaining on "piece." The incident so far from having any ill effect, will greatly improve the future relations between the master printers and the London Society of Compositors. This happy result was due to the amicable spirit in which the negotiations were conducted, and the admirable qualities of Mr. John Burns as a smoother of troubled waters. The non-society men who were engaged in the production of the paper since Thursday last received from The Daily News, six months' salary in lieu of notice—the total amounting to £4,000.

* * *

With the comparative failure of the Mansion House appeal, all the London Borough Councils have instructed their various committees to put in hand as much public work as possible at the present time in order to help the unemployed. The London Trades Council is suggesting to all the local authorities that they should co-operate in order to press upon the Government the need for further legislation, so that the local bodies can deal with the unemployed problem in a more effective manner than is possible now. The Wandsworth Borough Council was asked to adopt a scheme of afforestation of waste lands in Surrey as a means of finding work for the unemployed.

* * *

At the concluding session of the convention of the Master House Painters' and Decorators' Association, Toronto, a Canadian Association was formed, to be a part of the International Association, and to rank on a level with other State organizations. Mr. J. M. Faircloth was elected president, and Mr. Stewart N. Hughes secretary. The Canadian Association will consider the advisability of forming other branches throughout the Dominion.

* * *

British labor unions are making efforts to abolish the strike and to substitute some form of arbitration. The strike is to be no more than a last resort, never used except when everything else fails.

* * *

A deputation of manufacturers recently urged the Law Amendment Committee of the Manitoba Legislature to reduce the age for the employment of youthful labor from 16 to 14.

* * *

The Winnipeg trades and labor council has appointed a committee to report on the advisability of ways and means of erecting or purchasing a building suitable for a labor temple.

* * *

Committees from the Knights of Labor have been appointed to wait upon Governor Odell, of New York State to urge him to provide for additional factory inspectors, as it is charged children under 12 are being employed in Greater New York, contrary to law.

* * *

The cripples and beggars of Gross Becskerek, Austria, have gone out on strike as a result of a new asylum having been built for them by the magistrates. They say that the profession prefers to live in the open air and obtain what it can from house to house visitations.

* * *

There are 75 children going to school in southern New Jersey who receive daily wages from the glass bottle blowers' union. When the new child labor law went into effect in that State the union found many cases where the children's wages were necessary to aid their families. The union found the most deserving and pays the children their former wages while they are at school. If they miss a day at school they are docked.

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The California State federation convention decided that it is against union principles for labor unions to go into politics.

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Some of the things labor unions have accomplished are summarized as follows: Fire escapes on factories, inspectors of factories, protection from dangerous machinery, abolition of child labor, shorter workday, ventilation in all workshops, seats for women where possible, weekly payment of wages, two outlets from mines, protected wages of wives from attachments, industrial and evening schools, special railroad rates for wage-workers, board of arbitration, abolished truck stores, guaranteed workers' wages by lien, Australian ballot.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

A RECENT BIOGRAPHY OF A FORGOTTEN GENIUS

The Life and Literary Work of Jennie Burney, by Austen Dobson.

The new biography of Fanny Burney by Austin Dobson, in the English Men of Letter Series brings forward a personality in a group of novels rarely heard of at the present time. The writer points out at the outset that of six children in the family she alone was not sent to school or placed under a governess. She was not brilliant but "shy, backward and retiring," still she was interested in the world. The alphabet interested her, and she learned it herself; then she learned to read without waiting to be sent to school. After that she continued to be interested in an increasing number of things until she became what Austin Dobson thinks her—a genius. She wrote four novels besides comedies, tragedies and a memoir of her father, in his day a distinguished musician. She also kept a copious diary dealing with her own thoughts and feelings and containing portraits of the notabilities of the time with whom she came in contact. The diary, which was never intended for publication and her novel, "Evelina," together live as an enduring record of the manners of the eighteenth century in England. The novel won instant popularity yet in spite of all her opportunities she never seems to have repeated her first success. She knew the literary set over which Johnson ruled; she lived in the royal household as dresser to Queen Charlotte afterward she married a French officer, M. D'Arblay, and lived many years in France. Walpole wrote of her to Hannah More: "Madame D'Arblay has reversed experience. She had known the world and penetrated character before she had stepped over the threshold, and now she had seen so much of it she had little or no insight at all." In speaking of her diary her biographer says: "The diary is clear, fluent and unaffected. It deserves to rank with the great diaries of literature. It is nothing that it is egotistical, for egotism is of its essence," it is nothing that it is minute, its minuteness enforces the impression. It gives us a gallery of portraits which speak and move, and a picture of society which we recognize as substantially true to life." (New York: The Macmillan Company).

A PERSIAN LOVE STORY SET IN ENGLISH VERSE

Persian poetry has a flavor all its own; and the enduring popularity of Omar Khayyam rests on a basis of high poetic merit. There is a sameness in the subjects of Eastern poetry. There is the garden and the roses and the nightingale. Those we have been led to look for. Yet in the latest Persian poems, there is also the desert and Love knows the desert as well as the garden. "The story of Valeh and Hadijeh" purports to be translated from the Persian by Mirza Mahomed and C. Spring Rice. The original story was written by "a poet called Fakrir, who lived in India two centuries ago. It is the history of the love of a friend of his who called himself Valeh. And he wrote it to please his friend." Valeh himself wrote verses on the margin. The Mirza then read and explained the book to Mr. Rice, who set it down in English. Valeh and Hadijeh loved each other with a great love, but Hadijeh was forced to marry some one else, and thenceforward their love was hopeless. For a time they continued to see each other, but it became known in the market place how great was the love Valeh had for Hadijeh because he stole her dog and loved it for her sake. He accordingly said farewell to her and travelled to Delhi where he lived many years, and there his friend the poet Fakrir wrote the poem about Valeh. Many of the allusions are unintelligible, but the author has supplied copious explanatory notes. The story is a beautiful one whether it is a literal translation or a poem framed on Persian lore. The Persians have a very wise philosophy and they are great lovers of beauty. There is much to learn from them. The poem is in some respects an allegory, and many of Mirza's sayings are parables, some of which are easy to understand. Others will probably be found elusive. (London: Duckworth Company).

CRIMMS' FAIRY TALES OCCUPY SECOND PLACE

The "magic charm of Denmark's most honored son," Hans Christian Andersen, is the subject of an interesting article in the London Bookman by Mr. Shirley Knapton. The writer institutes a comparison between his fairy tales and those written by the brothers Grimm, which is exceedingly favorable to the former. But Andersen was not the author of fairy tales alone, but of poems, novels and essays. The peculiar quality of his work is thus defined: "There was an element of spontaneity about all that he wrote, and his treatment was so natural that his writings, especially his short tales and sketches, often touch the high-water mark of art and read artlessly. He wrote of things just as it seemed to him they would have occurred, always bearing in mind that it is the unexpected that is inclined to happen. He had the good fortune to think some very happy thoughts about men and things, and the almost better fortune to express some very ordinary ones happily. With less genius some of his stories might have drifted into sheer nonsense as many of his disciples have demonstrated in treating similar themes, but he was a man of genius, and he was not afraid. He succeeded signally." The difference between the fairy tales of Andersen and of the brothers Grimm is thus stated: "The brothers Grimm did not, after all, in any true sense, write fairy tales. Their work, a most valuable contribution to the literary harvest of the last century, was a compilation. They rescued treasure-trove from the floating wreckage of tradition, and their raft was laden with things for the preservation of which the German people, to whom they belonged, had previously been all too careless. Hans Christian Andersen's raft was piled high with his own goods—with the gorgeous output of his creative mind. It is an honest, an admirable thing to gather together that which assuredly should not be lost, but a compiler, however worthy, is not on the same plane as a man of original genius. Jacob Ludwig and Wilhelm Karl Grimm were scholars as well as the narrators of popular folk-tales, and they contributed valuably to the scholarship of their age, but in neither of them was the running sap of creative force. The greatest fault to be found with their 'Hans und Kindermarchen' is, in my opinion, the absolute lack of individuality displayed by the characters. Perhaps it was not their fault. They were compilers, and as such too conscientious to trifle with the material they had so laboriously collected. They held fast to the skirts of tradition, and she, though interesting in her waywardness, is not an artist."

NEW RECIPE BOOK.

"Meals of the Day," by Sarah Lovell, is a book lately published that will surely prove a great benefit and comfort to womankind. The manual is compiled more especially for the young housekeeper, to aid her in the daily trials of looking after the creature comforts of her household, and as food to the essential condition of life, it requires care and thought not only to know what to provide for each day's meal, but to have variety, which is the keynote to good living. With a little experience, which can be easily gained from this practical book, most delicious dishes, with the daintiest garnishing, can be produced. Besides some four hundred tested and economical recipes, many of which have been contributed by friends, and never before published, "Meals of the Day" gives an excellent order of the usual menu for luncheons and dinners. A list of necessaries for the kitchen and advice to young housekeepers as to supply on hand.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

It is stated that the MS. of Book I. of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which was offered for sale in London a few weeks ago and bought in at the reserve price of £5,000, may be purchased by an American millionaire. The extraordinary price offered for the manuscript is all the more amazing because Milton did not write that portion of "Paradise Lost." He dictated it to an amanuensis. Had the manuscript been in the poet's own handwriting, there is no saying what price it would have fetched. As it is, the printers' "copy" for the one book is to-day worth five hundred times more money than Milton made out of the entire poem.

* * *

The March number of The Smart Set is distinguished by the variety of the fiction composing it—a variety that is altogether meritorious. The novelette, "The Interference of Miss Jane," by Robert Adger Bowen, has a real atmosphere, a real plot, real action—in short, a story that is both powerful and fascinating. Among the great number of admirable poems the place of honor is given to "Lost," by Harrison S. Morris. A ballad by Montagu Lessing, "Where Lay a Mist," is, too, of unusual excellence, and there are others in abundance by such writers as John Jerwood, Elsa Barber, Virginia Woodward Cloud, Clinton Scollard, Arthur Macy, Emery Pottle, Mabel Earle, Myrtle Reed and Fanny Kemble Johnson.

* * *

The Macmillan Company will publish in the spring the first two volumes of a work on "The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century," by Herbert L. Osgood, Ph.D., professor of history in Columbia University. The two volumes deal with the chartered colonies and with the beginnings of self-government, and are the first instalment of an institutional history of the American colonies.

* * *

Among the books relating to the present war in the Far East is Archer Butler Hulbert's romance, "The Queen of Quelparte," a story of how Russia, by intrigue and deceit, conquered Corea in 1897 in order to have something to throw over to Japan to keep her from precipitating war over the announcement of the lease of Port Arthur. Mr. Hulbert went to the Far East in 1897 as a representative of several American newspapers, and located in Seoul, then, as now, the pivot in Eastern politics. He gained there a close and intimate knowledge of Russian politics and of Corean life, and this he has incorporated in his novel.

* * *

Actors are seldom authors. Sir Henry Irving has a book to his credit, James H. Stoddart has written a volume of "Recollections," Jefferson his delightful "Autobiography", while Mr. Sothern has essayed a variety of literary forms. Some day Mrs. Fiske may be prevailed upon to write her memoirs, as her available material is rich and she herself an accomplished writer. But outside the names mentioned above there are few author-actors. Among them is Mr. Bennet Musson, who is now appearing in New York as Nebrasky, in "The Virginian." He is the author of one of the new children's books, "Maisie and Her Dog Snap in Fairyland," published by the Harpers. Mr. Musson began his working life as a business man, but soon abandoned uncongenial pursuits for those of the stage and literature.

* * *

A strong list of new novels for early publication has been arranged for by The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, of Toronto. Among the first will be "Denis Dent" by E. W. Hornung, and a Canadian story entitled "The Imperialist," by Mrs. Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan Cotes). The remaining titles are as follows: "Strong Mac," by Crockett; "The Albert Gate Affair," by Louis Tracy, author of "The Wings of the Morning"; "Anna the Adventurous," by Oppenheim; "The Crossing," by Winston Churchill; "Stella Fregelius," by Rider Haggard; "The Red Morn," by Max Pemberton; "Dorothea," a story of a pure heart, by Maarten Maartens; "The Lady Cakemaker," by L. T. Meade, and "Broke of Covenden," by J. C. Snaith.

* * *

Dr. John W. Streeter's book, "The Fat of the Land," has one unique distinction. It is the only book describing a farming experiment, in which the author enters fully into all the facts and figures of his experiment throughout four consecutive years, and tells to the last cent what everything cost, step by step, and what it paid in the end. He took a farm that had become run down and managed it simply and frankly as a business proposition, "for returns." Incidentally, he has written a very delightful book.

* * *

Dinah Maria Mulock's six "Books for Girls," which are among the lasting favorites of their class, are being issued by Harper & Bros. in a new dress. The continued demand for these volumes is based not only upon their interest as stories, but upon the fact that they are perfectly safe and reliable books to be placed in the hands of young girls. They are not open in the least degree to the charge of "preachiness," that bugbear of the youthful reader, but the types Miss Mulock presented in her work were always desirable people to know, from "John Halifax, Gentleman," which has delighted young and old alike, to "The Cousin from India."

* * *

Followers of Izaak Walton will welcome a book on Putnam's new list, entitled "The Angler's Secret." The author is Charles Bradford, who is already known for his earlier volumes, "The Wild-Fowlers" and "The Determined Angler." The latter work, which was called by Grover Cleveland "the most pleasant and practical and sensible volume I have ever seen of its kind," was devoted to brook-trout only. The new book, which is fully illustrated, treats of the sporting species of both fresh- and salt-water fish—from the tiny mountain trout to the mighty striped bass of the ocean.

* * *

"Bell's Miniature Series of Musicians" is inaugurated by four little volumes, devoted, respectively, to the life and work of Beethoven, Mozart, Gounod, and Sir Arthur Sullivan. These little volumes are uniform with "Bell's Miniature Series of Painters," which also the Macmillan Company publish; and consist in brief resumes of the lives, writings, and talents of their subjects, illustrated by portraits, fac-similes, caricatures, scores and autographs. Volumes on Haydn, Wagner, Handel and Mendelssohn will follow during the spring.

* * *

Mr. Stephen Gwynn is an Irishman, and also an ardent fisherman. Both these facts enter to some extent into his writings. Much of his life was spent in Donegal and Antrim, in regard to which he wrote a volume in the Highways and Byways Series, before he came to London to live. The scene of his latest story, "John Maxwell's Marriage," is laid in the north of Ireland, and there enters into it at least one fishing scene which gives the author's favorite amusement dead away. Mr. Gwynn, who is now writing his biography of Thomas Moore for the English Men of Letters Series, spends a month or two every summer fishing in favorite Donegal haunts. His most notable work so far is the novel above mentioned.

FOOD CURES.

How Physicians Can Cure Even Bright's Disease by Use of Right Food.

A Manitoba trip taught two Michigan women something valuable through a wise physician of Brandon. One of them says:

"I had been so troubled for years with my stomach that I could not eat meat and fruit on the same day, and suffered if I ate anything more than a little stale bread and butter and was so thin people thought I was going to die.

"I had often seen Grape-Nuts advertised, but had never tried the food until last August, my sister went out to Manitoba to visit another sister and learned that our sister's little boy, who is 7 years of age, had taken Bright's Disease of the kidneys and their family physician gave them no hopes of his recovery.

"His parents then took him to Brandon, 20 miles distant, and the physician there told them he would undertake to cure him if no food but Grape-Nuts were given him as no other food would agree with his medicine or help to overcome the disease.

"The child has lived entirely on Grape-Nuts for one year and half and is entirely well, a strong, sturdy boy. The visiting sister was in poor health when she went out to Manitoba, but the Grape-Nuts she learned to eat there sent her back home well and strong and when she came home she told me about them and I got some.

"I learned that I could not only digest the Grape-Nuts perfectly, but if I took a spoonful of Grape-Nuts in my mouth I could take a mouthful of potatoes and meat along with it and everything the Grape-Nuts mixed with in that way I could digest, but not otherwise, and the result was I was soon like a girl of 20 years istead of an old woman. My face got plumper and I know now what joy there is in healthful living.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Physicians say Grape-Nuts is the most scientific food in the world. There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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Three Deaths in One Family Recently Arises From Neglected or Uncontrollable Colds.

Pneumonia is second only to consumption in the number of deaths which it causes, and like consumption always has its beginning with a cold.

At this season you can scarcely glance over a paper without seeing the record of several deaths from this dread disease.

Cold in the head, fever and chills, a cough which gradually becomes dry and more painful in the chest, rapid, difficult breathing, feelings of exhaustion and depression—these are symptoms of pneumonia.

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The only safe way is to regard every cold as serious. Think of the dreadful possibilities which accompany every cold. Remember that pneumonia and consumption are the frequent outcome, and cure the cold before its gets beyond your control. By frequent doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine you can quickly break up the cold and guard against dangerous developments. No treatment was ever so successful for this purpose.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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THE SUBALTERN FOOLED COLONEL.

I doubt if the pranks of the present day subaltern are as pluckish as those of his predecessors, says the London Tattler. I can remember a story that went the rounds some years ago of a daring junior of the Grenadier Guards who chaffed his Colonel in a fashion that would not be tolerated to-day. But the Colonel was not disposed to deal leniently with him. He kept unusually late, or rather, early hours, so one day an early parade was ordered unexpectedly, and five minutes before the hour the Colonel rode past the culprits quarters. Cheerfully unconscious of impending doom, the latter leaned out of his bedroom window in the airy garments of sleep to say good morning. The Colonel chuckled and rode on, but to his surprise at the stroke of time the subaltern stepped out on parade, fully dressed and all in order. He knew of the trap and had donned the looser garment over his uniform to take a rise out of his superior.

MISS NELLIE BARSALOUS GIVES INTERESTING INTERVIEW

Tells How She Was Cured of Kidney Disease After Doctors Failed—Ferrozone Alone Responsible for Her Recovery—It Cured Permanently.

Miss Nellie M. Barsalous is well-known in her native city of Wilmington, where every doctor of reputation tried to cure her. But they didn't succeed. This conclusively proves that Ferrozone must certainly be an absolute cure for kidney trouble.

"Six months ago I noticed lameness and dragging pains across the small of my back," writes Miss Barsalous. "I felt weary and completely worn out. It wasn't work that made me so tired, nothing but defective kidneys. I took the doctors' treatment, and used dozens of articles I read of for the kidneys. But in spite of this I kept getting worse. Then I used Ferrozone. It was three weeks before I was perfectly satisfied it was helping me, but after that I improved steadily and got well. I know of no better remedy than Ferrozone, which has improved my health immensely and saved me from Bright's Disease."

Next to consumption, kidney disease is the most fatal. Many a life has been lost simply because the unfortunate victim of deranged kidneys wasn't aware of his perilous condition in time.

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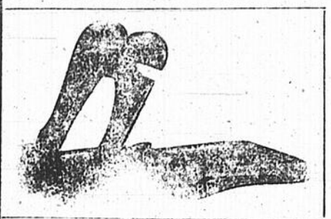
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Mrs. MARY ST. LOUIS, St. Ursule, May 6th, '02.

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J. B. GAUTHIER, Rector, Anglican Church.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

ESTABLISHED 1808. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904. ONE CENT.

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk.

A very much advertised book of to-day is announced as containing all the back-stair-and-kitchen-gossip of a period of royal history famous for its moral uncleanliness. Is it not a pity that readers of even high-class magazines should have the promise of spicy naughtiness held out to them as a bait, or that a book should derive any part of its popularity from the fact that it contains such reading?

In the common affairs of life, it is hard, perhaps, to draw a dividing line, which shall be a straight one, between gossip and enquiry or discussion which is only the outward manifestation of an inward kindly interest. The one ever on the alert to catch some news of its neighbors, eager to retail the inside information of other people's affairs, is one type of human being. The one with dulled ears, marching on with a lordly indifference to the joys and sorrows of others is the opp but hardly more agreeable type of humanity. Meddlesome folk are troublesome. Indifferent ones are cruel in their unconcern. Perhaps the best indication of a woman's well-balanced sympathy and reticence is the fact, that, while she invites confession and is sought as the responsibility of secrets and troubles and perplexities, she is yet never asked for information as to the affairs of other people, and never voluntarily gives it.

The golden mean between the haughty indifference to the affairs of others, and a kindly interest which has nothing of disagreeable prying in it is surely the best. It's a hard old world for those who must suffer alone, and the entire lack of interest which some people display toward their fellow-creatures, and upon which, indeed, they rather pride themselves, doesn't help things along much. But the callous indifference of the self-absorbed is miles away from the gossip we are coaxed to revel in—the gossip of the kitchens and back-stairs of the palaces and maisons of long ago.

Faith in yourself and in other people, an eye for the beauty about you and a sense of the humorous to help you over the doleful places—that is a recipe for happiness, not the volatile sort—here to-day and gone to-morrow—but the kind that endures, that hangs peace and strength and courage about you like a garment, and sens you forth into every fresh day with a song in your heart.

"I don't want to go out at night since I've been busy down town all day," said a young girl the other evening "I'm too tired, and I enjoy fussing about my room, reading a little, writing letters, mending and doing just nothing in particular until I'm sleepy."

"And, do you know," she went on, "I used to think my brother so queer and so selfish because he wasn't eager to take me out several nights a week. Poor fellow! I know now just how tired he felt, and, I daresay, he thought me unreasonable. I wonder if I could have been as tired of the house as he was of the down-town fuss and the street cars, and all that?"

Perhaps the wives who nag their husbands into going out with them night after night, don't realize what a bit of heaven on earth a quiet home evening is to those who are tired physically and worn mentally by the strain of a down-town life. Of course, some husbands don't work hard down-town, and, of course, some homes are not restful; of course wives don't usually relish the thought of staying home all the time, and some married folk have a dreary time together unless somebody drops in. All these things must be taken into consideration. I couldn't make rules for you, and you couldn't make them for me, but perhaps it would do every wife and every sister good to recollect the words of the business girl into whose mind the realization of a man's tiredness came through her own experience.

"I'm not getting anything done this winter at all," sighed a girl, who, with practically all her time on her hands, had made brave resolutions about studying and reading, walking and doing some useful sewing for the sick poor, instead of everlasting fancy work.

"Why?" asked the visitor, suspecting from the array of invitation cards hanging near her little hostess' secretary, that a deal of going about might have interfered with the carefully-arranged plans. "Well, I just drifted into all sorts of things—clubs and reading circles and a euchre club, and we've had a good many visitors. I've seldom been in bed before midnight, and I've had to sleep late in the mornings or nap in the afternoon to keep going. Of course, I didn't get any of the lovely winter walks I promised myself. I've never cut the pages of my new Bacon's Essays or the histories of old Greece and Rome, and here it is almost Lent. I must see if I can't make up in the forty days for all the neglect of my mind and body."

She was very penitent, very cross at herself for letting all her plans get spoiled, admitting that she thought she had wasted her time, and spent it recklessly, and right to the point of exhaustion without any benefit to herself or any real usefulness to others.

She isn't the only one, is she girls? How many of you have laid plans and then dawdled away your time? We all do just such things, but perhaps as we grow older we do less and less of them, because, as we see the years before us become fewer, we place a higher value upon time, and ask ourselves more earnestly as each undertaking presents itself "Is it really worth while either for yself or for any one else?"

"I'll have to lock my clothes up to prevent you from stealing them." How often you hear a man say that to his wife, half in jest, half sober earnest. She knows when his collar is worn where his hair rubs it. She can see the shiny spots on his shoulders, while he, poor man, is always of the opinion that so long as the buttons are on, and there are no drips from coffee cups or teaspoons, nor splashes of gray down the front, the coat is only on its hale and hearty middle-age. And being a man and there "sot in his way," he will go on wearing that coat until his wife pulls the buttons off, smears taffy on the lapels and neglects to clean the collar. Then he'll go, unwillingly to the tailor and give his better half grudging permission to bestow the coat upon some one, who can use it for wearing at work which is so hard upon clothing that no one expects it to be kept in perfect order.

And it's the same with a comfortable gown. A woman wears and wears it and refuses to notice the daily increasing grimy look. Some day, perhaps, she holds it up to the light, and, looking at it impartially, decides that she ought to be ashamed to wear it any longer. Then it gets cleaned or sponged, or washed or brushed, or made over, or whatever it ought to have done with it, and she feels that self-respect has added to her inches the next time she wears it. Did it ever happen that you laid a dress away and then, the next season went to look at it, and wondered with a thump of self-condemnation in your heart, how you ever could have worn it that last time. But you did, you recollect, and felt quite dressed up, too.

The old mote and beam difficulty hasn't gone out of fashion by any means. We notice the soiled trimmings on some one else's gown, but we go gaily off with elaborately-sprawling grease spots on our own skirts, and mussy bits of tulle at our necks, and feel quite comfortable except for the indignation we have on account of the carelessness of that other party.

Many a household shut in by the high-piled snow, might read Whittier's sweet old-fashioned "Snow Bound," with a new interest and a widened understanding. Fresh stories come every day to us—stories of snow like your grandfather used to talk about, snow piled in white mountains at doors and windows, banks that were tunnelled to reach the cattle imprisoned in the stables, storms that buried the wood-piles, and made a snow ball of the smoke- house, that lay in impassable drifts in the roads and sent the panting, struggling teams into the fields, along the crests of the hills and down upon the rivers.

There are stories of men lost in the snow too—going to a neighbor's house, never reaching it, never returning, and being found by a faithful dog or by distracted relatives beneath a level-drifted roadway.

Trains are belated, letters long-overdue are anxiously awaited by sweethearts and wives and mothers, with boys and girls out in the world. The snow-shovellers who have contracts with householders look glum and glummer as every snow flake falls. The others wear the broad, happy grin that forever stays on.

There is a wail through all the land because the old-fashioned winter caught up to us sixty years after. We are promised a shortage of ice, because the ice-harvesters can't get down below the snow to cut it. We are told we can't get wood next summer, because timber can't be brought from the woods. We are threatened with floods in the spring, too, and the old-fashioned winter is making enemies as it goes along. But there won't be dry wells or springs, or low rivers, or shrunken lakes, or festering marshes. The autumn wheat is well-protected with the heavy blanket of snow, and perhaps the wind will blow so gently and the sun shine so mildly that the snow will disappear gradually, doing little damage, and the croakers will be all wrong.

And here we are in Lent again. We all had, I hope, collops for Monday dinner, and pancakes on Shrive Tuesday, and went earnestly into the Lenten season on Wednesday, not because we all belong to the churches which make the observance of Lent a duty, but because a little turning aside from ordinary things and ordinary living is good for all of us, and because Lent makes leisure, and those who are too busy, find leisure worth more to them than money.

We can make a frivolous Lent of our forty days. We can make a sentimental silly time of it. We can be real hypocrites through every minute of every hour of every day. But I hope we won't. I hope we may take the quiet time of the year into our hearts and lives, use it with practical common-sense, make the best of it, and go from it to a glorious Easter—the Easter of a real resurrection of all good and all hope.

Gray days are very beautiful if one will look closely for the wonderful touches of faint color, the harmonies of earth and sky and river and lake. The gray days of Lent may give us some new ideas of beauty, some unsuspected melodies in the low music of unselfishness and duty and sacrifice. It is our Lent. We may live it as we choose. We may put into it thought and time and a real desire to be helped and rested and elevated. If we do we will get from it just what we put in only—and that is the marvel of it all—we get our own little efforts increased a thousand fold.



WOOLTEX MILITARY COSTUME.

The severe lines of the military models are carried out in this wooltex cheviot. The coat is of the military tunic cut with handsome braidings and barrel buttons in black and a plain sleeve, which shows a little fulness at the elbow. The skirt, too, is plain, the gores being plaited and the plaits falling loose below the knee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lilitha—oYu can not get rid of freckles and stay rid of them. The blackheads may be overcome by careful washing with a face cloth or complexion brush and the use of an astringent to air in closing the pores. Wash the parts affected with great care, using warm water and pure soap. Rinse well first in tepid water, then in cool. Now blackheads are only soot and dust caught in the pores and tipping little worm-like particles of waste matter which an active skin would have thrown off. Therefore perfect cleanliness is the first step in the cure. After that there are the pores to close and that is a long process. Dabble over your face a lotion made by putting half an ounce of alcohol into a bottle containing two ounces of water and fifteen drops of benzine. Use just a little on a bit of wadding or absorbent cotton and use a fresh piece every time. Give your face this treatment at night, never in the day, if you expect to go out of doors again. Powder won't help your skin, but if you rub a good cold cream into the pores and put the powder on carefully not as you would flour, a bakeboard or whitewash a ceiling, distribute it evenly, not forgetting the hollows, on each side of your nose, the patch behind your ears and your eyelids, it would be very noticeable. Creme fore powdering. One-fuorth once white wax, two and a half ounces each of spermaceti and oil of sweet almonds, and one and a half ounces of rose water. Melt the oil and the fats in a bowl over hot water. Add the rose water very slowly. Take from over the hot water, beat till fluffy and pack into small jars keeping all except that in immediate use, in a cool place. 3. Warm hosiery sensible shoes and the avoidance of extremes of heat and cold will keep away chilblains, but once you have them, they are most difficult to send away. Hot salt and water, vinegar and water, soda and water are all recommended also a salve made of boraic acid, rubbed with vaseline. I don't believe any will cure them, but they will probably help. 4. Mohair, zibeline or serge in a blue lighter than navy, in any of the light browns or in faint green if you like it, and find it becoming. 5. I liked your Brome Lake when I saw it one bright summer morning and I hope you won't let yourself get lonely in your beautiful country. It is the loveliest place to live. You are affectionate, resolute, sympathetic, persistent and hopeful.

Alice.—You can't make things any better, and you may make them a great deal worse by giving up. Try not to. I know just how hard it must be, better than you would guess I could know, but it's fatal to the happiness of a home that a woman should consider herself too much. Try to go along as usual. Don't pity yourself, and don't let any one else pity you. Think of the rest, and the days will go along so quickly and so happily that you will almost question the clock and the calendar. Try and send your dear folks off happy in the mornings to school or down-town—that means no breakfasting in bed. Have your rest-time afterward. Be on hand for meals and the bed-time of your little son. You will be able to get plenty of time for yourself, if you plan carefully. It isn't much of a home-coming, if mother has an attack of "give-up" just at noon, or dinner-time. Your home-life needs you, and you will be so much happier if you don't indulge yourself with semi-invalidism. Don't discuss illnesses with people or symptoms or cures. That is fatal to the perfect possession of yourself.

"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

Gone.—Yes, I know your old village. I've wheeled through it on week-end wheeling trips, and lived every inch of it—gray old, church, convent poplars and the long coast down the hill. I don't wonder your heart grows hungry sometimes, and you long to "call the old time back." 2. Frankly, in answer to this query, I think you are making very good progress. It does take such a while to build up a home, adding little by little to the comforts and treating yourself to a luxury now and again, just to keep yourself happy and encouraged. Silver is always a good investment. So is house linen. You are very clever to be able to make your own clothing except the gowns. 3. Use equal parts of beeswax and turpentine. 4. Do try and read "Mrs. Wiggs and Lovey Mary." There's as much pathos as humor in them, and it's the right sort.

Fan.—One story says St Patrick arranged that women should have the right to propose in leap year, and another professes to point us back to 1228 when a Scottish Parliament gave to "lika maiden," the privilege of asking a man for his yes or no," when leap year came about. No one has seen the Act of Parliament, however, and the lawyers scoff at a book published in 1606 which says the right belongs to womankind by the common law of England. What a curious jumble of old customs and legends and proverbs and forebodings we have in our heads, away at the back, where they don't interfere with our doing as we plens, but where we can always find them if we want to play with them.

Jennie—Your boy will not obey you from fear, unless he is a broken-spirited thing. A better obedience is the reason—one which comes from a respect for your opinions and judgment and a faith in your devotion to him and to truth and right. Any brute of a man or a woman can torture a child into obedience. But you must not drive your children into right ways of doing and thinking and speaking. You must lead them. Think it over and you will see you are not going to train a child, but to train yourself that you may be able to guide a child.

Little Frenchy—I can't discover from your letter which you liked the better of the two. Drop the other and make peace with the one you care for. Don't try to keep up a friendship with both. That is impossible under the circumstances and will only lead to misunderstandings between them. 2. You are frank, executive, persistent, merry, diligent and hopeful. Thank you very much indeed for all your kind words.

Undecided Jessie—No, I couldn't tell you if you would be happy in the quiet life you speak of, certainly not, if you cannot tell me. Don't be in haste to decide. 2. You are executive, fairly patient, resolute, sensitive and cheerful.

Clean, scrape, tie in muslin to keep in shape. Boil hard six hours. They will be like jelly. Let cool. Sp'it roll in crumbs and boil or fry, serving with acid sauce, drawn butter with a little vinegar, a few capers or lemon juice.

CORRESpondence ..6.. ..6 pipetrangy

A. L.—For boiled pigs feet, which you do not want to pickle, this recipe is commended by an up to date cook book:

George C.—The name was changed to Fort Pitt in honor of England's famous war minister. It was previous to the English occupation of Fort Duquesne.

Clementine—Don't try to improve it. It is very good indeed. You are methodical, sensitive, persistent, cheerful and resolute.

Dr. G. F.—Determined, vivacious, sensitive, intuitive in a great degree, hopeful, intellectually exact, careless in money matters.

Sunny Jim.—Intrepid, practical, ambitious and executive, and, of course, very cheerful and devoted to—breakfast.

Katherine S. S.—Frank, resolute, persistent, generous, independent and sympathetic.

Ruby.—Sympathy, persistence, generosity, fair patience and much self-reliance.

Allspice.—Persistent, ambitious, original, happy-hearted and fairly patient.

Nutmeg—Independent, ambitious, candid, intuitive, original and diligent.

Juniper Jane.—Original, ambitious, hopeful, generous, practical and sincere.

Prue.—Method, reticence, hope, fair determination and much resolution.

Edgecombe.—Sensitive, fearless, just, generous, practical and determined.

Barbara.—Order, determination, candor, sympathy and courage.

Margaret E.—Industry, fairness, sympathy, hope and affection.

Ruffles.—Order, energy, fair patience, candor, system and hope.

Cloves.—Persistent, vivacious, earnest, practical and ambitious.

Mrs. R. H.—Order, vivacity, generosity, hope and sympathy.

About the House.

[Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants, on little economies and big ones, on little contrivances for lessening labor in households, of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.]

HOME-MADE CANDIES.

Cream Candy—Four cups of sugar, two cups of water, three-fourths of a cup of vinegar, one cup of cream or rich milk, a piece of butter, according to one's taste, two teaspoons of vanilla, a pinch of soda. Let boil until it cracks in water, pour into a flat, well buttered dish to cool, then pull till white.

Old-Fashioned Molasses Candy—Two cups of molasses, one cup of sugar one large spoonful of vinegar. Put in a small piece of butter and a saltspoonful of soda just before you take it off. Pull when cool enough to handle.

Chocolate Caramels—One cup molasses, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup milk, one-fourth pound chocolate, butter the size of a walnut. Boil until it will harden in cold water, pour into buttered tins and cut in squares before it is hard.

Chocolate Creams—Two cups pulverized sugar, a half cup of cream. Boil five minutes, take from the stove, flavor with teaspoonful of vanilla and make into balls while hot.

Two squares of chocolate melted in a pan placed over the teakettle of hot water. Drop the balls, one at a time into the chocolate, roll over until covered. Lift out on to butered paper and set away to harden.

Cocoanut Cones—Beat to a froth the white of an egg, add gradually a small cup of sugar and one cup of grated cocoanut. If not stiff enough to handle add more sugar. Use confectionery sugar for uncooked candies, and make into cones.

Peppermint Drops—One pound granulated sugar, one tea cup water, one teaspoon essence of peppermint, and a pinch of cream of tartar. Do not stir while boiling. Try in water, and when hard enough to take shape, stir until it looks cloudy. Form into drops.

Marshmallows—Dissolve a pound of gum arabic in one pint of water, strain and add half a pound of fine sugar and place over the fire, stirring constantly until the syrup is dissolved, and all of the consistency of honey. Add gradually the whites of four eggs well beaten. Stir the mixture until it becomes somewhat thin and does not adhere to the finger. Flavor to taste and pour into a tin slightly dusted with powdered starch, and when cool divide into small squares.

Nut Candy—Boil one pint of maple sugar until it will harden when dropped into cold water. When done pour it over half a pint of any kind of nut kernels. Spread over a buttered plate.

Panocha (Boston Cook-Book)— Four cups brown sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons vanilla, one cup milk, two cups chopped walnuts. Boil the sugar, butter, salt and milk until it drops hard in cold water. When done, pour in the vanilla and walnuts, and stir constantly until well mixed. Pour on a buttered plate and cut into squares.

PRUNE SOUFFLE.

One cup of prunes, one-fourth cup of sugar, two egg whites, a pinch of salt. Let the prunes simmer for several hours on the back of the stove, until soft. When cold chop them and add to the eggs, which have been beaten very stiff, with sugar and salt. Bake in a moderate oven about thirty minutes. Serve with whipped cream. This rule makes enough of the souffle for four persons.

NOTES.

Kill superfluous blue in rinsing water with household ammonia.

Butter custard cups before the custard is poured in. They are much easier to wash.

Our grandmothers, rest their souls, knew somewhat of bed comfort, if they did yearn for four-posters of so great height steps were needed to get in them. These good dames made quilts, counterpanes, comforts, blankets, full four yards long by three yards wide. This, too, in face of the fact that every inch had to be spun and woven at home—except in the case of fancy patchwork, evolved from scraps of poplin, paduasoy, satin, sarcenet. A few overnice souls had separate tops of homespun linen for slipping over the ends of blankets. As for the precious patchwork, few were rash enough to think of sleeping underneath it. In the main it was pure ornament, so stiff with the quilting it had little warmth, but god to the use of edifying beholders, and attesting in its possessors the fine virtues of taste and industry.

For Cheese Balls.—Mix together two cups of grated cheese, a quarter of a teaspoon of salt, a few grains of cayenne pepper and one cup of bread crumbs; then add two eggs beaten stiff, shape in small balls, roll in crushed cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat; serve on triangles of buttered toast and pour over them a tomato sauce.

To Clean Copper Kettles.—Wet a coarse cloth in hot water. Soap the cloth well and sprinkle over pulverized borax: Rub the kettle well and rinse in hot water Some use vinegar, but this is easier and oes as well.

Begin to take slices, not too thin, from the middle of the tongue, and afterwards cut slices from each side, being careful not to cut quite through the tongue. The extreme tip is usually left and used for grating. A little of the fat should be put upon each plate. When the tongue is rolled, it should be cut in very thin slices horizontally.

London Buns—Three cups flour, one-half cup butter, three eggs, one cup milk, speck of salt, five tablespoonfuls sugar, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two tablespoonfuls candied peel (orange, lemon, citron, etc.), grated rind of one-half lemon, grated rind of one-half orange. Mix flour, salt, sugar and baking powder together and sift three times; rub in the butter with tips of the fingers. Add the well beaten eggs, saving out one tablespoonful of egg to paint the buns with. Add the milk slowly, cutting it in with a knife, then add the candied peel, cut in small pieces and well flavored, also the grated lemon and orange rind. Mix well, place in well buttered tins. Add one teaspoonful cold milk to the one tablespoonful egg saved from the buns and paint them over well. Bake in hot oven one-quarter hour. This quantity will make fifteen buns. Serve hot.

Pitter-Patter.

A tall actress says: "It's really astonishing how much one can do in the way of diminishing one's size by such simple means as dress and pose. Heels, of course, play an important part in suggesting, or actually giving, additional inches, but it's easier to decrease the height by wearing low heels than to increase it very much by the aid of high ones. High heels—that is, extremely high ones—are so difficult to walk on that even for the stage small women would rather appear at their natural height than to risk walking ungracefully.

"You might think that five feet eight or nine would bar a woman from entering the ingenue role, but by such simple little devices as flat heels, ankle length dresses and hair done low in the neck and perfectly flat on top, it is quite possible to make her seem almost petite. Slender women have an advantage over those of the same height who weigh more, but even these need not impress one with their unusual height if they follow the rules of the 'dont's.'

"This is the era of the big woman; gowns are designed especially for her; artists paint her even in exaggerated stature, poets sing of her charms, and altogether it would seem that the tall woman had nothing more to ask of the gods, but she is really only a success when she has learned all the 'dont's.' But, whatever she does, and whatever she is, let her above all remember the good advice mentioned first. 'Don't seem conscious of your height, and others will not think of it.'"

The ivy needs a rich soil and daily watching, the pots being well drained to admit of this treatment. The weekly washing in warm water, in which, in the case of the ivy, a little common household soap is used, is productive of great luxuriance of foliage and a beautiful house plant. No scale bug—the enemy of this vine—can withstand the soapy water if it is applied thoroughly and regularly.

As a trellis vine that blossoms, the clematis is one of the leading favorites, and deservedly so. This also requires a rich soil—one-third of manure added to the ordinary loam not being too heavy for it. When it begins to bloom a semi-weekly watering of manure water will be required to keep it in good condition. At any time the plant should be watered daily, toward evening being the best time.

The latest, most up-to-date affliction of the season is the "malignant germ," an invisible and intensely virile organism, which lurks about in the air seeking unwary noses in which to effect its diabolical designs. If your face swells and your eyes are nearly obliterated, your head aches excruciatingly, you sneeze copiously and feel feverish and dizzy, you may know that your nasal organ has harbored an enemy, and a "malignant germ" is let loose within your person to work its wanton worst. And the melancholy part of it is that there is no known protection against its insidious attack unless one is willing to swathe the mouth and nostrils in germproof cloths, after the manner of Turkish and Arabian women.

It is a common sight in city streets to see a stray dog gasping for breath, while a crowd of fearful spectators watches it at a respectful distance, many voices echoing the belief of the majority that the animal has rabies, and should be shot at once. The owner of many a valuable animal has arrived in the scene too late to prevent the pistol of an over-zealous policeman or trembling bystander finishing the life of his pet, upon the assumption that the dog is mad. The dog so shamefully done to death is in the majority of cases merely suffering from an attack of indigestion, superinduced by swallowing a piece of bone too large for the size of its throat. Dog's frequently choke. A bone, a nail or a piece of tin gets in an animal's throat, and if he does not die from the effects of the obstruction, it is extremely probable that he will fall a victim to some one's belief that the dog is in the convulsions that accompany madness.

A new graft has been discovered in Sedalia," says one of the papers at that place. "Every night for some time past the men's waiting room at the Missouri Pacific station has been crowded with men sleeping in the seats. When asked their business there by station attendants, they invariably resurrected tickets to some nearby town, and said that they were waiting for trains. A few days ago about fifty of these regular boarders applied at the ticket office to have tickets redeemed. The agent then got next to the fact that the tickets were purchased for the sole purpose of bunking in a warm room."

The mohairs, though much finer and silkier than in the old days, are too wiry to lend themselves to folds and shirrings, but for the strictly tailored frock the material will be fashionable, and some of the new colorings and designs in mohair are most attractive.

A mother writes: "I always had conscientious scruples against destroying, in their absence, the useless articles treasured by children, and by them designated under the generic term "things." Now I buy them in bulk for a few cents, and the children recognize my right to do what I choose with my own.

The Ladies' Home Journal says: Radium is a metal first extracted from the comparatively rare metal pitchblende by Monsieur and Madame Curie, French chemists, in 1960. It emits light and heat, making severe burns, and gives out constant rays invisible to the eye, which have already been proved of value in the treatment of some skin diseases, such as lupus, yet have been found to be destructive to animal and vegetable life. On the other hand, larvae exposed to the rays of radium have been kept alive though undeveloped; the eggs of sea-urchins have been advanced through several stages of development, where, without their exposure to the rays, there would have been no life. Radium has thus destroyed, retarded and actually created life. There are about five grams (1.5 ounces of radium in the world), extracted from about thirty tons of pitch-blende. The new metal is worth three thousand times its weight in pure gold.

Silk voile has surged into great popularity this winter in Paris, and though it has so far been used chiefly for evening or house frocks, it will certainly be an important feature of the summer modes. Nothing could adapt itself more readily to the prevailing fashion lines, and the silken shimmer of the stuff gives it a charm lacking in the all-wool voile, though many women prefer the dead finish of the latter.

An English paper says: Whilst a girl is still in the schoolroom she may begin her lessons in the laying out of money to the best advantage. Although she is too young to have a dress allowance, yet she may be given a certain sum quarterly, with which to buy gloves, stockings and hair ribbons. This will teach her to be careful with her clothes. She will darn her stockings before they are worn into big holes, if she knows that by so doing they will last much longer, and she will thereby be able to save a little of her allowance for pocket money. If she buys cheap rubbish, she will quickly find out what false economy this is, and will soon learn that one pair of good reindeer gloves, which will stand many a visit to the cleaner, is cheaper and obtains better results than four pairs of ordinary kid or suede at about a third the price.

Besides the glove and stocking allowance, there should be a certain sum given quarterly for pocket money, and this will cover the expenses of presents, stamps, small charities and so forth. But the great point is to teach the girl how accounts ought to be kept. She must have a memorandum book, plainly ruled, and on the left-hand side of the pages must be put down the money received, such as "glove money," "pocket money," "presents" and "earnings," the last being the result of work honestly done for her parents, such as weeding, fruit picking, care of conservatory, copying and so forth. On the right hand side she should put down every penny she spends, and at the end of the quarter the balance can be drawn.

Mr. W. B. Yeats says he believes in fairies, an article of faith which Mr. Barrie—if one may judge by "The Little White Bird"—probably shares with him. Hans Christian Andersen had also his quaint fancy. He believed that everything was alive, and he had as liet relate the adventures of a gilded top and a kid ball (inflated by the knowledge that she had a cork inside) as those of courtiers and merchants. His little toy soldier is a more convincing creation than the heavy-moustached "Captain in the Guards" of some latter-day novelists. . . . With less genius some of his stories might have drifted into sheer nonsense (as many of his disciples have demonstrated in treating similar themes), but he was a man of genius, and he was not afraid. He succeeded signally.

Dotted and sprigged effects in the sheer silk and wool stuffs are to have great vogue, and brocade designs in satin or dull finish.

Madge Merton

PIMPLES

and all irritation of the face are treated by us. Electrolysis (the removing of superfluous hair by electricity) is a specialty By it we are able to remove every facial blemish known to women. Phone Up 1295 for appointments. Ladies in attendance.



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AN ODD EPITAPH.

Following is an epitaph engraved upon the tombstone of Nellie Shalner, who for half a century baked pies and cakes at Cambridge, England, and peddled them among the students of the universities:

"Here in the dust the mouldering crust
Of Eleanor Shalner is shoven.
Well versed in the art of pie, pastry and tart
And the lucrative skill of the oven.
When she'd lived long enough she made her last puff,
A puff by her husband much praised:
Now here she doth lie, and makes a dirt pie,
In hopes that her dust may be raised.

Light, Bright, Short and Snappy

—By Fred J. Willock, in Philadelphia Ledger.

What we awnt is light, bright, short, snappy stuff." Thus spoke the Sunday Editor to me the other day, as he handed me back a ponderous scientific article on "How to Overcome the Depressing Effects of too Much Prosperity." Being young and ambitious and practically a novice at writing for newspapers, I decided that he must know what he wanted, so I left his sanctum sanctorum intending to corral some of this "light, bright, short, snappy stuff." All the way home I was thinking and studying the problem—for problem it was—intending in my gullelessness to try to give him just what he asked for. Suddenly an idea struck me such a thump that I almost fell off my seat in the elevated—by the way, it was a funny thing that I should have a seat in an elevated car, wasn't it?

But I am digressing.

What does light, bright, short and snappy suggest, if it doesn't suggest a match? thought I. Well, then, I would write a story about a match, not about my old match, but about some particular match—a match which would be light, bright, short and snappy. The idea seemd to be such a good one that I could hardly wait until I got home, so that I might get out my dictionary to find out just what I should write my story about, for I was going to be very particular.

When I reached home I lost no time in getting out my dictionary, to look up the definition of the word "match," thinking, of course, that it would be:

Mutch—a piece of wood with sulphur on it, generally used as a substitute for flint and steel.

I was astonished to find, however, that it had at least eighteen separate and distinct meanings—now the problem thickened. Which one of the eighteen definitions should I take as a subject for a story. There was:

"To set us as rivals or competitors, as to match pugilists."

That might do, for some prize fights are light, bright, short and snappy, but as a rule the competitors are not on the level, one or the other of the competitors being robbed of the decision—the man that was knocked out generally claiming that he was unprepared for the cowardly blow that laid him out, and, therefore, he should be allowed an extra round in which to show the public that he had not met his match. The objection to this definition is that it suggests a subject hardly proper for Sunday reading, and this story, above everything, must be proper. The above objections hold good, also, as:

"To match; to make qaurters, for instance."

While the game is light and bright, and the action short and snappy, the effect on the morals is depressing, especially if you lose too consistently—so I had to pass that. Next came:

"Contests of skill, such as a cricket match."

This, of course, suggested nothing—it's too English, y'know, and this simply must be an American and thoroughly patriotic story. Then comes:

"A person who is the equal of another in ability, strength, character, position, etc.; one able to cope with or oppose another, as, he has met his match."

It would be impossible to write a story about the above definition that would have all the desirable qualities that the editor had asked for. For instance: Have you ever met a person that would admit that he had met his match? Of course, other people might think he had, but they're prejudiced. So that went after the others, and I had to look further. Finally, way down near the end of the definitions, I found the following:

"Any article manufactured for the purpose of starting or communicating a fire. Specifically: A piece of wood tipped with a combustible composition that ignites by friction.

At last! Here was a match that was light, bright, short and snappy in the true sense of the word. What flames of thought it started. What burning ideas spring up at the mere thought of a match that has its business end intact. And now for the story. (Right here I wish to inform the reader that I, like all good firemen, do not know where or how this is going to end, but I hope for the best).

'Twas a beautiful starlight night. The moon was shining brightly on the home of Richard Coldkash, the multibillionaire, of Borough Parklette on the South side of the Park Slope, in Brownsville. Mr. Coldkash was not at home at the time, but his beautiful daughter Mira was. She was a most beautiful girl; light haired, blue eyed, with peach blown cheeks, rosebud lips, but under all this was hidden a snappy disposition, which she frequently indulged.

At the time this story opens she was reclining on a divan in her sumptuous boudoir wondering how she would spend the million dollars her father had just sent her as a birthday gift. Her father being a match manufacturer, it was only meet that she should burn it up, and, the readers may rest assured, she would have no trouble on that score.

As she seems to be resting quietly we will leave her there awhile and take the reader for a jaunt across the country to Plainfield, N.J., where her father's match factory is situated, there to chronicle events which took place the day before the opening of this story.

At this factory millions of little matches are made and shipped away every day. Once a little match leaves this factory it never returns. It might go to Chicago or San Francisco, or Boston, or even to some foreign land, such as Hoboken, but it never returns to the Plainfield factory. These little matches were ignorant of the ways of the world, had ungoverable tempers, and flared up if you struck their heads against a rough or hard surface. If they had been wiser they wouldn't have been so hotheaded, because everybody knows that once a match has flared up its usefulness is ended forever.

One day a match from another factory got into the Coldkash works, and, as it looked like the others, it was put into a box with "nearly" a thousand "Coldkash A1" matches. It seems that this "stranger" match had seen and heard a lot while travelling from the place where it was made to the Coldkash factory, and as soon as it got into the box with the other matches it began to recount some of the things it had seen and heard. The Coldkash matches never having been out of the factory, were incredulous, and could not be convinced of the fact that one of them could be capable of causing a fire which would make a blaze bigger than a billion match sticks put together.

There was one little match who was very much impressed, and he resolved that he would try his best to make just such a fire. Of course, it was 100 to 1 that he would be used to light a "butt" for a little newsboy or come to some such ignominious end. But, being an ignorant little match he had no way of knowing or expecting any such ending.

Mr. Coldkash was walking through the factory on a tour of inspection, just as the box containing this particular match was placed alongside of hundreds of others. He picked it up, and told the superintendent to send a few dozen boxes up to the Coldkash mansion the first thing in the morning, as his daughter had told him that they were almost out of matches.

That night when he arrived home, he gave the box to the butler and told him to place a few matches in the different receptacles about the house, not forgetting Miss Mira's boudoir. The butler had been very careful until he reached the boudoir, then he began thinking of the pretty, new maid who had been engaged to help Miss Mira pass the time away. It was then that the desperate little match, seeing its opportunity, eluded his grasp as he took handful after handful out of the box, and finally managed to slip to the floor. As soon as it struck the $8.00 rug it bounced into the fringe with which the divan was trimmed. Of course the butler never thought to look there. The match had dropped to the floor, and if it couldn't be found there, it must have gone through the floor. So, after a fruitless search, the butler gave it up as as a bad job, neglecting, however, to mention the fact to anyone.

We will now return to Miss Mira. She has fallen asleep. The moon is shining through the window. Everything seems to be the same as when we left—No! not everything, for there is a faint odor of smoke, and now a tongue of flame shoots out from under the divan.

Ye gods! that little match has chosen its time and place well. It has selected the most beautiful victim. Ah! the flame is getting more headway now, and has just licked the curtain, which goes up in a flash. Those curtains cost $749 a pair, but what difference does that make? The lurid flames serve to notify Archie Poorman, the bright but short suitor for Mira's hand, that the room of his beloved is on fire. It may seem odd that Archie should happen along so opportunely, but Archie has been watching that window for over an hour for a signal telling him that Mr. Coldkash has gone to the club. For be it known that Richard Coldkash objects to Archie as a suitor for his daughter's hand, and has told him, that the very next time he is caught around the house he would be kicked into the middle of next week.

With excellent presence of mind Archie hurriedly turns in the alarm at the corner fire box, and then runs swiftly across the lawn and climbs the ivy, which completely covers the side of the house. Breaking the window, he quickly scrambles into the room. He is almost overcome at first, but anxiety and dread give hi msuperhuman strength, and he quickly throws off the stupor which has seized him as his lungs fill with smoke.

His eyes becoming accustomed to the smoke, he looks around the room, and, hoping against hope, sees what he most dreaded. The woman he loves best in all the world is lying there sleeping the sleep of the just. Never was Sleeping Beauty more beautiful while awaiting her Prince Charming with his magic kiss. But this is no time for comparison or idle soliloquy; it is a time for action. And Archie, seizing that $8.000 rug, quickly smothers the fire, which has not had time to get much headway.

In te meantime several things were happening in the outer world, among others being the simultaneous arrival of Papa Coldkash and the fire department at the mansion. Both saw the smoke issuing from the room. Papa Coldkash hurriedly let himself in at the front door, while the firemen just as hurriedly, but less ceremoniously entered through the window from which the smoke was issuing.

Archie is just in the act of stealing a kiss to awaken Mira, when he is startled by the noise at the window.

"The fire is all out," shouts Archie.

But Papa Coldkash, without warning, rushes up behind him.

"No, not yet," he says; "not until I fire you out!"

This subtle bit of bright, short and snappy humor he follows with the query:

"How dare you come into my house after the warning I gave you?"

"But let me explain, sir!" exclaims Archie. "I"—

"N—N—no! Not a word of explanation! Get out! Get out!"

"Father!"

'Tis Mira's voice. She has awakened at last. Realizing the situation at a glance, she immediately takes the grand stand, and snaps:

"Father, if you persist in ordering Archie from the house after he has saved my life, I go with him. Do you understand? I go with him!"

So Papa Coldkash, seeing that he is up against a fight, brigat, short and snappy argument, quickly tumbled to the fact that he had "met his match," and, bowing to the inevitable, tells them to retire to the parlor and be happy. And while the firemen take a fall out of the room he goes down to the library to make out a bill of expenses for the insurance company.



Sunlight Soap is made from the purest and sweetest oils and fats. It is especially adapted for any kind of delicate and dainty fabric. Mothers who like their baby's clothes spotlessly clean should wash them with Sunlight Soap. It is the best and purest soap made.

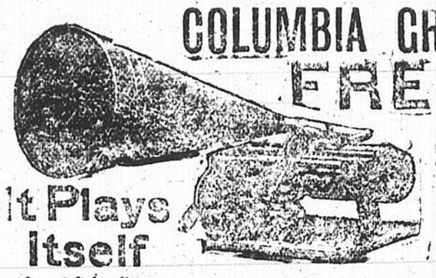
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SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 14 large beautiful Colored Pictures, 18 x 20 inches, mainly "Angel's Whisper," "Rock of Ages," and "The Family Record," to sell at 25c. each (a Certificate worth 50c. free to purchaser). Every picture is handsomely finished in 25 different colors and cannot be bought in any store for less than 50c. They are the quickest sellers you ever saw. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn; all handsomely enamelled, gold trimmed and nickel plated; also one musical and one song record—Hiawatha, Uncle Ezra's Farm, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Oaken Bucket, Jolly Old Arkansaw, Kathleen Mavourneen, I'm going back to Dixie, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand, this is no toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts. Any size hall or room, in the open air, picnics, boat and other parties. We also sell Talking Machines, Records and Pictures to-day sure. THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 3005, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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We give free a guaranteed watch, highly finished gold laid case, elegant dial expansion balance, quick train movement, adjusted to position, warranted to keep correct time. This is a remarkable watch; we guarantee it, and with proper care it should wear and

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The cases are beautifully made by the most skilled workmen. The movement is an American style, and you can rely upon it that when you own one of these truly handsome watches you will at all times have the correct time in your possession. Just the watch for railroad men, or those who need a very close timer. It has the appearance of

A $40.00 SOLID GOLD WATCH

In order to introduce Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day help, we give this handsome watch free to any one for selling only 25 packages of Marvel Washing Blue at 10 cents a package, the best bluing made. Every family needs it; you can sell it in a few hours; every purchaser is entitled to a valuable present from us.

If you want this handsome watch just send your name and address and we will send you the bluing by mail postpaid; when sold send us the money, $2.50, and we will send you the handsome solid gold laid watch. We are giving away these watches to advertise our business. Write for the bluing to-day and you can earn this handsome watch in a few hours. Address, MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT 600 TORONTO, ONT.

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ANCIENT ENGLISH INNS.

Some Have Been in Existence for Nearly a Thousand Years.

Somehow one always hears with regret that one of England's famous old moss-grown, ivy-clad inns is about to be demolished, says the London Daily Mail. The Old King of Prussia hostelry is the latest to pass into the housebreaker's hands. This old inn is in Finchley, and from 1757, when the place was built, until the present day the license has been in the keeping of one family—perhaps a record in the licensing annals of England.

The Old King of Prussia is a picturesque half-timbered house, and many a noted highwayman has partaken of its hospitality. The grandfather of the present proprietor was quite a noted character, having vanquished several notorious highwaymen on Finchley Common. It is on record that he once had an encounter with Dick Turpin.

Round and about London and its ever-extending suburbs there may still be seen inns and taverns of great age and interesting associations.

The Angel Inn, Highgate hill, dates back to the time of the Reformation. Originally it was called the Salutation Inn. It is built entirely of wood.

Another famous inn is the Bald-Faced Stag, at Edgware. Nobody knows when it was originally built, and it would seem as though each successive proprietor has endeavored to place his mark on its architectural aspect, for many parts of it have evidently at different times been rebuilt. In the stables, it is alleged, Dick Turpin had his horse's shoes turned, so as to make his pursuers imagine he had gone in an opposite direction.

Among the very oldest of suburban London inns are the Plough, at Kingsbury Green, and the King James and Tinker Inn, at Enfield. The first is said to be $50 years old, and the latter was reputed to have been first built as an inn and under another name 992 years ago.

Its present name is derived from an encounter which James I. is said to have had with a tinker at the door of the inn. The tinker's conversation so pleased the King that he made the mender of kettles "a knight with £1,000 a year," the records of Enfield inform us.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF MINCE PIE.

The archaeology of the mince pie is somewhat lost in its obscurity, says the Liverpool Post. However, it is certain that it was customary in the earlier times, when a "crib" was a normal accessory to the Christmas ornaments of the household, for the good housewife to provide imitations in pastry of the "crib," to be handed round to the children as edible tokens of the meaning of the day. These pastries were made small and round, somewhat of the shape of an early cradle, and the paste in the middle represented the Christ-child. In order to render it more palatable, some minced fruits were secreted under the upper layer of pastry, and it was regarded as most unlucky for any one to cross the threshold without accepting one of the religious emblems. It is very curious to what a closeness the fashionable mince pie of to-day perpetuates the original shape, and it is equally curious that the mince pie should have retained a shape which is not possessed by any other pie. The large round pie is a modern device, and in it the original meaning has been entirely lost. It has been stated, however, though the evidence is not very conclusive, that the larger pie has come down to us from the days of revolt against the abuse of religious emblems. It is rather peculiar that they altered the shape of the pie merely. We can readily understand why mince was not given up altogether.

In buying a Piano from us you save from $25 to $50 on the transaction. Why? Because we don't charge interest on the principles. Layton Bros., 144 Peel Street.—Adv.

A correspondent writes in Harper's: My uncle was riding in the train behind a mother with a cross baby. Everything had been done to pacify the child, to no avail, and the mother was worn out. Uncle had just removed his stiff, hot, new shoes for the comfort of a pair of slippers, and noticing that the child's feet, frequently elevated above the back of the seat, were also encased in new shoes, he leaned over and whispered: "Madam, remove the child's shoes." Without deigning a reply the exasperated mother snatched off the shoes. The crying stopped immediately, and in two minutes the baby was fast asleep.

We Shall Buy a Million

50c Bottles of Liquozone and Give Them to a Million Sick Ones.

We have purchased for $100,000 the American rights to Liquozone—the product which does what medicine cannot do. We thus control the only way to kill germs in the body and end a germ disease. We want the sick to know this product, and at once. So we make this remarkable offer. We will buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick. Will you—if you need it—let us buy one for you?

We will pay your druggist for a full-size bottle of Liquozone and give it you to try. Simply send us the coupon below and we will send you the order, good at your local drug store. This is our free gift and its acceptance places you under no obligations whatever. We make it because this seems the quickest way to convince you—to show you—what Liquozone is and what it can do. Then our only request will be that you tell your sick friends what it does. When we, at our expense, have shown you a way to get well, help us let your friends know it, too. Do this for the good of humanity. In this way we have seen one cure lead to hundreds of cures. And that is why we make this offer.

We are spending $500,000 to thus give Liquozone away. Through 1,500 newspapers and magazines, we reach, with this offer, nearly every home in America. Our reason is this: There is everywhere sickness which nothing but Liquozone can cure. In every neighborhood there are lives which Liquozone alone can save. Our plan seems the right way—the best way—to quickly let those sick ones know it. When those million bottles are used in a million homes there will be few who don't know the value of Liquozone. And those million bottles—in actual use—will do more to convince those who need this help than all the arguments—all the testimonials—that we could ever print.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The process consists in generating gases, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. These gases are confined under pressure and, by the employment of immense apparatus and 14 days' time, are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen, as you know is the vital part of air. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. And no germ of disease can live in the presence of an excess of oxygen.

But oxygen is a gas, and unstable. Liquozone is a liquid which is not even volatile. It carries its virtues into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. It forms a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. It is life to the human body. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. For this reason Liquozone destroys every germ in the body. And no man knows another way to it without killing the tissues, too.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to this product. We first tested Liquozone for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. In thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable—cases which medicine could not cure—we proved that Liquozone was infallible. Then we paid the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We publish this fact because it best shows the value of Liquozone. Claims are easily made; but men don't pay a price like that save for a product of vital worth to humanity. Men of our class do not stake their fortunes and reputations on a product without knowing that it does what we claim.

We paid that $100,000 because Liquozone does in germ trouble what no skill can accomplish without it. It will do more for the sick than all the drugs in the world combined. You must realize that we know this when, after paying that price, we offer you a bottle free.

Medicine Can't Cure

Your physician will tell you that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. The utmost it can do is to act as a tonic, aiding nature to overcome the germs. Such results are indirect and uncertain depending on the patient's condition. A cure is always doubtful and often impossible. And the cures that do result are due to nature, not to medicine. A cure can't come until those germs are killed, and medicine never kills inside germs.

These diseases were long attributed to other causes than germs, and medicine was used to doctor them. Up to the year 1880 germs were almost unknown, but now it is known that certain diseases are due entirely to germs, and medicine in no way applies to them. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be given internally. And drugs that can't kill germs serve little purpose in a germ disease. Those are the diseases to which Liquozone applies and which Liquozone alone can cure.

We Offer $1,000

For a disease germ that Liquozone cannot kill.

This offer is published on every bottle of Liquozone, but nobody ever claimed the reward and nobody ever will. Liquozone always kills germs.

Please note what that fact means. All that is necessary to cure a germ disease is to kill the germs. That is certain; and it is just as certain that the disease will never end while those germs exist. Liquozone taken internally goes wherever the blood goes—into every cell of every tissue. No germ can escape it, and none can resist it. Can you not see that the results are inevitable?

Germ Diseases

The diseases in this list are known to be due to germs or their toxins. Every modern physician knows that medicine does not apply to them, for medicine cannot kill germs.

It is true that for centuries medicine has been employed for these troubles, but germs were unknown then. More than half these diseases have been traced to germs within the past five years. The germ cause of Rheumatism, for instance, was not discovered until August, 1902.

Medicine is not for germ troubles. You must either rely on Nature to overcome the germs, or you must kill them with Liquozone. You can never kill them with drugs.

These diseases yield at once to Liquozone. We have seen thousands of these troubles ended in a week, though they have resisted medicine for years. And the results are so certain that in any disease in this list—no matter how difficult, no matter how incurable it seems—we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guarantee that Liquozone will cure it.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
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All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us the coupon below. Do this in justice to yourself. We will then send you an order on your local druggist for a 50 cent bottle free, and will pay your druggist ourselves for it.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We spend fourteen days in making each bottle of Liquozone, using immense apparatus and employing the best chemists in Chicago. The product is very expensive compared with the cost of medicine. Certainly we would not buy a bottle and give it away if there was any doubt of results.

You want those results — you want to be well. Won't you, in simple fairness to yourself, send us this coupon and let us show you the way?

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THE COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle I will take it.

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310 .....

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Tuberculosis of The Lungs Cured

The World's Greatest Physicians Eulogize Catarrhozone, which kills all the Germs, Heals the Membranes, Cures Thorough!

That consumption is due to the presence of germs in the air passages is now admitted by all physicians. Before the disease can be cured of course these germs must be killed. Liquid medicine taken into the stomach can't possibly reach the air cells of the lungs, and is therefore useless.

Catarrhozone never fails to kill the bacilli of consumption for the following reasons, which are plain to every thinking person:

First—Each breath of medicated air you draw through Catarrhozone Inhaler is at once sent through every air cell and air passage in the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; it is then sure to reach the nest of the consumption germs.

Being a powerful antiseptic Catarrhozone at once kills these germs and establishes such a healthy condition in the lungs that microbes can't live there. Once the cause of the disease is removed it is only a matter of time till you get well and strong again.

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THE SILVER PIN

By ALFRED WILSON-BARRETT.

A GREAT SERIAL STORY which every lover of good fiction should read. . . . . .

CHAPTER I.

In the gilded dining-room of the newest Ritz hotel, two men were seated at a small table. They had made their way leisurely through the latest triumph of a French dinner, served to a smart London crowd, and were now conversing easily over their coffee and liqueurs. Though both of them were perfectly turned out, and evidently men of the world, neither seemed entirely the sort of man one would expect to find in such a milieu. From the manners of their neighbors, both men and women, it was evident that these were there quite as much to see and be seen as to dine. Our two friends apparently knew few in the smart crowd around them and cared little for their proximity.

The elder of the couple, a well set-up man of forty-five or so, with a military bearing and rather heavily-lined face, looked up quickly every now and then as some new arrival entered the room, or as a rustling of silk and lace and movement of chairs announced the breaking up of a party at one of the tables, but his glance had in it more of a quietly amused intelligence than interest. It seemed almost to say to those upon whom it rested for a moment, "I know all about you, and I don't think much of you, but I'm not very interested anyway."

The younger man, in a different manner, implied the same abstraction. Like his companion, he had singularly keen eyes, a keenness which an occasional glance revealed in a flash that was like the sudden drawing of a sword, but for the most part they had the far-away look and wrinkles at the outside corners which betoken the man of the open air and huge distances, a theory which his bronzed face and hands and strenuous look gave color to.

Evidently a soldier, a man of thirty-three or so, he had a noticeable personality, though it would have been hard to say precisely in what the attraction lay. With a keen, though good-humored face, aquiline nose, strong chin, small dark moustache, and square jaw, he was no more than merely good-looking; yet there were few of the pretty women in his neighborhood who had not glanced more than once in his direction, and been slightly disappointed that his eyes wandered so seldom.

Perhaps their interest lay precisely in this carelessness of their proximity, or more probably in an indescribable air of reserved force and readiness for emergency which was his, an air which seemed to say that were something untoward to occur in that crowded room, he would be the man to turn to, and probably the man who would assume command.

"I daresay you are right," he was saying, with rather an amused smile, to his companion, whose heavily-lined features had expanded under the influence of the creme de menthe, whose color his quick eyes rather resembled. "You know what you are talking about, but if I had trained my men as yours are trained, with all respect to Scotland Yard. . . . ."

". . . . Rothville would have fallen," returned the other man, smiling. "Possibly; but the cases are quite different. You employed the means suitable to your situation, and you were successful. We do the same here in London, and I flatter myself we do not utterly fail. After all, the theory is not mine. It has been built up on the experience of centuries. We find that to know the history of a man is to know what the man is likely to do under certain circumstances. Without conceit, I may say that the criminal population of London is known to us as an open book. A crime committed, we have only to set the beaters to work narrow down the bounds, and find the particular likely criminal who is unable to explain his whereabouts at the particular moment of the crime. That is the broad theory, and to us it seems the best."

"And yet to start from the crime itself . . . ."

"Occasionally we do. In a certain sense always we do!" returned his companion. "But London is different to South Africa, my dear Gordon. The wonderful instinct of the trained scout, tht science of the displaced leaf, the broken branch, the startled bird, the moving shadow in the distance, the faint print of a flying foot, for South Africa—yes! but in the crowds of London, among the hurrying millions, in the enormous and constant traffic, where a clue once gained is lost a thousand times, no! We seldom have to track our man down; we know where to find him already, and we are there before him; or very soon after he arrives."

"And supposing that he isn't one of your men after all—these wonderful criminal of yours whom you keep your fatherly eyes on, and apparently treat, save for the cages, like some quaint sort of pet; supposing he or she were one of these fine birds here to-night—that dark bird of paradise, for instance, or that golden-haired woman next to her, who certainly is rather like a canary, or one of their men, eh—Major?"

The Major laughed.

"Stranger things have happened," he said. "I really wouldn't like to swear that there are not some present in this room who have done time at some period in their lives. But my theory holds good even in the case you suggest. Even the beginners in crime; even those who seem as remote as it is possible to conceive from what you call my pets, must inevitably become joined to them by connecting links the moment that they commit a crime. Their very innocence makes them obliged to seek the assistance of those more hardened than themselves. Suppose that very pretty lady, whom you call the bird of paradise, were to find herself hard up, and cast a longing eye on the jewels of that other pretty lady whom you call the canary. She steals them. How is she to realize them? She cannot sell them to her friends. She cannot pay her bridge debts with jewels for which a reward is offered. Jewellers won't buy them, and she would be caught if they did. No; she must keep them hidden away in her jewel case, or she must make the acquaintance, somehow or other, of Mr. Moss, or Cohen, or Samuels, the 'fence,' who will give her a tenth of their value for the jewels, but on the other hand will ask no questions. And that link once forged, there she is and there we are, my dear Gordon."

"Very likely, but what of crime when it takes the form of murder; what of the crime of passion?"

"Then, in nine cases out of ten, one can put one's fingers on the criminal by finding out who profits by the crime, or who from jealousy or other cause, has the impulse towards it. There are not many mysteries of murder unsolved in England in a year. However, with all my talk, we do make mistakes. Good men are hard to find; it may be our training, as you say. I wish you would go broke, Gordon, and join the Force. We could do with a few men like yourself, in spite of the difference in our views."

George Gordon laughed. "No, thank you," he said. "I retired into private life because 'policing' the country after the war didn't appeal to me; policing this country appeals still less. All the same, without any vanity, I wouldn't mind, just for once, backing myself against Scotland Yard. It isn't possible, however, unfortunately. I should have to turn either criminal or policeman, and I feel too lazy after that Rothville affair to do either. The question must remain for ever undecided. Finished your liqueur?"

The two friends rose and made their way down the room.

At the entrance of the hotel they parted: the Major going off in a cab to some of his arduous but rather mysterious duties; George Gordon turning to the left along the pavement and making his way in the direction of Regents Park, where he was living.

He sighed a little as his friend left him; why he could hardly have said. "I wonder if I should have been better out there, after all," he thought. "I should at least have had something to do. I wanted to be lazy—yes—but now I begin to be afraid that being lazy means being bored.

George Gordon had distinguished himself in Africa; promotion had come rapidly; for a week he had been the hero of the man of the street; for a few months correspondents wrote his name often and large; and then came the end of the war. In the reconstruction which followed, there had been a contest at headquarters between petticoat influence and merit. The petticoat had won in a canter; and George Gordon, needing a rest, and piqued into the bargain, had chosen an idle life at home. He was young, master of a thousand a year, clever, good-humored, and full of life, with, if he chose, nothing but a long holiday before him; and after a few weeks he was already beginning to wonder what on earth he was going to do with himself.

CHAPTER II.

The night was damp and dull. As George Gordon made his way along the Haymarket, a fog, which had been clouding the atmosphere for some time, commenced to fall, shrouding everything. Fortunately, it was not a genuine yellow fog, and did not interfere much with Gordon's progress; but by the time he had crossed the Circus and turned up Regent street he was compelled to walk more slowly.

A London fog deadens the usual sounds of the great city, and causes a peculiar sense of isolation, and this feeling, combined with the cessation of traffic natural to the hour, made George think pleasantly of his cigar case. He stopped, and, selecting a cigar, made for the nearest doorway to get a light. But here the posts had been newly painted, and the match merely slid helplessly down the greasy surface without igniting. Taking another, he walked on a few steps and halted before a second doorway. Speculating on what might have occurred had certain other things not happened is a common occupation, but a very futile one; nevertheless, there were many moments in Gordon's future when he could not help wondering what his life would have been like had the first apparently insignificant vesta not refused to light.

The second match made no difficulties; it performed its duties perfectly, and, his cigar well under weigh, George was about to continue his road, when suddenly he stopped. Some small but heavy object had struck him a sharp blow on the head, and, rebounding, had fallen at his feet.

It was a silven pin about six inches long, with a round knobby head almost the size of a walnut, and studded with small garnets and turquoises.

It had been Gordon's first impulse to pick up and examine under the nearest lamp-post this mysteriously arriving object, but meanwhile his highly trained senses had been also at work in another direction.

From the sensation of the blow which he still felt, it was evident that the pin had come from somewhere above him, and had probably been dropped rather than thrown. The night was dark and foggy; it was difficult to see more than a dozen feet away; there were hundreds of windows around him, but Gordon had not wandered night after night round the outposts of Rothville for nothing. Almost as the pin fell, a faint sigh and the slightest rustle of a dress had touched his highly-trained ear. His quick mind had noticed the sounds and placed them. Even while he looked at the silver jewel beneath the yellow lamplight, part of his attention was concentrated on the spot in the darkness whence he knew it had come, and his ears listened keenly for some further sound.

None came, however, and everything remained silent.

For a moment George stood still, with the pin in his hand, irresolute.

"All the same," he said at last, "It is quite evident there is someone there, or was, a moment ago. It is evident also, as they could have no reason for wishing to attract my attention, that this pin has fallen by accident, and that the fair owner is not aware of her loss. Queer things, women! In these days of inventions, to stick a smooth pin like that, with a heavy knob, into a bunch of hair and expect it to stay there when the owner leans out of the window! Queer thing, too, to be leaning out on such a night, when one can hardly see a yard, and there is no one to be seen—but me—and she couldn't have seen me—though that's Irish! What the deuce am I to do with this pin? Return it, I suppose. I think I know where it came from. I wonder if she will think it cheeky? Perhaps, however, it was only a man, after all, and he has been cleaning his pipe with it."

George sniffed at the pin, but certainly there was no smell of nicotine about it; rather it seemed to him as if some faint fragrance of the wearer still clung to it; as if it had fallen still warm and scented from a woman's hair. He laughed at the idea the next moment.

"Probably old and ugly," he said, "or not all she should be. Who lives in Regent street? I'll certainly make an effort to return it."

Unless he was mistaken, the pin had fallen from a second story window of the house by which he stood, and the doorway of the house was that where he had lighted the second match.

He examined the entrance. There was an outside door, evidently common to the whole house, and at present standing open. Beyond was a passage with another door facing him. This was also ajar, though almost closed. On either side, were brass plates bearing names. Above the plate for the third floor was written: "Mr. Claude Carlton."

"It is Miss or Mrs. Carlton's pin," said George. "Let us go up." And he went up the stairs.

At the third floor he stopped. Opposite him was a door, with a bell on the right hand; but the door was open.

"This is a most mysterious house," thought Gordon, "where at this hour of the night people drop silver pins out of the window, and leave all their doors open."

He listened for a moment attentively, some impulse restraining him from ringing the bell.

Within this mysterious flat the passage was dark and impenetrable; and for a moment he could hear no sound of habitation. He almost began to think he had been mistaken, and that this door was open because there was nothing to guard but an empty house.

He pushed the panels softly inwards and entered a step. Still there came no sound, and quite convinced, but curious, he walked forward.

He groped his way in the darkness past two doors, and then taking a turning at the end of the passage, he came suddenly upon a light.

It shone through glass panels, from a room beyond, and for a moment Gordon hesitated again.

"I must go on now," he said at last. "If I retreated to the bell at this crisis, I might be surprised before I reached it, and then I should certainly have the air of a burglar running away, and, by George! with some of the property in my hand!"

He looked at the pin, and, deciding rapidly, walked up to the door. When he reached it, and glanced through into the room beyond, with a quick involuntarily movement he took off his hat; and then his heart seemed suddenly to stop beating, and he passed his hand across his brow. He recovered himself almost instantly, but, nevertheless, for a space of time, of whose duration he was unaware, he remained in the attitude he had taken, staring at the sight which had startled him.

In front of him, at the further side of the room, in a great arm-chair was seated a girl. She was facing him and her eyes directly met his. At first sight, her attitude seemed ordinary; it was only afterwards, when the expression of her eyes had impressed itself on him that he noticed the tenseness of her rigid figure, the pressure on each other of her hands clenched in her lap, the deadly stillness of her rounded bosom—but the eyes! Had he threatened her with some terrible gesture of murder, had he held out to her from behind the glass some bloodstained and horrible head, only that, it seemed, could have explained the sickening fear, despair, death, in those lovely eyes, now strained and open wide.

Involuntarily, Gordon turned and glanced behind him, but there was nothing there save the darkness of the passage. Besides, the girl was looking straight at him; her glance met his; and yet he felt she did not see him; she could not, he knew, she in the brilliantly lighted room, he against the background of the darkness. And though he had moved, her expression had not changed.

Gordon, still, stupified, cast a quick glance round the room. It was a handsomely furnished apartment, to all appearances a man's, for there were no feminine trifles adorning it. It was almost excessively lighted by means of electric globes, and there appeared no disorder in the rich comfort of its furniture.

Gordon's eyes turned again to the girl in the chair.

She was beautiful, more beautiful, he thought, than any woman he had ever seen. Very pale, her pallor seemed natural to her, and was rather that ivory paleness which comes sometimes with very dark hair and those deep violet eyes. Her features might have been almost severely handsome but for the warm depth natural to the eyes, and the charming curves of her crimsen mouth.

And then her glance, which had never wavered for an instant, made Gordon start afresh, and, hastily turning the handle of the door, he entered the room.

Knowing the girl had not seen him, he had expected to startle her, and even while he had almost involuntarily made his decision to enter, he had prepared a stammering apology for his daring; yet a further surprise awaited him: for, instantly on his entrance, her expression changed to one of almost relief. The terror and despair seemed to fade from her eyes, and though she had turned even paler, her glance met his naturally and calmly.

"So soon," she said simply. George started, but fancying he had misunderstood her, he was about to commence his speech, when, his self-possession quite leaving him, he gave a cry.

In moving towards her, he had walked round the table which stood in the centre of the room. On the floor on the other side, almost at the girl's feet, lay a dead man!

CHAPTER III.

The girl's eyes followed Gordon's horror-stricken glance with a terrible calmness.

"He is quite dead," she said. "You can see for yourself, if you wish. He was stabbed to the heart and died instantly. There is the knife. I drew it out because . . . . because I thought there might be hope. . . . hope! Ah, heaven! hope!"

Gordon hardly heard this last exclamation. He had hastily flung himself down by the body, and was feeling the cold bosom of the form at his feet, but even while he did so, he knew there was no chance. He had seen too many dead not to recognize death in that stern rigidity. Quickly convinced, he yet gave a moment to an examination of the dead man's appearance. "Young, handsome, sensual, rich; stabbed to the heart from the front; one blow, but it was a fearful one." That was his conclusion.

"He died at once, you say?" he asked, half turning to the girl, who stood watching him, motionless.

"At once," she said. "He just fell down as he is now. He never moved afterwards."

"Who did it?" said Gordon. "Why did you let him escape? Where is he?"

The girl looked at him for a moment with the calmness of an unutterable despair in her lovely eyes. "I did it!" she said at last.

Gordon started to his feet and faced her.

"Good God! you did it! You! !"

"Yes. I!" and then, without a sign, her strength seemd to give way and she slipped unconscious to the ground.

George darted to her assistance, but he was too late to save her; and placing her head so that it was lower than the rest of her body, he stood helplessly watching her.

Then, pulling himself together, he made a movement to the door, to call for help; but he stopped half way. He knew that help would mean discovery of the crime, the crowd, the police, the girl's instant arrest—and yet she had sat there so calmly beside her victim. Why had she sat there? Why not fled?

Gordon dropped on his knees beside the beautiful, helpless figure, and looked long and intently at the pale face and half-closed violet eyes.

"She did not do it! She couldn't have done it!" he said at last. "Not that she is too beautiful; I am not such a fool as that, though, by jove! she is lovely—but I feel she didn't. And yet she says she did."

He betn to look at her hands. Those delicate white fingers, those slim firm wrists, might have hidden in them the strength to have struck taht fearful blow, but they told no tale; they made no confession.

"She is coming round," he thought. "Perhaps it would be better for her if she never recovered—better if she died there where she lies. It would be so if I thought she had done that infernal deed; for with all her beauty and helplessness, it wouldn't be a moment before I called for the police! But I don't think so. Why don't I?" he asked himself, gazing round the room, and back again at the prostrate girl, who was commencing to move restlessly. "What the deuce have I noticed which makes me so sure?"

Gordon had relied so often on an instinct, which had never failed him, and had been so accustomed to enquire—if he did enquire—into the motives which had impelled him, only after escaping from a predicament, that he often found himself entirely unable to explain from what source these motives had come. In this case he would have been puzzled to say exactly why his belief in this mysterious girl's innocence was so assured; yet he felt that given time to collect his impressions, he could put his finger on the facts to account for it.

The girl's eyes, which had opened wide by now, passing his carelessly, had lighted on the body of the dead man, and with a cry she rose to her feet. "Claude! Claude!" she cried piteously, and with a spring she put half a length of the room between herself and Gordon.

"What do you want? Why do you look at me like that and say nothing!" she cried wildly. "Ah, I am not strong enough to stand this! Why don't you arrest me! Why don't you call for help and take me away!"

"You fainted. It is all right. You are better now," said Gordon soothingly. "But arrest you? You will excuse me for reminding you that I am not a policeman or even a detective. And, by the way, that reminds me. I came here quite by accident. You dropped—I suppose that it was you—this pin from the window just now. I presme it fell from your hair. I guessed where it came from. The doors were open and I came in. . . ."

"Yes, I was looking out of the window," she said wearily. "I meant to call the police, but I was not brave enough. But. . . . then you know nothing of this? You are not. . . it was accident that you came?" she murmured, taking the pin which George held out to her, and fixing her dark eyes on his.

"Accident entirely," said Gordon, meeting her look with his keen glance. Then, hesitating for a moment—

"Tell me you did not do that," he said at last.

His tone and manner, his strong frank gaze, his air of power seemed to affect the girl; for a moment a piteous look trembled in her lovely eyes, and then she recovered herself with a sudden effort.

"I did it," she said. "I must suffer for it—I mut suffer for it—I must suffer for it! Oh, quick, quick! for God's sake call for them, and have me taken away!"

Gordon shook his head.

"Perhaps I ought to," he said, "but I'm not going to. There is some mystery here. I can't think you killed that poor wretch there, and sat so calmly watching his body; and if you did, God help you, perhaps you had cause to. . . but that's absurd! You did not do it. I am sure of it. What are we to do?"

Her eyes had the hunted look of a stag pressed by hounds, and her lip trembled; it was evident that only by the greatest effort she had kept herself upright, but her determination, so apparent in every line of her rigid figure never wavered.

"Since you came her by accident," she said. "Since you were not brought here by this. . . this crime, you must go."

"And you," asked Gordon. "What of you?"

"Don't think of me! Go, yourself, quickly. After all, there is perhaps danger here for you, too. You would have to explain, and they might not . . . . but, ah, I cannot talk any more! Why trouble about me, sir? Leave me, I beg you. Ah, leave me, leave me! Go!"

Her voice told Gordon that she was on the verge of breaking down; and he stood irresolutely, biting his moustache and hunting vainly for inspiration.

"I dont' believe she killed that man," he said to himself, "but she swears she did. Either I am mad, or she is. If I leave her here someone will find her; if not before morning, at all events, then; and she'll stick to her story. Then Lord knows what will happen! If only I could get her away—give her time to think over it all in cold blood. If she really did there's plenty of time to say so afterwards. But the absurd Look at her! She did not do it. All the same, if she sticks to her tale, who's to say she did not? Give me time and I think I'd prove it, but how to get time when she herself refuses to help me.

Gordon was still vainly racking his brains when a shriek from the girl; and the direction of her gaze, made him turn quickly to the body on the floor. A strange incident had come to his assistance. One of the arms of the corpse which had lain across its breast straightened itself suddenly and fell with a thud to its side.

Possibly Gordon, in his examination, had placed it in a position opposed to the approaching rigor mortis, possible there may have been some other cause which only a doctor could explain; the shock at least of the strange phenomenon had an immediate effect. Repeating her first cry of surprise and fright, the girl flew across the room and sank on her knees beside the murdered man. "Ah, he's not dead after all! Ah, Claude, dear, dear Claude! Thank God he's not dead! Ah, sir, come! come quick! He's not dead! he moved! he moved!"

Gordon shook his head sadly, though at her wild cries he approached.

At his gesture she shrieked again, "No, no! don't say it," she cried. "He moved! But no—ah, no! It is useless! You are right—he is dead....dead.... ah..ah...."

She was off into a fit of hysterics—wild laughter and wilder weeping—but Gordon seized her by the wrists and drew her from the body. "This must stop," he said, "or she will go mad."

"Come!" he said firmly, "this must cease. You are overstrained—you don't know what you are doing or saying. You force me to think for you, and I will do so. Come now, you must obey me. I am used to being obeyed, and I will be so now. To stay here all night means death or madness for you. You say you killed the man—very well; you shall say that in the morning. At present you will come with me."

The girl made a wild strugle to free her wrists, but Gordon's hands were steel.

"Don't strugle," he said. "It is useless. You heard what I said. Where is your hat? Your coat?"

For a moment there was a strugle still—for a moment, shaken with hysteria, the girl fought on; but Gordon held her powerless; his voice, which his men had often trembled to hear raised, even while they loved it, frightened and subdued her. Her eyes turned almost unconsciously towards a chair in the corner of the room where Gordon saw was lying a sable coat.

Drawing her towards the corner he seized the coat with one hand and flung it over her, holding her with the other. A hat was lying where it had fallen from the chair to the floor, and picking it up, he placed it on her head. "It is dark and foggy and long past midnight," he said, "no one will see us. Now, come on."

Still leading the now terrified and half-unconscious girl, he made his way from the room and out into the passage. At the entrance he paused and gave a rapid glance at the room.

"I'm in for it now, right or wrong," he said, "and the more time I have the better. Someone might notice that light." And groping round for the electric light button he turned one that came to his hand. Fortunately it was the right one, and, through the panels, he saw the light go out, and made his way down the stairs into the street, half leading, half carrying the girl whose sobs had entirely ceased by now.

On reaching the street it was evident that the fog had disappeared, at all events for the moment, and the wide thoroughfare was not so deserted as Gordon had expected. He was standing anxiously watching his companion and casting occasional doubtful glances round him, when the rattle of a cab sounded in the distance, and as it drew nearer, to his relief he saw the man hold up his whip and drive quickly towards him at his affirmative gesture.

He turned to the girl, pressing his fingers into her wrists, and with his face stern and fierce. "Not a word or a sound now," he said harshly, "I am going to take you somewhere where you will be safe for to-night. What you like in the morning—at present you must obey me."

It hurt him to see her face, pale, terrified, dazed, to feel her wrsts shrink as he crushed them, to see her reel, and recover with an effort under his stern gaze, but he had no mercy.

"Get in," he said, as he opened the door of the cab, and half lifted her inside, watching from the corner of his eye the cabman's blank stare of amazement at this beautiful girl, whose costly fur coat was hanging to one shoulder and whose pulmed hat the wrong side before, trembled over her eyes.

"No. 12, Park Corner," he said firmly. "All right, cabby, only a supper party—rather late, you know. Our other cab broke down and left us."

"And may you never know, my beauty, that I once insinuated that you drank too much," he muttered to himself, as he entered the cab and seated himself by its occupant.

She had sunk back in the furthest corner, whether frightened still, or unconscious, Gordon did not know; and he did not attempt to speak to her. His mind was running over the events of the evening and their various consequences, seen and unseen.

"To-night's pretty clear sailing, at least," he thought. "Old Mother Crump's all right. Living with us all our lives, and knowing me from a baby, she's got a pretty good idea of my character; and, with her motherly ways and a little more unpleasantness on my part—brutality, you might call it—I think my lovely friend will see the reasonableness of taking things as they come—till morning. But then? To-morrow? What in heaven's name will happen to-morrow? Suppose I'm wrong; suppose she really did kill that fellow. Or even if she did not, suppose she still insists on giving herself up Or suppose she does not do that; suppose that I persuade her, but the police discover that body and get on the track? What then? By jove, I shall be in a pretty awkward position—And she? Good Lord! She—But, thank goodness, I'm not easily frightened. Hullo, here we are!"

The cab drew up with a rattle and clatter before a gate in a wall above which could be seen trees, and beyond them again a distant house.

Gordon sprang to the ground, and turned to the cabman. "I don't mind giving you a good tip, cabby," he said, taking out a half-sovereign, "for you got us home all right. The other fellow took us from.....from the corner of Rupert Street and then broke down. Here you are. Don't bother to get down." And he turned back to the cab.

There was not a sound from the occupant, and when Gordon touched her hand it was icy cold. "Thank goodness, she has fainted," he said to himself. "So far so good."

It was not an easy task to raise the senseless form and lift it from the vehicle, and Gordon thanked providence that his muscles were of steel, as he bore his burden across the footpath and opened the gate with difficulty. the cabman's parting chuckle greeting his ears meanwhile.

"The worst part's over now," he muttered, as the wheels sounded farther and farther away. "I hope I took that cabby in. I don't see why he shouldn't believe my yarn. It was the best thing I could think of. Confound the fellow for laughing! Drunk, the brute!"

The fog had disappeared, and the moon had risen. Coming out behind the trees, it shone for a moment on the white face of the senseless girl, as Gordon stood holding her in his arms. He looked down at the lovely eyes, closed now, and covered by their long dark lashes, at the rich waves of her hair, and her pure curved lips.

"Thank God I did it," he said involuntarily. "Thank God I saved her!"

(To be Continued.)



Interesting Facts About Some of the World's Great Gold Mines

The biggest gold-producing mine in the world is the Homestake, in South Dakota, says The London Economist. It is one of the poorest, relatively, as the ore only yields about 15s a ton; but as against this the costs are only 10s a ton. At present the quantity of ore treated a year is over 1,400,000 tons; that is, with 900 stamps, but 200 more are going to be added. The output from Homestake now is over 20,000 ounces of fine gold a month, but in a year or two it should be a good deal more. About three miles from Homestake is a mine called Golden Reward, which also is entirely owned by Americans. This mine is now producing not much more than £20,000 a month, but in a year or two I expect this will be greatly increased. If the figures shown me at this mine were correct, it has the potentialities of another Homestake.

In West Australia there are six mines with yields which bring them into the first rank of gold-producers. These are Boulder, Perseverance, Golden Horseshoe, Great Fingall, Great Boulder, Ivanhoe and Oroya-Brownhill; and in each there are ore reserves which assure the present yield, or perhaps even a bigger one, for years to come.

Th two big Indian mines, Champion Reef and Mysore, are now in the front rank of gold-producers. The smaller mines adjoining them? Ooregum and Nundydroog, are not likely to rival them; but two such great mines are a good average for one country. I should imagine that each mine has now reached its maximum production or thereabout; neither has got that amount of ore reserve, proportionate to its market value, which I consider a mine ought to have, but as against this the developments in depth continue to be good.

In the Transvaal you have the curious feature of dozens of great gold mines working at half their capacity for want of labor. That is a temporary affair, which does not affect the real capacity of these mines, so I have assumed that they are producing on the basis of the year 1899—when they had a sufficient labor supply. On this estimate there are seventeen Transvaal mines among the thirty biggest gold-producers of the world, and the balance is made up by six mines in West Australia, three in the United States, two in India, one in Queensland, and one in New Zealand; all these, let it be noted, are in the territories of and are controlled by English-speaking people. Of the seventeen Transvaal mines ten are outcrops, six are first row deeps and one is a second row deep.

In the world of gold mining exact knowledge is just as important and is just as difficult to acquire as is anything else. It is astonishing, even, how few mining people know that the Homestake is the biggest gold-producer in the world, for I suppose I have seen the newspapers of at least a dozen countries or mining camps assign that place to their own local big mine. The "greatest" gold mine, too, is claimed for probably twenty localities, although, I think, taking its past, present and future into consideration, that Mount Morgan still holds that title. But when some one who ought to know what he is talking about claims that some new mine, which is little known, and probably lies by itself in a strange and inaccessible country, is really the finest gold mine in the world, it is then that my interest is aroused. I am always hearing about this—shall I call it "fabulous?"—sort of mine, which at present makes no figure among the big mines, but which looks as if, when developed, it might take a place with the very greatest.

And there really are such mines—perhaps six or eight at present known over the whole wide area of the world. There are three of these about which I know, and their undoubted great possibilities have fired my imagination. These are the Dos Estrellas in Mexico, the Santo Domingo, belonging to the Inca Company in Peru, and the Redjang Lebong in Sumatra. The elements of greatness belong, too, although on a more modest basis, to the Tasmania mine, in the island of that name, and to the Oriental mine in Corea. These names are hardly known to the vulgar throng, and the mines do not yet rank with the great producers; but the Dos Estrellas is valued by its Mexican owners at millions of pounds. The Santo Domingo was last year producing 8,000 ounces a month, with five stamps; the Redjank Lebong has an ore chute 2,000 feet long, 12 feet thick, worth £6 a ton; the Tasmania, now wrestling with an immense flow of water, has at 1,200 feet a lode of almost similar value and size, and the Oriental has 200 stamps at work in the Corean forests, and over a million tons of ore blocked out!

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.—adv.

THE SONG OF THE SAMURAI.

(Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.)

The sword of the Samurai gleams still
In the arms of a new Japan;
Though the knights be dead, there's an ancient thrill
That comes to the fighting man.
Pride of a dauntless nation rings—
Firin in his battle cry—
List to the Nippon host that sings
The son of the Samurai:

"Though our thews be small, yet our hearts are great,
And our souls, they are souls of fire.
Here's a sword for love, and a sword for hate,
In the war god's hot desire.
Who cares for Death when a passion fair
Gives us joy by the blade to die?
For we'll strike to the heart of the Russian bear
With the sword of the Samurai.

"By that long, smooth edge that our fathers wrought
On a forge that a god's breath blew;
By that lacquered hilt that the artists fraught
With the zeal that the heroes knew,
Let us on where the northern barbarians fare,
Flaunting their banners high—
And we'll strike to the heart of the Russian bear,
With the sword of the Samurai.

"Though their ranks, like the ocean, May flood the plains,
Like breakers may beat us back;
Here's the blade that shall open our own warm veins
Ere we faint in their fierce attack.
Rather the boast of an ancient lord,
By our own fair steel to die,
Than with shame of defeat to pollute the sword—
The sword of the Samurai."

This is the song of the Samurai
In the army of new Japan
Where the seeds of a world-old honorlie
In the soul of the fighting man.
Pride of a dauntltss nation rings,
Pride of a dauntless nation rings.
List to the Nippon host that sings
The song of the Samurai.

This new treatment of a leaded hall window may be interesting. This particular window is three feet wide and one and a half feet deep. The curtain materials are white point d'esprit and light green china silk; the effect produced is that of silk over white curtains. Economy is subserved by having only two yards of the silk, the modus operandi as follows: First the silk is run on the rod (one yard), then the two white curtains, then the remaining silk one. They are drawn back on the rod on either side, leaving the window exposed.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

MRS. WM. J. FLEWELLING, Arthur, Ont.

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EMPIRE BUILDING,

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PLAYS OF THE WEEK

One of the prettiest girls in "An English Daisy" company which comes to the Academy Monday night, is Miss Helene Curzon. Though only in her early 20's, Miss Curzon has had a most interesting career. She is a Vassar girl and is exceedingly bright. While she is a member of one of the most distinguished families, being a near relative of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, yet she is the most democratic person in the large musical organization of which she is a valued member.

Born in England of a most aristocratic family, she received that early training which is common to persons of titled families. In far-off India she spent almost a year, and indulged in all the pastimes which are participated in by people of upper class families of British army officers and Government officials, including a tiger hunt. She figured conspicuously in many thrilling incidents. The hunter's ambition seized upon her, and she longed for even bigger game than the man-eating tiger, and so an elephant hunt resulted.

Stories of lion hunts related by the British officers, whom she was in frequent communication with in India, excited a longing to get a shot at the king of beasts in his native lands. On returning to England she joined a party of friends who were making a visit to Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia. She accompanied them with a cavalcade of camels across the desert to the country of the great Hannibal.

Miss Curzon had no trouble in arranging a hunt, and in her cozy apartments in New York, which are filled with reminders of her travels, are several pelts of Nubian lions, which she secured in Abyssinia.

"Pirt and Flirt," the two Nubian lions which take part in the marriage scene in "An English Daisy," have become especial pets of Miss Curzon's. Miss Curzon is a tall, graceful brunette of a sweet disposition, and in "An English Daisy" wears several stunning gowns.

A LOVE PLAY AT PROCTOR'S.

"When Women Love" will be the attraction at Proctor's Theatre for the week beginning next Monday, Feb. 22. The first scene represents a factory in full operation. Madge Carlton, a factory girl, falsely accused of murdering her uncle, is aided financially by the labor union, and its members prove their friendship by materially helping to prove her innocence and establish her claim to the Carlton estate. There are two villains, Robert Dayton, district attorney, and his uncle, Eben Skinner, a miser. They have planned a scheme to force Madge to marry Dayton and enable him to get control of the estate to which she and her sister are heirs. Their plans and schemes are frustrated by Harold Young, a lawyer in love with Madge, assisted by Duss Roamer, a detective.

FRANCAIS HAS MELODRAMA.

"Shadows of a Great City," will be seen at the Francais next week with regular Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees, with Annie Ward Tiffany in her famous creation of Biddy Konan. The play has always been a favorite in this city, and so has Miss Tiffany, particularly when playing a rollicking Irish character at which she has no superior. An added effect will be the scene showing Hell Gate in East River, New York, to be given with a river of real waters and into which the hero will plunge and rescue a drowning child. Boats of all description play up and down the river. "Shadows of a Great City," is an American play, pure and simple. The great city of New York, where the scenes are depicted true to life. It is an ingeniously constructed play, the action is brisk, and the situations give scope for the elaborate scenic and mechanical effects above mentioned. The plot which involves the recovery of a stolen child from a watery grave after the death of her mother who has passed away in a hospital ward at Blackwell's Island, and in after years the return of her heritage, the release of her falsely accused lover from prison, and the bringing to justice of the real villain is well told.

BURLESQUE FOR THE ROYAL.

The Reilly & Woods company, who play a week's engagement in burlesque at the Royal next week, starting Monday matinee, Feb. 22. They come clad in new and gorgeous raiments, with music, song and comedy, interspersed with witty sayings, dancing and singing, special scenery, costumes and electrical effects. The prominent feature of the performance is the vaudeville portion. A charming extravaganza, entitled "Hades and the 400," in which the "Spirite Girls" play an important part, is one of the many surprises.

GREAT PIANISTE COMING.

The only great pianiste to visit Montreal this year is Miss Adele Aus Der Ohe, who will appear in concert in the Windsor Hall on March 15. Miss Aus Der Ohe was born in Germany and studied there under Kullak and Liszt. She possesses a marvellous technique blended with an artistic temperament and is universally conceded to be the greatest woman pianist alive. She has won fame in Europe and has received beautiful and costly expressions of appreciation from the Empress of Germany, the Countess of Flanders and others. Of her recent appearance in New York, where she took the audience by storm the New York Sun said: "Miss Aus der Ohe excels in nobility of style, breadth of phrasing and a freedom of manipulation of the keyboard. She is one of the world's few, absolutely great artists." The Boston Herald places Miss Aus der Ohe above "all other pianists." In her Montreal concert Miss Aus der Ohe will be assisted by Miss Ringshead, Misses Beccie and Lily Kellert and Miss Margaret Reid in "Three Little Maids from School" from the Mikado, and Miss Bertha Ferguson, Mesdames Warner, McKyes and Williams, Messrs. Leslie Tedford, Rolland Paul, Sydney Dugan, Robert Diplock, Harry Rees, Joseph C. Barlow, Granthan and J. F. Pierce.

* * *

The attraction at the Francais for the week of Feb. 29, will be Bartley Campbell's "The White Slave." The scenery and stage settings are elaborate and the cast includes two sisters of Willie Collier, the comedian.

* * *

Miss Georgie Turner, the young Montreal violiniste, who is to be heard in Karn Hall on Thursday evening, March 3, assisted by Mr. Charles Corbett, soprano soloist of the Amherst Presbyterian church, and Miss Louise Walker, a young pianiste. The object of this concert is to enable Miss Turner to continue her musical studies.

George H. Broadhurst's latest musical comedy, "Nancy Brown," which will be seen at the Academy next month is said to be the most successful of all Broadhurst's plays. Nancy Brown was written originally for Miss Cahill, who will be seen at the head of the role.

The Canadian Empire is to receive a visit from the operatic stars of the company presenting "Sergt Vik," produced by Mr. C. A. E. Harris. Toronto was fortunate enough to get it first, by Dr. Ehrgott's choral society in that city. It was so well received that it will be repeated on Feb. 28. The Cincinnati musical public is well known as a critical one, and it is very gratifying to find a Canadian composition being so favorably received in that city.

HER HUSBANDS.

Extraordinary complications were disclosed in the West Ham Police Court, London, recently, when Florence Rebecca, wife of William Gamble Reddy-makes its hits and misses. Mr. Wrench was by way of being a diplomatist already, a diplomatist by nature, by birth.



MISS HELEN CURZON,
With "An English Daisy" at the Academy Next Week.



MISS KATHLEEN HOWARD,
Contralto, Who Will Appear With Aus Der Ohe, the Pianist, at Windsor Hall.

Kathleen Howard, the young contralto who pleased so greatly when she was heard here with the Coldstr am Guards band and later with Madame Patti. The sale of seats for the concert opens at Shaw's music store on March 5.

MDME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.

The recital by this great artiste is creating much interest on account of her reputation as the greatest contralto of the day and being her first visit to Canada. The sale of seats opened to-day, and there is already a large number of seats taken.

ADAMOWSKI TRIO.

Monday evening, Feb. 22, the last of the series of concerts under the auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club will be given in the Art Gallery. The two brothers, Adamowski, are leading members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, whose services are extremely difficult to secure, and of Madame Szumowska, one needs no further notice than to be reminded that she is Padrewski's famous pupil.

NORDICA TO BE HEARD HERE.

The appearance of Mme. Lillian Nordica at Windsor Hall is announced for March 16. This greatest of all sopranos has never been in better voice than at the present time, and wherever a recital has been announced in the large American cities, it means that every seat in the house will be sold long before the date of the concert. Mme. Nordica is an American by birth, but has lived the greater part of her life in Europe. It is now two years since she was heard at Windsor Hall, and then many could not obtain seats. A subscription list is open at Shaw's music store.

* * *

OPERATIC CONCERT TO BE REPEATED.

Miss Ada Moylan, who conducts the Gilbert & Sullivan operatic concerts which is to be held in Victoria Hall Westmount, on Thursday next, expresses herself as more than pleased with the artistic rendering of the choruses. The principals include Miss Maria Holhead, appeared, charged with bigamy. The trouble began as far back as 1897, when Redhead petitioned for a divorce. Henry Foster was named as co-respondent.

Before the decree was made absolute, that is before the original marriage was dissolved, Foster married Mrs. Redhead, in form at least, ahuogh the union was not legal.

Then came further complications. Foster went to South Africa and during his absence, Mrs. Redhead married another man, named Burrel.

To make matters still more complicated Mrs. Redhead's mother married Redhead's father. So Redhead occupies this bewildering position: His father is his father-in-law, his mother-in-law is his stepmother, his wife is his stepsister and two other men have married his wife.



THE CHORUS IN "AN ENGLISH DAISY" AT THE ACADEMY NEXT WEEK.

Story of the English Daisy.

The story of "An English Daisy," the musical comedy, which will be the attraction at the Academy next week, runs as follows:

Dainty little Daisy Maitland, an impoverished English lass of noble blood, has come to Ostend, that famous resort, to make her living selling flowers at the Kursal Gardens, where she has her stand. She meets Lieut. Lambton, a young Englishman, and they fall in love with each other. As Lambton's total wealth consists of £300 and a lottery ticket, the wedding day seems far off.

The fun comes in through the desire of Biffkins, proprietor of the Kursal Gardens, to create a sensation by having a wedding performed in his cage of lions. Incidentally, he wishes to marry off his unattractive niece, Lavinia Squib, who has a fortune coming from a legacy, providing she marries a man who has performed some act of bravery. By marrying her in the lion's cage, Biffkins thinks the man would show her the necessary valor. The trouble lies in finding a mate. At an opportune moment two Americans in hard luck, Daniel Crab and Hiram Smart, turn up, and Smart succeeds in inducing Crab to agree to marry Lavinia in the lion's cage. The big cage, with two real lions in it, is brought on, much to the horror of the happy couple.

At the last minute Crab and Lavinia lose their sense and decide to run away. Biffkins is at his wits' end to get a substitute, and in his distress tries to invelgle all sorts of persons into the contract, and offers a prize of £300.

Lambton has lost his £300 and Daisy, and he agrees to accept it. The cage of lions is again brought on and Lambton gets in with Henrietta, the maid, under the impression that she is Daisy. Just as the marriage is about to be performed, Daisy appears and proves the mistake. At the same time the lottery drawings are announced and Lambton finds that his ticket has drawn the capital prize.

EVELYN WRENCH, POSTCARD KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

When, a few short years ago, the German picture postcard became the "fad," wiseacres said, "It will soon die out, for it is only a 'craze.'" And for a few months following it really seemed that they spoke the truth. Then suddenly it bounded up again, and since that time has grown steadily in favor, but no one dreamed that its continued success for the last three years has been due wholly to the remarkable ingenuity of a mere boy, a young Englishman, Evelyn Wrench, of London, who has just celebrated his coming to man's estate.

In spite of his youth, young Wrench is th undisputed "postcard king," and is so acknowledged by everyone in the business world. He is the organizer and head of a company with a capital of $500,000, which produces fifty million of these cards, the boon of travelers all over the world. Three or four years ago he knew nothing and cared less about the picture postcard, for he was only an Eton schoolboy. To-day he holds the world's monopoly in them, and to him the very interesting and convenient card owes its present and ever-increasing popularity.

His amazing success was undoubtedly due in great part to the absorptive power of the new idea; to the quick eye of a very bright lad for opportunity; the acute instinct for the right method by which that opportunity might be exploited.

Mr. Evelyn Wrench is the son of one of the estates commissioners of Ireland. He left Eton three years ago and went to Germany. Travel was to put the finishing touch to his early education. Thereafter it was thought there might be some office stool for him in some corner of the offices where practically the first thing he learned was the love for the local pump in the town of Little Pedlington, and the love of its corresponding feature manifested by larger places. He threw himself into the work of supplying local views in collotype. More workers were needed and he engaged them.

He himself was not above canvassing the London stationers' shops, so that he quickly found out, by personal experience, the difficulties of getting anything new placed fairly "on the market." Young as he was, however, he was determined to "see the thing through," and by introducing his own novel ideas he eventually succeeded in making the "Wrench Series" of pictorial postcards deservedly popular.

The rapid extension of the business, of course, called for more capital, and Mr. Wrench therefore transformed his business into a limited liability company, of which, at the age of nineteen, he became managing director and chairman. His career is one of the most remarkable on record, for he controls the destinies of the biggest firm in the United Kingdom doing exclusively a picture postcard trade. He is probably the only Eton boy who has plunged straight into business on his own account immediately after leaving school.

History of the Picture Post Card.

The history of the pictorial postcard craze makes one of the most interesting contributions to business records and what Mr. Wrench does not know of that history—which he has very deeply studied—is not worth knowing.

One of the first forms of picture postcards was the unpretentious one bearing a view of some popular pleasure resort. It was printed in black, and as compared with present-day view-cards, was certainly not sufficiently attractive to take the world by storm.

Tourists soon realized, however, that the view-card was just the thing they wanted to excuse their not writing long letters home when on pleasure bent. A picture of the place they were visiting suited friends at home far better than a written description, and saved the tourist a lot of time and trouble, for he had only to address the card and add the words, "Love to Nancy" and everybody was satisfied, at the cost of half a minute's work. Thus it came about that the sale of even the very common-place looking picture cards rapidly grew, and competition, as a matter of course, arose.

In order to catch the public eye the more venturesome of the pictorial card publishers then produced views in two or three colors. Most of them were badly printed, the colors being ill-chosen and generally "overlapping," that is to say, a fine old castle wall was rendered ridiculous by having a patch of blue sky across it, or a white gravel path by a lake side was disfigured by a trespassing slice of the bright green water, and so on.

Still, these were mere details which no one seemed to mind. It was sufficient that the colored view card was a novelty, and as it arrested the attention more quickly than the card printed in black, it promptly "caught on." Then Evelyn Wrench came forward and improved on it, and it became a "craze."

Some Cards Hand Painted.

From this stage the picture postcard boom advanced steadily, until nothing but the best color painting would suit the public, and it will astonish most people to know that a large proportion of cards retailed at twopence each are hand-painted in Mr. Wrench's establishment by young girls who became very deft at the process, producing beautiful effects by just a few quick movements of their brushes.

By way of a change, the comic, personal and puzzle pictures postcards were presently introduced. Mr. Wrench showed great enterprise and originality in this direction, and his comic subjects, his puzzles and portraits of celebrated actors and actresses proved to be among the most popular of his productions.

Not only has the young Englishman succeeded in interesting the people all over the world to a wonderful extent, but he has offered a boon to English girls who, brought up to the refinements and luxuries of life among the "upper" class in Great Britain, have, through adverse circumstances, been forced to enter the business world. His unique method of cataloguing, and the altogether unusual and intelligent character of the work of his establishment, call for a different class of young women from the ordinary English shop or working girl, and the result is that young Wrench has opened a way into the hustling business world for refined Englishwomen that was wholly unforeseen three or four years ago.



ANNIE WARD TIFFANY.
In "Shadows of a Great City" at the Francais Next Week.

Got His Idea from Germany

He soon concluded that a very special opportunity for a very successful worrying of Dame Fortune had opened up. He saw the picture postcard enjoying universal favor in Germany.

"Wherever I went in Germany," he said, "it was picture cards, picture cards nothing but picture cards! They stared me in the face everywhere. Yet I never grew tired of them. My friends in England were bombarded with cards from me to such an extent that they soon had handsome collections.

"When I returned to my native country it seemed quite dreary without my old friends, the picture cards. It struck me, however, that the remedy lay in my own hands. As no one else had attempted to make them really fashionable, why, I asked myself, should not I do so?"

The result was that Mr. Wrench started in a room or two in Haymarket three years ago with $250 of his own money, essaying to offer to the public a high quality card at a popular price. A few weeks later his business was sufficiently promising to justify his engaging an office boy. He would learn his business as he went on. Thus

HAD A SPLENDID YEAR.

The independent Order of Foresters apparently had a splendid year during 1903. The net addition to the membership during the twelve months was 14,123. This is considerably larger than the net additions during 1902. The death rate was also lower being only 6.46 against 6.60 in a thousand as compared with 1902. This indicates how careful this great Fraternal Society is in its selection of its risks. The enormous work which the Order did in helping widows and orphans may be understood from the fact that it paid to them during last year no less than $1,-542,639.01. In sick benefits the members of the Order received $192,1e3.71, and totally and permanently disabled brethren received $84,719.91. Notwithstanding these large and helpful payments to the membership the Order increased its already large accumulated funds during the year by the enormous sum of $1.234,236.97. The total accumulated funds of the Order on February 1st, 1904, amounted to $7,518,852.09. The above is certainly a wonderful record. Dr. Oronkyatekha, the Supreme Chief Ranger, is certainly to be congratulated upon the results which are flowing from his labors. The total membership of the Order is now over 220,000.—Daily Mail and Empire, Toronto, Feb. 16th.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

WHAT MYSTERIOUS POWER DOES THIS MAN POSSESS?

THE DEAD BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE.

Would Hardly Create a Greater Sensation Than Some of the Miraculous Cures He Performs With a Strange, Mystic Fluid Unknown to Medical Science.

DOCTORS ADMIT FACTS, BUT UN ABLE TO EXPLAIN SECRET OF HIS MARVELLOUS POWER OVER DEATH.

HEALS THOSE HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY THE SAME AS THOSE WHO CALL IN PERSON.

Refuses Pay for His Services—Says His Discovery is God-Given and That it Belongs to All Mankind Free of Charge.

(From the Louisville Post.)

New York.—(Special Correspondence)—Dr. Wallace Hadley, well known professor of chemistry of this city, has undoubtedly made the most sensational discovery of the age. Call it divine power, science or whatever you will, the fact remains that in a single night, so to speak, he has completely upset modern medicine, defied all known laws of nature and utterly dumbfounded scientists and medical men. Physicians have sought out their worst cases and taken them to him, thinking they might find one he could not cure. They admit that all their own remedies are but bread pills as compared with the remarkable discovery of this wonderful man. He has already done practically everything but bring the dead to life, and the scientists are now on the qui vive, expecting him to do this next.

"How did you happen to make this great discovery?" asked a reporter, who called to find out the secret of the tremendous furore he has created.

"Ever since I graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo," said the doctor, "I have been convinced that no disease should cause death. God has, in my judgment, provided a cure for every ill to which human flesh is heir. Man must search and find this cure the same as man discovered the telegraph, the telephone, etc. The first thing I set out to do was to find the exact elements which composed a living being and sustain life, to discover the power which makes a man's heart beat and his body live. I next determined to extract these products from animal, mineral and chemical substances and combine them as they were found in the living being. I worked for years, day and night, before I made any great progress. Then my discovery nearly all came at once. As soon as I made it I tried the preparation on myself; then I gave it to all the sick persons I could find. I notified doctors to send me their supposed incurable cases. The results were simply miraculous. They far exceeded my most sanguine hopes. I particularly remember the case of Mrs. Sarah Miller, No. 1500 Sixth Street, Harrisonburg, Pa. She was one of my first patients. The doctors had given her up to die. Her friends hourly expected to be called to her grave. She was so bad the night she received my treatment she did not expect to live until morning. She took two doses; it revived her; she slept; she is living today. Here is a copy of a letter from her. Read it for yourself."

The following abstract is taken verbatim from Mrs. Miller's letter. She says:

"When I began to take your treatment I realized that I was on the brink of the grave. I suffered from gastro-intestinal catarrh and diabetes. I was in constant pain day and night. I felt blue, despondent and discouraged with life. I had taken so much medicine for so many years without receiving any benefit I tried your treatment as a last resort, and thank God I took it, for otherwise I should not be here to write this letter."

"This is only one of a large number of similar letters that I have received," said the doctor. "It seems that sometimes a divine hand directed these poor sufferers where to obtain relief. I believe that I was permitted to make this great discovery for the benefit of the world. Hence I offer my services free for a limited time, that all may enjoy the benefits of perfect health. Here is a letter from another woman whom I saved from the grave. Mrs. Germond, of No. 302 Highland Avenue, Benton Springs, Mich., writes: "I tried so many remedies without obtaining relief that I had given up all hope of ever being cured. I heard of your wonderful discovery, but I had no faith in you and was induced to give you a trial only on account of a strong letter received from a friend who had been cured by you. I was a physical wreck, ready for the grave. I had heart, stomach and bronchial trouble. My whole system was diseased and run down. I suffered untold agonies. I often felt that death would be a welcome relief. I am confident that you saved my life, and had it not been for your marvellous treatment I should today be cold in my grave. I write this letter for the good of humanity that others may be induced to try the wonderful treatment that has cured me."

"Do physicians take your treatment?" asked the reporter.

"They certainly do," said the doctor, "I am treating a large number now. Of course, they would not want you to publish their names, but here are their letters. You can read what they say. I cure them when all their own remedies fail. I have demonstrated beyond doubt that the most serious diseases can be overcome; that the lives of thousands of men and women can be saved who have heretofore been carried off to the grave. I estimate that I shall save the lives of over one hundred thousand people the coming year, who would otherwise have died an untimely death."

"But how do you account for your wonderful power over death?" asked the reporter.

"Step this way," said the doctor, leading the reporter into his large laboratory, "and I will show you the source of my power. I will explain to you the secret for which wise men have sought for ages." The doctor here pointed to a mysterious red fluid extract in a tightly-corked glass flagon. "This," said the doctor, "is the apparently simple extract that has startled the civilized world. This is the powerful essence that has given me the titles 'Divine Healer,' 'Miracle Worker,' 'A Latter Day Saviour,' etc. Of course I am nothing of the sort. I am a scientist. My discovery is scientific. See these red-hot crucibles? Into them I throw the materials which compose a living man. See those red and blue streaks of fire shooting upward? They are hot flashes from magnetic wires attached to huge electric machines. **It is by** these processes that I abstract fire from the materials of nature. Did you ever stop to think that wheat and corn come from the earth and air? If we knew the wonderful chemical secrets of nature we could make corn, wheat and other food from the earth and air. So my discovery of the vital principles of life is not so wonderful after all. I have merely found a secret law of nature, which has ben overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past."

"Do you give treatment to every one free? This, it seems, would be an enormous expense," said the reporter.

"Yes," said the doctor. "I offer a course of home treatment to every one who writes me now absolutely free of charge. Later I expect to charge a moderate fee. It will probably cost me several thousand dollars to give this free help, but I can afford to do it, and besides, I want to prove the miraculous power of my great discovery. Tell your readers to state the leading symptoms of their trouble, their age and sex, and I will diagnose their cases, write them fully in regard to the exact stage to which their disease has progressed, the length of time required to effect a cure and send them a course of treatment for their particular disease."

The reporter has taken Dr. Hadley's course of home treatment himself for a nervous affection, and he can personally vouch for its wonderful efficacy. He also guarantees this offer to be absolutely genuine in every respect. All who wish to be healed should write Dr. Hadley at his laboratory. Address Dr. Wallace Hadley, office 1224A, No. 1381 Broadway, New York city. If you have anything confidential to say mark your letter "private." The doctor is an extremely affable man, and takes a supreme delight in curing difficult cases that have been given up to die by other physicians. It is these cases that offer him the opportunity to demonstrate the miraculous power of his great discovery.—Adv.

A HARSH, HACKING COUGH

Almost from birth my little girl was troubled with bronchitis and a harsh, hacking cough, and though I tried almost everything, she derived no benefit whatever. My druggist gave me a bottle of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion to try, and as a result my child was, in a marvellously short time, free from all coughing, and almost immediately began to gain in flesh and a healthy color. To-day she is as strong and robust as can be. You will appreciate what this means to a parent, and I feel constrained to write and thank you. A. Pudsey, Toronto, Canada.

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In useful and ornamental articles.

For a large variety to select from you will find no equal in the city. All new goods and low prices. Our store will be found very attractive, new goods being added regularly.

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Doings at Old McGill University

Liberal Club to Have Mock Parliament.

The McGill annual, published by the third year of all the faculties, will appear about the middle of March. There will be a short sketch of the leading facts in the history of McGill, and biographies of the new professors. Half tones of the members of the third year as well as class pictures and illustrated sketches of all the university organizations. Throughout the book are art drawings, cartoons and caricature illustrations of both the serious and lighter side of college life. Not only from an artistic standpoint alone, it promises to be superior to anything that has yet been attempted in this direction. The volume comprises 300 pages, and is printed on heavy coated paper. The price as usual is $2.

The old athletic association of McGill is no more, but in its place stands a new athletic association whose officers are elected from representatives of all the various clubs at the university. They control the chief executive body governing athletics at McGill. In addition, there is a new organization, the Track Club. A few minor changes have been made in the constitution. The government of the affairs of the association are in the hands of an executive, consisting of presidents of the clubs composing the association and other representatives by the clubs in question. Members of the club who have graduated are invited to attend the meetings as an advisory committee. The officers of the club for the year are: Hon. president, Dr. Tait McKenzie; hon. treasurer, Dr. Elder; president, W. Stewart, Arts, '05; vice-president, Gus Mackintosh, Med., '05; secretary, F. G. Wickware, Sci., '06; treasurer, W. Brown, Med., '05.

The much-talked of public speaking contest by the Literary Society will take place March 11. The speaking will be judged according to the following standard: 25 per cent. for style, language, material, and arrangement.

A new departure has been made in the mechanical constructions in the students' course and the graduating class in mechanical engineering is setting up a modern automobile. The parts were purchased from an automobile firm, and gradually the machine has been constructed, and will be a memorial of science, '04.

The hockey championship of the university rests between Sci. '06 and Arts '07. The Sophs defeated Medicine '06 in a hard and fast game by the small score of 1 to 0. The Freshmen in Arts have an unusually well balanced team, and the best game of the season is promised. The match is called for this afternoon.

The Liberal Association is forming a series of mock parliaments, at which the Conservative, Liberal and Radical views will be taken. It is a good move, and will keep the members well versed in the political situation. The scheme is due to the energetic work of the secretary, Mr. Richards, of Law.

Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., will speak at the Sunday afternoon meeting on the subject, "The Best Gift to our Generation."

The Freshmen held a large rally in the Molson Hall Thursday night, at which a debate on the subject: "Resolved, that in the interests of a liberal education and old McGill, the year system of organization should be developed," took place. The speakers were Messrs. Swift, Arts '07; Steedman, Arts '07; McGarvey, Med. '7, and Cantley, Sci. '06. Speeches were made by the deans of each of the faculties, and a musical programme was provided.



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These two essentials give Bovril the place at the top.
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Marconi Wireless =

The Great Opportunity

Abraham Lincoln said: That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and, hence, it is encouragement to energy and enterprise.

It is the unthrifty who attribute failure to lack of opportunity. It is no excuse to urge that chances have been denied you. The world is full of opportunities. One man grasps an opportunity which another shuns as unjustifiable risk. The first is a success, the other a failure.

Cyrus Field saw opportunity in the Atlantic cable. Other men saw only risk and inevitable failure.

Morse alone of the hundreds of scientists who knew and discussed the phenomena of electricity recognized the telegraph opportunity.

Bell, struggling with the undulating theory of sound waves, conceived his opportunity and realized the telephone.

Marconi was the one man of all experimenters in etheric waves who saw in that subtle influence his great opportunity—the wireless telegraph.

Following Morse came a host of imitators who sought to benefit by his discoveries. Companies exploiting rival telegraph systems, by House, Henry and others, gained a vogue. One company at least outrivalled Morse's in its commercial establishments, but all were swallowed up in the patent decisions which gave the great inventor the sole property rights to his discoveries.

Field's rivals were active and succeeded in gathering a large following for a time, but Field's overtowering genius won the hard fought battle. His followers gained the reward.

Bell's claims were fought by Gray, by Drawbaugh, by Dolbear. Corporations backing those claims were wrecked by the final triumph of justice in Bell's favor.

Marconi is not without imitators, but

There is only one Marconi, and only one Marconi system, and the American rights to that system, including the United States and its dependencies and all ships sailing under its flag, belong to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. It is in this company that the same opportunity is presented to the people of this generation to become rich that was presented to the people of past generations by the accomplishments of Morse, Field and Bell, through investment in the companies organized to establish the several systems invented by them.

Marconi's remarkable achievements have been accomplished in much less time than any of the others. Less than three years have passed since he first demonstrated the practicability of accomplishing without wires what the others named had done with wires. This means the wiping out of over 90 per cent. of the initial cost in the establishment of a telegraph system.

Statistics show that whatever lessens the cost of doing or creating anything has the effect to extend its usefulness in direct ratio to the resulting economy; that it increases the demand for it in the same ratio and increases the profits of those engaged in its production or operation, in proportion to the increased demand and use and the decreased cost.

The Marconi System not only decreases the initial cost of establishing a telegraph system, but

1. It decreases the cost of operation.
2. It decreases the cost of maintenance.
3. It almost abolishes the cost of repairs.
4. It decreases the time required for transmission of messages; furthermore,
1. It increases the usefulness of the telegraph by making available distant and inaccessible and hitherto impossible points, as ships at sea, small islands, etc., etc.
2. It increases the demand for telegraphic facilities by decreasing the expense of utilizing them.
3. It increases the profits of telegraphic operation by reason of all of the above cited facts.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America is already in active commercial operation, is in the receipt of substantial revenues—not yet sufficient to meet all the growing needs of the company for extensions, betterments and improvements, but none the less highly satisfactory. It is constantly developing new avenues of usefulness for the Marconi System. That system is now in daily use by the Associated Press, the London Times and all the great trans-Atlantic steamship lines.

It has been estimated that one branch of wireless service only (the trans-Atlantic traffic of one station) will be sufficient to pay 12½ per cent. dividend, and that with the number of stations increased to the present capacity of the cable system it will pay over 150 per cent. annually.

To paraphrase Lincoln, "That some men have grown rich out of telegraph and telephone investments shows that others may become rich by investing in the Marconi System."

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Broad Exchange Building New York,
Canada Life Building, Montreal.

ST. ANTOINE STREET

(1st Section)

(South Side. From Craig Street to Inspector Street)

The City of Montreal, by their undersigned Attorneys and Counsel, hereby give public notice that on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of March next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, at the Court House of this city, they will, by and through their said Attorneys and Counsel, present to the Superior Court, sitting in the Division of Practice (room No. 31), in and for the District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate, in virtue of the Act of the Legislature, 62 Victoria, chapter 58, and its amendments, two competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, jointly with one of the Recorders of the said city as president, and two of their assessors named by the Council, to fix and determine, in conformity with said acts, the price and indemnity to be allowed for the lots or immovables hereafter described, which the said City of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the 18th day of January last (1904), under the authority of the Act 3rd, Edward VII., chapter 62, determined to acquire for the purpose of widening St. Antoine Street, south side, from Craig Street to Inspector Street, in the St. Antoine Ward, and to perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon the said Commissioners, viz:—

1. A piece of land with one brick house thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 946B, said side measuring about 37.05 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 57.50 feet; on the eastern side by Craig Street, said side measuring about 35.0 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 945 (residue), said side measuring about 37.50 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1,813 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 945 of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the city of Montreal;

2. A piece of land with one brick and one stone house thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 947, said side measuring about 38.10 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 46.30 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 945, said side measuring about 37.05 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 946B (residue), said side measuring about 43.70 feet, containing a superficial area of about 1,691 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 946B of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal;

3. A piece of land with three wooden houses thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 949, said side measuring about 39.50 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 47.50 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 946B, said side measuring about 38.10 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 947 (residue), said side measuring about 51.10 feet, containing a superficial area of about 1,913 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 947 of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the city of Montreal;

4. A piece of land with two stone houses thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 950, said side measuring about 40.70 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 50.0 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 947, said side measuring about 39.35 feet; on the southeastern side by lots cadastral Nos. 949 and 949A (residues), said side measuring about 50.0 feet, containing a superficial area of about 2,001 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern parts of lots cadastral Nos. 949 and 949A of the official plan and book of reference for the St. Antoine Ward of the city of Montreal;

5. A piece of land with one brick and one stone house thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 951-1, said side measuring about 41.15 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 97.40 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 949A, said side measuring about 40.70 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 950 (residue), said side measuring about 95.60 feet, containing a superficial area of about 3,949 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 950 of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal;

6. A piece of land with one stone house thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 951-2, said side measuring about 41.20 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 26.80 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 950, said side measuring about 41.15 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 951-1 (residue), said side measuring about 26.80 feet, containing a superficial area of about 1,103 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 951-1 of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal;

7. A piece of land with one stone house thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by St. David Lane, said side measuring about 41.70 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 23.60 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 951-1, said side measuring about 41.45 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 951-2 (residue), said side measuring about 22.50 feet, containing a superficial area of about 958 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 951-2 of the official plan and book of reference for the St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal;

8. A piece of land with one brick and two wooden houses thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 955, said side measuring about 42.60 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 83.50 feet; on the northeastern side by St. David Lane, said side measuring about 41.80 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 954 (residue), said side measuring about 82.60 feet, containing a superficial area of about 3,505 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 954 of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal;

9. A piece of land with four wooden houses thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 958, said side measuring about 42.60 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 45.80 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 954, said side measuring about 42.60 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 955 (residue), said side measuring about 49.40 feet, containing a superficial area of about 2,052 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 955 of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal;

10. A piece of land with one brick and one wooden houses thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by lot cadastral No. 959, said side measuring about 42.65 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 35.30 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 955, said side measuring about 42.60 feet; on the southeastern side by lot cadastral No. 958 (residue), said side measuring about 33.50 feet, containing a superficial area of about 1,430 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern part of lot cadastral No. 958 of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal;

11. A piece of land with four brick and one wooden houses thereon erected, bounded on the southwestern side by Inspector Street, said side measuring about 42.0 feet; on the northwestern side by St. Antoine Street, said side measuring about 104.4 feet; on the northeastern side by lot cadastral No. 958, said side measuring about 42.65 feet; on the southeastern side by lots cadastral Nos. 959 and 961 (residues), said side measuring about 104.0 feet, containing a superficial area of about 44,150 square feet, the said piece of land being the northwestern parts of lots cadastral Nos. 959 and 961 of the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal.

The whole in accordance with a plan of the improvement deposited in the City Surveyor's Office.

All the above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.

L. J. ETHIER,
J. L. ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorneys for the City of Montreal.

City Hall,
Montreal, 16th February, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sale of Patent Models

Tenders are invited for the purchase, en bloc, of the Models heretofore deposited in the Patent Office by applicants for patents of invention.

The models are some twenty-five to thirty thousand in number, and are made of every variety of material.

The sale will be made for cash, and without any warranty as to the number of the models or their condition.

The purchaser must remove all the models from the premises in which they are stored within two weeks from the date of notice by post of the acceptance of his tender.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Purchase of Patent Models," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 1st day of March, 1904, at one o'clock p.m.

By order,

A. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1904.

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

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, by Joseph Laniel, Theodore Meloche, Marcellin Cousineau, Godfrol Leblanc, Albert Barbeau and others, all of the Village of Ste. Geneviève, in the County of Jacques Cartier, to obtain an act incorporating into a village municipality, under the name of "Municipality du Village de Pierrefonds," a portion of the territory of the said Municipality of the Village of Ste. Geneviève, said portion containing the immovables described on the official plan and book of reference of the said village, under the numbers 68 to 130, both included, and also the subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Lot No. 124, subdivision one of No. 127, and subdivision one of No. 125, and obtain all necessary powers for its objects.

LAURENDEAU & BAZAN,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Montreal, February 3rd, 1904.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that Joseph Berthiaume, trader, Thomas Lapointe, merchant, of the Town of Terrebonne, and Louis Labelle, trader, and Charles Charbonneau, workman, of the Parish of St. Francois de Sales, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain an act incorporating them and such persons as may become associated with them, under the name of "The Louis Labelle Quarry Company, Limited," to work stone quarries in the Parish of St. Francois de Sales, and to build and work a railway in said parish, of which one section will run from such quarries to the River Jesus across the length of the property of Paul Labelle, and of which the other section, starting from the quarries, will join the same river at Chartrand wharf by crossing the intermediate lots of land.

THIBAUDEAU RINFRET,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Montreal, January 14th, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that a private bill will be presented at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, asking to grant to the Mutual Fire Insurance Company "La Provinciale," an extension of its general powers, specially the following: (a) To have its principal place of business in the City of Montreal. (b) To issue a capital stock to the extent of a minimum of $50,000 and a maximum of $500,000, by shares of $25.00 each. (c) To make all and every kind of fire insurance and re-insurance in any city, town or village, indiscriminately, without submitting to the proportion of 25 per cent. in the cities exacted by article 5290 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec and other acts amending it. (d) And generally all and every additional power deriving from those herein above enumerated. Montreal, January 12th, 1904. Paul Tourigny, President. Jean Tache, Sec.-Treas.

NEW WARREN SCALE CO.
Manufacturers of all classes of
SCALES
453 St. Paul St., Montreal.

GORDON HOUSE, DANVILLE, QUE. A. N. Golden, Prop. — Entirely refitted, all modern improvements, first class sample rooms, hot water heating, electric light, hot and cold baths, unexcelled cuisine, first class livery, and moderate rates. Hotel bus meets all trains.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Gossip of Military Affairs.

A provisional school for the instruction of infantry officers has opened at the drill hall under Col. Gordon, D.O.C. and Brevet-Major A. O. Fayes, R.C.R., who acts as adjutant. The school will be maintained for two months when the officer commanding the Royal School of Infantry at St. Johns, Que., will conduct the examinations and prepare certificates to those who qualify. The following officers are authorized to attend: Lieut. L. J. M. Howard, Prov. Second Lieuts. R. T. Munn, H. G. Browne and C. G. Malaman, 1st P.W.R. Fusiliers; Lieut. F. F. Gascoigne, Prov. Second Lieuts. J. H. Hough, W. B. Evans, J. H. Edgar, G. F. Hemsley, H. G. Stevenson and G. A. R. Boulter, 3rd Regiment, V.R.C.; Prov. Second Lieuts. A. J. Mausley and A. B. Burke and Lieut. A. H. Gault, 5th Royal Scots; Lieuts. R. L. Calder, G. Normandin and H. Therien, 64th Regiment; Prov. Second Lieut. M. J. Gadbois, A. Leblanc, P. E. Lamarche, A. Beauchemin and L. S. La Ferriere, 64th Regiment; Lieuts. J. A. Filiatrault and J. T. P. Lacoste, Prov. Second Lieuts. J. C. J. Boutinier, E. R. Dufresne and R. Sharing, 65th Regiment, C.M.R.

The regular drills of the 3rd Field Battery for all ranks and recruits, will commence Tuesday, March 1st.

The Battery non-com. classes are going on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

The Duke of York's Hussars fixtures next week are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, riding instruction at the Hutchison Riding School.

Saturday night, recruit class at the Drill Hall.

Members of the Army Medical Corps held a snowshoe tramp over the mountain to Lumpkins last night. There was a good turnout and an enjoyable time was spent.

A special parade of the members of No. 4 Company Canadian Army Service Corps is called for Monday the 22nd at p.m.. Every member is requested to be present. Plain clothes.

The Victoria Rifles Company drills next week are as follows, Monday, No. 1 and 4; Tuesday, Nos. 2 and 8; Wednesday, Nos. 3 and 7; and Thursday, Nos. 5 and 6.

Stretcher bearer section Friday evening. Recruit class, Saturday evening.

No. 4 Company, Royal Scots gave an enjoyable "At Home" last evening in Conservatory Hall. There was a large attendance of members amid their friends and the evening's entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed.

The 65th Regiment will hold a smoking concert at the armory this evening. Aprogramme has been arranged, including vocal and instrumental numbers, and exhibition of fencing and wrestling. The regiment will commence regular drills next Wednesday. All members are requested to be present.

Highland Cadet Battalion engagements for next week are: Monday, 22nd, bugle practice; Tuesday, Point St. Charles Company, Engineer's Armory; Saturday, city companies. During the officers' class, drill Wednesday nights' will be discontinued.

The Zion cadets drill nights next week are Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

CARE OF THE EARS.

In the proper care of the ears in childhood two things have to be considered—the local conditions of the ears and, what is equally important, the general state of the child's health. As to the care of the ear itself, it must always be remembered that the hearing apparatus is a piece of very delicate mechanism, no more suited to rough treatment than is the ball of the eye. It can be easily injured by the introduction of a foreign body or by a blow from the outside. Small children sometimes push things into their ears by way of experiment. In this case the child's guardians should keep perfectly cool, and send for a physician at once. The child must not be shaken, and punished, until the object is removed, and above all, the nurse or mother must not grope for it with hairpin or tweezers, for that is the way to push it further in, or to wound or even rupture the delicate drum membrane—an accident which may be followed by complete deafness, and even death, should a serious inflammation ensue.

There is perhaps one exception to this rule of leaving a foreign body alone until the doctor comes. Occasionally insects fly into the ear, and cause great anguish, by buzzing and fluttering about. They can be speedily disposed of by dropping in a little sweet oil or lukewarm water.

As to injury from the outside, children should be carefully guarded against any games which include loud shoutings directly into the ear, and it is surely needless to add that pulling the ears as a form of punishment should be held a criminal offense. It may induce partial and temporary deafness, complete deafness and even death, and if indulged in by a teacher should be followed by arrest and public rebuke.

Time and Experience Have Established the True Value of

Diamond Dyes



DIAMOND DYES are the purest, most brilliant and fastest of all home dyes. They do vastly more than they claim to do. All the fashionable colors for coloring wool, silk, cotton and mixed goods. Ask your dealer for them.

BLUMENTHAL & SONS' EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

On March 1st "Blumenthal & Sons" will commence extensive alterations in their establishment. At present the stores of this firm occupy two buildings on Craig Street, but the space is too small to accommodate the business of the firm, and they have acquired the large store corner Craig and Bleury Streets. By adding this store to their present premises they will have double the space they now occupy. This establishment will then be one of the largest of its kind in Canada; it will have nine floors, each floor being a separate department, and the goods carried will clothe men, women and children from crown to sole.

Blumenthal & Sons have made a careful study of the various systems employed by the large American establishments, and have decided to adopt the Smith-Grey system of New York. Mr. R. H. Blumenthal, the manager, has lately returned from a visit to the New England cities, taken for the purpose of acquiring all the latest ideas in fixtures, etc., and the establishment promises to be second to none in Canada, and a credit to Montreal's mercantile institutions.

PUTTING BABY ASLEEP.

If baby is restless or sleepless do not give it "soothing" medicines to make it sleep. These medicines always contain opiates, and you are merely drugging the little one into temporary insensibility—in fact you are placing its life in peril. Restlessness and sleeplessness is usually the result of some trouble of the stomach or bowels, and if this is removed the child will sleep naturally, and awake bright and healthy. Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, and the mother has a solemn assurance that the medicine contains no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Louis Reville, Gawas, Ont., says:—"My baby suffered from colic, cried a great deal and was very sleepless. After giving him Baby's Own Tablets the trouble disappeared and through giving him an occasional Tablet since, he has always been healthy, and is now a strong, rugged child. No mother should ever be without the Tablets in the house." You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any dealer in medicines, or if you write to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., the Tablets will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box.

STOPPING HIGH SPEED CAR.

While much has been printed recently in regard to the high speed trials on the Berlin-Zosen electric railway, where the cars attained a speed of over 125 miles per hour, but little attention has been given to one important factor in such rapid movement. The momentum attained by these cars is a factor which can be imagined with difficulty, and it is impossible to bring them to a stop when running at full speed under a distance of one mile. This is what has actually occurred in the speed trials above mentioned, the car having run a mile after the brakes were applied. The full meaning of this is not apparent until comparison is made with our railways trains, where the block signals are not placed very far apart, and a train can readily be brought to a standstill in the distance covered by two blocks. If this line is to maintain this rate of speed it will mean that the cars can only be run at long distances apart, and that the size of the semaphore arms and lights will have to be increased until they are readily distinguishable at a distance of nearly two miles.

THE DANGEROUS HANDSHAKE.

The French journals have recently given publicity to a scientific discovery which may have a considerable influence upon one of the most ordinary usages of social intercourse, says the London Graphic. One M. Crouzel, a chemist at Bordeaux, has discovered that it is dangerous to kiss; but now, piped in sow the seeds of all sorts of diseases. The hand, he says, is not only the most dirty, but the most dangerous portion of our anatomy. It contains on the average 83,450,600 bacilli. Hence, he argues, people should never shake hands. We know already that it is dangerous to giss; but now, as a French paper puts it, science is no less hostile to friendship than to love. All men, however, are not equal in this matter. You must not shake hands with a physician, surgeon, hairdresser or butcher—especially a pork butcher. Workers in metal are, however, much less dangerous, because the minute metallic particles form, under the influence of the hand's warmth, an antiseptic oxide. It is possible, M. Crouzel, says, to protect yourself, if you must shake hands, by using soap and a nail-brush for five minutes, plunging your hand in a warm alkaline solution, rinsing it with sterilized water, drying it on a sterilized rough towel, and finally washing it again in a solution of alcohol and ether. We commend this precaution to public men in general, and to the President of the United States in particular.

LIFE'S LITTLE ILLS

Are the Ones Which Cause the Greatest Amount of Suffering.

It is every day ills that distress most—those which seize you suddenly and make you irritable, impatient and fault-finding. The root of these troubles lies in the blood and nerves, and you cannot get rid of them until the blood has been made rich and pure, and the nerves strengthened and soothed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this, and will do it more speedily and with more lasting results than any other medicine. In proof of this Mrs. James Patterson, Chilliwack, B.C., says:—"My daughter was in poor health, and her system badly run down. She was pale, suffered from severe headaches, and very nervous. We decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using six boxes, she is a strong, healthy girl. I gladly recommend the pills in similar cases."

These pills cure all blood and nerve troubles, such as anaemia, neuralgia, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, kidney troubles and the weaknesses which afflict women. Be sure you get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around the box. If in doubt, send direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed, post paid, at 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

SPANKING BEFORE BREAKFAST.

In certain back country districts in England on Jan. 1, which is called Childermas, every child is soundly spanked before breakfast. The date is supposed to be the anniversary of the actual day upon which Herod slew the innocents. Therefore, to keep the memory of the slaughter fresh in the minds of the rising generation, subscribers to the ancient customs are bidden to whip their children before they rise on the morning of that day.

Dick's Library. Immense volumes, containing all the best novels of the great past masters. Many not to be found in other form. Clearing out, to the Colonies only, at half usual prices, viz., 25c each. As agent here for J. Dicks, I have 30 different volumes for sale. Many running out, however, all the time. 9 vols. completely sold out. Buy while you can. W. Street, 3 Bleury.—adv.

MEAT IN INDIA IS A LUXURY.

Miss Hattie Burgess, a missionary, just returned from India, says: "During the last year of our stay in India we had beef only once, mutton twice and fish about eight times. Chickens are so common we got tired of them. In fact, chicken is about the only kind of meat to be had. The natives are vegetarians and seldom eat meat of any kind. A butcher came to our city once a week and brought goat meat, the only kind to be had. The natives eat either rice or bread made from wheat or a grain peculiar to the country. In the grain districts they have bread. It is a two-meal-a-day country. The rich people live well and have dainties, but the poor live on rice and vegetables. Neither knives nor forks are used. Native servants can be engaged for $3 a month, and provide their own homes and food.—What to Eat.

FATHER DOHERTY WILL PREACH.

To-morrow at 8 p.m., in the Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Bleury street, Rev. F. Doherty, S.J., will deliver the first lecture of the Lenten course. The theme will be the nature of the Church as manifested in her divine institution and existence.

They Just Stop It Once and For All

What Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do to Every Ache and Discomfort Indigestion Can Cause.

"I was troubled with food and gas rising in my throat and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have stopped it." That is the terse statement of Mr. W. H. Harmer, of Avonmore, N.B. And that is what Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do to every pain and discomfort Indigestion and Dyspepsia bring to their victims. They "stop it."

It may be pain in the chest after eating. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets "stop it." It may be headaches and lassitude. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets "stop it." It may be coated tongue. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets "stop it." It may be giddiness, dry cough, nervousness, heartburn or any one of the dozen other effects of Dyspepsia. No matter what, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets "stop it."

How are you to know they do? First, ask others—thousands can and will tell you of cures they have made. And then try them yourself—that is the surest proof of all—that after you have given Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a fair trial you will have no Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

GENIUS CARRIES GRAVE PENALTIES IN ITS TRAIN

Catalogue of Noted Men Who Have Been Physically Impaired or Lost Mental Balance is Long One.

In a recent number of the Northwest Medicine is printed an article by Dr. Ernest Crutcher on "The Penalty of Genius," which, if answering no other purpose, is consolation to the soldier in the great army of the mediocre.

A study of the biography of the intellectual geniuses of history seems to indicate that possession of great talent is had at fearful price. Cursory examination of the list of great men will show an appalling number of epileptics, insane, neurotics, moral perverts, misanthropes, suicides, hypochondriacs or misshapen bodies.

Nor is the list limited to poets, authors, statesmen and soldiers, for there is scarcely a musician whose name has come down to us as famous who was not likewise in some way afflicted.

"Great wit to madness sure is close allied," said old Dryden, and he spoke truly. Macaulay declared "all poets insane." The writings of some of the giant intellects of history plainly avow uncontrollable impulses to insane acts and many toward suicide.

Swift, Johnson, Southey, Cowper, Byron, Shelley, Goldsmith, Luther, Lamb, Poe, Socrates, Richelieu, Goethe, Cromwell, Rousseau, Joan of Arc, Mozart, Chopin, Tasso, Beethoven, all exhibited insanity in active form or were afflicted with hallucinations. Caesar, Mohammed, Paul, the Apostle; Byron, Napoleon, Charles V., Cambyses, Peter the Great, Molière were epileptics. Pope was a little "crooked thing," and a prey to hallucinations.

To catalogue all the noted men and women in the world of letters and music who suffered from nervous complaints, melancholia, or delusions of special sense would stretch the list to startling length. In nearly every instance of extraordinary mental power, either of authorship, invention or music, there seemed attached some nervous affection or disposition to insanity. Suicide has been the commonest ending of the great men of the world.

Standing out almost alone as a well balanced man is the name of Shakespeare, Balzac, his nearest approach in genius, died at fifty-two, of brain trouble.

Emerson looms out in the sky of literature cool in head and steady of nerve, but even he, like Swift, "died at the top."

Another thought is the smallness in figure of those possessing fine minds. The list of large or even tall men among the great is narrow. Those which occur are Voltaire, Rousseau, Schopenhauer, Peter the Great, Johnson and Scott. Great genius is almost always connected with small stature, or defective body, or one-sided character.

The small proportion of great minds in a given number of persons is beyond belief. Professor Shaler, in his book, "The Individual," avers that after the lapse of a thousand years not one name in 100,000,000 is remembered.

Men and women of unusual mentality seem to hold it at the cost of physical degeneration. The greatest minds of history have been contained in contemptible bodies or frames that quickly became impaired, starved, perhaps, by the undue activity of the mind.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

Quebec Can Provide Accommodation For 3,000 Men.

Quebec, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—In connection with the inquiries as to how many troops could be aaccommodated with comfortable barrack room in the winter season in Canada, it is calculated that fully 3,000 men could be quartered in Quebec alone. In the old days of military occupation by the British forces, the Citadel afforded barrack room for 1,000 men, and with some repairs in the living quarters, half of which is now occupied by 200 members of the R.C.S.A., 1,000 more could be accommodated. Five hundred could be quartered in the old military hospital buildings, on St. Louis street, while the Levis forts could take in 500 more.

Cheap Novels, the latest variety in the Dominion, so commercial travellers say, of 10c and 15c copyright and other novels. All the new songs and the largest stock of general music in Canada. W. Street, 3 Bleury.—adv.

K. OF P. ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

For the ninth consecutive year, Damascus Lodge, Knights of Pythias will hold their annual at home on Friday, March 4th in Drummond Hall. In order to avoid crowding, the committee have decided to limit the tickets to 100. Progressive euchre (with prizes for ladies and gentlemen) and dancing will be the chief attraction, while instrumental music will be supplied during the entire tvening by a first class orchestra. As this event is now recognized as the Pythian event in social circles all friends may rest assured that the committee will do their utmost to sustain the reputation of Damascus for conducting such an affair to the satisfaction of their friends.

HIS UNCERTAINTY

"I wonder," dubiously cogitated Mr. Walker Farr, the eminent 10-20-& 30-cents-admission tragedian, "whether——"

He paused as the clamor of the audience rose higher and higher.

"——they are applauding my efforts, or daring me to come out?"—March Smart Set.

Exclusive novelties in Spring Suitings at **Boucher & Roffey's**, corner St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Five per cent. off to cash customers.—Adv.

We Take as Much Care

In WASHING and IRONING Lace Curtains and other fine materials as a lady would herself. All our work is done by hand, and we guarantee satisfaction.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY,
Main 4008. 62 LATOUR STREET.

Our Daily Bargain Impressions

Scroggie's

THE WINTER'S END.

Granted the end of winter is in sight, but what about March? Won't you need warm clothing during that bleak and blustering month? We think so, and give you a good excuse for buying by marking many lines at cost. Don't forget we are living in a northern clime, and that Spring is oft a tardy visitor. Keep warm.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

Yes, it's quite time you began to look around for goods by the yard of which to make your dainty spring gowns, blouses, etc. We're quite ready for you. The new and fascinating "fads and fancies are pouring in." Come and see them.

WASH GOODS DEPT.

The new Wash Fabrics are arriving every day, and we are now in position to show the very newest creations in dainty Cotton Goods. We specially draw your attention to these few extra special lines:—

Colored Snowflake Zephyrs, per yard ..... .15

Colored Scotch Ginghams, in new striped effects, per yard..... .15

Persian Striped Ginghams, per yard ..... .20

Fancy Organdie Muslins, in small and large patterns, per yard.. .15

Fancy Mercerized Cheviots, white ground with colored designs, per yard ..... .15

Fancy Dress Muslins, per yard.. .9

New English Prints, complete range of patterns and colorings, per yard ..... .10

FLANNEL DEPT.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

54 inch All-wool Elderdown Flannels, for dressing sacks, robes, etc. Colors of pale blue, crimson, gray, cream, etc. Value 95c yard. Special, per yard.. **68c**

Fancy Swansdown Flannelette, in Paisley designs, all good colorings, specially used for ladies' wrappers. Value 22c yard. Special, per yard **12½c**

Cotton Department

72 inches wide Heavy Unbleached Sheeting, strong quality, very durable. Only 10 pieces on sale at, per yard **14½c**

BASEMENT SPECIALS



20 dozen Colored Basins and Covered Chambers, odd pieces, worth $1.00 to $1.50, to clear at .50

500 special shapes Milk Jugs, in all colors. Regular value 25c, at ..... .15

2,000 all size Plates, in different colors, worth $1.25 dozen. Special at, each..... .5

200 dozen Colored Cups with Saucers, worth $1.20 dozen, to clear at 5



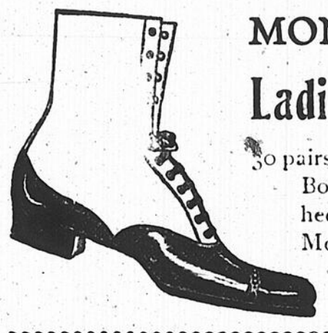
100 Glass Vases, special shapes, worth from 45c to 75c; all one price, your choice at..... .25

THE LAST WEEK OF OUR

FEBRUARY SHOE SALE

Of course this will be the best and busiest week of a big month—Why? Just because there's no getting away from the fact that we have to have bad muddy weather soon—simply got to. When you see these shoes, we'll vouch for your anxiety to buy.

Extraordinary Footwear Bargain



MONDAY, WE BEGIN BY OFFERING

Ladies' $4.00 Enamel Boots, for $2.45

50 pairs only Ladies' Genuine Box Calf, Enamel Lace Boots, heavy Goodyear welted soles, Military heels, sizes 2½ to 7, regular price $4.00. Monday..... **$2.45**

Greatest Whitewear Event

$1.50. $1.75 and $2.00 Cambric Gowns, for 98c

This is a manufacturer's surplus stock, we bought it at a discount of half and more, he knew we could dispose of it in a day's time, so he turned it to us for quick disposition of stock; sold it to us at such a great sacrifice, that we're able to let you take your choice at **98c**



Now one more point and you'll make up your mind, the styles are correct and as handsome as you could wish, the materials are the best wearing kind, all in all, they are the best gowns you ever saw at the regular prices, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00, and you pay only 98c for your choice. These gowns are made up in many new styles, some Empire, some square yoke and others round yokes. Our Price for Saturday only is..... **98c**



Boys' Clothing Section

BOYS' TWEED KNICKERS

A HISTORY MAKING KNICKER SALE. No use waxing wordy and piling on adjectives. The description and the price carry the conviction that the following is an exceptionally great value in Boys' Knickers.

BOYS' TWEED KNICKERS made up in light and dark effects, strongly sewn and lined throughout. 150 pairs only. Regular 75c value. On sale Monday, only..... **49c**

Extra Basement Specials

15 dozen GAS GLOBES, worth 25c. To clear at..... **12½c**

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Attended to. . .

Scroggie's

St. Catherine and University Streets, Montreal. . . .

Scroggie's

ART DRAPERY DEPT.

THIRD FLOOR

23c Sale. 23c Sale.

LACE CURTAINS.

You can get a fine pair of White Nottingham Lace Curtains, suitable for bed or children's room, not more than two pairs sold to the one customer, at, per pair.. .23

23c Sale. 23c Sale.

WINDOW SHADES.

37 in. wide x 72 in. long Opaque Cloth Window Shades, in variety of colors, all complete. Worth 30c, for, each..... .23

23c Sale. 23c Sale.

CUSHION TOPS.

Fine Tapestry Cushion Tops, new designs, choice shades, good quality, colors to match all rooms. Worth 35c., for..... .23

23c Sale. 23c Sale.

JAPANESE MATTING.

36 in. Japanese Floor Matting, best quality, good patterns, a big value, not to be passed by. Worth 32 1-2c, for, yard..... .23

23c Sale. 23c Sale.

CURTAININGS.

Fine White Sash Curtain Muslin in dainty striped effect, 50 in. wide, never sold less than 35c. Per yard ..... .23

23c Sale. 23c Sale.

CURTAININGS.

Fine White Sash Curtain Nets, 50 in. wide, one of the most popular curtainings, finished with deep pleated edge. Worth 35c. Per yard ..... .23

23c Sale. 23c Sale.

ART MUSLIN.

36 in. Art Muslins, rich, dainty designs, in fancy figures and striped effects, every piece a good choice, will make very rich boudoir or bedroom hanging. Worth 35c. Per yard ..... .23

23c Sale. 23c Sale.

ART BURLAPS.

All Art Burlaps, in fancy figured and striped effects, 36 in. wide, a very fine fabric well known to-day for its lasting quality and artistic effect, will make a handsome hanging, floor or furniture covering. Worth 30c. Per yard ..... .23

WALL HANGINGS

When one is thinking of re-decorating the rooms of the Home, you naturally look for the very best possible effect for the most reasonable outlay of money. If you would have Dainty, Graceful, Artistic rooms for a surprisingly small expenditure, see what we are showing in Wall Coverings.

Our Wall Paper Department is young, but it has been filled with beautiful papers from the world over, and up-to-date experience has cut a large figure in the selection of the goods. We invite inspection. Samples free to any address.

GROCERY SPECIALS

25 cases 60-70 fancy Italian Prunes. While they last Monday, 3 lbs. for..... .25

7 lbs. Buckwheat Flour, 1 quart can Maple Syrup ..... .45

3 lbs. Finest Evaporated Apples for ..... .25

6 bars Comfort Soap for..... .25

3 tins Red Heart Lye for..... .25

Fancy Creamery Table Butter, per lb..... .22

MAIL ORDERS.

We shall issue in the near future a beautifully engraved special Catalogue for spring. Only a limited number printed. Send your name and address as early as possible. This is for the benefit of out-of-town customers only.