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The Montreal Daily Star.

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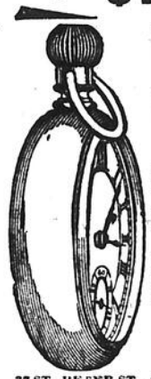

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JUST ROUTINE BUSINESS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—There was a half hour meeting of council yesterday, those present being the Premier, Hon. W. Mulock, Hon. R. W. Scott, Hon. David Mills and Hon. J. Sutherland. Again it is stated that only routine business was attended to.

Stillwell's Popular Dining Rooms, Craig St., Near Victoria Square.

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My Patrons and the Public generally are invited to call and inspect them.

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Nos. 0 and 1 Hercules Wire Beds,

We unhesitatingly recommend to our customers as being the BEST Wire Beds that we find it possible to procure. 200z2awtf

19 A MINUTE

So great has become the demand for

"SALADA"

Ceylon Teas, that the average sale now equals nineteen packets during every minute of our lives, or equivalent to 10 million packets per annum

Japan Tea drinkers should use "Salada" natural leaf uncolored Ceylon Green Tea. 212z1

100,000 MINERS

May be Ordered Out on Strike in the United States After To-day's Conference.

MEN DEMAND INCREASED WAGES

Executive Committee Of the Coal Miners' Union Now in Session at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 8.—All the members of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers reached here yesterday and immediately went into conference on the general situation in the mining districts. When the representatives of the anthracite districts arrived there was a short discussion of the action of the mine owners in New York yesterday, but it was decided to dispose of other questions before considering the anthracite situation, and the subject was thus postponed till to-day, when it will be taken up and some definite line of action agreed upon.

The members of the board are unanimous in the opinion that the action of the mine owners leaves no alternative but to strike, and there was no question in the minds of any last night but that would be the conclusion reached at to-day's conference. In an interview, President John Mitchell said that it was not true, as asserted by the mine owners, that only 10 per cent. of the miners in the anthracite regions are organized.

"We have 40,000 members of the mine workers in the anthracite mines," said he, "and a strike order will bring out fully 100,000, for those not members are in sympathy with us and will go if an order is made to strike. For my part, I see no alternative but to take that action, but I do not know what the board will do."

SCURRYING TO BUY COAL.

Large Manufacturers Putting in Big Supplies in Expectation of a Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 8.—It is not expected by the United Mine Workers that the order for a strike of the anthracite miners will come before to-night. That was the time limit fixed for a reply from the operators, and although the operators have published their refusal to grant the demands or recognize the union, the United Mine Workers have not received any official notice of the fact. It is not likely that the operators will recognize the union sufficiently to apprise its officials of their determination. The Executive Board will wait until the time limit expires, order a strike to-night and instruct the men to remain away from work on Monday.

It is yet uncertain what percentage of the men will remain at work. The Delaware, Lackawana & Western has made a poll of its employes, and finds 80 per cent. are opposed to the strike, but many of these say they consider it their duty to go out if a strike is ordered.

In making this poll the first trouble occurred between men and operators. The employes at the Halstead, Duryea, refused to fill out the ballots. They said they did not propose to bind themselves by any promises. The mine officials ordered work stopped for the day and the men went home.

Leaders of the union say that careful enquiries at every mine throughout the region have been made, and they are assured that seventy per cent. of the mine workers will ultimately strike. They expect that of the 143,000 mine workers in the region about 40,000 will strike on Monday and that by Wednesday or Thursday fully 100,000 will be out.

The superintendents of the leading companies here say that not more than ten per cent. of their men are anxious to strike, and they do not expect more than twenty to twenty-five per cent. to go out. They will work their mines with the remainder, and say that, even if seventy-five per cent. quit, they would still run the mines and demand protection from the authorities against interference with their men.

As soon as the decision of the operators became known yesterday there was an immediate rush of orders for coal, and so numerous did they become that the companies refused to promise delivery. Big manufacturers have gathered all the wagons and teams they could get hold of, and are rushing tons into their coal bins.

COAL IS HIGH IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The price of coal is soaring in Europe and not enough ships can be had on this side of the ocean to carry cheap coal to supply the demand. This is adding considerably to the operating expenses of the big steamship companies, as the swift liners burn from 400 to 550 tons of coal daily. Coal is worth from $2.50 to $3.00 a ton more in Europe than here. As a result the liners are carrying on the outward voyage enough coal to take them over and part of the way back, only taking sufficient high priced coal to supply the actual deficiency for the westward voyage.

OUR EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—Prof. Robertson has issued the following circular re Canadian products in cold storage at Paris: A recent issue of the New York Times, which gives special attention to the Paris Exposition, has the following in regard to the Exhibits from Canada: "In connection with the Canadian fruit exhibit, a feature of interest is the manner in which fresh apples have been transported and preserved, by the Canadian Cold Storage system. This is exemplified at the colonial building in the Trocadero gardens, where a large warehouse is kept at a temperature suitable for fruit and dairy products, and a show case fitted with tripple glass sides permits the public to view these perishable products in their original shipping packages, and on display shelves. In this show case are seen apples almost a year old, some of which have been transported from the coasts of the Pacific, in absolutely perfect condition: butter as fresh as when it left the dairy; eggs and cheese of equally inviting appearance, all enjoying the grateful chill of 38 degrees, while the atmosphere outside is quivering with heat waves at 85 or 90 degrees. This feat, which is unique in the Paris Exposition, has been accomplished under the direction of the Canadian Minister and Commissioner of Agriculture. The cooling is done on the ammonia system, and a large fan produces a continuous circulation of cold air, both in the warehouse and show case.

W. L. Magee, chief clerk of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, will visit Montreal next week to confer with the shipping men on the alleged arbitrariness of the Canadian law regulating deck loads.

Special Notice.

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"XXth Century Cushions."

Gentleman,—If you want the best and most durable Cushions, it will be to your interest before purchasing to call and try ours, at the following places:

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L'Union Commerciale, Quebec.
Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.
Club Levis, Levis, P. Q.
Globe Hotel, Levis, P. Q.
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USE A B. & H. LAMP. ALL PRICES.

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Does not bite the tongue.

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212z1

WITH HARDSHIP AND PERIL.

Duke of Abrizzi's Expedition to the North Pole Was a Trying Trip.

PARTY OF THREE MEN WHO LEFT THE SHIP AND NEVER WERE HEARD FROM AGAIN.

CHRISTIANIA, September 8.—Further details regarding the Arctic expedition of Duke of Abruzzi, on board the Stella Polare, whose safe return was reported yesterday from Tromsoe, Norway, show that the expedition last year through Nightengale Sound, and the British canal, reached as far north as 82.4, but finding no wintering harbour, it returned to Teplitz Bay, Crown Prince Rudolph's Land, where the Stella Polare was frozen in, about September 1.

The Duke of Abruzzi's fingers were frostbitten on a trial sledge trip at Christmas, and two joints were amputated, obliging him to remain for seevral months in his tent.

The cold increased to 52 degrees celsius. On March 11 the advance was renewed, and ten men started north.

After ten days' marching three started to return to the ship, which, however, they never reached. Their fate is unknown.

A second party of three men passed the 83rd parallel after a march of twenty days, and then returned to the ship.

A third party, led by Capt. Cagni, with two Alpine guides and an Italian sailor, reached latitude 86.33, and was then oblized to return through lack of food. It started with six sledges and forty-five dogs, and returned with two sledges and seven dogs, having subsisted for seventeen days exclusively on dog flesh.

On August 8th the Stella Polare started homeward. She traversed the British Canal in a single day and then drifted about for a fortnight in a severe struggle with drift ice before reaching the open sea.

Prince Luigi Amadeo, of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi a nephew of the late King of Italy, who was born in 1873, and who climbed Mount St. Elias, left Christiania, June 12, 1899, in the steam brigantine Stella Polare, laden with 350 tons of coal and 250 tons of provisions, etc. The members of the expedition were, in addition to the Duke himself, the Cavaliere Umberto Cagni, a captain in the Royal Italian navy; Count Quirini, a naval lieutenant; Dr. Cavalli-Molinelli; two able-bodied seamen of the Italian navy, Giacomo Cardenti and Simone Camepa; four mountain guides, Giuseppe Petigaux, Alesso Fennolliet, Felice Olliere, and Michele Savoye; ten Norwegian sailors, and one Eskimo for the management of the dogs, of which there were 120.

The Duke's plan to reach the North Pole was exactly opposed to that adopted by Nansen. The latter attempted to approach the pole by the longest route, and with his ship, either by the open sea or by letting himself drift with the ice, trusting to the strength of the Fram to withstand the tremendous strain. The Duke of Abruzzi planned to make only a limited use of the Stella Polare, and to push on in as straight a line as possible over the ice with sleds after leaving the ship. The Stella Polare carried twenty sleds, each weighing 48 1-2 pounds, and every sled was to carry a weight aluminum boxes packed with stores and a canoe. The runners of the sleds were shod with britannia metal, and had protective, removable wooden soles. Forty pairs of skins and forty pairs of snowshoes were also carried by the expedition, which had provisions for five years.

The Duke of Abruzzi is a son of Amadeo, the late King Humbert's brother, now dead, who was once King of Spain. The Duke was born in Madrid, while his father still reigned there.

DEPORTED TWO WORKMEN.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—Ed. Williams, alien inspector, says that since his appointment on August 20, he has investigated eight cases of labour imported under contract. He recently deported two workmen employed by the Hamilton Iron and Steel Works. He is going to Montreal to investigate some complaints.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health, rosy cheeks and happiness. 212zd

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MONTREAL, April 18th, 1900.

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Yours truly,
(Signed) A. P. DELVECCHIO.

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Wire Springs in Iron Frames

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Sold in connection with our Metallic Bedsteads. We guarantee the Hercules Spring not to sag, a very great advantage over the ordinary style of Spring.

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NEW GOODS FOR FALL

ARRIVING DAILY.

Come in and see us TO-NIGHT.

NEW NECKWEAR.....

Latest styles Collars.
New Fall Suitings and Overcoatings.
Latest patterns in Trouserings.
And a big range to select from to order.
Our special Nok-About Trousers at $3.75 pair.
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Cut stone residence, modern in all its appurtenances, 9 rooms, exclusive of basement, baths, etc.; valued at $9,-300; will sell for $7,500 on very easy terms.

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Large 12-room stone front residence, with deep lot, near Bleury street; would sell for $7,500.

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Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay, etc.

134 McGILL ST., Cor. St. Paul.

H. H. Mowrey, night operator of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Marshall, Mo., was held up Friday night by three masked robbers. While the men were rifling the money drawer Night Watchman Aulgur appeared, and pointing his pistol through the partly open door, commanded the men to surrender. He was immediately shot in the eye by one of the robbers, and died soon after. The robbers escaped.

A deputation from Meaford asking harbour improvements visited Ottawa and saw the Government on Friday.

The Militia Department have taken cognizance of the complaints of bad ammunition arising out of the Manitoba matches and have requested full information. They cannot understand the complaints in the face of the excellence of the ammunition supplied the D. R. A.

BOOKS and Their WRITERS

[Conducted by George Murray, B. A., Oxon., F. R. C. S.]

Unkist, Unkind! A Romance by Violet Hunt. (Macmillan: London and New York. Price in paper cover, 50 cents.)

This novel is one of Macmillan's Colonial Library, which is enough to say that it is worth reading. Miss Violet Hunt is a daughter of the late Alfred Hunt, of the Royal Society of Water Colours, and Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Her mother, Margaret Hunt, has written some clever books, and educated her daughter chiefly at home. Miss Violet was an art student for six years, and has made her mark in literature. Her first publication in 1894 was "The Maiden's Progress, a Novel in Dialogue," and this was followed by "A Hard Woman," "The Way of Marriage," and "The Human Interest." To those readers who have a "penchant" for an uncanny, gruesome, and melodramatic romance we can heartily recommend "Unkist, Unkind!" The tragic story is told by Miss Janet Freeman, who was the poor, plain, and ill-connected companion of Lady Olivia Darcie, one of the prettiest and most coquettish women in London. As Miss "Livy" Norton, the only daughter of a rich City man, she had married Sir Philip Darcie, who had few faults beyond a jealous and violent temper. But this fault was a very serious one, and finally led to the terrible catastrophe of the tale. The marriage was a love-match, including position and some money on his side, and a good deal more money on hers. Lady Olivia had no notion of the self-control and self-restraint that are, or are supposed to be, among the chief qualities of the class into which she had married; but in her grace, her "abandon," her candour, and her exquisite beauty, she was simply irresistible—to men. Many women, of course, hated her. Her cousin, Henry Norton, with whom she had flirted a little before her marriage, had "taken a shooting in Northumberland" for the season, and invited Lady Olivia to come with her husband on a visit, and play hostess to the many invited guests. But to this Sir Philip emphatically objected. Olivia herself had a sort of sinking feeling at the idea of going up into the cold North, as if the journey there would prove in some way ill-omened. In a light-hearted way she told her companion, Janet, that she was going to consult on the subject, "that woman Lady Hainaker told me of—that Mrs. George, in Bayswater, who keeps a tame crystal in her house,"—"and," added Miss Janet, "makes it to say whatever she likes." Nevertheless, the wilful beauty consulted this "soi-desant" sorceress, who circumstantially described to her certain scenes and persons that she said she saw in the magic crystal. She made especial mention of "a large and lofty room, with an arched roof, and pointed arched doorways, and two very small windows with diamond panes. . . . It sounded more like the inside of a church than anything else: but then it had a bed in it! She insisted very particularly on that detail!" As regards human beings, the owner of the crystal had a vision of two persons. One was "a tall, dark, handsome man with a pale face, and eyebrows that went up and down like a tragic actor's. There was always a woman in front of him, and she was a stridden-eyed woman." The sorceress was unable to say what "stridden-eyed" meant, but said: "I should advise you to avoid that woman—not to go where she is. She has something hidden in her hand—I can't see what it is, but it is meant for you." Such was the result of consulting the crystal, and it made a deep impression on the superstitious mind of Lady Olivia. Nevertheless, she went with her husband to Henry Norton's shooting-party, and in the wilds of Northumberland ultimately became acquainted with the church-like chamber, the tall, dark, handsome man, and the stridden-eyed woman, against whom she had been warned.

These two last personages are admirably delineated by Miss Hunt, and their lives are invested with remarkable interest. One was Sir Anthony Ercildon, an archaeological recluse, within whose sombre house in the North the final act is played, and the other was a Miss Sibella Drake, his secretary and the chief assistant of his labours, who is passionately in love with him, and designates herself (at p. 320), as "Unkist, Unkind!" The book when once begun will inevitably be read, at a gallop, to the end, and the lovers of melodrama will freely forgive all the improbabilities, or we might say, impossibilities of the romance. As Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," held "with his glittering eye the wedding guest, who could not chuse but hear," so Miss Hunt throws a spell over her readers that they find themselves unable to resist.

Cranmer and the Reformation in England. By Arthur D. Innes. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 1900. Price in cloth, 90 cents.)

This is the sixteenth volume of a series entitled "The World's Epoch-Makers," and contains a bright and vigourous sketch of the English Reformation. Its purpose is not so much to present a detailed biography of Cranmer, as to give a picture of that ecclesiastical period throughout which he remains a consistently prominent figure—a period during which he, more than any other single individual, left his personal impress upon a national institution. The character portraits of Mr. Innes are extremely successful, and his description of Henry VIII., Mary, Somerset, and Cranmer himself, are really as good as they could possibly be. Chapter XIII., entitled "The Least of the Martyrs," which records Cranmer's trial, condemnation, and death, that took place in March, 1556, can scarcely, even in 1900, be read without tears.

Wise in His Generation. By Philip Davenant. (London: John Long, 6 Chandos Street, Strand. In cloth binding, and in paper covers.)

The chief male character in this domestic story is a young successful solicitor, named Alfred Earle, who, at the beginning of the tale finds himself appointed by his uncle, Bertram Earle, an eccentric widower, to be the guardian and trustee of his only daughter, Sylvia, a beautiful, helpless, uneducated girl, about eighteen years old. The story of Bertram, as told by himself to his nephew, was a very sad one. He had loved deeply the woman he had made his wife; but she had married him because she was the daughter of a struggling professional man with a large family, and had been brought up to believe that it was her duty to sell her pretty face to the highest bidder. She died within a year of her wedding-day, but before she was buried the widower found in her desk a diary that told the story of her inner life. Her heart was given to another man when she had married Bertram, and he recognized that her wifehood had been a loveless degradation. Mrs. Earle had died in giving birth to a daughter, and the father, who was at war with civilization and its results, had suffered the child to grow up with no training whatever—ignorant of the world, and what Bertram considered its false laws and conventionalities, the greed for money and place that had made her mother live a lie, and die of the shame of it. The story is sad but interesting. The main objection taken to it by critics is that Sylvia Earle — no doubt unwittingly—is modelled on so well known a character as the heroine of "The Golden Butterfly," one of the best novels written by Messrs. Besant and Rice. It is almost impossible, it seems, to avoid comparing Mr. Davenant's fair savage with their adorable goddess, and the test, no doubt, is a very severe one. Apart from this awkward coincidence, the novel is quite up to the average, being brightly written, and eminently readable. The ordinary novel reader will be amply satisfied with it.

The World's Best Orations. Edited by Mr. Justice David J. Brewer. In Ten Volumes. (St. Louis and Chicago. F. P. Kaiser. Price in cloth, $3.50 ; in leather, $4, and in three-quarter morocco, $5 a volume.)

In one of his latest works Ralph Waldo Emerson, writing of eloquence as a power in the United States, said: "Here is room for every degree of it, on every one of its ascending stages—that of useful speech, in our commercial, manufacturing, railroad, and educational conventions ; and that of political advice and persuasion on the grandest theatre, reaching into a vast future, and so compelling the best thought and noblest administrative ability that the citizen can offer. And here are the service of science, the demands of art, and the lessons of religion to be brought home to the instant practice of many millions of people. Is it not worth the ambition of every generous youth to train and arm his mind with all the resources of knowledge, of method, of grace, and of character, to serve such a constituency ?" In connection with these wise words of Emerson, we may remind our readers of a remark that the historian Thusydides has put into the mouth of Pericles, "that one who forms a judgment on any point, but cannot explain himself clearly to the people, might as well have never thought at all on the subject." This conclusion, although untrue as a whole, yet contains much to make such a man think of the value of a mental action, the result of which he cannot use for the benefit of others. He may think, decide, and act for himself, but beyond the influence of his single act, the result of his conviction is unsatisfactory. Now, most men have ideas, and are capable of forming opinions, varying in strength and rationality according to their differing mental developments, but it is also true that comparatively few have the power, although possessing the desire, either of communicating their ideas or of clearly enforcing their opinions upon their fellowmen. The proceedings of Parliaments, of religious, political and commercial public meetings, and even of private meetings of committees, fully substantiate this statement. In the present day our young men are taught a vast number of useful, and perhaps not a few useless, things ; but they are centainly not usually taught as they ought to be, if at all, the art and utility of being able publicly to express themselves and their opinions with ease and eloquence. In one of Lord Chesterfield's lettter, which even the severe critic, John Wilson Croker, praises as "masterpieces of good taste, good writing and good sense," he writes to his son Philip (in 1749): "A man, who is not born with a poetical genius, can never be a poet, or, at best, an extremely bad one ; but every man, who can speak at all, can speak elegantly and correctly, if he pleases, by attending to the best authors and orators." He had previously reminded the boy how Demosthenes, of old, though he naturally stuttered and had weak lungs, resolved by application and care to get the better of these disadvantages. "By such care," he adds, "joined to the study of the best authors, he became the greatest orator of his own or any other age and country, though he was born without any one natural talent for public speaking."

The present important compilation, which is intended by the editor, Mr. Justice Brewer, and his associate editors, Messrs. Edward A. Allen and William Schuyler, "to be universal in its reach, a complete encyclopaedia of oratory," is published mainly "in the hope that it will prove an inspiration to the growing generation, and enable them to prove that oratory must not be classed among the 'lost arts,' but shall remain an ever present and increasing power and blessing to the world." In recommending a careful and long study of "The World's Best Orations," such of the rising generation as may read these words, and are ambitious of becoming good speakers, we may draw their attention to the fact that the greatest orators have frequently failed in their first efforts to address an audience. When Richard Brinsley Sheridan asked his friend Woodfall to tell him candidly what he thought of his earliest attempt, he received the discouraging reply, that speaking did not appear in his line, and that he had much better have adhered to his former pursuits. "It is in me, however," said Sheridan, after a short pause, "and by God it shall come out!" From that moment his training as a debater commenced, and he spared no effort to perfect himself in his art. In the same way, the failure of Benjamin Disraeli's first essay was absolute and complete, and for the nonce he became a laughing-stock. His speech was interrupted in the House of Commons with loud and incessant bursts of contemptuous laughter. Its last sentences were delivered in a very high tone, and were reported at the time as follows: "I am not at all surprised, Sir, at the reception which I have received. (Continued laughter.) I have begun several times many things (laughter), and I have succeeded at last. (Fresh cries of 'Question!') Ay, Sir; and though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me!" Of this indignant prophecy in 1837 the world afterwards saw the brilliant fulfilment, and in the 1st volume of the work under consideration, fifty-five pages are devoted to the speeches of the Earl of Beaconsfield. One of them delivered in Parliament in 1865 is on "The Assassination of Lincoln." We can hardly agree with a verdict rendered by the Editors at p. 950 of the 3rd volume that "Carlyle was perhaps the most eloquent Englishman of the second half of the 19th century." As regards his being an Englishman, he was born as Ecclefechant, Dumfriesshire, December 4, 1795, received a thoroughly Scottish education, and graduated at Edinburgh University. Two specimens of his oratory are given—the former being his Address to the Edinburgh students in 1866. It consists, as he himself declared, merely of "some loose observations—loose in point of order, I mean,"—for which he "trusted to the inspiration of the moment—just to what came uppermost. We all know that, as Mr. John Morley said of him, he preached the Gospel of Silence in more than thirty volumes, and it is highly amusing to contrast his fears about Oratory with Judge Brewer's hopes that "it may remain an increasing power and blessing to the world." Here are the words of

"the Chelsea sage—

That stern dogmatic Censor of the Age."

and they sound to us oddly enough, coming from so voluminous a writer and so persistent a talker. "I am certainly afraid that modern Popular Oratory will be the ruin of the race ; and that the verdict of the jury that shall sit upon the corpse of our Civilization will be Suicide by an overdose of Oratory." Again : "There is very great necessity indeed of getting a little more silent than we are. It seems to me that the finest nations of the world—the English and the American— are going all off into wind and tongue. But it will appear sufficiently tragical by and by, long after I am away out of it. Silence is the eternal duty of man. Speech does not seem to me to have turned to any good account." In selecting this address as a sample of Carlyle's oratory, it must certainly have seemed strange to the American editors that a Scotchman who had written and talked more than any other man of his generation should have spent so many years of a long life in shouting at the top of his voice that every man should hold his tongue.

Turning from Carlyle's "fad" of "eternal silence," let us deal with something more practical. Each of the ten volumes of "The World's Best Orations" contains about 400 pages, and eight full page illustrations. The orators are arranged in alphabetical order in the text, beginning with Pierre Abelard's sermon on "The Resurrection of Lazarus, written A.D. 1100, and ending with Emile Zola's "Appeal for Dreyfus," delivered in Paris February 22, 1898. The selections have not been confined, as the foregoing statement shows, to any one profession or field of eloquence. The single test has been, is the sample selected oratory, and has its eloquence ? Accordingly, the pulpit, the bar, the halls of legislation, and the popular assembly have, each and all, paid the tribute of their richest productions, so that students of all classes will be able to gratify and satisfy their particular tastes in different styles of oratory. The Greeks and Romans have furnished twenty-seven orators, from whose speeches valuable extracts have been translated, and the French nation is represented by thirty-eight. The British and Anglo-Saxon rhetoricians number 140, while American eloquence is borrowed from 246 representatives, and quotations are even made in vol. vii. from five American Indians (Tecumseh, Logan, Old Tassel, Weatherford and Red Jacket), though doubt has been expressed that the English translations really represent the speeches as originally made in different Indian dialects. Of the public speakers of Canada, the present Premier is mentioned as "perhaps the most notable orator the Dominion has produced." Two of his speeches are given in full, viz.: that on "The character and work of Gladstone" (May 26th, 1898), and that on "Canada, England and the United States in 1899," at a banquet in Chicago, October 9th, 1899. Sir John A. Macdonald, here called "the strongest Canadian Conservative of the 19th century," has eight pages assigned to him, with a fine portrait after a photograph by Topley, Ottawa. Goldwin Smith, in our opinion the greatest classical scholar and most accomplished literary man in America, has due justice done to him in quotations that cover thirteen pages. Our dear friend, the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee, is, for some unknown reason, "conspicuous by his absence," and we may here say that in both the American and the British lists of orators we miss names that we expected, and find names that we did not expect. This, however, is to be looked for in so large a work. Occasionally there is a slip of the pen. For instance, at p. 2128, the Dean of Canterbury, F. W. Farrar, is said to have been educated at the University of London, and at Cambridge." The former statement is incorrect, as the present writer, who was for some years his fellow-student at King's College, London, can testify. At p. 2265 of the same volume we are told that "Gladstone was not by nature an orator," and soon after we read that "Burke alone surpasses him in intellect, and Burke himself did not surpass him in facility of expression." These statements seem rather inconsistent, and we have ample evidence that from his earliest youth Mr. Gladstone was distinguished for his eloquence. The various indexes which give about 140 pages of double columns, are compiled with the greatest skill and accuracy. There is an index of orators; of subjects; of orations, of periods and events; of law, government and economics ; of religion, morals and general literature, and philosophy. By consulting these indexes, any intelligent reader can find without difficulty whatever he wishes to discover about "The World's Best Orations." We will conclude this imperfect notice by saying that we have before us the written testimony of three of the most distinguished scholars of Ontario to the effect that this compilation has been made with the greatest care and discrimination, and is well worthy of the eminent editor and his associates."

The Canadian agent for the sale of this work is Mr. William Barker, who may be found, or addressed, at 81 Imperial Building, St. James street.

The Life of Lives. By F. W. Farrar, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. (Toronto : William Briggs, $1.50.)

Dean Farrar is one of the most successful of modern authors, and all of his works, whether in fiction, philology or theology, which is his proper domain, have passed through numerous editions. The present book, the sub-title of which is "Further Studies in the Life of Christ," is a kind of supplement to his well-known "Life of Christ," published in 1874 in two volumes. This important work reached its twelfth edition in a single year—a success never before attained by any religious work. It was followed in a few years by "The Life of St. Paul," and "The Early Days of Christianity," in two volumes. In 1885 Dean Farrar visited America, where he received a most hearty welcome from all classes, and especially from the members of all religious denominations, with the differences of whose beliefs his large Christian charity has ever forbidden him to meddle. There are more than forty short chapters in 'The Life of Lives," and it is hard to say whether learning or piety is the more marked characteristic of the book. The perfect union of the two has never before been more eminently displayed. An unbeliever may find his doubts dispelled by the forcible arguments of the Dean, whose plea for the truth of miracles seems incapable of being refuted. The faith also of genuine believers will be fortified by every chapter, and our only regret is that the columns of a daily paper are hardly the appropriate place for discussing in detail the contents of so valuable a study. Dean Farrar believes, with the late Mr. Gladstone, in the simple, grand creed that "Christianity is Christ."

NOTES & QUERIES

Can "Nolens Volens" be Used as a Plural ?

At the end of a book notice in the Star of August 11, the following sentences occurred: "One slight error, by the by, has passed unnoticed in the proof reading. At page 67 'nolentes volentes' ought surely to have been substituted for 'nolens volens'."

The sentence which contained the "nolens volens" that I thought, and still think, incorrect, was as follows: "All these instances are evidences of the fact that we are advancing, 'nolens volens,' in our religious ideas, etc.."

I have received a letter from the author, at the close of which he writes:

"With regard to the 'nolens volens,' I must own it was not an oversight, but so written, of set purpose, by me. I was long debating within my own mind whether I should use the singular or the plural form, which latter would of course be classically correct. I chose the former for the following reasons:

"1. It seemed to me that nolens volens had become so thoroughly naturalized in our language as to become practically an English adverb, like "willy nilly" (will he, nill he), and therefore indeclinable.

"2. I could not recall any instance in English literature where the plural form was used.

"3. On these premises I concluded that the plural form would sound too stiff and pedantic.

"I had no large works of reference by me, and I should be very glad if you would take the matter up in "Notes and Queries," especially in the matter of No. 2."

1. It seems to me that the vital difference between the use of "nolens volens" and "willy nilly" is, that no examples can be found in English literature of the former phrase being employed except in reference to a single person, or to a collective noun when the idea of unity is prominent ; whereas "willy nilly" is a corruption of language equally applicable, as we shall see, to unity and plurality. My correspondent writes that "'nolens volens' is like 'willy nilly' (will he, nill he)." Why, then, did he apply the Latin phrase to a plural pronoun, "we" ? Professor Schele de Vere, at page 325 of his "Studies in English" (New York, Scribner's), writes ; "Willy-nilly is simply the old 'will he, nill he,' after the manner of the Latin 'nolens-volens,' and survives at least as a familiar phrase." The great Wesley once tried to revive its original form and force, and said: "Man wills something because it is pleasing to nature, and he nills something because it is contrary to nature," but for some reason or other he found no imitators."

Leaving for the moment the English phrase, here are a few instances in which the Latin is employed.

The dramatic poet, George Peele, who died three hundred years ago, writes in his "Edward I" :

"A little serves the friar's lust,
When 'nolens volens' fast I must."

In 1815 Sir Walter Scott wrote in chapter 50 of "Guy Mannering" : "'Well, "nolens volens," you must hold your tongue,' said Pleydell." He was talking to Dominie Sampson. Again, J. F. Davis, in his book on the "Chinese," volume I, page 323, writes of 'various ragouts . . . which I had been obliged, 'nolens volens,' to taste of." Lastly, not to multiply instances, in Nicholson's "From Sword to Share," xii, 80 (1881), we find: "Who placed me, 'nolens volens,' without form or ceremony, under the wing of an ample-skirted American matron." It is for my correspondent to produce passages from English authors in which the phrase is applied to more than one person.

As regards the English phrase, I find it thus noticed at page 964, volume II, of Archdeacon Nares's famous "Glossary" : "Will I, Nill I, that is, whether I will or not." So, also, in the other persons, e.g., "Taming of the Shrew," II, 1, 273:

"And will you, nill you, I will marry you."

Also in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Woman Hater," III, 4,

"Will she, nill she, she shall come
Running into my house."

Archdeacon Nares might have found some more quotations. For example, in "Hamlet," act V, I, 19, one of the clowns says: "If the man go to this water, and drown himself, it is, will he, nill he." In later authors I remember, at present, only two instances of "willy nilly" as applied to the third person sigular. They are as follow: In Fitzgerald's "Rubayat" of Omar Khayyam, we find a stanza:

"Into this universe and Why not knowing
Nor Whence, like Water willy-nilly flowing;
And out of it, as Wind along the Waste,
I know not Whither, willy-nilly blowing."

And in Charles Kingsley's "Two Years Ago," chapter X, we read: "If I thought myself bound to doctor the man willy-nilly, as you do, I would certainly go to him."

All that the "Encyclopaedic Dictionary" (in 7 volumes) says is: "Willy nilly, a phrase. Will he, or will he not; will ye or will ye not."

A celebrated Cambridge professor, the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, under the heading "Will" in his "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," writes: "Will-y-nill-y answers either to 'will I, nill I,' i.e., whether I will, or whether I nill (will not), or to 'will he, nill he,' as in 'Hamlet.' We also find 'will we, nill we,' in Udall on I. St. John's Epistles, chapter 2, and 'will you, or nill you,' in 'Taming of the Shrew'."

On referring to Richardson's Dictionary I find the quotation from Nicholas Udall. It is "I speake not of this worlde whiche God made, wherein we live, will we, nill we." From all these quotations it appears that the English corrupted phrase, "willy nilly," may be used for the first, second, or third persons, singular or plural; but the same cannot be said of "nolens volens," which is applied to one person only in the singular number.

2. My correspondent says "I could not recall any instance in English literature where the plural form was used," and "I should be very glad if you would take this matter up in "Notes and Queries."

As I found fault with "nolens volens" applied to a plural pronoun, it is for my correspondent to produce instances in which it is so used, and not for me to quote authors who employ "nolentes volentes." Strangely enough, the phrase in the singular or plural is not classical Latin, and the only sentence that I can call to mind in which the words occur in close proximity is the saying : "Ducunt volentes fata, nolentes trahunt," that is, "The fates lead on the willing, but drag the unwilling." At page 379 of "Fact, Fancy and Fable," a useful hand book compiled by Henry F. Reddall (Chicago : A. C. McClurg), we find : "Nolens volens (Latin). Whether he will or not. Nolentes volentes, whether they will or not." Again, at p. 303 of John F. Shaw's "New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin and Modern Languages," we read "Nolens volens, Latin, 'whether he, or she, will or not.' The plural is 'nolentes volentes,' 'whether they will or not.'"

Why should the phrase "nolens volens" be treated in a different manner from other similar phrases "Compos" and "non compos mentis" are good classical Latin phrases that denote a sane or an insane person. But when we apply the term to more persons than one, the adjective must be made plural, as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes shows in his "Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," p. 42 (1882): "If they were not the most stupid or the most selfish of human beings, they would become 'non compotes.'" In the same way "particeps criminis" means an accomplice in a crime, but when there are several accomplices, the Latin plural must be used, as in this sentence from Sir G. Scott's "Recollections," ch. ix., p. 360 : "This long-continued silence on their part has made them in truth 'participes criminis.'" Again, "Nec pluribus impar," i.e., "one not unequally matched with several," was the motto adopted by Louis XIV. of France. But if we wished to apply the phrase to small bodies of troops that had conquered larger forces, we must say "nec pluribus impares." "Semper idem" in like manner (with the "i" long) can only properly be used of a male being. Queen Elizabeth, though rather masculine in some of her ways, was still a woman, and accordingly when she adopted the Latin motto, changed the gender thus, "Semper Eadem." Pope in one of his letters writes: "Your lady friend is 'semper eadem,' and I have written an epistle to her on that qualification in a female character." In the same way, many a Latin phrase in the singular must sometimes be pluralized to be accurate. For instance, "quaestio vexata" means an unsolved problem, a debated question ; but I read lately in the Edinburgh Review : "As if this were not one of the "quaestiones vexatae" of modern history." Hundreds of similar instances might be quoted in which we have to alter the number if we wish to use it of more than one individual or thing. Here are a few : "Corpus vile," "lucidum intervallum," "adscriptus glebae," "facile princeps," "persona grata," "summum bonum," "ignis fatuus," etc. In conclusion, I cannot look upon correctness in these matters as being either "stiff" or "pedantic."
—Editor of Notes and Queries.

Rainy Saints.

As a note to what I wrote last week about Saint Swithin's Day, I may add that he has rivals as regards rain-producing powers. The 28th of October is dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude. A character in "The Roaring Girl," one of Dodsley's old plays, says: "I know it as well as I know 'twill rain upon Simon and Jude's day" ; and afterwards "Now a continual Simon and Jude's rain beat all your feathers as flat down as pancakes." The chronicler Hollingshead notices that on the eve of this day in 1536, when a battle was to have been fought between the troops of Henry VIII. and the insurgents in Yorkshire, so heavy a rain fell that it could not take place. In France, St. Medard's Day, June 8, and the day of Saint Gervais and Protais, June 19, have the same rainy character ascribed to them:

"S'il pleut de jour de Saint Medard,
Il pleut quarante jours plus tard;
S'il pleut le jour de Saint Gervais
Il pleut quarante jours apres."

In Belgium they have a rainy saint, named St. Godelieve, while in Germany, among others, a character of this description is ascribed to July 27, the Festival of the Seven Sleepers, which was introduced into the Christian Church at a very early period. In a work on the "Climate of London," a famous meteorologist, named Howard, has "An Examination of the Popular Adage of 'Forty Days' Rain after St. Swithin,' how far it may be founded on fact." He decides that though the popular notion is often fallacious as to the particular day, "in the majority of our English summers a showery period which, with some latitude as to time and circumstances, may be admitted to constitute rain for forty days, does come on about the time indicated by the tradition ; but not that any long space before is often so dry as to mark distinctly the commencement." Chambers's "Book of Days," volume II, page 63, gives the statistics for the twenty qears preceding 1861, and shows that according to these "the greatest number of rainy days after St. Swithin's Day had taken place when the 15th of July was dry." The truth seems to be that a track of wet weather, or the opposite, may occur at this period of the year, as a change generally takes place at midsummer, the character of which will depend much on the weather of the previous spring.—Editor of Notes and Queries.

"Tomlinson."

A kindly friend, S. M. B., Montreal, reminds me that in a reply last week to the Rev. E. H. King, I forgot, as I should not have done, Kipling's "daring flight," entitled "Tomlinson." We cannot account for these slips of memory. I have before me, as I write, the 11th edition of Kipling's "Barrack-Room Ballads and Other Verses," published by Methuen and Co., 36 Essex street, London. "Tomlinson" is the last poem in the volume, if we except "L'Envoi," and is not easily forgotten. It consists of 150 long lines, and is far too long to quote, even if I dared to risk infringing on copyright. I may, perhaps, be allowed to quote the first four lines:

"Now Tomlinson gave up the ghost in his house in Berkeley Square,
And a Spirit came to his bedside and gripped him by the hair—
A Spirit gripped him by the hair, and carried him far away,
Till he heard as the roar of a rain-fed ford the roar of the Milky Way."

If my clerical correspondent cannot easily obtain the book in the part of the country where he lives, I will be happy to send him by post my edition, if he sends me a line to that effect. Or, if he is willing to pay for it, I will have the poem typewritten for him.—Editor of Notes and Queries.

"A Threnody," by Geo. T. Lanigan.

F. C. E., Montreal, asks me as a favour to publish a correct copy of Lanigan's famous verses. I will introduce them by a few words (taken from one of my notebooks), regarding their genesis. "One night after he had finished his ordinary work on the New York World, Lanigan was sitting in a lager beer saloon under the Tribune building with three well known members of the World's staff, Prentice, Mulford, W. A. Croffut and James Davis. While they were engaged in conversation, one of the night editors of the World came in and said: 'Lanigan, a cable has just come in, announcing that the Akhoond of Swat is dead." He who was addressed exclaimed in a mock-tragic way:

"What! What! What!
What's the news from Swat?"

Then he turned to the table at which he was sitting, and quickly dashed off the quaint verses that gained him a national reputation. They were printed anonymously in the World, and thousands of outsiders wanted to know who wrote them. They were entitled:

A THRENODY.

("The Akhoond of Swat is dead." London papers of January 22.)

What! What! What!
What's the news from Swat?
Sad news,
Bad news,
Comes by the Cable led
Through the Indian Ocean's bed,
Through the Persian Gulf, the Red
Sea, and the Med-
Iterranean—he's dead,
The Akhoond is dead!

For the Akhoond I mourn:
Who wouldn't?
He strove to disregard the message stern,
But he Akhoodn't.
Dead, dead, dead!
(Sorrow Swats!)
Swats, wha hae with Akhoond bled,
Swats, whom he hath often led
Onward to a gory bed,
Or to victory,
As the case might be,
Sorrow, Swats!
Tears shed,
Shed tears like water:
Your great Akhoond is dead!
That's Swats the matter!

Mourn, City of Swat,
Your great Akhoond is not,
But lain 'mid worms to rot:
His mortal part alone; his soul was caught
(Because he was a good Akhoond),
Up to the bosom of Mahound.
Though earthly walls his frame surround
(Forever hallowed be the ground!)
And sceptres mock the lowly mound,
And say, "He's now of no Akhoond!"
His soul is in the skies—
The azure skies that bend above his loved
Metropolis of Swat.
He sees with larger, other eyes
Athwart all earthly mysteries—
He knows what's Swat!

Let Swat bury the great Akhoond
With a noise of mourning and of lamentation!
Let Swat bury the great Akhoond
With the noise of the mourning of the Swattish nation!
Fallen is at length
Its tower of strength—
Its sun is dimmed ere it had nooned:
Dead lies the great Akhoond!
The great Akhoond of Swat
Is not!

—Editor of Notes and Queries.

"Shaksper Not Shakespeare."

Some time ago the Robert Clarke Company, of Cincinnati, O., published a remarkable book with the above mentioned title, written by Mr. William H. Edwards. It was "a denial of the claims set up for William Shaksper, of Stratford, as the writer of the Shakespeare plays, or any one of them." A copy of it was sent to me for review, and (I suppose, like a bigoted believer in Shakespeare) I noticed the volume in the Star of April 21. The author was by no means satisfied with my remarks, and considered that I had not attempted to state his argument, or put his case fairly before the public. Since that time I have seen many special reviews of the work—notably one from the Birmingham (England), Daily Gazette, of April 20, 1900, published a day before my own notice appeared. As I am desirous of making some "amende honorable" to Mr. Edwards for having failed to do him justice in my prejudiced article, I subjoin the following paragraph which seems to state clearly the end that Mr. Edwards has in view. His book contains 512 pages, is bound in cloth extra, and costs only $2.00.

Shaxper Not Shakespeare.

(From "The Conservator," a Literary Monthly, Philadelphia, July, 1900.)

"In spite of the efforts of orthodox scholars to still the disturbed waters, the defence of Shakespeare against a mystery, or the field, continues. But in the case under review the Baconian aspects of the controversy are avoided. The argument is anti-Shakespeare. Mr. Edwards expressly confines it to this negation. He directs his mass at the point of least resistance. First make Shakespeare impossible. Then see what is possible. Edwards is not heated. He is not even prevalently polemical. He has not been satisfied simply to collate evidence heretofore offered, but has added thereto certain testimony which his own ingenuity has ferreted out. By narrowing the discussion Edwards achieves the prestige which arises from concentration. The Shakespeare myth has yet to be forfeited with the literary orthodoxy that protects it. Edwards attempts to ravel or unravel no cipher. He epitomizes his evidence with a simple question, which no pettifogging can mystify. When he is done, the man Shakespeare, author of plays, is no more. Edwards has made a book which will be read as long as this struggle lasts, and which scholars will always respect. After Shakespeare, Who ? Edwards does not bother his brains about that. He is a wise pleader."

THEIR FAVOURITE BOOKS.

Lord Salisbury, according to a story in the Gem, told the following interesting and amusing incident a short time ago at a meeting of a certain literary club, of which he is president: "One book," said Lord Salisbury, "has always fascinated me, and on more than one occasion has drawn me out of bed very early in the morning. This is Dumas' 'Monte Cristo.' A few months ago I was staying at Sandringham. I had my favourite with me, and about half-past four in the morning I got up and went into the beautiful grounds, and sat down for an hour or two to be 'carried away' by my book. I had been reading for about half an hour, when I heard some one say, 'What! Are a Prime Minister's duties so heavy that he must needs be up so early in order to study?' I turned, and saw the Prince of Wales. I showed him the book that had drawn me out so early, and he said laughingly that he would read such an apparently fascinating book. Three weeks afterwards, he said to me: 'Monte Cristo' drew you out of bed at half-past four in the morning; I may say that it drew me out of my bed at four in the morning.'" The age of this story, it will be seen, is uncertain, but it is hard to believe that the Prince of Wales had not read "Monte Cristo" before Lord Salisbury became Prime Minister.

The same periodical represents the Princess of Wales as saying to the Bishop of Winchester: "'The Christian' is to me a most impressive book. The hero, John Storm, may have been a mistaken enthusiast but enthusiasm, even though it be mistaken, is surely better than intolerable, placid indifference. Kings, Princes (yes, and even Princesses), Peers and people must be enthusiasts if they wish to benefit their country one little bit." It is reported also that Dr. Temple said to a lady visitor at Lambeth: "When I was a curate, I used to devote all my spare time to reading Homer, Virgil and the noble ancient classics. When I was a vicar I used to devote all my spare time to talking about these noble classics—now I am an Archbishop, I am a privileged person, and I devote some of my precious time to reading—Rudyard Kipling. You think Rudyard Kipling somewhat strong for an Archbishop, perhaps, Madam, Rudyard Kipling, 'rings strong' but he invariably 'rings true.'" The Duke of Devonshire is credited with the remark: "I would sooner by far spend a few hours reading Mill's Logic—and very pleasant hours they would be, too—than in reading any work of fiction or romance. However, one novel has for many years had a great influence over me—I mean Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Robert Elsmere.' The hero, Robert Elsmere, is a character that will live and teach for years to come."

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From a Feminine Standpoint.

Life's Compensations—The Stimulating Effects of Disappointment—The Joys of Anticipation.

Life's worth the living—and well worth it—though the wail of the pessimist is heard in the land, and the cry of the dissatisfied fills the earth. The sufferer from mental indigestion may command attention by his incessant scoldings, but so may a parrot provided he is persevering and makes enough noise. The lament of one yearning for the old established order of things, or for a future Utopia, secures nothing more than he deserves from the wise, and that is half respectful, half amused toleration. All the talking in the world can't alter facts, nor discontent remedy evil. The man with the fad, whether it be antique cabinets or modern manners is a person to be consulted in our leisure moments, not one to be allowed to interfere in the stern realities that beset us on every side. There is little use in working for the reformation of others until we're saved ourselves from, or cured ourselves of, the hundred bad habits that cause us to see the world with jaundiced eyes. We're fair enough in most things but not in this game of life, for we play it without any respect to the rules and then complain with bitterness because we cannot win. It's wise to be honest in everything but above all with ourselves. We are brave enough to face a situation that imperils our bodies, and have wit enough to escape, but we neglect or ignore utterly the crisis on which depends our ultimate peace of mind.

The despondent, the hopless, the chronically miserable we should train ourselves to regard as partaking of the nature of "horrible examples." We are careful enough to take all precautions when brought into contact with one suffering from a contagious ailment, but we seldom pause to think that we may receive from another the germs of mental as well as physicial disease. The indolent and the unthinking among us ask no questions but accept existence as it comes, sailing quietly down life's stream until the inevitable happens and they are capsized by the first storm they encounter. Perhaps, with ideas topsy turvy, gasping and uncomfortable, they are fortunate enough to emerge half drowned, but safe, and strong in their determination to learn to swim; perhaps, they never have another chance, but dragged down by the weight of wasted opportunities, sink to the lowest depths of the stream, and never rise to the surface again. These are the saddest tragedies of life and of them the cynics would make a text, pointing as a final moral to the fact that the man who keeps his head above water usually stands on the unwilling shoulders of a fellow being in order to do it. But the cynic is a pernicious counsellor, a menace alike to the individual and to society, a being to whom those who would be happy, must refuse recognition.

Assuredly there are many worse things than our own existence and the mystery of its workings. If for nothing else life would be of interest for its very contradictions. A stranger from Mars—or from some other distant neighbour — suddenly and without preparation, dropped into our midst, would, if he could understand our grumblings and fault-findings, put a very mistaken value on the little things of life. He would fancy us swamped by sorrow, when in reality we were only worried by trifles. He would sadly confuse the important and the trivial and give them undue values. He would be misled by our habit—unconscious though it often is,—of exaggeration. He would magnify the minute and dwarf the great things in life, and all because he would judge by what we say and not by what things are. At heart, if we would only admit it, we are all fairly satisfied. It is merely a pose with us, this universal attitude, that suggests that each and all of us, through no fault of our own, have been lately evicted from a modern Eden in accordance with the precedent established long since by our remotest and common ancestor, Father Adam, and his lovely, though inquisitive bride. Granted that life isn't all sweetness, what of it? Too many sugar plums breed discontent as well as indigestion. A diet that was all dessert would soon make us weary and utterly incapacitate us for a struggle with disease when attacked by it. Life has its disappointments, its griefs, and its sorrows, to that we can all bear witness, but it is not nearly as weary nor as dreary as we often are led to believe by reason of our own perversity and our wilful blindness to the good that lies about us.

There are tragic moments in all lives, moments of despair, occasions when life is bitter, black and hopeless. There are days, perhaps months, to which many of us can look back, when nothing seemed worth the struggle involved in getting it; when action seemed impossible; endurance, not protesting but passive, all that was left us. And out of those dark times of struggle and of darkness we finally emerged, whether embittered or bettered by the contest depending on ourselves. One battle bravely fought does more to shape a character than years that are free from temptation. Fortunately the good old saying is true that every cloud has a silver lining. Sorrow, whether it precedes or follows its accompanying reward, serves to make our brief moments of enthusiasm brighter and gayer, even as the shadows accentuate the grace and glory of the sunshine. After a great grief bravely borne the soothing balm of content heals our mental sores with cooling touch, leaving scars so faint that one is apt to forget their very existence. It is a much-discussed point among us whether or not contentment is the ideal condition—simple content—undisturbed by joy or sorrow, or shadowed by the memory of either. Tranquility of mind is a condition to be envied, but only when it has been reached through buffetings and tempests. One who has known grief and measured pain finds ultimate happiness in action, not in useless brooding. The memory of past joy should stimulate one to be worthy of it; not drag one down to a condition of useless repining. Life is a great storm well worth enduring if only to see the beauty of the clouds when eventually gilded with the sunshine that is bound to come; the glory of the rainbow that owes its birth to the tempest.

With the confirmed misanthrope, whatever may have been his early lot, one can feel little sympathy. No life need be barren of happiness while one may see for oneself the ever changing effect of light and shade as the world smiles or frowns beneath the touch of nature. No one need be desolate while there are books for companions, flowers for friends, music for solace in dark hours. The occasional grasp of a hand in honest friendship is worth all the rewards to be reaped from intrigue or underhand dealing. Given unspoken, perhaps, but understood sympathy, a warm nook in the heart of a good and dearly loved comrade and existence should be a triumph over the unforseen, the undesired and the disappointing. With this ramified air of friendship some of us are not content, yet, having it, what we lose is distinctly our gain, for lacking the popularity and applause of the multitude, one also escapes the slander, malice, and envy of the individual.

Life isn't all in a minor key, though most of us are fond of putting the soft pedal down, and striking crashing chords under the impression that smothered noise indicates a "storm tossed soul." We mistake sulkiness for dignity, and sympathy for condescension. We judge our neighbour's kindness by the low standard that suits ourselves. We play at cross purposes, missing what is best in life because we are too busy worrying over past griefs to see it. We all have our seasons of spring and summer as well as the blight of autumn and the settled chill of winter. Disappointment comes but pleasure keeps it company. Both men and women, like steel, must be tried and tempered in the furnace. If we accept present troubles and bear them as best we may without complaint, we will have our reward. Through present clouds the light of hope is always shining. It gilds the far off future and urges us on to ever renewed effort to be just, to be honourable, to be deserving. Even if hope, like a will o' the wisp is ever ahead, intangible and unrealized, it has yet played its part, for it has made us glad in anticipation, which after all is as sweet as reality.

C. C. M.

For Matron and Maid

A marked increase in the price of fur has been made. A prominent dealer in New York says that Persian fur is the only variety on which he will be able to make the same price as last winter. An illustration of the great increase in the cost of skins is a red fox pelt, which a few seasons ago could be bought for $2.50 or $3, and now costs $12 at wholesale. To further render the wearing of furs an expensive luxury during the coming season it has been decreed by fashion that boas shall be worn very long, the shortest of them reaching to the knees and the longest to the bottom of the gown. The boas are also to be quite wide, so that it will take a number of skins to make a fashionable neck piece. Muffs, not to be outdone, are to contain nearly as much fur in their ornamentation as in their actual construction. A drop piece of fur, containing the head and shoulders of the animal is to be added to muffs of long-haired fur. This piece will be decorated with two tails also, so that when the muff is held with the drop piece falling at full length, it will reach nearly to the knees. The "drop" may be rolled up with the muff, so as to appear as if sewed to it. The underside of the drop is to be utilized to contain a good-sized pocket, which will be a great convenience. Muffs are to be soft and flat instead of padded into stiff cylinders. Sealskins, which are to be very dear, are to have a great revival of popularity. Chinchilla, in spite of its fragility, will be in high favour. A newcomer in the market will be natural otter and beaver, which have been absent from popular usage for several years. Dark coloured furs will excel light ones in popularity. Mink and sable will be worn. Combinations of dark with light furs will have a great run. Shawl collars of light fur on jackets of broadtail will meet with deserved favour. Coats, especially those of sealskin, will be short, scarcely more than Eton length. There will be also some very long coats, but the jacket of medium length has been relegated to the background.

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The new straight front effect in women's bodices is becoming so pronounced that it is creating a certain curved carriage that threatens in time to suggest the hideous Grecian bend of 25 years ago. The belt line of the fashionable woman is now anywhere from two to four inches below her waist, sloping down from the back and pulleyed in place by means of hidden hooks and slides that suggest a harness. There is no doubt that the new figure is more graceful than the old hour-glass curves of the feminine form, which were produced by an absurd tightening and displacing of the natural form. If the women extremists in dress will only pause in the lengthening of the waist, the new fashion will be another radical and sensible change in women's dress.

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The newest thing in bodices includes "spencers." They are made of lace, particularly the old Irish point. Other laces in demand are black Chantilly and old Greek laces. Buttons are to have a revival. Triangle and lozenge-shaped buttons made of malachite, jade and imitation rubies are popular. There are also silk ones covered with appliqué. But the fancy of the moment is for gold buttons, particularly on waistcoats. Old hunt buttons are much sought after and command high prices. A novel amulet consists of two silver trinkets, one a bust of Cyrano de Bergerac and the other an eagle holding Napoleon's hat. They are united by a thin twisted metal pin.

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Skirts are decidedly larger and swell out in the style that suggests the circular skirt of some years ago. But there is still much discussion as to sleeves. Some of the early autumn models show close coat sleeves; others are larger and most elaborately trimmed. There is no doubt that there will be a strong attempt on the part of the dressmakers to introduce elaborate and complicated sleeves. It remains yet to be seen if women will adopt them.

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The fancy for combining blue with certain shades of green still prevails, though it has been worn so much that many have tired of it. The newer rhododendron blending of pink and blue is apt to form mauve, and is therefore not generally becoming, though much admired on those who are fair enough to wear it.

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Shepherd's checked taffetas, in handsome colour-blendings suitable to the season, will be revived for the making of shirt waists to wear beneath short open jackets of plain or fancy wool autumn suitings and for linings, vests, yokes, and separate waists.

Foreign Fashions.

The Latest Fads in Dress—Something New in Jackets—Pretty Travelling Costumes.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR.]

Illustrated by Felix Fournery.

Stylish Travelling Costume by Montaillé.

PARIS, August 27, 1900.

With the falling of the first sere leaves, the travelling season has reached its height and the great variety of styles designed especially for the comfort and appearance of the fair traveller will prove their success. Many new and beautiful articles have been provided as well as staple garments, and every possible colour, fabric and texture has been put to use to suit the purpose for which they are intended. The proper adjuncts are a question for consideration and special shoes, hosiery, underwear, shirt waists and hats are matters of interest. The skirt and jacket, however, are of first importance and they are made in strict accordance with the latest fashion edicts. While many favour the simple short walking skirt and inconspicuous jacket of double faced cloth, others prefer more conventional hues and more distinctive styles, and it was for the latter that the attractive costume of our illustration was designed.

The skirt is of the newest and most approved form and is made of black satin-faced cloth cut in narrow gores, fitting closely to the figure and stitched on either side of the seams. Below the knees the narrow front gore opens in the seams like a panel and shows two inserted fan pleatings of cream-coloured silk. The back is closely adjusted by means of the bias seam which permits the cloth to extend in full and graceful ripples. Cream-coloured silk also lines the skirt throughout. A white shirt waist is worn with a stiff linen collar and large cravat bow of white illusion, while the waist line is encircled by a narrow belt of white leather. The jacket in spite of its brilliant colour—it is made of bright red cloth—appeals to good taste by its nattiness and stylish shape. It denotes a slight elongation in jacket shapes and proves a pleasing variation from the irrepressible Eton forms. The back and sides of our model are close fitting and reaches about three inches below the waist line, while the front gore shows the straight lines to which we have been accustomed for several seasons, and is joined to the sides by seams covered with a narrow black satin band edged with fine gold braid. Six gold buttons further embellish the front, near both sides and serve as a closing. Narrow gold braid also edges the short scalloped basque of the jacket. The sleeves are tight fitting and lined like the rest of the costume with cream-coloured silk. A novel feature is the triple postillion cape of silk-lined red cloth and surmounted by a revere and collar of cream-colour ed silk covered with rows of stitchings. A large hat of red felt faced with black velvet and trimmed with a black quill is the harmonizing adjunct to this ideal travelling costume for fall wear.

A prominent feature of the newest fashions is the corselet belt which will be seen on outdoor as well as indoor costumes. It is particularly adapted to be worn with the short jackets and is generally made of black satin or velvet or some colour in strict contrast with the gown. Our model has the skirt of pastel blue cloth, plain and untrimmed with the exception of a vertically tucked front gore, which allows of an increased flare by the release of the material confined in the tucks below the knees. It has also a short bolero of the same cloth richly decorated with hand embroidery done in silks of the same shade of blue and fine silver thread and opening over a blouse bodice of crinkled white mousseline de soie. The abbreviated jacket discloses the wide corselet of black panne velvet, boned and fitted like the bodice, and closing a little to one side with a double row of rich silver buttons.

While many costumes have the jacket to match the gown, separate jackets seem to enjoy equal favour and will develop as the season progresses, while the box coat with broadened shoulders sloping in raglan style in close imitation of a man's raglan coat and made in the same Oxford grays, twill and soft finished goods as well as in tan coverts and kerseys, promises to be taken up by every woman who affects somewhat masculine attire for practical uses.

The charming models which Paris produces in the shirt waist line show that the French capital respects American ideas, for the shirt waist is a fashion which originated in the practical American mind and was copied by Europe. Some new designs indicate that white will be the colour of the autumn and possibly the winter shirt waist. White cashmere and veilings are very adaptable for shirt waists and some dainty designs show tucks to be the favourite mode of embellishment, and long sleeves are tight and finished at the wrist with flaring cuffs. Soft turned-down collars are likewise in evidence and are newer than the high stocks. Much work is expended on the variety of neckwear of lace or crinkled sheer fabrics which lends a becoming finish.

FELIX FOURNERY.

Seasonable Recipes.

Some Cooling Drinks and How to Make Them.

In answer to a correspondent I give the following recipes for summer drinks:

A delicious and refreshing summer drink is made as follows: Fill a long glass half full of chipped ice. Add a teaspoonful of fine sugar, the juice of a large orange and a pony of maraschino. Cover the glass with a shaker, shake the whole well, then pour it back and forth, from glass to shaker, two or three times; then fill the glass up with carbon water and serve with straws.

For Orange Liqueur pare very thinly four large or five small Seville oranges and four lemons, and steep the peel in half a gallon of gin for five days. Then remove the rinds and pour into the spirit a boiling hot syrup made of four pounds of best loaf sugar, and a pint of water. Unless the syrup is added at boiling point it will not blend with the gin. When cold, bottle and seal the cork.

For Cocoa Cup make a quart of a really good cocoa with half milk and half water, sweeten to taste and don't let it get too thick. Let it stand till cold, then stir a quarter of an ounce of essence of vanilla into a gill of cream, add this to the cocoa, then put it all into a bowl standing in ice, and pour to it a large bottle of well iced seltzer water.

A young housewife who is famous for the perfection of her iced coffee gives the following rule: Add four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and one cup of ground coffee to a quart of boiling milk. Let it stand for half an hour. Turn the mixture into an iced form and leave it packed in ice and salt for half an hour. Then stir it thoroughly and mix with it one pint of whipped cream. The same woman prepares iced tea in the same manner, substituting one and half ounces of tea for the coffee.

For Cider Cup put the thinly pared rind of a lemon into a jug with a few slices of cucumbers, a wineglass of sherry, two tablespoonfuls of brandy, a tablespoonful of sugar, a sprinkle of nutmeg and half a dozen raspberries; add a quart of cider, cover the jug and let it stand on ice, if possible, for an hour. Remove the lemon peel, cucumber and raspberries and add two bottles of soda water. The quantity of sugar used must be regulated according to the sweetness of the cider.

For Iced Chocolate, make the quantity required, allowing a heaping teaspoonful to each half-pint of boiling water; stir the chocolate with a little hot water until smooth before adding the full amount. Cook in a double boiler for five minutes. Sweeten to taste. When cold add a half cup of cream with a half teaspoonful of vanilla extract, or two or three drops of cinnamon. Whip the mixture with a Dover egg-beater until light and foamy. Serve in tall glasses with chipped ice.

To make Egg Lemonade, take one pint of water and dissolve in it half a pound of granulated sugar, add the juice of four large lemons and a cupful of cracked ice. Have ready the yokes and whites of four fresh eggs beaten separately, the whites until stiff and dry. Stir in the yokes with the lemonade and lastly the whites. Add more sugar if necessary and serve in lemonade glasses.

For Pineapple Lemonade boil a pound of granulated sugar in a pint of water until it forms a thick syrup, removing all scum as it rises. Squeeze the juice from three large lemons into a bowl and peel a good-sized pineapple. Cut out all the pineapple eyes and grate it into the bowl with the lemon juice. As soon as the syrup is clear, pour it into the bowl and briskly stir the whole for two or three minutes. Cool for a couple of hours. Add a quart of iced water, strain the beverage into a small bowl or into a pitcher.

For Canned Fruit Syrup take the liquor from any tinned fruit, such as pineapple, apricots, etc., and boil it up with sugar to taste and add a dessertspoonful of rum and noyeau to each pint of syrup.

Things worth Knowing

Queen Margherita constitutes a very notable addition to the extraordinary long list of royal and imperial widows. In fact, it may be asserted that there is hardly a court in Europe where widows' weeds do not form a conspicuous feature, destined in a way to remind its members that above all the brilliancy, the pomp and grandeur which characterizes it there hovers always the shadow of death. In Russia we find the widow of Emperor Alexander III., while the morganatic widow of the murdered Alexander II., Princess Youriaffska, lives in exile abroad. In Germany there is the widow of Emperor Frederick, whose political influence has become impaired by failing health, and who, indeed, is reported to be critically ill. Spain is wisely and carefully governed by a regent who is the widow of Alfonso XII., while in the neighbouring kingdom of Portugal the widowed Queen Pia has considerable influence. The widowed Queen Emma of Holland surrendered a little more than a year ago to her now grown-up daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, the reigns of government, which she had held as regent during the minority of her child, and near by, confined as a lunatic in the Belgian Chateau of Bouchout, is the widowed Empress of Mexico, who has been bereft of her reason ever since her husband was court martialed and shot in Mexico thirty-three years ago. The court of St. James has sometimes been described as "the court of widows," owing to the fact that not only Queen Victoria, but two of her daughters, as well as a daughter-in-law, are widows, while among other royal and imperial widows may be mentioned the Empress of the French, the Empress of China, the Khediva mother.

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How many people are there, who do what they will, find that sleep refuses to come to them and that they are doomed to a night of perpetual rolling and tossing? Yet, according to a well known physician, himself a sufferer from insomnia, for many years, sleep can easily be summoned by a means within reach of all. The doctor has tried this method on his patients and, simple as it is, has never heard of its failing. Those who find themselves eluded by sleep will do well to try it, and for their benefit it is here given. The method is essentially one of self-asphyxiation; nevertheless there is no reason to fear, for there is no risk. Indeed, it is impossible to asphyxiate one's self by this means. The first thing you have to do is to take a long and deep inspiration, as much air being drawn into the lungs as can be borne with comfort. This air is retained until positive discomfort is felt, when it must be slowly exhaled. Repeat this process two or three times, and the chances are you will forget all else until you wake up from your sleep the next morning. There is also the habit of sleeping with the head too high. If the head be kept low more refreshing sleep is obtained. He raises the foot of the bed, so that it forms an inclined plane, but recommends that this be done gradually, as a sudden change is likely to have an effect the reverse to that desired. The sleep thus obtained is more beneficial, and one awakens with a clear head and a wider mental horizon. The neck increases in size, the cerebral circulation is improved and the influence upon the lungs is so great that it will lessen the tendency to consumption.

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Everybody knows her—the woman who is dependent upon her relatives and who continually stirs up strife under the roof which shelters her. She feels her dependence keenly, in spite of the fact that she is welcome to a share of everything of which her friends may happen to be possessed and yet she is always hopefully looking for slights. She wears the martyr's smile, especially when visitors are present, and she continually takes up the gage of battle when it has not been thrown. She has confidants and by and by they begin to show coolness towards the various members of the family. And yet they are innocent of any act of offense. She is merely morbid and unhappy, tilting at family windmills and always believing herself worsted. It never occurs to her that she is dependent through no fault of the friends upon whom she is dependent. She is merely unhappy, filled with a sense of her own obligations and unwilling to acknowledge them. In other words, she is not generous enough to be grateful. It requires a much finer mind to accept a favour than it does to grant one. The small mind resents its obligations; the great one is simply, dignifiedly grateful for them. It is a small return for the sacrifice made by those who willingly receive another under their roof to sit a watchful critic there. And the woman who allows herself to become such a critic is laying up stores of unhappiness for herself and all with whom she comes into contact. Why not look through rose-coloured glasses rather than blue ones, and try to become to one's life-long hosts a blessing, rather than an enemy in disguise?

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Marking silver is a matter of importance to the engaged woman. The customary method of using the initial of the bride's family name is open to some objections, especially in cases where the presents come mainly from the bridegroom's family and friends. Several brides of social prominence recently have had the initial of the name which they are to bear after marriage on the silver which was not marked when it came. Most persons who give silver nowadays, by the way, do not mark it, leaving the way open for it to be exchanged if the bride is overwhelmed with duplicates, or for her to have it marked as she prefers.

The doings of the day

The wedding of King Alexander of Servia with Frau Draga Maschin was celebrated with a minute observance of all those traditional ceremonies and customs exacted by the Orthodox Church on such occasions. Even in the way in which the bride was conducted into the bridegroom's house no detail of ancient Servian custom was omitted. As the Queen descended from the carriage at the main entrance, a piece of white linen, woven in the country, was spread upon the ground. This was rolled up after the bride had crossed it, in order that no other foot might tread upon it. From this linen night garments were prepared for the King and Queen. At the entrance her aunt presented a sieve of wheat-corn, of which the Queen took three handfuls, threw the corn over her head, and then emptied the sieve upon the ground. On the threshold, the bride was presented with a plate of bonbons, one of which she placed between her lips, while the other half was bitten off by the King. The bridegroom then took into his arms a new-born boy, kissed him, and laid him in the arms of the Queen, who, after kissing him three times, and raising him high above her head, restored him to his mother with a present of a new shirt. This child is called Nakonyese, "the most essential," the symbolical act signifying that for a newly-married pair the most necessary thing to have in the house is a child. For this special ceremony the Minister, Lazar Popovics, lent his new-born son. The scattered corn denotes that the bride brings joy and prosperity into her new home, and the divided bonbon that no bitterness shall divide them. After all these ceremonies the Queen still stood outside, nor could she enter the konak until she had placed two loaves of bread beneath her arms, and taken a bottle of wine into her hands. With these emblems she crossed, at length, the threshold of her future home. At the first meal of the newly-married pair bread and wine must be taken by both to denote that henceforward all they have shall be equally divided between them, and that their married life shall be passed in unity and fidelity.

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Girls who want to enter the glorious army of breadwinners might do worse than consider baby photography as a profession. Certainly babies are the most paying patrons of the camera. Some mothers have their infants photographed at every phase of their career. Baby is taken with its mother, baby is taken alone, it is taken laughing and taken quiet, and new views of it are taken every two or three months. So largely are copies in demand that one dozen go nowhere, and three or four are usually ordered of a successful portrait. Each successful portrait, by the way, means an enormous number of fresh plates and an infinity of patience on the part of the photographer. Oddly enough, men seem much more successful than women as baby photographers, but that is no reason why a girl who loves children and is as well clever and of a practical and business-like turn of mind, should not succeed at the calling.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.F.L.—Here is a recipe for milk toast that I hope you will like. Take rather a thick slice of bread, and toast it on both sides till it is a good dark brown. Put some milk on the fire to boil, cut up the toast into square pieces, and throw them into the milk. Flavour with pepper and salt, or with nutmeg and sugar, and add a little cream. When the milk boils, pour into a cup and serve. Milk toast has all the good qualities of bread-and-milk, and is far pleasanter to take than that staple food of our early childhood.

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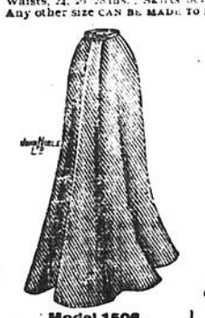

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ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE VISITORS.

Something About the Famous Artillery Company Coming From Boston Next Month.

FIRST-LIEUT. J. STEARNS CUSHING.
Of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass.

In view of the proposed visit to this city on October 1st, 2nd and 3rd of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, of Boston, the following historical sketch of the founding and progress of the organization will be interesting:

When the first white settlers came to Massachusetts, they were surrounded by wild and savage tribes of Indians, who were exceedingly treacherous, and were jealous of the foothold they were gaining on the soil, so that they were compelled, as a matter of self-protection, to adopt measures to guard themselves and repel any attacks which their dusky neighbours might make on them. They had no regular military force, and the danger which threatened them was such that they early formed volunteer military companies, which they called "train bands," for any emergency which might arise to call for their services. In the fall of 1636, there were seven of these bands, namely, that of Dorchester, of Boston, of Ipswich, of Watertown, of Charlestown, of Newton, and of Saugus, and these were each under command of three officers, a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign. These officers were chosen for their experience and knowledge of military affairs, yet the scattered situation of the bands, and their deficiency in tactics and discipline, rendered them unequal to cope with an artful foe, such as was liable at any time to sweep down on them.

Under these circumstances, it is natural to suppose the subject of military protection was one of the most engrossing ones. Several of the first settlers had been members of the Honourable Artillery Company in London, and were men who had in that way become somewhat proficient in martial duties, and it occurred to these to establish such a company here in their new colony, which should not only be a school for officers for the train bands, but one for officers of any future troops which might be organized. At this time there were only fifteen towns in the colony, these being Salem, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, Watertown, Dorchester, Cambridge or Newton, Lynn or Saugus, Dedham, Ipswich, Medford, Newbury, Hingham, Weymouth and Concord. After conferences on the subject, the officers of the voluntary train bands in the seven towns before named, together with a number of the magistrates and principal business men, formed a new military association as a means of training officers; and in 1637 the meetings for instruction in discipline and tactics commenced.

In this year, a petition was sent to Gov. Winthrop for a charter of incorporation for the new company, but it was refused, the Governor writing as follows concerning it: "Divers gentlemen and others being joined in a military company, desired to be made a corporation; but the council, considering from the example of the Praetorian band among the Romans, the Templars in Europe, how dangerous it might be to erect a standing authority of military men, which might easily, in time, overthrow the civil power, thought fit to stop it betimes; yes they were allowed to be a company, but subordinate to all authority." It was also supposed that religious feeling had much to do with the refusal, as many of the prominent members of the company were warm adherents of the movement to introduce the Baptist faith into the colony, while the authorities were strongly opposed to it. Notwithstanding the failure to procure a charter, the men were not discouraged, as in the early part of 1638, the records of the colony in the office of the present secretary of the commonwealth contain the following entry: "Capt. Keayne and the military company have power to exercise where they please, and to make use of so many of the common arms as they need, and a warrant from any of the council is sufficient for the delivery of them unto Capt. Keayne, or such as he shall appoint."

By persistence the company obtained a charter in 1868.

GROWTH OF THE COMPANY.

The company, under the charter, was organized on the first Monday in June, 1638, by electing Capt. Robert Keayne, of Boston, as commander, Lieut. Daniel Haugh or Howe, of Saugus, as Lieutenant, and Capt. Joseph Weld, of Roxbury, as ensign, no record of the non-commissioned officers being in existence. In the seven years directly succeeding the granting of the charter, 245 members joined the company, which was then known generally as the Military or Artillery Company, comprising persons of all occupations or professions, and nearly all church members, widely scattered throughout the colony and its vicinity. The usefulness of the company soon became apparent, as on the first regular organization of the militia in 1644, by the General Court, the officers of the companies in the Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex and Norfolk regiments, into which the militia was divided, were nearly all then, or had been, members of the Artillery Company, while the major-general, from 1644 to the arrival of Andross in 1686, with the single exception of Deputy-Governor Thomas Dudley, was also an active member of the Artillery Company, of which Whitman says: "The most distinguished and honourable men in the country comprised its early members," and that Gov. Winthrop, although at first somewhat averse to granting the charter, became its decided friend; for Stephen, Adam and Deane, three of his sons, as they respectively came of age, were members.

In 1653, Capt. Keayne wrote his own will, a very lengthy document, in which he bequeathed money to the Artillery Company for different military purposes, and gave them advice in the matter of economy and promptness in the management of its affairs, which, if followed, would undoubtedly have made the company more flourishing, if not more distinguished. About the time this will was written, the company began to decline in numbers; for, while in the first ten years of its existence 278 members were on the roll, only 47 were added during the next ten years, and there was no material increase until 1670, as only 73 members were admitted from 1658 to 1669, inclusive, but from the latter year to the arrival of Andross in 1686, it appears to have flourished and increased in numbers, although the rolls of the company to that time are very imperfect, and the records up to 1698 are not in existence, except that the list of commanders and a few other officers has been found.

As showing the numerical strength of the company from its organization to the present time, the following figures are taken from a transcript of the rolls of members first made in 1819 and corrected and added to some ten years afterwards. From 1638 to 1647, 278 members joined the company; from 1647 to 1672, both inclusive, 140 more became members; from 1673 to 1699, inclusive, 247 more joined, and up to 1738 287 more had been admitted, making the whole number on the rolls during the century of the existence of the company, 954. From 1738 to 1764, both inclusive, 163 names were added; from the latter date to 1775, there were 85 more recruits, and then there was a period of eleven years in which no meetings were held on account of the Revolutionary War. From the time of the resumption of the meetings in 1780 to the opening of the present century, 174 names were added, and up to 1834 the large number of 582 additional members had been admitted, making the entire number of names on the rolls from the organization in 1638 to 1834, all being active in the ranks during their connection with the company, 1958. Since 1834 the membership gradually increased for thirty years, and then, at the close of the War of the Rebellion, a great accession of members took place, and at the present time there is an active roll of about 575 members, few having resigned or been discharged for the past years.

In the early part of 1686 the company held a few meetings and three members were elected, but soon afterwards Sir Edmund Andross, who had been commissioned Governor of New England, arrived in Boston, and the meetings were suppressed either by order of Andross, who had a strong prejudice against the people of Massachusetts, or by his associates in the government, and no parade was had in June of that year and no election of officers took place. The next field day of the company was on the first Monday in April, 1691, when, the old officers having died or left the company, Col. Elisha Hutchinson, the commander in 1676, was at the close of 1690 chosen to command until the June following, and a lieutenant, ensign, and sergeants were chosen. Dr. Cotton Mather being selected to preach the election sermon on the anniversary. With the exception of October 2, 1721, when the regular parade was omitted "in consequence of the General Assembly at their last session having forbid all training and trooping in Boston, by reason of the vast number of people excercised with the smallpox," the company continued their meetings and parades with regularity until the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

In June, 1774, the regular parade and election of officers took place, Dr. John Lathrop preaching the sermon, but in consequence of the Revolutionary War, no regular meetings were held from April, 1775, until the summer of 1786, when Major William Bell, the commander in 1774-75, called the surviving members together, and they voted that Major Bell should remain in command until the next anniversary, in 1787, the other positions being filled by promotions. The remaining vacancies were filled from the ranks, but as no admissions had taken place from 1774 to 1786, and many had been killed or wounded during the war, while others had died from other causes, or had left the State, it was said that the largest number in the ranks, on the revival, was fifteen. But its increase was remarkable, as in 1786 there were forty-one additions to the roll, among them being Major-Gen. afterwards Gov. John Brooks, of Medford; Brig.-Gen. John Winslow, of Boston; and Major-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of Hingham, all three commanders of the company.

From the Columbian Centinel of Sept. 4, 1786, the following extract is taken: "For the first time since the commencement of the late revolution, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, commanded by Major Bell, paraded at the State House in this town, and, preceded by a band of music, marched into the Common, where they performed a number of military exercises, after which they marched to Faneuil Hall, discharged a volley of small arms, and finished the day much to their honour and the credit of the town. It was gratifying to the real friends of this country, to see our aged citizens, some of whom were nearly seventy years of age, equipped in the accoutrements of soldiers, and setting an example to the younger part of the community that, should their country require their aid in the field, they might be found ready disciplined and fit for immediate service.

THE UNIFORMS AND ARMS.

It has been a matter of doubt as to what the uniform of the company was, or whether it had any on its formation the year before the charter was granted, the records for sixty years having been lost, but it is probable that dark coats and buff vests and small clothes were worn on parades, as in the centennial sermon preached by Rev Dr. Benjamin Coleman in 1738, he uses the following language: "Our scarlet and crimson can boast no proved valour equal to their hardy buff. Our children, it may be, would be frighted to see the dress and aspect of one of their great grandfathers on such a day as this. They put on courage and it clothed them, and they took on them an authority which, together with their righteousness, was their crown and diadem. The captains awed their families and neighbours by their gravity and piety, as well as every member of this company furnish himself with a pair of white linen spatterdashes against the next Artillery election day, the buttons to be white and the straps or knee bands black."

In the summer of 1772 "the company met to consider some method to raise the spirit and reputation of the company, and keep up the honour they have so long sustained," and they voted to adopt a uniform which all the members should wear, namely, "blue coats and lapels, with yellow buttons, the cock of the hat to be uniform with the militia officers—wigs and hair to be clubbed," the uniform of the musicians to be "a white cloth coat, with blue lappels, trimmed with blue and white linings; white linen waistcoat and breeches and a cap covered with white cloth with gold binding." This was worn until the Revolutionary War commenced.

At the first meeting of the company after the Revolution, August 4, 1786, a temporary uniform, consisting of a blue coat, white waistcoat and breeches, white stockings and plain hat and cockade was adopted, but in January of the year following, a permanent one was decided on as follows: Dark blue coats, faced with buff, and straps on the shoulders to secure the bayonet and pouch belts, these latter being white and two and a half inches wide; buff vest and breeches; plain yellow buttons on coats and vests; white stocks; plain black hats with black buttons, loop and cockade; white linen spatterdashes to fasten under the foot and come part up the thigh, with black buttons and black garter to button below the knee; white ruffled shirts at wrist and bosom. Except that the coats were reversed in colour for the musicians, there was no other difference.

The next change was made in 1810, Col. D. Messenger being in command, at which time the following was adopted: "Chapeau de bras, ornamented with a fantail cockade, silver loop and button, and a full black plume, 18 inches long; coat, deep blue cloth, with red facings and white linings; blue shoulder straps, edged with red, two silver-laced buttonholes on each side of the collar, and diamond on skirts; white convex buttons, with arms of the state and word 'Commonwealth' stamped on them; white Marseilles single-breasted, standing collar waistcoat; white cassimere small clothes; white stock; white linen gaiters, to come up to the knee-pan, with black buttons; black velvet knee strap, with white buckle; shoes to be short, quartered and tied; long hair to be braided and turned up, and the whole to wear powder." This was the uniform to be worn on the anniversay parades, but on other field days the stock and gaiters were black. This remained without change until 1819, when the plumes were changed to white and the length reduced to ten inches, while on ordinary field days the officers wore military boots instead of gaiters. In 1814, during the war with England, what was called a half-uniform was adopted, which consisted of blue or black coat and pantaloons, boots, and round hat with cockade.

Prior to 1770, the captain and lieutenant carried pikes or half-pikes, as their badges of office, but these were then changed to espontoons, which are used to the present day. The shaft of the pike was much longer than the espontoons, and was headed with a large quadrangular polished steel blade. The sergeants carried halberds, and never wore swords until twenty years afterwards, the halberds having been first used by them at the May parade in 1743, and are now used at the anniversary parade only. Several changes have been made in the rules regarding uniforms since 1838, as also in the guns and equipments.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the parade in June, 1823, a captain, first and second lieutenants and an adjutant were elected for the first time, thus changing the organization of the company, which up to that time had been officered by a captain, one lieutenant and an ensign, who carried the standard, only one then being used, another officer being detailed by the captain to take charge of the artillerymen with the cannon. On this occasion 128 men did active duty.

THE MORNING DRUM.

The method of notifying the members of the company of the regular field-day parades has always been peculiar, and was very efficient in reminding forgetful ones of their duty. Of course, in the early history of the company the town was small, and probably the method was adopted in the earliest days. This was by beat of drum, the drummer going to different parts of the town and beating "the troop"; and this antiquated custom is observed on the morning of the anniversary to the present day. Whitman says: "About seventy or eighty years ago it was the custom in the forenoon, previous to their mustering, for Icabod Williston, long celebrated as the company drummer, between the hours of 11 and 1, to march down Middle street to Winnesimet ferry, beating 'the troop,' unescorted, except by an innumerable company of boys. On his arrival at the ferry, he beat the roll three times, shouldered his drum, and went his way. This was called the first drum, which became a by-word among the workmen in the shipyards, who, when they began to feel the want of their forenoon grog and luncheon, used to ask each other if it was not time 'to beat the first drum.' After the Boston Massacre, in 1770, the company used to parade with two fifes and two drums, the militia companies having only one of each, and all adopted the quick time from the British troops."

The charter of the company expressly provides that no other training within certain limits of Boston, no other ordinary town meetings, shall be appointed on the days of their meetings for exercise, and this was claimed with great earnestness for nearly two hundred years. In 1808, in the fall, the company was preparing for its regular parade, when it was learned that the Winslow Blues had assembled for the same purpose, when Commander Melzar Holmes sent a message to the Blues to disperse; and, after a conference between the officer delivering the message and the captain of the Blues, an order was given dismissing them until another day. Again, on June 6, 1831, the City Guards were going off on a tour of camp duty, but, as it was the day of the anniversary celebration of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery, they applied for special leave to parade to Colonel Adams, commanding the company, which, of course, was granted.

In addition to notification to members of the parades by the drum, in 1750 it was resolved "that the colours (standard) be hung out upon our training days at Major Henchman's corner (the south corner of State street and old Cornhill), and the place of parade be the town house"; and this custom of placing the standard there in the morning, as a notification of the training, was followed until 1795. The custom was to detach the lieutenant, with a platoon, to bring the standard to the parade, where it was received with much ceremony.

THE FIELD PIECES.

On July 3, 1817, an order-in-council was passed on the petition of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company requesting a loan of a pair of brass field pieces, "that thereby they may be restored to the ancient situation of the company (as its name imports), as well as to assist them in acquiring a correct knowledge in the exercise of artillery, united to their present improvements in infantry," and this was approved by Governor Brooks the same day, who directed the quartermaster-general to loan the company a pair of brass six-pound cannons, completely equipped for field service, and to supply the company with the usual quantity of ammunition as was directed by law for other companies of artillery, the cannons loaned to be kept at the laboratory in Boston under the care of the quartermaster-general when not in use by the company.

These cannon were known by the names of Hancock and Adams, and were used by the American army through the Revolutionary War. At the beginning of the war the American army had no artillery, and the British had closed Boston, so that nothing could be taken out to aid the patriots. These and two others were in the gun house at the South End, and Samuel Gore, afterward an active member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery, with two companions, removed a board from the rear of the gun house, dismounted the pieces, secreted them in a load of manure in the night, to be carried out of town, and in the morning the British sentries unsuspectingly allowed the country teamster to pass with his load, and the guns were at once carried to the American army. Each piece had a brief inscription on it of the service it had done. After receiving these guns, a volunteer squad of eighteen members was detailed to man them.

The custom from the time the company paraded with field pieces was to fire thirteen rounds from them as a salute to the Governor on his arrival on the parade on the Common on election day to receive and reissue badges of office to the commissioned officers, five guns for the new commander, three for the lieutenant, and two for the ensign. When in June, 1823, the number of commissioned officers was increased so as to include a captain, first and second lieutenants and adjutant, the salutes were changed to three guns for the commander, two for the first lieutenant, and one each for the second lieutenant and adjutant, and this so remains to the present time, but now the salutes are fired by detachments from the light artillery of the State militia, the Ancients having returned their field pieces to the Commonwealth.

COMMISSIONING OFFICERS.

The custom of the company from the earliest period has been to nominate its officers at the May meeting and elect them on the Common on the first Monday in June, each year, when the election is approved by the Governor as commander-in-chief, the emblems of authority being returned to him by the retiring officers and conferred in turn on their successors. In case of the absence of the Governor from the State, this duty devolves upon the Lieutenant-Governor, but if the Governor is not away, the company takes the ground that the duty shall be performed by the highest military official in the State; and when the seat of Government was removed to Salem by Governor Gage, by order of the British Parliament, at the election in June, 1774, the duty was performed by Hon. William Brattle, major-general throughout the province.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The centennial celebration of the chartering of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was observed when the company was under command of Col. Richard Saltonstall, of Haverhill, a graduate of Harvard College, 1722, and who became a member of the company in 1733. He, at the early age of 23, received a commission as colonel of one of the Essex regiments of militia, and his son Richard was the fourth in succession in the family who filled that position.

THE BI-CENTENNIAL.

On Monday, June 4, 1838, the two hundredth anniversary of the charter of the company was celebrated with more than usual pomp. In anticipation of the event the members had taken much interest, and at a meeting held April 16, when the roll contained the names of 10 citizens and 13 officers, who from years of service in the ranks were entitled to be put on the honourary list, 23 citizens and 114 officers on the active list were reported. At this same meeting it was announced that in honour of the anniversary Gov. Edward Everett had ordered a salute of 200 guns to be fired by the Commonwealth, and that the Handel and Haydn Society would volunteer their services to perform the musical programme at the customary church service.

THE COMPANY BANQUETS.

From the organization of the company in 1638 it had been customary to close the parade on each of the monthly drills with a collation, while in June the regular annual election dinner was served in Faneuil Hall. The old custom, and one which prevailed until well along in the present century, was for the sergeants to entertain the company after parade with a collation, consisting of two gallons of wine, eight gallons of punch, consisting of rum, sugar, lemons and water, biscuits and ten pounds of cheese, the whole not to cost more than £1 10s. This collation had to be furnished by the first sergeant in September, by the second in October, by the third in April, and by the fourth in May, this order being determined by vote of the company in 1762, but the definition of the collation was not fixed until 1768. The annual election dinner was provided by the commissioned officers of the company at their own expense up to about 1740, and it had become a heavy burden to some of them, so that it was thought many gentlemen were deterred from entering the ranks on that accont. In October, 1741, it was voted that £30 be annually given to the commissioned officers to help them to defray the extraordinary expenses in entertaining the company on election day; in May, 1743, an additional £10, old tenor, was voted them, and in April, 1744, another £10, making for this year £50, while in May, 1746, the sum was increased to £70, old tenor, the members partaking of the entertainment having become much more numerous, this sum being continued for three years, when the sum was reduced to £13 6s. 8d. In 1796, for the first time, cards of admission to the anniversary dinner were placed for sale to strangers, the price charged being $4 each, the member introducing the purchaser being responsible for his respectability, and before this time it had been voted to assess the active members for the celebration of the day, but the assessment was very light.

PERSONNEL OF THE CORPS.

From the organization of the company to within the past fifty years, when a considerable feeling sprung up among the merchants of Boston against the militia the ranks of the Ancients had contained representatives of all the leading families of the province and Commonwealth, and what was somewhat remarkable was the many times the same family was represented in the ranks, so great was the regard they had for the venerable association. In somewhat hastily running over the names of those who have been active members in the ranks of the company since its organization are found those of nine governors of the colony or State, seven deputy-governors, two presidents and two treasurers of Harvard College, eighteen judges of the highest courts, five mayors and several members of Congress. The war records of a host of members of the company prior to the beginning of the present century are brilliant.

SECOND-LIEUT. JAMES A. DAVIS,
Of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass.

LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER M. FERRIS,
Captain Commanding the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston.

PERSIAN SHAH'S GRATITUDE.

Bestowed a Fine Decoration on an American Dentist.

THE MARQUIS D'OYLEY TELLS HOW HE RELIEVED THE ROYAL TOOTHACHE.

Facts have transpired since the departure of the Shah which indicate that total ingratitude is not among the qualities that dwell in his oriental majesty's heart, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Times. He has conferred the Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia, in its various grades, on more than 300 people who have ministered to his comfort and his pleasures during his visit in France. These beneficiaries include the President and the members of the French Government, the managers of the theatres who have entertained the king of kings, editors of newspapers and newspaper writers who may have injured their imaginations in describing the royal visit and visitor; police officials and detectives who have preserved his sacred person from harm, and others who may have in some manner lightened the weary burden of existence for solemn Muzaffer.

And not least among the benefactors of the Shah was the Marquis d'Oyley, the titled American dentist, who in every-day professional life is Dr. Evans, nephew of the late more celebrated Dr. Thomas Evans, dental adviser and personal friend to emperors and kings. It came to pass when the Shah was at Contrexeville last June, playing the little horses at the Casino and taking the waters for the gout, that Allah saw fit to afflict him with a most fearful toothache. His grand vizier obtained the services of several French dentists, none of whom was able to relieve the august sufferings of his master, and finally the name and fame of the Marquis d'Oyley being mentioned, he was commanded, in due form, by telegraph, to proceed at once to Contrexeville and inspect the royal patient.

Dr. Evans replied by telegraph that he was not obeying commands at the present stage of the game, and forthwith received a polite request to come immediately to Contrexeville and devote his talents to the mitigation of the suffering of an unfortunate sovereign. The titled dentist, with his titled son and assistant, the Viscount d'Oyley, hereupon set out by the next train and relieved the delighted Muzaffer of his toothache in one short half hour after their arrival at Contrexeville.

The dentist was received by his illustrious patient sitting in a straight-backed chairs, surrounded by all the high officers of his court and attended by a Persian and several French physicians. He wore his tall astrachan fez, and his almost universally imperturbable countenance was agitated painfully. The dentist speaks French and so does the Shah, although Persian etiquette requires that conversation between the monarch and foreigners of inferior rank shall be at second hand through the grand vizier. Preliminary inquiries were thus conducted through the grand vizier, while the court looked on in sad-eyed silence.

"I was getting a little impatient," said Dr. Evans, in relating the experience to a friend, "with that crowd standing around and his infernal hat in my way whenever I tried to look into his mouth, and finally I couldn't stand it any longer. So I just walked around in front of his majesty and told him right out that he was not a sovereign now, but a patient; that I was the sovereign, and that if he wanted to get over his pain he would have to obey my orders. First of all I told him I wanted the crowd dismissed, and after that was done I'd thank him to remove his hat.

"He just looked at me," continued the dentist, "out of those sombre eyes of his and answered never a word, though he understood everything I had said. Then the grand vizier went over it all in Persian. The Shah then made a motion of his hand and all withdrew with the excention of the grand vizier, my son and myself. As soon as the door was closed off came his hat and back went his head, and he proved a perfectly tractable patient."

Having suffered with a raging toothache for 48 hours, his sudden cure led the Shah to believe that Dr. Evans was little short of a wizard. When he came to Paris, therefore, one of his first request was for the Marquis d'Oyley to call on him, and he subsequently accorded Madame la Marquise, who was formerly Miss Macdonald, of Baltimore, the honour of a private interview, she being the only woman in France thus favoured. More than that, he presented to her an exquisitely jewelled bonbon box, said to be of almost priceless value.

However, it was when the Shah came to distribute the decorations, on leaving, that his gratitude to his deliverer was most strikingly manifested. The Order of the Lion and the Sun is in several grades, the highest of which, the grand cordon, has never hitherto been bestowed upon any one under the rank of a reigning monarch —its last incipient being the Czar of Russia. Ambassadors, generals, cabinet ministers and the Viscount d'Oyley were made officers of the order, and those of inferior position chevaliers, while President Loubet and the Marquis d'Oyley were invested with the grand cordon of the Lion and the Sun!

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A TYPEWRITER DECOY WHO HAS DRAWN DOLLARS FROM MANY PERSONS' POCKETS.

NEW YORK, September 1.—If you get a letter from "Carrie," addressed to you apparently by mistake, telling how you can invest $100 in Wall Street and get $1,000 for it, believe her not. Such letters are now being sent all over the country by a bucket shop man who picks out people whom he thinks will be foolish enough to send along the money. He is "Carrie." It is better to keep the $100 to buy green goods with, for these you may sell again at a profit, but "Carrie's" game is really dishonest.

The postal authorities are casting about for means to punish the inventor of the new plan for getting good money from the unwary. "The typewriter decoy," as they call it, is said to be a winner. It is ingenious.

The victim selected gets a letter in the business envelope of the firm apparently doing a legitimate brokerage business. It is apparently written by the firm's girl typewriter to her sweetheart, and placed in the wrong envelope.

THIS IS WHAT "SHE" WRITES.

Here is a copy of one now in the possession of the Post Office inspectors:

"Dearest Harry,—I hope you will excuse my writing to you on a typewriter, but I am busy sending out a lot of business letters, and can write this without anyone knowing what I am writing. I haven't had much fun since I wrote you last; it is work, work, work, all the time. I am getting tired thumping this machine, all the time when money is so easily made. It seems that everyone except us is getting rich. I send out cheques every day all over the country. I sent one to a man today who only sent us $100, and it was for $1,875. I sent out cheques last month for over $50,000. Just think of it. I am beginning to think we are foolish for being so poor.

"Of course, the members of the firm don't explain things to me. They seem to think I am just a machine, but I know they are making lots of money, for I answer all their confidential letters. Everyone seems to be getting rich except us. Now, I want to tell you something. Promise you won't tell. I have almost $100 now, and when I get $100 I am going to send it to you and have you send it here. I don't want them to know it's me.

"I know what it will bring us, and we will soon have enough to get married on. Don't say a word when I send you the money, but do just as I say. I know what I am doing, and next month the firm will make more than $100,000 on one deal, and we will get our share. Don't forget, now. Oh, I can hardly wait. Your own sweetheart. Carrie.

"P. S.—I will have this put in a business envelope, as I have no stationery at the office. Write at once.

"Carrie."

ARE SENT BROADCAST.

"This letter," said a Government agent yesterday, "is sent to every man who is fool enough in the eyes of the firm to send on money for investment, the idea being that each man who receives the letter will think that 'Carrie' made a mistake and got her letter in the wrong envelope. The recipient, it is hoped, will conclude that if it is such a good thing for 'Carrie' and her sweetheart, and that she is going to invest her hard earned savings to enable them to get married and live in luxury, it should be an equally good thing for him.

"I know no exposure will stop people from sending such swindlers their money, but they should, at least, have sense enough not to be misled by letters from 'Carrie' to 'Harry.' Those who hear from 'Carrie' ought to understand when they see this that they are merely being 'pulled in' by a 'typewriter decoy.'"

SLEEPS IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

The Author of "There's a Light in the Window For Thee."

ENDS HIS DAYS IN A KANSAS GOAL AFTER FALING FROM GRACE.

Rev. Edward Dunbar, who wrote the old Sunday School song, "There's a Light in the Window, for Thee, Brother," sleeps in a pauper's grave at Coffeyville, Kan., where he died a tramp in the town gaol ten years ago. His name became a byword in the places where he was known, and from a prison cell he went forth a vagabond on the face of the earth.

In 1867 Dunbar was arrested at Leavenworth while engaged in holding a series of revival meetings and taken to Minneapolis, where he was tried for bigamy, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for three years and eight months.

One night in the spring of 1890 Dunbar applied at the Coffeyville gaol for lodging. He was ill, and the authorities took him in. He died the next day. Papers in his pockets revealed his identity and showed that he had tramped all over the country. Some church people lately have erected a marble slab over his grave on which these words are inscribed "Here lies Edward Dunbar, who wrote 'There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother.'"

When Dunbar was a small boy he lived in New Bedford, Mass., and worked in a factory. His mother lived at the foot of the street in which the factory was located, and as the lads work kept him away until after dark she always placed a light in the window to guide his footsteps homeward.

The boy became restless and took a notion to go to sea, so off he went for a three years' cruise. During his absence his mother fell ill and was at death's door. She talked incessantly about her boy, and every night asked those around her to place a light in the window in anticipation of his return. When she realized that the end had come she said:

"Tell Edward that I will set a light in the window of heaven for him."

The lad had grown to manhood ere his return home, and his mother's message had such an effect upon him that he reformed and became a preacher. In the course of his reformation he wrote the famous song.

Dunbar married a young lady of New Bedford and five children were born. The young divine soon made a reputation as a pulpit orator, and the public was therefore greatly surprised when it was announced one Sunday morning that he had departed, leaving his wife and family behind. He went to Kansas and then to Minneapolis.

A revival followed and hundreds were converted. Miss Eunice Belle Lewis, a handsome young heiress of Minneapolis, was one of the converts. She fell in love with the evangelist and married him against the wishes of her friends.

After Dunbar's incarceration in the penitentiary Judge Young secured a divorce for Mrs. Dunbar and married her himself. They now live happily together in Minneapolis.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get, and strongly recommend it.

GEO. HOUGH.

Livery Stables, Quebec.

THE MEDALS OF BRITISH GENERALS.

Rewards for Heroic Deeds Performed by "Bobs," Buller Kitchener and Others Prominent in the South African War.

The precious pieces of metal which adorn the breasts of our gallant generals are, although insignificant in themselves, the records of their unselfishness and devotion to their Queen and country says the Royal Magazine.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is the wearer of the Victoria Cross, four medals with ten clasps, and a bronze star, besides three grand crosses of orders of knighthood. He is also a Knight of St. Patrick.

He served throughout the Indian mutiny of 1857-58, including the siege and capture of Delhi, where he was wounded. His horse was shot under him a few weeks later. In the action of Bolundshur he again had his horse shot; while at Agra Kunol his horse was sabred.

At Bundhera he narrowly escaped being captured while reconnoitring. He took an active part in the skirmishes prior to and throughout the operations connected with the relief of Lucknow, under Lord Clyde; also in the operations of Cawnpore from Nov. 28 to Dec. 6, 1857, the defeat of the Gwalior contingent, the action of Khodagunge, the re-occupation of Futtehghur, the storming of Meangunge, the action of Koorsee, and the various operations ending with the capture of Lucknow. For these services he received the thanks of the Governor-General of India, was granted brevet of major, and was presented with the mutiny medal with three clasps (Delhi, relief of Lucknow, Lucknow).

It was a Khodagunge that Lord Roberts won the Victoria Cross. When following up the retreating enemy on Jan. 2, 1858, at Khodagunge, he saw in the distance two sepoys going away with a standard. Putting spurs to his horse, the gallant young officer overtook them just as they were about to enter a village. They immediately turned round and showed fight by presenting their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cap failed. The standard-bearer was cut down by Lieut. Roberts and the standard taken possession of by him. He also, on the same day, cut down another sepoy, who was standing at bay, with musket and bayonet, keeping off a sowar. Lieut. Roberts came to the assistance of the horseman, and rushing at the sepoy, with one blow of his sword killed him on the spot.

In 1863 he was employed on special service with the expedition sent against the tribes on the northwest frontier of India and was present at the storming of Laloo, the capture of Ubbeyla, and the destruction of Mulkah, receiving the India general service medal with clasp—Umbeyla.

Abyssinia was his next field of active service, in the campaign of 1868, when, as assistant quartermaster-general of the Bengal brigade, and as senior officer of the department at Zoula, he superintended the re-embarkation of the whole army, and was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches. He was brevet-ed lieut.-col., and received the Abyssinia medal.

Returning to India, he served as assistant quartermaster-general and senior staff officer with the Cachar column of the Looshai expeditionary force in 1871-72, and was present at the capture of the Bholel villages and the attack on the Northlang range. He commanded the troops engaged at the burning of the village of Taikoom, Jan. 26, 1872, for which he received the clasp Looshai, and was made a C. B.

The year 1878 saw him in command of the Koorum field force. He was present at the storming and capture of the Peiwar Kotal and the pursuit of the Afghan army to the Shutargardan, also the affair in the Mangior Pass, and during the operations in Khost. For these services he was raised to a Knight Commander of the Bath, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

Gen. Roberts commanded the Cabul field force during the advance on and occupation of Cabul in the autumn of 1879, and was present in the engagement at Charasiah and throughout the operations at Sherpore during the winter of 1879-80, for which he received the badge of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

He next commanded the Cabul-Candahar field force, which marched from Cabul to Candahar in the August of 1880 and relieved the garrison shut up in the latter place on September 1, defeating and dispersing Ayub Khan's army. Lord Roberts received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, the Afghan medal with four clasps (Peiwar Kotal, Charasi, Kabul, Kandahar), and the bronze star, Kabul to Kandahar; he also received the grand cross of the Order of the Bath, and was created a baronet.

1886 found him again on the warpath in Burmah, thus adding another clasp—Burmah, 1885-87—to his Indian general service medal.

BULLER'S RECORD.

Sir Redvers Buller's first medal was granted to him for services in China, where he served with the Second Battalion of the Sixtieth Regiment in 1860, and was awarded two clasps. His second was only issued by the War Office last year, although it is for services in Canada with the Red River expedition in 1870.

In September of 1873 he accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast and served as deputy assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general and head of the intelligence department throughout the Ashantee war 1873-4, including the action at Essaman, the battle of Amoaful, the advanced guard engagement at Jarbinbah, the battle of Ordahsu (where he was slightly wounded), and the capture of Coomasie. For these services he was granted the badge of a C.B., brevet of major, and the Ashantee medal with clasp—Coomassie.

Trouble having arisen with the tribes in the south of Africa, he next served in the Kaffir war of 1878-9, and commanded the Frontier Light Horse in the engagement at Tabaka Udoda, in the operations at Molyneux Path, and against the Manyanyobas stronghold.

The Zulu war of 1879 saw him in command of the cavalry in the engagements at Ziobane mountain and Kambula, when he was entrusted with the eastern reconnaissance of the former. On March 27 Buller marched from camp with 400 horse and some natives, 675 in all, and, after a 31 mile circuitous march, he bivouacked five miles southeast of the mountain. The next morning he led his column by a path scarcely passable for mounted men, they having to lead their horses by the bridle. On gaining the high plateau he saw how great was the area of the flat mountain top. It was now about 9 a.m., and all seemed quiet on the summit, as the Zulus had concealed themselves among the rocks and caverns. Buller returned to the east of the mountain, and despatched an officer with orders for Col. Weatherley, who was in charge of the western column. No sooner had the captain departed on his errand than Buller saw a Zulu army fully 20,000 strong approaching the mountain from the south-east. The delay of the other columns, through missing the track, enabled the Inhlobane followers of Umbelini and Maryanyoba to hold their own ground until the arrival of the Ulundi army.

The approach of this army inspired the Zulu inhabitants of the mountain, who, leaving their hiding places, began to harass Buller's force. No support having arrived, the British were forced to retreat.

Col. Buller obtained the V.C. for his gallant conduct in this retreat for having assisted, while being hotly pursued by the Zulus, Capt. Arey, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot, and carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rear-guard; also on the same day and under the same circumstances, he conveyed Lieut. C. Everitt, of the Frontier Light Horse (whose horse had been killed under him) to a place of safety. Yet again did this brave man rescue from the jaws of death a third comrade on that eventful day—a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, whose mount was completely exhausted, and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus.

Col. Buller afterwards conducted the reconnaisance before Ulundi, and was present in the engagement which followed.

For his services in these wars he received (besides the V.C.) the cross of a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the South Africa medal with clasp, the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen.

Continuing in South Africa, he served in the Boer war of 1881 as chief-of-staff to Sir Evelyn Wood, with the local rank of major-general.

He next served in Egypt in 1882, taking charge of the intelligence department. He was present in the action at Kassasin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, receiving the Egypt medal with one clasp and being raised to a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; he also received the cross of the Osmanieh Order, third class, and the Khedive Star. Later on he served in the Soudan campaign, and was present in the engagement at El-Teb and Tamai, and defeated the enemy at the Abu Klea Wells, adding two more clasps to his Egypt medals.

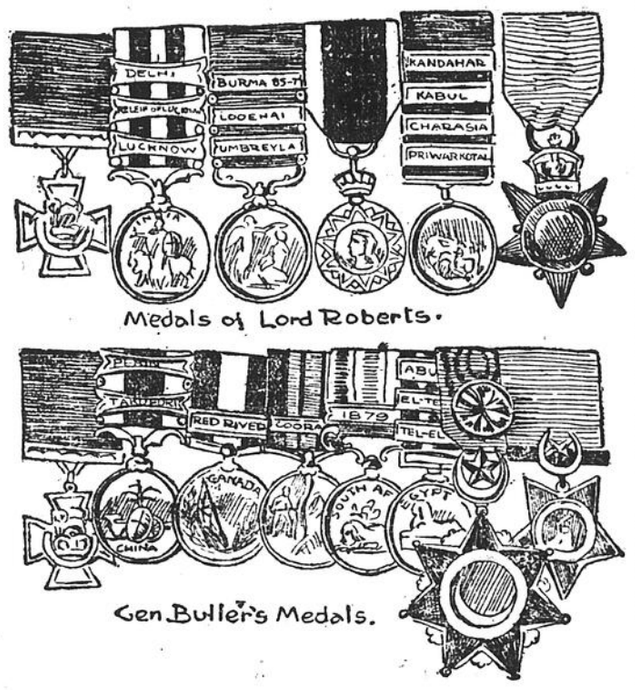
KITCHENER'S SERVICE.

Lord Kitchener served with the Nile expedition in 1884-5 as deputy assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general, and he received the British medal with clasp, and from the Khedive the second class of the Order of the Medjidie with the Egyptian bronze star.

While in command of a brigade of the Egyptian army, he was present at the engagement of Gemaizah in December of 1888 and Toski in 1889, adding two clasps to his medal, and also being made a C. B.

He next commanded the Dongola expedition force in 1896, and was promoted to the rank of major-general for distinguished service in the field, was made a knight commander of the Order of the Bath, and received the first class Order of the Osmanieh, the British Soudan medal and Khedive Soudan medal with two clasps.

He commanded the operations in 1897, which closed with the capture of Abu Hamid. Again in 1898 he was in command of another British-Egyptian army, when he re-conquered the Soudan from the Dervish invaders, and finally overthrew the Khalifa's power by a crushing blow at the battle of Khartoum. For these services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was raised to the peerage, received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and had two clasps added to the Khedival medal.



GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE

served with the Twenty-seventh, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, on the north-west frontier during the Indian mutiny in 1857-9, and received the medal. He next served with the Ninety-second Highlanders in the Afghan war of 1879-80, and took part in the engagement of Charasiah on October 6, 1879, and also in the various operations around Cabul in the December, including the investment of Sherpore. He was also present at Charasiah on April 25, 1880, and accompanied General Roberts in his march to Candahar, taking part in the reconnaissance on August 31, and the battle of Candahar. For these services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, received the Afghan medal with three clasps—Charasiah, Kabul, Kandahar—and the bronze star—Kabul to Kandahar—and was granted the Victoria Cross for his conspicuous gallantry at Charasiah, and Kandahar.

In 1884-5 he served with the Nile expedition, and received the Egyptian medal with clasp—the Nile, 1884-5—and the Khedive bronze star.

After leaving Egypt he served with the Burmese expedition in 1885-9 in command of the Second Infantry brigade, and commanded at Mandalay during the insurrection; he also commanded the Upper Burmah Field Force after the capture of Mandalay. For these services he received the thanks of the Government and of the commander-in-chief of India, was promoted to the rank of major-general for distinguished service in the field, was raised to a K. C. B., and received the Burmah medal with clasp.

Sir George White now wears the Grand Crosses of the Orders of the Bath, the Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order, the V.C., four silver medals and clasps, and two bronze stars.

B. P. OF MAFEKING.

Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, served in the operations in Zululand in 1888 as assistant military secretary to the general officer commanding and as intelligence officer. In 1895 he served under Sir Francis Scott in the expedition to Ashanti, and received the Ashanti bronze star, which bears on the reverse side the words "from the Queen." The British South Africa Company presented him with their medal for Rhodesia for the part he took in the operations in South Africa in 1896.

FRENCH AND MACDONALD.

Lieut.-Gen. French, commanding cavalry division, South Africa field force, received the Egypt medal with two clasps and the Khedive star for his services with the Nile expedition of 1884-85, and in the engagements of Abu Klea and Metammeh with the Nineteenth Hussars.

Gen. Macdonald first saw active service in the Afghan war of 1879-80, in the course of which he was present at the affair of Karatiga, in the engagement at Charasiah on October 6, 1879, in the operations around Cabul in the following December, and in the second engagement at Charasiah on April 25, 1880. He next accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Cabul, and was present at the reconnaisance of August 31, and at the battle of Candahar. After having been twice mentioned in despatches he was promoted to the rank of second-lieutenant; he also received the Afghan medal with three clasps for Charasiah, Kabul and Kandahar, and the bronze star for Roberts' march.

In 1881 he served in the Boer war, and was present in the engagement at Majuba Hill, when he was taken prisoner, but had his sword returned to him by Gen. Joubert in recognition of his bravery on that occasion.

During the Nile expedition of 1885 he acted as garrison adjutant at Assiout from January 22 to June 5, and took part in the operations near Suakin in the December of 1888, including the engagement at Gemaizah. For these services he received the Queen's medal, Khedive star, and the third class of the Order of the Medjidie. In the following year he added another clasp to his medal by being present in the engagement at Toski, at the same time receiving the Distinguished Service Order.

He was next present at the capture of Tokar in 1891, and received the third class of the Order of the Osmanieh, a clasp being added to his Khedive star.

The year 1896 saw him in command of the Second Infantry brigade with the Dongola expeditionary force, under Sir Herbert Kitchener, and he was present at the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir. He next commanded an Egyptian brigade in the operations of 1897, including the engagement at Abu Hamed, and in 1898 at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum. For these services he received the British Soudan medal and the Khedive medal with five clasps; he was also made aide-de-camp to the Queen and colonel, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

Most of the silver war medals have the bust of the Queen on the obverse, and must be worn, according to regulations, with that side to the front.

The Victoria Cross is bronze, and is worn with a crimson ribbon by the army and a blue by the navy. The insignia of the various Orders of our Generals are of gold, and magnificently enamelled in colours. All order medals and stars have, moreover, a distinctive riband.

A RAILWAY DETECTIVE'S STRANGE STORY.

"Fine-looking fellow, that guard! I don't remember seeing him before," remarked a gentleman whose acquaintance I had made through tracing a bale of cloth, stolen from our goods department. "Where does he come from?"

"He was removed from Crewe, at his own request," I replied. "He was a soldier for six years, and is now in the reserve forces. He was promised a commission if he would re-enlist, but declined. Our men at Crewe say that he comes of a good family, but he will not respond if you open that subject."

"Why did he wish to leave the Crewe district? I should have thought a guard would do better there than here."

"Probably they do, but Chudleigh had other reasons, I have been told. There was a woman in the case."

"Then he is not married?"

"No; he is a confirmed bachelor. I have an idea that some woman has proved a jilt, and that that was the cause of his enlisting."

"I daresay you are right. Pity that any woman should spoil the whole life of a man like—what did you say his name is?"

"Chudleigh—Reginald Chudleigh."

(For reasons my readers will understand I have not given the real name of the central figure in this drama of real life.)

"Reginald Chudleigh? That is strange! I wonder if this man can be a relative."

"Of whom, sir?" I asked.

"Sorry I cannot satisfy your curiosity. If I am right, he must have special reasons for hiding his identity under a name not altogether correct. I will make inquries in a certain quarter, and thus possibly get at the bottom of one of the strangest romances of modern times. Good morning."

I often saw the gentleman after that, for he had a contract ticket between Manchester and Liverpool. But he never mentioned Guard Chudleigh, and his silence intensified my curiosity.

I was "killing time" in my dinner hour, having had the meal sent in from the station refreshment room, my wife being away on a visit to some relatives, when the station-master entered, followed by a short, slightly-built gentleman, faultlessly attired, but by no means of a prepossessing appearance, his crafty, cunning looks causing me to dislike him at once.

"This gentleman," said the station master, "complains that somewhere between Lancaster and Manchester his portmanteau, in the guard's van, was unlocked by a false or skeleton key, and a quantity of very valuable Indian and Burmese gold coins abstracted from a locked leather case that was in the portmanteau. He says the guard was a tall, good-looking man, with short brown curls and blue eyes. Will you make inquiries at once?"

"Very good, sir."

"I have no wish to get the guard into serious trouble, you understand, gentlemen, if he will deliver up the whole of the stolen property, and show that he is sorry for giving way to temptation."

"Temptation? What temptation could a locked portmanteau present, unless the thief knew, or surmised, that it contained valuables?" I asked.

"You surely do not expect me to answer that question, gentlemen? I merely wish you to understand that I am willing to be lenient towards the man, whoever he may be. Here is my address, and I shall be obliged if you will communicate with me immediately you have traced my stolen property."

"How many coins are missing, sir?" I asked.

"Twenty-seven. Eight of them are about the size of our double florin, ten as big as a half-crown, and the rest rather larger than a shilling, but thinner. The largest are Indian, the others Burmese, and all are gold."

"Very well, sir; I will see to the matter at once."

The stationmaster came back, as I expected he would, a couple of minutes afterwards, having got rid of his visitor.

"Looks bad against Chudleigh, eh? What do you propose to do?"

"Meet him when he comes in at 7.6, and see what he has to say about it. In the meantime obtain a search warrant, and act upon it if he makes any demur to a search of his rooms. Chudleigh has high notions, and rents a sitting and bedroom in a respectable street off Bury New Road."

"All right. Between you and me, I don't think Chudleigh guilty."

"Neither do I. At the same time, there's no telling. He came from Crewe, and may be knew this gentleman, whose address is Copenhall Villa, Nantwich Road, Crewe. You might wire to the Crewe police, and get some particulars about him. I seem to have met him at some time or other, but cannot remember where."

"A good idea. It is just as well we should know the sort of man we have to deal with when such valuables are alleged to have been stolen from a portmanteau lying in a guard's van."

An hour afterwards the station-master came to me with the reply, sent as a Company's letter, he had received from the police at Crewe. It was to the effect that Mr. Rufus Morgan was a retired pawnbroker and money-lender from Birmingham, reputed to be wealthy. He was regarded as a hard, close-fisted man, but nothing was known against his private character or commercial integrity.

When the Windermere train came in I was on the lookout for Chudleigh, and when his parcels had been all handed out I asked him to come with me to my office.

"Something wrong?" he said, when I had closed the door.

"Yes. A gentleman complains that somewhere between Lancaster and this station his portmanteau, which he had seen placed in your van, was opened, and a number of very valuable gold coins stolen from a locked leather case inside the portmanteau."

"Gold coins?" echoed the guard.

"Yes: Indian and Burmese gold coins, twenty-seven in number."

"Goodness! The scoundrel! Charging me with stealing my own property!"

"What do you mean, Chudleigh?"

"The gentleman's name—is it Rufus Morgan?"

"Yes; do you know him?"

"As much as I wish to know such a fellow."

"Do you admit having such coins in your possession?"

"I admit nothing," said Chudleigh doggedly.

"Better be candid with me, for I have a search warrant, and must accompany you to your lodgings, whatever you may say."

"Very well; you can only do your duty, I know. But I will smash his Satanic scheme yet!"

On arriving at the guard's lodgings, I tried to persuade him to hand the coins over to me, and thus save me the necessity of acquainting his landlady with the nature of my errand.

"Find them if you can. Why should I help the villain to carry out his fiendish design?"

He sat in a corner of the room, between the fireplace and the window, watching me with a sarcastic expression on his handsome countenance while I searched the room. Finding no trace of the lost coins downstairs, I left him and walked into the back parlour. Chudleigh had let himself in, and I had not seen his landlady. She stood up, looking startled, if not frightened, on my entrance.

"Which is your lodger's bedroom?" I asked.

"The front one, sir. Is there anything amiss?"

"You had better ask him."

As I entered the bedroom I noticed that outside the window there was a box of flowers. Opening the window, I lifted it in, and probed the mould with a long lead pencil, presently touching something hard. Turning over the mould in that spot I unearthed a small parcel, so heavy that I knew that it contained the coins I sought. Opening the parcel, I found that they were exactly as described by Mr. Rufus Morgan, and were intact. Replacing the box on the window-sill, I went down-stairs, and saw at once that Chudleigh was aware of my success.

"You have found my hiding-place. Before God, I am telling you the truth when I say that those coins are my own."

"Then you can bring witnesses to prove that they have been in your possession?"

"No, I cannot. I got them while looting—you will know what I mean—when in India and Burmah with my regiment. Two or three of my fellow-soldiers knew I had them, but that was before we came home. The regiment is now in Egypt, and—God help me!—it may be impossible to procure evidence that I had those coins when we came home. I have been a fool, or I should have sold them ere now."

"But how comes it that Mr. Morgan can describe them so accurately?"

"His daughter has seen them. It was because of her that I left Crewe."

"Was there no one else present when you showed them to her?"

"No one. She will declare now that there is no truth in my story, and I can see that I shall not be believed. When a determined woman makes love to a man and is repulsed, she looks out for revenge of some kind. Am I to be arrested?"

"I cannot say yet. Mr. Rufus Morgan may decline to appear. Of course, his portmanteau was in charge of the company, and they will be the real prosecutors, if the case goes into court. But Morgan will have to prove that he had such coins in his possession at the time."

"He can easily do that, for he has been an amateur collector for years. My landlady at Crewe was Miss Morgan's foster-mother, her own mother having died soon after her child's birth. That was how I became acquainted with Matilda Morgan."

"The case will look ugly against you, I am afraid if it goes before a Magistrate."

"Well, I can face it out, knowing I am innocent. I shall turn up to my train in the morning as usual, only to be suspended, I suppose."

"Very possible. Good evening!"

The stationmaster wrote to Mr. Rufus Morgan that night, and sent a formal notification to Chudleigh that he must consider himself suspended until further notice. Before noon next day Rufus Morgan and his daughter arrived, and as I quietly inspected the woman who had been desirous to marry the handsome guard I was not surprised that he declined the honour. She was tall, inclined to be stout, and with a masculine-looking face, an incipient moustache rendering her still more repulsive. Her father was at least a head shorter, and I soon decided that she had him in subjection.

"We shall want this guard's address," she began, the stationmaster having sent for me. He wanted a witness to the interview.

"And we shall decline to give you that, madam. The coins are here, but until you have proved beyond doubt that they were in your possession when you joined the train at Lancaster we shall retain them. Do you wish to prosecute?"

"If we could see the man an arrangement might be made."

"We can be no party to such a proceeding. You may consult a solicitor, and on sending him to us we shall give him the man's address, in strict confidence. Then your proposal, whatever it may be, can be made to the accused through the medium of your solicitor, who must be known to us."

"Does he say the coins are his own?" asked Miss Morgan.

"He does: How could you know what would be his defence, madam?" I asked.

"It was merely a guess, made at haphazard," she replied, with a look of vexation.

"We can easily produce satisfactory proof that I had the coins at Lancaster. Within an hour of joining the Manchester train I showed them to Sir Thomas Storey, who has a fine collection. He wished to buy them, but said my price was too high."

"Let us go to a solicitor, father. Perhaps you can recommend us to one?" she said, addressing me.

"Mr. Salthouse, of Brazennose Street, may be relied upon to carry out your wishes."

About an hour afterwards the solicitor I had recommended came to the station, and after some little demur agreed that I should be present at his interview with Chudleigh. We found the guard at his lodgings, looking quite calm and collected.

"This is Mr. Salthouse, a solicitor whom I know well. He is here with some proposal for an arrangement from the Morgans. I may as well tell you that we have ascertained beyond a doubt that Morgan had some such coins as those you had here hidden when he was in Lancaster, the day he alleges they were stolen.

"I think I can guess what the arrangement is before this gentleman makes it known. I am to marry the daughter—is not that it?"

"Yes, that is the proposal I am instructed to make. She states that in many ways you led her on to believe that you loved and wished to marry her."

"Did she tell you the real reason why she wishes to become my wife?"

"None but that she has a sincere affection for you."

"Affection? She is utterly incapable of any such feeling."

"It will be a very serious matter for you, Mr. Chudleigh, should you be prosecuted," remarked the lawyer.

"What about the Company?" asked Chudleigh, turning to me.

"They will not take action unless Mr. Morgan insists upon it. For some reason you probably are better acquainted with than I am, the Company is anxious for an amicable settlement."

"You will restore the coins to me if I consent to marry Miss Matilda?"

"I have no instructions on that head, Mr. Chudleigh."

"Well, that is my answer to the proposal. The coins to remain in the possession of the detective here until after the ceremony of marriage, then to be given up to me. Bring me a written agreement to that effect, and I will marry Miss Morgan."

Later in the evening, Mr. Salthouse brought the required undertaking to me, and I took it to Chudleigh.

"I know I can trust you," he said. "I am consenting to this hateful marriage as the least of two evils. But I have not the slightest intention of living with her. I shall leave her at the door of the registrar office, where the ceremony must take place. That will not be agreeable to them, but I shall not go to church. And now for another little secret. My name in full is Reginald Chudleigh Dorrington, and if I cared to assume it I am entitled to put 'Sir' before it. So far as I have been able to discover, I am the last of the Dorringtons in the Baronets' male line. That woman thinks she will be Lady Dorrington, but she will be deceived. She cannot compel me to claim the title, which I have not yet done."

I could not now understand the sheme to which Chudleigh, as I still call him, characterised as Satanic.

"She will be furious when she finds how neatly I have unset her long-cherished aspirations, formed after she had discovered my secret, by turning out my writing desk in my absence, my landlady also being out. You will come to the wedding, I hope? You will then see Miss Matilda in all her vileness, when I bid her good-bye."

"I will be there," I said, laughing. "How did your family become straitened in circumstances?"

"Easily explained. The tenth baronet—I am the fourteenth—having no sons, and the family estates not being entailed, left all he could to his only daughter. Since that time the possessors of the title have been poor. When I was in the army, soon after I enlisted, and while learning my drill at Weedon Barracks, one of the depot officers asked me if I were not a relative of the Dorringtons. He had visited the owner of the family estates, and said I resembled very closely some of the portraits of the Dorrington baronets. I admitted the relationship, and he must have made it known to my distant kinsman, for I received from him a bank note for £100. He is an old bachelor, and may, though I do not expect it, leave me something in his will."

"You will not leave our company's service?"

"Oh, yes. The Mortons shall not have a chance to concoct another scheme for getting me in their toils. I shall try to get on the Great Western line, down in the West of England, as far away from Crewe as I can go."

It was past ten o'clock, and we said good night.

Chudleigh declined to return to his post, and, having been suspended, he could not be compelled. In less than a month afterwards, I received a brief letter from him, asking me to turn up at the office of the registrar, near the Cathedral, at 11 a.m., on the coming Saturday. I was to act as "best man," the bride having brought her maid.

There was an ill-concealed look of triumph in the face of the woman as the strange couple faced the registrar, but it did not stay long. As we emerged into the street, I slipped the packet of coins into his hand and he jumped into a hansom which was waiting for him.

"Stop him! Stop him! He is my husband!" screamed the bride, as she tried to run after the vehicle, which was soon out of sight. An empty cab coming along she got in, and bade the driver try to overtake a hansom that had gone under the railways towards Strangeways.

About an hour afterwards she came to my office at the station, but I was absent. I had foreseen such a visit, and had no wish to meet the angry virago.

The bridegroom had given his full name, and I was curious to see if the bride or her father would advertise the marriage. But, so far as I could ascertain, they did not resort to such a method of proclaiming to the world that Miss Matilda was now Lady Dorrington.

Chudleigh obtained a post as guard on the Great Western, and I came to the natural conclusion that he had influential friends somewhere. He settled down in an Exeter suburb, and we corresponded occasionally, our letters being addressed under cover to friends, for Chudleigh had no wish to be found by the woman he had married to save himself from being branded as a thief.

But she had not resigned herself to the equivocal position in which she found herself after being deserted. A private detective from London was employed to find the runaway husband, and, after a long quest, he succeeded in tracing Chudleigh to Exeter. A suit for restitution of conjural rights was immediately instituted, and a writ served on the defaulting husband. But in the meantime Chudleigh's old regiment had come home from Egypt, and he was now prepared with four witnesses to testify to his possession of the coins when he arrived in England from Burmah. He retorted upon his wife by a suit for nullity of marriage, on the ground that he was forced into it by the woman and her father having preferred a trumped-up charge of felony against him. Leave was obtained for the two cases to be heard together, on the ground that each had a strong bearing on the other. Various letters passed between the solicitors of the parties, and I was not surprised to find that at the trial, to which I had been subpoenaed as a material witness, neither Rufus Morgan nor his daughter put in an appearance.

A decree for the nullity of the marriage was granted, the wife's petition being struck out of the list.

A letter sent to him through the medium of her solicitor showed the woman's spiteful nature.

"I liked you well enough to have raised you to the position in society which your name and rank entitle you. It seems you prefer to be a common railway guard, and I cannot but think you are an impostor with not a drop of Dorrington blood in you. Go back to your ignoble position, and take my curse with you—Matilda Morgan."

Chudleigh showed the letter to his solicitor, who advised him to take out a summons against the woman and her father for conspiracy to bring an unfounded charge of felony against him.

"Unless that woman is effectually prevented she will persecute you in every way a detestable creature such as she undoubtedly is can think of," said the solicitor.

The summonses were obtained and duly served, but the Morgans fled.

"Let them go," said Chudleigh when asked if he would apply for warrants for their arrest. "I do not think they will trouble me again."

He returned to Exeter, stating that he liked that city and its people.

Some four months afterwards the solicitor whom the Morgans had employed called upon me and showed me an advertisement in two London papers asking for information respecting the whereabouts of Reginald Chudleigh, who about eight years previously was a corporal in the Leicestershire Regiment, and afterwards in the 2nd Life Guards. A reward of £5 was offered for Chudleigh's address.

"If you know where the man is better send him one of these advertisements," suggested the lawyer.

I did so, and in less than a week afterwards ex-guard Chudleigh, now Sir Reginald Chudleigh Dorrington, called upon me. His old bachelor relative was dead, and he had left the bulk of his property to the holder of the title, Sir Reginald now being worth over £4000 a year. He gave me a cordial invitation to spend my next annual holiday at Dorrington Grange.

I saw the handsome Baronet occasionally in Manchester, and thought there must be some special loadstone that attracted him there. The secret came out at last. While a railway guard, and lodging in Higher Broughton, he had met a beautiful girl, an assistant mistress in a Board school, and had fallen in love with her. He was in hopes that, though his position was beneath hers, they might come to some understanding as to an engagement, when the affair of the coins destroyed all such hopes. His release from Matilda Morgan and the knowledge that the girl he loved was still free, renewed his hopes, and the young teacher could not resist the prospect of being Lady Dorrington. The coming marriage got into the papers somehow, though against Sir Reginald's wishes, and a big crowd assembled at the catheral in which the wedding took place. I was invited as a guest, but was content to be a spectator merely. By the cathedral gates a closely-veiled, well-dressed woman was standing when the wedding-party were entering their carriage and as the Baronet passed I caught the words—"Curse them both!" uttered by the veiled woman.

"Curse are like chickens, Miss Morgan; they always come home to roost," I said.

The crowd was so dense that she could not get away. That she heard me was evidenced by her frantic efforts to force herself through.

A Crewe member of our staff, from whom I made inquiries about Miss Morgan a year or so afterwards, told me that her father had killed himself by drinking, and that Matilda had married her father's gardener, a young fellow not much more than half her age, but who knew well enough how to manage her.

"She is meek enough now," said my informant.

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WM. BIGFORD

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CANADIAN GIRL VISITS MRS. KRUGER

Nurse Affleck Writes Interestingly of the Doings of the Canadian Nurses at Pretoria—A Queer Assortment of Patients.

(Almonte Gazette.)

Writing to her sister from the Palace of Justice, Pretoria, now used as an hospital, under date of July 17th, Miss Affleck, the nurse who accompanied the first Canadian contingent to South Africa, has thus to say:

Well, here we are at last—the height of our ambition realized so far, in getting into Pretoria! Sister Russell and I, at Springfontein, and Sisters Forbes and Pope, at Kroonstadt, received telegrams ordering us to come here. Neither knew that the other had the order, nor whence it came, as we were all very happy and contented to stay with No. 3 hospital. Our superintendent was so indignant that she at once wired to Bloemfontein to the principal medical officer to know if we might remain where we were; but the answer came back that it was the Field Marshal's order that we should be in Bloemfontein Monday evening; so we had only one day's grace. We were very loth indeed to leave No. 3 and all our friends, whom we had been with for over six months, although we were delighted with the prospect of getting to Pretoria. We left Springfontein on Monday, noon, reaching Bloemfontein 6 p.m. in a pouring rain, slept there on train and left at 6 a.m. on board Lady Roberts' train en route for Pretoria. We were preceded all the way by an armoured train, for the track had been destroyed in several places only a few days previous. However, nothing exciting happened along the way. Tuesday evening we reached Kroonstadt, where we again stopped for the night. Here we visited the other sections of No. 3, met our old friends and were joined by the Sisters Pope and Forbes.

SHOOK HANDS WITH "BOBS."

The third evening we reached our destination, and at the station met and had a handshake from Lord "Bobs," who was down to meet Lady Roberts and the two Misses Roberts. On our way up we had a few trying experiences. When we got on board at Springfontein who should we see but Captain Barker, also on his way to Pretoria. We were glad to see him, for we had not heard from him since we left the boat, seven months previous. Sister Russell and I very foolishly left without a lunch to eat along the way. We got a miserable dinner at Bloemfontein, for which we paid three shillings each, but when breakfast time came we found ourselves starving, and not a morsel to eat. We tried in vain to buy bread at the stations. At last a staff officer travelling on the train heard of our plight, and gave us a loaf and some butter (a rare commodity), and two English sisters with whom he shared the carriage (for there were twenty sisters on board) had some tea, so we managed, though late in the day, to appease our famishing appetites. We were all right after we got to Kroonstadt and joined the others. They, like wise virgins, were supplied with rations for the journey. Major Dennison took us to his quarters for the night. Here the luxuries were almost too much for us after six months of tent life. He gave up his room, a magnificent one—bed wide enough for four, an open fire-place and a fire, electric light, carpet, lovely furniture, etc. The sudden change from privation to luxuriance almost appalled us! Then the dinner! After being used to one knife among a dozen, etc! Here we had two knives each, violets and roses on the table, and everything lovely.

LOTS OF WORK TO DO.

Thursday noon, we proceeded to the Irish hospital, which is in the Palace of Justice, a magnificent building commandeered from the Boers. It had just been completed for law courts, but had not been opened. I should think the Boers would be furious to see the English take posession of such a fine building. I was given charge of Sir William Thompson's ward of thirty patients, together with three small wards of sick officers—eighteen in all. I found the work immense—never a minute off, so made complaints, and have now only the officers. Any one who ever nursed them knows what it means. Individually they are exceedingly nice, but they make very trying patients. Among the eighteen I have at present one lord, two colonels, two doctors, one major, seven captains, and the others are lieutenants. Another sister and myself take it week about for day and night duty.

SAW MRS. KRUGER.

There has been fighting only six miles off since we arrived. Just now the forces are all gathering north of us, and a big engagement is expected to-morrow. It is so strange how we meet old friends out here. The first day I was here I met Dr. Arthur Ross, who is with Dr. Duff. They were stationed eight miles out, and he was in for supplies. To-day when I was out I met Dr. Vaux, for whom I had nursed in Ottawa. He said: "How little did I think, when you had that case for me, that the next time I should see you would be in Pretoria!" Then the second day we were here who should happen in but Dr. Robinson, who was our doctor for three months at Rondebosch. I went out with him to see Kruger's house. Saw Mrs. Kruger and plucked violets from their garden in the face of the sentries. Our mails are very slow to reach us here. The way is so often blocked with transports that mail cannot get through. The climate here is quite warm, although it is winter (I shouldn't like their summer), and violets, roses, etc., still bloom in gardens. We expect to go home by England, but can hear no definite news as to when, but I expect it will be well on for winter anyway before we plant our feet on natie soil.

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NEW THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

Prof. Wilhelm Boelsche, of the University of Leipsic, is the Author of It—The First Organ, He Believes, Was the Stomach.

Prof. Wilhelm Boelsche, of the University of Leipsic, is the author of an interesting proposition regarding the origin of human and animal life. It is as follows:

While scientists have been searching for a century through the whole universe for the cause of the origin of man the secret has been at our very doors.

In any pond, in almost every drop of stagnant water on the street is the clue to this hitherto mystery, but now a mystery no longer.

Look into a drop of muddy water with a miscroscope and you will see a small oblong, fish-like object. It is an infusorium, a little organism that has neither heart nor lungs, neither limbs nor sight, yet it grows, moves and probably enjoys life.

This creature has been found to be practically one simple cell, which performs all the functions of life. But as its principal function is to eat, it may be said to be all stomach.

It surrounds the food with a part of its gelatinous cellular body, takes it into itself as a whole, and digests it whole, much as a drop of water swallows up a bit of red color and dissolves it until the whole drop is colored by it. This primitive method of devouring with the whole body may still be observed among bacilli.

How does this show the origin of human life, do you ask?

In this way. This tiny simple creature suggested to scientists that probably the first life cells that appeared on the earth were still smaller and simpler than this infusorium. These cells were so very small and weak that a number of them joined themselves together by the instinct of common interest.

Then the first step upward took place. Each one of these cell-beings had hitherto moved itself forward in the water, by wriggling its thin round body, thus reaching its prey.

The newly formed aggregation of cell-animals must also move forward to get its food. When the one cell-animals joined together they put their heads together, leaving their wriggling bodies more or less free, and by working together gained a certain facility in moving ahead.

It is easy to see that for accomplishing this end the mass or lump of cell-animals took the shape of a bubble. Each cell must remain in contact with the outer world, and therefore all clung to the ouside of the sphere, and the interior remained hollow. An organization of numbers of these cell animals is not merely a supposition, for they are to be found even now in sea and fresh water.

These single cell-individuals clung together in the social bubble, merely that they might move better together. But the gathering of food compelled each one to remain in touch with the outer world.

Notwithstanding the close social bond, each cell ate for itself, gathering its food from the water, working for itself alone. If one of the cell-individuals happened to fall inside of the bubble it starved to death, unless it got out again and reached its food.

Now that they had come together and could seek new fields for food, another step followed, a gradual division of labour. Formerly when a cell-individual lived isolated, if it found a fat bit of food it was compelled to fall into a kind of digestive sleep for a while.

Even later when joined together a similar sleep came after a hearty meal, but it remained attached to the other cell creatures, for all moved as a whole. Even though one stopped wriggling the others dragged it long. While it was digesting its meal additional food was brought to it by the movement, and it was taken away from danger, which might overtake it while quiescent.

On account of the nearness of the little animals bits left undevoured by one were seized by its neighbours, thus helping each other even to food. And then, without wishing it, living closely as they did a fifth unicellular being between four others gained something of the nourishment taken in by the four, passing through their gelatinous bodies as it would.

After a little the division of labour began to show itself, for the bubble swam toward its food, with one pole forward: the bubble forced its way through the water. Who, then, was most apt to reach the food? Was it not those in the front of the bubble?

Now with this aggregate of cell-animals in permanent union, ever striving toward the food, those in front of the bubble being first to reach it, and on account of their compactness passing on something of their nourishment to the neighbouring cell-animals, it soon became impossible for the individuals to separate themselves from the mass.

The result was an oblong bubble or ball, the front end of which did the eating for all, while the other animals in the mass urged it forward by their wriggling.

The next logical step was as follows: It became more and more necessary that the cell-animals in front should devour for all. But only a few could be in front, for the ball was flattened there to make its way through the water. What was to be done?

Suppose that some men were stationed at the North Pole to gather food which fell from beyond. How would we bring more men with long hands to reach for food from the Pole? We should dig a pit, and put ladders in it, with men on every round, stretching out their hands for the food as it descends toward them.

The cells proceeded in exactly the same way. First they flattened out to gain a larger surface for more devouring cell-animals, and then they formed a pit leading toward the interior. The ball sunk inward in front, like an India rubber ball from which the air has escaped.

What results if you press on a ball like this with your thumb? A pitcher, or cup, wide open at the top, with a double rubber wall, the original wall of the part pressed downward, and the outer wall which now forms the outward wall of the cup. This is exactly what happened with the cell-ball. It was the stomach beginning to form.

As the devouring cells sank ever deeper inward, it formed a pit, finally making a cup of the hollow ball, with a wide opening at the top, but a double wall around it, made up of the cells. Where the front pole was formerly there was then a wide hole. Now if the cup glided forward through the water, impelled by the propelling cells and came across food, it was easily taken into the cup; and as the entire interior of the cup was made up of the devouring cell-animals the food reached the precise spot where it could be best and most quickly absorbed.

This was the first primitive stomach. So the stomach made the first animal.

It should be noted also how this arrangement of the devouring cells on the inside served several advantageous purposes; the eating, quiescent cells were better protected from enemies than when they were on the outer front pole of the ball. The connection with the other cells which did the propelling was much more intimate, and the transfer of nourishment from devouring cells to others was far easier than in the other shape; for the whole mass of eating cells was in immediate contact with the non-eating, propelling cells.

If now some one who knew nothing about cells were to see this strange compound animal, what kind of an animal would he call it? Before him there is apparently an animal of extremely simple construction, possessing only two organs. Outside it is possessed of a skin.

On the interior our animal is possessed of a regular stomach, with which it eats and digests. The stomach opens itself in front in a mouth, through which the food coming from without finds entrance.

This combination of skin and stomach stamps our animal as a very primitive one, lying at the very base of the animal evolutionary system, but it has developed organs, especially a stomach.

Yes, it is a real animal, and we have seen how it came into being, how it developed a stomach.

This is the kernel of the famous "Gastraea theory." It was advanced some years ago by Ernest Haeckel, the name being derived from the Greek word for stomach gaster. According to Haeckel, the gastraea indicated this cup-shaped animal whose development has just been traced. It was the original stomach-animal.

This animal then, in which the labour of movement and eating was divided between two sets of cells was the very first form of animal from which the higher animals have developed in the lapse of countless ages.

This combination of one-cell animals into a cellular ball must have taken place in the earliest stages of the evolution of the earth, perhaps 20,000,000 years ago.

The evolution of these cell-compounds followed two lines of advance, one resulting in the multicellular real plants, the other in the multicellular animals.

Plants have no stomachs comparable to those of animals, with the exception perhaps of the insectivorous plants which catch flies and other insects in a kind of receptacle and digest them, but these even are not stomachs like those of animals.

On the other hand, we find that among all the higher animals, with the exception of a few like the tapeworm, the stomach is a well developed organ, in fact the most characteristic of all the organs, developed even in these animals which still lack a nervous system.

Thus it seems true that with the origin of the stomach, and the development of the original stomach-animal we are present at the birth of the higher animals.

In the tree of ascent of the higher animals, the gastraea is the point of departure of all ramifications and higher developments. Two chief branches issue from the gastraea, which bring about two different methods in the later modes of life of this cell-cup.

When this cell-cup surrenders its swimming habit for a while, and attaches itself by its under, closed side to the bottom of the sea the animal sponge and polyp are developed into being, such an animal as the sea roses of our aquaria. But those gastraea which continued to swim stretched themselves out, developing symmetrically, and evolved another opening at the end of the stomach, and the cup became a canal. It was then a worm.

The worm, then, is the ancestor of all the higher animals, of the gelatinous animals, mussels, those with prickly skins, seastars, etc., of the jointed animals, crabs, spiders, insects, and of vertebrates which begin with the fish and end with mammals and man.

This theory has upset all of the received opinions and the trees of the genealogy of the animal kingdom constructed before the development of the gastraea theory, which Haeckel has defended with so much scientific acumen.

There is one difficulty of which the opponents of the theory have made much, and this is that there never has been discovered any animal just like the gastraea, consisting of only a skin and a stomach.

The reply to this argument is two-fold. First, logical argument is enough to justify the formation of this hypothetical animal, the gastraea, but if that is unconvincing, second, the law is generally received by scientists to-day that each individual must pass through all the stages through which its progenitors have passed, either in the egg or afterward.

It is well known that the embyro must pass through all the animal stages before it at last attains that of the highest animal, man. The frog is first a fish, with a tail, in the tadpole stage of its existence. The human embryo, too, passes through the fish stage at one period in its development, having gills in its neck, and at another being covered with ape-like hair or wool. Strangely enough, at the proper stages we see the human being pass through the very evolution demanded by the gastraea theory.

First there is a single unicellular animal. Then there is a mass of unicellular animals, and this mass forms in the shape of a bubble. This bubble is indented like a rubber-ball on the top; the result is a cup with a skin that is a mouth and stomach. Then this cup forms a sponge, a worm, a sea-star, a crab, a pond-snail, and then a vertebrate, the lowest of all fishes, the amphioxus.

So it appears that all animals from polyp to man start from the gastraea, or original stomach animal, and during these later years of investigation the hypothesis has been proven past any shadow of a doubt by the study of each and every animal, and tracing it backward to the gastraea stage of its existence.

The law of biogenesis has thus been established for all time, the law of the beginning of life and the origin of organs, beginning with the stomach. While the gastraea itself has not been found, forms so near it as to be called "gastraeade" have been discovered. Our fresh water infusoria and polyps belong to this order, for they consist of nothing more than skin and stomach.

As the creatures evolve into higher orders the stomach adapts itself to new functions. This is shown in a series of diagrams. The stomach of the cat, a carnivorous animal, is similar to man's, while the herb and grass-eating ox has a much more complicated organ of digestion. It consists of four stomachs, specially adapted to extract nourishment from its bulky vegetable food. An examination of the stomach of the frog, seal, otter, turtle, horse and other animals shows how this all-important organ varies in the different forms of life that it is called on to support.

This is the twentieth century outcome of the most remarkable triumph of nineteenth century science, the tracing of the origin of life to a few cell animals. The evolution of higher forms of life was simply a division of labour among cells.

When Robinson Crusoe was on the desert island he had to be a tailor, shoemaker, cook and all. The one cell infusorium in the water of a swamp is the Robinson Crusoe of organic life.

After centuries of progress social man has divided labour so that each individual is served by tailors, shoemakers, cooks, etc., saving time and labour by doing that for which he is best fitted, and concentrating his energies.

By this social economy progress is made possible far beyond anything that Robinson Crusoe could accomplish.

If the stomach is the cause of all life, it is well for every one to have a good understanding of it.

Almost any one looking, say at the stomach of a goose, knows that its purpose is the reception and digestion of food—but here his knowledge stops. He does not even know what the walls of this stomach consists of and if asked will reply: "Of flesh."

But what then is this "flesh"? Tell him to place this bit of goose stomach in a certain preparation, under a microscope, and a whole world of wonders lies before his eyes. Under the guidance of the scientist he at last sees that the wall of the stomach, which he had called "flesh," is a series of cells.

And the scientist will tell him that what is true of the stomach is true of all the rest of the body of goose or man; the cells in various arrangement and countless multitude make up the whole being.

Here is a wonderful complex thing, but immediately any one who is interested in the first stages of life will ask:

"How, then, did this complexity start?"

The cell is the real original being, and all higher creatures are nothing but the associated development of a number of cells. The oak and the man are but enormous "states" of millions on millions of cells, the original creatures. The elementary organism, then, behind all living things, which existed on earth millions of years ago was a cell creature, a single cell. That no such animal is found now does not prove anything to the contrary, for it is axiomatic with evolution that the earlier and simpler types die out altogether as they give way to the higher developments.

Yet we see something like this original animal in the so-called infusoria of every street puddle or country marsh, or in the bacillus, consisting sometimes of a single cell, which multiplies by dividing itself.

Man is merely a problem in addition or multiplication of cells.

But this is only one side of the question. There is also a special line of evolution in the division of labour among the multiplied cells. The cells of the mass gather in groups, for this division of labour, and each group does nothing but its special work. This is the secret of the development of the organs of higher organisms or creatures.

These organs are the result of a highly specialized evolution. They arise in the great process of evolution from the primitive creature of a single cell to the oak, the goose or man, upon the ground of the division of labour applied everywhere in the economy of nature on account of its tremendous utility.

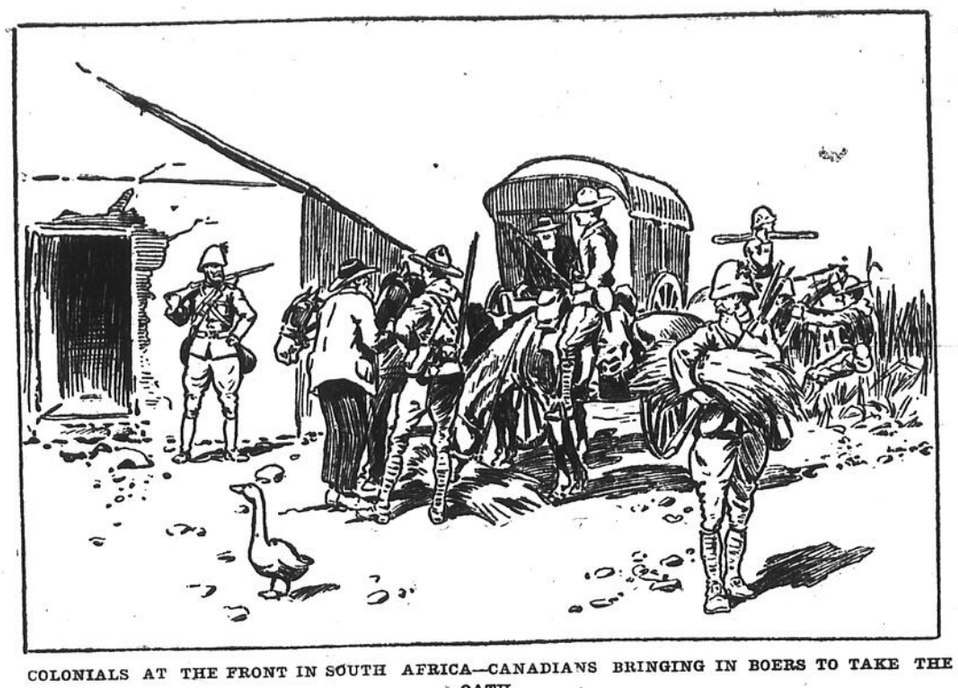
Even the stomach, the organ with which this investigation began, is created under this law of utility and division of labour.

At some time it was developed in that mass of cells which was to become a higher animal—it was developed in some form by which a group of cells in the whole cellular mass undertook the work of digestion, and developed this special function.

So it is now apparent how the origin of the stomach accounts also for the origin of all human and animal life.

SAVED BY AN ICEBERG.

"One instance of a remarkable escape from an iceberg occurred to the steamer Arizona on her passage across the Atlantic some years ago," says Gertrude E. Donaldson in her article, "Icebergs" in the September Pearson's. "Steaming at about 16 knots an hour, she struck an iceberg, and a 15 feet hole was knocked in her bows. The ice, however, broke off and filled the aperture it had made—the Arizona was put about, and steamed safely back for repairs to St. John's, Newfoundland, a distance of 200 miles. When the workmen set about examining her, they took no less than two hundred tons of fresh water ice from her bows."



COLONIALS AT THE FRONT IN SOUTH AFRICA—CANADIANS BRINGING IN BOERS TO TAKE THE OATH.

The Canadian contingent, which has won unstinted admiration for their valuable work during the campaign, have been engaged in pacificating the country round Pretoria. They scour the district and bringin such Boers as have returned to their homes or have been found in the neighbourhood, and these are asked to give up their arms and to take the oath of neutrality. The "slim" Boer, however, is constantly found taking the oath and then returning to his commando in order to bear arms again against his too magnanimous enemy.

A DEFIANT DUCHESS.

Duke of Argyle's Widow Wiped Out Some Old Scores After His Death.

SHE MADE THINGS UNPLEASANT

Refused to Let the Royal Family Know When the Funeral Was to Take Place.

DOWAGER DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

It is a long time since Royal circles have been so fluttered as by the extraordinary proceedings of the Dowager Duchess of Argyle. That lady was a Miss MacNeill, one of the Queen's maids of honour, a handsome woman and strong willed. The Queen steadfastly opposed her marriage with the late Duke at the patriarchal age of 71, but Miss MacNeill treated the Royal will with disdain. In this the Queen, of course, represented the feelings of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, who never spoke to the Duke's third wife from the time she announced her determination to marry her father-in-law.

When the Duke died, the Duchess Ina, as she is called, evidently thought that now or never was the time for wiping out old scores. The story of the long and apparently inexplicably deterred funeral of the old Duke is one of the strangest chapters in recent aristocratic history, and it has not hitherto been told.

Scarcely was the breath out of the Duke's body when the Marquis of Lorne and his sisters, who had been summoned to their father's deathbed, left the castle posthaste. This seemed a strange proceeding, even for the Campbell family, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the most disunited in Great Britain; but more surprises were in store. The Marquis named an early date as the probable one for the interment. But he had reckoned without his step-mother, to whom had been left the entire control of the funeral arrangements.

Determined to make the most of her advantage, the irate lady not only declined to arrange for the day suggested by the Marquis, but absolutely refused to fix any day for the ceremony at all. Day after day the family waited at Roseneath—the Marquis of Lorne's residence on the estate—in the vain expectation of the invitation which never came. Messenger after messenger was sent, reporters flocked to Inverary Castle, unofficial inquiries came from Balmoral, always to receive the same answer, "The bereaved Duchess was too prostrate with grief to come to any decision."

Fortunately the remains had been embalmed. It was now nearly three weeks since the old gentleman had been gathered to his fathers, and still the "wake" at Inverary was in full swing.

Every day brought fresh battalions of tenants—Highlanders and Lowlanders, crofters and clansmen—all eager to pay their last respects to the chieftain who had lorded it over them for more than fifty years. Their gay tartan costumes, combined with the inspiring strains of the bagpipes, lent an unusual air of festivity to the grim old castle despite the fact that the "black galley of Lorne" still floated from the topmost tower in token of mourning.

It was getting past a joke. The Princess Louise appealed to the Queen. Next day down came a Royal servant, the bearer of an autograph letter from Her Majesty for the widow of Argyle. In sympathetic terms Her Majesty requested to be informed as to the arrangements made for the obsequies, and trusted the last wishes of the late Duke would be carried out in every particular.

This time the bereaved Duchess was fairly aroused from her prostration. The Royal letter required a reply, and she felt quite equal to the task. With extraordinary brusqueness the aged Queen was reminded that the writer and "no one else had been the wife of the late Duke of Argyle," that neither instruction nor interference was needed as to the conduct of the funeral, which would be arranged when and how it suited Her Grace.

There was seemingly nothing more to be said, but the Queen sent a curt command that Her Majesty was to have timely notice of the date appointed for the funeral, so that it should not clash with any state function.

The Duchess had one more card to play. The following Friday had been fixed for the State drawing room at Buckingham Palace. It struck her as the most suitable day in the world for the belated obsequies of the Duke. Without more ado, the body was removed from the castle to the parish church. Not a wreath, cross or symbol of affection from any of His Grace's kith or kin—only a simple crowd of forget-me-nots from his devoted consort—decorated the bier. The funeral service was hastily read in the presence of the Duchess, her household and the rapidly assembled tenants, and the funeral cortege, consisting of the hearse and the single mourning carriage, conveying the widow and her companion, set off on a forty-mile jaunt to the Campbell vault at Kilmun.

When the news reached Buckingham Palace the royalties were already in the throne room, and the elite of London society assembling in the ante-chambers. It was too late to postpone the drawing-room. A hasty order was given, bidding the Guards' Band to cease playing in the quadrangle, and a telegram despatched to Princess Louise directing her to await the arrival of her father-in-law's remains at Kilmun.

It was late that night when the little procession gained its destination, and by the light of the twinkling stars the McCallum More was at last consigned to the tomb of his ancestors, there to sleep beside the beautiful Gunning, the heroic Earl Archibald, and the great Marquis who gave his head for the faith in 1661.

The Duke had left instructions that his remains should be cremated. But this could not be done without the Marquis of Lorne and his sisters becoming aware of the arrangement, and so giving them the opportunity of attending the funeral. So the body was buried in the usual way. Altogether it is one of the most curious episodes in the long and checkered annals of the Argyll family.

The Duchess Ina, needless to say, is out of favour at court, but she is a lady of independent spirit, who orders her life in her own way. The present Duke has the privilege of paying her a handsome dower, which, with her other charges on the estate, amount to such a sum that he has let Inverary Castle—never before in the possession of a stranger—to Mr. Lawson Johnstone, who made his fortune out of Bovril.

A BRAVE CANADIAN NUN.

Sister Louisa Returns From Her Labours at Mafeking.

There was an "indulgence passenger" on board the Canada, (a transport which arrived at Southampton on August 18) who shared with no one as being the one central figure of the entire company. This was a dear old lady in the black habit and white head-cloth of the poor sister-hood. Bright, cheery, and active, despite her sixty odd years, and with a complexion and hands as brown as coffee berries, busying herself with the cares of the invalids, and smoothing the pillows of the bedridden, this was Sister Louisa, whose address until recently was "The Convent, Mafeking," and where she, as one of the devoted band of Canadian nuns, worked so heroically and so bravely all through the trying and to them never-to-be-forgotten days of that fateful siege and investment, the same "Dear Sister Louisa," to whom a few weeks ago Mafeking's noble defender wrote a touching letter, in which he expressed regret that it would be impossible for him to see her before her departure for the Dominion, whence she will proceed after spending a few days in England. Sister Louisa was unremitting in her motherlike attention to a young Canadian lieutenant of a marching corps, who is returning with a shattered foot.

MYSTERY OF AN EMPRESS'S PEARLS.

Elizabeth of Austria Hid Her Jewels in the Sea to Recover Their Lustre, But They Have Never Been Found—Divers at Work Searching.

Fully one-half of the population of the island of Corfu, where the late Empress Elizabeth kept up a magnificent establishment for many years, have turned pearl fishers, and so great is their ardour for the work that the old-timers hardly recognize these idlest of all the Ionians, who neglect not only their agricultural pursuits in favour of the new one that promises unusually high reward, but even their siesta and their favourite occupation of fleecing foreign visitors.

The fishermen and amateur fishermen are searching for one of the greatest treasures of the imperial House of Hapsburg, her late Majesty's necklace, the same which Francis Joseph hung around Elizabeth's neck on that glorious April day in 1854 when he called her bride. The Emperor had ransacked his crown treasury to collect material for this unparalleled necklace, but though his coffers were well filled with the inheritance of a long line of splendour-loving ancestors, it took a round million florins in cash to complete the string, of which each gem was the exact counterpart of every other in silvery whiteness, smoothness and wondrous iridescence.

And this necklace is lying somewhere on the bottom of the Channel of Corfu or Ionian Sea, where the island's crowned guest herself deposited it.

It may be buried under five, ten or a hundred fathoms of water, it may stick in the mud near the coast of Albania, or it may be drifting toward the heel of Italy's boot—apparently nobody knows its exact or approximate whereabouts, but the Corfu people are determined to find out. The prize is too alluring to let slip through sheer idleness or want of enterprize.

So the "deadest" season of the year has been turned into the busiest, and every one with a capacity for holding his breath and a little courage besides has turned diver, either on his own hook or has hireling of some company of small capitalists who combined to search for the treasure on the basis of sharing expenses, gain or loss.

THE SEARCH FOR THE TREASURE.

The Corfu diver, as we see him now everywhere at the seashore and during yachting and boating expeditions, doesn't believe in expensive apparatus. He goes to work in the costume of our forefather Adam, save for a girdle, on which he hopes to hang his find. In his right hand he carries a spike to defend himself against sharks or swordfish that occasionally visit these shores; he lowers himself with the aid of a stone weighing some 40 or 50 pounds, and relies for his life on the watchfulness of a friend or partner.

The majority of amateur divers remain under water not more than half a minute, but there are some, having got used to the business, that can stay from 80 to 90 seconds. Of late a party of professional divers made their appearance with cumbersome dress and bell. They are said to be in the employ of rich Athens speculators, and if they value their lives they will continue to keep away from Corfu, for the islanders regard the treasure as theirs by right of shore law. Whether that will hold good in case the necklace is recovered is a question about which the courts of Athens and Vienna will have to come to an understanding, but whether they dare keep it, or must return it to the Empress's heirs if found, in either case they are sure of high reward.

HISTORY OF THE JEWELS.

Up to the beginning of 1889 the Empress and her necklace were inseparable, in fact, she never let it off. On State occasions it glittered on her white neck together with other jewels of priceless value; in every day life she wore it below the collar or silk band of her waist.

Superstitions persons, and envious persons, too, had warned Elizabeth against the pearls from the very beginning of her married life. "Pearls signify tears," they said, and their prophecy became true, as everybody knows; still Her Majesty refused to see the connection between her misfortunes and her favourite jewels and continued to wear them.

As a matter of fact, the Empress derived much satisfaction from the circumstance that it was seemingly impossible to duplicate her treasure, for though the Czarina, Queen Victoria and dozens of lesser queens gave carte blanche to their jewellers, these gentlemen sooner or later had to acknowledge their inability to match Elizabeth's necklace in detail. Even the two richest of the Baronesses Rothschild gave up, and small wonder. The majority of Elizabeth's pearls were brought from the Crusaders by the ancient Hapsburgs—they had originally been in the Sultan's own treasure chest.

While varying in weight from 75 to 100 carats, each pearl was of the first water, its delicate texture free from speck or flaw. The pearls were of perfectly spherical shape, and their colour was white and clear.

As usual, Elizabeth wore the necklace on January 30, 1889, when the news of her son's suicide reached the Hofburg. Count Hoyos, who arrived from the house of death about midday, says he found Her Majesty in her writing room, dressed in a white wrapper, her only jewels being the historic pearls drawn in a double row around her neck. Hardened to fate's onslaughts as she was, Elizabeth did not break down when it was announced that her son, the heir to the crown and the hope of despairing Austria, had suffered a dishonourable death. On the contrary, she showed remarkable courage and coolness. Not a tear moistened her eyes, though her features all at once became drawn and colourless; indeed, she was able to take the place of her husband, who entirely broke down under the weight of his sorrow.

"Tell my people that it is to the courage and devotion of that noble woman, the Empress, that I have not given way to absolute despair," said Francis Joseph to his Prime Minister on the eve of that terrible day.

For once Elizabeth assumed command at court; she instructed the Ministers not to accept her husband's orders when he intended to publish a proclamation announcing his resignation. The Empress, too, issued the commands by which the circumstances of her son's death were prevented from leaking out.

But the reaction set in three weeks later. When Elizabeth saw her husband once more firmly in the saddle of statecraft, when public opinion had quieted down, her strength gave way completely.

"To Achilleion—let me die there."

Francis Joseph knew that if his wife was to recover, her fairy castle in Corfu was the place for her to find new life.

WHERE IS THE NECKLACE?

The suffering Empress was brought to this paradisiacal island with all haste. There for many weeks she hovered between life and death, after falling into a fainting fit which resembled death so closely that hours elapsed before the physicians could decide whether she would ever regain consciousness. When she got up for the first time and sat down before her silver framed mirror to have her hair dressed, a single look in the glass made her shiver and clutch her throat. Two doctors were immediately summoned, but on their arrival they found the Empress herself again.

"It was nothing," she said. "Only a sudden thought that struck me and made me lose control of myself."

As a matter of fact Her Majesty had caught sight of the pearl necklace, that she had worn day and night during the entire course of her illness, and its condition had frightened her.

The gems themselves were unhurt, not a single one was broken, but their lustre and whiteness were entirely gone. They looked gray, fuggy, dull, like eyes of dead fish.

THE SUPERSTITION ABOUT JEWELS.

It is said that the old legend that pearls signify tears was brought home to Her Majesty with terrible force on that day, but, courageous woman that she was, she refused to acknowledge the evil omen. She had read in some scientific work that pearls having lost their lustre through age or other influences may be given back their natural iridescence by exposure to the play of the ocean's waves. Consequently she had a casket constructed, with chain, anchor and lock attached. The casket was of iron, lined with silver and perforated throughout with holes like a sieve.

In the casket Elizabeth deposited her pearls, liberated from the string, each being given a separate compartment where to endure the ocean's embrace without clashing with the rest. The jewel casket was anchored in the sea, "within sight of Castle Achilleion," it was afterward said, and, besides, fastened by the lock and chain to a certain rock. Whether the latter was submerged or not is unknown. Elizabeth expected to leave it there two years, time enough for the pearls to recover, if ever they were destined to get back their old-time splendor. So the scientists had said with whom Her Majesty consulted on the case.

The place of anchorage was kept secret for fear of attracting thieves or pirates.

THE SECRET OF THE EMPRESS.

Whether the Empress ever again looked at her pearls will probably never be ascertained. Several of her late majesty's titled servants say that she caused the casket to be raised in the summer of 1892, and, finding the pearls unimproved, deposited them back again in their ocean grave, selecting some other spot. Others assert that Elizabeth refused to recover the pearls because a chemist had assured her that they could not ressume iridescence owing to the fact that the latter vanished under the influence of obnoxious gases exhaled by her body during illness.

At any rate she never wore the necklace after recovering from her illness at Castle Achilleion and after ascertaining its changed condition and it was not on the list of jewels, works of art and other articles of value which she sent to Austria when in later years of her life she abandoned her residence in Corfu.

So much even the Vienna Hofburg authorities admit, who at the same time announce that Empress Elizabeth's pearl necklace could not be found among her effects, despite the most exhaustive researches instituted in Vienna, Schoenbrunn, Corfu, Ischl, Budapest and other places, where she resided.

At the present time about twenty divers are exploring the bottom of the sea opposite Castle Achilleion, near the lighthouse, where a flight of marble steps leads to the private harbor.

A small Greek temple, perched on the nearby rocks, was Elizabeth's favourite lookout, where she used to sit with her dogs, gazing on the deep blue sea. Many Corfu people are certain that she buried her treasure at this very spot and so they work on, undiscouraged by persistent failure, ever hopeful. Of course, if they find the pearls, and if Elizabeth's expectations that the gems would recover their ancient splendor should be realized, they will be all millionaires—drachma-millionaires, at least.

Ravages of Consumption

White Plague on the Increase.

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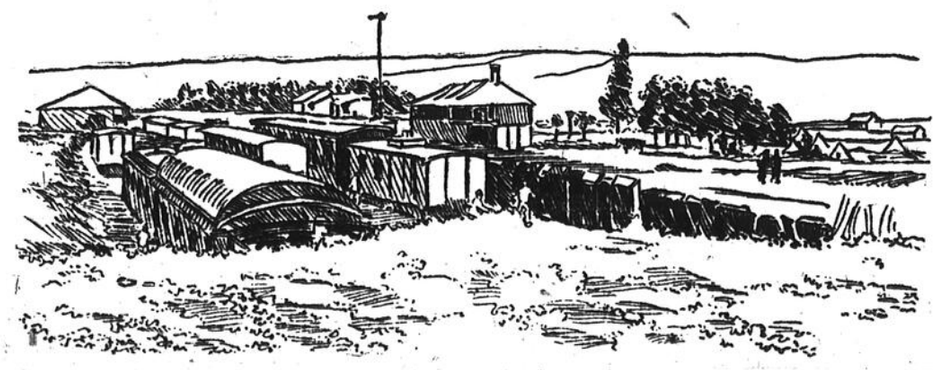

A CAPITAL ON WHEELS — MR. KRUGER'S SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AT MACHADODORP, RECENTLY TAKEN BY THE BRITISH.

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ENQUIRY OPENED.

Hearing Evidence in the Naud - Dubois Case Commenced Last Evening.

FOREMAN NAUD ON THE STAND.

Complainant Gives His Version of the Story on Which the Charges Rest.

The long talked of and oft-postponed Dubois-Naud investigation was opened last evening at the City Hall. Only one witness was heard at the sitting which lasted until eleven o'clock and even his evidence in chief was not finished. Quite a number of people were in attendance outside of those directly interested. The members of the committee were all present, with the exception of Ald. Ames, who has not yet returned from his trip to Europe. Mr. Archambault, joint City Attorney, assisted at the investigation and expressed his opinion on several occasions. Chief Benoit was also an interested listener.

Early in the proceedings a breeze arose between the chairman of the committee, Ald. Hart, and Ald. Lamarche. The latter was in an objective mood and vigourously protested against the least semblance of going outside the strict limit of the scope of the investigation.

Before the business of the evening was taken up Ald. Bumbray asked permission to introduce a delegation who had a grievance against Mr. Martineau, the contractor for the stone for No. 13 station, Hochelaga. The delegation consisted of a rival tenderer and two employes dismissed a few days ago by Mr. Martineau. They claimed that Mr. Martineau was quarrying and preparing the stone for the new station at St. Martin's instead of within the limits of the city or suburbs as provided for in the contract. It was decided to call on Mr. Martineau for an explanation, and to have the matter remedied if there was any irregularity.

The committee then took up the investigation and the two stenographers, Mr. Collin and Mr. Kenehan were sworn.

At the outset, Ald. Lamarche asked whether it would be better to take up one charge first, then a second and a third, or receive evidence on all charges at once. He preferred taking up charge by charge. Mr. Archambault expressed the opinion that each charge should be taken up one by one.

Ald. Hart, the chairman, thought the main object was to get at the truth, and it was as well to hear the witnesses and decide all they said.

Ald. Lavallee war opposed to taking up charge by charge, as it would take too long to recall witnesses three or four times.

Ald. Lamarche then went on to ask whether there were any charges outside the three charges set forth. This gave rise to some discussion. Ald. Hart read the authorization, which said that the committee would investigate the charges and any matters which might arise from the details of circumstances. Ald. Bumbray shared this opinion.

Chairman Hart stated that if at any time during the proceedings they should become objectionable to Ald. Lamarche he could present his objection.

Mr. Baudin suggested that the witnesses, particularly the two who were said to have been hidden in the cupboard, should be called; the names of the men were called, and it was stated that the two had been summoned as witnesses.

Ald. Lamarche objected to the calling of witnesses by the chairman, saying that the parties should call their own witnesses, and if the city wanted any further information they would call witnesses and pay for them. He contended that the president had no right to call witnesses when the city should be obliged to pay for them. If this was done for one side it would have to be done for both, and the city would have to pay for thirty or forty witnesses perhaps.

Ald. Hart—"I want to get to the bottom of this affair and find out the truth, and if a hundred witnesses are necessary we will have them."

Ald. Lavallee remarked that at Thursday's meeting it had been understood that the chairman was to issue subpoenas for the witnesses named by Mr. Naud, the complainant.

Ald. Bumbray and Ald. Tansey agreed with this. Ald. Chausse expressed the opinion that the committee should have enough confidence in the chairman to leave the matter in his hands. There was no question but that the chairman had done the best thing possible.

Ald. Lamarche insisted that the chairman had no right to call witnesses without consulting the committee, and went on to say that if Ald. Hart called witnesses without authority he would have to foot the bill.

Ald. Hart—"Well, if I have to pay the bill, I will do so, and I will not ask you for any assistance, Ald. Lamarche."

Ald. Lamarche—"But you have no authority to act without the authorization of the committee in such a matter."

Ald. Hart—"I was authorized by the committee yesterday to call these witnesses, and I did so. You have no right, Ald. Lamarche, to make any such insulting remarks, about having to pay the witnesses. If I do anything that is not in order I am willing to stand the consequences and will not call on you for a subscription."

Mr. Archambault was consulted, and gave as his opinion that the chairman had acted properly.

At the close of the meeting Ald. Lamarche explained to the chairman that no offence was meant by the remark which had been uttered in the heat of the discussion, and Ald. Hart readily accepted the explanation.

The complainant, John Naud, jr., foreman of salvage ladder at No. 14 station, was the first witness. He stated that towards the end of September, 1899, he had an interview with Sub-Chief Dubois in No. 14 station. Sub-Chief Dubois called him behind the ladder in No. 14 station and asked complainant to take up a subscription for him, as the men were taking up a subscription for Sub-Chief St. Pierre. As they had had difficulty in the past, the witness asked how he was to approach the other men. Sub-Chief Dubois suggested that as he had answered former Chief Naud's alarms for two years, witness might use this fact as an excuse for calling on the others for subscriptions. Sub-Chief Dubois suggested that Messrs. Bernier, Henri Dubois, Lanoix, Faucher, Durocher and Hamel form a committee. Witness went to these men, and used the plea furnished by Sub-Chief Naud. Later Mr. Bernier had had subscription heads printed for the bouquet. The day after the bouquet was presented, Sub-Chief Dubois sent for him, and witness went to his house. At the time he brought one dollar to Sub-Chief Dubois that he had received from one Berube. Dubois asked why witness had had the money in hands. Witness replied that the others had so decided. The sub-Chief complained that the amount was too small.

Referring to second charge, witness went on to say that Sub-Chief Dubois came to the station on January 2, 1900. There were two men in the station, and four of us were at the house of Mr. Charbonneau, fifty feet distant. My brother was at the door of the station and ran to Charbonneau's and the men returned to the station, and half a minute later, after wishing one another Happy New Year all around, they answered an alarm. Next day witness was called to Chief Benoit's office and found Sub-Chief Dubois there. Chief Benoit asked who was in charge of No. 14 station, and when witness replied that he was, the Chief asked why he had left the station alone with one man. Chief Benoit said that witness was in a fair way to get promotion, but this was of a nature to prevent it. Witness then admitted to the Chief that he was at fault.

In answer to Ald. Hart, witness stated that this was not the first time that he had been reported for leaving his station. While Chief Benoit was in Europe, witness was interested in an invention, and Sub-Chief Benoit brought him before the Chief twice for leaving Station No. 8, of which he was captain, but he had left the station with the full complement of men.

Asked as to the statement that the report of January 2nd was made because witness had failed to raise a subscription large enough, witness said he came to this conclusion at a conversation with Chief Dubois, when the Sub-Chief told him that on account of the report Chief Benoit would not grant witness an increase, but would give it to another. Witness asked the Sub Chief how he would proceed to get his increase. The Sub-Chief told him to go to Mr. Charlebois, the tailor on Notre Dame street, and give him fifty dollars and he would get his increase, but to tell Charlebois to hold on to the money until Dubois told him it was all right. Next day witness went to Dubois' house, and told the Sub-Chief:

"I will not do this dirty thing you suggested yesterday. I have consulted some friends and they have advised me against it. I never paid for any position in the force. Sub-Chief Dubois then laughingly asked, 'Are you afraid of Charlebois.'"

Ald. Hart then read a question from the report made by Foreman Naud.

Mr. Baudin suggested that as the witness was the complainant and had written the report, the question was rather suggestive.

Ald. Hart decided that he had a right to ask the question. Some discussion followed, but the chairman's decision remained.

Witness continued, and said that he waited until after pay day, to see whether he would get the same pay as the other foremen of ladders. He had received $50 increase before New Year from Chief Benoit.

When he did not get the increase, he determined to find out whether Sub-Chief Dubois was serious. On the 16th he got two of his friends, Chas. McCooghan and Chas. Leblanc to hide in a cupboard and got Sub-Chief Dubois up-stairs, between two cupboards. Witness asked whether his failure in securing a larger subscription was responsible for his failure in getting the regular increase in salary. Sub-Chief Dubois said "Yes."

"Well," said Naud, "if the collection was small it was because you have no more friends left. Your friend Berube, for whom you got horseshoeing contract, subscribed only one dollar. Some said you owed them money, and they would not give any money." Witness then told Sub-Chief Dubois that what he said a few days before at Dubois' house was a joke, he had not consulted friends and might reconsider the question of seeing Charlebois. Sub-Chief Dubois then told witness to see Charlebois and give him the fifty dollars, but not say a word about it. Sub-Chief Dubois added: "Chief Benoit is incensed at you, and just now he does not know what to do. Chief Benoit had to subscribe fifty dollars for Alderman Marsolais' election."

In answer to Ald. Chausse, witness said he had never seen Mr. Charlebois on the matter.

In answer to Ald. Lavallee witness stated that when he was captain of No. 8 Station and had been reported by Sub-Chief Dubois, he used to go across the street to look after an invention in which he was interested. He was always within sixty feet of his station, and Sub-Chief Dubois came two or three times a day and if Foreman Presseau had called across the street witness would have heard him, but this the foreman never did.

Ald. Hart asked whether other members of the brigade were interested in patents similar to those of witness.

Ald. Lamarche objected to this question, which he considered extended the scope of the investigation.

Ald. Lavallee also objected to the question on similar grounds. He considered that the only question that could be put was what was the cause of the trouble between the two men in the past.

The other members of the committee were of opinion that the answer to Ald. Hart's question might show the cause of the past trouble.

Mr. Archambault thought the only objection was to the form of the question.

After some discussion Ald. Hart modified his question, at the suggestion of Ald. Lavallee, and asked the cause of the difficulties which long since existed between the parties in the case.

Foreman Naud answered that up to the 2nd January last, for three years, he saw no reason for difficulty between them.

"Did you have any discussion with Sub-Chief Dubois about any patent?"

"About two years ago I went to Ste. Cunegonde with my partner, Mr. Girard, and we met Sub-Chief Dubois. There was a short discussion about patents with Sub-Chief Dubois. Then the sub-chief went into a private room with Girard and Chief Tremblay."

Ald. Hart then asked: "Do you know of any other members of the brigade interested in patents?"

"Yes."

"Will you give their names?"

Ald. Lamarche—"I object; this is outside the scope of the investigation. This is not an enquiry into the working of the department."

After some discussion, the opinion of Mr. Archambault was called for, and the joint city attorney considered the question out of the scope of the enquiry.

The witness was then asked whether Chief Benoit or Sub-Chief Dubois was interested in any patents.

He replied that Chief Benoit was interested in a patent of a similar nature.

Three years ago, witness stated, he had difficulty with Sub-Chief Dubois over the patent. Dubois was the first man to see the model in company with Inspector Lapointe of the police force, and Mr. Charles Girard, now a partner of witness. All three expressed a wish to enter into partnership for putting the invention on the market. Some days afterwards Sub-Chief Dubois met Inspector Lapointe and told him not to go in with Naud, as Naud would get all the money and give nothing for it. The latter part of the evidence was objected to by Mr. Baudin as hearsay, and the objection was maintained.

After a few more questions, which had very little bearing on the matter at issue, the committee adjourned until eight o'clock on Thursday evening next.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED.

Willis & Co.,

1824 Notre Dame St.,

Are to be congratulated on the fact that they have been advised by cable that the DOMINION ORGAN & PIANO CO. for whom they are sole agents has received the highest award for PIANOS AND ORGANS at the Paris Exhibition over all competitors. Willis & Co. are justly proud and will be pleased to show duplicates of these celebrated instruments at their warerooms, 1824 Notre Dame Dame Street, Montreal.

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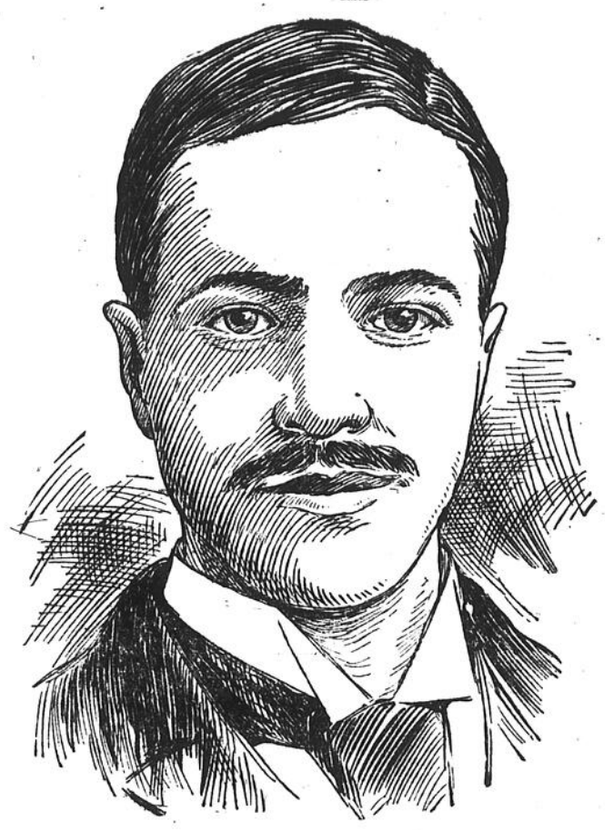
HANS CORDUA.



Who Was Executed at Pretoria After Having Been Found Guilty of Concocting a Plot to Carry Off Lord Roberts and Murder British Officers.

Various accounts have been given of the antecedents of the Hans Cordua who was shot in the garden of the Pretoria gaol on Friday morning, for the part he played in the conspiracy against Lord Roberts. The telegrams from South Africa describe him as being twenty-three years of age, clean shaven, with short cropped hair, and attired in fashionable clothes. The evidence showed that he was a young German who came to Pretoria in 1896 and tried to get into the Staats Artillery, but failed, owing to his not being naturalized. He was some time afterwards appointed an assistant in the Pretoria Museum, and, having become a burgher, joined the artillery on the outbreak of the war. The rank of hon. lieutenant was given him, and he is said to have displayed conspicuous bravery. When Lord Roberts entered the capital Hans Cordua was left behind by Gen. Botha to hand over the Wonderboom Fort to the British, and his parole was accepted.

Another account, published in some of the newspapers, states that he was a native of Hamburg, and was twenty-six years of age. He had had a stormy youth, and served for a term in the 76th Regiment, and went to the Transvaal in 1896 as a clerk to his uncle, who had a business there. It adds that his family came from Mecklenburg Strelitz, where his mother lives, and his father founded the Mercantile Museum at Lubeck.

Some interesting additions can now be made to this brief and somewhat contradictory biograph. A gentleman who knew Hans Cordua, was interviewed, and from him it was ascertained that the then future lieutenant spent some six months in England in 1895. He came over for the purpose of learning the language, and during that period resided with his tutor, Mr. Simpson, of Belsize Park Gardens, South Hampstead.

He was just an ordinary, commonplace German schoolboy," said one of his fellow-students, "He could not have been more than eighteen at the time, perhaps less. You will see by the photograph I took of him that he has a very youthful appearance. Clean shaven? Well, he hadn't anything to shave then, except a little down on his upper lip, which we used to chaff him about. He always wore his hair closely cropped, and had a bullet-head. Physically he was below the average; he had certainly not done much in a gymnasium, and he was not of extremely active habits. But he was intelligent, and picked up the English language very quickly. Everybody took a fancy to him. He was 'chummy' with us, and always up to a bit of fun.

"I should not have called him eccentric," my informant replied to the suggestion that this was set up as a defence at the trial. "He was a rather excitable fellow, easy to lead, I should say, but very difficult to drive. The only eccentricity ever noticed in him was that one night when I was sleeping in the same room with him he roused me up during a thunderstorm and told me to get out of bed and dress myself. I asked him what on earth he was about, and he said that whenever there was a thunderstorm in Germany everybody got up and dressed because the house might catch fire. That did not seem very reasonable, but he explained that he had been accustomed to live in a house with a thatched roof, and it was quite a common occurrence for them to be struck by lightning, when the flimsy material took fire. I gathered from that that he must have lived in the country, so he can hardly have been a native of Hamburg.

"He did not say much about his people or himself, but they must have been pretty well-to-do or he could not have come over to England simply for the purpose of learning the language. As far as I recollect he intended to go to France for some time when he left London in order to acquire French, and then to South Africa, where he had a relative engaged in business. Whether he went to France or not I cannot say; but if he ever was in the German Army it must have been after he left us; he hadn't served before he came.

"As to the 'stormy youth,' he certainly didn't have it in England. He was of very quiet habits, and spent most of his evenings at home. His daily beverage was water, and I never saw him drink anything stronger. If he drank heavily, as was said in the evidence, he must have acquired the habit after he left us."

"He showed no animus against the English, and he took no interest in politics, and apparently he had no military aspirations. He was conceited, perhaps, but most boys are at that age; but he showed no symptoms of being fond of notoriety.

"The news came to us as a thunderbolt," added his quondam friend, with regret. "Personally, I am under the impression that he must have been led away by his companions. As I have said, he was easily led; but his disposition, as we knew it, was entirely opposed to what he has been found guilty of and suffered for."

LOWEST TENDERER

Again Got the Contract for Coal From the Finance Committee.

COMBINED PRICES IGNORED.

Water and Power Company May Have Water at Thirty Cents Per Thousand Gallons.

Like the Fire Committee, the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon decided to give its coal contract to the lowest tenderer, instead of giving it to the highest tenderers, as the Market Committee decided.

The Finance Committee wanted 360 tons of egg coal and 10 cords of maple. Out of the many tenderers received from coal dealers, only two broke the combine prices, and they were C. Charland, who offered to supply egg at $5.69; while Laurendeau Bros. offered to supply it at $5.90. All the other dealers wanted $6.00 for egg.

It was the contention of Ald. Ekers that the lowest tenderer should be given the contract and moved that C. Charland should get it.

Ald. Smith said it was a good chance to frown upon those who were keeping up the combine prices. The attention of the committee was called to the fact that the prices of the tenders of dealers who quoted combine prices were all in the same handwriting. This caused some laughter and some comment upon the determination of the combine people to make sure that none of the dealers broke the combine figures.

The committee then unanimously agreed to give the contract for the coal to Charland.

The contract for ten cords of maple was given to Mr. Sauvageau, the lowest tenderer.

Some discussion arose over a request from various insurance companies for extra premiums on account of the repairs now going on at the City Hall. There was a feeling among the members that this charge should not be made; but a sub-committee was appointed to look into the matter.

A communication was read from the Water & Power Company asking that a sub-committee of aldermen be appointed to confer with the company as to certain clauses in the contract, between the city and the company (for the supply of water) that were found to be unworkable. Mr. Hanson, representing the company, said the company was most anxious to prevent law suits and would like to settle the difficulties amicably. Mr. Hanson also asked that the city supply the company an extra supply of water for a short time till it could repair its plant.

The committee informed Mr. Hanson that it would take the company's requests into consideration, and after the withdrawal of Mr. Hanson a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the company. As to the company's request for an extra supply of water, for a short period, it was agreed to grant the request on the condition that the company should pay 30 cents a thousand gallons, instead of 20 cents, as the company desired to pay.

A request was made by Ald. Sadler that the new St. James street sewer be continued this fall as far as Windsor street, instead of Cathedral street. More money would have to be asked from Council if this were done, but the speaker thought the cash should be asked as the new sewer was badly needed near the Queen's Hotel and other large buildings near Windsor street.

It was decided that a report upon the matter should be asked from the Road Committee.

The question was brought up of the threat of the Government to take St. Helen's Island away from the city unless it saw its way clear to pay the expenses of the militia crossing over to the island. It will be remembered that the Richelieu company refused to take the contract from the city to carry passengers to the island unless the old agreement of the company as to carrying the militia free to the island was made an end of.

Some of the members of the committee thought it a pretty small piece of business for the Government to threaten to take the use of the island from the city unless the city footed the expense for the militia. Seeing, however, that the city was in a rather bad position (as it wanted to have the island open to the public), it was decided to refer the question of payment to Council, and also to the city attorneys. It was also decided to find out what the cost for carrying the militia would be.

PICKING OVER OF GARBAGE.

Again it is Suggested That City Sell the Privilege.

The Incineration Committee disposed of several routine matters yesterday afternoon. Attention was again given to the suggestion that the city should rent the privilege of giving, to the highest bidder, the right to pick over garbage that was dumped at the incinerator. It was once more pointed out that other cities made large amounts out of this privilege. In such dumps was found a very large quantity of rags, bones, etc., which amounted to a considerable sum in a year.

A proposition was made that the committee visit New York and find out how such privilege was disposed of there, and also gain information as to the collection of garbage, etc. No definite action was taken on the suggestion.

It was agreed that a small building, for the use of corporation employes, should be built on St. Patrick street. Two doctors' bills, sent in by employes who had been hurt at the incinerator, were refused payment, as it was considered such payment would be a bad precedent.

ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS

To be Visited by Health Officials Before October.

The Health Committee had a short session yesterday afternoon, at which the following were present: Ald. Robertson in the chair, Aldermen Lamarche, Wilson, Ouimet, Larue and Lesperance.

Dr. Laberge reported that Rachael street will have to be macadamized, as there is so much dust and there is a danger to the health of the citizens. It was decided to recommend the Road Committee to do the work as soon as possible.

An order was issued to the city physicians to visit all the public schools before the first of October and enquire into the condition of affairs.

PROGRAMME ARRANGED

For the Visit of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Co.

THEY WILL REACH MONTREAL ON THE EVENING OF OCT. 1.

(See also page four.)

Plans for the fall field day exercises of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company at Montreal are complete. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of Lt. James M. Usher, chairman; Lt. John C. Cotter, Lt. George H. Innis, Sergt. G. H. W. Bates and Lt. Grover. This committee visited the Canadian city recently, and while there completed the plans for the trip of the company. It is expected that fully three hundred members and guests will participate in the annual event. The start from Boston will be made on Monday, October 1, at 8.45 a.m., from the North station by a special train over the Boston and Maine Railroad. On reaching Montreal in the evening at seven o'clock the Bostonians will be met at the station by a command of about eight hundred uniformed men from the various military companies of the city, who will then act as an escort on the march to the Windsor hotel, where the Ancients will be quartered. Nearly every room in the large hotel has been engaged for the use of the command.

Tuesday will be given over to sightseeing and on Wednesday a trip will be made through the locks and down the Lachine rapids on a steamer especially chartered for the occasion. This trip will require about five hours, and refreshments will be served on board. On Wednesday evening an elaborate banquet will be served at the Windsor hotel, to which the prominent men of the city, both civic and military, will be invited. There is an effort on the part of the committee to get the Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, for one of the after-dinner speakers. Dr. Borden was in Boston last May as the guest of the Canadian Club, of Boston, and at a luncheon given in his honour made a fine speech which was listened to by several of the Ancients who at the time were also guests of the club. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will probably attend the banquet. Early on Thursday morning the trip for home will begin. There will be a stop of an hour at Burlington, Vt., for luncheon. The members expect to reach Boston at about 9 p.m. The Salem Cadet band, which went on the famous London trip, will go to Montreal with the Company.

PATENT REPORT.

The following patents granted to Canadians last week by the Government of the United States are reported by Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building:

657,074, hair clipper, David J. Archer; 657,128, spacer bar for wire fences, William McCloskey; 657,135, parcel carrier for bicycles, John E. Rothaermel; 657,157, machine for making straw or peal fuel, Harman Bunker, et al; 657,163, pipe for blowing and propelling bubbles, Frank L. Higgins, 657,280 phonograph, William Bohne; 657,355, tide motom, Joseph Nagler; 657,390, bottle crate, Thomas Booker; 657,471, match machine, Frank L. Van Dusen.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Business Was of Trifling Character, Montreal and London Leading in the Point of Activity.

Weekly Report, issued every Friday evening, of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange, from John L. Gallett, mining broker, 18 St. Alexis street.

STOCKS.	Opening Tuesday Bid.	Closing To-day Bid.	Highest Sold.	Lowest Sold	Sales.
Payne	57½	92	...	...	.....
War Eagle	150	162½	...	...	.....
Republic	74	79½	84	76	4,400
Virtue	57½	58	58½	58	6,400
Montreal and London	13	14¼	14½	13¼	13,675
Big Three	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	8,000
Brandon and Golden Crown	12½	10	...	...	.....
California	6½	7½	8	7½	1,000
Can. Gold Fields Syn.	8	7½	...	...	.....
Cariboo Hydraulic	...	...	...	...	.....
Evening Star	7	7	...	...	.....
Fern	1	1	...	...	.....
Gold Hills Dev.	1½	1½	...	...	.....
Iron Colt	...	...	...	...	.....
Knob Hill	54	55	...	...	.....
Monte Cristo	3	3	...	...	.....
Montreal Gold Fields	3	3½	3	3	500
Noble Five	...	...	...	...	.....
Novelty	1	1	...	...	.....
Old Ironsides	...	71	...	...	.....
Virginia	2	2	...	...	.....
Rambler-Cariboo	...	20	...	...	.....
Bullion	20	18	...	...	.....
Morrison	...	...	...	...	.....
Golden Star	6¼	6	...	...	.....
Slocan Sovereign	10	12½	...	...	.....
Fontenoy	...	...	...	...	.....
Rathmullen	...	...	...	...	.....
Winnipeg	5	4⅛	...	...	.....
Dardanelles	...	...	...	...	.....
Deer Trail No. 2	2½	3	3⅛	3	5,500
North Star	92	93	96	96	1,000
Kenneth	...	...	...	...	.....
Dupont	...	...	...	...	.....
Unlisted—					
Okanogan	...	...	2	2	5,000
Montreal and Oregon xd	...	...	15½	14½	6,700

HOW TO TREAT CATARRH.

Dr. Sproule was born about forty years ago, in the North of Ireland, of the sturdy intelligent Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. To the sound and liberal early religious and secular training which he received is doubtless due much of his subsequent marvellous success.

He early determined to become a Specialist in Chronic Diseases. This idea he held in mind during the six years of his stay at Trinity College, Dublin; then while travelling as surgeon in the British Royal Navy Service, and still later, while working in the great hospitals of the world and among his private patients. As a result he stands to-day pre-eminent as a master in all forms of Chronic Disease.

Since coming to America he has devoted himself largely to that curse of this land, the Consumption-breeder—Catarrh. Always alert and energetic, he works from morning till night over his vast correspondence; diagnosing, prescribing, sympathizing, curing.

He knows that success only comes from deep thought and conscientious care given each sufferer. No two patients can be treated alike. For previous conditions, parentage, age, sex, occupation, all bear upon each case.

Dr. Sproule is a writer of note among medical men, and in a late contribution says:

"Catarrh, as I have shown, is due to the presence of a foreign germ. These germs fill the air in summer as well as in winter. They are thus constantly entering the system. During the summer, because of the thinner state of the blood, they do not cause so much mucous, and their presence is not recognized, although it may be felt, in a general languor, and in a tendency to stomach and liver troubles.

"But, concurrently with the return of cold weather, and the consequent thickening of the blood, the old symptoms return, and the sufferers imagine that they have caught a fresh cold.

"I hold, therefore, that summer is one of the most favourable times for eradicating Catarrh from the System. The sluggish condition of the germs makes them easy victims, and after proper treatment the patient finds himself able to face the rigours of the next winter boldly and unharmed.

"No one who during the previous winter has had Catarrhal Trouble should be allowed to enter upon the next winter without having cleansed the disease from his system."

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected colds.

Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose feel full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

If you had some of the above symptoms last winter, and were only cured by warm weather, rest assured that the Catarrh still lurks within. It will not fail to come forth again at the next approach of cold weather. Take it now, while it can be so easily cured. Cut out the above symptoms, mark them, and send them with information as to your present condition of general health to Dr. Sproule (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston. He will diagnose your case free.

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KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

How They Spent the Time During the Last Few Days.

Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory No. 7, of Montreal, returned Friday morning from their annual visit to the Sovereign Grant Priory which held its session in Kingston on Wednesday and Thursday last 5th and 6th inst. It so happened this year that the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York held their annual conclave at Rochester, N.Y., the same week, only the opening day of the session was one day earlier. Monroe commanding the celebrated local body of Rochester, sent an invitation to the Montreal body to pay a visit to that city, as their guests at the Grand State Parade on the 4th and Montreal accepted taking with them a Pipe Band from the Royal Scots. Accompanying the party were a dozen ladies, wives and daughters of the members as well as the Supreme Grand Master, the Hon. J. V. Ellis, of St. John, N.B. The Preceptory spent a most delightful day taking part in a parade of upwards of 5,000 Knights in uniform. The streets were closely packed with spectators, and it was estimated over 200,000 people viewed the procession. The Montreal men and their band received an ovation all along the march which passed through all the principal business and residential streets of that famous Northern New York City. The ladies were driven around to the various points of attraction and viewed the parade from several Tally-ho coaches. The hospitality to all the visitors was unbounded and the Montreal Knights are loud in their praise of the courtesy received from the Knights of Monroe Commandery.

The city was brilliantly illuminated with electrical devices in the evening. A visit to Ontario Beach, the celebrated summer resort on the Lake, before taking steamer for Kingston wound up an exceedingly pleasant visit. Wednesday and Thursday, as already announced, the Great Priory, the governing body of the Order in the Dominion held session in Kingston in order to celebrate the centennial of the first Templar Warrant issued in Canada. Reports on the growth and increase of the order during the past year were very satisfactory. Thursday afternoon was given to pleasure and the Kingston Knights entertained their visitors to a sail through the Thousand Islands as far as Alexandria Bay, returning as the moon arose over the waters. Supper was served on board. A parade through the principal streets and around the park, in which Montreal and Hamilton were largely represented together with detachments from Windsor, London, Sarnia, Ottawa and other western towns took part, preceded the boat excursion. Visits to the penitentiary, asylum, Fort Henry and other points of interest were made by the visitors, and Kingston's small, but hospitable body of Templars did all they could to make the stay a pleasant one. A large contingent of the Knights' ladies from the west accompanied their husbands to Kingston.

WERE WELL TREATED.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—As one of the Canadian Regiment invalided from South Africa, I wish through the columns of your paper to express my appreciation of the kindness and attention extended to us by the Elder, Dempster Company, on one of whose boats, the Lake Ontario, we sailed from Liverpool. The quarters provided for us amidships were furnished and prepared under the supervision of their Marine Superintendent, Mr. Smith, and were especially comfortable and commodious, and we were given full run of the ship and treated in every respect as first-class passengers. Before leaving Mr. A. L. Jones, on behalf of the company, presented us with two large cans of tobacco, cigarettes and a sovereign, while Mr. David Jones and Mr. Davey (officials of the company) personally saw to it that every arrangement was made for our comfort and convenience. The food furnished was of the best and we were bountifully supplied with those little luxuries that tend to make life agreeable to those who are not in the most robust health. The officers of the boat, among whom I was pleased to recognize Captain Johnson, a Nova Scotian, showed us every attention, and we certainly landed in Quebec with the most grateful feelings towards the Elder, Dempster Co., and more especially towards those above mentioned, who personally took the trouble to go so far beyond the customary demands of transport contracts to make things pleasant for us.

WILLIAM OXLEY, JR.
2nd Batt. (S.S.), R.C.R.I.

Oxford, Nova Scotia.

MORE SPIRIT IN STOCK TRADING

A Moderate Buying Movement Advanced Prices Pretty Generally in the Four Days of This Week's Business, But the Level is Below a Year Ago for the Most Part.

At the commencement of business in the stock market on Tuesday there were evidences which tended to indicate that there was a genuine resumption of interest on the part of the public. Buying had some of the old-time spirit, which was kept up for a couple of days with a fair amount of buoyancy as the result. On the third day there was somewhat of a let-up, however, and prices steadied, and on the fourth day were a shade easier in some respects, where the market ended for the week.

The result of the movement was to leave prices slightly higher than the week previous. A comparison of the present level with that of a year ago shows that for the most part the standing is considerably below that of twelve months ago. The situation abroad continues unsatisfactory, as will be seen by the course of Canadian Pacific, which fails to get a move on. The British public is not buying stocks yet, and caution seems to be unusually assertive over there where there have been so many losses within a year. New York is likewise quiet, and it is very likely that people in this market will hesitate to plunge in while the bigger fellows hesitate to do so. When the genuine activity commences abroad, something of the same kind may be looked for here.

The following table shows at a glance what prices were last week and the improvement effected during the past four days, with the highest figures for the same week a year ago:

Stock.	Lowest Last Month.	Highest This Week.	Highest A Year Ago.
Republic	$ 75	$ 79	$1.25½
Payne	90	94½	1.26
Virtue	60	60	....
Montreal and London	13½	15	58
Canadian Pacific	87	90⅝	97⅛
Montreal Street	245	256	324
Toronto Ralls	96	101	117¼
Twin City	61	61¾	66
Dom. Cotton	88	90½	108¾
Com. Cable	165	172	182
Royal Electric	194½	201	188¼
R. and Ontario	100	108	112¾
Montreal Gas	182½	189	206

The corresponding week a year ago was considered a very dull one in view of the fear which was then entertained of an outbreak of war in the Transvaal. A comparison of the business then and now will be interesting:

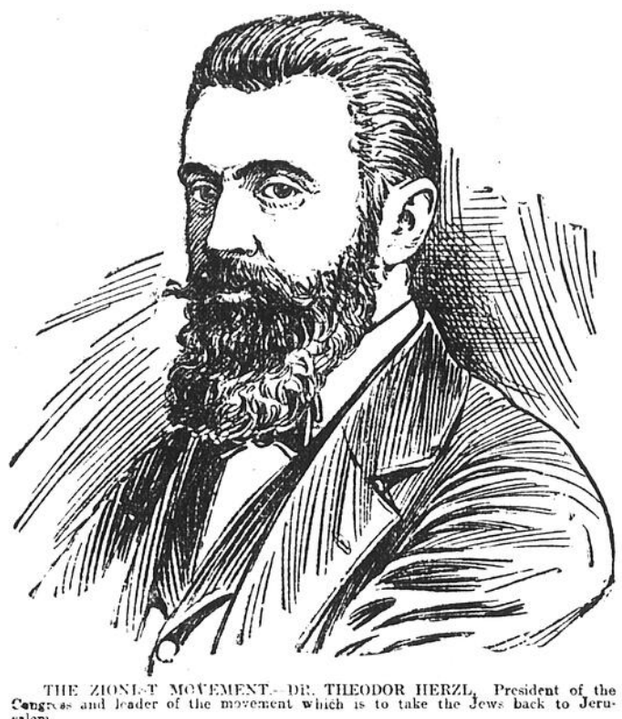
	The Past Week.	A Year Ago.
Mining	28,400	76,965
Railways	3,966	4,475
Miscellaneous	1,128	3,100
Banks	343	148
	33,837	83,788

Fluctuations during the week were:

Stocks.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Mining—					
Republic	80	80	79	79	3,200
Payne	92½	94½	92½	94½	5,200
Virtue	60	60	59	59	5,000
Montreal and London	14¾	15	14¼	14½	11,000
North Star	95	95	95	95	1,000
Total					28,400
Railways—					
Canadian Pacific	89¾	90⅝	*88	87⅞	1,546
Montreal Street	248	256	248	255	927
New Street	243	246¼	243	246¼	131
Toronto Ralls	98	101	98	100	1,037
Twin City	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	250
St. John Railway	117	117	117	117	75
Total					3,966
*Ex-dividend.					
Miscellaneous—					
Royal Electric xd	198	201	198	201	250
Montreal Gas	187¾	189	187¾	189	288
Bell Telephone	173	173	173	173	11
Richelieu and Ontario	107¼	108	107¼	107¼	299
Commercial Cable	169½	172	169½	172	235
Montreal Telegraph	164	165	164	165	9
Dominion Cotton	90½	90½	90½	90½	75
Total					1,123
Banks—					
Montreal	256	256	255	255	5
Ontario	125½	125½	125½	125½	17
Commerce	149	150	148	150	124
Merchants	155	155	155	155	3
Molsons	185½	186	185¼	186	183
Quebec	124	124	124	124	1
Total					343

JERUSALEM FOR THE JEWS.

A Sketch of the Inception and Progress of the Zionist Movement---Mr. De Sola's Visit to the Great Convention.



THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—DR. THEODOR HERZL, President of the Congress and leader of the movement which is to take the Jews back to Jerusalem.

Jerusalem for the Jews—a new version of an old movement.

Over 1800 years ago the Jews were turned out of Jerusalem, and they ceased to exist as a nation. The Crusaders reconquered Palestine to lose it again to the Crescent, and now the Jews of the world propose another crusade. This time, however, there will be no crash of arms, no battles, no strife—the modern Hebrew's purpose is to re-occupy Jerusalem by the up-to-date methods of the twentieth century—by treaty and by purchase.

It was with this momentous idea in view that the present Zionist movement was organized, the fourth congress of which body has just finished its annual sessions in London, England.

The idea of the reoccupation of Palestine by the Jews had been a dream and a vision, which the Hebrews of the world have looked forward to for centuries, so it can hardly be said to bear the stamp of originality by those who have taken up the matter at the very end of the nineteenth century. However, the present plan is original, and while it was for a time looked upon as a vision of the idealist, and of the dreamer, it has now taken such shape, and has been inaugurated on such a basis, that it commands attention as one of the greatest movements of the century, and the one great movement in the history of the modern Hebrews.

For nineteen centuries the Jew has had no country—no home. And now it is proposed to acquire Palestine by purchase and treaty, and thus, after nearly two thousand years, give the Jew a country which he can call his own.

Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, of this city, has just returned from the Zionist convention in London, where he represented Canada. Mr. de Sola is president of what is known as the Canadian Federation, and is also one of the twelve members of the Actions Committee, or in other words the supreme head and controlling body of the whole movement.

Mr. de Sola comes back from England enthused with the idea. In the three years of its life the movement has grown with such rapidity, and has now gained such strength, that there can be, he says, little doubt of its ultimate success.

A sketch of the inception and the latter history of this Zionist movement could not be written without continued reference to Dr. Theodor Herzl, the man who galvanized the idea and brought it into being.

Dr. Herzl is the son of a wealthy banker and resides in Vienna. He began his professional career as a lawyer, but later forsook law for journalism, and at present holds the position of literary editor of the New Free Press, Vienna's formost publication. It was in 1897 that he drew the attention of the world to the present movement through a pamphlet called "The Jewish State." Dr. Herzl saw that the Jewish question could no longer be allowed to drift, that the anti-Semitic movement was increasing, and not decreasing, and that the life of the Jews in many countries was being made more intolerable each year. He asked, "Why not a country for the Jews? Why not a land which will be undeniably ours, and to which the oppressed in any land may go, knowing that they will there be free from the onslaught of their enimies? And if a land be chosen, why not Palestine?"

The man's detractors scoffed at the idea;—it was a dream, a vision which could never be realized. Even his friends at that time shook their heads.

A practical knowledge of life in all its phrases and in many lands, combined with a talent for mastering just such a stupendous undertaking, gave Dr. Herzl a grasp of affairs and he whipped the matter into pratical shape.

THE MODERN MOSES.

Under the heading of "the modern Moses," the London Daily Graphic gives the following description of this remarkable man:—

With his well cut clothes, his glossy hat, his bottes vernis, his gloves and cane, and that indefinable air of distinction which one instinctively associates with the best salons, he could not well be more modern. The casual acquaintance laughs at the though that this man is the new Prophet, the forerunner of the Messiah, the leader of the chosen people, who is to plant the flag of the Meccabees on Zion, and to restore the glories of the Kingdom of Judaea. Tall and handsome, forty years of age, a charmeur in his manner, speaking three languages with graceful fluency, at once orator and causeur, preacher and wit—such in a few words is Theodor Herzl, the modern Moses.

And yet he is a typical Jew. He embodies that wonderful capacity of laughing through tears, which is characteristic of his kinsmen. * * * * Theatre goers in Vienna are laughing at his comedies, while in London, is filled with the Weltschmerz, and is busy with the schemes for the fulfilment of the Biblical prophecies. In the list of his books a "Buch der Narment" is found cheek and jowl with his treatise on the "Jewish State." It is a curious mixture, pregnant of meaning to those who wonder how it is that the Jews have survived the unparalleled tragedy of their history.

Such is the man who has conceived the idea of utilizing the enthusiasm for Jerusalem, which is in the heart of every Jew, and thus organize a Jewish State. As Dr. Herzl once said to a party of young Jews in London some four years ago, "You want a Moses, a joint stock Moses, with banks and land companies, railways and steamboats."

The beginning was three years ago. To-day the organization numbers over two hundred thousand members, representatives of every country on the face of the globe.

As explained by Mr. de Sola, the object of the organization is first the securing of a home for the oppressed and suffering Jew, no matter from what country he may come, or what language he may speak. Secondly, the development of agricultural colonies and industries of all kinds. Thirdly, the arousing of Jewish national sentiment by the establishment of a central governing power known as the Zionist Congress, and lastly the reinuvation of the Hebrew language and Hebrew literature.

As Mr. de Sola explained, this movement did not effect the Jew who was a resident of a free country, such, for instance, as Great Britain, the United States and Italy, but was particularly directed toward such countries as Russia, where the oppression of the Jew had become simply unbearable. To-day there are in Russia 4,500,000 Jews, and the larger portion would leave to-morrow if there were both ways and means.

The proposed acquiring of Palestine and the re-creation of "Israel a Nation" is organized upon practical lines, straight and strict. The idea is to acquire by purchase from the Turkish Government that portion of their domain known as the Holy Land and there establish a government "for the people, by the people."

It is proposed that all the internal workings of this Government shall be managed in much the same way as Canada is governed at the present time. The Jewish State will have home rule as regards their internal affairs, the Turks to keep a hold upon the land and to retain their supremacy.

In order that this home government be made stable and secure the world over, the great powers will be asked to came to an understanding in the matter, and jointly agree that the rights of the Jewish nation be observed.

The question is largely a matter of price and terms. The Turk is by no means the worst enemy which the Jew has to-day. In fact in the domains over which the crescent flies the Jew to-day has absolute equality, with the exception of the fact that he does not serve in the army, or at least that a Hebrew can hold no rank in the army, the Turk believing that every soldier must be a follower of the Prophet. Mr. De Sola states that there are to-day under the Turkish flag many successful Jewish colonies, and that, all in all, the Turk is not so bad as he is painted.

The Emperor of Germany has been approached upon the subject as well as the representatives of other European nations and there is good reason to know that when the time came they would, in all probability, be in accord. The powers of Europe are alive to the fact that a solution of the question must be arrived at sooner or later, and that even Russia would be thankful for a way out of the difficulty.

With the idea of ultimately purchasing the country a fund has been started, known as the Jewish Colonial Trust. The mark which they wish to attain, as a nest egg, as it were, is ten million dollars, and about half of this sum has been subscribed, though the fund was only inaugurated a few months ago. Eventually, of course, much more will be required.

With industrious people and proper agricultural facilities, it is believed that Palestine can support comfortably all the oppressed Jews of the world. The present population of the country is something less than a million, and of these one hundred thousand are Jews.

HOW MOVEMENT IS CONTROLLED.

As already stated, the Zionist movement is controlled by a central governing body, known as the Actions Committee. In each country is a Federation, and these in turn govern the local societies, which may be organized in every city and town in the universe. Mr. de Sola occupies the position of president of the Canadian Federation, and it was in this capacity that he attended the convention held last month in London. There are now in all some 1,500 different societies, and more are being formed constantly. Mr. J. S. Leo is the president of the local society here in Montreal, and Mr. Jacob Cohen is vice-president of the Canadian Federation.

Up to this year the annual congress has been held in Basle, Switzerland, but it was concluded that London would be more central and convenient, and in all probability the annual gatherings will hereafter be held in that city, though there is nothing in their by-laws to prevent its being held in any place, and the idea is, of course, to eventually transfer it permanently to Jerusalem.

Speaking of the Zionist Convention which was held in London, August 13 to 16, Mr. de Sola said that he never in his life saw such enthusiasm. The great Assembly Hall, Mile End, where, previous to the congress, a mass meeting was held to welcome the delegates, was simply choked with people. There were over seven thousand seated within the building, and at least three thousand more who could not gain admission. When Dr. Herzl made his appearance upon the platform before the eager, expectant and enthusiastic multitude, there was roar and a wave of enthusiasm such as one sees but once in a lifetime.

The proceedings really opened on Saturday of the previous week by a service in what is known as the New Synagogue, in Great St. Helen's Place. This was followed on Saturday evening, at the close of the Jewish Sabbath, by the above mentioned demonstration as a greeting to the delegates. The next day a garden party was held at the Botanic Gardens, Regents Park, and the thousands of people present were received by Sir Francis Montefiore, Bart., chairman of the congress reception committee.

On Monday the regular proceedings opened. On Tuesday morning Mr. de Sola submitted his report from Canada, and on Tuesday afternoon moved the adoption of the report of the general committee, and as the representative of Canada he was received with a sea of enthusiasm. The regular proceedings closed Thursday evening, and Mr. de Sola states that during all the sessions business was carried on in the most business-like parliamentary fashion, and when it is considered that the 600 delegates were from the furthermost parts of the earth this was somewhat remarkable.

At the conclusion of the celebrations there was a banquet, at which some 450 guests were present. Among the speakers there were Dr. Herzl, Max Nordau, I. Zangwill, Dr. Gaster, Sir Francis Montefiore and Mr. de Sola. The last mentioned replied to the toast "Our Co-Workers," proposed by Sir Francis Montefiore. A London paper, reporting Mr. de Sola, says:

"Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, President of the Federation of Canadian Zionist Societies, who was most cordially received on rising, said that this was the first Congress to which his country had sent a direct representative, as at the previous congresses they had sent proxies. But although the Canadian Jews had not till this year witnessed their gatherings, they had read of them, and it had been sufficient for them to read the principles of Zionism to feel convinced that they should support the movement. But now that he had come among them, and had seen with his own eyes the living evidences of such intense enthusiasm, of such earnest striving to attain such noble ideals; now that he had seen such overwhelming proofs of how the movement had awakened his race, he would in future proclaim not only that they should support the movement, but that they must support it, or assume a very grave responsibility. (Applause.) Notwithstanding the magnificent evidences which they had lately seen of the strength and seriousness of Zionism, there were still some who ventured to oppose it, and to prophesy all sorts of direful things against it. Well, he would remind them that, three years ago, before the holding of the first congress, these opponents had told them that a Jewish congress was an impossibility, as there were too many obstacles in the way. They said it would be impossible to get people to come from countries thousands of miles apart, that the difference of language would prove insurmountable, and that there were religious differences separating them which would be a stumbling block. But they had proved all these prophets to have been mistaken, and just as they were wrong then they have been wrong ever since in almost everything that they have prophesied concerning Zionism. (Applause.) It had been stated that the leaders of the people were not favourable. Well, there was one thing certain, and that was that the great mass of the people were with them. (cheers); it huge membership and the marvellously rapid growth of Zionism proved that, and so long as the people were with them, they need not give themselves much concern about certain leaders.

"In his opinion the true, the real leaders of the people were those who had the masses at their backs—Dr. Herzl, Dr. Gaster, Dr. Nordau, Dr. Mandelstamm, and the other Zionist chieftains. (Loud cheers). These were the real leaders of Israel today, for these were the men who commanded the sympathy, the enthusiastic support, the ardent devotion of a huge portion of our race. (Great applause). For they represent principles and aspirations dear to our hearts. But if they wished to aid their leaders they must do so in an organized and systematic manner. Nothing could be accomplished without thorough organization, and therefore he could not impress upon them too strongly to be always loyal to both their central and local executives, and to support their arms. They must remember that their officers were all sacrificing much of their time, and put too much expense for Zionism, and were doing their best, and it was their duty to aid them, for without this there would be chaos and impotence. If they would all stand shoulder to shoulder, if they would sink all personal ambitions, all personal considerations, if they would but think always of the interests of their great cause, and above all things be active and doing, and never fall into that negative policy, that policy of stagnation, which is characteristic of anti-Zionism, if they would but work, work, work, and strive and strive, then, no matter how long their hope might be deferred, they would succeed in the end. (Prolonged applause)."

The Congress contained many men who are prominent in the world of art, literature and science. Dr. Mandelstamm, a man of noble, thoughtful face and patriarchal beard, who occupies one of the vice-presidential chairs, is eminent as the best oculist in Russia, and gives all his services to the poor gratis. As a Zionist leader he possesses few equals, the work which he has done for the cause being enormous.

Among the other leaders are Alexander Marmorek, head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, one of the leading pathologists of Europe, and one of the most fiery speakers of the Congress; Oscar Marmorek, who works for forty-three hours at a stretch for the Congress, and yet finds time to come to the debates and take a leading part; Wolffsohn, head of the Colonial Trust; Bodenheimer, who directs all the detail work as chairman of the Permanent Committee, a marvel of energy; Prof. Richard Gottheil, of Columbia University, who heads the American delegation; Joseph Cowen, L. J. Greenberg, and J. de Haas, three of the most indefatigable and best workers that the Zionist cause possesses, each of them being a tower of strength to the movement in England; Gustave Cohen, the banker, of Hamburg; Pineles and Lippe, leaders of the Russian delegation, and scores of others all equally indefatigable and enthusiastic workers.

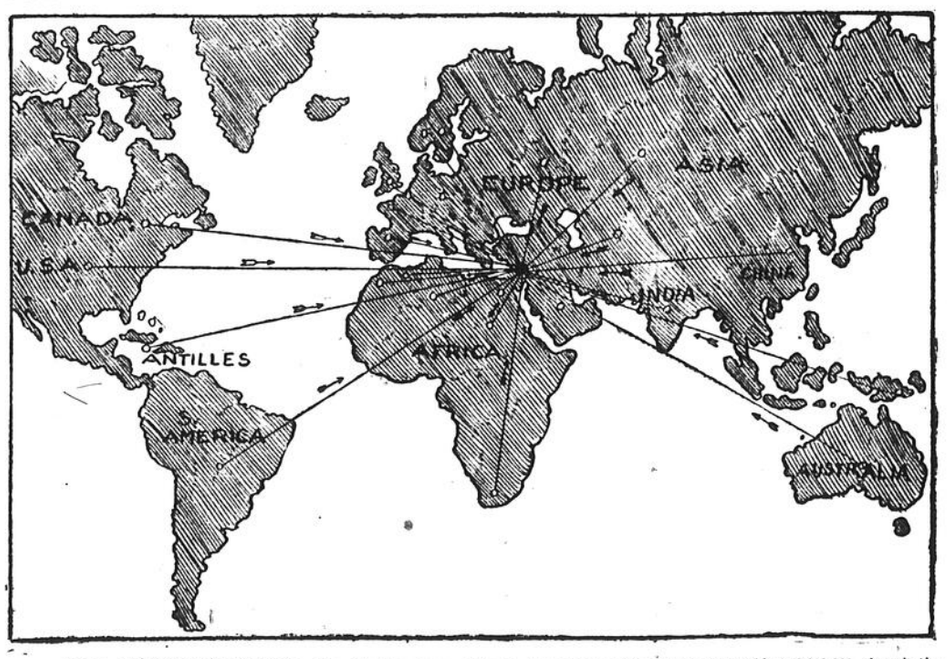
THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—DR. MAX NORDAU, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress, renowned as one of the greatest of European authors, and who is almost equally renowned as a physician of the highest rank, is the orator of the Congress, if any one man can be selected where there are so many powerful speakers. A man with a genial face, whose good-natured bonhomie makes him popular with all, but who nevertheless has a mocking, scorning tongue, who, however, suddenly becomes grave as in rounded perfect phrases he describes the miseries of the persecuted of Israel.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—SIR FRANCIS MONTEFIORE, Baronet, member of the Actions Committee, a perfect aristocrat from the top of his head to the tips of his shoes. The inheritor of both the title and name of the illustrious Sir Moses Montefiore, he has proved himself well worthy of the traditions he inherits from his kinsmen. Although moving in the exclusive circle of English patricians he has not an ounce of foolish pride in his composition, and no champion of the cause is more enthusiastic or more popular.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—DR. M. GASTER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress, a rather tall, broad-shouldered man, a master of about a dozen languages, able to converse with the delegates from all parts of the globe in their native tongue with equal fluency. A man of re-ource and energy, whose whole soul seems to pour forth in his impassioned phrases when he declaims on Zionism and who over and over again roused the Congress to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He is the champion of culture, the leader of the spiritualizing forces, whose influence is always in evidence at the Zionist gatherings.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—CLARENCE I. DE SOLA, member of the Actions Committee, President of the Federation of Canadian Zionist Societies, and who represented Canada at the Congress. His work both here and in London brought him into considerable prominence at the Congress, and he was an important figure in the proceedings.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—ISRAEL ZANGWILL, the well-known author, bubbling over with wit. He cannot by chance open his mouth without uttering a bon-mot or an epigram, and he lashes with stinging sarcasm those who pursue a policy of laissez faire. He utters his witticisms in a quiet and unobtrusive, offhand way, which lends them additional piquancy.



THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—The latest returns estimate the number of Jews in the world at 9,000,000, though the best authorities state that it exceeds this figure considerably. If the Jews of the world converged upon Jerusalem they would proceed in five great streams and several lesser ones. The great influx would be from Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia in the order given.

YALE HYPNOTIC MIRACLES.

Remarkable Demonstration by Rev. George Barton Cutten, of Nova Scotia.

CURIOUS INEBRIATES IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Rev. George Barton Cutten, the stalwart Nova Scotian, who made a reputation two years ago as centre rush on the Yale football team, studying theology at Yale and preaching in a suburban village, has created a sensation by coming out boldly as a believer in the power of hypnotism to cure drunkenness and other moral weaknesses, such as the cigarette habit and the morphine habit.

The Rev. Mr. Cutten says he has been practising hypnotism as a cure for such diseases for the past 15 months and he has not met with a failure in a long list of cases.

"Parson Cutten," as Yale men call him, does not make any secret of his work. Last Wednesday he invited a number of local ministers to visit the psychlogical laboratory at Yale, where he has been carrying on a remarkable series of experiments. Amazedly a group of clergymen gazed at miracles of modern times. Wonderingly they listened to a short sermon preached to hypnotized hearers. They marvelled as they saw a command given to a sleeping subject obeyed when the demonstrator had restored the temporarily suspended faculties of the brain.

Ordinarily the operating room made use of by the Rev. Mr. Cutten is a small, cell-like place, fitted with electric lights and double padded doors. Last Wednesday, however, the demonstrations were given in the lecture room of Prof. Scripture, head of the department of experimental psychology.

Two subjects had been provided. Both were inebriates, one of them middle-aged, the other somewhat younger. The latter had used liquor and chewed and smoked tobacco since he was 14. He was hypnotized first, August 10, and now is nauseated by tobacco, though he still has a slight taste for liquor. Both appeared to be physical wrecks.

The elder man, lame and weak, mounted the platform and seated himself in a cushioned chair. The Rev. Mr. Cutten held a watch in one hand and with the other stroked the eyelids of the patient gently.

"Go to sleep; that's right; you're pretty tired, I guess. One! Two! Three! You're dozing. Now then, don't wake up until you're called," was repeated several times, and in less than 30 seconds the man sat sleeping in the chair.

"Move to this chair by the wall," was the next command, obeyed speedily.

The younger man was next summoned to the seat where the had seen his companion doze off. It took only a few more seconds to put him asleep. The sermon began thus:

"You men have seen the seamy side of life. You are tired of the life of sin and dissipation. You want to turn from it and be clean men. There must be no more drinking, no more using of tobacco. Do you hear that (calling each man by name), and do you realize what it means? Stop! Stop it! You're not the men I take you for, you're not men at all—unless you cut off the terribly destructive habit. Now, if you stop using it, the fumes of whiskey and beer will make you ill, the smell of tobacco will cause you nausea. You are through with whiskey and rum for good! They'll make you sick, sure," said the athlete preacher, with emphasis, repeating and repeating it.

Addressing the older man, Mr. Cutten asked: "How did you get along yesterday? Did you take strong drink?"

"No, sir; not once."

"Did you see me?"

"Once; on the street only."

"Did you have any invitation to drink?"

"An old toolmaker who used to work with me asked me in."

"Did you drink anything at all yesterday?"

"Yes; I went to the pump on the green several times for water."

The responses were given in nearly inaudible whispers.

The other patient went through a course of questioning also. He said he had no strong craving for liquor to-day, and that tobacco nauseated him.

In order to demonstrate how powerfully the men were under the hypnotic spell, Mr. Cutten bade them in succession to make a number of movements of hands and fingers and a variety of other motions.

But most interesting was the exhibition of "post-hypnotic suggestion" in the case of the older patient. Mr. Cutten said to the spectators:

"You see I am wearing neither coat nor waistcoat in this warm room. I shall tell this man that on the coat which I am supposed to wear is a great sunflower, covering half my shoulder. When he wakens he'll see it and speak of it."

This is what followed:

"On my coat is a great, bright flower. It's a fine, big sunflower. When I call you to awaken tell me what you know about such flowers. Come, wake up."

The man stretched out his arms and yawned. His eyes were brighter than when he came into the room, and he seemed happier. He glanced at Mr. Cutten as the latter took a chair facing him. A smile grew about his lips and he walked over to the clergyman.

"Gee whiz, that's a whopping sunflower. Do you like 'em? When I was a kid I used to dry 'em, big ones, you know, and pull out the seeds to make my initials. That's a fine one you've got, sure enough."

The other patient, who saw no sunflower, looked at his companion in amazement. Leaning over to me, he asked: "Say, mister, what's he talking about? He's got no sunflower."

Asked to tell how he came to take up the investigations, and particularly to choose inebriates as subjects, Mr. Cutten said:

"I have been studying psychology at Yale for four years, under Profs. George T. Ladd, E. Hershey Sneath, George M. Duncan and Edward W. Scripture.

"Never have I made use of hypnotism for any purpose save to benefit some one physically or as a matter of scientific research.

"The theory is briefly this: A man indulges himself to excess in things that give him momentary pleasure or excitement. If you make these pleasures nauseating the victim gives them up. Now to apply hypnotism to inebriety you simply hypnotize a person, and then while the person is in the hypnotic sleep tell them that the next time they drink liquor it will nauseate them. If, for example, you tell the patient that there is an imaginary glass of whiskey before him, and that if he attempts to drink it, it will make him ill, and then order him to drink it, he will suffer an imaginary nausea. Bring the patient out of the hypnotic sleep and then let him try to actually take a drink and he will suffer from acute nausea.

"I cannot see wherein my application of this science to fallen humanity interfers with my duties as a clergyman. On the other hand, I believe that a clergyman can do great good in the way of moral reform by practicing hypnotism. Hypnotism, of course, should only be practiced in a scientific manner. The reckless or unscientific use of hypnotism is dangerous. All my experiments have been made upon men and women rescued from the slums.

"In order to treat inebriates by hypnotism you must first get them into a mental condition in which they are willing and desirious of being cured. If you once accomplish this, hypnotism can bring about the moral cure."

Mr. Cutten believes that hypnotism will cure any nervous disease. He is now experimenting with a man who is over 40 years of age who has stuttered since he was a boy. Mr. Cutten has effected a wonderful improvement in this man's power of speech and believes that he will be able to cure him.

Mr. Cutten has a theory that hypnotic treatment would be a splendid thing for overstrained athletes. He is eager to test this theory and, if permitted, will try it on members of the Yale football team.

MINARD'S PILLS purely vegetable

KITCHENER'S LITTLE WAYS.

Whenever Lord Kitchener is very excited and active (writes a South African contributor with a turn for observation, to M. A. P.), he is nearly always chewing an unlighted cigarette, and, curiously enough, whenever his whole energies are concentrated on anything, one of his eyes seem to turn in, while the other remains fixed and stationary. Another of his idiosyncracies, when excited about anything, is that the more interested he gets, the further back he tilts his helmet. In South Africa you can rarely see a man's face in bright sunshine, because of the deep shadow cast from the helmet. So that whenever you see Lord Kitchener's face well lighted by the sun, you can tell that he is anxious and excited. At Poplar Grove Lord Kitchener seemed to have a particular fancy for the Lord Mayor's telescope, even although he carried a hand telescope of his own buying of very great power. It was an interesting study to note Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts watching the battle of Osfontein through their hand telescopes, and to notice how much more firmly and steadily Lord Roberts held his glass than Lord Kitchener.

LIFE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.

The Canadian Order of Chosen Friends is giving life insurance to the public at actual cost with the result that a larger number of applications have been obtained during the summer months than ever before. The rates of assessment are graded according to age of applicant, ladies being admitted upon the same terms as gentlemen. All white persons between eighteen and fifty-one years of age are eligible for membership.

The Order is making good progress, now having 18,500 members, and aims to reach a membership of 20,000 before the close of the present year. At present it has surplus funds amounting to over $225,000, and has 470 branches or Councils spread over the Dominion of Canada, to which its operations are confined. It has a number of Councils in the City of Montreal, and in other parts of the Lower Provinces, but is desirous of pushing the work more rapidly in this district. A few good Organizers are wanted.

For further information apply to W. F. Montague, Grand Recorder, Hamilton Provident and Loan Society Building, Hamilton, Ont. 206 lawtf

SENSATIONAL EXPOSURE OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Political Topic of the Hour.

The Letters of Dr. Clark, M.P., Which Made a Mountain of Trouble for Him—Views of the Press.

The sensation of the closing week of August in England was the publication of the correspondence relating to the political situation in South Africa previous to the outbreak of the war in a parliamentary paper. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain sent the gentlemen who figured in the correspondence copies of the same and gave them an opportunity to say what they desired so that their replies could be published along with the letters. The replies in some cases are interesting.

Copies of two of Mr. Labouchere's letters have already been published in the Star, but his answer to Mr. Chamberlain is given below. The outcome of the publication of the letters was particularly unfortunate for the peace of mind of Dr. Clark, M.P., as is indicated in the accounts of the receptions given him by his constituents, which took the nature of driving him out of his constituency. The comments of the British press on the sensation of the day will prove of interest.

It will be remembered that Mr. Labouchere anticipated the publication of the parliamentary paper by giving in his newspaper, Truth, all the correspondence relating to himself along with his reply to Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, which is given below. Besides that, other correspondence was given in the parliamentary paper, written mostly during the six months immediately preceding the outbreak of the South African war, by leading South Africans in Cape Colony or by English members of Parliament to friends holding official positions in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The first series embraces letters from Sir J. H. de Villiers, the Chief Justice of Cape Colony, to President Steyn, to Mr. Abraham Fischer, and to his brother, Mr. Melius de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Orange Free State, and a letter from Mr. Melius de Villiers to Mr. Fischer. These letters were written between May and September of last year. The letters from Sir Henry de Villiers are of exceptional interest, showing, as they do, the view taken of President Kruger's infatuated policy by the most eminent of living Afrikanders, one whom birth and political associations have always inclined to be a sincere well-wisher of the Transvaal Republic. Sir H. de Villiers has frequently been decried as a sympathizer with the Boer cause, but it would be difficult to find anywhere a stronger or clearer exposition of the British case against the Transvaal than is contained in his letter to President Steyn, written just before the Bloemfontein conference. Especially striking is the assertion that neither Sir H. de Villiers himself nor President Brand of the Free State would ever have succeeded in inducing Her Majesty's Government to grant to the Transvaal the measure of independence conferred in 1881 if it had been thought possible then that Mr. Kruger would pursue the retrogressive policy he subsequently adopted.

DR. ELLIS AND MR. CLARK.

Text of the Correspondence in So Far as It Related to Them.

The most incriminating correspondence, however, involved Dr. Clark and John Ellis, M.P.'s. It is as follows:

Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. John Ellis, M.P.

Downing street, August 6, 1900.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter containing what purports to be an extract from a letter written by you, and to enquire if you desire to offer any explanations or observations with regard to it. I am, etc.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Solly to the Rev. Dr. Ross, Ladygrey, Aliwal North.

Villa Flora, Newlands, June 5, 1900.

Dear Sir,—Though personally a stranger to you, I venture to write on a matter in which we are both interested.

Mr. Ellis, one of the members of Parliament who is anxious to help the South African cause, writes me as follows:

"We want a stream of facts concerning suppression of telegrams, opening of letters, arbitrary arrests, unfair trial, unjustifiable prison treatment, interference with free speech at meetings, but much information sent lacks the element of fulness, detail, and accuracy, which are vital for Parliamentary purposes. The names of informants will be treated as confidential."

I have seen passages in the South African News in which your name appears, which lead me to believe you can give first hand information on several of these points, and feel sure I need not urge you to do so.

Will you send me a line to say you have received this letter?

The address of the member of Parliament I refer to is John E. Ellis, Esq., 40 Pont street, S.W., or House of Commons, Westminster.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. JULIA F. SOLLY.

Mr. John Ellis, M.P., to Mr. Chamberlain.
Wrea Head, Scalby, R.S.O., Yorks,
August 8, 1900.

Sir,—Your letter dated 6th inst. (with its enclosure) has reached me here to-day.

The extract to which my attention is drawn appears to speak for itself. It occurred (I think, for I did not keep a copy) in a private letter written by me in response to communications with respect to censorship and martial law in South Africa and requests to bring certain alleged incidents before Parliament. I pointed out to the sender that the statements lacked precision, etc., and so far as I recollect summed up the matter in the extract forwarded in your letter. I am, etc.,

JOHN E. ELLIS.

The next series gives Mr. Clark's correspondence with President Kruger and General Joubert.

Mr. Chamberlain to Dr. G. B. Clark, M.P.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the enclosed copies of letters purporting to have been written by you and to enquire if you desire to offer any explanations or observations with regard to them. I am, etc.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Dr. G. B. Clark, M.P., to President Kruger.

Transvaal Committee, St. Ermin's-mansions, Westminster, London, S.W., September 29, 1899.

My Dear President Kruger,—I have had a long interview with Mr. Chamberlain, and have discussed with him some of the questions at issue between the two Governments, as I hoped to secure from him a proposal that if you granted the five years' franchise he would accept the Judicial Tribunal to determine all the other questions at issue between the two Governments. I asked him if he would agree to the four Chief Justices of South Africa forming the tribunal, with the Lord Chief Justice of England as umpire, in the case of the others not being able to agree. This proposal Mr. Chamberlain absolutely refused to accept, as he said that three out of the four Chief Justices in South Africa would be on your side and that only one—the Lord Justice of Natal—would be on the British side. He also objected to accept the Lord Chief Justice of England, as he was one of our friends. He said, however, he had no objection to arbitration if he appointed his own two arbitrators and you appointed yours, but he could not accept the Chief Justices, as to do so was equivalent to two persons having a dispute, and one of them proposing that the matter should be settled by arbitration and naming his own friends as arbitrators. From my conversation with him, I think Mr. Chamberlain rather regrets the course he has taken and he seemed to climb down with regard to the claim of suzerainty based upon the 1881 Convention. I do not think he will again have the audacity to raise that preposterous claim.

We have had a number of meetings since I wrote to you held in various parts of the country to explain matters to our people, and urging a peaceful arrangement, and I think, on the whole, there has been a decided growth in that direction. Still the war party here is very powerful. Their newspapers are full of lies and misrepresentationsabout you and your people and all atoins about you and your people and all is having some little effect upon the thoughtless in this country.

We called a demonstration in favour of peace last Sunday in Trafalgar square. The war journals incited their readers to come there for the purpose of disturbing it and preventing us from passing our resolution in favour of peace. There was a great surging crowd of 30,000 to 40,000 people, and they drowned our voices by their shouts and noise and entirely spoilt our meeting. London has always been in favour of a warlike policy. The jingo element is very strong in London—stronger than it is in the other provincial towns.

The Cabinet is meeting to-day and you will soon know the character of the ultimatum they are going to send to you. From what I hear privately the conditions are such as to be tantamount to a declaration of war, and I have no doubt that when the despatch is published in your country your people will see that war is inevitable.

I do not desire to advise you or them as to the course which you should pursue. It might strengthen you in this struggle that seems inevitable if you were to seize all the passes in order to defend yourselves against attack but if you were to do this I am afraid it would have a bad effect morally in this country, and will give rise to accusations that you have been all along intending to commence hostilities in order to have an anti-British South African Republic from the Cape to the Zambesi. However, it is not much matter what you do or do not do; you will be maligned and misrepresented in any case. Still I think it desirable to say that, while it might strengthen you in your own country, it would, to a certain extent, weaken you before Europe.

But I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of offering advice. I have wired to Dr. Leyds to-day to come over here and see me with a view of arranging matters if war should now begin. Mr. Montagu White and the Baron de Quarles will go across to Brussels. I shall keep them acquainted as far as possible with trend of feeling here, and they will be able to send on any information they may think desirable to you. If you want to communicate with me at any time, you will be able to do so through them.

You see from my letter that I am now hopeless of a peaceful solution. I do not know what the effect in this country will be of the ultimatum that will be sent to you by the Cabinet to-day. I do not see that they have any justification for the course they are taking, and I cannot think that the mind and conscience of our people can be satisfied with the various pretexts that have been raised for interference with you. Even if war begins we will all do our best to protest against a course which we believe to be wanton and wicked.

I shall see the various members of the Government, and if there is any chance of a settlement at any time I will communicate with you. I am sending you a pamphlet which we are circulating on a very large scale. Mr. Stead, who writes it, has been until lately one of our enemies. He has now come round to our side, and is a very valuable alley. He is only one of many here who are convinced that justice is being denied to you and your people,and who will continue to work for what they believe to be the cause of truth.

I am, etc.,
G. B. CLARK.

President Kruger, Pretoria, South Africa.

Dr. G. B. Clark, M.P., to General Joubert.

Transvaal Committee, St. Ermin's-mansions, Westminster, London, S.W., September 29, 1899.

My dear Joubert,—We have been holding a number of meetings all over the country since I wrote last to you. I believe that there is a decided growth of the feeling in favour of peace, but on the other hand the war party are very active and very noisy. Their disgraceful newspapers are full of lies and misrepresentations about your country and about those of us who are taking your side and who are working for a peaceful solution.

Our demonstration in Trafalgar-square last Sunday was broken up by a crowd who had been incited to come there for that purpose. The Jingo element is very strong in London, and unfortunately London has always been in favour of a warlike policy.

The Cabinet is meeting to-day, and I very much fear that the ultimatum which is being sent to you is tantamount to a declaration of war, and I fear that your people will consider it as such.

I cannot see that the Government has any justification for the course which it is taking. I am feeling hopeless that anything but war can follow from it, but I believe that the mind and conscience of our people do not approve of a course which I consider to be both wanton and wicked.

I shall continue to work for what I believe to be the cause of justice, and even if war begins our committee will protest against such a policy.

I am sending you a copy of a pamphlet which we are circulating on a very large scale. Mr. Stead, who has written it, was until lately a violent partisan of the Rhodes policy, but he has completely come round to our side.

I shall watch the course of events with the very deepest interest, and you may rely upon me to do anything that is possible to forward a speedy settlement.

Believe me, etc., G. B. CLARK.

General Joubert, Pretoria, South Africa.

Dr. G. B. Clark, M.P., to Mr. Chamberlain.

Ardnahane Cove, Dumbartonshire,
August 9, 1900.

Sir, I have your letter with enclosures,containing copies of the last letters I sent to President Kruger and General Joubert.

I have no explanation or remarks to offer regarding them.

I am, etc., G. B. CLARK.

The remaining letters are those sent by Mr. Labouchere which have already been published by him in Truth and reproduced in the columns of The Times yesterday.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S REPLY.

What He Had to Say to Mr. Chamberlain About His Two Letters.

Mr. Labouchere's full reply to Mr. Chamberlain's request for an explanation regarding his two letters,published in Tuesday's Star, was as follows:

Hotel and Pension Waldhaus, Vulpera-Tarasp, Engadin-Schweiz, August 18, 1900.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of August 6, enclosing copy of a letter of Mr. Montagu White, with copies of two letters "purporting to have been written by me," and inquiring if I desire to offer any explanations or observations with regard to them.

For what I may have written or said to Mr. Montagu White I am responsible to the House of Commons, of which I am a member; to my constituents, who have done me the honour to send me there; and to the law. To you I owe no sort of explanation. I ascribe, therefore, your invitation to furnish you with one in respect to the enclosed letters to the singular illusion that, no matter what course you may see fit to adopt, whether as a Conservative or a Liberal Minister, all owe you a personal explanation who take the liberty to disapprove of it, and to do their best to prevent its bringing us into unnecessary hostilities with some foreign Power. Whilst not recognizing this pretence on your part, I will, however, offer you some observations in regard to these letters, as you apparently desire that I should do so.

The letters of mine enclosed were, I do not doubt, written by me. The only exception that I have to take to the copies is that a few of the words in them are, I should fancy, erroneously copied, as they do not make sense. The advice tendered in them seems to me to be excellent, and I know of no reason why I should not have addressed it to Mr. White, who was then the representative of a country with which we were at peace. Many letters passed before the war between that gentleman and myself. He was most desirous that all possibility of war should be removed, and that harmony and good feeling should be established on a firm basis between Great Britain and the Transvaal. This, we both thought, could only be effected by a full recognition of the Convention of 1884, as explained by Lord Derby, who signed it for Great Britain, and by reasonable concessions on the part of the Transvaal Government in regard to the naturalization and electoral franchise of the Uitlanders domiciled in the Republic. I therefore suggested that the Transvaal Government should grant to such domiciled aliens naturalization and franchise on precisely the same terms as they are granted to aliens in Great Britain. A law thus framed would, I thought, not be open to objection on your part, and would put an end to all the carping criticisms that were being raised by you in respect to small and unimportant details in the concessions that you were forcing on the Transvaal in regard to these matters, and which seemed to me hardly calculated to bring about a peaceful solution of the situation. If I remember rightly, the last letters exchanged between Mr. White and myself were just before the close of the normal session of Parliament last year. Mr. White in his letter informed me that he had received a communication from Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, in which that gentleman told him that, although he had always been a strong advocate for all reasonable reforms in respect to the Uitlanders, and although he had used all his influence to promote a peaceful solution of the pending issues between the two countries, your despatches were so persistently insulting in their tone, and all concessions made by his Government were so invariably met by you with fresh demands, that even the most moderate of the Transvaal burghers were becoming convinced that you were determined to oblige them either to surrender at discretion to all that you might demand, or to defend by arms the position secured to the Transvaal by the Convention of 1884. He therefore suggested that the negotiations should be taken in hand by Lord Salisbury, in which case he was convinced that a settlement satisfactory to both sides would be easily come to. As I entirely agreed with this opinion of Mr. Reitz, and believed that you were the chief impediment to such a settlement, I replied to Mr. White that the tenor of Mr. Reitz's communication should be conveyed to a leading member of the Cabinet, and that I hoped—although I did not expect—that the suggestion would bear fruit.

As I gathered from your observations in the House of Commons that you had not made up your mind whether you would publish the letters of members of Parliament to Transvaal authorities that had fallen into your hands, I will—so far as my letters are concerned—relieve you of further consideration by publishing them myself, together with this correspondence. I have often urged that the public should have the advantage of a full knowledge of all documents which are likely to enable them to form a sound judgment in respect to the issues that have arisen in South Africa. Might I, with all respect, venture to suggest to you that you should follow my example? The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (whoever he may be) and her Majesty's representatives in foreign capitals correspond, not only by despatches but by what they are pleased to term "private letters," which are to all intents and purposes despatches. I presume that the same course is usual between Secretaries of State for the Colonies and her Majesty's Colonial Governors. You have announced that you are in favour of a "new diplomacy," in which nothing is kept back from the public. Would it be too much to ask you to inaugurate the "new diplomacy" by publishing all the so-called private letters treating of public matters that have been exchanged between you and the Governors of Natal and the Cape Colony; and all letters and despatches exchanged between these Governors and our Military commanders in South Africa, of which you may have copies? Without these documents it is impossible that either the House of Commons or the electors of the United Kingdom can form a true conclusion in regard to the "diplomacy" that led to the war, or be able to affix the responsibility on the right shoulders in respect to our lack of preparation for hostilities in South Africa and our initial reverses. If it is too much to hope that you will act on this suggestion, I would venture to urge that at least you should publish the correspondence between yourself and Mr. Hawksley in regard to your alleged knowledge of the contemplated Rhodes-Jameson conspiracy of 1894. Mr. Hawksley is still and then was the solicitor of the Chartered Company of South Africa, and is a close friend and confidant of Mr. Rhodes. When the Parliamentary committee of inquiry into all connected with the conspiracy was sitting Mr. Hawksley was a witness. He alluded to this correspondence. But when I wished to examine him about it—which was my right as a member of the committee according to Parliamentary usage—this was not permitted by the committee. After the report of the committee was published Mr. Hawksley made public his conviction that, if this correspondence saw the light, a guilty knowledge of the conspiracy would be brought home to you. When the debate on the report took place in the House of Commons, he placed the correspondence in the hands of a member with instructions to read it if you made any attack upon Mr. Rhodes. Far, however, from doing this you went out of your way to assert that Mr. Rhodes had done nothing to invalidate his right to be considered an honourable man, although only a few days before you had agreed to a report in which he was branded as having been guilty of dishonourable conduct. Since then, again and again, you have been asked to produce the correspondence. But this you have persistently refused to do, although no public interest could suffer by the production. Yet, if Mr. Hawksley is wrong in the inference that he deduces from the correspondence, it is obvious that its publication would go far to allay the suspicion which led President Kruger to doubt your desire for a peaceful solution of the strained relations that existed between her Majesty's Government and that of the Transvaal Republic, and which even now militates against all good feeling between the colonists of South Africa of British and Dutch origin.

I trust that you will excuse my venturing to make these suggestions. I do so because I heartily agree with you as to the desirability of the "new diplomacy." It is the only way in which that popular control can be established over the Executive which is essential in a self-governing community, if it is to escape from falling under the domination of some purely unscrupulous adventurer gifted with a ready tongue.

I believe with my leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that the war might and ought to have been avoided, and I cannot help hoping that my letters which have fallen into your hands will show you that I laboured to the best of my ability in order that it should be avoided. Unfortunately these efforts were not successful. The war was commenced under a lamentable ignorance on the part of her Majesty's Ministers of the resistance which the two Dutch Republics would oppose to our arms. Reverses followed owing to the meddling of civilians in military matters. Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Bloemfontein are in our hands. Orange River Free State has been annexed. The Transvaal Republic has been annexed. Under these circumstances peace and prosperity can only be restored to South Africa when all suspicion is removed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was actuated by his previous relations with the Rhodes-Jameson conspiracy in forcing on a war. I am sure, too, that you will agree with me that it will not be right for the electors of the United Kingdom to be called upon to pronounce an opinion on the policy of a war which has cost us thousands of valuble lives and tens of millions of money, as well as on the mode in which the war has been conducted, until all that can enable them to arrive at a conclusion has seen the light.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant

H. LABOUCHERE.

P. S.—If you desire to offer any explanations or observations, with regard to your action in respect to South Africa they will receive due consideration.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, &c.

ELECTORS SPURN DR. CLARK.

Publication of the Correspondence Resulted in a Hot Time for Him.

English papers to hand tell about Dr. Clark's reception by his electors after the exposure through the publication of the letters.

The hostile, but under the circumstances quite natural, reception accorded to Dr. Clark, M.P., by his constituents at Halkirk, Caithness, after the publication of his letters to President Kruger and General Joubert, on Thursday evening proved too much for the susceptibilities of the hon. member, and yesterday morning he hurriedly and secretly fled from his electors.

He intimated that he would not address any more meetings in Caithness in the present state of feeling, but that he proposed to return in October and continue the fight to the bitter end.

The revulsion of feeling against him is exceedingly great, considering that in Halkirk, when he was first elected, it was dangerous to say a word against him.

Just before his departure from Halkirk Dr. Clark was interviewed by the "Daily Mail" correspondent. He said such violent scenes would only help him to win votes. He was confident that he still retained the support of the great mass of the electorate, but meantime he would not address any more meetings, as this was not his regular campaign. It was not the time, he remarked, to reach the large fishing population, who were just now at sea.

The disturbances were, he believed, incited by his three enemies—the liquor interest, the landlord class, and the class whose interest it was that he should not represent Caithness. He would previously have been willing to submit his claims to a plebiscite, carried through either by the new Liberal Association, which he believed was organized in opposition to him, or by the Land Reform Association; but now he would fight, no matter how many candidates were in the field.

They might prevent him speaking, but they could not prevent him reaching the electors through the Press.

On receipt of the newspapers containing the letters Dr. Clark wrote to England's enemies a strong feeling of indignation was expressed at Thurso. The executive of the Liberal Association unanimously resolved that he be asked to retire from the representation of the county, and another meeting will be held next week to decide about his successor. With three exceptions all the executive agreed he had lost support of the electors.

The abrupt termination of Dr. Clark's campaign in Caithness has given rise to a good deal of surprise and amusement. It was believed he would make a most determined fight, and that the feeling still in his favour in the country districts would outweigh the opposition. His departure so unexpectedly will do him harm with the electors who were wavering, while at the same time it has made his supporters more determined to see his candidature at the next election through.

Dr. Clark's tenure of his seat has been very insecure for the past year, owing to his attitude on the Transvaal question. As long ago as March of this year he was called upon to resign, the resolution being carried by acclamation at a public meeting of his electors. The direct cause of this stringent action was the fact that Dr. Clark had attempted to buy up the letters in the famous "Hawksley" dossier.

Dr. Clark flatly refused to resign. He was for some time the representative in London of the Transvaal Republic, having been the predecessor of Mr. Montagu White.

The Daily Chronicle concludes its leading article on the letters with the following expression of opinion: "It is painful to have to say it of a British member of Parliament and a professed member of the Liberal party, but, in view of his letter to Mr. Kruger, written in such unreserved terms and at so critical a moment, we can only conclude that Dr. Clark is out of place in the House of Commons. He will consult his own interests by withdrawing from an assembly with which it is evident that he can no longer work in full sympathy and confidence. If he does not withdraw of his own accord, and is not banned by his constituents after these revelations, he should be ostracised by the Liberal party."

MR. LABOUCHERE'S DEBACLE.

Nowhere in England does feeling run higher as to the recently published correspondence between members of Parliament and Boer leaders than it does in Northampton.

Mr. Labouchere's constituents have not yet adopted any formal method of expressing their disgust at his conduct, but there is every likelihood that an early opportunity will be taken to disclaim, on behalf of the constituency, the Boer sentiments of its representative.

It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Labouchere, for the first time in his life, failed to get a hearing at a public meeting in Northampton. He was practically driven out of the hall.

Now that the true inwardness of his political creed has been made manifest the feeling which drove him from the town has grown infinitely more powerful.

Northampton is a town of more than ordinarily hard-drawn political lines. But for the moment the party barriers have been thrown down, and Radical is joining with Tory in what it is not too strong a term to call a howl of execration.

Mr. Labouchere stands in the anomalous position of repres nting a wholly united constituency—united against him. All classes and creeds are agreed that his action is a blemish on the fair fame of a great English city.

Another account says:

To-night, at Halkirk, a crowded meeting awaited Dr. Clark, but it was evident from the first that feeling was very strong. The time of waiting was spent in singing "Rule Britannia," "Scots Wha Hae," and in rough play. The appearance of the doctor's most prominent supporter was the signal for a shower of rotten eggs and ochre, before which he fled. About twenty minutes after the hour of meeting the doctor came into the school, and the uproar became very great. He stepped inside the door and attempted to face the audience, simply staring at them. After waiting for a second or two, without uttering a word, he fled, pursued by a howling crowd. Taking refuge in the Ulster Hotel, which was surrounded by the crowd, he resolved to remain there all night, as it was evident that any other course would be dangerous, and sent his carriage back to Wick. Interviewed by a correspondent, Dr. Clark intimated that he could not address any more meetings in Caithness in the present state of feeling, but that he proposes to return in October and continue the fight to the bitter end. In Halkirk, when Dr. Clark first contested the country it was almost impossible to safely say anything against him, so that the revulsion of feeling must be very great. When our correspondent left the crowd were still entirely surrounding the hotel, demanding that Dr. Clark should be put out. Throughout Caithness the feeling is very strong.

The Press Association's Wick (Caithness-shire) correspondent telegraphs that Dr. Clark, M.P., returning from the country early yesterday morning, was conveyed into Wick under the protection of the police, and left for the country again in the afternoon to address a meeting. A large crowd collected at the railway station, and there is little doubt that the member for the county would have been severely treated had he made his appearance. He avoided public notice by taking a carriage and driving out of Wick by a back road. A few people observed his departure, and stones were thrown at the vehicle as it passed through the outskirts of the town. Dr. Clark's letters to Kruger and Joubert have not yet been published in Wick.

The Central News adds that Dr. Clark's meeting at Halkirk last night showed discordant elements and opposition. Before the meeting terminated the district telegraph office was closed. The doctor did not appear out of doors yesterday until he drove to Halkirk. Though taking circuitous routes, he was observed and again hooted and pelted. He was accompanied by a gentleman who drew and presented a revolver at the crowd. The incident has given rise to much comment.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

They are Generally of a Scathing Character Condemning the Guilty Parties.

After devoting a lengthy editorial to the DeVilliers, Merriam, et al correspondence, the London Times dismisses Messrs. Ellis and Clark as follows:

"The letters of Mr. Ellis and Dr. Clark cal for no special comment. Any arrangements come to between the latter and Dr. Leyds in case "war should now begin," which may have been concluded at the interview they had appointed a fortnight before hostilities began, can scarcely now be of great moment to the nation."

"Shameless" is the first of the editorial titles under which the Daily Mail refrs to the exposures. The article is as follows:

"If you desire to offer any explanations or observations with regard to your action in respect to South Africa they will receive due consideration."

With this impudent gibe, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Labouchere closes his shameless defence to the charge, founded on his own letters unearthed at Pretoria, of improper correspondence with the agent of the Transvaal in England. Thus has "the Puck-like humour" of which Mr. Labouchere's admirers once were proud degenerated to the level of the unabashed street urchin's smart retort. Having no answer to the accusation of advising Mr. Kruger how, in his opinion, he might defeat British demands for the redressing of British grievances, he accuses Mr. Chamberlain of being the possessor of a guilty secret. He has had innumerable opportunities of proving his words, both in Parliament and elsewhere. If there was anything to prove he had his opportunity as a member of the South Africa Committee, and there, abandoned by his leaders, Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he failed to justify a single one of the insinuations with which he had filled the columns of his journal and the periods of his speeches for months before. Undiscouraged by the miserable exhibition he then made, he has continued, with perfect irresponsibility, to utter the same charges ever since, and to accuse Mr. Chamberlain of having deliberately forced Great Britain into a costly war for some selfish purpose that no intelligent person can fathom.

But the letters which Mr. Labouchere has published with such cynical effrontery show that if any Englishman was responsible for the war it was Mr. Labouchere himself. We say nothing of the other members of Parliament whose letters to Mr. Kruger have been discovered at Pretoria, for these have not yet been published. While the issue of peace or war hung in the balance the member for Northampton, whose constituents have already practically repudiated him, was advising the President of the Transvaal Republic how to make the most of "a great opportunity to give Joe another fall," and how to cause a rise in South African shares, which would give a false impression that everything was "going on well and satisfactorily" (and, no doubt, incidentally give notorious dabblers a chance of taking a profit).

"You are such past-masters in the art of gaining time, here is an opportunity." This is his advise to the Transvaal agent; how the Boers used the time they gained is part of the history of the war. How many guns they bought while time was being thus gained is written in the lists of our killed and wounded soldiers, and in the story of the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith.

It is well known that the Boer declaration of war came as a surprise to the British Government; it is not so well known that Mr. Chamberlain regarded Mr. Kruger's ultimatum, which forced this country to fight, as the defeat of all his efforts. Now we know one, at any rate, of the reasons which led to the war. Mr. Labouchere had led Mr. Kruger to believe that the Cabinet was divided, that the majority of its members were opposed to the policy of Mr. Chamberlain, that his colleagues would force him to "climb down"; that, in fact, Mr. Kruger need only stick to his point and nothing would come of it. If this was not treason it was double-eyed treachery, for it thwarted the Government's diplomacy and misled Mr. Kruger into the adoption of a stiff-necked and irreconcilable attitude.

Mr. Labouchere is not ashamed. He does not see the harm he has done. Mr. Montagu White, the Transvaal agent, writes in one of the discovered letters about a parody of Mr. Kipling's "Lest we Forget" which he "got published in 'Truth.'" There is a scathing satire in one of Mr. Kipling's works which needs no parodying to suit the case of Mr. Labouchere and his English allies of the Boer Republics. "I have taught thee all the laws of the jungle for all the peoples of the jungle—except the monkey-folk who live in the trees. They have no law. They are outcasts. They have no speech of their own, but use the stolen words which they overhear when they listen, and peep, and wait up above in the branches. Their way is not our way. They are without leaders. They have no remembrance. They boast and chatter and pretend that they are a great people about to do great affairs in the jungle, but the falling of a nut turns their minds to laughter and all is forgotten. They are . . . evil, dirty, shameless, and they desire, if they have any fixed desire, to be noticed by the Jungle People. But we do not notice them even when they throw nuts and dirt on our heads."

EVERYTHING SHORT OF TREASON.

The Dundee Courier's editorial is as follows:

While it is impossible to refrain from sympathizing with the Caithness electors in having had their trust betrayed by their Parliamentary representative, it is obvious that the methods they are adopting towards Dr. Clark can serve no good purpose. This is an age of free speech and political protection, and well it is for Dr. Clark that he lives at the end of the nineteenth century. He has done everything short of committing actual treason and, though the disturbances which have taken place at Halkirk and elsewhere are to be regretted, we are not altogether surprised that a few of the more hot-headed electors, and, doubtless, more non-electors, have allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion. The electorate of Caithness have had to stand a great deal from their representative, but by subjecting Dr. Clark to violence they are merely giving him an opportunity to pose as a martyr. Some of Dr. Clark's apologists are endeavouring to shield him because of his old official connection with the Transvaal Government. We do not see that this fact is a sufficient excuse, or an excuse at all, for the scandalous attitude Dr. Clark has taken up on the South African question. If his conscience directed him to support the Boer cause, the only honourable alternative was for him to resign his seat as a member of Parliament. It was impossible in the circumstances that he could serve two masters. In electing to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds he has suffered the usual penalty. The electors of Caithness have been making a demand for some time that their member should give an account of his stewardship, and it is their duty to hear patiently his views on the war and other matters. He has expressed a determination to fight the battle for the Radicals in the constituency, and it is for them to say whether they are satisfied with Dr. Clark as their champion. The Radical Association at Thurso recently unanimously decided to ask Dr. Clark to retire from the representation of the county, yet the doctor states that the parties against him in Caithness are the liquor interest, the landlord class, and the class whose interest it was that he should not represent Caithness. We have no doubt the Radical Association put themselves in the latter category, but the difficulty appears to be that Dr. Clark does not yet seem to realize how greatly his senseless conduct in connection with the war has offended many of the electors who suported him at the last general election. It is hoped Dr. Clark's unenviable position will be a warning to other politicians that, however much they may wrangle over affairs connected with home government, it is a serious matter for a member of Parliament to involve himself in private intrigues with the Government of a country on the verge of war with his own. Personal violence towards Dr. Clarke cannot be too much deprecated, but what the electorate of Caithness have to make sure of is that they will not again send a representative to Parliament who will make their constituency a laughing stock to the rest of the country.

DR. CLARK'S IGNOMINY.

Under the title "Dr. Clarke's Ignominy," the Daily Mail, says editorially:

The letters of three British members of Parliament which were found at Pretoria by Lord Roberts were published yesterday in a Blue Book. The trio were Dr. Clark, member for Caithness; Mr. John Ellis, member for the Rushcliffe division of Nottinghamshire; and Mr. Labouchere, member for Northampton. The three sit on the Opposition benches. With Mr. Labouchere's share in this correspondence we dealt yesterday. Mr. Ellis only wrote one letter, four or five months before Mr. Kruger's ultimatum, and it contained merely a request for certain facts to be used "for Parliamentary purposes."

Dr. Clark's contribution to this Blue Book reveals his utter unfitness to sit among honourable members of Parliament. Dr. Clark has, of course, always been at heart a Boer; he was the agent of the Transvaal Government in this country for some years. His treachery lies not so much in the writing of these letters to President Kruger and to "dear Joubert" as in taking the Parliamentary oath of allegiance to the Queen. He evidently regarded it as a matter of form, an opinion in which his Caithness constituents are hardly likely to concur. When the tension between Her Majesty's Government and the Transvaal Government was severest he proposed a course of action which was nothing more or less than a declaration of war. He pretends not to be desirous to give advice,but nevertheless gives it in the same breath. "Seize all the passes"—in other words, invade British territory—is the advice which this M. P., this man who had sworn fidelity to his Sovereign, gave to a ruler whose hostility to Britain was notorious. In the same letter he informs Mr. Kruger that he hears privately that, while the bulk of popular feeling is on the side of peace, the conditions of the Cabinet are tantamount to a declaration of war. This opinion was, of course, based on mere gossip or conjecture but written by an M. P., it would carry conviction to the mind of a man like the Transvaal President, whose ignorance of the conditions of the House of Commons is intense. It will be noticed that Dr. Clark mentions in one letter that he has wired to Dr. Leyds to come over and see him. Were these letters or copies of these letters shown to Dr. Leyds? Was the gist of them cabled to Pretoria? If that happened, the true inwardness of Kruger's ultimatum and Joubert's plan of campaign would be readily understood.

Dr. Clark may be left to his constituents. He has gained for himself momentary notoriety of the most unenviable character. Henceforth he will sink into oblivion despised and forgotten by all honest men. Not even can the pitiful excuse be made on his behalf that he was blinded by spite and hatred of a political enemy.

BENEFACTOR TO IMPERIALISM.

The London correspondent of the Dundee Courier wrote that paper in part on the subject:

Thank, you, Mr. Labouchere, for your Truth. You have enlivened the dull days in London political life. You have whetted our appetite for the publication of the letters found at Pretoria from other Members of Parliament to officials of the Transvaal Government. You are a benefactor, unintentionally perhaps, to imperialism. You have relieved "Joe" (that is your own undignified description of a responsible servant of Her Majesty) from the responsibility of himself publishing letters written by you, a Member of Parliament, to agents of the Transvaal Government, which the Colonial Secretary declared in Parliament to be not the kind of letters which should have been sent when Her Majesty's Ministers were conducting difficult and delicate negotiations with Kruger and the authorities at Pretoria. You have done much to show up the tactics of "Little Englanders." Everybody is speaking to-day about the letters which were sent by Mr. Montagu White to Dr. Reitz, and by Mr. Labouchere to Mr. White. Almost everybody is disposed to censure those of Mr. Labouchere. Mr. White was the representative of the Transvaal in London, and might write what he pleased to Dr. Reitz. Yet even Mr. White's letter shows a remarkable absence of realization of the seriousness of the situation immediately before the outbreak of the war. Just imagine one official writing to another saying "my inclination is to wire to you asking you to tell the British Government to go to the devil and do their darnedest." He points out that the friends of the Transvaal in London were urging the desirableness of the Pretorian Government accepting Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a further conference, and that if Mr. Kruger refused to agree a very serious crisis would have to be faced without the support of the British newspapers which had been on the side of the Boers, and he added "Labouchere said to me this morning "don't, for goodness sake, let Mr. Kruger make his first mistake by refusing this. A little skilful management and he will give Master Joe another fall." Mr. Labouchere does not question the accuracy of the quotation. It is very instructive.

Another question which is being asked among the few professional politicians left in London to-day is—What will Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman say about his correspondence? Labouchere wrote to White:—"Bannerman and all our Front Bench believe that it (the proposed conference) is only away devised by the Cabinet to let Joe climb down." Does the leader of the Oppositon, does Sir William Harcourt, does Sir Edward Grey communicate their private views to the Member for Northampton to be conveyed by that gentleman to officials opposed to our Government in the conduct of "difficult and delicate negotiations"? Or was Mr. Labouchere only quoting the irresponsible gossip of members in the Lobby? Mr. Labouchere vainly endeavours to shelter himself behind the leader of the Liberal party, who must be very sorry to have such a follower, and patriotic Englishmen, who read carefully the correspondence which Mr. Labouchere has given to the world, will be more likely to condemn than to commend Mr. Labouchere's interference.

Subsequently the same correspondent wrote:

Much is being said to-day about the correspondence which the Colonial Office issued yesterday, and especially about the letters from Dr. Clark to President Kruger and General Joubert. Almost without exception the morning and evening papers have condemned those gentlemen for their interference. The letter of Mr. Ellis is not being subjected to very serious notice. It disclosed, certainly, a desire to secure information which might be used against the Government at the polls and in Parliament. But the condemnation of the member for Caithness is deservedly unsparing. "A traitor to his country," is the description applied to him by one, and in others his action is openly described as treasonable. One evening paper declares that "it is impossible to predict the vagaries of the electors of Caithness, but should Dr. Clark be again returned to Parliament, we trust that steps will be taken to prevent his again profaning the oath of fealty and allegiance to the Queen." The condemnation of the member for Caithness is almost universal, and scarcely anyone has the courage to raise a voice on his behalf.

LABOUCHERE'S INTERFERENCE.

The Dundee Courier, under the title "Labouchere's interference," remarks:

The letters the member for Northampton addressed to Mr. Montagu White, the Transvaal agent in London, reveal Mr. Labouchere in anything but a creditable light. It will probably surprise no one to note the scurrilous tone of these epistles. The writer may not consider it beneath his dignity to refer to the Colonial Secretary with persistent iteration as "Joe;" but, admitting that this is characteristic, we can have no hesitation in looking upon the productions as an insult to the Northampton electorate and a disgrace to the British House of Commons. Mr. Labouchere is a man with unlimited aspirations, but he failed to convince even his own friends that he was a British Premier in embryo. He did not, indeed, convince them that it would be politic to give him a minor seat in the Cabinet, and one rebuff after another preyed so much upon his pride that the member for Northampton in disgust adopted the role of free lance. In that position he found his level, and now associates himself with the riff-raff of discontents in the country. He wanted a sphere where he could vent all the personal venom at his command against his political opponents, and on the platform, as well as in his weekly journal, Mr. Labouchere has untiringly, in season and out of season, fumed against those in power, especially those whom he had once hoped would give him a kindly lift into office. Such is the man who says he believes himself capable of accomplishing what the united energies of the British cabinet failed to accomplish. The letters, he says, were written for the purpose of averting the war. He is of opinion that if his advice had been taken there would have been no war. Mr. Labouchere, unconsciously it may be, but nevertheless with a truth which most people will readily discern, gives an accurate pen-portrait of himself in a sentence of his letter to Mr. Chamberlain in which he refers to an "unscrupulous adventurer with a ready tongue."

His adventures in corresponding with agents of a country which was on the verge of war with Great Britain have brought Mr. Labouchere trouble which he may not be able to shake off so easily as he appears to think. It is difficult to believe that any self-respecting British constituency would return as its member one who has done his utmost to trail his country in the mire. Does Mr. Labouchere for one moment think British electors are so obtuse as not to see how little he really cared for peace between this country and the Transvaal if by any possible means he could "give Master Joe another fall?" Mr. Labouchere has never recovered from the affront of having been shown to be running after a mare's nest at the Jameson Raid Commission, and in writing to Mr. Montagu White his whole ambition was to damage Mr. Chamberlain's reputation. He not only did not succeed in doing so, but now finds his action has put him into a tight corner, and as usual he tries to escape amid volleys of abuse and impudent suggestion. Although, as Mr. Chamberlain states, the letters by the three members of Parliament who so far forgot their position as to give advice to the enemies of their country, not for the purpose of promoting peace but to make the task of the British Government all the more difficult in their efforts to avoid friction, may not be actually treasonable, they are excessively injudicious, and it may be hoped that their publication will cause the Government to take steps which will debar irresponsible M.P.'s from interfering in such a manner again.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

TUCKETT'S
MYRTLE CUT
Full Flavored

Tuckett's
Very Mild Orinoco

Choice Virginia Tobaccos.
(2)

China Is No Place for a White Man, Declares Joaquin Miller.

IMPLORED TO QUIT CHINA AT ONCE.

Joaquin Miller Describes the Conditions There as Being Utterly Unfit for White Men—Women Drown Themselves to Poison the Rivers.

Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, who is writing the story of the relief of Tien Tsin for American papers, strongly advises the United States to get out of China, which he declares will not be fit for a white man to live in for at least a thousand years. One of his recent letters is dated August, up the river from Tien Tsin.

From a mass of stuff stranded along the river below the town it seemed to me that something ghastly was going on up the river. I managed to get up into "the Sacred City" (so-called), a place where the treasure and idols were and where no foreigner was ever permitted to set foot.

Passing through a great gate, topped by a splendid pagoda, full seventy feet high, I was in the Sacred City. Desolation is the only word. Here and there an old man sat in the ashes, but never looked up. The young men must be out in the ranks. I went on a bridge, a good steel swinging bridge on the Pei-ho, and sat in a rickshaw to get the air until I saw the bodies of three dead women floating down. I went back by another route and through the great double gate.

I climbed to the tower of the gate and looked down into the marshes, where our troops fell under the walls of Tien Tsin.

Investigation will show that the man who sent them to their death was either a tool or a fiend.

It was pitiful. They were in the water and under the fire from the wall, where they could do nothing but die.

It is here where the bloodiest battle was. It was asserted that thousands of Chinese lay dead in the long deserted streets that reach from the river to the Great Gate. They were thrown into the pretty little pagodas, shops and homes on each side of the street, and there the whole thing was set on fire.

Mr. Hoover, so long a favourite at Stanford University, has become greatly perplexed by the continued drought. He told me last night that there will be a famine here and a fearful loss of life soon. It will be worse than the world has ever heard of. He says that even in the best state, with all her people at their homes and at work, and with a fair season of rain, China can hardly feed her people. But now her season is spent in war, her men idle, her fields parched.

We must expect, no matter where and how the war ends, to see a terrible state of things here. He told me he had gone into the storehouses of some villages and all were empty, with nothing growing at all but a few vegetables to feed on.

We must remember that, not very long ago, three million persons perished from famine in another part of China, while right here a hungry million were kept alive by white people. There can be no doubt about the coming famine. It is as plain as a problem in algebra. The answer is millions and millions dead.

Our soldiers in the city are looking fairly well. The stocky little Japanese sing a strange, wild song, with a chorus, as they march out to battle and return, and it is weird and sounds singularly, as if they were not drunk; but they are a very sober troop.

ENGLAND'S CHINESE TROOPS.

Yesterday, to my astonishment, I saw a regiment of Chinese soldiers, great big fellows, pigtails and all, sent here by England. How forty times wiser is England than the United States in this. What would Sam Patterson say to a regiment of Chinese soldiers marching through the streets?

One of the many things I like Siberian soldiers for is their little Cossack whips. He just bends nearly down to the ground, his sword swinging away down and then down, away out and then up in the air.

I had been told not to depose or say all of these Siberians that it was fine fighting saved the day. No doubt this is true, as true as that their comrades but three hours before had murdered the ravishing "Wine Bells." "Revenge is sweet."

We, at Taku on July 31, a mighty fortress for two miles fronting on the sea, with no more than 1,000 men, most of them old and obsolete, but many of them new and of the best. Yet this great battlement, that must have cost first and last millions, surrendered when the brave Russians and English gunboats, very small ones, came down the river and fired a few shots.

After going up the Pei-ho, passing through the waters about Taku, we stopped to investigate the fearful story of Tong-ku. You may have read that the second regiment of Siberian-Russian soldiers were seen, after sacking and burning Tong-ku, to parade the streets of the adjoining villages with babes on their upturned bayonets.

I had a young man of my trade from Manila with me. We walked a mile or more to Tong-ku. We saw a Chinaman running. Soldiers, stocky, white-capped men with big boots and big bayonets, made after him as he ran. We expected to see him shot, but they did not notice us. We saw the man fall and soldiers beating him with the butts of their guns.

I sent A. Wetzel, teamster of the Second United States Volunteers, to see what was the trouble. He came back and said:

"They have beaten out the Chinaman's brains with their heavy guns. He is quite dead. They told me he was a prisoner who would not work on their road, but tried to get away."

TORCH SET TO HOUSES.

We came soon to the station. It began to grow quite dark and we saw several houses on fire not far away. Nobody went to the fire; nobody said anything. As night advanced two big policemen came along in flat white caps and big boots, and told us that we must be inside the house by 9 o'clock. I went over alone to see the house burning. I saw nothing but the police and some hungry dogs.

Here lay a city by the side of the river much like the Tiber; larger than Rome as I remember Rome, but not an inhabitant.

The story of the battle is, that the Russians after the fall of the Taku forts, followed up the Chinese until they came to the station. Other Chinese soldiers marched out of this Tong-ku town and attacked the Russians in the rear. They claim that they had no recourse but to burn the city. This may or may not be true, but it is true that they first looted the town and massacred both the women and children; and then, crazy with victory and the smell of blood, they did such things as even an American savage would not be guilty of.

We went on a little further when we had to turn back. The smell of the dead was too much. As we went by a place where we had seen two boys get up and run away, they started again like wild things and ran once more. We went to see. Then it was my friend told me such a horrible story of butchery of the dead and murdered lying there as would make you sick. He had shot one who had begged to be shot, but he had not the heart to shoot the little girls by his side for whom the man begged the same favour.

All things are in order here save the burned buildings. The streets and cement walks and heavy stone walls are better than any of the sort you may see in New York or even in Boston.

At 7 o'clock we saw a martial sight. From off the British boat the soldiers came marching up the street, playing at their head the cheering bagpipes. The white-capped and bearded Russians looked on in silent awe for a moment at these stately and martial men, then they cheered and cheered and cheered.

BRITISH MARTIAL ARRAY.

They shall remain to the end of my life the most entirely martial army I ever saw. They looked magnificent, matchless, and I hear they can fight terribly.

There is a monotony of burned towns, graves and hungry dogs all the way from Taku to Tien-Tsin.

As we strolled on the river bank, my friend uttered a sharp cry and got up and turned his back. When he turned to me and pointed down the river, I looked. There floated a woman, naked, with a child tied to her breast. The cord was so tight that the child and mother were as if one.

We had heard much about dead bodies in the river and had seen some, but never such a sight as this. It points to something more terrible than has ever been told. The women of the ancient city of Carthage cut off their hair to make ropes to be used to defend the city against rapacious Rome.

The women of Notre Dame, now Paris, gave their hair for bow-strings for the struggle against Cæsar, but here, to-day, the women of China are drowning themselves and their children to poison the water.

Some men said 10,000 bodies, some said 20,000, some 25,000 and one man said that not less than 50,000 bodies had floated down the river in the last forty days.

Still possessed of this horrible thought that the women were destroying themselves with the hope to finally destroy us, I went to our Consul, Mr. Ragsdale, of California. I spoke to him about the dead bodies in the river, but did not say what I had seen or suspected.

"Oh yes, the river is full of dead bodies, thousands of them. When I sent my wife to Japan to get her out of danger, she had to go by water, as the Boxers had taken up the track, and she wrote me that dead bodies were all along."

"How many bodies do you think have floated down?"

"Well, it is hard to say; perhaps 15,000 to 20,000."

As to valour and fine bearing in the field, the Japanese are far ahead of all nations here. They are wonderful fighters and brave. Take this one of many examples. Finding that they could not break down a gate and get into Tien Tsin (the old city) at once, a Japanese officer volunteered to blow the gate up. But they had no fuse, and it would take time to go and get one. Meanwhile his comrades were being shot down from the wall in heaps.

"Never mind the fuse; lay the explosives and let them be fired."

"But who will fire it?"

"I will." And he did. He lost his life of course, but saved the lives of others.

LET AMERICANS GO HOME.

As for the Boxers I will not wager a guess. You can do that in San Francisco and New York as well as I can here. But I am told by men here, who do not know anything about it, of course, that there are a million armed Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of Pekin. But it does not matter how many million. The Emperors of Germany and Russia will have their ways.

As for America, let her pick up her hat when the game is over and go home.

There will be battles in China for a thousand years, and we don't want that sort of thing at all.

I invoke, I implore my country to get out of this rotten and mouldy land and keep out of it. It is not fit for a white man. In fact, I do not believe a white man could live here for a thousand years without being exactly like a Chinaman.

Out and back again men have been going to and from the front. No one quite knows or knew where the front is for some days back, but this morning some guns were heard, and one of us galloped out, an unwise thing to do this weather, but he soon came back, riding his broken-down pony.

Asked to report to the other scribes, he said that he was confident the firing was by the Chinese. No one doubted his report. It is understood that the Chinese were firing; what at we don't know.

The truth is, everybody has grown so used to guns here that no one seems to mind the roar. However, the firing was not heavy this morning. By good chance I was chatting with General Chaffee, the head of our forces here, when the firing was first heard. This was in the house of Mr. Drew, long a civil officer of note here, where the General is quartered. Mr. Drew came in.

"Some firing, Mr. Drew?"

"Yes, a little, don't amount to much, I guess."

And that is the way people, civil and military, look at the firing line here.

The General told me he had at that moment locked up his desk. His horse and men were in the court, the horses pawing at the flower pots and a gentleman with braided hair down his back was picking up the pieces of the pots and tieing up the torn roses.

AMERICAN TROOPS START.

A little time later and the General, to whom all our soldiers seemed devoted, was in the saddle on the way to the capital of China.

All day long the black men in tassel and red silk turbans and big English war horses passed along on their way to Pekin. They looked splendid, splendid. I hope they can fight as well as they look, but I am always half afraid of a very showy soldier. But there is no doubt that a gaudily furnished soldier looks twice as numerous as he really is. After the black men and big horses came the little brown men and their neighing, squealing little bits of baby horses. These little horses actually squeal as a pig when being butchered, and were it not that these armies were going out with full intent to battle with other and bigger armies, one might smile good-naturedly at their boy-like playing at soldiers and wish them great triumph.

Then came Riley's battery, only about 200 horses, six guns, and no attempt to show. None of the "pomp and circumstances of glorious war," and Riley himself, a little bald, gray man, a sort of Joe Wheeler.

But Riley is the fashion here to-day and everybody wants to see him.

Never, I reckon, in all history did such a grand army start out of such a vast city without a tear, without a woman in sight. Not one woman of any sort could be heard or seen anywhere all this day of "tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching."

It had been boiling hot and dusty in the morning. By noon rain, rain and great white rain, high born Oregon and California rain. A white rain fit for a white man's country. Of course the soldiers were soaked, but they seemed to like it.

The rain made streams in the streets and for the first time for months the city is clean.

The camp followers of an Oriental army are a curious show. In the first place every two or three tall-turbaned men have a follower. The German, French and English private must take care of himself, but the humblest of these black Mohammedans has at least a half of a servant to look after his belongings and carry them in a pack on his head. The Chinese soldiers take charge of themselves.

HAVE CHINESE SERVANTS.

To my surprise I saw that the French contingent has Chinese soldiers also. The tents, camp equipments, stretchers, waterjars, fruits, all sorts of fresh things like that which are to be used to-day or to-morrow, are carried by the poorer class of Chinese. They are mostly naked above the waist. Perhaps they have taken off their shirts to keep them from getting dirty. Anyhow, they had them in rolls under the end of bamboo poles resting on the shoulder.

One tall and dignified Chinaman had an umbrella and he held it high. He had straw sandals and it looked as if his tattered more. He had no shirt. It was funny, but we are taking things seriously here to-day. These Chinese are pressed into service. It is done this way: A party of soldiers go anywhere they can find them and round them up. They do not attempt to run away. They are marched into camp and given rice. They are, of course, desperately hungry. Next morning they are set to work and they are kept at work cleaning camp. They are fairly well fed three times a day.

They are paid twenty cents a day, ten cents in American money; but as a carpenter, bricklayer, and so on, only gets twenty cents a day American and finds himself, you can see the Chinaman is very well treated by our army, and I devoutly hope it will be kept up.

But we have a conscience, and by the gods of war, by the nine gods of Rome, let us keep it.

The Chinese seem to be the most serene, philosophical of all the hosts here. They are marched out through their desolated homes of a thousand years, yet they are calm, quiet, serene. The great march is begun at last, and heaven seemed to shed tears of pity. The brave men marched through the gates away on their mission of mercy and duty.

THE WAR IN CHINA—LAST STAND OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S FORCE AT LANG-FANG.

OLD LOVE.

You cannot kill old love, it clings
Across the ruins of our lives,
Amongst the chaos that Time brings,
The only thing that thrives.

You cannot kill old love, it starts
To face us in the chill of night,
Flinging its fetters round our hearts,
That leap in new delight.

You cannot kill old love, it lives
Through every thought! and deed! and wrong!
And waits us at the door of death,
To sing truth's triumph song.

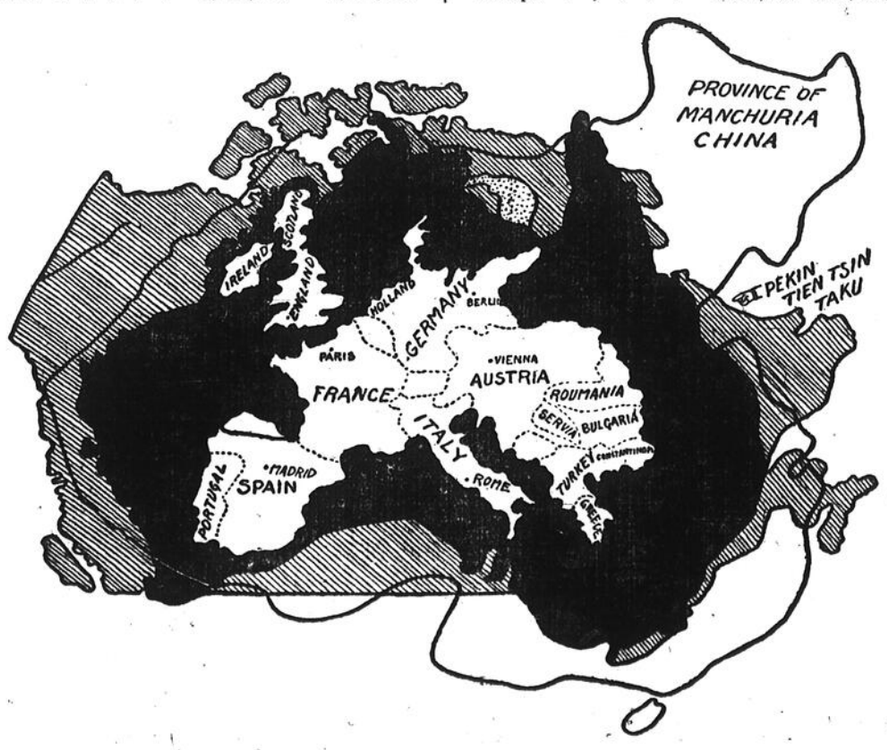
MAY AUSTIN.

Chambly.

THIS WILL HELP YOU TO REALIZE THE SIZE OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Map Showing Relative Areas of China, Canada, Australia, and Europe (Minus Scandinavia and Russia.)

	Area (Miles)	Population		Area (Miles)	Population
China	4,218,000	483,000,000	Australia	2,973,000	5,000,000
Canada	3,456,000	6,000,000	Europe	1,349,000	275,000,000



The above map shows at a glance, with an approximation to accuracy, the relative areas of China, Canada, Australia, and all Europe, without Scandinavia and Russia. Europe will be readily recognized, standing white on the black background of Australia. Canada forms the shaded background to Australia, and the black line running roughly around all represents the area of China. The diagram and the figures attached give some idea of the vastness of the Ancient Empire, which, within a month, has fallen into anarchy and chaos.

BEGGING A GREAT SYSTEM IN CHINA.

A Privileged But Extremely Unsavory Class Which in Addition to Other Liberties Levies Tolls on Shop Keepers—Chinamen Meet Death Half Way.

Individualism has no place in China, and the Chinese variety of mankind must be regarded not in the individual so much as in the group, the guild and the brotherhood, writes H. W. Lawson in the London Daily Telegraph. To look at the Chinese world through our own glasses, made after the latest pattern of western science, is to ensure that misunderstanding of the Chinese problem for which Europe is to-day paying so terrible a toll. Nothing in China is as it seems, and to judge by outward appearances is simply to court disaster. In the Far East, however, there is always some analogy, and even some similarity, between the middle ages of our civilization and the latter days of theirs. Beggary in the Chinese empire is a highly organized institution, and a perfectly respectable calling. Like all other industries, it has its trade society, and the king of the beggars is a local power of no mean order. The mendicant has his appointed place in the ordered scheme of benevolence, which the Chinese have made the first of the Five Constant Virtues. In Pekin and in other walled cities the guild of beggars levies a local rate on all shopkeepers and well-to-do residents, which is in the nature of compounding for the "free gifts" that would otherwise be exacted according to custom day by day. Supposing that a trader were so ill-advised as to refuse to pay the recognized tax, he would be surrounded by a crowd of rogues and vagabonds of the class aimed at by our own mediaeval statutes—who would soon reduce him to charity and reason.

The Rev. Arthur Smith tells an amusing story to show the dangers of unregulated and casual benevolence. "A missionary living in an interior province was asked by some native gentleman to do a kind act for a poor beggar, who was totally blind, and restore him his sight. It proved to be a case of cataract, and excellent vision was secured. When the result became certain, the missionary was waited upon by the same gentleman, and told that, as he had destroyed the only means by which the blind man could get a living, that is, by begging, it was the duty of the missionary to make it up by taking him into employment as a gatekeeper."

Like everything else, "the practice of virtue" in China is laid down by rule, and if a foreigner ignores the regulation he does so at his peril. One of the sights of the Imperial Capital is the Bridge of Beggars, and on its dilapidated pavement there is an accumulation of filth and monstrosity that has no equal, even in eastern Europe. Every deformity and every mutilation by which our mortal clay can be bent and beaten out of all likeness to the godlike type is on view, drawing attention to its peculiar horrors by unceasing lamentation and unchecked solicitation. In fact, it would be difficult for the most morbid and realistic of artists to conjure up a scene more repulsive to the modern eye and the modern stomach. Perhaps it is as well that M. Zola has never travelled to the Far East. Leprosy and smallpox are but ordinary incidents of city life, which neither attract nor surprise the native wayfarer, nor even, after a time, horrify the stranger within the gates. Beggars have their conventional costume, like all other grades of society. It is not that they are poorer than any others of the coolie class—probably they are less so—but all must be habited in the foulest and flimsiest of rags torn and cut into a hundred rents and shreddings. Their very hair must be matted and dust-begrimed.

Certainly, as I walked the streets of Pekin, the very scent of the begging fraternity was a powerful motive of alms-giving, that one might be rid of their variations upon the normal atmosphere of China. Besides the boisterous vagrant, male or female, there is the novice in course of training, and no device of an hereditary profession is neglected or forgotten. One child I walked over in the street of a city, wrapped up and covered from head to foot by the coarsest of reed matting. All that was human in the filthy bundle that lay prone across the pavement was a small voice that was never still. Returning some days later I found the same bundle in the same place. How it had been fed, how it had breathed, was an unfathomable mystery; but there it was and there, I imagine, it is even unto this day.

A people is to be judged not only by its way of living but by its way of dying. If it cannot be said that nothing becomes the Chinese so well in life as the leaving of it, at least it is true that they lay down their life passing well. Quiet, dignified, and resigned is the Chinese manner of meeting death, the hour and place of which they seem able to foretell with strange exactitude. As revivalists would say, they have their warnings, and a Celestial will take leave of his employer, round off his duties, and start on a far journey to his own home the instant he expects to behold death's awful visage, and this expectation is seldom disappointed. In the classics of Filial Piety it is laid down that of the three thousand crimes there is no one greater than disobedience to parents, and of one hundred virtues filial conduct is the chief. To provide a father or mother with a fit and proper funeral is the whole duty of man, for which any sacrifice is excusable. More than probable it is that the lucky father of a family finds himself in possession of a coffin, presented to him by his son, and euphemistically called the "boards of old age," or "the clothes of old age," but if he be not thus blessed a dying man will go and order his own coffin to make sure of its being of standard make.

Most of the cherished nostrums of the western reformer have been tried and found wanting in China in the course of the ages. As the Chinese proudly point out, competitive examination has been the means of recruiting the public service for a thousand years, but the results are hardly such as to recommend the system, as it is worked there, for general adoption. It has been said that the Chinese mandarin resembles no English type so much as the university don, and, allowing for all the difference of environment, there is a grain of truth in the pleasantry. The Chinese graduate has a supreme contempt for the illiterate world, which he holds to include not only the coolie crowd of his own blood but all the barbarians who live beyond the four seas. He believes in no learning that is not founded upon the Chinese classics. What he does not know, to paraphrase the Oxford tag, is not knowledge. All he values is the literary finish that is gathered from fecundity of quotation from the sacred books and the power and facility of versification and elegant style of prose-poetry that are borrowed from their model. His memory is prodigious, his imitativeness of surpassing accuracy, but of original ability or love of fact and science he has none. The old learning is a cast-iron bar to all intellectual progress, and, in proportion to its age and diffusion, it is ten times more stultifying than was the pedantry of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages in Europe. When people talk of the young mandarin turning to reform, they must recollect that he has been bred upon this diet, that it is all in all to him, and that the class to which he belongs depends for their existence upon the maintenance of the system of examination and subsequent selection as it now stands. Some writer on China has said that no face ever wore a more contemptuous expression than that of the young mandarin as he passes along the street or looks out from that latticed window of the teahouse. Seated in his official chair, and surrounded by a greasy retinue of noisy attendants, bearing the insignia of office or making a discordant clang of sounding brass, the mandarin appears the very incarnation of human arrogance. He seems insensible to all that the vulgar herd are doing or saying, and he hardly deigns to notice the sweltering crowds who block the way that his servants are making before him. No patrician of old Rome could have frowned upon the plebs with more insolence than is shown in the blank stare of the young literati as they glance from the long seats that fringe the principal guest-room, set apart for them in the tea house, and watch the ant-like workers, bearing their pails and bales on the further side of the stagnant pools, which, with their broken, neglected crockery, are the greatest ornament of the filthy city.

As with manual labour in the middle kingdom, so it is with the mental. Nothing in the world can exceed nor excel the monumental industriousness of the budding scholar, engaged, perchance, at the age of four-score, in the long-drawn competition to obtain the undying honours of the academic degree—literally undying, for they are continued and held in high esteem, even unto the third and fourth generation. It is not only a question of honorific title or as at home, of letters of the alphabet. Every graduate has the inalienable right of planting a pole or mast in front of his family mansion, no matter how humble it may be, and the number of square, inclined cresets on the tapering top proclaim the nature of his degree—one for the prefectural, two for the provincial, and three for the national. Some towns are dotted over with these poles, like a forest of burnt trees; in others, but one or two have been distinguished. Because a house is fronted by a pole it does not follow that its owner or occupant must be a graduate. It may well be that the galley mast has been obtained by the talents of a remote ancestor, but, like a coat-of-arms, the precious examination papers never lose their virtue. The scholar of to-day may not attain to the supernatural diligence of the classical heroes, the King Alfreds of Chinese literary history, who prosecuted their studies by the light of a glow-worm or tied their books to the horns of the ox that they were ploughing with, but their admirers and imitators are to be reckoned by thousands.

Dr. Smith mentions that in the province of Anhui there recently competed five students over eighty years of age, and eighteen over ninety. To those who, in early life, have faced the schools at Oxford or Cambridge, it is petrifying to thing of logic papers following one to the brink of the tomb, of undergraduate with one foot in the grave and the other in the examination hall. These three degrees of merit are those of, first, the cultivated talent, i.e., Smalls; secondly, the raised man, i.e., Mods., and, third and last, the promoted scholar, i.e., Finals. To the supreme honour not one candidate in a thousand ever attains, for the entrance to the Han Lin, or national academy, is a pearl of much price, that few can obtain by favour or by worth. All Chinese education leads up, and is intended to lead up, to the examination hall. One curriculum includes the four books, which contain the teachings and maxims of Confucius and Mencius, and the five canons of changes, of history, and of poetry; the record of rites, and spring and autumn. No better clue to the literary tastes and traditions of the people, with a perfect illustration of national life, can be supplied, than is contained in two charming volumes of stories from a Chinese studio, being a free translation of portions of the works of Piu Sung ling, a novelist who lived two centuries ago, at the commencement of the Manchu dynasty, and himself a disappointed scholar.

Mr. Giles, of Her Majesty's Consular Service, to whom we owe them, thus defines the classics. The Book of Wisdom, attributed to Confucius, is a disquisition upon virtue and the moral elevation of the people. The Chung Yung, or gospel of Confucius's grandson, traces to their source the ruling motives of human conduct. The Confucian gospels are discourses of the sage with his disciples. The gospels of Mencius are a collection of moral maxims. The Canon of Changes contains a fanciful system of philosophy based upon the combination of eight diagrams said to have been copied from the back of a tortoise. The Canon of History—which, by the way, is the practical guide of the politics of the day—embraces a period extending from the middle of the twenty-fourth century B.C., to B.C. 721, edited by Confucius. The Canon of Poetry is a collection arranged by the same teacher of lyrics in vogue among the people in the earliest ages. Spring and Autumn is a history written by the teacher concerning the kingdom of Lu, from 722 to 484 B.C. On these dry bones Chinese youth and talent are nourished and suckled. Small wonder is it that if the memory be forced to an abnormal retentiveness and activity, the reasoning powers are woefully sterilized. One of Her Majesty's consuls told me that he had looked at several of the papers set for the provincial examinations. Three bouts of three days each are given for this contest of the intellect of young China, and all the candidates are occupied months beforehand in trying by hook or by crook to square their examiner. The kind of question set in these papers would be: "Write an essay upon the words, 'He went from Lu to Wu in three days.'" A successful answer involves, first of all, a prodigious effort of memory in placing the "hero" of this moving episode, and then an elaborate series of ingenious inferences, showing by what system of carriage he must have covered the distance in the time, what must have been the state of the kingdom to cause him thus to go, and so on ad infinitum. With such a scheme of education it is not surprising that those who are ploughed in the schools are able to earn a pittance in the modest and universal trade of fortune-telling and soothsaying. At Canton, for example, a whole square of the city, as big as a European market, is given up to the tables and stock in trade of the prophet, and no class of public servants is more necessary than that of the fortune tellers to the happiness and comfort of a Chinese community. They warn off "bad joss" from the family hearth, they turn paper money into taels, they relieve the wretched toilers of the fear that their bones will be carrion on the wayside, the sport of wind and weather, and they prophesy that their ghosts will be well and truly laid, near the ancestral dwelling place, in a tomb which no "foreign devil" shall disturb.

THE SAME OLD LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb,
Whose coat was white as snow,
And how she kept its coat so white
Perhaps you'd like to know.
Then I shall tell you how 'twas done,
'Twas easily kept clean,
For sweet Mary had the common sense
To wash with "Victorine."

813 3

WHAT SOLDIERS USE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

H. B. Mollett, of Imperial Volunteers, writes to the "South London (Eng.) Press":

"We had some "KELPION" placed in our Kits before leaving England. It is splendid stuff, we use it for every pain, wound or disease, in fact for every thing as the Doctors and men simply swear by it. Ask for KELPION" at any druggist's. 206 2awf

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There are eight companies ready for the season with "Quo Vadis."

Anna Held opens her season on September 24, at Boston, in "Papa's Wife."

B. F. Horning has been engaged as the leading man with the stock company at Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Lotta Linthicum, with her mother, will remain the guest of her friend, Mrs. Everett, at Sisasconset, Mass., until she goes to Indianapolis to play leading business in the stock company.

Julia Neilson produced Paul Kester's Nell Gwynne comedy, Sweet Nell of Old Drury, at the London Haymarket on Aug. 30, and, by cabled accounts, both play and actress scored notable successes.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin (Maxine Elliott) will remain at their country seat, Shooter's Hill, Kent, England, until September 28 when they will set out for these shores to reappear in "When We Were Twenty-one."

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern (Virginia Harned) now announce September 19 as the date for the revival of Hamlet at the Garden Theatre. Miss Harned was overcome by the heat last Tuesday, but has regained her health.

Loie Fuller has been having legal difficulties with the builder of her theatre on the Rue de Paris. The builder claimed that La Loie had failed to pay him for his work, and the court appointed a receiver to take 500 francs a day from the receipts until the builder was paid.

That very elaborate scenic production, "Reaping the Whirlwind," was presented for the first time at the Grand Opera House, Boston, on Monday last and made an instantaneous hit; the cast is said to be a superior one and is headed by the well known actress, Miss Fanny McIntyre.

The personnel of the Baldwin-Melville Stock company, now in New Orleans, is as follows: Walter S. Baldwin, proprietor; H. Percy Meldon, stage director; Giunio Socola, assistant stage-manager; Leighton Leigh, John M. Sainpolis, Edgar Baume, Thomas J. Grady, L. O. Hart, Hugh Gibson, Thomas B. Findlay, Charles J. Westol, Lavinia Shannon, Jane Holly, Anna McGregor, Blanche Seymour, Ella McGregor.

In Cowslip Farm at the Royal next week, Mr. Edward Warren enacts the difficult role of Aunt Melinda Jane Boggs, an aged simple-minded spinster from Juniperville, Vermont, while Miss Marguerite Hammond, as a foil to Aunt Melinda, enacts the charming role of a mischievous young miss only twelve years old, whose only enjoyment seems to be in playing upon the unsophisticated simplicity of the old lady from Vermont.

Here is the present roster of the Robinson Opera Company, which was at the Arena, this summer. As will be seen the changes are all in the business end: H. B. Clarke, proprietor and manager; W. S. Hawkins, business manager; H. B. Clarke, treasurer; Frank V. French, stage manager; Arthur C. Pell, musical director; Charles Fallon, property man; William Hughes, electrician. Marie Laurens, Lizzie Gonzalez, Essie Barton, Ben Lodge, Frank D. Nelson, Tom Whyte, Clayton Ferguson, J. R. Oakley.

Miss Eugenie Hayden, formerly ingenue of the Theatre Francais, Montreal, and who played in a like capacity at the Gem, Peak's Island, Me., this summer, has gone to Milwaukee. Miss Hayden will play juvenil and second leads with the Thanhouser Stock Company of that city during the coming theatrical season. Miss Hayden recently sustained the loss of her father, who died suddenly at Hastings, Neb., her home. Her many friends in Montreal will regret that such a dark cloud should have fallen upon the path of the bright little actress.

Mary Mannering began rehearsals of "Janice Meredith" last Monday. The principals of her support are Robert Drouet, as Charles Fownes, the bondman, afterwards Col. John Brereton, of Gen. Washington's staff; Burr McIntosh, as Philemon Hennion; A. S. Lipman, as Lord Clowes; Geo. Backus, as Lieut. Mobray; Carl Ahrendt, as Col. Rahl; Charles M. Collins, as Squire Meredith; John D. O'Hara, as Sergt. Willis; Aubrey Beattie, as Joe Bagby; Martin J. Cody, as Squire Hennion; Louise Rial, as Mrs. Meredith; Amy Ricard, as Tabatha Drinker, and Vivian Bernard, as Sukey.

Miss Clara Butt, the great English contralto, is announced to appear for the first time in Montreal at the Motet Choir concert early in February under the direction of Mr. Horace W. Reyner. The engagement has been booked with her manager, Mr. H. Vert, and it is possible her husband, Mr. Kennerly Rumford, the eminent baritone, will visit Montreal at the same time. Mr. Reyner, who now has charge of Mr. Vert's attractions in Montreal, also announces a concert under their joint management, at which Mlle. Antoinette Trebelli will give a vocal recital about the end of October.

William Farnum, who was with the Baldwin-Melville Stock Company at Her Majesty's this summer, made a hit as Ben-Hur in New York last Monday night. He comes of a theatrical family. His father, familiarly known as "Papa" Farnum, was Robert Downing's manager for eleven years; his brother, Dustin Farnum, is Chauncey Olcotts leading man this season; his brother and sister, Marshall P. and Mabel Eaton Farnum, are with "Women and Wine," and his sister Agnes, the youngest of the family, is the leading lady of the George W. Wilson Dramatic Company.

The opening date of "Sag Harbour" at the Theatre Republic was definitely arranged yesterday by Oscar Hammerstein and Liebler & Co. Wednesday, September 26th, is the night selected; and Hammerstein agrees to have his new playhouse finished, furnished and beautified to the highest point of modern comfort and architectural perfection on that day, if George C. Tyler will have Mr. Herne and his company, with all the elaborate scenery and properties of the production of "Sag Harbour," on hand, to give the first metropolitan presentation of the latest Herne play, inaugurate the career of New York's newest and handsomest temple of the drama.

The borough council of Washington, Pa., recently passed an ordinance placing the license fee for each play presented at $1. The ordinance allows the chief burgess of the borough to refuse such license if, in his judgment, the proposed exhibition should not be permitted. The ordinance was first passed by the council in July, but it was vetoed by the burgess, F. H. Judson, who gave as his reason that the tax was an exorditant one, being much higher than that required in other towns in the State larger than Washington; also that it would be very inconvenient for the manager of a theatre to make application for a license for each play brought to town. At a subsequent meeting of the council the ordinance was passed over the head of the burgess.

Much interest is naturally felt in Edward H. Sothern's revival of "Hamlet," and therefore the complete cast, is worthy of being given in full. Mr. Sothern will, of course, act Hamlet, and Virginia Harned Ophelia. The other parts have been distributed: Ghost, William Harris; King, Arthur R. Lawrence; Polonius, Owen Fawcett; Horatio, Henry Garvill; Laertes, Vincent Sternroyd; Rosencranz, A. Holmes; Guildenstern, E. F. Bostick; Marcellus, George C. Bryant; First Grave Digger, Rowland Buckstone; Osric, Richard Lambert; Player Queen, Adelaide Keim; and Queen Gertrude, Charlotte Deane. Many of these players are new to Mr. Sothern's company, having been especially engaged for their fitness to Shakespeare.

Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," which was first produced at Covent Garden in 1773, is the play which will be presented to the public by John A. Grose's London Stock Company, at Her Majesty's Theatre next week. Sentimental comedy had a hold on the people when this play was first produced and Goldsmith's comedies were not sentimental. On this occasion, however, genius triumphed and two generations have since confirmed the verdict which was pronounced on the opening night, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago. "She Stoops to Conquer," is a four act comedy which calls for a large cast, so that those members of the company who have been resting this week will again make their appearance. The play will be beautifully staged and the costumes will be on a gorgeous scale as they have been specially prepared for the production.

Della Fox is herself again. She has made a hit as Belle Money in "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park," in Philadelphia, and her appearance in this farce at the Victoria Theatre in New York, September 17, will attract not a little attention. She has completely recovered her health and plays with all her old-time vivacity. In "Three Sailors," a specialty with the Rogers Bros., in the second act, and as the cabby in a musical specialty in the last act, "If Cabby Told Half That He Knows," she displays in its fullest measure the artistic ability which won for her a national reputation as an entertainer.

Mr. John W. Bankson writes to the Dramatic Mirror: "In your correspondence from Montreal, Lotta Linthicum is referred to as Mrs. John W. Bankson, whereas she was the wife of my late son, James W. Bankson. The confusing of the Christian names has led many of my friends to think that I am dead."

We were to have had the "Cadet Girl" next week at the Academy, but as this latest musical farce is doing an enormous business in Boston the management there insisted on the company playing another month, which by the terms of the original contract they were entitled to demand. So Montreal has to wait and the Academy is closed for the week. It is a little incident of this kind that embitters the joyous life of the local manager and inclines him to a mournful consideration of the uncertainty of all things human or theatrical. However, on the 17th, the house will re-open with Miss Hope Booth, in "A Wife in Pawn." Miss Booth is credited with considerable cleverness in a comedy line and her personal attractions are undeniable. She is to be exploited this season by Mr. Chas. E. Blaney, who is an adept at discovering new stars, and who has surrounded her with a clever company and provided a new comedy built on up-to-date lines.

By some figures published recently in the Paris Figaro a comparison is made between receipts for June, 1899, during the previous exhibition, and June, 1900. In most instances the takings have been larger this year. The Chatelet shows the largest advance, $25,680; the Porte-Saint Martin is ahead $21,220; the Opera, $21,000; the Opera Comique, $9,280; the Gaite, $8,805; the Antoine, $8,380, and the Republique, $1,500. With such substantial increases, the Chatelet, the Porte Saint Martin and the Opera have no cause for complaint. The Palais Royal shows the largest decrease, having played to $8,375 less in June, 1900, than in June, 1899. The Varietes shows a falling off of $5,720 for the same period. The decrease of the Comedie Francaise is $3,000, due altogether to the company's forced exile to the Odeon. The table of comparison cannot be more complete, as the Vaudeville, Odeon and Renaissance were closed in June, 1899, and the Gymnase, Ambigu and Folies Dramatiques were closed in June, 1900.

The Waragraph has been drawing immense crowds at the Arena all week, and all who have not already availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing these fine pictures should do so to-night, as this is positively the last appearance in Montreal, the Waragraph having been secured by the St. John, N.B., Exposition Company as their chief attraction for the Fair. Two new pictures have just been added to the already fine collection—Cinderella or "The Glass Slipper," and a bird's-eye view of the Paris Exposition, taken from the elevator while making its up and down trip in the Eiffel Tower. This is the finest moving picture ever exhibited, and is a masterpiece of photography. It is clear, bright and steady, so steady in fact that one can hardly realize that it is really a picture. Of course the favourite among the children is "Cinderella," for what child has not heard this most popular of all fairy tales. This film contains 10,000 distinct pictures which have all been coloured by hand, it having taken four artists nearly three months to complete the task.

"A Ward of France," which is booked to appear at the Theatre Royal, week of Sept. 17th, played all last week at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, and scored a big hit, turning people away at several performances. Miss Affie Warner, the leading lady of this company, received most flattering praise from the press of the Quaker city for her splendid work as the heroine. The scenery used in "A Ward of France," is said to be remarkable for its historical accuracy and for its completeness even to the most minute detail. The various sets were painted by Walter Burridge, Ernest Grove, and Joseph De la Harpe, three of the most famous artists of the Metropolis. The first act represents the gardens of a Convent in Havre, France, situated on the brow of a hill, overlooking a remarkably beautifully landscape. The second act represents the heavy, though luxurious interior of the Governor's Palace at New Orleans. A gorgeous Oriental room in the home of the daring pirate, Lafitte, makes the third act. For the fourth act, the ramparts of a Fort showing the Gulf of Mexico stretching far into the distance is a decided novelty in picturesque stage setting. The last act occurs in the Courtyard of the Governor's Palace, which is magnificently decorated for the brilliant Mardi Gras celebration. The company includes: Maurice Drew, Walter Wilson, Paul Scott, George E. Rarechide, De Lancey Barclay, Frederic Guest, Frank Fey, John W. Rose, George E. Murphy, Fred Glen, Harry Wilson, Affie Warner, David Dangerfield, Maude Atkinson, Edith Ward, Maude Rogers, Alice Hayes, Sara Fleming, Katherine Creed, Phoebe Smith.

"Marcelle," the new play by Eugene W. Presbrey, in which Blanche Walsh stars this season, opening in Montreal next month, is in rehearsal. Managers Joseph Brooks and Ben Stern are very sanguine of its success. They describe it as a spirited drama, full of action and incident, with a part especially well adapted to Miss Walsh, who will play Marcelle du Varney, a descendant of the Huguenots. It will be presented in five acts.

The scene of the first act is laid in the ancient town of Blaye, on the river Gironde, in France; time, April, 1759. Marcelle is the daughter of a Huguenot nobleman. She is loved by the Chevalier de Brissac, a secret agent of la Pompadour, who is about to depart for Quebec on a secret mission involving aggressions against the English. He plots an attack on the Huguenots to enable him to seize Marcelle and take her with him to Canada. This plan is interfered with by the arrival of her brother, Raoul, who has a safeguard from the king for his sister. De Brissac cajoles Raoul to induce him to join him in this foreign mission and to aid his cause with Marcelle. De Brissac displays certain papers. They are overheard by Robert Hardy, an English Captain, who secures the documents. De Brissac pleads his cause with Marcelle with threats. She promises to become his wife if he will spare the Huguenots. Hardy resents his language to her, which leads to a duel between him and the brother, who is apparently killed.

The scene of the second act is the chamber of Marcelle in her family chateau. The Huguenots have been attacked by de Brissac, despite his promise to Marcelle. Hardy, to protect her, follows her to her home. He is followed by de Brissac and soldiers. Hardy takes refuge in the chateau and is captured in Marcelle's apartments. Both are made prisoners by de Brissac. An old Huguenot priest, brought to the chateau a prisoner, declares them man and wife.

The third act will be presented in two scenes—the tower of the prison in which Marcelle, her mother and Hardy are captives, and the deck of a moving ship. De Brissac plans to execute Hardy and to take Marcelle and the Marquise to Quebec on the ship about to sail under his command. Hardy's secret agents have seized the ship and aid his escape from the tower. De Brissac's men fire on him and believe him killed. Marcelle and her mother are taken to the ship. Hardy escapes and reaches the vessel. When she sails Hardy is in command and de Brissac is a prisoner.

The scene of the fourth act is an anteroom in the palace of Francois Bigot, the King's intendant, at Quebec. Hardy is passing himself as de Brissac and is in communication with the English, who are besieging Quebec. The real de Brissac Hardy has confined in a dungeon as an English spy. The counterfeit de Brissac is suspected by Chevalier Ramesay, the commandant of Quebec, Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of New France, and Bigot; but they can secure no proof. They dare not arrest him without it. Raoul, the brother, recovered from his wound, comes as messenger from the King to de Brissac. He would deliver the papers and then kill the man to whom he is accredited for the treachery shown his sister.

Marcelle, Hardy and Raoul meet. Marcelle begs Raoul not to betray Hardy. Raoul denounces him. The real de Brissac is brought from his dungeon and identified by Raoul. Hardy is arrested, but not till he has passed to Marcelle the plan of a secret path by which the English may successfully enter Quebec. She volunteers to take it to the English lines and succeeds in her mission.

In the fifth act the English are storming Quebec. Marcelle is captured on her return from the Englis hlines. De Vaudreuil and Bigot escape and leave Marcelle with de Brissac, telling him of a fuse that leads to a mine under the building. To save her honour Marcelle fires this fuse. Hardy escapes. He reaches Marcelle. He refuses to heed Marcelle's warning of the mine, determined to kill his enemy. During the duel an explosion occurs, de Brissac being killed and Marcelle and Hardy escaping. The English capture the city.

The ship and the explosion scenes will be very elaborate and will present something very novel in the way of mechanical effects.

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Among the thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and new strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Francis Poirier, of Valleyfield, Que. Mrs. Poirier was a sufferer for upwards of seven years; she had taken treatment from several doctors, and had used a number of advertised medicines, but with no good results. Mrs. Poirier says:—"Only women who suffer as I did can understand the misery I endured for years. As time went on and the doctors I consulted, and the medicines I used did not help me, I despaired of ever regaining health. There were very few days that I did not suffer from violent headaches, and the least exertion would make my heart palpitate violently. My stomach seemed disordered, and I almost loathed the food I forced myself to eat. I was very pale, and frequently my limbs would swell so much that I feared that my trouble was developing into dropsy. I had almost constant pains in the back and loins. It was while I was in this sad condition that I read in La Presse of the cure of a woman whose symptoms were much like mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I told my husband and he urged me to try them, and at once got me three boxes. Before I had used them all I felt better, and I got another supply of the pills. At the end of the month I was strong enough to do my household work, and before another month had passed I had entirely recovered my health. I am sorry that I did not learn of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills sooner for I know that they would have saved me several years of sickness and misery, and I feel that I cannot too strongly urge other sick women to use them."

The condition indicated in Mrs. Poirier's case shows that the blood and nerves needed attention, and for this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted to cure the ailments from which so many women suffer in silence. Through the use of these pills the blood is enriched, the nerves made strong, and the rich glow of health brought back to pale and sallow cheeks. There would be less suffering if women would give these pills a fair trial. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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By Morice Gerard,

Author of "Misterton," "Cast Out," "The Victoria Cross," "Black Gull Rock," "Jock o' th' Beach," "Murray Murgatroyd, Journalist," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

Did he feel the electricity of my sensations? Perhaps so. At any rate, he changed in a moment to a tone of greater tenderness that I had ever heard him use.

"The last time some of these jewels were worn was when my mother was presented at Court; and the next time——"

Coutance stopped. Then he drew out the tiara.

"Kneel down," he said, "as you did the other morning."

I obeyed. He placed the tiara on my hair again, smoothing it down afterwards with the palm of his hand, as though the operation had ruffled it, which I am sure it had not.

Then he drew out a massive coil of pearls from the left hand side of the cabinet, and placed them about my neck, over my black dress.

He smiled.

"They do not match with the crown. The others would be better.

I almost fancied "will" was on his lips; and that he changed it to "would."

"Go and look at yourself in the glass," Coutance added, giving me at the same time his hand to raise me. The pressure was unmistakable now.

I felt myself blushing as I walked to the mirror—the long swinging one which was in its old position at the further end of the room. I stood before it. Yes, he was right, beautiful as were the pearl coils, diamonds ought to go with diamonds.

I did not say anything; but went back to Coutance, and knelt down again.

"Will you take them off, please. They are very beautiful."

Coutance did as I suggested. I rose, and he put the gems back into the cabinet; locking it with a half sigh.

"Now would you like to go through the house?" I assented eagerly.

Coutance held the door open for me, and together we passed into the gallery which ran round the house, facing the front door. It was full of pictures, most of them bearing the name "Coutance" in the left corner. All of these were scenes of travel. One half of the gallery was filled with pictures of Eastern temples, Indian and China land and seascapes. The rest was European mountain scenery, chiefly snow-crowned mountainous lands, which I conjectured were Swiss.

"I suppose Bruin would know his way about here," I hazarded, pointing to the latter half of the gallery upon which we had entered.

"You forget he is an Englishman. His parents were born in the hostelry yard you see just peeping over the shoulder of that mountain. They are true snow searchers; Bruin is not." The dog, who was following us, knew evidently that he was the subject of our conversation, for he came up and placed his muzzle first in his master's hand, then in mine.

"I am afraid, Bruin, I was the means of diverting your parents, and thereby you, from a useful life to a useless one. Think what a noble destiny yours might have been—instead of lounging about a Clapham studio, a life spent in ranging those mountains, with an occasional traveller rescued to bring home by way of trophy."

Between the pictures were Eastern curtains of many colours and patterns. Coutance lifted one of them, and disclosed a door.

We entered a long room entirely furnished after the Eastern fashion, with cushions and ottomans, heavy carpets and curtains, no chairs, but a few inlaid tables. The fireplace was of the old-fashioned sort with brass dogs, upon which no doubt huge logs blazed fiercely in the winter time. On either side of the fireplace was quite an array of pipes, meerschaumes and chibonques. Coutance smiled as I handled them.

"I suppose smoking is not one of your accomplishments?"

I laughed a vigourous negation.

"That pipe with the big cat's eye in the handle and chain of gold running up it was given to me by a very beautiful lady in Afghanistan, who smoked it herself, and had done for several years; yet she cannot have been more than two or three and twenty. I fancy the present of her favourite pipe was really an offer of her hand and heart; but I made bold not to understand the overture."

"I wonder you could resist such an array of attractions," I replied, entering into his mood. "Besides, if the lady smoked, she could not talk as much as we women are supposed to do."

"I don't know that; men are said to talk more when they are smoking than at any other time. Hasn't Disraeli, in one of his novels, something about the scandals of the smoking-room being quite as bad as those of the boudoir?"

I had to confess I had never read a line of Disraeli in my life.

"This room is sacred to Reginald Storey and myself. We smoke here most nights, winter and summer. But those days are coming to an end. I have not broken it to Storey yet. I do not know what he will say."

"Why are they coming to an end?"

"Because I have a call to go and do my work. Because times are bad upon those dependent upon me; and agents are not always either kind or honest. So I must leave this world of imagination and the past which you see around you, and go out into the world of actuality and of the future."

He spoke, with decision, as a man who, after weighing a matter, made up his mind—and then finality.

The windows of the room were all of painted glass, either really old or painted in shades which imitated the art of a bygone age. The room was consequently partially darkened, and more obscure in some places than others.

As my eyes grew accustomed to the light, I noticed in a recess at the further end of the smoke chamber a small table with a single vase of flowers—very beautiful fresh flowers, upon it.

I advanced to the table and took up the vase.

"How lovely these flowers are, and arranged with such exquisite taste!"

I expected Coutance to say they were the handiwork of his gardener; for such a man was sure to be served by men and women more capable in every department than other people could command.

Coutance came up by my side, and looked at them. The bouquet was composed entirely of white rose-buds and maidenhair ferns.

On the painter's face was a look of such expressive tenderness as made my heart stand still. No gardener's flowers ever drew forth such a look. The woman within me turned cold. I felt an icy paleness spread over my face. The girlhood which had hitherto reigned supreme turned and fled, and the legacy of maturity descended upon my shoulders.

Once again the painter read something of my feelings, interrupted the pang which had seized upon my heart.

Very gravely, sadly, almost sternly, Coutance said:

"I will show you the giver of those flowers." I do not know what I expected. My feelings were too confused for arrangement and analysis. I cannot tell whether I expected to find a woman of surpassing loveliness beyond the door upon the handle of which the painter's touch rested.

Coutance entered a tiny, recessed apartment, a withdrawing room of the larger Eastern room from which we had come. There was one window of very beautiful stained glass; on a slight, very beautifully carved old oaken table stood a representation of the central event of all time, an ivory crucifix. Before it was an English Prayer Book, and by its side "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas a Kempis, that manual of devotion of every language and every age. I felt that whatever was sacred to Coutance's inmost life centred in this tiny apartment, which was only not quite a chapel. A hush fell upon the troubled workings of my spirit. This was not the place, this was not the atmosphere, in which dwelt hot, burning, passionate, soul-destroying or soul-satisfying human love.

I felt that Coutance had not planned to bring me here, that his doing so was the impulse of the moment born of that bunch of flowers, and of the feeling those roses and maidenhair had generated in me.

How unworthy that pang of woman's jealousy seemed in this place! Yet I am thankful such was the case, that Coutance was so moved, or else I might have not known him really, might not have suspected yet this side of his deep, true nature.

Over the oak table was a panel picture, unframed but covered with a curtain, which hung from a brass rod, dividing in two parts down the centre.

Coutance drew back the curtains, disclosing the picture concealed behind its folds.

It was that of a young girl, certainly not more than fourteen or fifteen years of age, lying on a couch, fully dressed in white. She was deformed with spine disease. Her face was not regularly beautiful in itself, but on it was such a heavenly expression of heart peace and eternal rest as I had never thought to see on a face this side the beyond.

A deep breath escaped from my bosom. I hardly knew what that respiration meant, but in it my soul of sympathy went out to the unknown girl lying there upon the couch.

Coutance felt it, and without a word pressed my hand.

I do not know what moved me then, but instinctively we both knealt down, and there was silence for two or three minutes.

Then we went back into the larger apartment, and Coutance closed the door of the sanctuary after him.

Not a word of explanation did he offer; neither did I ask him anything. It was some time before I heard the story connected with the picture, and at the same time learned to appreciate some part of that large gospel of humanity, which formed an unsuspected but very integral part of Coutance's character.

The name of the girl was Louise Breteuille. Her people had once been noble, but poverty and misfortune had come upon them until they sank to the level of small Norman peasants farming their own bit of land, part meadow, part orchard. Alphonse, Louise's father, was a born gardener who would have made a fortune in the suburbs of a great city, such as Lyons, or Paris, or London.

But misfortune came upon him. His wife died in giving birth to Louise, who was frail and deformed from infancy. Then, when the little girl was ten years old, bad seasons swept over Normandy and the Breteuille family of two was reduced to the verge of starvation.

Coutance and Storey were walking on foot through the country, and Providence brought them to the hop-trellised door of the Breteuille cottage when dark despair and absolute want abode within. It is needless to tell the rest; the man given his opportunity in wide grounds at Tooting, Louise placed under the best of doctors, with visits two or three days a week from one who, strong as Samson and brave as David, could yet be tender as any woman.

These are the green spots in some men's lives; these are sacred; we do not speak of them, but they live when we are dead.

When You Were a Child,

and you required an aperient, it was usually administered in the shape of griping Epsom Salts or nauseating Castor Oil.

When you need an aperient now you prefer it in a pleasant mild form, such as

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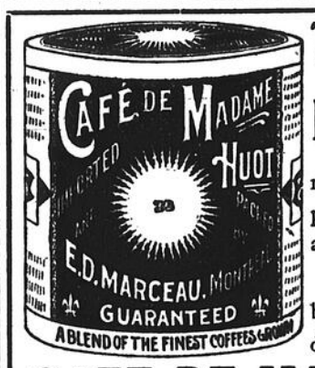

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CHAPTER XXX.

Stephen Fleetwood laughed a fierce, hungry laugh, like the bark of a Russian wolf when the snow lies thick.

"All right, you fellows; I was only practising shooting a bit when Lord Alfred interfered with my aim. You were not the game, I assure you."

Then he went into the hall and sent the servants to the right-about, kicking the man who was beating the gong from one end of the passage to the other.

When he returned into the dining-room, the table was restored to its place. Captain Clivers and the Hon. Thomas Upmore had picked up their cards. Lord Alfred was standing with his back to the mantelpiece.

The master of the house poured himself out a tumbler of brandy and water and drank it down at a gulp, as he had the former one. The exercise and excitement had made him thirsty.

"I suppose you think you did a fine thing, Pontifex. I shall have him yet, though—when you are not by to defend your pal."

Lord Alfred's eyes glittered a little more than usual. Otherwise he was quite calm.

"That is your look out," he said. "I don't much believe in shooting. It may be Mexican, it's not English."

"I don't see that. If you want to get rid of a skunk, you must either trap him or shoot him. You can't trap that one; therefore you must shoot him."

Lord Alfred felt that this was not mere bravado, born of brandy, but that Stephen, whose nature was hard as steel, was expressing the settled determination at which he had arrived.

Lord Alfred, although a blase man of the world, and a roue of the deepest dye, had never familiarized himself with the attitude of reckless hardihood and disregard of human life, which had characterized Stephen before his elevation to unexpected fortune and rank, and to which, under the pressure of Giles Underwood's uncalculating persecution, he had now returned.

"In England, if you shoot a man, you swing for it," Lord Alfred said, with a quiet emphasis which was not ineffective, coming from a man who rarely thought it worth while to appear to be in earnest.

"That depends," replied Stephen, coolly.

"Upon what?"

"Oh, several things. They have to spot the man who did it first of all. Then, if the scent is right, and in nine cases out of ten with a British peeler it is wrong, the man makes tracks—and even if the worst comes to the worst, why, the man needn't swing. It's a low sort of business for a gentleman, that is, with those seedy prison parsons droning out their silly jargon which they don't believe themselves, and the hangman, some vulgar pork butcher of a fellow. I shouldn't swing, you may lay to that."

"Better man than you have."

"The bigger fools they."

"I don't see how you are to help it," pursued Lord Alfred, sticking to his point with, for him, curious persistence.

"That is my business. You will know if the time comes; that is if it ever does come. But we are wasting time; let's have a flutter."

Lord Alfred Pontifex accepted the invitation, and together he and Stephen went up to the card table.

None of the above conversation had been heard by the "nap" players at the other end of the room. It had been carried on in a quiet tone, and Captain Clivers and his opponent had returned to their game.

The Hon. Thomas had succeeded in winning back most of what he had lost, so that it was a good time for the other two to cut in.

After the hand had been played, and the Hon. Thomas had "gone four" and made it, they mutually counted up the cash and prepared for a new start.

"Who were you potting at just now, Fleetwood?"

"Not you, Tommy. You were like a startled hare. Shows what a deuced bad conscience you must have."

"Well, my skin is pretty tender, and I don't care about its being riddled even by such a spicy implement as the one you handled just now. As to conscience, mine may be tender, which is some slight compensation for the fact that none of you fellows have one at all."

"Well," said Captain Clivers, "next time you waste powder and shot, let's all start fair. I don't mind standing my chance if I have a six-shooter too, but t'other way about is rather too long odds.

"Oh, as long as you have a table, you are all right, Clivers," laughed Lord Alfred, "but come now, what is it to be? Shall we keep on at 'nap' as you fellows have begun it, and change to 'poker' after dinner?"

This proposal met with general approval; and the four set to as if nothing had happened. "Four Nap" is a game which requires some cautious play. The brandy Stephen Fleetwood had drunk, coupled with the events of the afternoon, had not served as a good preparation for the niceties of the game, which, next to whist, requires the most careful calculation. By the time the man came in to lay the table for dinner Stephen Fleetwood was the heaviest loser of the party, being to the bad to the tune of some forty pounds. The points were half-a-guinea, at which money may be expected to move rapidly.

(To be continued.)

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CIRCULATION
—OF THE—
Daily and Weekly Star
FOR WEEK ENDING
September 1st, 1900.

Monday	56,830
Tuesday	56,852
Wednesday	56,812
Thursday	57,002
Friday	57,037
Saturday	63,467
	348,000

Present Average:

DAILY, for week ending Sept. 1 **58,000**

WEEKLY STAR Last Week . . . **116,943**

Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week, **174,943**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

Smash the Machine! If there are two Machines, smash them both!!

Imperial Reciprocity in Preferential Trade would make Canada rich.

BEFORE AND SINCE LIBERAL RULE.

Total expenditure in 1896, the last year of Conservative rule, $41,702,383; total expenditure in 1899, the last year of Liberal rule for which complete figures are to hand, $51,542,635; estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year $56,312,527.

THEIR INTERESTS IDENTICAL.

There should be no antagonism between Canadian farmers and Canadian manufacturers. Their interests are identical.

The manufacturers of Canada cannot be successful in business unless there is a large and prosperous farming population, while the greater the number of workmen employed in the factories of Canada the better will be the home market for all kinds of farm products. Under a properly arranged protective tariff all food consumed by workmen employed in Canadian factories would be produced by Canadian farmers, excepting those tropical products that cannot be grown in Canada. Unfortunately the Laurier Government seems to take more interest in the American than in the Canadian farmer and the tariff is so arranged that $24,448,000 worth of American farm products were imported into Canada for consumption in the year 1899, while only $5,778,219 worth of Canadian farm products were exported to the United States. To the farmers in the United States our Canadian manufacturers can sell practically nothing. The high American tariff shuts them out. Consequently when any food or raw material that could be produced on Canadian farms is imported from the United States instead of being bought in Canada it is as clearly as much to the disadvantage of Canadian manufacturers in general as to Canadian farmers.

On the other hand, when manufactured goods, which could be made in Canada, are imported from the United States instead, the workmen employed in making them are fed by American farmers.

The total annual imports of the United States from Canada are only valued at about sixty cents per capita, and these include large supplies of raw materials, so that the workmen employed in American factories making goods for Canadian consumers only eat a few cents worth of Canadian food in the course of a year.

On the other hand, the Canadian workmen employed in our own factories will buy almost everything that they eat from Canadian farmers.

Is it not clearly in the interest of Canadian farmers to buy from Canadian manufacturers rather than from American manufacturers? Is it not in the interest of our farmers that the tariff should be so arranged as to thoroughly protect the workingmen employed in the factories of Canada against the workingmen employed in the factories of the United States?

And what about British manufactured goods imported into Canada? Do the workingmen employed in making them buy much of their food from Canadian farmers?

The British workmen are much better customers for the Canadian farmer than the American workmen are, but only a very small proportion of what they eat is produced in Canada. The value of the wheat, living animals, dressed meat, cheese, butter, eggs, lard, fish, raw fruit, condensed milk, potatoes, poultry and game annually imported by the United Kingdom from all countries is nearly $620,000,000, and of these food products Canada only supplies about seven per cent. Canadian food products have to compete in the British market with similar products from all parts of the world. Yet the British manufacturer and the British workmen, who buy nearly all their food in foreign markets, are not only given a preference in the Canadian market, but are told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all his followers in Parliament that Canada wants no preference in return.

The Conservatives propose that Canadian farmers should get something in return for the preference. They propose that the British Government should place very moderate preferential duties on foreign farm products while admitting colonial farm products free, and very soon after this arrangement is made the Canadian farmers will supply fully one-third of what the British workmen eat instead of only one-seventh.

A preference in the British market will quickly double the farming population of the country and make the farmers so prosperous that the demand for manufactured goods will be more than doubled. Under such circumstances the manufacturers of Canada will be willing to share the enlarged market with British manufacturers as they can do so without loss to themselves. That this is the view taken by manufacturers and business men in general, is shown by the resolutions passed in favour of Mutual Imperial Preferential Trade by all the leading Boards of Trade of the Dominion. The policy favoured by Canadian business men, almost without respect to party, is Imperial Reciprocity in Preferential Trade, and that is the policy that would make our farmers rich.

This should never have been made a party question. Liberals should have united with Conservatives to secure this great boon for Canada, but unfortunately the Liberal leaders have steadily set their faces against it and placed themselves in opposition to the wishes of the whole Canadian people.

OUR BRAVE BOYS IN AFRICA.

Canadians continue to distinguish themselves in South Africa. Lord Roberts reports a victory of 125 Canadian Mounted Infantry over Boers on the 5th September. The record of the Canadian contingents from first to last has been splendid. When they left for Africa the Canadian people had confidence that they would bravely do the part assigned to them with credit to the country, but the most optimistic did not expect that the most important positions of attack and defence would be assigned to the Canadian troops.

Lord Roberts evidently has the utmost confidence in the Canadians. He trusts them with the most dangerous and difficult undertakings and they never fail him. No wonder that he is anxious to keep them in Africa for a little longer than the time they enlisted for.

The eyes of all the world have been attracted by the courage, dash, endurance and success of the Canadian volunteers in Africa. These men have made the name Canadian one to be honoured wherever it is heard.

NO BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Among the thinnest pretences of a party with much that is only pretentious in its make up, is the claim that they have given to Great Britain and fellow-colonists a special tariff preference over all nations.

They started in to give special tariff "preference" to any country in the world which had a tariff not exceeding the Canadian proposed minimum tariff, or which was prepared to lower its duties on Canadian goods to that figure. Incidentally, Great Britain was among the countries which would come under the minimum tariff arrangement, but it was not intended exclusively for Great Britain or the British Empire.

It is now called by supporters of the Liberal Government a British preferential tariff.

Hon. Mr. Fielding in his budget speech introducing the preferential tariff in 1897, said:

"We propose to adopt a general tariff, and then we propose to adopt a special tariff having reference to the countries which are desirous of trading with us. . . . ."

The actual tariff resolution set forth the proposed change in these words:

"That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D."

Later on, after emphasizing the fact that this reduced tariff was open to any country in the world, he made it quite clear that their was no intention of making a special preference for British goods, saying:

"By the Belgian and German treatics any colony would be forbidden to make a preferential agreement with Great Britain alone.

"We do not by our resolutions offer anything to Great Britain alone.

"We recognize the fact that Great Britain by her liberal policy is in a position to avail herself of this offer immediately, but we make our offer not to Great Britain only, but to every nation which is prepared to accept it.

"We make it to every country which is willing to establish fair and reasonable trade relations with Canada."

It was the desire of the Liberal Government at that day, it will be seen, that the whole world should know Canada was not giving Great Britain any preferential tariff treatment.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to London to attend the Jubilee demonstration and told them that Canada wanted no concession from Great Britain, but gave this tariff freely. He was rewarded by the Cobden Club, the great Free Trade doctrinaire institute, with a medal in recognition of the fact that his Government had offered something tending towards free trade to all the world.

The Liberal party were opposed to preferential trade and doctored the tariff to make preferential trade within the Empire impossible. They occupy the same position to-day.

THE BEE AS A TRESPASSER.

An interesting decision has been given by a court in the State of New York, holding a farmer liable for damage done by his bees to the fruit trees of another man's farm. The liberty of the little busy bee is thus materially curtailed. She may no longer suck sweetness out of other people's opening flowers without permission; and when she puts down her winter's preserves at the expense of a neighbouring farm the man who owns her will have to pay for her depredations. Those familiar with the habits of the gentle creature would prefer to sue the owner rather than personally expel her ladyship from the premises. She has been wandering about setting at defiance every law but that of Nature, gathering honey where it is plentiful and storing it where it was scarce, coy and bashful, inserting the warmest kind of agony into any person who interfered with her playful gambles or domestic habits. Now her liberty is to be cut off. She has no more right in law to go feeding upon the blossoms on other people's dandelions than a red cow has to browse in a neighbouring farmer's young cabbage garden. The bee has been before the courts of Christendom and it has been legally decided she was a trespasser. The rural police may hereafter be called upon to deal harshly with vagrant bees in other people's gardens, and then vacancies will be many on the rural police forces. We have had no decisions of court in Canada yet on this interesting subject, but there is a large-sized opportunity for litigation. There is more than one very interesting point involved in this question, in fact in a large bee constituency it might be said there were several million points.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Within two months the United States will have passed through the quadrennial disturbance of the Presidential election, and the attitude of the Washington cabinet towards the various foreign and colonial affairs which promise to play such an important part in the result, excites a growing interest not entirely confined to the other English-speaking peoples.

The situation is entirely novel, but we believe that the bulk of the people of the United States takes a sober view of the situation and realize it is to their interest that the nation should formally and permanently assume those cares and responsibilities which are inseparable from the position of a world power. The yearly growth of her foreign trade must, sooner or later, have made it compulsory to depart from that policy which a hundred years ago was contented—and wisely contented—to centre its interest in the affairs of the New World alone.

Henceforward there will be room in the Washington cabinet for a minister of foreign affairs; it will be well for the American nation if the holders of that portfolio are always consistent patriots rather than inconsistent politicians. Great Britain affords a striking warning of the danger of subordinating foreign affairs to the exigencies of party politics. There seems to be a danger in the coming election that a group of the popular party leaders in the great Republic are so blinded by hereditary dislike of England, that rather than strengthen her hands to the common advantage, they prefer to play the game of powers whose interests are really as antagonistic to those of the United States as to those of England.

Fortunately time is on the side of a mutual understanding, regarding external affairs, between the English-speaking nations. It is but a few short years since the prejudice now diminished and partisan was growing and general among all classes of Americans.

In the long run we may be sure the educated American electorate will be influenced by the knowledge that it is Britain and Britain alone of the European powers which struggles for—and, if needs be, fights for—the same ideals which animate the best American citizens. Both nations are at the moment face to face with difficult problems; there are voters in Britain who think the Transvaal war unjust, and there are voters in the United States who consider the struggle in the Philippines an equal outrage. The electorate of both nations will, apparently, almost simultaneously pass judgment upon the policy of their respective cabinets; the manner in which the electoral campaigns are conducted will afford interesting evidence of the degree to which party passion can be subordinated to the national welfare by the two great English speaking democracies of the world.

THE QUEEN MAY VISIT

Her Daughter, Dowager Empress Frederick, if Latter's Condition Does Not Improve.

BERLIN, September 8.—It is said in court circles here that Queen Victoria will visit Dowager Empress Frederick next month, unless the latter's condition meanwhile should considerably improve.

It is not thought, however, that the condition of the Queen's daughter leaves much room for hope of improvement.

A NEW PULP MILL AT INDIAN LORETTE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 8. — C. W. Wilson, paper manufacturer, of Montreal, and promoter of the new company to build a pulp pulp mill at Indian Lorette, has applied to the Indian agent to lease a portion of land belonging to the Indians for a term of 50 years. It is his intention to build a pulp and paper mill on the site of the old Reid property. The various improvements will give employment to some 200 hands, and will certainly add to the many natural advantages of Lorette.

C. P. R. CONDUCTORS MAY GO ON STRIKE.

WINNIPEG, Man., September 8. — The Canadian Pacific Railway conductors' troubles are assuming a more serious aspect. A strike may occur at any time. Altogether four conductors have been suspended for refusing to submit to the Montreal auditors. The company has offered to take them back, but acting on advice from headquarters of the union, they have refused to resume their duty unless paid for the time they were laid off. The men are very firm and a strike seems probable.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER IN INDIA

Number Receiving Relief Greatly Reduced and Good Rains Have Fallen.

SIMLA, September 8. — The weather is now promising for the crops. Excellent rain has fallen in all the famine tracts, and the winter sowings are practically assured.

The number now receiving relief is something under 4,000,000, an encouraging reduction.

This is a reduction in the number on the relief lists, of over 1,500,000 in less than three weeks. On August 20, the Viceroy of Indian telegraphed that there were then 5,688,000 people receiving relief.

CAPE NOME INDIANS ARE IN DIRE DISTRESS

WASHINGTON, September 8. — The Secretary of the Treasury has received advices from Alaska confirming the reports that a most deplorable condition exists among the native Indians along the coast from Cape Nome northward. The treasury officials are powerless to render any aid owing to the fact that the department has no available funds for such a purpose. But the War Department will probably handle the matter.

The Red Cross Society is becoming interested in the relief measures now being taken, and it is not unlikely that it will co-operate to the extent of furnishing clothing for the destitute.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S LABOURS NEARLY OVER.

OTTAWA, September 8. — The work of entering the claims and the amounts awarded to the applicants for relief in the recent fire in Hull and Ottawa into the ledger and other books is being proceeded with at present in the office of the committee. This is about the beginning of the end of the work of the committee, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness for the auditors to undertake their duties in a short time. Just who the auditors will be is not known yet.

LABRADOR FISHERMEN SUFFERING FROM ICE FLOES.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., September 8.—Reports from northern Labrador reveal the existence of great distress among the fishermen owing to the ice remaining on the coast so long.

Many vessels have been crushed in the floes, losing their supplies and fishing outfits. The others are meeting with but poor success.

OBJECT TO THE BY-LAW.

OTTAWA, September 8. — The by-law governing the manufacture and storing of the calcium carbide, which has been put through two stages by the City Council, is being objected to, and representations of the local carbide industries will meet the Finance Committee next week and formulate their objections.

Special Notice.

Mr. E. A. Gervais, manager of the Montreal branch of the D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., has just returned from a visit to Boston, where he selected some handsome specimens of the pianoforte maker's art from the world-renowned house of Chickering & Sons, for the fall trade in Montreal. These pianos have arrived, and are indeed wonders. They are instruments, the like of which no piano firm but the Chickering & Sons could produce. Amongst the lot is a full sized concert grand, which will be placed in Karn Hall for concert purposes, and will be used at many concerts in Montreal during the coming musical season. Needless to say, as regards action and tonal qualities, this instrument is a marvel. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Building, St. Catherine street, sole agents.

210 2eod

THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Andrew Robson in "The Royal Box."
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Grose's London Stock Company, in "Tommy Atkins."
THEATRE ROYAL — Rice and Barton's Extravaganza Company.
ARENA—The Waragraph, animated pictures.
SOHMER PARK.—Band Concert and Vaudeville Performance.
RIVERSIDE PARK.—Rustic Theatre and Vaudeville.

THIRTY CENT FULL MIDDAY DINNER AT THE BALMORAL HOTEL CAFE. 94°2aw

Mansfield Street Stone House

$4150--A Snap.

This house must be sold to close an estate. It is near Sherbrooke Street, and is the making of a comfortable home. The easiest place to rent a house or rooms in the city.

H. L. Putnam,

212°1 1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.

The Whole Story in one letter about

Pain-Killer
(PERRY DAVIS').

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for *pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps*, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER *is the best remedy* to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

212 1

For easy, quick, washing

"VICTORINE"

is unexcelled.

2 cakes cost 5c., wash 4 bellsful.
212 2 2aw

Spots Taken Out.

Of course it worries any man to find his good clothes soiled, but when they are sent to these works the removal is very simple. We know all kinds of spots out of men's clothing.

R. PARKER & CO.,
DYERS & CLEANERS, Montreal, Que.
1958 Notre Dame St.,
Phones: Bell (Main) 1697, (Merchants) 23.
212°1

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

MONTREAL

CONSERVATIVE

and Independent

DEMONSTRATIONS

WINDSOR HALL

Monday Evening,

Under the auspices of the Sir John A. Macdonald Club.

Monument National.

Tuesday Evening.

Under the auspices of the Conservative Clubs of Montreal.

The Meeting at the Windsor Hall will be Addressed by

Sir Charles Tupper,
Hon. Hugh John Macdonald,
Hon. George E. Foster,
AND OTHER ENGLISH SPEAKERS.

At the Monument National the meeting will be addressed —BY—

Sir Charles Tupper,
Hon. Hugh John Macdonald,
Hon. George E. Foster,
And French Speakers.

Hon. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD

Premier of Manitoba,

Will enter the Federal Electoral Campaign.

All who regret the deplorable reactionary policy of the present administration and who wish to see a triumph of the principle that public condemnation should follow political faithlessness are invited to attend.

The Conservative policy demands preferential tariff for preferential tariff so

TUPPER and MACDONALD

STAND FOR

Reciprocity in Preferential Trade

The only policy by which the market for outsiders in Canada can be used to secure a market abroad for Canadians. It is the policy of expansion; the policy of profit for our own people through Canada's natural conditions and advantages: the policy by which a stream of healthy immigration will be attracted to Canadian shores and which will secure to Canadian workmen, farmers and producers the h igh est return for the labour of their heads and hands.

CHAIR TO BE TAKEN BOTH EVENINGS AT 8 P.M.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRAND OPENING BALL

of the SOCIAL CLUB to be held in Elm Hall, Westmount, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, starting September 12, 1900. Tickets 75c couple, Refreshments included. Prize Waltz.

THOS. RYAN. 212 1 H. L. NAUFFTS.

Skin and Scalp Diseases.

Blood Poison and Urinary Troubles
treated successfully by
DR. H. J. BRODEUR, Specialist, of Paris
Diseases of the Kidney, Bladder and of the Prostate, Varicocele, Nervous Debility and results of indiscretion. 139 BLEURY STREET.
OFFICE HOURS—10 a.m to 12 a.m., 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
SUNDAYS—1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Bell Tel. Main 2162
90°1 f

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S BALANCE OF THIS WEEK.
Commencing Matinee Friday
GROSE'S LONDON STOCK CO.
Will repeat
TOMMY ATKINS.
ECONOMY PRICES—Matinees, 10c, 25c, Nights, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.
Next week—"She Stoops to Conquer." 208°5

Her Majesty's
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 8.30.
INAUGURATION OF
SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS
Under the direction of Mrs. Jean D. Ives.
..... ARTISTS .....
Mr. N. E. Dalgnault, Prof. J. J. Goulet, Mr. Ellesworth Duquette.
Miss Marie Hollinshead. The Misses Rasins.
Prices Afternoon and Evening.
1000 SEATS UNRESERVED, 10c. RESERVED, 25c.
Sunday, September 16 — Entire Change of Programme. 212 1

ARENA TO-NIGHT
At 8.15,
THE WONDERFUL
WARAGRAPH
MUSIC BY
First Prince of Wales Fusiliers Band
Admission, 10c; Opera Chairs, 20c; Box Seats, 50c
207s6

Ottawa River Navigation Co.
1900—NOTICE—1900
CHANGE OF TIME.
Lachine Rapids.
STR. SOVEREIGN.
On 10th instant, and until further, Steamer will leave Lachine wharf about 4.40 p.m. for Montreal. Passengers take 4.10 p.m. G. T. R. train for Lachine. Arriving at Montreal before 6 p.m.
R. W. SHEPHERD, Manager.
September 4, 1900. 210°10

THE TRIP OF TRIPS
To Carillon and Back, $1.00.
Palace Str. Sovereign.
Take 8 a. m. train for Lachine Wharf. Business men join your party in the afternoon, at Hudson, St. Annes or Lachine. Get snap shots, guide books, at ticket offices, 128, 137, 143, 178 St. James, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels and Grand Trunk Station. 208°10

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY Last Two Performances
THIS AFTERNOON at 2.15 p.m.
TO-NIGHT at 8.15 p.m.
Mr. Andrew Robson
Presenting Charles Coghlan's Masterpiece, **THE ROYAL BOX**
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. 207°6

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK—SEPT. 3.
Doors open Afternoon, 1.30; Evening 7.30.
Rice & Barton's **Gaiety Extravaganza Co.** and Vaudeville Carnival. Prices—10, 20 & 30c.
Next week—COWSLIP FARM. 207s6

Irish Catholic Benefit Society.

At the regular monthly meeting on Wednesday Evening, the 5th instant, it was decided by the members present to wind up the affairs of the society, and all interested are hereby notified accordingly.
By order,
211 2 JOS. McCANN, Secretary.

Montreal Horticultural Society
Annual Exhibition
DRUMMOND HALL,
81 Drummond Street,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Sept. 11th and 12th, 1900.
Admission, Adults, 25c each; Children, 10c each.
212 4 A. J. BOWLES, Secretary-Treasurer.

VICTORIA PARK
St. Lambert West,
The Place for Homes. Get a Booklet from
209 6 H. J. ROSS 180 St. James Street.

RIVERSIDE PARK,
650 Notre Dame St., Maisonneuve.
SPECIAL BILL, - Sunday, September 9th.
ADMISSION 10c. 212°1 AFTERNOON 3.15. EVENING 8.15.

County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society.
FALL EXHIBITION On the OLD EXHIBITION GROUNDS, MILE END, MONTREAL.
Wednesday, 26 September.
An especially attractive prize list has been prepared, and includes liberal prizes for Domestic Industries. Entries must be made with the Secretary-Treasurer, 180 St. James Street, Room 5, before the day of Exhibition. No entries will be accepted later.
180 St. James Street, Montreal. H. J. ROSS, Secretary-Treasurer. 205°5 1aw

STEINWAY PIANOS

this year will present more perfect than ever the incomparable Steinway tone. They will also offer new case work in the highest form of art.

No people of means aiming at the best in Music can afford to pass the Steinway Piano. They alone represent the world's ideal. Beyond all competition and comparison as they are, yet our terms and prices are so reasonable, you can easily own a Steinway. See us about it.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,
2366 St. Catherine Street. 212s1

FREE—A beautiful hand painted 3½x3½ in. Enameled Photo Medallion on easel stand, copied from your own or any photograph worth $2.00, sent free for selling 2½ dozen genuine photo buttons of Sir Chas. Tupper or Sir Wilfred Laurier at 10c each. write and we mail buttons, sell them, return money, and we send post free medallion. Enamel Photo Co., Toronto. 206 1aw tf

TO RENT

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES
NOW OCCUPIED
AS TEMPORARY OFFICES
—BY—
THE STAR
—BEING—
Nos. 158, 160, 162 St. James St.

These premises have been tested in all kinds of weather, from extreme cold of midwinter to extreme heat of summer and have proven most comfortable. The floor space is 62 ft. front by 23 ft. in depth. The premises would be let with present buildings erected or will be subdivided to suit.

Apply to W. S. MARSON,
171°ntytf Star office.

The Grand Hotel and Baths
MAGI Caledonia Springs...
continue open to September 17.
Canada's Ideal Resort.
212° tf

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. All druggists, 25c. 281 Queen Street W., Toronto. Beware [illegible]
69°1ntyd

ORGAN BARGAINS.

DOHERTY PIANO CASE, 12 stops, 5 sets of reeds, reduced to $125, regular price $275.
THOMAS ORGAN, 10 stops, solid walnut case. high back. with mirror, reduced to $100, regular price $140.
DOHERTY ORGAN, 10 stops, tone very sweet, reduced to $90, regular price $125.
THOMAS ORGAN. solid walnut case, 6 octaves, mouse and dust proof pedals, reduced to $90, worth $150.
THOMAS ORGAN, 3 sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, reduced to $75, regular price $100.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS.

BELL ORGAN, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, $60.
KARN ORGAN, 9 stops, walnut case, $55.
GODERICH ORGAN, 10 stops, Oak Case, with mirror, only a few months in use, $65.

TERMS FROM $2.00 PER MONTH UPWARDS.
BIG DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

LAYTON BROS.,

Warerooms, 144 Peel St. (opp. Dominion Square.)
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED....
Behr Bros., Evans Bros., Whaley, Royce, Layton Bros. and Uxbridge Pianos.
212 1

..DUPUIS FRERES..

Our First Showing of

New Fall Dress Goods

Will be made on Monday and will include scores of elegant designs, showing the latest effects for Fall wear. It will be the most brilliant advance display we have ever made, and one well worthy the inspection of every woman about Montreal. Don't miss it.

New all wool cheviot, very heavy for Fall, in drab, gray and brown, 44 inches wide **$1.35**

New fancy tweed, violet and black, violet and blue, and violet and white, very rich costumes **$1.65**

New all wool camel's hair plaid, a beauty for skirts or waists . **$2.10**

New Fall Costume Cloths.

The new Fall Costume Cloths are arriving daily and are now being shown, both European and American, in the newest weaves and colorings. Our stock of self-lined Golf Cloths and Skirtings is the largest and most varied in the city, while the prices are exceptionally moderate.

New Costume Cloth, Silver Gray, Slate Gray, London Smoke, Blue, Green and several shades of Drab, 52 inches wide, from . . . **70c** to **$1.90**

Costume Tweed, very rich quality, 52 inches wide . . . . . **75c** to **85c**

New self lined Costume Tweed, very rich quality, 52 inches wide, with fringe to match, the best choice in Montreal.

The New Tailor Made Suits for Women.

We have the most extensive and most complete assortment of Women's Tailor Made Suits in the city. It comprises all the latest and best shapes and materials for Fall Wear, including a number of styles exclusively our own. The style, fit and finish of these garments are equal to those made by custom tailors, while the prices are less than those usually asked by them for making.

Rich Navy Blue Costumes, made of all wool serge, handsomely trimmed with corded silk, revers and strappings, coat lined silk serge and skirt lined with linenette **$15.00**

Black Costume same as above without silk strappings, only . . **$8.50**

Rich Costumes made of All Wool Drab Venetian Cloth, new corded skirt and new jacket lined with good taffeta silk, skirt lined with good linenette, only **$27.00**

Silk Blouses at Reduced Prices.

We find we have too many Silk Blouses. Stock must be reduced. A good chance for you to save money. Take advantage of the opportunity. Special prices for next week.

All our Striped, Figured and Plain Silk Blouses which were $2.00 and $3.00 have been reduced at **$1.00**

All our Fancy Silk Blouses which were $3.50 and $4.50 have been reduced at **$1.50**

All our Black and Colored Silk Blouses which were $3.00 to $5.00 have been reduced at **$2.00**

Very rich White and Colored Figured, Striped and Plain Silk Blouses which were $4.50 and $6.00 have been reduced at . . . **$3.00**

Our "Roman Striped" and Plain Silk Blouses which were $5.00 to $7.00 have been reduced at **$3.50**

The very richest "Parisian Blouses" which were $8.00 to $15.00 have been reduced at **$5.00**

COMFORTERS.

We guarantee our comforters to be made of pure white new cotton, absolutely free from shoddy or waste. A great variety to select from . . . . . **$1.50** to **$7.00**

BLANKETS.

All wool, part wool, or all cotton, whatever you want, and sold here for just what it is.

All-wool White Blankets, with fancy border, 52 x 70, per pair	$2.10
" " " " " 58 x 76, "	2.25
" " " " " 60 x 80, "	2.85
Saxony Wool Blankets, gold medal, the very best on the market, 64 x 82, per pair	5.00
68 x 86, per pair	5.50
All-wool Blankets, 2 1-4 and 2 1-2 yards wide, from	7.00 to 9.00

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A sale that will prove of vital interest to housekeepers returning from their summer outing, offering exceptional opportunities for the replacement of needed household Linens at very low prices.

Bleached Table Cloths, 60 inches wide. Our price only . . 60c.

Belfast Bleached Table Cloths, 82 inches wide $1.50

FURNITURE.

Do you not need to make some changes in your Furniture? If you do, come and pay a visit to our department. We actually show a nice assortment of artistic goods bought by our manager at the last grand furniture exhibition held at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Nothing but the very best of furniture at wonderfully low prices.

Dupuis Freres,

The Great East End Departmental Store.

—1571 to 1589 St. Catherine Street.

212 1

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea is always uniform and always the best. Try it.

212*nty1

THE FULTON CASE.

Accused Was on the Stand All Day Yesterday.

EVIDENCE OF THE ACCUSED.

The Cross-examination Was Commenced and Certain Points Are Elucidated.

The examination of John N. Fulton on his own behalf which lasted all day yesterday, was not concluded at five o'clock when the court rose, and it was resumed this morning. An effort is to be made to conclude the hearing of the evidence today, and the addresses of counsel and the judge's charge will follow on Monday.

Fulton, at the afternoon session proceeded with his examination in chief. He stated that Mr. Rothwell came to him and received the proceeds of the note on their firm. He also claimed that the note in the Union Bank was not for $2,500, but he thought, although not positive, that it was under $1,000. The witness here started to tell about a conversation he claims that he had with Mr. Markey, who was Mrs. Coristine's counsel at the preliminary examination, but he was interrupted by Crown Counsel, who claimed the evidence was illegal and useless.

Judge Ouimet, to witness—"What amount was offered to you?"

Witness—"I was allowed $15,000."

His Honour Judge Ouimet—"This includes the balance owed by you?"

Witness—"I did not admit that there was a balance."

Witness said that he wrote to Mrs. Coristine advising her to sell the Coloured Cotton shares and afterwards he sold 25 shares in May, and 25 shares in September. Fulton stated that he had a pencil memoranda from Mrs. Coristine in answer to his advice authorizing him to sell the shares. He had explained to her that the shares had decreased, but they afterwards increased, and he sold them out. He also wrote to Mrs. Coristine on the 13th of June, 1899, in reference to the Merchants' Bank, in which he said their statement showed that their condition was very bad. He advised her then to sell also the bank shares. In reply to his several letters she had written to him. "Do whatever you think best with the stocks."

Mr. Crankshaw—"Can you produce her letter?"

Witness—"I can produce it."

Fulton, then after a long search among his papers, produced the letter from Mrs. Coristine.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Crown counsel then began his cross examination of witness. Witness stated that all his memoranda of accounts were in a little book, which was in his safe on October 16th. He had not seen that book since, and did not have any knowledge what had become of it. Without this book he could not make up a complete or satisfactory statement of his accounts. Witness then proceeded to state that a great deal of what Walter Coristine and Mr. John Hyde had stated about their visit was not right. He denied that he asked for forty-eight hours in which to make up his accounts, or said that he was in a hurry to go to court. He also denied a portion of Mr. Grose's evidence, and said that most of Mr. Grose's evidence was manufactured.

Crown counsel then asked the witness what he thought of Mrs. Coristine's evidence. Witness replied: "You can't depend on what Mrs. Coristine says."

"You said that one of the detectives told you that a "bluff" warrant was being put up on you?"

Witness—"Yes."

"Will you give his name to the court?"

Fulton, after some hesitation: "His name was Murray; he was one of Grose's men. I afterwards heard he went to England, but have since seen him in Montreal."

The remainder of the cross-examination yesterday afternoon dealt with business relating to the Imperial Bank, the Union Bank, Mr. Giroux, etc., and the court was adjourned for further cross-questioning of the witness this morning.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Fire Nets Were Used This Morning on Victoria Square.

Early this morning there was a small fire at 86 Victoria square, a grocery kept by Wm. Carmichael. The fire started in a shed, and caused a great deal of smoke. One little lad jumped out of a rear window on to the shed, and escaped to the street, but the rest of the family slept on until awakened by Night Watchman Burns. By that time the exits from the house were all filled by smoke and the firemen entered by the windows and dropped those who were on the inside, and who were almost overcome by smoke, into the life nets.

While the firemen were at work at this fire a false alarm was sounded from Box 24, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets, which sent a portion of the brigade racing eastwards.

A load of straw which was being taken to No. 4 Fire Station caught fire at the corner of St. James and Inspector streets. The cart was scorched and the horse was somewhat singed before he could be taken out of the shafts. The most peculiar thing about the fire was that the straw was to make beds for the very horses that drew the fire apparatus to the scene. The fire and water, however, put an end to its usefulness as bedding, and it was piled up in the street, to be taken away by the scavengers.

MR. PEASE TO TESTIFY.

Decision to Appeal From Order Has Been Reconsidered.

Mr. Edson L. Pease, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, will be heard as a witness next week in connection with the liquidation of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company, the decision arrived at to appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Mathieu, confirmed by Sir M. M. Tait, having been reconsidered.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

The General Hospital ambulance was kept busy for some time last evening. The first call was from the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company, where Henry Malthouse was injured while shifting some goods. He tripped and fell into the cellar and sustained several bruises.

Aubert Robillard, aged eight years, was injured yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Place d'Armes hill and Craig street. The young fellow was taking a free ride on the back of a passing cab, when his leg became entangled between the spokes of one of the rear wheels of the vehicle, and it was broken below the knee. He was sent to the General Hospital. He resides at 132 Vitre street with his parents.

The General Hospital ambulance had a run to the Dominion Cotton Mills, at St. Henri. One of the employes, Henri Dansereau, while working at a hoist, had one of his feet crushed between the machine and the floor. Dansereau is 19 years of age and lives at 164 Richelieu street.

Faulty Kidneys. — Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you frequent headaches? Have you failing vision? Have you dizzy feeling? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any of these signs prove kidney disease. Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails.—6 Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street. 212 1

MOUNTAIN VIEW FLATS TO RENT . . .

Handsome Stone Fronts, containing seven rooms, bath and closet, Daisy Furnace; 50 yards from electric cars and 15 minutes from Post Office.

These Flats only require to be seen to be rented.

Rent for winter months $10.

Room 228 Temple Building.

210 5eod

WHY NOT

BUY A HOME

$500 to $1000 Cash Down

YOUR PRESENT RENT

Will do the rest.

$4500—No. 110 Park avenue, 8 rooms.
$5500—No. 334 Park avenue, 10 rooms.
$4500—No. 396 Park avenue, 11 rooms.
$4700—No. 151 Mance street, 8 rooms.
$4000—No. 159 Mance street, 7 rooms.
$6500—No. 318 Park avenue, 10 rooms.

The above are modern and up-to-date. Daisy furnaces, extension kitchens, good yards, close to schools and churches. Call for list and information.

Room 228 Temple Building. Houses and flats to rent at reduced prices. 212 4eod

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For Sale or To Let

"Thornyholme"

21 Churchill Ave., Westmount.

residence and grounds of Col. J. D. Crawford. The property contains 76,054 Sq. feet. The property contains 76,054 Sq. feet, could easily be sub-divided. It has a double frontage on Churchill Ave. and Staunton St., of 303 feet. Is beautifully situated on the hillside and convenient to the cars. The house is commodious and comfortable. There is a good stable with coach house and harness room and coachman's cottage.

For further particulars and plan of possible subdivisions, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,

29 Canada Life Building.

Telephone—Main 3344. 212 1

HOMES.

You can begin to buy a Home from us for

$25.00 cash

And the balance in monthly sums of from $3.40 to $6.80.

Pamphlets free.

S. HUSSELBEE,

1638 St. Lawrence Street.

Open Saturdays and Sundays. 212 1

FOR SALE
515 Clarke Ave., Westmount.

The very fine property of the late J. Penfold, Esq., containing 66,000 feet of land. The house contains on the first floor a large square hall with open fire place, four large rooms and pantry. There are ten bedrooms, besides servants' quarters, there is stabling for four horses, coach house, etc. The grounds comprise tennis court and lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, and there is an abundance of large and small fruit trees. For permit apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,

Tel. Main 3344. 29 Canada Life building. 212 1

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. William McGibbon Passes Away Unexpectedly.

Mrs. William McGibbon, wife of the former superintendent of Mount Royal Park, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon, at the private hospital of Dr. J. P. Hannington, 699 Sherbrooke street. The deceased left home apparently in her usual good health at one o'clock, and boarded car No. 411, to go to Westmount, where several of her friends lived, for the purpose of making a number of calls. As the car reached the corner of Park avenue and Sherbrooke streets, Mrs. McGibbon fainted. Dr. J. P. Hannington, whose office was close by, was summoned by Inspector Foster, of the Street Railway Company, who was on the car when the accident occurred, and he had Mrs. McGibbon removed to his office, in the hope of reviving her. She passed away, however, shortly after her removal thither, without uttering a word. In her hand-bag Dr. Hannington found visiting cards with her address. Mr. McGibbon said his wife had suffered for some years from heart trouble. When she had left home she had hurried to catch a passing car and had probably over-exerted herself. Coroner McMahon was notified and went personally to Dr. Hannington's office to learn the facts. He did not deem an inquest necessary. The funeral will take place from her late residence, 129 Esplanade avenue, on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

A LABOUR PARADE.

The striking boiler makers in the employ of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, together with the members of the Moulders' Union and representatives of other labour unions in the city, visited Queen's Park, Verdun, last night, where a special performance was given in their honour. The men paraded at Lomas' hall, at half-past seven o'clock, and, headed by the Point St. Charles Band, marched by way of Wellington street to the grounds. The parade was witnessed by several thousand people.

Special Notice.

Wanted.

A lady speaking the English and French language, as an assistant in the National Dress Cutting Academy.

Address MRS. E. L. ETHIER,

88 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

The world's latest production in Carpets and Oilcloths are here. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock at the Old St. George Departmental Store, 1883-85 Notre Dame street. 212 25

FRASER'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE DEPOSITORY.

131 to 137 Inspector St., Cor. St. James St.

Horses, Harness and Vehicles by Auction,

TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, at 2.30.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made. Telephone Main 790.

Private sales every day.

FRASER BROS.,

212 2 Auctioneers.

Household Furniture,

Carpets, Pianos, Mirrors.

Gasaliers, Bedding, China and Glass and Enamelled Ware, Stoves, Ranges, etc.

Regular Auction at our Salesrooms, Nos. 453 and 455 St. James Street, corner Inspector street,

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 14TH SEPT., At 10 o'clock.

Cash advances made. Consignments solicited. Safe, clean, dry storage for furniture, pianos, baggage, etc.

Private sales every day.

FRASER BROS.,

212 5 Auctioneers.

Preliminary Announcement.

Important Auction Sale

OF

Valuable Household Furniture and Effects,

Including Handsome Oriental Drawing Room Furniture, Fine Old Mahogany Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, China, Glass and Silverware, Paintings and Engravings, Books, contents of conservatory, etc., etc., by order of the executors of Estate Late Andrew Robertson, at the residence, No. 1100 Dorchester street, on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 3rd and 4th OCTOBER, 1900.

Each day at ten o'clock.

Particulars will be advertised later.

FRASER BROS.,

212 3 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT SALE

Painters' Supplies by order of the curator of the estate, at our Auction Rooms, Nos. 453 and 455 St. James street, on

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 12,

including a large assortment Sherwin, Williams' Fine Paint, Paint Brushes, White Wash do, Varnish, Kalsomine, Wall Paper, Ladders, Stained and Plain Glass, Painters' Lamp, lot Shelving, etc., etc., all without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale at 2.30.

212 3 FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

THE PEOPLES AUCTIONEERS

Auction Sale

—OF—

New and Second-hand **FURNITURE.**

Beautiful carpets, new designs, just arrived from the old country, in squares of various kinds, in Wiltons, Axminster, Brussels, Balmoral, Tapestry, etc., at our rooms, 241 and 243 St. James street, will be held on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th.

Also a great variety of house furnishing, consisting of Parlour Sets, Easy and Odd Chairs, Bedroom Sets, Spring, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Dining Room Sets, Oilcloth and Linoleum, and a great variety of second-hand furniture, and a large lot of useful sundries to make room for a large consignment to arrive next week.

Without reserve. Sale at 2 o'clock.

RAE & DONNELLY,

212 2 Auctioneers.

Important Trade Sale

.....OF.....

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens and Worsteds.

23 cases Housekeeping Linens (by catalogue), Boots and Shoes etc., etc., at auction.

The subscribers will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on Wednesday, September 12th, at 10 o'clock a. m. (on three months credit) a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Tweeds, Friezes, Beavers, Mackinaws, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Underwear, Nottons, etc. Also at 2.30 o'clock p. m., (by catalogue), 23 cases Housekeeping Linens, just received, by the SS. "Amarynthia," from Glasgow. Sale without any reserve.

BENNING & BARSALOU,

212 3 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of ALPHONSE BASTIEN, brickmaker, of the Parish of St. Malachie of Ormstown, P. Q., Insolvent.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, 1900, for the purchase, en bloc, or in lots to suit the tenderers:

Lot No. 1.—About 10,000 "bevel" bricks, about 400,000 hard and soft bricks.

Lot No. 2.—A lot of land, situated in the first concession of Ormstown, in the Parish of St. Malachie of Ormstown, known and designated on the plan and official book of references of the Parish of St. Malachie of Ormstown, under No. 62 (sixty-two) official subdivision Nos. 64, 65, 66 and 67 (sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six and sixty-seven), the said tract of land forming only one lot of (14¾) fourteen and three-quarters arpents, English measure.

Plus, brick presses, 350 cords of wood, a Grand Trunk Railway siding, sheds, sheds and roofings, three horses, harnesses, carts and tools of the brick yard, all on the lot of land above described and amounting per inventory, a part of the lot of land and brick to the sum of $3933.70.

Samples of bricks, deeds and titles of the lot of land and inventory of the brick yard in view at our office. The highest or any of the tenders will not necessarily be accepted.

For all further particulars apply to

BILODEAU & CHALIFOUX,

Joint Curators,

212 3 Saw 15 St. James st., Montreal.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re BERNIER & WEST, Montreal.

Sale by auction at 69 St. James street, Montreal, on Thursday, 13th September, 1900, at 11 o'clock.

Book debts and bills receivable, per list $3,740.79

KENT & TURCOTTE,

97 St. James street.

MARCOTTE BROS.,

Auctioneers. 210 3

School Debentures For Sale.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th of September next for $5000 worth of debentures, issued by the Moosomin, N.W.T., School Board, re-payable in 20 equal annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent.

Further particulars of debentures and district can be obtained from the secretary.

A. C. DAVIES,

Secretary Moosomin School Board,

Moosomin, N.W.T.

August 30th, 1900. 208 6

TOBACCO, LIQUOR, AND DRUGS.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few weeks. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.

Simply marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor, morphine and other drug habits. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 312 Bathurst street, Toronto. 212 6 2amo

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Autumn 1900

Auction Sales at Private Residences during September and October will be attended to personally by our Mr. Hicks.

Those intending to favour us with the sale of their household furniture are kindly requested to give us early intimation so as to secure a choice of date.

Inventories taken and valuations made. Advances made on consignments.

Furniture and all kinds of merchandise sent to our rooms are displayed to advantage and best results guaranteed.

RUGS

and fine Art Goods a specialty.

Charges moderate, and returns prompt.

M. HICKS & CO.,

Auctioneers.

212 2 1821-1823 Notre Dame street.

Turkish Rugs

We are now offering at

PRIVATE SALE

A choice selection of

Turkish, Indian and Persian Rugs and Carpets.

As we must close them out at once, prices have been greatly reduced.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

1821-1823 Notre Dame St. 212 3

TRADE SALE

On Wednesday, 12th Instant, at Ten a. m.

We will sell at our rooms, St. James st., without reserve and in lots to the trade, about $20,000.00 worth of Dry Goods from a bankrupt estate, comprising: Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Prints, Cottonades, Corsets, Shirts, Flannels, Hosiery, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Collars, Underwear for men and women, Woollen Goods, Lace, Embroidery, Braids, Umbrellas, Blankets, Trimmings, Buttons, Linen, Boots, Shoes, etc.; also a cash register, cost $300, also for account of a bank, $16,000.00 stock of Tweeds, Meltons, Beavers, Presidents, Serges, Canvas, Farmer Satins, etc., also Ready Made Clothing, Caps, and many other goods. Terms liberal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,

212 3 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of P. B. LARIVIERE, Drummondville, P. Q., Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at so much per dollar,

FRIDAY, September 14th, 1900, At 11 O'Clock A. M.,

at their rooms, 60 St. James st., Montreal, the assets as follows:

Dry Goods	$5262.12
Fixtures	164.63
	$5426.75
Book debts, as per list...	1430.29
	$6857.04

Terms: Cash.

The store will be open for inspection September 13th, 1900.

For further information address to the undersigned,

H. LAMARRE, Assignee,

20 St. James street.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1900. 212 1

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re Wm. Weir & Sons, Montreal.

Sale by auction at No. 69 St. James st., Montreal, on 10th September, 1900, at noon, of the undermentioned immoveables the property of the late Somerville Weir, one of the Insolvents:

A stone front house bearing No. 38 Laval avenue, in the city of Montreal. The lot is 22x75 feet and is known as No. 897-19 on the official plan for St. Louis Ward.

A vacant lot adjoining the above 23x75 feet and is known as No. 897-18 of the official plan for St. Louis Ward, city of Montreal.

A. L. KENT AND U. GARAND.

Joint Curator.

MARCOTTE BROS.,

Auctioneers. 194 *ntyS 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re DAME E. MATHIEU, 2507 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Sale by auction, at No. 69 St. James St., Montreal, on Friday, the 14th September, 1900, at 11 o'clock.

Stock of Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishings, etc. $2,984.19

Fixtures 49.85

$3,034.04

Book debts per list 33.57

Store will be open on 13th inst.

KENT & TURCOTTE,

97 St. James Street.

MARCOTTE FRERES,

Auctioneers. 211 3

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re CANADIAN CAP WORKS CO., 177 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till Friday, the 14th September, 1900, at noon, for the purchase of the assets:

Stock of Hats and Caps	$576.21
Fixtures	390.00
	$966.21

No tender necessarily accepted.

KENT & TURCOTTE,

211 3 97 St. James Street.

Arnprior Water Works

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by registered letter only up to 7 p.m. on Monday, September 17th, 1900, on each or the whole of the several works required for the water works system.

Contract No. 1, for the supply and delivery f.o.b. cars, Arnprior, of the required pipes, hydrants, valves and special castings.

Contract No. 2, for the excavation and pipe laying required.

Contract No. 3, for the erection of the pump house building.

Contract No. 4, for an 80,000 gallon tank on a 75 foot steel tower.

Contract No. 5, for two pumping engines and one filter.

Contract No. 6, for two steam boilers.

Contract No. 7, bulk sum for all the above works.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and "Form of Tender" procured at the engineers' office, Town Hall, Arnprior. A marked cheque for the amount stated in Forms of Tender must accompany each tender, or they will be ruled out as informal.

The corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. M. HOWE,

Mayor of the Town of Arnprior.

Arnprior, Sept. 1st, 1900. 210 6

THE SHERIFF'S SHARES

In the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Co. to be Sold at Bailiff's Sale.

One hundred shares of $100 each of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Ry., belonging to Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, president of the company, are advertised for sale at Bailiff's sale in the Sheriff's office on September 13, at the instance of M. Connolly, and ten shares in the Baie des Chaleurs Company, belonging to C. N. Armstrong, are also to be offered at the same time. Sheriff Thibaudeau explained this morning that he had endorsed for the company and that the sale would take place if there was no opposition made in the meantime. He added that the road was at present in the hands of trustees, Messrs. Gallandez, Watson and Deffrieze, all of London, Eng., who were undertaking to finish it to Paspebiac, and ultimately to Gaspe Basin. Mr. Connolly's claim amounteld to over $12,000.

Messrs. Poupore and Malone have closed a contract with Mr. Betta, representing the Empire Lumber Co., of Buffalo, for a million and a quarter feet board measure oak cut in Arkansas.

TO NEW YORK ON BIKES.

Ernest Morgan and H. Owden, messengers of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, have left for New York, in an attempt to lower the bicycle record between the two points. They expect to do the journey in three days, which is twenty-four hours better than the present time. They will pass through St Johns, Rouse's Point, Plattsburg, Saratoga, Troy and Albany. Mr. James Kent, superintendent of the local office, has made the necessary arrangements for passports, which the messengers will require when they cross the line.

RATES

—FOR—

Prepaid Classified Advertisements

In the MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
All other "WANTED" ads. 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
ROOMS TO LET, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word each insertion.
TO LET, HOUSES, STORES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PROPERTY FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PERSONALS, Page 6, 2 cents per word, with a minimum charge of 25 cents each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When such advertisements are not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for classified advertisements of less than five lines.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE, 211 ST. ANTOINE street, near Mountain street; hot water heating; house all newly painted, and in first class condition; immediate possession. Apply James A. Ogilvy and Sons, St. Catherine st. 94 tf

TO LET — HOUSE AND GROUNDS, furnished or unfurnished, hot water heating, bath, etc. Thomas Ligget, 1884 Notre Dame street, or No. 1 Thornton Park. 193 tf

TO LET — HOUSE, 155 HUTCHISON street, first class order; rent moderate. Apply to J. P. Whelan, 31 Durocher st. 210 4

TO LET — A SELF CONTAINED house, No. 21 Seymour avenue, 9 rooms, double parlours, extension kitchen, back staircase. Apply to S. H. McDowell, 21 St. Helen st. 210 3

TO LET — AT LACHINE, LARGE double brick house, fully furnished, all modern conveniences, for six months, from October; low rental to suitable party. Apply to V. 539, Star office. 211 2

TO LET — A NICE SELF CONTAINed modern cottage, with all conveniences, 540 Cadieux street, four doors above Sherbrooke street; rent $18 per month. Address A. 596, Star office. 211 2

TO LET—RENT REDUCED, CARS pass door, nice upper tenement, 113 Fulford street, seven rooms, bath and w. c. Apply 5 Brunswick st. 211 2

TO LET—NOS. 5 AND 7 WINCHESter ave., Westmount; these houses are all but new and in first class order. Apply May Bros., 599 Wellington. Tel. Main 2610. 211 2

TO LET — A DESIRABLE FRONT apartment (eight rooms), in "The Sherbrooke"; present furniture may remain, if desired, without extra charge. Apply to apartment No. 13, same building. 210 6

TO LET — A GOOD CLEANED house, six rooms; three bedrooms, w.c.; in best condition; $9.50. 356 Richmond street. 211 2

TO LET —LOWER TENEMENT, 51½ Prince Arthur street, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace; all in good order; rent $15 per month. Apply to 72 Aylmer street. 203 6 3aw

TO LET — THAT VERY COMFORTable self contained house, 18 Durocher street, near Sherbrooke; six bedrooms, all modern conveniences; renovated throughout; rent $25 per month, no taxes. Apply to F. McMann and Son, 178 St. James st. 206 4 3aw

TO LET—HOUSE, 451 SHERBROOKE street, near Laval ave.; three stories, 10 rooms, hot water heating; newly painted and decorated; electric wiring; immediate possession; rent $30 a month. Apply to J. A. Emmans, 1680 Notre Dame street. 194 eod tf

TO LET — STONE FRONT LOWER tenement, seven (7) rooms, Daisy furnace, in good order. 89 Durocher st.; keys at 103 Shuter street. 212 1

TO LET—
888 Sherbrooke street.
733 Sherbrooke street.
729 Sherbrooke street.
64 Rosemount avenue, Westmount.
515 Clarke ave., Westmount.
21 Churchill ave., Westmount.
512 Victoria ave., Westmount.
370 Wood ave., Westmount.
4402 St. Catherine street, Westmount.
250 to 258 Prince Albert, Westmount.
5 Winchester ave., Westmount. Gas stoves and gasaliers will be sold reasonably.
420 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.
286 Peel street.
239 University street.
51 St. Mark street.
96 Mackay street.
69 Drummond street.
119 St. Matthew street.
297 Prince Arthur street.
36 Lorne ave.
64 St. Luke street.
46 Tupper street.
46 Fort street.
45 Tupper street.
593 Cadieux street.
539 St. Urbain street.
1 McCulloch avenue, Outremont.
129 McGill street.
85 1-2 Durocher street. Keys here.
322 St. Antoine street.
267 St. Martin street.
2714 St. Catherine street, upper and lower tenements.
H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — IN BEST PART OF ST. Denis street, near St. Louis sq.; upper and lower tenement; rent $15.00 per month; excellent outbuildings; also on Hospital street, large warehouse, with first class dry cellar. Apply to Mr. J. T. Bethune, office 715 New York Life Insurance Co. building, or The Synod Office, corner University and Burnside streets. 212 19

TO LET — 12 SEYMOUR AVENUE, a handsome modern stone front house, with extension library; kitchen on either floor; an especially nice house in perfect order; rent moderate. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 212 1

TO LET —
141a Mansfield street, lower dwelling, 7 rooms; rent $25.00. 127 and 131 Bayle street, flat, $20. 34 St. Luke street, flat $18.00. 806 808 and 808a, self-contained upper and lower, $20.00, $14.00 and $10.00. All furnace heating. 1793 Ontario, upper, $18.00. 128 St. George street, self-contained, $14.00. 499 Sherbrooke street, upper, $12.00. 52 and 52c, flats, $8.00 and $9.00. 30 St. Antoine street, upper, $12.00. 90 and 94 Murray street, upper and lower, $8.00. 58 and 64 Plymouth Grove, upper and lower, $12.00 and $10.00, and others. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James street. 212 1

TO LET — 53 UNION AVENUE, A handsome stone house, 32 ft. wide, opposite English Cathedral, close to Morgan's; suitable for a large family, or a professional man; large stable attached. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 212 1

TO LET — HOUSES—
20 St. Luke, tenement, $300, no taxes.
22 St. Luke, tenement, $270, no taxes.
4076 Tupper, cottage, $324, no taxes.
510 St. Urbain, house, $300, no taxes.
75 Shuter, corner house, $500, no taxes.
12 Seymour ave., cottage, $450, no taxes.
1235 Dorchester, house, $420, no taxes.
36 Lorne ave., cottage, $360, no taxes.
447 Elm ave., cottage, $420.
119 Mackay, house, $600.
4019 Dorchester, house, $400.
603 St. Urbain, house, $240, no taxes.
2759 St. Catherine, tenement, $180, no taxes.
82 Park avenue, tenement, $288, no taxes.
460 Grosvenor, tenement, $276, no taxes.
4169 Dorchester, corner, $480, no taxes.
78 Fort, cottage, $360, no taxes.
H. L. PUTNAM,
1st floor, Temple building.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — SELF - CONTAINED house, 13 Oxenden ave.; 9 rooms, extension kitchen, Daisy furnace; all in good repair. Apply 17 Oxenden ave. 211 2

TO LET — STONE FRONT HOUSE, 169 Shuter; 8 rooms, tinted and painted throughout; side entrance; rent low to desirable tenant. Apply 31 Shuter. 211 2

TO LET — SELF - CONTAINED house, 778 Dorchester street, eight rooms, furnace, cement cellar, all in good order; rent moderate. Apply to L. D. Perham, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House. 210 3eod

TO LET — THAT DESIRABLE TEnement dwelling house, No. 25 Chesterfield avenue, Westmount; rent very moderate up to 1st May next. Apply on the premises, or to H. J. Johnston, 174 St. James street. 209 4 3aw

TO LET— LOWER TENEMENT, 6 1-2 Hanover street, hot and cold water, Daisy furnace; will rent to desirable tenant for $15 a month. Apply 53 Beaver Hall Hill. 212 1

TO LET — NO. 79 ST. MARK ST., A comfortable house of nine apartments; Daisy furnace, and all conveniences. Keys at 636 Craig street. 212 1

TO LET — 877A CADIEUX STREET, upper tenement of five rooms, in good order; reduced rent till 1st May. Apply to above address. 212 1

TO LET — 1136 SHERBROOKE ST., $600 and taxes; newly decorated, upper tenement 2346 St. Catherine street. Apply 194 Mountain st. at 10 a.m. 212 2 2aw

TO LET — UPPER AND LOWER dwelling, Guy st.; 8 rooms; recently papered and tinted; furnaces and all modern conveniences. Apply Mr. Towers, 69 William, or 253 Guy st. 212 8

TO LET—MODERN BRICK DWELLing with fine stable and all conveniences, 622 St. Joseph street, Lachine; contains 12 rooms, furnace, electric light, etc.; newly decorated throughout. Apply on premises 12 to 3 p.m. 212 1

TO LET — THAT BEAUTIFUL stone front house, No. 1148 Dorchester street, near St. Mark street; in good order; decorations will be done to suit good tenant; rent moderate. Apply to George W. Hamilton & Son, 24 St. Sacrament street. 212 1

TO LET — NO. 460 GROSVENOR street, Westmount, upper dwelling, 8 rooms; Daisy furnace; perfect order; reduced rental. W. A. Snowdon, 467 Temple Building. 212 1

TO LET —UPPER TENEMENT, 573 St. Dominique street, 6 rooms, b. and c.; also flat of 4 rooms, heated, suitable for light housekeeping; in good order. Apply to Mrs. P. M. Groome, 452 St. Dominique. 212 1

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — HANDSOMELY FURnished self-contained house, near "Her Majesty's" Theatre; newly painted, velvet carpets, crystal chandeliers, Grand piano. Rent very moderate. Address B8630 Star Branch office. 212 1

TO LET — FURNISHED UPPER tenement, No. 232 St. Hypolite street, fourth door above Pine ave.; beautifully furnished; 8 rooms; complete, with piano; rent $30 per month; unfurnished, $15.00 per month. 209 4

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 999 St. Denis street, formerly occupied by a doctor. Apply at same. 208 6

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE; part of house is occupied by two gentlemen, who take their meals out; want tenant for remaining six rooms; one willing to keep reserved rooms in order preferred; centrally located; hot water heating and all modern improvements; stabling if wanted. Address L 304, Star office. 208 3 eod

TO LET —
993 Sherbrooke street.
33 Bishop street.
17 Laval ave.
286 Peel street.
63 Tupper.
305 Pine ave., for season.
147 Stanley street.
370 Wood ave., Westmount.
4610 St. Catherine st., Westmount.
259 Metcalfe ave., Westmount.
4271 Dorchester street, Westmount.
98 Shuter street.
119 St. Matthew street.
493 St. Urbain st.
77 St. Mark street.
152 Peel st., to 1st of May.
410 St. Hubert st.
7 Beaver Hall square.
36 Chomedy street.
249 University street.
65 Mackay street.
81 McGill College ave.
H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — FURNISHED, DRUMmond street, near Sherbrooke, a handsome modern house, beautifully furnished; owner going abroad; family without young children only acceptable. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 212 1

TO LET — FURNISHED, SHUTER street, a handsome stone house of moderate size, elegantly furnished in the highest taste, suitable for a small family without young children. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 212 1

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES:
65 Shuter, house, $80 per month.
65 Mackay, house, $65 per month.
164 Drummond street, $125 per month.
39 Crescent, house, $75 per month.
298 Pine ave., $45 per month.
H. L. PUTNAM,
1st floor, Temple building.

TO LET — A WELL FURNISHED house on Durocher street, 9 rooms all on two flats; has extension kitchen, hardwood finish, gas grate, Daisy furnace, piano, etc. Address E, 677, Star office. 211 2 1aw

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms; extension; Daisy furnace, gas stove, etc.; moderate rent. Apply to 98 Shuter street. 212 1

TO LET — FURNISHED, TILL 1ST May, seven roomed house, nice locality, Westmount; hot and cold water, Daisy furnace, gas stove; near cars and park; rent $30.00 per month. Address F 717 Star office. 212 1

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, 82 Park ave.; furnace, gas stove; rent $30.00. Also unfurnished lower tenement, 42 City Councillors st.; $15.00. Apply 84 Park ave. 212 1

SHOPS, STORES, BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET — GOOD BAKERY AND stable and large yard. Apply to Bruneau, Currie & Co., 10 Foundling st. 210 2 eod

TO LET — STORE AND FLATS, corner Victoria square and Craig street; altered to suit tenant; also store and dwelling at St. Henry. J. B. Stevenson, Room 6, No. 18 Hospital street. 210 2eod

TO LET — AN OLD ESTABLISHED grocery store, corner St. Dominique and Charbonneau streets; excellent chance for a pushing grocer; rent moderate. Apply Mrs. P. M. Groome, 452 St. Dominique street. 212 1

COTTAGES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A STONE front cottage in west end, seven rooms, Daisy furnace. Apply to D. Miller, 118 Mansfield st. 210 6

TO LET — AT UPPER LACHINE, comfortable cottage, bath, etc. E. W. H. Phillips, 189 St. James st., Montreal. 211 2

TO LET — STONE COTTAGE, 74 Aylmer street, 10 large rooms, bathroom and pantry; Gem furnace, stationary washtubs, iron pipe drains, large cemented cellar, comfortable and convenient. Apply to 72 Aylmer st. 203 6 3aw

TO LET — OCTOBER 1ST, HANDsome new cottage, 109 Elgin st.; pressed brick front, bow windows, nine rooms and bathroom; open plumbing; electric light. 133 Elgin st. 209 2 2aw

TO LET — FURNISHED SELF-CONtained cottage, 5 rooms; rent $14. Apply 215 Pine avenue. 212 1

HOTELS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — MR. EMERY CADieux, having bought the hotel of Mr. Fred Catudal, of Notre Dame de Grace, offers for sale his hotel, situate at 1929 St. Catherine, corner of St. Charles Borromee street. Apply on premises, or L. A. Wilson & Co., 87 St. James street. 209 4

FOR SALE — A GREAT SNAP, the Tourist Hotel, Acadia (the only hotel on P. E. Island commended by Baedeker with a star), offered for sale, with all its outbuildings and other appurtenances, the proprietor retiring on account of age. Apply at the Hotel Grand Tracadia Beach, P.E.I. 208 12

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED — A FURNISHED OR partly furnished house, four to six rooms; no children. E. R. Stinson, train despatcher's office, Bonaventure station. 211 2

WANTED — TO RENT, HOUSE OR flat in good locality; 7 rooms furnished or unfurnished; modern conveniences. Address J 852, Star office. 212 1

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

WANTED — FURNISHED FLAT OF four rooms for housekeeping; vicinity High school; terms must be moderate. A. 7937, Star Branch office. 211 2

WANTED — FURNISHED FLAT OR small house for October 1, until May 1 or longer if all parties are willing; rent not to be over $18 per month. Address D, 659, Star office. 211 2

RESIDENTAL FLATS TO LET.

TO LET — FURNISHED UPPER 7-roomed flat, 1 Pacific, off Dorchester west; all conveniences; gas stove, separate entrance; $18. 20 Imperial Building, or 37 Hawarden. 211 2

TO LET — FLAT AT NO. 183 DROlet, 5 rooms, passage, extension kitchen, shed attached, gas and w.c.; walls newly tinted; price low to good tenant; possession immediate. 212 1

TO LET — FLAT, NO. 90 A SELBY middle 7 rooms, furnace, bath, papered, tinted and all newly painted; in fact there is not a nicer flat in the city at the price; the locality is also very desirable. 212 3 eod

TO LET — FLAT NO. 628 ST. ANtoine, near Greene avenue, Westmount; excellent locality, and is in very good order; six rooms; only $12.50. 212 3 eod

TO LET — A 6 ROOMED FLAT, with bath room, boarded cellar and furnace; may be seen any time. Apply 116 Elgin street; reduced rent. 212 1

TO LET — FURNISHED FLAT AT once, best flat in Westmount; well furnished, piano, etc. T. R. Redyard, 132 St. James st. 212 1

TO LET — 100 SOMERVILLE AVE., Westmount, bright, warm flat of seven rooms and bath room; rent low. Apply to C. J. Brown, 4228 St. Catherine street, Westmount, or at house. 212 3

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE — SAULT AU RECOLlet, or Ahuntsic, a fine property, fronting on the main road, and close to the river, with access to water front and rear; with good double brick house on stone foundations, comprising basement, and two floors, ten rooms in all; stable and coach house in the grounds; price including vacant lot in front, $3,700. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 212 1

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — STE. AGATHE DES Monts. Handsome house, fronting on Lac des Sables, with stables, boathouse, bathhouse, etc. The house contains 6 family bedrooms, with commodious living rooms, and servants' quarters. There are about 4 acres of land, well wooded with forest trees. There are tennis and croquet lawns. The property is celebrated for its delicious rocky spring water. Price reasonable. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING VILlage in Quebec, 40 miles from Ottawa on the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway. The property consists of a double house, part frame and brick, containing twelve rooms all on two floors. Good cellar. There are also excellent stables lined with brick and an ice house filled. The property is owned by the widow of a doctor, whose practice was worth $3,000 per year. It is in the centre of a good English farming community, with a population of between 700 and 800. It would be especially suitable for a doctor or dentist. There is no dentist in the country, and people have to go to Ottawa or Arnprior to be treated. As far as possible the good will of the practice will be included in the sale. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building.

FOR SALE—AT BROME CORNER, fine property, consisting of a good dwelling house, stables, outbuildings, garden, with fruit trees planted, in a well settled neighbourhood; an excellent place for a young doctor to start practice. Property can be bought on very reasonable terms. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR city property, at Magog, good house with electric lighting and furnace, situated near the river; property contains one acre of land, and if necessary two acres of land close by; value $2500. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—ON ST. LUC ROAD, Cote des Neiges, the property of the Rev. Myles Crombie, containing about 110,000 feet of land, with frontage of 283 feet, 1¼ story dwelling, with frame stabling and shed; shade trees, apple orchard and small fruits, good asparagus bed. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE, OR to let, "Newlands," Longue Pointe, the residence and grounds of J. W. Hopkins, Esq. For photographs and plans apply H. M. Simpson 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—AT COTE DES NEIges, that fine property belonging to Jos. Broughton, Esq.; highly cultivated and good house and stables. The orchards alone will pay for the investment. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—AT LACHINE TWO cottages, which will be sold much below their cost to a prompt purchaser. Both rented to good tenants. A safe investment. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—30 ARPENTS CHOICE land suitable for sub-division, on the Upper Lachine road; the new Sherbrooke street extension will pass through the property; a chance for investors. See it. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — AT BAY VIEW, FARM BElonging to Alphonse Vallee, situated on the most beautiful part of Lake St. Louis; length about 35 acres, width about 2¼ acres; farm can be seen by taking any of the local trains to Bay View Station. It is about nine minutes' walk from the railway station. 216 3eod

FOR SALE — DAIRY FARM OF 290 ACRES, situate in Melbourne, 1½ from Richmond station, comprising orchard, sugar bush, 100 acres in excellent merchantable standing timber, well watered, belonging to estate Horace Morrill; will be sold at auction on the premises, on Tuesday, September 20th, 1900, at 2 p.m. Title perfect. Terms cash. S. Fraser, Notary, Richmond, Que. 212 2 2amo

FOR SALE — FARM, CONTAINING 100 acres, 60 in high state of cultivation, orchard, consisting of 200 apple, 300 gooseberry and currant trees, 300 hills Victoria rhubard, large farm garden, owner having attended Windsor and Sherbrooke markets successfully for years; near cheese and butter factory; good schools, church, and five running mills; ill-health reason for selling. Apply to W. W., Box 444, Windsor Mills, P. Q. 212 1

FARMS TO LET.

TO LET — FARM OF 110 ACRES, PONT-Viau, 6 miles from Montreal, suitable for gardeners or dairymen. Apply Levy, Notary, on premises, or 36 St. Vincent. 212 1

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 917 DORCHESter street (estate late James Roy, Esq.), stone front, three storied house, subtantially built, bow window, three stories, easily heated by hot water furnace; two-story extension; stone steps and coping; cemented basement and laundry; in good order; immediate possession. Apply Dr. C. Ault, 180 St. James st. 206 12

FOR SALE — PROPERTY. WE WILL mail free of charge, on application, our pamphlet, explaining "How to secure a Home" on monthly instalments, same as rent. Apply room 228, Temple Building. 208 5

FOR SALE — CHEAP, 41 SHEARER street, self contained house, six large rooms with bathroom, w.c., gas stove, good dry cellar, house well finished; open view front and rear; near Centre, Guy, Wellington street cars; easy terms. Apply 41 Shearer st. 208 3 3aw

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES. Nos. 262 and 268 Laval avenue. Address H. Gone, 264 Roy st. 200 4 1aw

FOR SALE — NO 153 ST. GEORGE street, Montreal Annex, new and well built solid brick on stone foundation; solid brick stable; house furnished with bath, w.c., hot water, furnace, gas and electric wiring; cement basement; $3,500 Easy terms. Apply Credit Foncier F.C., 30 St. James street. 168 eod tf

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable building lots; owners of some are open to exchange:

On St. Catherine street, Westmount, 7 lots, 25x100 each, with 15 foot lane in rear, situated between Irvine and Lewis avenue; a capital location.

Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, villa lot 40 x 150 ft., situated on the east side, near Sherbrooke street, and convenient to the cars.

Greene avenue, Westmount, on the east side, with right of mitoyen walls, two lots, most desirably situated.

A choice villa lot on the north side of Macgregor street. Would exchange for desirable built property, well rented. A magnificent site.

Also very fine lot on the south side of MacGregor street, 40x150; situation unsurpassed.

On Clarke avenue, Westmount, fine villa lot, containing 20,200 feet, which will have a frontage also on the proposed new street.

One of the finest villa lots on Sherbrooke street, surrounded by first class houses; lot 45 feet wide, with open view in front and rear; a choice situation at a most reasonable price.

200,000 ft. fine land for building lots, having a frontage on Cote St. Catherine road, McCulloch avenue and the new St. Louis Boulevard, soon to be opened. Owner open to exchange.

Attention is called to that very fine block of lots on Park avenue, opposite the Exhibition Grounds; price low; also desirable lots at the corner of St. Urbain and Clarke street, Montreal Annex.

On St. Hubert street, several fine lots, owner open to exchange.

At Longue Pointe, on the river side, about 90,000 feet of land; splendid situation for a summer residence or for a manufacturer; for sale at a sacrifice to a prompt purchaser. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, COMPRISing hotel, with summer garden, doing a good business. Good will of the hotel, with furniture, etc., included in sale price. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TENEment property on Richmond sq.; will pay about 9 per cent. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOCK OF flats, 410-420 St. Hubert street, cut stone front houses, all modern improvements; well rented and in perfect order; fine investment. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel Main 3344.

FOR SALE — ON PLATEAU ST., pays 10 per cent. gross. A large 3-storey house, with dwelling in the rear; well rented; a good investment. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main. 3344.

FOR SALE—245 AND 245½ ST. URbain street, a first class tenement property; will bring a good revenue. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — ON ELGIN STREET, upper and lower tenements in good repair; a good stable; 2 stalls. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—A CUT STONE BLOCK of flats, on Sanguinet street; good tenants; as the owner wishes to realize the property will be sold at $2,000 below valuation. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4500. 128 TO 136 Vitre street; rental $606 per annum; a block of solid, well built houses, rented to steady tenants; pays over 13 per cent. net. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 6 MACGREGOR ST. A comfortable double house with deep lot and tennis lawn; vacant lot adjoining, which is 40x150; would be sold either with or without the house. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—IN THE WEST END OF the city, a charming double cottage with five bedrooms; most modern plumbing, everything in perfect order; possession at once if required. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 66 ROSEMOUNT AVEnue. A semi - detached house, with open plumbing, two bathrooms, hot water heating, and exceptionally good wood work. A feature of the house is the square hall, with fine open fire place, artistic brick mantelpiece and fireside settees. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — COMPLETELY FURnished, a modern house, with extension kitchen, on the best part of Sherbrooke street; fine open view. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—8 SELKIRK AVENUE, new stone front cottage, all on two floors, built in a very substantial manner; fine open situation and view which cannot be obstructed. Terms of purchase exceedingly easy. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—ON BISHOP STREET, 3 storey stone front house, with extension library; exceptionally well finished basement; especially well adapted for a physician; house contains on first floor, dining room, library and small sitting room. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—ON PEEL STREET, A handsome three-story cut stone front house, with bow windows; 30 feet front, with vacant lot 21 feet adjoining; the house has lofty, spacious rooms, and is in excellent condition throughout. The commercial value of this property is very great, as it is equally well adapted for business or professional purposes, or for private residence. It is close to St. Catherine street, and convenient to railways, hotels, shops, etc. Can be seen by permit only. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — OR TO LET, NO. 239 University street. A stone front three-storey house, with basement. Good gallery in front. Situation very fine. Convenient to the College. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — NO. 78 ST. MATTHEW street. A first class stone front 3 storey house, with extension kitchen, hot water, furnace, plumbing in excellent order, house recently decorated. Price and terms very reasonable. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—PRICE $5000. 46 FORT street, cosy, complete cottage, with a deep lot, in perfect order; Daisy furnace; new open plumbing. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, 46 TUPper street, a two storey cottage, with finished basement; new hot water furnace, dumb waiter; can be sold partly furnished. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — OR TO LET, 51 ST. Mark street, a 3-story basement house, in good order; possession at once. Price and terms moderate. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — TWO OF THE MOST desirable semi-detached dwellings in Westmount; ten rooms, including large billiard room; no expense has been spared in construction; decorated throughout; 430 and 432 Lansdowne ave. (above Sherbrooke street); open every week day; full particulars from builder on premises; prices close and terms to suit. See them. 212 1

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — SHERBROOKE ST., the Hutton property, adjoining the handsome residence of A. F. Gault, Esq. This lot has a frontage of 107 feet on the upper side of the street, and is admittedly one of the finest sites in the city. The cottage is a charming specimen of English architecture, and with a small expenditure could be made exceedingly comfortable. The stables and outbuildings are also good. The lot contains over 25,000 square feet, and would be sold, including the house, at a shade over $1.50 per foot. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 212 1

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS:
Sherbrooke street west, 40c per foot.
Prince Albert street, 30c per foot.
Atwater avenue, 40c and 75c per foot.
Lansdowne avenue, 30c per foot.
Crescent street, $1.50 per foot.
H. L. PUTNAM,
212 1 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE — DORCHESTER STREET, two lots next to Clandeboye avenue; frontage about 55 feet in all, depth 117 ft.; a choice situation adjoining Weredale Park; owner would accept 75 cents per foot. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 212 1

FOR SALE — SELBY STREET, A long, narrow strip of land (all frontage), on the upper side of the street, near Atwater ave.; would be sold for $500. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building. 212 1

FOR SALE — ON DORCHESTER street, a three storey double house. Lot is 67 x 110, and there is a stable and coach house. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 212 1

FOR SALE OR TO LET — ON Prince Arthur street, a three-storey stone front house with two-storey extension. House contains 16 rooms, two bathrooms, 3 w. c.'s; in good order. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 212 1

FOR SALE— CHEAP, TO CLOSE an estate, nice block in Coursol, and a four tenement house on Coleraine. For particulars apply at Jos. Asselin, 115 St. Francois Xavier street. 212 1

FOR SALE — NORWOOD, BACK River, one of the most beautiful river front lots on the crescent; high level land, finely wooded, retired and in perfect order for a nice residence. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 212 1

FOR SALE — SEE ELEGANT houses and lots which I have to offer on monthly payments, if desired. S. Husselbee, 1638 St. Lawrence street. Open Saturdays and Sundays. 212 4 4aw

FOR SALE — PARTY LEAVING town has a new, modern 9-roomed house to sell; finest situation in Westmount; highest bid accepted, or would rent to responsible tenant. Address T 7623, Star Branch office. 212 1

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE country houses in various good localities, convenient to the city, ranging in price from $4,500 to $8,000; good city houses would be taken in exchange if necessary. Call for particulars. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE—METCALFE AVENUE, Westmount, a detached villa residence, in perfect order, with stable and coach house; position overlooks the park. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ST. PAUL street, several warehouse properties, near McGill street, at prices which will interest manufacturers or merchants requiring such accommodation. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE—MOUNTAIN STREET, an old stone house requiring modernizing; lot extra wide and deep, with stable in rear. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE—CRESCENT STREET, choice lots, 100 feet deep, and any reasonable frontage to suit purchasers. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE — DETACHED HOUSE Westmount, containing six bedrooms; close to the park on a side street; owner anxious to sell. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE — ABOVE SHERbrooke street, in one of the most desired streets, a modern terrace house, with deep extension, specially suited to a small family. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE — BISHOP STREET, A modern cut stone house, with an extra deep lot and wide lane in rear; present owner would prefer a smaller house. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, GARDENers and florists are advised to look into the merits of a piece of land, about half an acre in size, in a convenient, sheltered spot, in the west end, suitable for hot houses, conservatories or market garden; the land has been always highly cultivated. Call for particulars. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE—ABOVE SHERBROOKE street, a detached brick house, 27 feet front, heated by Spence h.w. furnace; lot 40x200, with old garden in rear, and commanding fine view of the Mountain; owner would sell for $6,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE— Grosvenor avenue, a handsome modern house; finished in cottonwood, and containing five bedrooms upstairs, and servant's room on ground floor; a building lot would be taken in part payment. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple Building.

FOR SALE — ELM AVENUE, Westmount, above Sherbrooke street, to close an estate. A red stone modern house; possession could be had at any time; this is worth enquiring into. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple Building.

FOR SALE CHEAP, STONE HOUSE with vacant corner lot, west end, Dorchester street, corner Greene avenue. The house is 30 feet wide, of handsome cut stone, and the lot forming the corner is 20 feet wide. This will be a very valuable corner property and can be bought now for $7,500, as owner is living permanently out of town. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple Building.

FOR SALE —DOMINION SQUARE, close to St. Catherine street, a brick house on lot 24 x 100; this is a property sure to increase in value; with judicious improvements it can be made to yield a good revenue at once; price only $8,000; owner living out of town. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple building.

FOR SALE — SHERBROOKE ST., the Hutton property, adjoining the handsome residence of A. F. Gault, Esq. This lot has a frontage of 107 feet on the upper side of the road, and is admittedly one of the finest sites in the city. The cottage is a charming specimen of English architecture, and with a small expenditure could be made exceedingly comfortable. The stables and outbuildings are also good. The lot contains over 25,000 square feet, and would be sold, including the house, at a shade over $1.50 per foot. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

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Sherbrooke street west, 40c per foot.
Prince Albert street, 30c per foot.
Atwater avenue, 40c and 75c per foot.
Lansdowne avenue, 30c per foot.
Crescent street, $1.50 per foot.
H. L. PUTNAM,
1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE — WEREDALE PARK, Dorchester street, Westmount, two handsome semi-detached cottages, just completed; all modern conveniences; first class situation. Prices $8,000 and $8,500. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor Temple Building.

FOR SALE — OUTREMONT, A homestead, containing over 24,000 feet of choice orchard and garden land, in full bearing, with a good house, heated by Daisy furnace; nine rooms and cellar; stable and coachhouse; price only $4000; selling on account of death of proprietor. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building

FOR SALE — A STONE FRONT cottage, 6 rooms, bath and w. c.; hot water, gas, large cellar; a bargain, $16.50, was $20.00. Apply 1091 Cadieux. 212 1

FOR SALE — ON MONTHLY INSTALments, fine building lots that are advancing in value, at St. Lambert. This is a safer way to invest money than putting it in the bank. Call for particulars. Easy terms. J. H. Morley, 220 Temple Building. 212 1

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE —ON CLARKE STREET, Montreal Annex, a new brick house, with bay window, built for the owner's use, containing two small dwellings; price $1,500; terms easy; photo at the office. E. R. Gareau, 1511 Notre Dame st. 212 1

FOR SALE — ON CADIEUX ST., A first class stone front cottage, in perfect order, containing seven rooms and passage, bath, w.c., and gas; price $1,650 for a quick buyer; terms, $850 cash. E. R. Gareau, 1511 Notre Dame street. 212 1

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THOSE FINE NEW cut stone front self contained houses with extensions, Nos. 57 to 65 Chesterfield avenue, Westmount; hardwood finish, 7 bedrooms, all latest improvements; tinted and decorated; delightful situation and outlook for a home; price low; terms easy. See them if you want a bargain; open for inspection. T. H. Walsh, Temple building. 212 1

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE HANDsomest private residences in the city, situated on a choice west end street; house cost the owner $62,000. Will make a large reduction for a prompt sale. The house contains on the ground floor drawing room, dining room, breakfast room, library, cloak room, conservatory and pantry; the whole of this floor is handsomely finished in hardwood, and the staircase is fine. The upper stories contain handsome bedrooms, bathrooms, dressing rooms and billiard room. The basement is completely fitted up with servants' quarters, laundry, etc. There are excellent stables, with coachman's dwelling house attached. The lot contains about 22,000 feet of ground. For full particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, room 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—HOUSES:
31 Bishop street, $10,000.
598 Cadieux street, $2200.
15 Springfield avenue, $7500.
19 St. Mark street, $4000.
4169 Dorchester street, corner lot, $7500.
175 Mansfield street, $4150.
53 Metcalfe street, Dominion square, $7500
906 Sherbrooke street, $55,000.
88 Fort street, $3500.
479 Guy street, $4750.
40 Bishop street, $10,000.
344 Metcalfe avenue, $10,600.
239 Mountain street, $8000.
21 Melbourne avenue, $7500.
324 Grosvenor avenue, $6000.
447 Elm avenue, $7000.
1 and 2 Weredale Park, $8000.
H. L. PUTNAM,
1st floor, Temple building.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAW MILL, DWELLing-house, outbuildings and water power, with 800 acres of timber land, containing upwards of 200,000 logs. The mill is surrounded by 8 or more square miles of good timber land which can be acquired at a very low rate. There is a splendid opening for a last factory, as maple is especially abundant; spruce and birch are also plentiful. The furniture of the house, which includes a piano, will be sold also, and stock and implements; everything necessary for carrying on the business. A good opening for an energetic man. Present owner is returning to Europe. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—ST. NICHOLAS ST., A good stone front warehouse, opposite the Board of Trade; two entrances, hydraulic hoist; five floors; price low. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

FOR SALE — COLBORNE ST., A fine solid stone warehouse, suitable for heavy goods or manufacturing, facing the canal basin; fronting on two streets, driveway through; close to railway siding; will be sold for about the cost of the building and on easy terms. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building. 205 1

FOR SALE — ST. PAUL STREET, near McGill, a large property of nearly 14,000 square feet, with old buildings; will be sold to close an estate for $9000. This is undoubtedly one of the cheapest properties in the centre of the city. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple building.

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET —FINE BRIGHT DOUBLE OR SINgle offices, on ground floor, from $5 per month upwards. W. F. Lewis, 13 St. John st. 211 2

TO LET — A LARGE OFFICE IN the Bank of Toronto Chambers, all modern conveniences. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James street. 212 1

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED — TO BUY, EAST OF Metcalfe ave., Westmount residence of about 10 rooms, containing modern conveniences; price not exceeding $8,000. J. H. Morley, Temple building. 212 1

HOTELS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE — THE GILmour House, Ottawa, owing to recent death of the proprietor. Address F. H. Cluff, Ottawa. 210 3

BUSINESS FLATS TO LET.

TO LET — 1136 SHERBROOKE ST., gas and electric light. 2346 St. Catherine street, upper flats for offices. Apply 194 Mountain st. 206 2 1aw

RESIDENTAL FLATS WANTED.

WANTED — A SMALL FLAT OF three rooms, for family of two. Address, stating terms and locality, to K 879, Star office. 212 1

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE GENTLEmen's cast off clothing, old silver and gold; best prices paid for good goods. Address Max Frank, 493 Craig st., Box 423. 192 20

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, A GOOD Daisy hot water furnace, in first class order, one that has not been used for more than one year preferred. State lowest price and where it can be seen. Address M, 833, Star Office. 208 6

WANTED — ADVICE TO THOSE WHO have any kind of cord wood and slabs to sell, write giving the lowest price put on the cars, and say on which line to be sent to Montreal. It will be paid cash. Address to A. P., 1981 St. Catherine st., Montreal. 211 2

WANTED— TO PURCHASE SECONDHAND safe. Give size, price, style, name of maker and full particulars. Address K., 026, St. Jovite sta., Que. 212 1

WANTED — AN AQUARIUM, MUST BE IN good order. Address G, 763, Star Office. 211 2

WANTED — A GREENER GUN, HAMMERless and ejector; 12 bore. Address Fred. Westbrook, Box 257, Brantford, Ont. 212 2

WANTED — TO PURCHASE BOOKS AND paper cover novels; highest cash price paid for clean and complete works, also antique mahogany furniture, ancient brass goods, old pistols, swords and any object of antiquity. David Waters, 494 St. James st. 212 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, etc. Highest prices given at M. Strean, 627 Craig. Mail orders promptly attended to. 212 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, jewellery, etc. Highest prices paid. J. Rubin, 3130 Notre Dame st. Mail orders promptly attended to. 212 1

WANTED — SKIFF, COMBINATION ROWing and sailing, centre board preferred. Answer promptly C. 8078, Star Branch Office. 212 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, etc. Highest prices given. U. Pearson, 2104 Notre Dame st., Orders by mail promptly attended to. 212 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, BEST CASH prices paid for gentlemen's cast off clothing; 25 p. c. more than any other dealer. I. Marrier, 453 Craig st. Mail orders promptly attended. 212 6

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED — MANAGER IN EVERY CITY, county, to handle best paying business known. Legitimate, new. Exclusive control. Phoenix Co., 114, W. 34th st., New York. 212 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED -- OPERATORS ON SH shirt-waists, overalls and pants; hands to learn; steady work and good pay ply Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Delorimier avenue. 194 e

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERA on Wheeler and Wilson and Singer ing machines. Apply to John P. Black Co., 361 St. James street. 205

WANTED — AT ONCE, EXPERIEN operators in all departments of shir tory; highest prices paid and steady em ment guaranteed all year. Apply at on Mdm. Hebert, at Gault Brothers' factory Helen street. 17

WANTED — CAPABLE GENERAL vant; must understand cooking; ences required. 35 Shuter st 20

WANTED — SIX EXPERIENCED OP tors to put on bosoms. Only first hands wanted. Apply at once, Gault shirt factory, St. Helen st. 18

WANTED — FOR NECKWEAR FACT experienced operators and workers departments; also girls to learn. Apply to Drader, at Gault Bros. Factory, St. Helen 19

WANTED — AGENTS ON SALARY commission; the greatest agents' ever produced; every user of pen and ink it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit agent's sales amounted to $620 in six another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co 147, La Crosse, Wis. 2

WANTED — HATS AND BONNETS T med for 25 cents each by first class linery; also dresses made for $3.50, in n styles. 22 Belmont st., private parlours.

WANTED — TEACHER, A PROTEST female teacher, having a diploma fo Province of Quebec; salary fifteen dollar month; school to begin at once, for ten mo Address Frederick S. Smith, S. T., Buc ham, P. Q. 2

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG with ability and experience, to ta position as assistant bookkeeper. Apply st last position and references. Address O, Star Office. 20

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERV for family of three persons; must good cook and have good reference. Apply Dorchester st. 2

WANTED — AT ONCE, TRAVELLERS Ontario, to carry side line, on commi none but A1 men, who call on dry good clothiers need apply. V. 521, Star Office.

WANTED — GOLD WATCH CASE isher; good wages to first class man ply P. W. Ellis and Co., 31 Wellington east, Toronto. 21

WANTED — FOR AN OLD ESTABLIS firm, 3 or 4 second helps to wor cake and candy. Apply giving references stating wages to F. Rogers, 156 Rideau Ottawa. Steady work guaranteed to su men. 21

WANTED — AT ONCE GOOD PLAIN C or a general servant. Apply 23 M street. 21

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED C also upper housemaid. Apply 216 Pee between 1 and 4 p.m. 21

WANTED — WOMEN TO PRESS, G to learn to make skirts, shirts and overall makers. Apply to Robt. C. Wilkins McGill st. 21

WANTED — SMART YOUNG MAN office work; good writer; quick at ures. State salary and references. D, 653, Office. 21

WANTED — CERTIFIED DRUG APP tice. Address A, 7920, Star Branch C 21

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS BL smith. Apply R. C. White, 22 Prince 211

WANTED — AT ONCE, OUT OF CITY general wood working factory, a turner on ordinary work; good wages. Ad quick to B, 624, Star Office, giving refere 21

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; washing nor ironing; references requ Apply on Monday, 917 Dorchester st. 21

WANTED — FOUR PLASTERERS, W $2.50, and two labourers, wages Apply James McLaughlin, 649 Gilmour Ottawa, Ont. 21

WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS INCR your speed for good positions. A well patronized speed classes, Goltman's M politan Business College, 2265 St. Cath Day or evening. Join now. 21

WANTED — BISCUIT AND CONFECT ery salesman for Eastern Townships other points. Address B, 628, Star Office.

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENE servant; must be good plain cook; family; no washing. Apply 69 Shuter st.

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK; BES wages. Apply immediately to 352 calfe ave., Westmount. 211

WANTED — HOUSEMAID FOR SM family. Apply 151 University st.; have references. 211

WANTED— A LADY AS RESIDENT N ery governess, German, with knowled French preferred. Give all particulars and experience. Address A, 7938, Star Branch O 21

WANTED — A YOUNG WOMAN housemaid, who understands waiting table, for family of two; city references quired. Apply 411 Guy st. 21

WANTED — A COACHMAN; MUST BE perienced and have good city refere Apply at offices of R. Stanley Bagg, 107 James st. 211

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; ferences required. 436 Elm ave., W mount. 20

WANTED — SIX GANGS OF RIVET on bridge work; riveters 25c per h holder up, 20c per hour; rivet heaters, per hour. Apply to R. Gilman, Lachute, P 20

WANTED — GOOD COOK, WAGES also competent house and tabler wages $10; references required. Apply bet 5 and 6 p.m., at 1006 Dorchester st. 207

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERAT at once, on Singer machine; perma work and good wages. The Progress Mfg. cor. St. Catherine and St. Urbain st. 2

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT, ACT woman, from Glengarry preferred, to as housemaid and doormaid to a physician. ply at 887 Sherbrooke street, from 2 to 7 to 7.45 p.m. 20

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CUTT also junior clerk for warehouse. ton, Bros. and Co., cor. Duke and William 20

WANTED — CAPABLE BUSINESS to take charge of grocery store doing retail trade; must be able to use English French; Protestant preferred. Address T, Star Office. 21

WANTED — AGENTS FOR "CANA Sons on Kopje and Veldt," "From bec to Bloemfontein," and from "Bloem tein to Canada via Pretoria." The work contain about 500 pages, including nearly engravings; price only $1.50; sells at si best authors; big book. Prospectuses credit given. Send for circulars and terms. World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont Canada. 21

WANTED — AS RESIDENT COMPAN governess for two girls, seven and el years respectively, a Protestant lady, not 30 years of age, with good references, wh a fluent French scholar, fond of outdoor suits, and capable of teaching music and the ordinary branches of a sound English cation. Apply by letter to Mrs. A. W. F room 39, Central Chambers, Ottawa. 21

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GIRLS box covering machines. Major Mfg. Ltd., 600 Craig st. 21

WANTED — FIRST CLASS LADIES' T or, also a first class waist hand, one understands fitting. Apply M. Tennemba care John Murphy and Co. 210

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A a house and parlourmaid; good r ences required. Apply after 9 and before 263 Peel st. 211

WANTED — SMART GIRL AS GENE servant, small family. 31A Park av 211

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT small family; good references requ Call 51 Mackay st. 211

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVA must be neat and tidy; references. Hutchison st. 211

WANTED — IN OTTAWA, EXPERIENC nurse for two children; Protestant pr red. Apply with recommendations, to Mrs J. Smith, 245 Cooper st., Ottawa. 211

WANTED — FIRST CLASS WATCHM must have references. Address E, Star Office. 211

WANTED — A COMPETENT HOUSE tablemaid. Apply 13 Rosemount near cor. of Sherbrooke and Greene. 211

WANTED — AT ONCE A GENERAL S vant; no washing or ironing. Apply 94 Mackay st. 211

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, HAV knowledge of mathematics, languages physics will find employment to his advan by communicating with E. 684, Star Offic 211

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — BY AN INSURANCE OFFICE, a boy for general office work. Apply by ter, giving references, to P. O. Box 953, city. 211 2

WANTED— A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, no washing or ironing. Apply 3 St. Edrd st. 211 3

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, WHO is a good plain cook. Mrs. Budge, 198 ilton st. 211 2

WANTED — A HOUSEMAID AND A GENeral servant. Apply 265 Bishop st. 211 3

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for family of three; no washing; references required. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m., d 7 and 8 p.m., at 20 Park avenue. 211 2

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY A GOOD general servant; no washing or ironing, 10 llars per month. Apply, with references, 2 ain st. 211 2

WANTED — SMART LAD FOR OFFICE State age and references. Apply G, 737, ar Office. 211 2

WANTED — A WOMAN COOK TO TAKE charge of kitchen on the steamer Napierlle; the crew consists of five men; wages 5 per month. See advertisement in Friday's ar. 211 2

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. APply 71 McGill College avenue. 211 2

WANTED — AT 123 MACKAY STREET, A general servant, who can cook well; good ages; no washing; four in family; city references required. 211 3

WANTED — COOK AND HOUSEMAID FOR small family. Apply 70 McGill College venue. 211 2

WANTED — A RELIABLE NURSE. AP ply with references, to Mrs. Joseph, 868 orchester st. 211 4

WANTED — BOY FOR OFFICE; MUST understand shorthand, one speaking both anguages preferred. Address A, 598, Star Ofice. 211 2

WANTED — SHIRT AND OVERALL MAKers. Apply at the factory to Mrs. Langstaff, 454 St. James st. 210 3

WANTED — FIRST CLASS LADIES' TAILors to work on jackets only; experienced en need apply, to Mantle Department, James . Ogilvy and Sons. 211 2

WANTED —LADIES TO DO PLAIN SEWing at home; $1.50 a day; four months' work guaranteed. Particulars for 5 two-cent tamps. Bona fide offer. Gem Book Co., Dept. D., South Framingham, Mass. 207 6 3aw

WANTED — ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MAchinists and electricians. Send 2 cents for new 40-page pamphlet, containing list of questions asked by examining board of engineers. Geo. A. Zeller, Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. 206 10 1aw

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD address, to travel and appoint agents, $50 a month and expenses. Butler and Alger, 114 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. 206 9 2aw

WANTED — $3 A DAY SURE. SEND US your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day. Imperial Silverware Co., Box A, 402, Windsor, Ont. 75 156eod

WANTED — $2 PER DAY SURE GENTLEmen or ladies; not to canvass, but to employ agents; position permanent; $600 per year and expenses; reliable firm, with best references; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, Toronto. Address care of Toronto Office Montreal Star, Toronto, Ont. 65 eod tf

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS CLUB steward, married, permanent situation, worth $1600.00 a year; none but upright men of experience in best clubs need apply. No notice will be taken of applications unless accompanied by copies of references, in own handwriting, giving full information of applicant and stamp for reply enclosed. Address Box F, 1962, Star Office. 200 1aw tf

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY STENOgrapher and typewriter, with knowledge of French and English. Apply S, 482, Star Office. 210 3

WANTED — A COMPETENT COOK FOR Wednesday, the 12th. Apply with references to Mrs. H. S. Holt, 297 Stanley st., before 10 and after 7. 212 2

WANTED — FOR BOOT AND SHOE store, saleslady, speaking both languages. Apply with references. K, 878, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — A STRONG BOY FOR A REtail grocery. Apply 2280 St. Catherine st. 212 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; no washing; must be a good cook and have references. Apply 1263 Dorchester st. 212 2

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with light housework. Apply 294 Aqueduct street. 212 1

WANTED — A SMART BOY ABOUT 15 years, who can read and write good English. Apply S. Gold and Co., 1641 Notre Dame st. 212 1

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK. 31 ST. Famille st. 212 2

WANTED — CITY TRAVELLER; MUST have good connections with the grocery and hardware trade and be able to speak both languages. Apply Box M, 923, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DO DRAUGHTing and surveying for large mining company; permanent position; one having had experience in mine surveying preferred. State age, references and salary expected. Address K, 866, Star Office. 212 2

WANTED — EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, to take home family washing (two adults and two children.) State terms and references. Address H, 775, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — LADY TYPEWRITER FOR general office work, one who understands shorthand and conversant with French and English. P. O. Box 1023. 212 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two; must have references. Apply morning or evening. 4165 Dorchester street. 212 1

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS PASTRY baker, with a little capital, to carry on that branch in a well established confectionery business. For particulars address N, 2196, Star Office. 212 3

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG GIRL about 16 to help with housework in a flat and to assist in minding a baby. Apply to 489a St. Urbain st. References required. 212 1

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant and young nurse girl; good wages paid. Apply 4085 Tupper st. Any time after one o'clock Monday noon. 212 1

WANTED — CANVASSER TO SOLICIT ADvertisements for a fraternal society paper. Address P. O. Box 2181, Montreal. 212 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY COOK FOR small family; good position. Apply 71 McGill College avenue, between 7.30 and 8.00 p.m. 211 3

WANTED — GIRL TO ATTEND STORE; references required; Protestant preferred. Address H, 768, Star Office. 211 2

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; MUST be good plain cook; city references. Apply afternoons and evenings to Mr. G. S. Low, "The Denbigh," 4129 Western ave., Westmount. 210 2eod

WANTED — A LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, with an established and prosperous business, desires to negotiate with a gentleman of vigor, ability and high standing, to take charge of and push its business in the Province of Quebec. Replies, stating full particulars, experience, etc., will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address, Assurance Opportunity, 135 Tribune Bldg., New York City. 210 2eod

WANTED — RESIDENT GOVERNESS, CApable of teaching higher branches in English and French. Apply with references to S, 478, Star Office. 210 2eod

WANTED — GOOD MAN, WHO UNDERstands care of cows and good milker. Apply to J. N. Drummond, Petite Cote, Montreal, or 92 McGill st. 210 2eod

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY GENERAL servant, small family. Apply 15 Windsor ave. (off Victoria avenue), Westmount, after 11 a.m. Monday, with references. 212 1

WANTED— A GOOD COOK FOR THE 22ND of September. Apply 958, Sherbrooke st. 212 1

WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKkeepers, office clerks and others should not be without a copy of "Goltman's Manual of Practical Bookkeeping," latest published, and used by practical accountants. Any person can keep a set of books after obtaining the "Manual." Mailed anywhere on receipt of $1.00. Address "Goltman's Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine, Montreal. Send for testimonials. 212 1

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG GIRL FOR dental office, age 14 to 16. Apply between 7 and 8, 91 Beaver Hall Hill. 210 3

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; must have references. Apply 55 Marlborough street. 212 3

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERal servant, with or without washing; small family. Apply 356 Elm avenue, Westmount, with reference. 212 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS HOUSEmaid. Apply 70 St. Matthew st. 212 1

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work; must understand shorthand and typewriting. Address L, 897, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — SOME ONE WITH A FEW thousand to take advantage of bona fide opportunities. Address L, 903, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant; no washing or ironing. Apply at 26 Bayle st. 212 1

WANTED — TWO SMART MESSENGER boys; must know city and be able to read and write. Apply Messenger Service, Star Branch, corner Peel and St. Catherine sts. 212 1

WANTED — MESSAGE BOY. J. E. TREMble, Druggist, St. Catherine and Mountain sts. 212 1

WANTED — ONE COOK, ONE TABLEMAID and one general servant. Apply 1773 Ontario st., between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Monday, September 10th. 212 1

WANTED — A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, who can speak French and English to sell goods in city. Call at 338 St. James st., before 2 p.m. Saturday, 8th. Address K, 872, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — AGENTS ON SALARY OR commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X, 147, La Crosse, Wis. 212 6

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY FOR COUNtry town double entry, bookkeeper, able to correspond French and English; salary $10 week to start on; situation permanent to right party. Address, stating age and recommend. K, 868, Star Office. 212 3

WANTED— COACHMAN, WITH GOOD REferences. Apply at 631 Sherbrooke st., between 6 and 8 p.m. Cook and chambermaid, with good references. Apply as above. 212 2

WANTED — WOMEN AND MEN TO WORK for us at home; good wages; no canvassing or delays, work mailed on receipt of stamped envelope. Imperial Supply Co., Odd-Fellows Building, Philadelphia. 212 2

WANTED — A CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL AS general servant. Apply No. 350 St. Hubert st. 212 1

WANTED — MESSAGE BOY. 2643 ST. Catherine st. 212 1

WANTED — STRONG BOY FOR WASHING bottles. Apply 14 DeBresoles street, after 10.30 a.m. 212 1

WANTED — YOUNG INSURANCE AGENT to assist a real estate agent, who has a plan which will positively prove beneficial to both. Box J, 850, Star Office. 212 2eod

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family; good central locality; high wages; references required. 6 Tower ave., between Fort and St. Mark sts. 212 1

WANTED — AGENTS, NO MORE DIRTY water—in every water works town in Canada, for the "Modern Filter," latest and most novel design, first ever made to recharge in one minute; one gross "fibre cotton" fillings (year's supply), free with each; light, neat, handsome; sells as soon as sediment taken from the water is seen on cotton; reserved territory. Send for circular and terms. Lady agents for residential Montreal. L. E. Morin, jr., 613 St. Paul st., Montreal. 212 1

WANTED — AT THE ST. ELMO RESTAUrant, cor. McGill and Recollet sts., a first class waitress; none other need address J, 855, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — A GOOD, SHARP, RELIABLE young man, as storeman in furniture store; must have some experience; constant employment. Address J, 854, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — GOOD HOME IN REFINED family and $10 per month offered to suitable lady in return for assistance in household work. J, 846, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for a family of three; no washing. Apply 167 Mance street. 212 1

WANTED— MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT children, woman as general servant, man must understand care of horse and look after furnace in winter. Apply with references. 94 St. Peter st. 212 1

WANTED — A BRIGHT, STRONG BOY, TO wait on table, answer door and make himself generally useful. Apply Monday, 10 to 11 a.m., 224 University st. 212 1

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERal servant, two in family. Apply with references at 35 Staynor avenue, Westmount. 212 1

WANTED — YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE in private surgical hospital, not in city, either graduate or with good hospital experience. Apply giving age, experience and references, to I, 800, Star Office. 212 2

WANTED— A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, who can do plain cooking, where housemaid is kept; no washing or ironing. Apply 146 Mansfield st. 212 1

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED COOK, house and tablemaid. Apply between 2 and 3 and 5 and 6, 960 Sherbrooke st. 212 1

WANTED — SHIRT TRIMMING CUTTER, permanent work. Apply at once, Montreal Suspender and Umbrella Co., 568 St. Paul st., Shirt Dept. 212 1

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SEWING MAchine operators, to make blouses and shirts. A. H. Sims and Co., Shirt, Collar and Blouse Mfrs., 54 Latour st. 212 3

WANTED — A GROCERY CLERK; MUST speak both languages. Apply 17 Chaboillez square. 212 1

WANTED — RELIABLE PERSON DAILY (Sundays excepted), from 7 till 4, to do all the housework, including plain cooking, for a family of two. 172 Elgin st. 212 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family. Apply to Mrs. Robertson, 698 St. Antoine st. 212 1

WANTED — MILLER, A GOOD AND REliable miller, to take charge of a 50 bbls. roller mill. Apply to E. S. Manny, 188 Berri st., Montreal. 212 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, ONE that is a good plain cook, for small family; no washing or ironing, with city references. Apply to 520 St. Hubert or after Sunday, to 291 Prince Arthur st. 212 1

WANTED — BY A FRENCH FAMILY OF 2 persons, a young girl, between 16 and 20, English-speaking only, willing to help in the house. Address J, 822, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN, to call on families and explain our business; salary and commission paid; advancement assured. The Medical Alliance, 232 McGill st. 212 6

WANTED — A GOOD, STRONG BOY, about 18 years old. Apply 714 Craig st. 212 1

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK, TWO in family. Apply 1086 Sherbrooke st. 212 1

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GIRLS, operators, to sew on rubber coats. Apply to 474 St. Paul st. 212 1

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT BOY, 12 or 13 years of age; must be neat in appearance; reference required. Septimus Fraser, 54 Crescent st. 212 1

WANTED — FIRST CLASS WAIST AND skirt hands. 37 Guilbault st. 212 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, WITH references; no wa... small family. 80 Summerhill ave., off Gr... 212 1

WANTED — A TINSMITH, WELL RECOMmended, to go west; steady job; $2 per day. Apply immediately, 14 Osborne st. 212 1

WANTED — TABLEMAID AT 49 UNION avenue. Apply in evening, 7 to 9 p.m. References necessary. 212 1

WANTED — AT ONCE AN EXPERIENCED capable person to cook and serve meals for small family; no housew... or laundry work; liberal wages if satisfacto... Apply with references to 715 Pine avenue, n... Guy st. 212 1

WANTED — AT ONCE THOROUGH GENeral servant; small family. Apply 1207 Dorchester st. 212 1

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY 6 Macgregor st. 212 1

WANTED — BREAD DRIVER, EXPERIenced one preferred. Address I, 838, Star Office. 212 2

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND A baby in the mornings. 67 Mance st. 212 1

WANTED — A CAPABLE PERSON IN sewing and willing to assist in light housework, to accompany lady to an American city. Apply between 5 and 7 p.m., at 1140 Sherbrooke st. 212 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY A MAN TO attend Ottawa Exhibition, one willing to put $50.00 or $75.00 against good selling stock on hand; a grand opportunity; five hundred per cent. profit. Apply Saturday and Monday, to E. L. Coram, 73a Bleury st. 212 1

WANTED— A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, also young nurse girl. Apply with reference, 354 Olivier ave., Westmount. 212 1

WANTED — FIRST CLASS FINISHERS ON fine coats. Apply all week. I. Berger, 230 St. James st., 3rd floor. 212 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — AT ONCE GOOD IRONERS Apply to laundress, St. Lawrence Hall. 212 1

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of child and assist with light housework; must sleep at home. Apply 69 Souvenir avenue, between 7 and 9 p.m. 212 1

WANTED — AT ONCE WOMEN FOR PUTting bands on collars, steady work; best prices. Apply Mr. Powers, The Standard Shirt Co., Ltd. 212 6

WANTED — OFFICE BOY, ADDRESS IN own handwriting. References. B, 8032, Star Branch Office. 212 1

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework; may sleep at home; also an apprentice for dressmaking. 129 Mansfield st. 212 1

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant for a family of two. Apply between eight and ten p.m., 80 Shuter st. 212 1

WANTED — AS USEFUL COMPANION, young lady to give part of time in return for good home; suitable for student partly occupied. Address B, 8043, Star Branch Office. 212 1

WANTED — MESSAGE BOY. APPLY 2231 St. Catherine st. 212 1

WANTED — A THOROUGH GENERAL servant, three in family; laundry sent out. Apply 1 Lorne avenue, corner of Milton. 212 3

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK, ALSO housemaid, willing to wait on table, for 15th inst. Apply at 92 Union ave. 212 1

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant; references required. Apply between 9 and 11 a.m., at 875 Dorchester st. 212 1

WANTED — GENERAL GIRL, ALSO GIRL or woman, for kitchen; no Sunday work. Betts' Cafe, 212 St. James st. 212 1

WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply 118 St. Matthew st. 212 1

WANTED — AT ONCE GENERAL SERvant; good wages. Apply 4162 Dorchester st. 212 1

WANTED — A GIRL JUST LEAVING school to learn the ladies' tailoring; first class work only. 2409 St. Catherine st. 212 2

WANTED— A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small family; good wages to competent person. Apply 401 Mance st. 212 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FAMily of two; wages $10. Mrs. Smith, 4361 Montrose avenue (off Argyle ave.), Westmount. 212 2

WANTED — A COACHMAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses, to go to the country. Apply 1647 Notre Dame st. 212 1

WANTED — CARPENTERS AT ONCE. APply to foreman, cor. Overdale and Aqueduct st. 212 1

WANTED — MAN TO SELL BLOCK BUTter to grocery trade, from our waggon. Merchants Co., 439 St. Paul st., cor. St. Frs. Xavier. 212 1

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS PRESSMAN. Apply at once, at printing office, 1897 Notre Dame st. 212 1

WANTED — SMART BOYS AS APPRENtices. Apply Reliance Cigar Factory, 5 DeBresoles st. 212 1

WANTED — AT ONCE, 500 TEACHERS, both French and English, for all grades. Girls for sewing machines and hand, stenographer, typewriter, cashiers and bookkeepers. For a position of any kind go to International Bureau, 368 St. James st., ground floor. 212 1

WANTED — PLUMBERS, CORNICE MAKers, tinsmiths, watchmakers and jewellers, engravers, etc., office and errand boys and apprentices, brass finishers. For a position of any kind go to the International Bureau, 368 St. James st., ground floor. 212 1

WANTED— 50 WOMEN AND GIRLS OVER 18, good wages and steady work. J. W. Windsor, Canal Bank, near Wellington Bridge. 212 1

WANTED — AGENTS, $3.00 TO $5.00 daily. The Farmers' Hunt or Toothless Curry Comb (patented), and other specialties. Sell at sight. Send for sample Curry Comb, 25c, and full particulars at once. The London Specialty Manufacturing Co., London, Ont. 212 26

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED GENeral servant for a family of two; no washing. Apply to 393 Guy street. 212 2

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, with good references, or a young girl; good pay. Apply at 340 St. Lawrence street. 212 1

WANTED — AT ONCE, A GOOD plain cook, also a housemaid; washing put out; references required. Apply 105 Stanley street. 212 1

WANTED — A WOMAN AND A BOY for a laundry. Apply Housekeeper, Turkish Bath Hotel. 212 1

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL FOR light housework, and able to attend a baby. 87 Greene ave. 212 1

WANTED — A MIDDLE AGED WOman to do plain cooking. Apply Mrs. Gilbert 232 Wood ave., Westmount, at once. 212 1

WANTED — TWO GOOD SERVANTS, cook, and house and table maid; small family, 392 Pine ave. 212 1

WANTED — AN ORGANIST FOR AN Episcopal church in the church; salary $120 a year. Address O, 961, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist with housework. Apply 31 McGill College ave. 212 2

WANTED — COOK. APPLY AT 882 Sherbrooke st. 212 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, must know how to cook; no washing; also young girl to mind a baby and assist with upper housework. 971 Dorchester st. 212 2

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant in a family of three. Address 355 Olivier avenue, Westmount. 212 1

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HANDS for making and putting up window shades. Apply S. Carsley Co., Ltd. 212 1

WANTED — GIRLS TO FEED COPPER plate presses and to pack visiting cards; also errand boy. Atlas Engraving and Printing Co., 806 Craig st. 212 1

WANTED — AT ONCE, A GOOD GENeral servant, no washing, nor ironi... small family, good wages. Apply 432 M... calfe ave., Westmount. 212 1

WANTED — TWO FIRST CLASS SHADE blind hangers. Apply Manager Carpet Dept., The C. Ross Co., of Ottawa, Lim. 212 2

WANTED — TWO FIRST CLASS CARPET layers. Apply Manager Carpet Dept., The C. Ross Co., of Ottawa, Lim. 212 2

WANTED — TWO SMART ASSISTANT salesmen for Carpet Department. Apply Manager Carpet Dept., The C. Ross Co., of Ottawa, Lim. 212 2

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS WOMAN cook, used to club work; wages $40 a month, with room. Apply in own handwriting, enclosing copies of references, addressed "Club Steward," Box R, 1025, Star Office. 212 tf

WANTED—ARE YOU MAKING AS MUCH money as you should? Do you find it easy to sell life insurance, pianos or books? Don't you find all those things dreadfully overdone? Would you not like to get into a position where you would have a great big territory all to yourself and no competition, and would you not like to be selling an article that people want in place of one that you have to shove on to them? If so, try Niagara Vapor Bath Cabinets. It is astonishing what success our agents are having. The commission is good, two to five dollars on each sale, and hundreds of people are only waiting to be asked to buy Write us to-day for full particulars. Jones & Co., 37 Yonge st., Toronto. 212 1

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

FOR SALE — SECONDHAND BREAD waggons. Apply 248A Richmond st. 207 3 3aw

FOR SALE — A DOCTOR'S BUGGY, IN first class condition. Address S, 2890, Star Office. 206 2 1aw

FOR SALE— SINGLE SET BRASS MOUNTed harness. Apply 3 DeBresoles st. 212 1

FOR SALE — GOOD, STRONG BREAD waggon, will be sold cheap. Apply to John Cunningham, 172 St. Antoine st. 212 1

FOR SALE— A NICE FAMILY HORSE, 6 years old, quiet and gentle, accustomed to be driven by a lady. Apply P. O. Box 1036. 212 1

FOR SALE — A MARE, MASCOVITE, aged 5, trots 2.40, can be handled by a lady; a real beauty. Address 198 St. Ferdinand street. 212 1

FOR SALE — A COVERED EXPRESS waggon, in good condition. Apply 196 Bleury st. 212 2

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED — HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER hanging, tinting, plastering and glazing. A. Levin, 613a Dorchester st. 207 6

WANTED — BY A YOUNG GIRL, 17 years old, situation in an office or dry goods store. Address T, 500, Star Office. 210 3

WANTED — RELIABLE YOUNG MAN wants situation as stenographer or clerk, where knowledge of machinery would be desirable; Canadian and American references. Address T, 504, Star Office. 210 4

WANTED — POSITION AS STENOGRAPHer, salesman or general office assistant, by experienced man, 25, accustomed to machinery; highest references. Address T, 502, Star Office. 210 3

WANTED — PRIVATE SECRETARY OR confidential clerk, educated, experienced young man, single, desires position. Address T, 503, Star Office. 210 3

WANTED — SITUATION BY RESPECTABLE couple to work in first class house, with aged couple preferred; best references. Apply 263 Breboeuf st., above Mount Royal. 210 3

WANTED — A POSITION AS MATRON IN an institution; housekeeper in a private family, or would take care of an aged person; best references; experienced. Address A, 578, Star Office. 210 3

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN position as housekeeper, experienced, capable and trustworthy; bachelor, widower or institution; best reference. Address B, 619, Star Office. 210 3

WANTED — BY A THOROUGH LAUNdress, work by the day. B, 7953, Star Branch Office. 211 2

WANTED — BY A FIRST CLASS COOK A situation in a hotel or restaurant. Apply 10 St. Elizabeth st. 211 2

WANTED — SITUATION BY MARRIED man as caretaker or other similar employment; can do house painting; good city references. Apply W. H. Turner, 687 Albert st., St. Cunegonde. 211 6

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPer to widower or bachelor. Best of city references. Address E, 678, Star Office. 211 2

WANTED — DRESSES FASHIONABLY made, moderate prices, fancy blouses, jackets, capes, tailor-made suits; fit and finish guaranteed; also by tailoress, garments made or altered and remodelled like new. 658 Lagauchetiere st. 211 2

WANTED — POSITION BY AN ENGINEER to run stationary engine and do all repairs; can furnish the best of references. Address D, 658, Star Office. 211 4

WANTED — ALL KINDS OF SEWING, children's and baby clothes a specialty; also brading and point lace. 144 St. Famille street. 211 3

WANTED — SITUATION AS GENERAL servant, in or out of city, by young woman, with baby. Apply 176 Chatham st. 211 2

WANTED — POSITION AS STENOGRAPHer, private secretary or confidential clerk, by Art Association student, position desired for afternoons or evenings. Highest references. G, 762, Star Office. 211 6

WANTED— SEWING BY THE DAY, GOOD seamstress, experienced at children's clothes, ladies also, cut and fit. Good reference. Apply Mrs. Riva, 5 Union ave. 211 5

WANTED — B. SCHILD, HOUSE AND sign painter, decorator, paper hanging, tinting, graining, glazing, etc., 45 Windsor st., Montreal. 211 2

WANTED — BY EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, auditing, bookkeeping, collection, etc., for retail commission houses, and others, by the hour, week or month. Terms moderate. Write P. O. Box 1045. 206 4 3aw

WANTED — PIANOS TO TUNE, ONLY $1, by first class piano maker and tuner, late with Martmer, Zurich; Steinway, New York; Heintzman and Mendelssohn, Toronto; Foisy Freres, Montreal; also organs tuned and repaired; first class work only. Call or drop postal card to C. H. Vet, 581 St. Urbain st. 212 3eod

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY SEWING OF any kind, by the day, in private families. B, 8024, Star Branch Office. 212 1

WANTED — BY A MIDDLE AGED PERson position as good plain cook, willing to wash and iron or go to country. 56 St. Bernard st. 212 1

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COACHman by a man of good experience, first class testimonials. Address B, 8031, Star Branch Office. 212 1

WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY, TEACHing English, French, and the rudiments of music, a situation as daily governess to two or three children; morning or afternoon; references. B, 8034, Star Branch Office. 212 2

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married, age 45, delicate health, employment, as night watchman preferred, or any kind light situation, not requiring reference nor education, being very unsuccessful in getting work since September, 1898; strictly honest, reliable, steady worker, staunch teetotaller, speaks both languages; sadly needs employment; not canvassing; not earned a cent this summer. Cooper, 59½ St. Ignace street. 212 1

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPer, capable of taking entire charge, experience, and reference; no objection to the country; gentlemen only need apply to Mrs. Riva, 5 Union avenue. 212 1

WANTED — A GOOD FAMILY WASHING by a good laundress. Apply 57 Berthelet street. 212 2

WANTED — YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE position as useful companion to lady, or housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; good cook; references. Address B, 8000, Star Branch Office. 212 2

WANTED — BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, work by day. Apply 57 Berthelet. 212 2

WANTED — POSITION IN WHOLESALE or jobbing house, could assist at the books, correspondence, selling, shipping, or packing. Have fair knowledge of groceries, crockery, glassware and fruit, and some knowledge of dry goods, men's furnishings, boots and shoes, and cigars; know Ontario fairly well; do not speak French. References A1. H, 773, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — BY MANUFACTURERS' agent, agencies for goods sold on commission or otherwise, for the City of Toronto and surroundings. B, 7984, Star Branch Office. 212 6

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY RELIABLE maids, with good references. Apply to Mrs. Jacobson, 64 Crescent st. 212 1

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, a situation as coachman, good driver; good city references. Address B, 8017, Star Branch Office. 212 2

WANTED — POSITION IN ACCOUNTANT'S office by thoroughly reliable young man, speaking both languages; can furnish highest references. Address J, 848, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — SITUATION BY CHEF IN hotel or restaurant; best of reference. Address G, 761. Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — LADY DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper in hotel or private family, perfectly competent, also capable of taking a position as matron of an institution; best of references can be furnished. Address K, 859, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — SITUATION AS TRIMMER OR saleslady in millinery store; have had good experience; best of reference. Address P. O. Box 52, Ormstown, Que. 212 2

WANTED — DECORATING, TINTING, whitewashing, wall paper hung, 9 cts. roll. Drop a card to E. Klock, 1404 DeMontigny street. 212 2eod

WANTED— AN ENGAGEMENT AS WORKing housekeeper or general servant in small family; no objection to the country; good cook. Address I, 825, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — SEWING BY EXPERIENCED dressmaker, in private families, style and fit guaranteed. Address 8 Berthelet st. 212 1

WANTED— A BOOKKEEPER IN A LARGE New York house desires position in this city, as illness in family necessitates change of climate; A1 references. Address C. D. H., care of Benning and Barsalou, 86 St. Peter st. 212 1

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH widow, work by day. Apply 6 to 9 p.m., 195 St. George st. 212 1

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day, by reliable person; good washer and ironer. Mrs. Levigne, 43B Aylmer st. 212 1

WANTED — POSITION BY MAN AND wife, as caretakers or any place of trust; city or country. Address 307 Stanley st. 212 2

WANTED — BY YOUNG WIDOW, SITUAtion as cook or general servant, where she can have her little girl 10 years old. Address C, 8080, Star Branch Office. 212 2

WANTED — SITUATION IN OFFICE BY young man, who is thoroughly competent, willing to begin on small salary. Address N, 940, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — ADVERTISER IS OPEN TO position to dig Artesian wells. Apply to Alex. Taillefer, 127 Guy st. 212 6 2aw

WANTED — BY OCTOBER FIRST, DAILY engagement as nursery governess, mother's help or companion to invalid; best references; cityff and elsewhere. Address O 971, Star Office. 212 3 3aw

WANTED — WORK BY A YOUNG WOman by the day. 30 Doneganі. 212 1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED — SEWING BY THE DAY by first-class dressmaker; cut and fit by tailor's system; also boy's clothing made. 83 Champ de Mars. 212 1

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND, out by the day, by a respectable widow; good references. O, 964, Star office. 212 1

WANTED — BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, families' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; best city references given. Apply 18 Guy avenue. 212 2

WANTED — BY CERTIFICATED KINdergarten teacher, one or more daily engagements in private families; references. Address O, 970, Star office. 212 3 3aw

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED double and single rooms, with board; also table board, all conveniences; Auer light. 78 Victoria street, near Sherbrooke st. 200 26

ROOM — AND FIRST CLASS BOARD. APply 140 St. Denis st. 205 8

ROOMS — FURNISHED, TO LET, WITH board, vacancy for table boarders. Apply 102 Mansfield st. 207 6

ROOMS — AND BOARD, WELL FURNISHed rooms, with good board, mirror front beds, Auer light, telephone, 2484 St. Catherine street. 208 5

ROOMS — WITH BOARD; TRANSIENTS accommodated. Summer rates. 38 McGill College avenue. 208 6

ROOMS — TO LET AND BOARD OBTAINed in city or country gratuitously. Mutual Agency, room 10, new building La Presse. 209 5

ROOMS — AND BOARD, DOUBLE AND single, with board, at 449 St. Urbain st., between Milton and Prince Arthur. 209 4

BOARD — AND ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished parlour flat and double and single rooms, to let, with board; also table board. Apply at 60 University st., after two p.m. 209 10

ROOM — AND BOARD 840 DORCHESTER street (opposite St. James' Club), a large upper, for two gentlemen; overlooking river and rapids; near churches, theatres, cars, railway stations; telephone, Auer light. 209 4

ROOMS — WITH GOOD BOARD, AT REAsonable rates; also table board, at 64 Victoria st. 210 10

ROOMS— DOUBLE ROOM AND PARLOUR, with board; gas and hot water. 187 Berri street. 210 3

ROOMS — AND BOARD AT WESTMOUNT, country air, with city conveniences, street cars every minute, double and single rooms, suitable for small family. 214 Wood avenue. 210 3

BOARD — AND ROOMS. COMFORTABLE quarters for gentleman, with a private family, at west end. Apply 4160 St. Catherine street. 211 2

ROOMS — AND BOARD, ALSO TABLE board; transients are accommodated at Union Avenue House, 83 Union ave. 211 5

BOARD — AND ROOMS. SELECT HOME for married couple in the house of a private family at Westmount. Address P. O. Box 796, Montreal. 211 2

ROOMS— TO LET, WITH BOARD, DOUBLE room, for gentlemen, separate beds; also one on bath flat for married couple. 139 Mansfield st. 208 3eod

ROOMS — AND BOARD, SINGLE AND double, bathroom flat, nicely furnished. 84 Cathcart st., near Mansfield st. 212 1

BOARD — AND ROOMS, 1ST CLASS BOARD and room, first flat, private French family; table board. No. 2363 St. Catherine, 5th door west of Metcalfe. 212 3

ROOMS — AND BOARD, ALSO TABLE board, in a first class French family, near Viger square. 57 St. Denis st. 212 6

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, with good board; terms moderate. 3 Underhill Place, off 249 University st. 212 1

ROOMS — IN CHOICE UPTOWN LOCALity, large, comfortably furnished, $1.50 and $2 per week; good board; very reasonable. 39 St. Mark st. 212 1

BOARD — LARGE FRONT ROOM, BATHroom flat, with board, in private family, for two gentlemen or married couple. L, 904, Star Office. 212 1

ROOMS — TO LET, WITH BOARD, ALL modern improvements; transients accommodated. 148 Mansfield st. 212 3

BOARD — MAISON PARISIENNE, 81 UNion avenue, board and rooms, elegantly furnished double rooms and front parlour, ready for occupation. French and English cuisine. 212 3

ROOM — A LARGE FRONT, SUITABLE for a married couple or one or two gentlemen; boarders wanted; terms moderate. 29 Beaver Hall Hill. 212 2

ROOMS — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms, on bath flat, with first class board. 184 Bleury st. 212 1

BOARD — AND ROOM, ONE NICELY FURnished large airy room, suitable for two; table board also. 17 Phillips square. 212 1

ROOMS — AND BOARD. LADIES OR GENtlemen desiring clean and comfortable rooms, with board, will find same at 130 Chambord st. 212 1

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — BY WIDOW LADY, LARGE unfurnished room, would prefer one in a flat; central locality. State terms, which must be moderate. Address B, 7951, Star Branch Office. 211 2

WANTED — BY GENTLEMAN A SINGLE room, with clothes closet and partial or full board, in the vicinity of the High School. Address B, 8033, Star Branch Office. 212 1

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, furnished rooms, use of light housekeeping, in private family or would take care of furnished house for winter, west end of city preferred. Address L, 909, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — LARGE UNFURNISHED room in neighbourhood of McGill, by student; references. Address K, 867, Star Office.

WANTED — A LADY OF EDUCATION about to attend Business College (hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.), will give her services in exchange for small room. Address O, 956, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — BY AN OLD MARRIED couple, one or two rooms, unfurnished, for light housekeeping; rent must be low. 1517B Ontario st. 212 1

WANTED — TWO YOUNG MEN WANT large double room, all modern conveniences; vicinity of Beaver Hall Hill. Address O, 972, Star office. 212 1

SUMMER BOARD.

BOARD — CHEERFUL HOME, COUNTRY air, in centre of Park, for a few boarders spacious and airy rooms, with the advantages of country and city combined, car service to all parts of city, west end. Miss Cadwell, 1 and 3 Thornton Park. Bell Phone Mount 471 136 tf

BOARD — ST. AGATHE DES MONTS. A few vacancies at The Beverley, for September. Open all winter. Mrs. L. T. Dick, P. O. Box 1836. 208 ?

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

WANTED — YOUNG ENGLISH COUPLE, away at business during day (no children) require bedroom, with use dining-room and kitchen, west of Peel and East of Fort st., near St. Catherine; rent must be moderate. Address B, 8073, Star Branch Office. 212 1

WANTED — BY MARRIED COUPLE IN west end, double room, with board, on bath flat; references exchanged. B, 8064, Star Branch Office. 212 1

BOARD.

BOARD — MRS. McEWAN, LADIES' SICK nurse, superior accommodation; best medical attendance and references; strictly private. Terms moderate. 187 Cadieux st. 120 100

BOARD — AND ROOMS FOR LADIES DURing confinement; private. Ladies attended at their own home. Mrs. Pohme, Ladies' Doctress. 57 City Hall avenue. 131 100

BOARD — MME. A. LAFRANCE, LADIES' doctress; good board and attendance of best physicians; strictly private; terms easy. 381 St. Lawrence st. 212 1

BOARD — AND ROOMS FOR LADIES DURing confinement; strictly confidential; terms moderate. Mrs. Smith, 842 St. Lawrence street. 212 6

BOARD — MRS. POULIN, LADIES' SICK nurse, good board and accommodation; strictly private; best medical attendance. 171 Montcalm. Mrs. Poulin. 212 1

BOARD — FIRST CLASS. TICKETS. 148 Mansfield st. 212 1

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED — GOOD TABLE BOARD, PRIvate family, between Mansfield and Stanley sts. Address I, 820, Star Office. 212 3

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — TO RENT LARGE BEDROOM and double parlour, well furnished, well lighted, with every convenience. Address Box G, 1780, Star Office. 171 tf

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE and single, Auer light, 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 198 26

ROOM — BACK PARLOUR, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen, with board. 133 Mansfield st. 207 6

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double and single rooms, Auer light. 63 Dubord st. 207 6

ROOMS — TO LET TWO UNFURNISHED, suitable for light housekeeping, or will rent separate; all conveniences. Address 20 Belmont st. 207 6

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, WITH good board, $3.50 week; also table board, $2.50 week. 30 Victoria st. 208 5

ROOM — LARGE FRONT, EVERY CONvenience; telephone Up 1436, 132 Peel st., second door from Windsor Hotel. 208 5

ROOMS — TO MARRIED COUPLE, FOUR rooms, furnished and heated, in return for board. 293 St. Charles Borromee, near Sherbrooke. 208 5

ROOM — DOUBLE FRONT ROOM IN PRIvate family; telephone, electric light, suitable for two nurses or students. 59 St. Famille st. 208 10

ROOMS — FURNISHED, EVERY CONvenience; gentlemen only; $3 per month. 293 St. Charles Borromee st., near Sherbrooke street. 208 5

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, MODERN conveniences, with or without board 744½ Sherbrooke st. 208 5

ROOM — TO LET, BATHROOM FLAT, BAY window, Auer light, first class; gentlemen only, 147 Metcalfe st. 209 4

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED SINGLE front, also double, with gallery, bathroom flat, Auer light; every convenience; transients accommodated. 96 Union avenue. 209 4

ROOMS— TO REFINED PARTIES, DOUBLE and single, two baths, every convenience, small family; no children; transients; references. 743 Sherbrooke. 209 4

ROOMS — A VERY LARGE FRONT ROOM, bath flat, also another front room, with or without board; transients accommodated. 45 McGill College avenue. 209 4

ROOMS — LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, ALso single room, on bathroom flat. 2079 St. Catherine st. 209 4

ROOMS — FURNISHED, IN ELEGANTLY furnished private house, two front bedrooms and sitting room (singly or together), bath floor; to refined people; best west end location; near cars; references exchanged. Address Y, 7816, Star Branch Office. 209 6

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, one on bathroom flat, hot water heating. 85 University st. 210 3

ROOMS — NEATLY FURNISHED, SUITable for one or two, all modern conveniences. 4 Stanley st. 210 3

ROOM — NICE, ON FIRST FLAT, WITH gas and hot water, large, airy bathroom; good locality; $6 per month. Address 63 Berthelet st., near Union avenue. 210 3

ROOMS — FURNISHED, ON BATHROOM flat, for gentlemen or ladies out all day; no students. Apply afternoon or evening. 604 Sherbrooke st. 210 5

ROOM — LARGE FRONT, TO LET, BATHroom flat, steam heat, Auer light, phone, private house; five minutes from P. O. Phone Main 1007 or address A, 583, Star Office. 210 3

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE room, electric light, hot water heating, family private. 70A Crescent st. 210 3

ROOMS — FIRST CLASS ROOMS, 15 PARK avenue, city; breakfast if desired. 210 3

ROOM — FURNISHED, TO LET, ON BATHroom flat, suitable for two gentlemen. 1821 Ontario, corner of Mance. 210 3

ROOMS — TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, A large comfortably furnished front room, also a single front room. Telephone, hot water heating and Auer lights. Apply at 2424 St. Catherine st. 211 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, for gentlemen of quiet habits. 156 Mansfield st. 211 2

ROOMS — LARGE DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board, also table board, Auer lights, telephone Up 512. 166 Mansfield. 211 2

ROOM — LARGE FRONT, HANDSOMELY furnished, on Mackay, above St. Catherine, $15 a month; strictly private family. Address D, 657, Star Office. 211 2

ROOM — TO RENT A LARGE, COMFORTably furnished room, on bathroom flat, suitable for two gentlemen. 652 Sherbrooke st. 211 2

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT bedroom and sitting room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; every convenience. 87 Mansfield st. 211 3

ROOM — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED bedroom. 87 Union avenue. 211 3

ROOMS — UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO let, at 32½ Richmond square. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED, on bathroom flat. 10 Union avenue. 211 2

ROOM — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED front room, on bathroom flat; every convenience. Apply 535 Cadieux st. 211 2

ROOMS — TWO LIGHT FINE FRONT rooms to let, one furnished, on bathroom flat. 283a Bleury st. 211 3

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, for gentlemen of quiet habits, furnace heated, gas, hot and cold water; large clothes cupboards. 34 Victoria st. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET DOUBLE AND SINGLE, nicely and newly furnished, Auer light, bathroom flat, in a private family. 18 Union avenue. 211 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED, DOUBLE AND single, without board. 23 Victoria st. 211 2

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, 31 Victoria st., furnace; references exchanged. 211 3

ROOMS. — LARGE AND SMALL, BATHroom and upper flat, private house. Apply forenoon or from 6 to 8.30, 87 McGill College avenue. 211 8

ROOMS — 142 MANSFIELD STREET, FURnished, double and single, every convenience, Auer light, hot water heating, no children, very quiet. 211 10

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at No. 12 Brunswick st. 211 2

ROOMS — BEAUTIFUL, AIRY, FRONT OR back parlour, marble mantel and grate; private family; no boarders. 9a Argyle ave. 211 2

ROOM — TO LET UNFURNISHED LARGE room. Apply to 3134 Notre Dame. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET RICHLY FURNISHED rooms, with hot water. 35 Chomedy st. 211 2

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE on bathroom flat, also two single rooms, first class board. 19 Brunswick st. 211 2

ROOM — ONE DOUBLE ROOM, FURNISHed, to let, quiet house; no students need apply. 59 Cathcart st. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET UNFURNISHED BACK and front, bathroom. 35½ Richmond sq. 211 3

ROOMS — 6 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, nicely furnished front and back rooms, bathroom flat. 210 3

ROOM — NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, ON bathroom flat, all conveniences; breakfast if desired; gentlemen only. 66 McGill College avenue. 210 3

ROOMS — SITTING ROOM, TWO BEDrooms, with bathroom, on ground floor, for one or two gentlemen; breakfast. 801 Dorchester st. 210 6

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, gentlemen only. 173 Mansfield st. 210 3

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED, BATHroom flat, central locality. 21 Victoria street. 210 3

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE PARlour bedroom, first floor, with or without board; quiet house. 35 McGill College ave. 210 10

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, WITH OR without board, for married couples or gentlemen; five minutes' from Windsor. 7 Beaver Hall square. 210 3

ROOMS — NICE FURNISHED, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, in private family; gas, bath, etc. Terms reasonable. 82 Aylmer st. 210 5

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlour and bedroom adjoining, vicinity of Western square; private family. A, 7885, Star Branch Office. 210 3

ROOMS — 3 NICE, NEWLY FURNISHED, to rent, on bathroom flat, for gentlemen; no children. Apply after 6 p.m., 61 Aylmer st. 210 3

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, ON bathroom flat, hot water, gas, etc. 792 Palace st. 210 5

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED ROOM, ON bathroom flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 102 Union avenue. 211 2

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with clothes cupboards, and all modern conveniences, front or back. Address 2759 St. Catherine st., left bell. 211 2

ROOMS — CLEAN, WELL FURNISHED, with board, also vacancies for a few table boarders. 16 Hanover st. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO LARGE PARlours, en suite, with open fire places, furnished, partly furnished or unfurnished, in a new, modern house, hot water heating, etc., vicinity Mackay st., first class board if desired. Address E, 688, Star Office. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET TWO WELL FURNISHed rooms, suitable as bedroom and sitting room, also one double bedroom. 727 Sherbrooke street. 211 3

ROOM — FURNISHED WITH EVERY convenience, in private family, for gentleman of quiet habits, at 8 Emily street, electric light. 211 2

ROOMS — TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS IN a private family, all conveniences, cosy, everything new, opposite Bishop's Palace. 138 Cathedral st. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET TWO FURNISHED BEDrooms, one single. 359 St. Hypolite st. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET, UNFURNISHED, USE of kitchen, $5, good locality. 287a Bleury st., a few doors below Sherbrooke st. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms on bathroom flat, private family; no children; gentlemen only. 103 Hutchison st. 211 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen. 29 Victoria st. 211 2

ROOMS — TO LET, BED AND SITTING room, in a small family; board if desired for a married couple; terms low. 429 St. Urbain st. 211 2

ROOMS — LARGE ROOM, BATHROOM flat, also single room, to a gentleman of quiet habits; hot water heating; no students. 95 University st. 208 3eod

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, on bathroom flat, every convenience, hot water heating, gentlemen only; no students. 89 University st. 208 3eod

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, DOUBLE and single rooms, on bathroom and upper flat; good clothes closets. 26 Park avenue. 206 3 2aw

ROOM — LARGE FRONT BEDROOM, BATH room flat, with board, in private family. 154 Mance st. 212 1

ROOMS— COMFORTABLY FURNISHED AT 46 Cathcart st. 212 5

ROOMS — BRIGHT, COMFORTABLY FURnished single front rooms, one bathroom flat, nice clothes closet, one first flat, hot, cold water; family private, $5 per month. 56a Aylmer street. 212 1

ROOM — 14A PARK AVENUE, A LARGE furnished room, use of kitchen if desired. 212 1

ROOMS — LARGE FRONT, ON GROUND floor, furnished or unfurnished; also single room, on bathroom flat; gas, furnace heat. 77 City Councillors st. 212 1

ROOMS — REFERENCES EXCHANGED, double and single rooms, first class in every respect. 55 Victoria st. 212 1

ROOM — TO LET LARGE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, with board, all modern conveniences; no children. 27 Park ave. 212 2

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED ROOM, ON bath flat, hot water heating, Auer light; gentlemen only. 157a Mansfield st. 210 2eod

ROOM— TO LET A COMFORTABLE FRONT room, on bathroom flat; private family. 72 Cathcart st. 210 2eod

ROOM — FRONT ROOM, COMFORTABLE and cheerful, on bathroom floor, for gentlemen only. 219 Bleury st. 210 3eod

ROOMS — A LARGE AND SMALL WELL furnished room, everything first class. 94 Union avenue. 210 2eod

ROOMS — DOUBLE OR SINGLE, IN PRIvate American family, for gentleman, new house. Apply to 81 St. Famille street. 210 2 2aw

ROOMS — 2 LARGE AND 1 SMALL ROOM, one with bay window, bright and airy, furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate. 68 Plymouth Grove. 212 1

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, PRIVATE family; no children; modern conveniences. Apply at 658 Sherbrooke st. 212 1

ROOMS — BEAUTIFUL ROOMS TO LET in a French private family; references exchanged. 2420 St. Catherine, between Stanley and Peel sts. 212 1

ROOMS — NICE, LARGE, BRIGHT FURnished room, on bathroom flat; also unfurnished. 1720a Ontario st. 212 1

ROOMS — FURNISHED, ONE DOUBLE, one single, also good sized room unfurnished, modern conveniences, very quiet; no children. 74a Crescent st. 212 1

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS, AND double parlour; no children; in family of two persons. 185 Berri. 212 1

ROOM — TO LET, BATHROOM FLOOR, Auer and electric lights, telephone; no board. 186 Peel st. 212 1

ROOMS — DOUBLE OR SINGLE, SUITABLE for young gentleman or married couple; good board; every convenience. 774 Palace st. 212 2

ROOMS — TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHed front rooms, on bathroom flat, for gentlemen. 9 McGill College ave., city. 212 3

ROOMS— SINGLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent. 217 St. Urbain st., above St. Catherine st., on bathroom flat. 212 3

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED FRONT room on bathroom flat, with breakfast and late dinner if required. 376 Sherbrooke st. 212 1

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, on bathroom flat, two in family. 259 Bleury st., near Sherbrooke st. 212 1

ROOMS — 147 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, opposite St. James Methodist Church, unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping; houses heated by proprietor. 212 1

ROOMS — MOST COMFORTABLE, LARGE double front rooms, on bathroom flat, strictly private family; gentlemen only need apply. 12 Belmont. 212 2

ROOMS — AT 742½ SHERBROOKE STREET, one small hall, front, one sunny back, 17 x 15, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to gentle people. 212 1

ROOMS — TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms on bathroom floor. Apply 267 University street. 212 1

ROOM — AND BOARD, LARGE ROOM, ON bath flat, with good board; gentlemen only, in private family; opportunity to speak French. 47 Victoria. 212 1

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, on bath flat, heated by hot water, Auer light. 23 Cathcart st. 212 1

ROOMS — BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen, distinguished family, near cars. 1713 Ontario. 212 2

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE room, front parlour, quiet family. 80a St. Hubert st. 212 1

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, COMfortably furnished, on bath flat, gas and hot water heating, in private family. 780 Palace st. 212 1

ROOMS — TO LET TWO OR THREE FURnished or unfurnished rooms, good for housekeeping. Address at the store, No. 50 St. Elizabeth st., cor. of Lagauchetiere. 212 1

ROOMS — SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, front door and bathroom flats, with board. 17 Brunswick st. 212 2

ROOM — ON FORT STREET, MOST COMfortably furnished large double room, on bathroom flat, Auer light, strictly private family; gentlemen only need apply. J, 853, Star Office. 212 1

ROOM — TO LET A LARGE FURNISHED room, suitable for two young men, or two working girls. 77 Anderson st., off Bleury street. 212 1

ROOM — TO LET LARGE, WELL FURnished room, with or without board in private family. 236 Bleury st. 212 1

ROOM— ON PARK AVENUE ONE BRIGHT single front room, on bathroom flat. Telephone East 353 or enquire 32 Park ave. 212 2

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM, PARLOUR flat, suitable for two; also one on bath flat, large wardrobe, use of kitchen. 24 Mance. 212 2

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms, bathroom flat; no children; family private. 445 St. Urbain st., above Sherbrooke. 212 1

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, TO RENT, on bathroom flat. Apply 21 Mayor st. 212 1

ROOMS — TWO FURNISHED, ON BATH flat, private family. 99 Church street. 212 1

ROOM — TO LET FINE LARGE FRONT furnished room, on bath floor, in French family; no children. Apply 145 St. Denis. 212 1

ROOMS — LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS ON bath flat, with board. 161 Mansfield st. 212 2

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM on bathroom flat, in private family; good chance to learn French; convenient to cars. 377 Sanguinet st., near Sherbrooke. 212 1

ROOM — TO LET 18 BELMONT STREET, furnished single room. 212 1

ROOMS — GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with first class rooms and board; private family; modern conveniences; no children. 9 Crescent st. 212 1

ROOMS — TO LET. 2 WELL FURNISHED bedrooms, on bathroom flat, gas and furnace. 4 St. Louis square. 212 2

ROOM — TO LET FURNISHED, FOUR dollars per month; no other lodgers; no children; very central. Apply 21 Balmoral st. 212 1

ROOM — NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT parlour, in flat, clothes press in rear, board or partial board; rent reasonable. 252 Elgin st., above Prince Arthur. 212 1

ROOMS — TO LET, UNFURNISHED FRONT and back parlours, with use of stove. 13 Milton st. 212 1

ROOM — SINGLE, FURNISHED, BATHroom floor, for gentleman only, $5 per month. 19 Victoria st. 212 1

ROOM — TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURnished single front room, on bathroom flat, good clothes closet, hot and cold water, Auer light, private family, no children; only gentlemen need apply. 70 City Councillors st. 212 6

ROOM —FURNISHED, TO LET, HOT AND cold water, Auer light; house newly renovated; no students. 89 Mansfield st. 212 6

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, on bathroom flat, hot and cold water, gas and furnace; also double room on top flat; gentlemen only. Apply 52 Victoria st. 212 1

ROOM — GREENE AVENUE, WESTmount, large front room on bathroom flat, clothes closet, suitable for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; close to cars; no children or other boarders; breakfast if desired. References exchanged. B, 8011, Star Branch Office. 212 1

ROOMS — TWO VERY LARGE, ON BATHroom flat, furnished or unfurnished; clothes closet in each; house central; gentlemen only. B, 7979, Star Branch Office. 212 1

ROOMS — ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; central locality; terms moderate. 312 St. Urbain st., near Sherbrooke st. 212 1

ROOM — NEAR McGILL COLLEGE, NEWly furnished, suitable for quiet student. Auer light; every convenience; references exchanged. B, 7978, Star Branch Office. 212 1

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, GAS, HOT water heating; modern house; desirable locality; private family. 823 Palace st. 212 1

ROOMS — A LARGE BEDROOM, ALSO A single bedroom, with board if wanted. 20 Union avenue. 212 2

ROOMS — WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS, also parlour bedroom; transients. 80 Victoria st. 212 1

ROOM — LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED, bathroom flat, private family, heated, gas, hot water, large clothes closet. Apply forenoon to three, evening after eight. Address 667 Dorchester st. 212 1

ROOMS — BED AND SITTING, ADJOINING, for gentleman of quiet habits; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Crescent st. B, 8066, Star Branch Office. 212 1

ROOMS — BEAUTIFUL PARLOUR, VACATed October 8th, bath, telephone same floor; also single room second floor, immediate possession; Daisy furnace; gentlemen only. 20 McGill College avenue. 212 2

ROOMS — LARGE PARLOURS, WITH bathroom, en suite or separate; also rooms on bathroom flat; gentlemen only. 51 Beaver Hall Hill. 212 1

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, large, airy rooms, newly papered and painted; furnace, hot and cold water, use of kitchen. Terms moderate. 79 Bleury st. 212 1

ROOM — A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON bathroom flat, furnished or unfurnished, 2530 Notre Dame st., near Seigneurs street. 212 1

ROOMS — 55 BEAVER HALL HILL, double and single, with or without board; also table board; transients accommodated. 212 1

ROOM — FURNISHED BEDROOM TO rent, newly tinted, 4 dollars a month. 36 Aylmer st. 212 1

ROOMS — A COMFORTABLE DOUBLE OR single furnished room in quiet family. 1235A Dorchester st. 212 1

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL, nicely furnished. 138 Metcalfe st. 212 1

ROOMS — TWO NICELY FURNISHED double front rooms, with board, everything first class; very central. 108 Mansfield. 212 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, on bathroom flat, just above Ontario. 85 Mance st. 212 1

ROOM — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED front room, all modern conveniences, with or without board; light housekeeping privileges. 232 Bleury st. 212 1

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, one or two gentlemen, hot water in room, gas, private family, no children. 82 Mance st. 212 3

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, NEWLY renovated and furnished, modern conveniences; no boarders; private house. 31 McGill College avenue. 212 3

ROOMS — LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen, also single rooms, bath flat, hot water, Auer light, every convenience; terms moderate. 812 Palace st. 212 1

ROOMS — DOUBLE PARLOUR, UNFURnished, to let, very cheap, heated by furnace, for winter, nice for married couple. 12 Mont St. Mary ave., St. Antoine west. 212 1

ROOMS — TO LET FIRST CLASS FURnished rooms, with board, with all modern conveniences. Apply at 32 Victoria st. 212 2

ROOMS — FOR ROOMS CONSULT THE International Bureau, 368 St. James st., ground floor; free of charge; take elevator. 212 1

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM — TO LET, ON BATH FLAT, ELECtric light. 41 St. Monique, near Palace st. 212 1

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, COMfortably furnished, on bathroom flat, hot water, pleasant and central locality; private family of three adults. 35 City Councillors st. 212 1

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL LIGHTED BUILDing with 25 to 30,000 feet of floor space suitable for light manufacturing, for immediate occupation, or from first of May next. Address O, 963, Star office. 212 6

PUPILS WANTED.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPING, DAY AND evening classes reopen September 10th; terms easy; rapid progress; place your name on list now. Prof. P. J. Doherty, 259 St. Martin st. 211 2

WANTED — PUPILS IN GERMAN, CHILdren and adults, by experienced German lady. Grammar, conversation, literature. 25 Lorne avenue. 209 6 8aw

WANTED — PARLEZ FRANCAIS? WINter course opens. Arrangements made for 3, 2 or 1 lesson per week. Conversation based on explanation. Write for new prospectus and model exercise of conversation, by which you can judge of the system, mailed free to all. Small classes in formation. No money in advance. Address Paris, Witness Office. (Teacher late of College Francois 1er, Angouleme, France.) Advertisement will appear in Witness and Star during season. 212 1

WANTED — MME VVE. H. DURIEZ, Parisian graduate, recommends herself to families as French professor; 12 years' experience; first class references; lessons at home or pupils' residence. 220 St. Hubert. 212 1

WANTED — PUPILS IN GERMAN, NINE years' experience. Gotthard Maron, Instructor at Y. M.-C. A., 407 Rachel. 212 1

WANTED—BY MISS GEORGES, PARISIAN, graduated French teacher, to give lessons at pupils' residence; moderate charges. 744a St. Lawrence street. 210 3eod

WANTED — LESSONS GIVEN IN DRAWing, painting, oils, water colour, china paints; would take orders for china painting at 46 St. Matthew st. 210 2eod

WANTED — BEST MANNER TO LEARN French, by conversation. Private lessons in the evening; moderate terms. 299 St. Urbain, near Sherbrooke. 212 1

WANTED — MR. DAMBACH, INSTRUCTOR of French at the Young Men's Christian Association, will give private lessons and start classes in French. Apply 20 City Councillors. 212 1

WANTED — PUPILS . MANDOLIN, VIOlin and voice culture. Special attention given to breathing and tone production. Broken voices restored. Cal H. Corey's Studio, 13½ Berthelet st. 212 1

WANTED — PIANO PUPILS BY EXPERIenced teacher; lessons day or evening, $1.25 month. 8 Mont St. Marie ave. 212 2

WANTED —(FRENCH.) MONSIEUR WARnault (029 Berri), successful method, conversation., (Pupils' residence); moderate terms; (eleven years' experience.) 212 4 law

WANTED — PUPILS IN STENOGRAPHY, strictly private lessons given by lady residing on Metcalfe street; seven years' experience in teaching and reporting. Address R, 7238, Star Branch Office. 212 1

WANTED — YOUNG LADY DESIRES morning engagement. Subjects: English branches, French, elementary Latin, music; highest testimonials. Address B, 7987, Star Branch Office. 212 3

WANTED — PIANO LESSONS GIVEN. Highly qualified professor. Lessons given at pupils 'own residences if required. Address N, 930, Star Office. 212 2

WANTED — CENTRAL BUSINESS COLlege, 527 St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur. Shorthand, both languages, typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, mathematics, English subjects, French conversation, German, Latin, Greek, piano, Civil service, legal and pharmacy exams. J. J. Conolly, Principal. 212 1

WANTED — MISS G. M. McMANI'S, PUPIL of Prof. O. von Konigsberg, is prepared to receive a few pupils in pianoforte playing at her residence, 170 Elgin st., after Sept. 8th. At home every Monday and Thursday. 212 1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINding, $2, cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MacMarmild, Richmond square. Bell Tel. Up 2353. 203 tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT. FURNIture and carpets for parlours, bedroom, dining room and kitchen, pictures, mirrors, clocks, etc. Call and see. 189 and 189a Montcalm st. 2nd door above St. Catherine street. 31 tf

FOR SALE — NEW AND SECOND HAND furniture, bedding, carpets and stoves, on easy terms of payment, at H. A. Wilder & Co.'s, down town branch, 2080 Notre Dame st. Secondhand goods bought and exchanged. 182 tf

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, CUT slabs, mill blocks, guaranteed dry, $1.25 a load, delivered; egg, stove and nut coal, $5.50 a ton, delivered in your bin, bagged or loose. The People's Coal Co., cor. Wellington and Shannon sts. Tel. Main 2157. 205 tf

FOR SALE — LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF handsome carpets and rugs, in Axminster, Royal Wilton, Brussels, and others, in various sizes and beautiful designs. Linoleum and oilcloth of latest patterns. Curtains and portieres, Belfast table linens, house furnishings, also household furniture, pianos, etc., etc. Prices that were never high will be cut right and left to give sales an extra impetus during this month. Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock. Private sales at auction prices at Rae and Donnelly's Mammoth Auction Rooms, N. B. — Parties in want of such goods should take advantage of this opportunity, as there will be positively no reserve. 206 7

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN, A BEAUTIFUL Morris upright piano, used only at concerts, 3 pedals, mandolin attachment, duet desk and all the latest ideas; would accept a secondhand square or upright piano or organ in part payment, and make easy terms on the balance; discount given a cash buyer. A rare chance to secure one of these celebrated pianos at a reduced price. On view at W. H. Leach's piano parlours, 2440 St. Catherine st., near Drummond. Open 8 a.m. until 9 p.m. 210 3

FOR SALE — THE ADVERTISER HAVING come into possession of a perfectly new 3 pedalled upright piano, which he does not require, therefore will sell at $100, below the retail price; a reliable person could pay 1-3 cash and balance within 12 months; manufacturer 5 years warranty with piano. For further information address W, 557, Star Office. 210 3

FOR SALE — GET RID OF YOUR BUGS, cockroaches, beetles, rats and mice, by Nathan's Famous. Sold in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main st., Montreal. Beware of worthless imitations. 210 3

FOR SALE — FIRE BALL OIL LAMP, 35c; Reliance and King of Lamps, English oil lamps, 25c each at Munson's Toronto. 212 8

FOR SALE — FINE SIDEBOARD, EXTENsion dining table and eight morocco covered chairs. 313 Peel st. 211 2

FOR SALE — TWO VERY HANDSOME, champion bred, perfectly marked, sable and white collie bitches, registered A. K. C. and C. K. C., also grand puppies, by Knight Errant II., winner of 33 firsts, out of grand registered bitch; all cheap to clear. Arthur F. Gault, 148 McTavish st. 211 2

FOR SALE — ENGLISH PLATE GLASS mirror, ebony-gold frame, three branch brass gasalier, brass pole, 10 ft. long, walnut bed. Address B, 7970, Star Branch Office. 211 2

FOR SALE — CEDAR SAILING SKIFF, varnished, about 19 feet long, in first class order. Address M, 331, Star Office. 209 2 2aw

FOR SALE— TO COLLIE FANCIERS. "THE Breeding, Mating and Care of the Collie," by James Watson, Secretary Collie Club, will be found in the August issue of The Southern Fancier, devoted to dogs, cats and pet stock. Send this advertisement and 25 cents for one year's subscription. The Southern Fancier, Baltimore, Md. 194 4 law

FOR SALE — SAIL BOATS, CANOES, skiffs, paddles, oars, etc., sails made to order; get our prices; boat fittings, mantha launches; we have agency for the Pierce launch; best on the market. Write for catalogue. The "Sonne" Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig street. Tel. Main 727. 194 1aw tf

FOR SALE — AWNINGS, FOR STORES, and private houses. Order now; best goods, lowest prices. Our long experience guarantees workmanship; city or country work attended to promptly. The "Sonne" Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig st. Tel. Main 727. Write for illustrated catalogue. 194 1aw tf

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS new and secondhand, large stock, moderate prices, repairs and removing A. Alsop, Montreal Safe Works, 393 St. James st. Telephone Main 813. 188 eod tf

FOR SALE — SEVERAL FINE PARLOUR suites, bedroom do., dining room furniture, squares new carpet, oilcloth, stoves and ranges, safes, buggies, waggons, harness, etc., at Fraser Bros., 453 and 455 St. James and 131 to 137 Inspector st. 212 2

FOR SALE — A VERY FINE ANGORA cat, male, imported from Walnut Ridge Farm, Boston. Apply 280 St. Urbain st. 212 1

FOR SALE — A PURE BRED, ROUGHcoated Irish terrier (slut), splendid ratter, cheap to an immediate purchaser. Address E, 706 Star Office. 212 1

TO RENT.

TO RENT — PIANOS FOR THE SEASON, fine tone and guaranteed in perfect order, $3 to $3.50 and $4 per month. Apply 51 Crescent street. 212 1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — PILES, SCAFFOLD POLES and spars, pile driving and hoisting attended to; hoisting engines and contractors' plant bought, sold, and for hire. J. H. Wood, agent, 101 Bleury. 212 4 law

FOR SALE — 20TH CENTURY GAS LAMPS, one of the best gas lamps made, $1.50 each, at Munson's, Toronto. 212 8

FOR SALE — HALIFAX TWEEDS, 40c; navy serge, $1.25, worth $1.75; dress tweeds, 56 inches, 75c; remnants table, roller and butcher linens. Rowell's General Bazaar, 3 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall. 212 1

FOR SALE — NO. 8 McCLARY COMBINAtion Stove, in perfect order. Apply 99 Ash ave., Point St. Charles. 212 1

FOR SALE — FULL DRESS SUIT, MEDium size, at cost price; between 7 and 8 p.m., 2797 St. Catherine st. 212 2

FOR SALE — TUG BOAT, 37 FT. LONG, 10 ft. beam, cylinder 9 inches square, anchor with 130 fathoms, 1½ inch chain and suitable patent windlass. Apply Jas. Murphy, 37 Sous le Fort st., Quebec. 212 1

FOR SALE — $180 FOR FINE HEINTZMAN upright, good tone, walnut case, decided bargain; payable on easy terms. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 212 2

FOR SALE — $295, PAYABLE ON VERY easy terms, for fine Nordheimer cabinet grand piano, largest size, rich musical tone, elegant case. This piano is the best instrument manufactured by the Nordheimer Co. and retails regularly at $500. Persons desiring the very finest piano at a very low price, will do well to see it. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 212 2

FOR SALE — CHEAP, TWO SMALL black and tan pups, thoroughbred. 1478 St. James st. 212 1

FOR SALE — GIVING UP BUSINESS, 25 per cent. discount from ordinary prices, books of all kinds, curios, etc., magazines, Munsey's, McClure's, Puritan, Argosy, etc., 25 cents dozen. Ye Olde Curiosity and Books Shoppe, 359½ Bleury st. 212 1

FOR SALE— ARTIST'S UPRIGHT COTTAGE piano, tri-chord, with agraffes, double veneered in French walnut, cost $500; price very moderate. Call and see it at No. 238 St. Hypolite st. 212 1

FOR SALE — GAS STOVE, IN PERFECT condition, and nearly new, cheap for cash. Apply 100 Somerville ave., Westmount. 212 2

FOR SALE — MRS. LUKE'S HOME-MADE preserves, 15c jar; tomoto catsup, sweet pickle, 10c; Indian relish, 15c; sweet cucumber pickle, 2 jars 25c. 2131 St. Catherine st. 212 1

FOR SALE — CHEAP, SEWING MACHINES of all kinds, new and secondhand; Canadian and American manufacture, $7, $10, $15. No. 581 St. Hypolite st. 212 1

FOR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL DUNHAM (New York) square piano, good as new, carved legs and lyre, rosewood case, price $140; $1 cash and $5 per month. Apply Layton Bros., warerooms 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion square. 212 2 2aw

FOR SALE — A NICE LITTLE UPRIGHT piano, sweet tone and in perfect order; price $75; terms to suit purchaser or discount for cash. Apply Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion square. 212 2 2aw

FOR SALE — HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of folding bed, dining table, carpets, etc., also gas fixtures; everything good as new; party leaving city. Address I, 809, Star Office. 212 1

FOR SALE — A CLEVELAND WHEEL, only run a few times, cheap for cash, or exchange for Concord buggy. 167 St. George street. 212 1

FOR SALE — CAMERA, PONY PREMO, 4X5, with complete outfit. Address I, 808, Star Office. 212 1

FOR SALE— CHEAP, TWO BLACKSMITHS' bellows and forges, water boxes, also two almost new anvils and four assorted vices. Apply to Max Frank, 493 Craig st. 212 1

FOR SALE — DAZZLER, ONE OF THE best oil lamps made; only 50c each. All other bicycle sundries equally as low. For price list. C. Munson, Toronto. 212 8

FOR SALE — 1898 GENT'S SPALDING BIcycle, in perfect order; would accept $20 cash. Address P, 988, Star Office. 212 1

FOR SALE — CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTOR, 26 inch basket; picker, in good order, 8x4x4 wood tank, pullies, hangers, belting, etc. Wilcock, 15 Basin st. 212 1

FOR SALE — TUBULAR BOILER, IN GOOD shape, with fittings, complete, 8 x 3.6. Lot of stoves and tire bolts. Wilcock, 15 Basin street. 212 1

FOR SALE — HANDSOME SCOTCH COLlie puppies (male), direct strain, Calender Bruce and Queen Beauty. Apply P. Jones, 254 St. Luke st. 212 1

FOR SALE — ONE BABY'S SWINGING wicker cot, cheap. Apply 136 Irvine ave., Westmount. 212 1

FOR SALE — BARGAIN, CHAPLEAU hall stove, steel, very cheap. 13 Tara Hall ave., off St. Urbain st. 212 1

FOR SALE — CARRIAGE LAMPS, 100 pairs, cheap. English samples. J. Widmer Nelles and Bro., 363 St. James st. 197 9 3aw

FOR SALE — BAKERY, A GOOD CHANCE for one beginning the business. Address A, 7903, Star Branch Office. 209eod

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED — AGENCY MARITIME MANUfacturers' agent, having large established trade with Lower Province jobbers, is open for another staple line, on commission. Address for interview, D, 666, Star Office. 211 3

FOR SALE — SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for a live business man, a well advertized departmental store, has space to let; airy, well lighted, steam heating, fixtures, furnished. Everything first class. Address F, 713, Star Office. 211 6

FOR SALE — FRUIT, CANDY, OYSTERS, cigars, pipes and tobaccos; a first class store on Craig street, opposite Viger square, near railway station; cash register, soda water fountain; everything complete; must sell on account of sickness. Apply 340 Craig. 211 2

FOR SALE — HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, dining rooms, fruit, confectionery, cigar stores, all other kinds of business. Good chance for beginners. License for sale. L. Harris, 118 St. James st. 209 6 2aw

FOR SALE — GROCERY BUSINESS, LOCAtion grand; petty expenses; liquor selling by the case; receipts $350 weekly; guarantee investment; chance; capital $800. Address V, 2964, Star Office. 206 2 law

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE, WITH stock, sheds, outbuildings, house furnished, young orchard; nour and a half from Montreal. Six trains daily. Address L 378, Star Office. 185 10 2aw

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, $900, $1100, $1500 to $22,000, from $600 cash. We have rare chances just now. Grocery, cigar, fruit, hardware stores, at sacrifice. Hotel in Valleyfield (Klondike), weekly bar receipts $300, easy terms; best reasons; butcher, barber shops, dining rooms; prospering billiard hall, will accept farm, small bakery, ice business, etc. Properties, flats, farms, hotels exchanged. Serious buyers save time and money. Consult Dagenais and Co., for bargains. We have them. 505 Craig st. No charge. Telephone East 1810. 212 1

FOR SALE — OUR SHAREHOLDERS HAVE received an average of 13 3-10 per cent. per share each week, last 17 weeks. Shares $25. Send for particulars. R. Powell and Co., 26 Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 212 1

WANTED — ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WITH about $300, to take part interest in general agency business; must have first class references. Address J, 841, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — "HONEST SPECULATION." send for my "method" of "Security Investments." If you are satisfied with reasonable profits. Investments by this method in stocks and grain have earned in 30 days more than a mechanic earns in 60. Send for free particulars. Customers and bank references. Richard Jones, Investment Broker, 40 Exchange Place, New York. 212 1

FOR SALE — CORNER GROCERY BUSIness; best position in Montreal; receipts daily $60. No opposition. Low rent. Profits good. Prospects unequalled; capital $800. Address I, 815, Star Office. 212 2 2aw

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A DRUG store. State price and terms. Address O, 985, Star Office. 212 1

WANTED — FRENCH CHEMIST SEEKS A partner, with small capital, for manufacturing the best shoe, metal and stove polishes in the world. Immense profit. Address O, 958, Star Office. 212 1

FOR SALE — A BUTCHER'S SHOP, FULLY equipped, doing a first class business; good reasons for selling. Address O, 987, Star Office. 212 1

FACTORIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — OR TO RENT. CHEAP, small factory, in the city, with thirty horse power boiler, large tank, small engine, hoist, etc., caretaker's house over office; cellar, shed. Apply 224 Delorimier avenue. 212 1

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — MACHINERY.

One 80 h. p. tubular boiler.
One 50 h. p. tubular boiler.
Three 40 h. p. tubular boilers.
One 20 h. p. tubular boiler.
One 50 h. p. portable boiler.
One 15 h. p. vertical boiler.
One pair engines, coupled together, 150 to 200 h. p.
One 40 h. p. Robb-Armstrong engine.
One 24 in. 4 sided planer and matcher.
One 50 in. Joslin circular resaw.

THE CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY,
T. M. NOLAN,
211 6 Manager

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — A NICE HOME, seven large rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, stable and lane; lot 29 by 70. 752 Cadieux street, near Napoleon. 212 1

MEDICAL.

LADIES WISHING SKILLED TREATMENT, care, or confinement away from home, address Smith Med. Home, 54 Goodell street, Buffalo, N. Y. 194 20

WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED — TO BORROW ON FIRST class uptown city property, $6000 first mortgage; good security. Address R, 486, Star Office. 209 3 9aw

LOST.

LOST — A RED COW AT MONTREAL south on Monday, 3rd September. Any information will be thankfully received. Address G. Favreau, Montreal South. 211 2

LOST — LABOUR DAY, MONDAY, 3RD Sept., silk cape. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Miss Bisset, 409 Lagauchetiere st. 211 2

LOST — ON VICTORIA ST., NEAR ST. Catherine, a small satchel, containing diamond ring and silver thimble. Finder kindly return to 2 Victoria and be rewarded. 211 2

LOST — BLACK COCKER SPANIEL ON Main street, Thursday afternoon, answering name Brandy. Finder will be well rewarded at 8 Emily st. 211 2

LOST — A MEMORANDUM BOOK AND A pocketbook, with black leather covers, either on Cote, Vitre or St. Lawrence sts. Any one returning same to the Theatre Royal will be liberally rewarded. 211 3

LOST — YORKSHIRE TERRIER, BLUEgray, with tan feet, nose and ears. Finder will be rewarded at 1048 Dorchester st. 206 2 2aw

LOST — SATURDAY, AUGUST 25TH, A black dog, with white on breast and feet; answers to Bouncer. Address 15 Melbourne avenue, Westmount. 212 1

LOST — A SABLE COLOUR COLLIE PUP, answering to the name of Storm. Please return to 642 St. Denis st. Any body keeping this dog after this notice will be prosecuted. 212 6

LOST — A SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER, brown head and brown spot on back, answers to name of Sport. Any one found in possession of same after 10th inst., will be prosecuted. 125 Greene avenue. 212 2

LOST — A YOUNG COLLIE DOG, SEVEN months old, four feet white, one lop ear, black at end of tail. Reward. 1331 DeMontigny street. 212 1

LOST — A BUNCH OF 3 KEYS, BETWEEN Stanley and Peel sts., by way of St. Catherine. Will finder please return to the janitor, Stanley Flats. Reward. 212 1

LOST — ON THE 7TH INST., RED AND white cow, with two marks on right hip, near Catholic Cemetery. Reward if returned. Alphonse Proux, 17 Bonsecours market. 212 1

LOST — A YOUNG COLLIE DOG, SABLE and white, ears loaded with wax, answering to name of Rab. Any one returning to 22 Conway st. will be rewarded. 212 1

LOST — FROM 4059 DORCHESTER STREET, yellow and white collie dog. Reward on return to above address. 212 1

LOST — ON THURSDAY EVENING, FOX terrier, brown head with white stripe on face and three brown spots on back; name Minto. Return to 52 Beaver Hall Hill, and receive reward. 212 1

LOST — TUESDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN University and Westmount, lady's belt, with two buttons, valued as keepsake. Please return to 14 Hanover and be rewarded. 212 1

LOST — ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST on Dominion square, a broken veil pin, in the shape of a butterfly. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 199 St. Antoine st. 212 1

LOST — BULL TERRIER PUP, SIX months old. Answers by name Sport. Reward by returning 776 St. Denis st. 212 1

LOST — ON THE 2ND SEPTEMBER, A gold brooch, with garnet setting, between Palace street by way of Beaver Hall to Joyce's confectionery. Reward at 20 Union ave. 212 1

FOUND.

FOUND — A COW ON ST. LAWRENCE ST. If not claimed in three days will be sold. Apply 1185 St. Lawrence st. 211 3

FOUND — 2ND INST., YORKSHIRE TERrier. If not claimed will be sold. 24 Crescent st. 212 1

FOUND — A HOUND PUP. APPLY AT 88 Marin ave., St. Henry. 212 1

FOUND — A BLACK AND TAN PUP. OWNer can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Dr. Hall, 584 Wellington st. 212 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — INFORMATION RESPECTING advertisements enquiring for Michael John Ryan, of Lough, Limerick, Ireland; and Mary Josephine Fogarty, of Bottomstown, Limerick, Ireland, married in Australia, or their children. Please communicate with eldest daughter, Mary, now Mrs. F. N. R. Meadows, Featherston street, Wellington, New Zealand. 211 3

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BULLER SUCCESSFUL

Steadily But Surely He is Driving the Stubborn Boers Back.

A VICTORY NEAR MACHADODORP

De Wet and Theron Join Hands With a Considerable Force South of Johannesburg.

PRETORIA, September 8.—It is stated that General De Wet has joined Theron in the neighbourhood of Johannesburg and that the total Boer force there numbers 1,500. The enemy is holding a position in the high hills south of the town. A considerable force is now in pursuit. The Boers have no artillery.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 8.—A press despatch, dated Belfast, August 27, says:

There has been desperate fighting on the left of the Boer position, about six miles west of Machadodorp.

General Sir Redvers Buller made the attack, and throughout the engagement he had something like forty guns in action.

The Boers were not in the least dismayed at the formidable character of the onslaught, but fought with the utmost bravery.

I have had opportunities of seeing them make several firm stands, and I am convinced that their tenacity in this encounter was not equalled even in Natal before the relief of Ladysmith.

Our lyddite shells burst beautifully, and must have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Yellow patches on the dark background across which the Boers retired were clearly indicated.

The fire of the naval guns was terrific.

MAGNIFICENT WORK.

But the feature of the battle was the magnificent work of the Rifle Brigade, assisted by the Inniskillings and the Devons.

It fell to them to take the Boer position, an ideal one, marked by huge boulders and numerous trees which provided admirably shelter.

Our guns pounded away at this kopje for two hours and half, but the Boers in charge of a pom-pom never flinched.

Finally, the order was given for the infantry to fix bayonets and charge.

It was a magnificent rush that they made. The Boers contested every inch of the ground, but the infantry pressed on, and took the position.

The Boer loss from the charge was severe. I counted ten dead bodies in one heap, and the kopje was strewn with thirty-five wounded, whom the Boers in their flight had left behind.

The Boer killed included the commandant of the Johannesburg police, who offered strenuous opposition to the advance.

We took thirty prisoners and a pom-pom.

Our loss in killed was put at eleven.

It is a substantial victory, cheaply won.

VAN ZYL PROTESTS.

KRUGERSDORP, September 5.—Commandant Van Zyl sent messengers with a white flag to protest against the burning of farms and the bringing of women and children to this place as against the customs of civilized warfare. As Van Zyl is one of the men who took the oath of neutrality, and all the farms which have been burned are those of men who, after taking the oath, rejoined their commandos, no answer was returned to this insolent message. The two men who brought the flag were informed that General Barton declined to consider communications of this sort from an outlaw and a man who had broken his oath.

INVALIDS DID NOT SAIL.

Batch Who Were to Have Returned on the Corinthian Will Come Out With Others.

LONDON, September 7.—The Canadian invalids, who were to have sailed by the Corinthian for Canada yesterday, will not depart until the 13th, just a week later. In addition to the names cabled on Tuesday, the following will also sail on that day:—Corp. J. W. McTaggart, unattached, Quebec Company; Pte. P. Russell, Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, one of the recruits for the first contingent; Sergt. Edmund Hessian, Royal Canadian Artillery, New Brunswick Company; Corp. Robert Ward, 73rd Northumberland Battalion, New Brunswick Company; Pte. R. T. Fisher, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Montreal Company; Corp. F. Moody, R. C. R. I., Montreal Company; Trooper Farmer, likely J. T. Farmer, 34 Oxford street, Toronto, "A" Squadron, Strathcona Horse; Pte. E. E. Bent, 68th Kings County Battalion, Nova Scotia Co'y.; Pte. F. Percy Rose, Medical College, Winnipeg, "B" squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles; Pte. J. H. N. Anderson, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Nova Scotia Company; Pte. A. P. Thomas, D. Y. R. Canadian Hussars, wounded at Paardeberg, Montreal Company; Pte. P. Greaves, 5th Regiment C. A., British Columbia Company; No. 172, either Corp. P. R. Price, of Peterboro, "A" squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, or Pte. R. H. Bradley, Brandon, Man., "B" squadron, Strathcona Horse; Pte. H. A. Benbow, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa; Sergt. F. Dooley, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Nova Scotia Company; Pte. J. F. Hubbard, 30th Wellington Rifles, Orangeville; Pte. T. G. Wallace, 38th Peel Battalion, Woodbridge.

BOERS ARE DISORGANIZED.

Released British Prisoners Say They Fight in a Half Hearted Manner.

(Special to the Star.)

PRETORIA, September 8.—Nine officers of the Imperial Yeomanry, who were among the British prisoners at Nooitgedacht, hid in excavations which they had made in their tents and when the officers were released and sent on to Barberton, they were nowhere to be found. They subsequently escaped. When the other officers were being liberated, Commandant Viljoen came among them and said: "You are free. I am sending a small escort with you to show you the road to your lines. Keep together. Do not loot farm houses. I know that I am speaking to soldiers of the Queen and I have confidence in you. I hope that the next time we meet we shall be friends."

The prisoners then started for General French's lines. They state that on the day before that on which they were liberated three trains bearing guns and supplies were hurriedly brought down the line. The Boers were very disorganized and disheartened.

SITUATION IS IMPROVING.

Mr. I. N. Ford Takes a Hop

ST. JOHN PEOPLE APPLAUDED WHEN MR. BLAIR WAS SCORED.

Sir Charles Tupper Reviewed the Political Record of the Minister of Railways and Canals at a Meeting Last Night.

RINK WAS CROWDED TO THE DOORS

Mr. Monk, Who Dealt With the Emergency Food Matter and Other Questions, Well Received—St. John's Loyalty Commended.

(Special Staff Correspondence).

ST. JOHN, N. B., September 8.—It is now eighteen days since Sir Charles started out on his political campaign through the Maritime Provinces and during that time he has delivered twenty political speeches, some of them of as much as three hours' duration, and in one case two of this description in one day. Besides this he delivered an oration in the open air at Halifax during a severe down-fall of rain to the heroes who had returned from South Africa, and has briefly thanked the crowds which greeted him at a number of places along the route of his travels, and has received, one can safely say, thousands of people while he has been travelling. In effect he has travelled each day and spoken every night almost, and transacted a great deal of personal and political business.

Despite the great strain of such heavy work, coupled with the fact that he suffered an injury to his knee at Amherst that might well have justified him or any younger man in cancelling his engagements, he spoke for almost an hour at St. John last night with great vigour and effectiveness. He will speak at Fredericton this afternoon and be ready to face the public questions of this most important election campaign before the electors of Montreal on Monday night. His friends have made engagements for him for two weeks to come in Ontario, and after that he has promised to return to a number of centres in the Maritime provinces. The leader is not sparing himself in this campaign and is setting a worthy example to the rank of the liberal-Conservative party. His friends are fearful that he may overtax even his great strength and energy, but Sir Charles is ready to respond to every demand made upon him. He saves himself somewhat by retiring after he has delivered his address and at once seeking repose. While he would perhaps not protest, it will be most unjust if he is called on as he has been during the present tour to speak in the open air. This is a demand on a man's voice that no public speaker can respond to for any great length of time.

SAVED THE SITUATION.

Sir Charles, Hon. George E. Foster, Mr. F. D. Monk, M. P., Mr. George McInerney, M. P., and a large number of party friends reached St. John at 9.30 o'clock last evening from Moncton where Mr. Blair was also in the full glory of his private car with his private secretary and his family aboard. He left shortly after Sir Charles for Amherst where he spoke last night. Moncton was laughing yesterday at the impotent rage of a few hard shell partizans in Moncton, headed by the editor of the Liberal paper, over the fact that the janitor placed the flag over the public buildings in honour of Sir Charles' arrival. They demanded that it be hauled down, but the janitor showed his instructions from Ottawa which he claimed authorized him to hoist the flag when a minister or the leader of the Opposition arrived in the place and refused to do anything of the kind. Fortunately the arrival of Mr. Blair saved the situation.

When Sir Charles arrived in St. John yesterday afternoon the station building was crowded to its utmost capacity and the leader was given a most enthusiastic reception. The Carleton band was in attendance and played "The Maple Leaf For Ever" as the train pulled into the station. After the usual formal introductions, Sir Charles entered a carriage and was driven to the residence of Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong, whose guest he was during his stay.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT MEETING.

The evening meeting was held in the St. Andrew's Rink. This is an immense structure and will seat at least four thousand people. It was filled to the doors long before the meeting began with an appreciative and most attentive audience. They listened with attentiveness to the speeches and manifested their approval by a gentle but unmistakeable outburst of hand clapping. The promiscuous cheering that one sometimes hears at political gatherings was missing, but when they did cheer it was all the more emphatic. Sir Charles drew forth such tributes on several occasions, and so did Mr. Monk and Mr. Foster.

The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong, and the stage, which was on the south side of the rink, was filled by prominent Conservatives of the party from all over New Brunswick, as well as from St. John. The chairman read an address from the Liberal-Conservative Association, and Mr. Baxter one from the Junior Liberal-Conservative Association.

A COMPLIMENT FOR ST. JOHN.

Sir Charles was loudly cheered on rising to respond and said: "I can hardly realize that I am in the good city of St. John this evening when I witness the whole-souled reception you have been kind enough to accord me, for I read in one of your papers that I was generally recognized as the enemy of St. John, and as the defender, promoter and upholder of Halifax, and that Mr. Blair occupied that distinguished position in relation to St. John. I wish to refer for a moment to a most important matter, and that is the action of St. John and New Brunswick in regard to an event second in importance to no event since Confederation. I refer to the loyal way in which you have shown your devotion to the Crown and to the British institutions. (Cheers.) It will always be a source of satisfaction to me to know that when the First Contingent was sent to South Africa no portion of the Dominion recognized more fully the pre-eminent importance of the event more than did this. (Cheers.) And I learn that over 100 men were furnished by New Brunswick largely by St. John.

"I would not trouble you with any observations on this score were it not that some very astonishing statements were made in regard to my attitude by Mr. Blair in a speech delivered in the county of Queen's. I do not wonder that he did not venture such statements in St. John. Not satisfied with severely animadverting on my conduct in this matter, he seems to have been so enamoured with his effort that he had it printed in pamphlet form for general distribution. I could understand an apology being made by Mr. Blair for some of his colleagues, but that he should single out for, attack the man who from the first estimated above all party considerations, patriotic action on the part of the Government and who tendered the support of the Liberal-Conservative party if the Government would do its duty, (cheers), this I say passes my comprehension. What is the position of Mr. Blair and the administration? You know that when Queensland and the other great colonies were pouring in their offers of assistance the Government of Canada decided that they could do nothing. And why? Because they said it was illegal. In fact the Globe, the organ of the party, after Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given an official and authoritative refusal to stir a finger to come to the assistance of British arms in South Africa, declared that the Government had not even considered the question. It ill becomes Mr. Blair, therefore, to speak as he has of one who, recognizing the vital importance that Canada should be no laggard, took the first opportunity, at a speech delivered in Halifax, to state that the resolution passed by the House of Commons during the previous session was ample warrant for the Government to act and that it would rightly interpret public sentiment if it at once took steps to assist Her Majesty's Government in South Africa. (Cheers).

SUGGESTION TO THE PREMIER.

"I had previously sent a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying that in my judgment the time had come to give aid. Later, at Yarmouth, I telegraphed the Premier that I deemed it absolutely essential that the Government should move, and, having regard to the fact that many of those who might be sent might fall in battle, I gave him the information that a friend of mine of ample means authorized me to say that he would insure the lives of the soldiers of our country to the extent of one million dollars. (Cheers.) Ultimately, action was taken by the Government, but I do not think that Mr. Blair can go behind the declaration made at Sherbrooke by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and later on the floor of the House of Commons that the Government took no action until compelled by the overwhelming public sentiment of the country. (Cheers.) It ill becomes Mr. Blair then to attack a man who pledged the Government the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the Liberal-Conservative party if it sent troops as I knew I could. (Applause.) The Premier admits that action was forced upon him by the sentiment of people of all classes, all races and all creeds, who felt bound by the honour of their common country. Who was there who would deny that the position of Canada had been immeasurably raised in the eyes of the world by the action we had taken, whereas if the Government had carried out the intention announced in the Globe interview by Sir Wilfrid Laurier the finger of scorn would have been pointed at her from all quarters. (Cheers.) England was able to fight her own battle, but the moral support given in the face of jealous Europe, in the face of countries who sympathized with the Boers, was one of the most vital and transcendent events in the history of the Empire. (Applause.) Kruger's hopes were based on the intervention of the powers, and this intervention would have been rendered more feasible had it not been for the action of her great colonies in showing that they were as one with the Motherland. (Cheers.) But where does Mr. Blair stand? Where does the Government stand? At a time when a jealous Europe was watching the fate of British arms in South Africa and wondering at the wonderful spectacle of the uprising to her support of all the outlying portions of her Empire, they sent one of their number to represent Canada in Paris to act as the mouthpiece of Canada. That man was Mr. Tarte, who had as a member of the Government put in the mouth of the Governor-General at the opening of Parliament the statement that the action of the Government met with the entire support and approval of the entire people of Canada. That man, I say, gave the lie to the statement in the face of all Europe when he declared that 99 per cent. of the two million French-Canadians in Canada approved of the Government's action. (Cheers.) Mr. Blair was a member of the Government that endorsed that statement by keeping Mr. Tarte in its ranks, and he should attempt to clear his skirts rather than attack me." (Cheers.)

Sir Charles expressed appreciation of the debt Canada owed to her volunteers, who had done so much to the credit of Canada, and said that Canada would recognize the obligation to the full.

REFUTED A CHARGE.

Sir Charles demanded the evidence to support the charge that he had been unfriendly to St. John. He was a native of Nova Scotia, but in public matters he was not influenced by local considerations, but had a regard for the interest of Canada as a whole. When they found that Portland and Boston, with their short hauls, were capturing the trade he advocated the building of the short line to St. John. He traced the history of the road, and said that the people of St. John with an enterprise and public spirit joined with the C. P. R. and spent their own money to make it the great winter port of Canada. Then Mr. Blair came to power, and in his fatuous self-confidence attempted to build up St. John as a winter port by antagonizing the C. P. R. and endeavouring to bring the freight around by a haul which was 250 miles longer. This could only be done at the expense of the people of Canada. Mr. Blair considered that all that was necessary was to lavish public money. Mr. Blair reminded him of the Shah of Persia, who after a big dinner to which he was accustomed was taken to the Alhambra Theatre in London and went to sleep. He woke up in the midst of a great ballet performance and poking his business man in the ribs he shouted "Buy 'em all." (Loud laughter.) That was Mr. Blair's policy.

When he was defeated in New Brunswick he bought 'em all—(cheers)—but with the people's money. That was the sum total of his statesmanship and would be to the end, which was near. (Cheers.)

DRUMMOND COUNTY DEAL.

Sir Charles then gave the history of the Drummond County railway deal, and said if there was a man in public life who stood for incapacity, jobbery and corruption, that man was Mr. Blair. (Cheers.) The Senate had saved the country one million dollars on the deal, but it marked Mr. Blair as a dangerous and unscrupulous man actuated only by regard to party advantage.

SPEECH BY MR. MONK.

Mr. Monk was given a rousing reception, and his able and well-reasoned speech, marked by ease and fluency of delivery, was listened to with close attention. He devoted most of it to showing the reasons why the Government had lost ground in Quebec and why Mr. Tarte's prophecies would not be realized. He brought a graceful message of good will from the people of Quebec to those of New Brunswick, and was cheered to the echo when he set forth the devotion of the people to the Crown and British institutions, as they had proved on many occasions, and as they were ready to prove should the occasion again offer.

The people were, however, most anxious to hear from him in regard to the emergency food scandal and cheered as soon as he mentioned it. He modestly set forth the history of the case, and said that he would not have been able to reconcile silence in regard to it with the dictates of his conscience. The treatment he received when he put the facts before the House at the hands of the Government reminded him of Lafontaine's fable of the wolf and the lamb. When he had disposed of all other objections, they declared that he belonged to a bad crowd, who had always been making trouble, and the fable was carried out in every respect, except that they did not eat him.

What perhaps is not generally known, he said, is that Dr. Devlin had arranged to supply this worthless product to the Mounted Police and our troops in the Yukon, and if it had not been for the exposure he might in time have had a corner in biscuit refuse. (Cheers.)

Mr. Foster spoke briefly, going over chiefly the same ground as he traversed at Summerside, and kept his audience in roars of laughter, as he told the story of the devil's dance the Liberal leaders had led their followers in fiscal questions.

THE ONTARIO CAMPAIGN.

Preparations Being Made for Sir Charles' Opening Meeting at Alexandria.

TORONTO ALSO PREPARING TO GIVE THE LEADER A ROUSING RECEPTION.

(Special to the Star.)

CORNWALL, Ont., September 8.—Arrangements have been completed for the monster gathering at Alexandria on Wednesday next, when Sir Charles Tupper is to open the campaign in Ontario. He is to be accompanied by the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, and the sturdy Highlanders of Glengarry will join in giving the two leaders a reception worthy of the occasion. A special excursion will be run from Ottawa to Alexandria, and tickets will be issued at reduced rates from all stations on the main line of the Canada Atlantic railway, and also on the Hawkesbury branch. Return tickets will also be issued from stations on the Grand Trunk between Cornwall and Coteau Junction at single fare. It promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever held in Eastern Ontario.

The electors of Glengarry appreciate the honour of having that constituency selected for the opening of the Conservative campaign. It is considered a compliment to the worthy representative of the county in the House of Commons, Col. R. R. MacLennan. Col. MacLennan's friends predict a walkover for him in the coming contest. Some of the friends of Mr. Schell, who accepted the nomination of the Liberal party, are said to have expressed the opinion that he has no chance of winning, and that had Col. MacLennan been in the field before the Liberal convention was held he would in all probability have refused to accept the nomination. Be this as it may, it is quite evident from reports received from all sections that Col. MacLennan is stronger in the county to-day than he ever was.

SEND OFF FOR HUGH JOHN.

Thousands Cheered Him as He Stepped on Board the Train at Winnipeg.

(Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, September 8.—The cheers from the three thousand enthusiastic Winnipeggers who packed the station as Hugh John Macdonald stepped aboard the Imperial Limited last night, seemed like a message of victory. The send-off, though quite impromptu, was the greatest ever seen here. A reception was given Mr. Macdonald by the Maple Leaf Club, where an address was read by the secretary, to which Hugh John responded in a vigourous speech full of fight in which he scored the Sifton-Tarte-Blair combination in scathing terms for broken pledges. Afterwards a torchlight procession headed by the 90th band and accompanied by several thousand citizens conducted him to the station. Hugh John seemed in fine trim, and expressed great pleasure in anticipation of facing his eastern friends.

TORONTO MAKING READY.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, September 8.—Preparations are being rapidly completed for the monster demonstration at Massey Hall on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Sir Charles Tupper, the veteran leader of the Liberal-Conservative party will be present, and will receive a grand ovation. Never were Toronto Conservatives more united and enthusiastic in support of their leader and his platform than now. Hon. George E. Foster, ex-Finance Minister, the great and admirable critic of the Government's financial career, will support Sir Charles. Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Premier of Manitoba, and J. P. Whitney, Q.C., leader of the party in Ontario, each of whom will give a right royal reception, will be there as well as the local members.

LIBERALS AND MR. MONK.

The Moncton Times thus reports Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., who spoke at several places in Westmoreland county, N.B., this week in the interest of Mr. H. A. Powell, M.P.:

Mr. Monk, Jacques Cartier, Que., spoke in French, and for an hour held the closest attention of his hearers. Mr. Monk dealt with preferential trade and arraigned the Government for its abandonment of the tender and contract system, and for its departure from correct governing principles in other respects. Mr. Monk is a quiet, earnest speaker, and after the meeting a prominent Liberal said that for clearness in making his points and in other respects he might be compared with Hon. Mr. Foster not to his disadvantage. Another Liberal admitted that he created a marked impression and that his condemnation of the Government on the tender and contract system was unanswerable.

A MEAN TRICK.

The Fredericton, N.B., Gleaner contains the following: The Gleaner will pay fifty dollars reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the persons who employed boys to go over the city and suburbs on Sunday night last and tear down the posters which had been put up only a few hours previously; and which posters announced that Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Geo. E. Foster will address a public meeting at the Fredericton Opera House on next Saturday afternoon. That part of the Grit element which cannot bear to hear public questions and political issues fairly and truthfully discussed should be taught to respect the rights of others, and need a lesson in common decency.

SPEECH AT SYDNEY.

Some Personal References Made Therein by Sir Chas. Tupper on His Present Tour.

ABSENCE OF RACIAL PREJUDICE.

Nova Scotia's Great Record is That Respect Due to Conservative Endeavour.

In his speech to his constituents at Sydney, in Cape Breton County, on August 30, Sir Charles Tupper made the following personal reference in a speech which he delivered in accepting the nomination.

"I may tell you that it is now over forty-five years since I had the honour of being elected a representative of my native county of Cumberland, for the Legislature of Nova Scotia. When I returned from the University of Edinburgh, I entered upon the discharge of the profession of a medical man. Since that time I have spent twenty-nine years in the practice of my medical profession, and twenty-seven years holding high and important positions, either in Nova Scotia, the Dominion of Canada, or as the representative of Canada in Great Britain. I have never been an idle or extravagant man, but when I was called upon to accept the position of Prime Minister of Canada I resigned positions which I held in England, which gave me nine hundred pounds sterling a year. I was a director of the general mining association, a director of the Bank of British Columbia, and chairman of the South American Cable Company. I resigned those postions because I felt it was necessary that any person holding the high position of leader of the Government in Canada should be entirely free and untrammelled in the discharge of his political duties.

"When my government was defeated at the last general election, I was invited to take the position of leader of Her Majesty's loyal and constitutional Opposition in the House of Commons of Canada, and in order to discharge efficiently that high and important position and give the amount of time and energy that was necessary for the proper discharge of those duties, I found it absolutely necessary to do something that would add to my income. I may tell you frankly—and nobody knows it better than my friend, Dr. Mackay, an eminent member of the medical profession—I found it impossible as before (and as I was delighted to do from '74 to '78), to again practice my medical profession, knowing full well that, after my long absence from the profession, I could not do justice to my patients, whose lives would be at stake. I decided that there was no subject to which I could turn my attention as a means of increasing my income with greater advantage and interest to the Dominion of Canada than by inducing British capital to develop the mines and minerals of Canada. I formed a company in London known as the New Goldfields of British Columbia, and down to the present time I have held the position of chairman of that company, and I am glad to be able to tell you that at the last meeting, held on the 8th of August, just before sailing for Canada, I had the pleasure of receiving a unanimous and enthusiastic vote of thanks from the company for the manner in which I had discharged my duties. In connection with this company I have been obliged to make an annual visit to London, and last year we were able to declare a dividend of fifteen per cent., and this year a dividend of ten per cent., which was very satisfactory. I give you this as the reason why I had not been able since the last general election to visit you more than once."

Among other things, too, Sir Charles said: "I dare say that you know that the eloquent Prime Minister of Canada recently delivered an eloquent address in Arichat."

A voice—"He's no good."

Sir Charles Tupper—"Well, I cannot agree with you there. I think on this occasion he put on record a declaration that should sink deep into the hearts and mind of every independant man throughout Canada. At Arichat he said: 'If there is one thing above another that I am proud of in Nova Scotia it is that Nova Scotia is the banner province of the Dominion in the absolute absence of religious or racial prejudices. Here men are free and brothers and ready to help each other, every man proud of his origin, but ready to yield to his fellows everything that he has himself. When I go back to Quebec and to Ontario I shall tell the people that the people of Nova Scotia are in this respect above the rest of the Dominion.'

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier has occasionally indulged in some criticisms affecting your humble servant, but I forgive everything of that kind, in view of his placing upon record such a high tribute to myself. The Liberal-Conservative party fought that battle of equal rights without respect to race or creed as a government, they fought that battle as an opposition. When the Liberal party were called back to power they undertook to retrieve the error they had made, but the Roman Catholics of all shades, whether Scotch, Irish or French, stood shoulder to shoulder by the party who had taken the position of equal rights and equal justice, and the result was that in the appeal to the country in 1863 the Government were scattered to the winds, and they came back to the House with only fifteen members out of fifty-five. There is the foundation, and the platform that was erected then, and the one on which we stand to-day. That is our position and I may say to you that if we are in that proud position which Sir Wilfrid Laurier so eloquently proclaimed, it is because the great Liberal-Conservative party fought that battle successfully and from that hour down to this, no man has ever dared to raise the question of race or creed in Nova Scotia."

Reverting to the Conservative defeat in 1896, Sir Charles Tupper said: "The Liberal party gained power, but not by Liberal votes, but by differences among members of the Liberal-Conservative party. We stand in the proud position of a party that has never been beaten in a fair and honest fight. We stand in the position of a united party. Our ranks are closed up. All stand shoulder to shoulder, all united with loyal devotion to the great principle of the Liberal-Conservative party. We are a united and solid party comprising a large majority of the electorate of Canada, and as in 1878 when hundreds and thousands of Liberals cast in their lot with the Conservative party, so will they do again on the first opportunity that presents itself. Under these circumstances do you ask me for evidence of what the result will be at the next election. Take the Province of Manitoba. Four years ago the Liberal party swept that province by an overwhelming majority, but Mr. Chairman, what was the result of the election a year ago? The worthy son of a worthy sire, the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, undertook the leadership of the Liberal-Conservative party in that province and when Mr. Greenway appealed to the country a year ago he found himself in a hopeless minority of 17 to 23. The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald took his place. At that election the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, led the Liberal forces as a member of the Dominion Government, and I fought the battle with him in that province, and as a result the constituency of Brandon, for which Mr. Sifton now sits, and which returned 12 Liberal members to the Local Legislature, returned no less than nine Conservatives on this occasion. Mr. Sifton found himself fighting for his life, and with the patronage of two governments at his back, he was defeated by over a thousand majority.

"When I returned to Canada on the 27th of September last, after a short visit to England I went on a little missionary tour. I held meetings in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the North-West Territory and British Columbia—altogether some fifty-seven meetings—and the only difficulty we had was that we could not find buildings large enough to hold the people. And I am therefore in a position to say that west of the Province of Ontario the present Government cannot get more than two seats, and I doubt very much if they get that many. These are the grounds on which I am prepared to say that the position of the great Liberal-Conservative party was never more hopeful nor more secure than at the present hour. I look forward to the result with the most unqualified confidence, let the elections come when they may. You will then find the Liberal-Conservative party again administering the affairs of this country and ready to show that in the future as in the past, that they possess statesmanship, wisdom and ability to deal with all the great questions that are in the interests of Canada."

TROUBLE IN LIBERAL CAMP.

Mayor Paradis Will Run as an Independent Candidate Against Mr. Bruneau.

SOREL, September 8.—Mayor C. O. Paradis, a well-known Liberal, who is also a director of the Richelieu and Ontario Company, writes to the "Sorelois," the local paper published here protesting against certain statements made at a meeting held here to select delegates to the Liberal convention, by Mr. A. A. Bruneau, Liberal member. He charges the latter with having failed to render an account to his electors, and announces that at the request of a large number of electors, he will run as an independent Liberal in the coming contest.

LIBERAL MEETINGS.

It is Said That Sir Wilfrid Will Speak in Montreal, on Sept. 14.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—Arrangements are being made for a series of meetings in Quebec to be addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Bernier and some of the other Ministers. The probable dates are: Montreal, September 14, a meeting with speeches in English; September 15, speeches in French. Similar meetings will be held later in Quebec, and a tour will be made commencing in the eastern portion of Quebec.

MAY RUN IN PONTIAC.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—Mr. Thomas Murray, of Pembroke, ex-M.P., is in the city. Speaking of his rumoured candidature in the Liberal interest in Pontiac County, he said: "I have received numerous applications by letter and otherwise from prominent electors of Pontiac and business people, expressing the wish that I may accept the nomination, and, possibly, if the feeling in my favour proves sufficiently strong and pronounced to warrant my accepting it, I may be tempted to do so."

THE ANTI-IMPERIAL TEAM.

NAPIERVILLE, September 8.—Messrs. Bourassa and Monet are to speak here today on Anti-Imperialism.

Pill Sense.—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the nauseous old-timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—phenomenal. Forty doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations.—5.

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now known and used in all parts of the world for these nervous disorders of men which result from youthful errors or later excesses. You place the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt comfortably around your waist at night when retiring. Use it this way for two or three months and feel the new vigor and energy which is sure to come to you,

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Beware of those concerns and individuals who try to live upon the reputation we have made. They offer old style Dr. Sanden Electric Belts along with their own worthless imitations. The latest model Dr. Sanden Belt can be had only at my office.

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212 1

SONS OF THE EMPIRE.

The Bond of Imperial Unity Which the Boer War Has Created.

A LONDON PAPER'S TRIBUTE TO THE GALLANTRY OF THE CANADIANS.

(London Telegraph.)

A large number of colonial troops, invalided home from the South African campaign, have for a long time past been encamped at Shorncliffe. They were wounded or fever-stricken men, many among whom had played a gallant part under Lord Roberts at Paardeberg and elsewhere, fighting against the Boers. They were chiefly soldiers of the Royal Canadian Regiment, with a contingent among them of Strathcona's Horse, the New South Wales Lancers, and other Colonial troops. Yesterday a detachment of these about a hundred strong, all of them Canadians, left Shorncliffe Camp for London on the way to Liverpool, whence they will sail for their homes. Reveille was sounded early, and the brave fellows marched out of quarters amid the cordial farewells of their British comrades and the music of two regimental bands. Arrived at Charing-cross they were conveyed in various vehicles to Euston, and although there was no great show of them, and London had made no sort of preparations for the event, the spectacle was nevertheless most remarkable and interesting. Reports state that there was no pretence among the company of regularity in uniform or neatness of kit. These Canadian campaigners wore all sorts of trousers, vests and tunics, some of these being decidedly the worse for battle-wear. Many among their number limped along, hobbling with leg wounds yet unhealed. Several carried an arm not yet satisfactorily mended and in a sling; and among their valiant faces there were to be seen only too many pallid from weakening wounds or the deadly enteric. Perhaps it was more moving to view them in this quiet unpretending condition than if they had gone along with full military state. Here were soldiers who have deserved, if any ever did, to hear such stirring words as Antony addressed to his legionaries in Egypt: "Through Alexandria make a jolly march; Bear our hacked targets like the men that owe them!" There was no attempt here, however, at speech-making or ceremonies, which was all the more befitting, we repeat, since the men were already, in one sense, "at home," and on their well-pleased way to that other "home," the Dominion, which their courage and loyalty have so largely helped to make a precious and important part of the Empire. There were not wanting, however, yesterday moving demonstrations of a simple and spontaneous kind, to show how warmly public feeling greeted them and bade them God-speed; and the thoughts of those gallant fellows must truly have been happy, and their hearts light, as they so cheerily left London on their homeward road to Canada—weary and warworn, but proudly conscious of having fought a good fight and done splendid service for their Queen and for their race.

It was pleasant to reflect, for many a patriotic mind, as the brave men passed through the Imperial capital, how they will be messengers and symbols of union and common feeling between England and her noble daughter, the "Lady of the Snows." We may regard this little band as the precursors of hundreds and thousands more who will soon be dribbling back to their native places in all parts of the Colonies. It is to be hoped and expected that those slippery gentlemen, De Wet, Delarey, and the too skilful Botha, will soon yield up their hopeless struggle, and that the savage obstinacy of Mr. Kruger himself will bow to the inevitable. When that is the case a great exodus of troops must naturally take effect from South Africa, including all, or the larger portion of, those magnificent forces which the Colonies contributed to the war. We almost wish it were possible that England lay on the homeward path of every separate contingent, as she does on that of the Canadians, in order that we might see and welcome one and all in turn these builders and defenders of the Empire. But it is good to think that, whichever way their route lies, these bold and faithful children of the Queen, born beyond the seas, will return to their households, each of them the natural advocate of the federation of the British race. Wherever and whenever they sit at home reciting the story of the great campaign, there will be a centre of good and useful influence, strong to bring about by facts and acts that which generations of theory and speechmaking could not have effected. Mr. Kruger did us, indeed, a greater service than he can at present like to meditate upon in forcing upon us this costly conflict. Out of the South African soil, so lavishly watered by generous blood has sprung up, before the eyes of all the world, the superb and sturdy tree of Imperial unity, and, thanks to the men of whom we saw yesterday a small but worthy sample, the word "England" is at this moment even a greater word than ever it was before. In some charming lines touched with delicate raillery and full of a merry reverence for this small island realm, Oliver Wendell Holmes once talked about "turning the spotted globe to find us." But henceforward—all praise be for it to the stalwart troopers of Natal and the Cape, of Queensland and New Zealand, of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Canada, and the rest—nobody can turn the spotted globe without finding us, nor ever again seek or speculate upon quarrel with England without taking into account the willing and vigourous children who will come nowadays at any serious call of the Mother Country.

IT RIVALS MUSKOKA.

(Special to the Star.)

WOODSTOCK, Ont., September 8.—"There is a country up there which as a summer resort will far out-rival Muskoka when it is once opened out," said E. J. Carlyle, a McGill student, and son of Public School Inspector Carlyle, who returned Thursday night from a surveying tour for the Government through the Rainy River district. Mr. Carlyle, another white man, and a lot of Indian guides, etc., formed the party which left Port Arthur about June 20th. The party canoed through some of the finest lakes and rivers in the country. The region abounds with lakes and streams, the shores and banks of which are over-run by all kinds of game—bears, deer, moose and everything in fact to delight the heart of a hunter. The water in the lakes is just soft enough for bathing, while at the same time being hard enough to drink. With reference to the minerals of this new and previously unexpored part of Ontario, Mr. Carlyle said there were lots of iron ore deposits, but it was so scattered that it would not pay to mine it, as the country at present is without railways or other means of transportation. There was a large amount of pulp wood also and some large timber, too.

The annual meeting of l'Institut Canadien was to have been held at Ottawa on Friday night, but was postponed until the last Thursday of the month. Premier Ross and Hon. Mr. Harcourt are expected to be in Ottawa this month, and have intimated their intention of visiting the institution.

A. C. C. A. MUDDLE

Ralph Ripley's Rulings Create Trouble Among Ottawa Cyclists.

FINED MEN WHO DID NOT RIDE.

Secretary of Capital Club Was Neglectful and Dominion Chairman Careless.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—The Capital Bicycle Club have so far taken no action in the peculiar and unpleasant position in which they now stand by reason of the action of Mr. Ralph Ripley, in suspending the club and fining several of the members.

The president, Alf. F. N. Morris, is out of town and until his return in a day or two nothing will be done. Members of Capitals seen blame Secretary Esmonde for not looking after the permit and he has handed in his resignation. He and some of the excutive were under the impression that for an ordinary club night meet with no outsiders riding A permit was not necessary. That Chairman Ripley acted prematurely there can be no doubt as he fined men that were not taking part in the races. Other riders who were fined are indignant as they say that they had no idea that a permit had not been obtained and think it hard they should be held responsible for the neglect of a secretary or committee, the performance of whose duties are taken for granted. The club in addition to the fine imposed, were heavy losers. The meet was well timed as there were no counter attractions and a good gate was assured. A good deal of money had been spent in advertising and no doubt was entertained of the meet being sanctioned. Mr. Alex. Bilsky, of the Capital executive, speaking to a Star reporter,said: "We have been fined and suspended and have taken no action in the matter owing to the absence of our president. The club authorized the races and ordered the race committee to make arrangements. They instructed J. P. Esmonde, the secretary. to get the necessary permits and the meeting was held under the impression he had attended to the matter. He appears to have neglected the matter and the result is Mr. Ripley fined the club and the riders. We do not blame the chairman of the Racing Board, as he saw we had held a meeting and had not got the documents.

"Some enquiry into the matter might have been made, however,before suspension, seeing we had a full programme for Labour Day and had several outside people to compete. We shall lose about $500 on the affair, as our gate would have been a large one and we advertised extensively. Some men, who did not compete in the races were fined, but of course, they will be easily re-instated." Other members of the executive spoke in the same strain and it is understood the club will pay the fines of those men who rode in the races under the full impression they were duly authorized. Secretary Esmonde was under impression that no permit was necessary for a meet where only local clubmen competed, but knew a permit would be necessary for the Labour Day meet.

ON THE LACROSSE FIELD.

Speaking about to-day's match between New Westminster and Tecumseh, the Mail and Empire says:

Tecumseh and New Westminster meet at the Island Saturday, and will effectively prove whether eastern or western supremacy in lacrosse reigns. It is a hard argument. The western people, in any kind of shape, have proved that they are equal to anything. On Saturday they may have to think twice. In Ottawa they showed they could either play lacrosse or chop wood. They are the kind of people the public admire. All-round sports, who came three thousand miles to play the game. The Indians are aware of the fact that they have to strengthen their team to beat them, and they have done it. The two teams that meet on Saturday will probably be the two strongest that ever met in Canada.

The Capital lacrosse team left Ottawa last night for Toronto, where they meet the Orangville team to-day. Butterworth will replace Durkin on the home.

IN THE AQUATIC WORLD.

THE FISHER CUP MATCHES.

Rules for the Contest Between the Minota and Genesee.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., September 8.—Arrangements for the first of the races between the Minota, of Toronto, and the Genesee, of Rochester, for the Fisher Cup to-day, have been completed. The starting gun will be fired at 11 a.m. The course is triangular, three and a third miles to a leg, ten miles around. The yachts will go over the course twice, making a total distance of twenty miles. The race must be finished in five and a half hours.

The judges are: Thomas B. Pritchard, Rochester; Frank M. Gray, Toronto; J. F. Monck, Hamilton. They will also act as timekeepers and starters.

Wilson H. Cross will be the scrutineer for the R. Y. C. on board the Minota. Ernest Macrae will be the scrutineer for the R. C.Y.C. on the Genesee.

The crew of the Minota will be composed of Skipper Aemilius Jarvis, James McMurray, Vincent Hughes, Fred. A. Turner, Charles Lowndes and James Young, paid hand. Genesee's crew will be Skipper Davis, Charles Van Voorhis, W. M. McDuff, William B. Miller, Alexander McDonnell and John Morris, paid hand.

The full conditions agreed to by the Rochester Y. C. and the Royal Canadian Y. C. to govern the coming matches for the Fisher cup which commences to-day are as follows:

Conditions governing the match for the Fisher cup, to be sailed between yachts representing the Rochester Y. C. and the Royal Canadian Y. C.

Rules.—The racing rules shall be those of the Lake Yacht Racing Association as existing at this date, subject to such conditions and variations as are herein provided and in accordance with the deed of gift dated Nov. 5, 1895, and the supplementary conditions in connection therewith, dated Nov. 5, 1898.

Construction.—The yachts shall be of wooden construction in accordance with the scantling tables in the rules above mentioned.

Size of Yachts.—The competing yachts shall be in the 35ft. class.

Number of Races.—The winner of two out of three races shall be declared the winner of the match.

Dates of Races.—The first race shall be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1900, and the other races on consecutive days thereafter until completed, Sunday excepted.

Courses.—The races shall be sailed on Lake Ontario off Charlotte, the first course to be over an equilateral triangle of 3½ nautical miles to the leg, twice around, or 21 miles in all.

The second course shall be five nautical miles to the windward or leeward and return, twice round. The steamer bearing the buoy for this race shall be started at the time the preparatory gun is fired.

The third course, if a third shall be necessary, shall be arrived at by the toss of a coin between the skippers of the competing yachts, the one winning to have the right to name the course, the same to be either a repetition of the triangular course or a course to windward or leeward and return and the same distance as the course on the second day. The triangular course shall be so sailed that one side of the triangle shall be to windward if possible. In windward and leeward races all buoys shall be left to starboard and in triangular races all buoys shall be left to starboard or port, as directed by the judges.

Time.—All races shall be started at 11 o'clock a. m. Any race not completed in five and one-half hours by the winning yacht shall be resailed.

The start may be postponed by the judges.

First, in case of fog.

Second, if in their opinion the space round the starting line is not sufficiently clear at the time appointed for starting.

Third, in case both yachts consent to a postponement.

Fourth, in case of serious accident to either yacht, as hereinafter provided.

Fifth, should such a course appear to them desirable.

And in case of postponement the judges shall determine the time for starting, but in no case shall a race be started later than 1 P. M.

A yacht crossing the line before the starting signal is given shall be recalled by five short blasts of the whistle and the hoisting of her national flag.

An unfinished race shall be resailed until completed.

Accidents.—In case of accident to either yacht prior to the preparatory signal notice thereof shall immediately be signalled to the judges, who shall have power to postpone the race if the accident, in their opinion, is sufficiently serious to warrant such a course, or if an accident occurs during a race the yacht to which the accident has happened shall have sufficient time to make repairs before being required to start in the next race.

Scrutineers.—Each yacht shall have on board during the races a representative named by her competitor whose weight shall not exceed 150 pounds.

The names of the scrutineers shall be given to the judges not less than twenty-four hours before the first race, and the scrutineers shall report to the judges within six hours after the termination of the race.

Management.—The races shall be sailed under the management of three judges, none of whom shall be interested in either yacht. One shall be appointed by each club, and the two so appointed shall select a third one on or before September 1, and they shall act as judges and timekeepers and settle all disputes. The decision of a majority shall be final in all matters.

The judges shall be the regatta committee referred to in the rules of the Lake Yacht Racing Association.

Measurements.—The certificates of the measurers of the Rochester Y. C. and the Royal Canadian Y. C. given under the rules of the Lake Yacht Racing Association shall be accepted by the judges unless they or a majority of them shall deem it expedient to make a fresh measurement before or at any time during the race. Each yacht shall be entitled to a copy of the certificate of the other yacht and in the event of a fresh measurement being made shall be entitled to have a representative present when such measurements are taken.

Crews.—The crews shall be limited to six men, whose total weight shall not exceed 1,050 pounds.

Instructions.—Charts of the course and instructions shall be furnished to the competing yachts not later than 7 o'clock on the morning of the race.

Alterations.—These conditions may be altered or amended by mutual agreement at any time.

As the result of a number of trials, Minota was selected last week to represent the Royal Canadian Y. C. Mr. Aemilius Jarvis will sail her. Mr. Doria has been at Charlotte since August 28, fitting out and sailing Genesee.

NEWS FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

NIAGARA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Results of Yesterday's Matches — The Professional Match.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., September 8.—The high wind yesterday kept down the scores, but did not deprive the large and enthusiastic "galleries" of seeing good golf. B. S. Horne, the Pittsburg crack, who is marked down to win the challenge cup, defeated Parke Wright, of Buffalo, 4 up, and 3 to play, in the hottest kind of a match. Wright played par golf for the first five holes and looked like an easy winner; but was apparently playing better than he knew how, and fell away before the superior steadiness, of his cool opponent.

A feature of the day's play was the professional match for a purse between Richie, of Rosedale, and Cummings, of the Toronto Club. The latter won by one up in a contest where neither man was ever more than two up. Cummings drove and brassied in a phenomenal manner, driving the eleventh green, a feat that has never yet been accomplished. Both men were nervous and neither returned a score better than 91.

Cummings out, 3, 6, 6, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4, 6; in, 8, 3, 3, 6, 4, 4, 6, 6, 5; total 190.

Richie out, 4, 5, 5, 7, 6, 5, 5, 3, 4—44; in, 7, 5, 4, 6, 5, 4, 5, 5, 6—47; total 91.

Scores — Niagara challenge cup; first round—

Fritz Martin, Hamilton, beat S. O. Greening, Hamilton, 3 up, 2 to play.

P. K. Tyng, Buffalo, beat A. C. Forbes, Syracuse, 6 up, 4 to play.

B. S. Horne, Pittsburg, beat C. M. Ransen, Buffalo, 6 up, 4 to play.

Parke Wright, Buffalo, beat A. Wilcox, Buffalo, 3 up, 2 to play.

H. Hopkins, Buffalo, beat H. A. Irvine, Niagara Falls, 3 up, 2 to play.

Capt. Hunter, Niagara, beat P. D. Crerar, Hamilton, 4 up, 3 to play.

J. P. Bowman, Rochester, beat S. Hancock, Buffalo, 4 up, 3 to play.

D. Dawson, Toronto, beat W. S. Jenny, Syracuse, 4 up, 3 to play.

Second round—

Fritz Martin, Hamilton, beat P. K. Tyng, Buffalo, 3 up, 2 to play.

B. S. Horne, Pittsburg, beat Parke Wright, Buffalo, 3 up, 2 to play.

Capt. Hunter, Niagara, beat S. Hopkins, Buffalo, 5 up, 4 to play.

J. P. Bowman, Rochester, beat D. Dawson, Toronto, 3 up, 2 to play.

THE IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

DUBLIN, September 8.—In the final of the Irish amateur golf championship contest at New Castle, county Down, yesterday, former English amateur champion Hilton, beat Sydney Frye, of Richmond, by eleven up and nine to play.

ON THE LAWN TENNIS COURTS.

THE ONTARIO CHAMPIONSHIP.

TORONTO, September 8.—The Ontario tennis championship games still continue to draw many tennis lovers to the courts and a number of fine games were seen yesterday, particularly that between Miss Summerhayes and Miss Blain, in the ladies' handicap. It has been found impossible to arrange for the finals in the men's handicap, men's doubles and mixed doubles tomorrow, and they will, therefore, go over till next week. The result of to-day's play were as follows:

Men's handicap—

T. G. McMaster (minus fifteen), beat O'Connor (minus fifteen), 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

Bertram (minus half forty), beat Taylor (scratch), 6—4, 6—1.

Lamont (minus half fifteen), beat Archer (scratch), 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

Williamson (minus half fifteen), beat Cochrane (minus fifteen), 6—4, 6—4.

MacDonell (half forty), beat Lamont (minus half fifteen), 6—1, 6—4.

Sutherland (minus half forty), beat Girdlestone (minus half thirty), 10—8, 6—1.

Open singles, simi-final—

Vyvyan beat Bascom, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6.

Novice singles—

Carveth beat Foy, 8—6, 6—1.

Black beat Martin, 6—39, 6—0.

O'Connor beat Williamson, 6—4, 6—2.

Jellett beat Hume, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's doubles—

Macdonell and Sutherland beat Glasco and McMaster, 6—4, 6—1.

Patterson and Bertram beat Smyth-Jones and Medd, 6—3, 7—5.

Ladies' handicap—

Miss Bain (minus 15), beat Miss Summerhayes (minus 30), 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Hodley (minus half fifteen), beat Miss Cox (scratch), 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Cox beat Miss Greer (plus 15), 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Stikeman and Patterson beat Miss Mixed doubles—

Wimer and Mackay, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

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MISCELLANEOUS SPORTING.

BOXING SCANDALS CROP UP.

Strange Revelations About Snares Set for Bettors.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Across the open grave of the Horton law, which legalized prize fighting in this State, James J. Corbett and Norman Selby, known in the ring as "Kid" McCoy, have clasped hands and forgiven each other. The reconciliation is described by those who were fortunate enough to witness it as a beautiful and touching incident.

After the theatre a few nights ago George Considine and Mrs. Considine, with Mr. and Mrs. Corbett and a few other friends, were at supper in an uptown restaurant, when Mr. and Mrs. Selby entered and took seats at a table not far from that at which were seated the party first mentioned. Considine suggested to Corbett the propriety of calling Selby over for the purpose of making friends with him. Corbett objected on the ground that as he had won when the two recently fought in Madison Square Garden, it really was his place to make the first advance.

"But," added Corbett, "I cannot do it. I twice offered to shake hands with him and each time he refused. Should I go to him now and he should insult me in the presence of his wife, it would be unpleasant, to say the least. You all know that when I entered the ring the other night I went to the 'Kid' and asked him to shake hands with me. He refused, saying that he would not do so unless I whipped him. I told him that he should not worry about that, as I certainly intended to whip him. I believe that I made good my word, but after it was all over and he had again recovered he again refused to take my hand."

After Corbett had ceased talking Considine walked over to the other table and asked Selby to meet Corbett in a friendly manner. Turning to Mrs. Selby, he said: "I do not blame you, Mrs. Selby, for disliking Corbett and me, but it is all business, and I think that the time has come for animosities to be dropped. Will you not persuade 'Charley' to meet us half way?"

There was a whispered conversation between husband and wife, after which Selby consented to

PUT ASIDE HARD FEELINGS

for the time. Corbett was called over, and as he approached "McCoy" arose and met him with outstretched hand. The two exchanged greetings, and "McCoy" then presented his conqueror to his wife. Mrs. Selby accepted Corbett's homage with much grace, and for a moment the three chatted pleasantly.

Presently Corbett returned to his friends and the two parties continued their attentions to their suppers and no further attempt was made to fraternize.

Now that there is no reason for keeping quiet the scandals of the ring, which really caused the Legislature to kill the Horton law, under which fighting flourished, many stories of irregularities are coming to the surface. One of them explains the mysterious ability to strike a terrific blow by the slender McCoy. According to those who should know, it all came from his method of bandaging his hands. These persons say that the young Hoosier without bandages on his hands could hit no harder than any other man of his weight. An illustration of his methods is said to have occurred in his battle with Peter Maher. In that fight Maher went down and unmistakably out under a blow that did not seem to the spectators to have great force back of it. Afterward Maher said that it seemed to him he had been struck by a chunk of lead. He was not far wrong.

Before entering the ring to meet Maher, McCoy drove all persons from his room except George Considine, who put on the bandages. These bandages consisted of heavy and

WIDE STRIPS OF CANVAS,

thickly coated with an adhesive substance, which quickly hardened. The canvas was wound round and round McCoy's hands, until across each set of knuckles was raised a ridge quite half an inch thick. The coating on the canvas hardened, and the fighter wore a protection to his hands that weighed as much as iron and which was almost as hard. Little wonder that Maher thought that he had been sandbagged when McCoy hit him. It is remarkable that Maher was not permanently disabled, as he was struck a powerful blow and McCoy's fist was, with its incasings, heavy enough to have broken his jaw.

Another feature of that same fight is said to have been even more scandalous than that which involved the bandages worn by McCoy. In some manner the impression was given to a few well known and heavy bettors that McCoy intended to throw the fight away. With this idea in their minds, "Eddie" Burke, James Wakely and "Honest" John Kelly all backed the big Irishman to win. Burke had nearly $35,000 at stake, while Wakely had $12,000 bet on Maher. Kelly's wagers, though large, were not so heavy as these.

Word of the alleged dishonest intentions of McCoy reached Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, late in the afternoon preceding the fight. Sullivan had bet on McCoy to win, and, not caring to see his money thrown away, went directly to McCoy, and using words that could not be misunderstood informed the young Hoosier that he would fight to win or he would never fight again. It is said that McCoy protested his good intentions, and his visitor merely added: "Well, McCoy, if you are honest in this matter no harm has been done, but you may as well understand now that you cannot throw this fight and ever have an opportunity to fight again. I mean what I say. There are some very suspicious circumstances connected with the betting. Friends of mine have been misled, and they must have time to hedge their wagers."

It will be remembered that McCoy carried with him into the ring a pair of old gloves which he had worn while training, and which he insisted upon using in spite of the articles of agreement, which called for new gloves. This

WAS ALL A BIT OF BYPLAY

and was intended only to give time for Burke, Wakeley and Kelly to lay off some of the money they had bet on Maher. When every dollar had been wagered that it was possible to get up, McCoy was told that he might go on with the battle, and with a good-natured smile he consented to wear the gloves as instructed by the referee, "Charlie" White.

There are those who think that McCoy did not try to win when he met Corbett in Madison Square Garden last week, and "Honest" John Kelly is one of them. It is probable, however, that Mr. Kelly is wrong. Among those who won heavily by Corbett's victory was Richard Croker, who, through a well known local politician, bet enough money to increase his bank account by $8,000.

Since these revelations have been made there is a much stronger disposition on the part of the sport-loving public to accept Fitzsimmons' story to the effect that he was poisoned during the championship battle with James J. Jeffries. The lanky Cornishman still insists that he would have won from Jeffries had not some one drugged the water which he used during the fight. Certain it is that Fitzsimmons at that time put up a much poorer contest than he did with Ruhlin or Sharkey.

It would be impossible to dismiss this subject of dishonest battles in the local prize rings without once more referring to that steal which was originated last year for the benefit of a few fight promoters, when Peter Maher was matched to fight Morrissey, who was taken from the front end of a Long Island City street car, and heralded as the champion of Ireland. Morrissey did not know enough to raise his hands to protect himself, and would have fallen an easy victim to any ordinary bantamweight who ever appeared in the cheap preliminaries.

STRAY BARKS FROM KENNEL

THE DOG SHOW AT TORONTO.

Several Successful Montreal Exhibitors.

Local exhibitors have proved fairly successful at the Toronto Bench show and a number of ribbons and trophies have fallen to Montreal owners. The Longueuil cocker kennels, Bessie Huff, won first in limit, first in open, and medal for the best black coker bitch in the show. In addition to this she captured the Kent Cup for best bitch, and also got reserve for best cocker spaniel in Canada. Mr. G. Cavehill's exhibit in skyes was a good one. First prize in novice dogs was taken by Skylander, while in the open dog class, Moorlander took first and Highlander second prizes. In the open bitches class, Jubilee Queen took first and medal, with Diamond Queen second.

The bull terriers were a splendid lot, and hard to pick from. Mr. Butcher, who owns Edgewood Dick (Newmarket kennels) only had one bitch on view in the puppy class, she taking second prize. Frank Dole's champion Woodcote Wonder won first in open dogs, with Champion Faultless second. In novice dogs Lord Aberdeen and Bayview Flyer were first and second respectively. In dogs under thirty pounds, Lord Aberdeen was second and Bayview Flyer third. Both these dogs were bred at Newmarket kennels.

In Airdales the honours went easily to Mr. Joseph A. Laurin's (Airedale kennels), entry.

The Montreal exhibit of collies was not as large as might have been expected, Mr. McGlashan took two-third with his bitch, Colonial Beauty. In St. Bernards, Rosie O'Grady captured two seconds. She was exhibited by Messrs. F. and A. Stuart.

RESULTS ON TURF AND TRACK

NOT MUCH FUN AT SHEEPSHEAD

Horse Racing on Various Tracks in America.

NEW YORK, September 8.—It was a decidedly ordinary day's racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Only two favourites were successful, and both at even money. Serrano in the second and Jack Point in the fourth. In every race the winner won as he pleased, and there was nothing to arouse the enthusiasm of the small-sized crowd.

Only four started in the Mineola hurdle race and it resulted in a big upset. Sir Hubert, an added starter, the rank outsider at 15 to 1, galloped in first all the way and won, eased up, six lengths from the second choice, Draughtsman, who was ridden out to beat Ben Eder, the hot favourite, a length and a half for the place. Summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Servilla, 110, Maher, 10 to 1, and 4 to 1, won; Star, 119, Littlefield, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Taveta, 111, Williams, 20 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.11. Economic, Idle Chat and Mary Stuart also ran.

Second race, mile, selling—Serrano, 100, Bullman, even and 2 to 5, won; Meleee of Dare, 116, O'Connor, 7 to 2 and even, second; Bold Knight, 99, Shaw, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.42. Double Dummy, Latch Key, Argent, San Cupid, Morotor, Zemora and Blarney Stone also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Luerana, 102, T. Burns, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Albula, 92, Brennan, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Rolling Boer, 102, Boland, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.13 3-5. Cherished, Annie Thompson, Moor, Fake, Ginki and The Regent also ran.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter — Jack Point, 122, Bullman, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Hardly, 86, Donegan, 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Whistling Coon, 97, O'Connor, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 2.06 4-5. Handcuff and Laverock also ran.

Fifth race, Mineola hurdle, 1¼ miles—Sir Hubert, 130, Higgins, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Draughtsman, 132, Brazil, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Ben Eder, Finnegan, 6 to 5 and out, third. Time, 2.50 2-5. Dr. Eichburg also ran. Elder's weight not given.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs — Unmask, 113, Spencer, 7 to 2 and even, won; La Tosca II, 113, Maher, 3 to 1 and even, second; Gold Ore, 116, Bullman, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.14. Himline, Sanders and Ralston also ran.

THE WAGGON RECORD BROKEN.

HARTFORD, Conn., September 8.—The Abbott reduced the world's mile trotting waggon record yesterday afternoon at Charter Oak Park to 2.05½. The former record was 2.09¼, held by Lucille, and made at Cleveland in 1897.

The Grand Circuit meeting closed at Charter Oak Park yesterday afternoon, the single event for to-day's card being crowded into yesterday afternoon's sport. The racing was very interesting, the 2.14 trot requiring six heats to finish, Onward Silver taking the race. Four heat winners were in the sixth heat, and the contest was spirited, although the time was slow. Summary:

2.10 pace, purse $1200—The Admiral, won; Dumont, second; Sphynx S., third. Best time, 2.07¼. Lady Pipes, Paul Revere, Bell Covey and Slavonic also paced.

2.20 pace, purse $1200—Fred S. Wedgewood, won; George, second; Gentry's Treasure, third. Best time, 2.09¼. The Private, Rosel, Dick Bee, McKinley, Argo Director and Tommy Mc. also paced.

2.14 trot; purse $1200—Onward Lever, won; Alice Barnes, second; Lamp Girl, third. Best time, 2.11¼. Grace Onward, Minuette, Palm Leaf, Confessor, Miss Duke, Iris O., Blonde, Dot Miller and Dreamer also trotted.

2.17 trot, purse $1200—Roster, won; Baron Bell, second; Brandywine, third. Best time, 2.13½. Timberlake, Lady Novetta, Anhauser, J. E. C., Tip T., X. L.'s Brother also trotted.

THE RACING AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, Ont., September 8. — Attendance large; track fast; weather fine. Results:

First race, for 2 year olds, 4½ furlongs — Free Play, 103, Nelson, 6 to 1, won driving by a head; Hano, 103, Ross, 6 to 1, second; The Covenanter, 108, Hicks, 7 to 5, third. Time, 56¼. Daisy Chain, Probably, Wellard J., Lena Benton, Madeline G., Whitsey and Dr. Moore also ran.

Second race, for 3 year olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs—Ed Roth, 103, H. Wilson, 7 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Jack Adie, 102, McQuade, 4 to 1, second; Divertisement, 92, Wonderley, 5 to 2, third. Time 1.15. Marion Sanson, Flora Daniels, Myth, Lady Kent, Crefner and Brother Fred. also ran.

Third race, for 3 year olds and up, selling, 7 furlongs—Windward, 112, Irwin, 7 to 2, won easily by three lengths; Marco Polo 103, Robertson, 6 to 1, second; Lord Frazier, 101, C. Murphy, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1.23⅘. Earl Fonso, Full Dress, King Elkwood, Cotton Plant and Geo. Lebar also ran.

Fourth race, for 3 year olds and up, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Wine Press, 106, McQuade, 3 to 1, won easily by a length; Miss Soak, 112, Miller, 4 to 1, second; Statira, 92, Hicks, 4 to 1, third. Time 1.42½. Baffled, Zonne, Margaret Hageman, Crossmolina and Prince of India also ran.

Fifth race, for 3 year olds and up, selling, one mile—High Noon, 104, Aker, even, won driving by a neck; Demosthenes, 98, Irvin, 6 to 1, second; Charley Estes, 97, Hicks, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.43. Cavallo, John B. Doerr, Jr., Botha, Hellen H. II. and Tolstoi also ran.

Sixth race, for 3 year olds, selling, 6 furlongs—Laura G. G., 113, Silvers, 9 to 5, won easily; Sadie Burningham, 107, Miller, 6 to 1, second; Troubaline, 107, Ross, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.15¼. Lavitesse, Martha Street, May Boyd and Lizzie Jackson also ran.

RACES AT TORONTO TO-DAY.

TORONTO, September 8.—The flag falls to-day at the Woodbine at 2.30 p.m. In the first race of the Toronto Hunt Club's splendid meeting. In the first race there were sixteen entries, and these were divided to make a 6th or extra race. The novice hunters' race was declared off, and the 2-year-old race, in which ten were entered, was also divided. The two stake events, the great Canadian handicap and the grand international steeplechase, will both have large fields. The entries follow:

First race, ⅝ mile, two-year-olds and up, selling—Acushla, 120; Wilson, 120; Handicapper, 115; Prince Plausible, 115; Innovator, 113; M. Murphy, 111; Hansborough, 105.

Second race, ⅝ mile, two-year-old, selling—King's Favourite, 107; San Luis, 115; Mount Stephen, 118; Amoroso, 98; Scotch Bramble, 113; Queen Victoria, 98.

Third race, ¾ mile, three-year-olds and up, selling—Salvado, 118; Royal Salute, 116; Mussulman, 115; Olcott, 114; Daryl, 108; Pillardist, 108; Master Hall, 103; Paisley, 103.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, three-year-olds and upwards, great Canadian handicap—Procession, 118; Free Lance, 115; Topmast, 115; Springwells, 114; Talala, 105; Pharaoh, 101; Hendrie's entry, Chopin, 112; Beguile, 110; Orontas, 118; Albanian, 104; Barley Sugar, 100; Rathlin, 95.

Fifth race, 2½ miles, international steeplechase—Arquebus, 164; Arrezzo, 160; Master Fred, 160; Passe Partout, 161; Trillion, 161; Quicksilver, 158; Tulane, 155; Cavalcade, 150; Free Advice, 155; Nichols, 141; Angus, 137; Californian, 133.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, three-year-olds, selling—The Jade, 115; Kid Hampton, 103; Benckart, 107; Donna Seay, 101.

HOOFBEATS.

Fully 5,000 people were in attendance yesterday at the best fair ever held in Cornwall. The green race in the afternoon was very exciting and close, and was won by Dan McDonald's Molly S., with I. Walter's Bob Volunteer second; G. Crites' May C. third; E. Carpenter's Doughnuts fourth.

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M'GILL'S COMING SESSION.

Some Changes That Have Been Made in Curriculum, Staff and Buildings.

In a few short weeks "old McGill" will have opened her doors for the last time this century for the reception of students, and the busy work of the session of 1900-01 will have commenced.

During the past few months many changes have been made in the older portions of the University, such as the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th year men in these departments of the institution will hardly recognize beneath the coating of paint and kalsomine the familiar class-rooms and corridors. In the Arts building the transformation has been very marked, and everything now, with the exception of probably the wainscotting, has been changed in colour and appearance. In the Faculty of Medicine one of the famous old lecture halls has disappeared for ever, and with it has gone the pathological laboratory of Dr. Adami. In their places will rise new and commodious departments, work on which is now well under way.

In the courses of study, too, a few changes have been made, all tending towards raising the standard of the University.

In the Faculty of Medicine the following appointments have been made:

T. J. W. Burgess, M.D., Professor of Mental Diseases.

Wyatt Johnston, M.D., Assistant Professor of Hygiene.

C. F. Martin, B.A., M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

J. G. McCarthy, M.D., Lecturer and Senior Demonstrator in Anatomy.

D. J. Evans, M.D., Lecturer in Obstetrics.

M. D. Gunn, M.D., Lecturer in Histology.

J. W. Stirling, M.B. (Edin.), F.R.G.S., Lecturer in Opthalmalogy.

J. Alex. Hutchison, M.D., Lecturer in Clinicol Surgery.

A. G. Nichols, M.A., M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.

H. B. Fraser, B.A., M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Histology.

W. M. Fisk, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Histology.

E. R. Brown, B.A., M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Histology.

D. Patrick, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Histology.

A. D. Irvine, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Clinical Chemistry.

W. K. Brown, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Clinical Chemistry.

W. G. M. Byers, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Ophthalmology.

Among the changes in the curriculum made during the year was the institution of a graduate course in Public Health and Sanitary Science. This course will be given each year, and the diplomas conferred at the annual convocation. Candidates undertaking this course must have possessed a degree in medicine or other qualification of practice for at least twelve months before the candidate is competent to receive the diploma.

The following are the courses requisite, as outlined in the calendar:

1. Course of lectures in Public Health (to be omitted in the case of candidates who have attended such a course before graduation).

2. A three months' course of instruction upon infective and parasitic diseases of man and the domestic animals, which course shall include practical work in a bacteriological laboratory.

3. A six months' course of practical study of outdoor sanitary work under a medical officer of health (to be omitted in the case of medical health officers holding appointments prior to the establishment of this diploma course).

4. Three months' attendance and clinical instruction at a hospital for infectious diseases (unless such course has already been taken prior to graduation).

5. Three months' instruction in sanitary chemistry and physics with practical work in a chemical laboratory.

The calendar also provides that the examination for diplomas shall cover the following subjects:

1. Examination of clinical cases at an infectious hospital.

2. The drawing up of outlines for annual and other reports of officers of health.

3. Report upon the sanitary condition of some actual locality.

4. The chemical analysis of liquids and gases and of specimens of food.

5. Demonstration of the consideration and use of meteorological hygienic and sanitary apparatus.

6. Microscopical examination of specimens submitted.

7. Description of specimens of human and other diseased tissues.

8. Practical examination in the employment of the usual bacteriological methods.

9. The inspection of carcases of animals to be used for food.

THE MEDICAL BUILDING.

During the year the Faculty of Medicine has taken the first steps toward an entire re-arrangement of the medical building. Through the generosity of Lord Strathcona is has commenced very extensive alterations to its buildings. During the present summer the first two wings of the new building have been erected. One wing replaces the brick lecture room on the west side of the building. This is a massive stone structure, harmonious in architecture with the wing erected in 1895. On the ground floor of this wing will be the faculty room, a fireproof stack-room adjoining the present library; the registrar's offices and professors' rooms; above these on the next floor there will be a large lecture room, especially arranged for the teaching of anatomy, with numerous small laboratories for anatomy.

The wing now occupied by the laboratories for pathology has been removed, and a wing 100 feet long and 40 feet deep has been erected in its place. This will be especially constructed for laboratories, and will contain the laboratories for Pharmacology, Chemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, as well as numerous private laboratories connected with those for the use of the students.

These wings form a portion of a scheme of reconstruction of the present medical buildings whereby a symmetrical stone structure will replace the irregular set of buildings now occupied by the Faculty. The replacing of the older portions of the medical buildings by new wings has been spread over several years so as not to interrupt or disturb the regular teaching work of each session.

FACULTY OF LAW.

In the Faculty of Law there have been no changes, either in the courses of study or the personnel of the teaching staff during the year. There were a great many changes made when Dean Walton was appointed to the head of the Faculty, but very few have been made since then. The Faculty had a successful year, the attendance of students being up to the average of the past few years. The list of graduates last May, however, was somewhat smaller than usual, but this was owing to the stringent nature of the examinations, which were much harder than formerly.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

In the Faculty of Arts the year was chiefly remarkable as the last in which the old Arts curriculum was in use. Beginning with this term, every class in the Faculty will be subject to the curriculum adopted two years ago, which contains a wider range of subjects and options than its predecessor. This curriculum and the aspects in which it differed from that which has been the standard in this faculty for so many years past, were described in the Star when the change was first made two years ago. The alterations in the courses of study were very marked, and all tended towards raising the standard in Arts in the University. Principal Peterson initiated the change, and so far it has worked very satisfactorily indeed.

The undergraduate courses of study now extend over four sessions of eight months each. In the third and fourth years extensive options are provided, and certain exemptions also are allowed to professional students. The courses of study lead to the Degrees of B. A., M. A., B. Sc., M. Sc., D. Sc., and D. Litt. The Degree of B. A. from this University now admits the holder to the study of the learned professions without preliminary examination, in the Provinces of Canada and in Great Britain and Ireland, and elsewhere.

By an arrangement made two years ago the undergraduate course in Arts can be taken along with the undergraduate course in Medicine or Applied Science in six years or with the undergraduate course in Law in five years. This is effected by avoiding the duplication of courses in the same subjects or in those which give the same educational training, and by a proper adaptation of the time tables. Alternatively, a certificate of Literate in Arts is given along with the Degree in Medicine, Applied Science, or Law, to candidates who have completed two years in Arts before entering the Professional Faculty.

The curriculum in arts provides for the education of women, mainly in separate classes, with courses of study, exemptions, degrees and honours identical with those for men.

Among the additions that have been made to the teaching staff of this Faculty during the year are the following:

Dr. Segall, of Cornell University, to be lecturer in modern languages, especially French.

Miss Milhau, of the University of France, to be lecturer in French.

Mr. James E. Le Rossignol, of Leipsic, to be special lecturer in economics.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

In the Faculty of Applied Science the curriculum remains the same as heretofore, and there have been no changes to speak of since the opening of the mining and engineering building in September last. Several changes were then made in the departments of chemistry and mining tending towards an extension of the courses of study in each department. Additional professors were appointed during the summer of 1899, and these took up their duties on the opening of the autumn session in that year. Among the changes which have taken place since then in the teaching staff of the Faculty are the following:

Mr. Neville N. Evans to be assistant professor of chemistry.

Dr. James Henderson, to be senior demonstrator in chemistry.

Messrs. Fred. Soddy, A. Douglas McIntosh, and Charles F. Lindsay, to be demonstrators in chemistry.

Mr. S. B. Allen to be demonstrator in civil engineering.

Mr. E. Andrews to be demonstrator in mining.

Mr. P. W. K. Robertson to be Dawson Fellow in metallurgy.

Two incidents which affected the University as a whole during last year, was the death of Sir William Dawson, on November 18th, and the despatch to South Africa of six students with the 1st and 2nd Canadian contingents. Of latter, two have given up their lives in defence of the flag, in the persons of Major Harold Borden, and Sgt. O'Rielly, both of the Faculty of Medicine.

The University begins this session's work with the brightest prospects ahead of it. The attendance promises to be larger than ever, if a person is to be guided by the results of the matriculation examinations, and the outlook in other respects appears to be eminently satisfactory.

Principal Peterson returns next week from Great Britain, where he has been spending the summer vacation.

TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

The Sunday Sacred Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre will be inaugurated to-morrow. There will be concerts in the afternoon and evening at three and half-past eight. Mrs. Ives, into whose hands the management of these concerts has been placed, has arranged an especially good programme for the opening. The artists who are to appear are: Mr. N. E. Daignault, tenor; Mr. Ellesworth Duquette, basso; Prof. J. J. Goulet, violinist; Miss Marie Hollinshead, soprano; the Misses Rasina, harpists, and Mrs. Ives, piano. The following Sunday there will be an entire change of programme, a number of leading artists having already been engaged.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The young people of the Anglican Church, Ponsonby, gave a delightful concert in Glen Gordon school room, on Wednesday evening, 5th instant. The Rev. Mr. Hutchings presided and opened the entertainment with a pleasing speech. The programme consisted of songs, recitations, dialogues, etc. Miss Jennie Wilson and Alex. Wilson did their part excellent, as also the Messrs. Clarke. The attendance was large, many people from Harrington and Suffolk being present. The proceeds were satisfactory, and will be devoted towards renovating the interior of the church.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH.

The Rev. F. B. Norrie, of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., will be the preacher at this church on Sunday next.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. F. H. Graham, rector of Trinity Church, has returned from his visit to England, and will preach at both services to-morrow.

RAILWAY NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Massawippi Valley Railway, which was held in Sherbrooke, the following directors were elected: Messrs. Wm. White, Oscar Edwards, Alden Speare, Amos Barnes, C. H. Kathan, John G. Foster, Jas. H. Williams, C. W. Cate and John W. Dunklee. At a subsequent meeting the following officers of the company were elected: President, Mr. Wm. White; vice-president, Mr. John G. Foster; secretary, Mr. Sidney Stevens; treasurer, Mr. J. H. Williams.

Mr. H. R. Charlton left last night for St. Louis, where he will superintend the installation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's exhibit at the exposition, which will open on September 17. On his return Mr. Charlton will stop off for a few days at Chicago.

Mr. F. H. McGuigan, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has returned to the city from a trip along the line on the eastern and western divisions, where a number of substantial improvements are being made by the company.

Mr. E. C. Clarke, official photographer for the Canadian Pacific Railway, has returned from an extended tour through the Temagaming and Temiskaming districts, where he secured a number of interesting views to be used in the next publications to be issued by the company.

Mr. J. P. B. Casgrain, the Canadian representative of the English bondholders in the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, yesterday received a telegram from New Carlisle, announcing the arrival there of the first train. The extension of the line to that point was made possible by the construction of a bridge over the Bonaventure River, thus opening a district that has been in need of railway facilities for many years.

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The Rev. F. B. Hossie, of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, will be the preacher at both sermons in the Church of S. John the Evangelist to-morrow.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, rector of Brantford, will preach at St. James the Apostle Church at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, instead of Rev. C. J. Rollit.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., field secretary of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance, is to visit this city on Saturday, the 15th inst. He will conduct a series of meetings as follows: Conference at the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Saturday, September 15th, at 4 p.m. On Sunday, September 16, he will preach at Knox Church at 11 a.m., at St. James Methodist Church at 7 p.m., and at 8.15 p.m., in Emmanuel Church. There is also a conference at the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Monday, September 17, at 4 p.m., and a mass meeting at the Y.M.C.A. Hall the same evening at 8 p.m.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

Commencing to-morrow, there will be four masses celebrated on Sundays in St. Anthony's Church, three low masses at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock, and high mass at 10 o'clock. The change in the masses is necessitated by the fact that the Rev. Father Donnelly has decided to have one mass for the children of the parish only, which will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Father Heffernan has been appointed by the Archbishop to assist Fathers Donnelly and Shea in St. Anthony's parish.

Catarrh can be Cured no matter how far it has advanced— Indian Catarrh Cure is the one successful remedy in Canada that is guaranteed free from Opiates— Sample 10c. 50c All Druggists— Indian Catarrh Cure Co. 14 6 St. James St. Montreal. 211 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

SEPTIMUS FRASER, Lic. Mus.
Pianist,
51 Crescent Street,
Is prepared to receive pupils in pianoforte playing in all grades. Small classes in harmony will be formed; moderate terms; classes also for technic study, a special feature.
PUPILS PREPARED FOR DOMINION COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS. 211 12

Fletcher Music Method and Piano School.
MRS. H. O. WILSON,
MISS ELIZABETH DAVIDSON
BRANCH SCHOOL IN WESTMOUNT, Lessons resumed September 10th.
STUDIOS—Karn Hall, St. Catherine Street, and Room F., Victoria Hall, Westmount.
Classes in Schools and Residences by arrangement. Demonstration Victoria Hall, Westmount, Wednesday, Sept. 12th, at 11 a.m. 206 26

O. VON KONIGSBERG
Will resume tuition in Pianoforte Sept. 11th. Can be consulted after Sept. 6th from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
2278 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Over Shaw's Music Store. 210 13eod

Miss Grace McLaren
Will resume her teaching (piano and harmony) on Sept. 10th. For terms, etc., apply at Room F., Victoria Hall, Westmount, or 7 Selkirk ave. (phone Up. 267). 210 eod3

MR. MEREDITH HEWARD
WILL RESUME HIS
Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Teaching,
SEPTEMBER 17th, at Shaw's Music Studio,
207 2 2aw 2278 St. Catherine street

MISS SOPHIE MYERS
Has resumed her teaching in Music.
128 Crescent Street. 208 6eod

MISS ATHALIE LERICHE,
286 ST. DENIS STREET.
Voice Culture (Italian method), Piano and Violin. Course of Gymnasium for Ladies and Children from the 1st October (Delsarte system.) 210 13eod

Voice Culture and Piano.
MRS. RAPIN,
212 13eod 80a ST. HUBERT.

MRS. O. JACQUES, A. M.,
Professor of Music.
Pupils prepared for examinations.
211 6 727 SHERBROOKE ST.

Your Face on a Button for 25c.

Miniature Photo Jewellery taken from any picture, made into Brooches, Scarf Pins, Links, etc. Send 30 cents and your photo and we will send you a beautiful Enamelled Button or Brooch exact size of this cut, and return photo uninjured. Smaller size, 25c. Larger size, 50c.
Photo Jewellery Mfg. Co., 67 Yonge St., Toronto.
Agents Wanted Everywhere. 206 1aw tf

RUPTURE CURED
by our invention. Infants, Children and Adults. We invite the very worst cases. 16 years' experience. 900 References.
READ THIS, SURE.
I had a very large Scrotal Rupture on right side. I could not get a truss to hold it for five minutes. Being paralyzed on this side the muscles were very much relaxed, and I a large, heavy man, you can imagine the painful condition I was in when I had the invention used by Mr. H. McPhee, specialist, adjusted. I wore it about nine months and took it off, being completely cured. Therefore, I do most heartily recommend it to all suffering from rupture.
P. JONES,
Prospect P. O., Lanark Co.
CARP, January 24th, 1898
I have much pleasure in certifying that I have for the past 19 years, in my practice, met many cases of Hernia and have used trusses of various forms with very bad results, until I heard of the patent appliance invented by Mr. J. L. Armstrong, of Sparks street, Ottawa. In many cases of large and otherwise unmanageable Hernia, his appliances effected a complete cure. He has treated patients of mine during the past 10 years, ranging in age from 1 month to 70 years, with unvarying success. I voluntarily and unhesitatingly recommend any one suffering from Hernia, to at once apply to Mr. Armstrong, who will adjust an appliance with his new scientific pad which is said to be very comfortable.
GEO. H. GROVES, M. D.
Will be at 28 Victoria square, Montreal, Sept. 10th to 15th, 1900, and 1st week of each following month.
McPHEE & ARMSTRONG, Specialists.
212z1

His Wonderful Nerve
Alone sustained Editor F. M. Higgins, of Seneca, Ill., when all doctors and medicines failed to relieve his pain from piles. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured him. Infallible for Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c a box. Sold by all druggists. 212 1

EDUCATIONAL.

CRICHTON SCHOOL
289 PEEL ST.
(till Christmas, when new building on Sherbrooke st. will be ready.)
High-class Day and Boarding School for Boys.
Rector: Rev. J. WILLIAMSON, B.A. (Oxon.)
With full staff of Assistant Masters.
Secondary School for Boys from 11 to 18.
Preparatory School for Younger Boys.
Small Classes, individual attention.
Thorough preparation for the Universities.
Special preparation for Business.
BOARDING.
At the school residence, 705 Pine Avenue (head of Simpson St.) superior accommodation is provided for a home school of 10 resident pupils.
SPECIAL MATRICULATION CLASS.
At the beginning of the session a class will be formed for the special work of preparation for matriculation at McGill University.
The School re-opens Monday, Sept. 10.
Mr. Williamson may be seen daily from 10 o'clock to noon and from 3 to 5 and 8 to 9 p.m.
188 52 J. WILLIAMSON, Rector.

CONVENT of the Congregation... de Notre Dame
POINTE CLAIRE, P. Q.
Owing to its delightful situation on Lake St. Louis, this institution possesses superior advantages for health and study.
The educational course comprises every useful branch suitable for young girls. Terms moderate. Classes will be resumed on the 1st of September. For further information address:
The Mother Superior,
Congregation de Notre Dame,
192 20eod Pointe Claire, P.Q.

DUNHAM LADIES COLLEGE. The Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.
Pres., Rt. Rev. W. B. Bond, LL.D.
Chair. Ex. Com., J. MacKinnon, Esq.
School re-opens with particularly strong staff of trained teachers. French and German taught by Natural Method. Music under direction of Prof. G. W. Cornish, of Montreal. In April last a pupil of college won scholarship for Royal College of Music, London, Eng. Fullest enquiry into standing and methods of school invited. Board, laundry and tuition, including French and German, $153.
Re-opens Wednesday, September 12, 1900.
For Calendars, etc., apply Lady Principal, Dunham, Que. 186 26eod

Compton Ladies' College,
COMPTON, QUE.
Church school for girls, under the direction of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec; lovely and healthy situation on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Montreal and Portland. Mrs. Brouse, lady principal, assisted by experienced governesses; home comforts; buildings lighted throughout with electricity. Fees, $150 per annum. The 26th year commences on 12th September, 1900. For circulars apply to the Hon. Bursar, the Rev. G. H. Parker, the Rectory, Compton, Que. 184 18 eod

EDGEHILL, Church School for Girls.
Windsor, Nova Scotia.
The Bishop of Nova Scotia, Chairman Board of Trustees.
Miss Lefroy, of Cheltenham Ladies' College, England, Principal, with Nine Resident Experienced Governesses from England. Housekeeper, Matron, a Trained Nurse.
Preparation for the Universities.
Michaelmas Term begins Sept. 12th, 1900.
For Calendar and Blank Form of Application for admission apply to DR. HIND. 166 26eod

UNIVERSITY ART CLASS,
Personally Conducted by Prof. Barrett.
TO BE OPENED ON 1st OCT.
Painting in Oil and Water Colors taught on any material the student desires.
Mechanical drawing during the summer months.
Each Class Limited to Ten Pupils.
For terms and other information, apply to
PROF. RICHARD BARRETT,
200 13eod P. O. Box 2280.

Westmount Boys' School
232 Wood Avenue, Westmount.
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL
Special preparation for business career. Advantages for delicate boys, a trained nurse living in the house. Resident assistant master, graduate of Oxford University.
Re-opens Monday, September 10.
192 13eod W. R. GILBERT, Head Master.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.
A few vacancies for Pupils at Compton Model Farm. Address
J. M. LeMOYNE, Director.
Compton, Que. 204 13 eod

MRS. BELLE ROSE EMSLIE,
Resumes Elocutionist Teaching
SEPTEMBER 10th
Private and class lessons. For terms, etc., apply
STUDIO,
206 13 eod 88 Mansfield Street

WM. RAPHAEL'S
ART CLASSES,
For Drawing and Painting, will open on the second of October.
Particulars may be obtained at the Studio, 2204 St. Catherine St., Alexandery Rooms. 212 26

54 TUPPER STREET.
The school conducted by the Misses Gwilt will re-open Friday, September 14th. After September 10th Miss Gwilt will be at home to receive visitors on school business. Miss V. Gwilt will resume her music lessons September 14th. 204 13eod

PROF. J. J. GOULET,
VIOLIN STUDIO, 76 Cathcart St.,
Re-opens September 10th. 212 12

EDUCATIONAL.

Abingdon School,
1143 DORCHESTER STREET, MONTREAL.
Headmaster, MR. T. RIDLER DAVIES, B. A., Cantab,
Assisted by Mr. Ashley Garrod, B.A., Oxon; Mr. C. T. Anstey, Mr. F. Calder.
Boys are prepared for University, Kingston R.M.C. or Commercial Life. Preparatory Class for Young Boys.
GYMNASIUM
FIELD FOR GAMES.
There is excellent accommodation for a limited number of BOARDERS.
PROSPECTUS can be had on application.
Mr. Davies will be in residence after August 27th. Tel. Up 281.
The school will re-open Tuesday, September 11th, at 10 o'clock. 194tf

WARD-WHATE'S,
500 Guy St. (corner Lincoln Ave.)
Re-opens Tuesday, Sept. 11th.
Head-master: F.C. Ward-Whate, B.A., L.C.P. (Lond.), assisted by Graham Macdougall, B.A., First Class Honours, Toronto University, and G. A. Scott, B. A. (Honours), Toronto University.
Preparatory class for young boys under a skilled master.
Evening preparation class free to all pupils of the school.
Thorough training for the universities, with extra private tuition after school hours. Commercial subjects taken by a specialist.
BOARDERS.
Splendid accommodation for a few resident pupils, under the direct supervision of the headmaster and resident assistant masters.
For further particulars and prospectus apply
THE HEADMASTER,
206 13 500 Guy street.

Presbyterian Ladies' College OTTAWA.
Re-opens September 11th.
Is in the Capital.
Employs only up-to-date, highly qualified teachers.
Gives complete courses from Preparatory to Collegiate.
Conservatory of Music under Mr. H. Puddicombe.
Home life of students specially cared for.
Send for Calendar.
207 6 Address, "The Lady Principal."

SCHOOL OF MINING, KINGSTON, ONT.
(AFFILIATED TO QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY).
Offers courses for degrees in Mining Engineering; Chemistry, Assaying and Mineralogy; and Mineralogy and Geology. Matriculation in Kingston, Sept. 20th. Unmatriculated Students admitted to Special Courses. Next session begins Oct. 3rd. For Calendar and information apply to W. L. GOODWIN, Director.
160eodtf

St. Margaret's College
TORONTO,
A Boarding and Day School for Girls in the finest residential part of Toronto.
Academic Department 14 Teachers.
Music Department (vocal and instrumental) 18 teachers.
Art Department 7 teachers.
9 resident governesses. Native teachers of French and German. Modern equipment and modern methods. Large grounds.
Only teachers of the highest University and Professional standing are employed.
For circular apply to
MRS. GEORGE DICKSON,
170*ntylawt Lady Principal.

Ontario Business College,
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
Send for the illustrated catalogue of 152 pages for 1900, specially interesting (32nd year). Address,
Robinson & Johnson, F. C. A.
182eod tf

International Business College
Place d'Armes, Montreal,
—Will re-open on—
MONDAY, AUGUST 27th,
After being thoroughly renovated during recess. Prospectus on application. Tel. Main 309.
194 13eod CAZA & LORD, Principals.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER,
74 McGill College Avenue,
Will re-open their classes for young ladies and children on
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.
Pupils are prepared for the University School Examinations if desired. Boys under nine are admitted to the junior classes.
After September 1st, the Misses Gairdner will be at home to receive visitors on school business. 196 13eod

DOMINION COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Calendar for 1900-1 is now ready, and will be forwarded free to any address on application. The Christmas term will commence about September 10th. The examinations, which are open to all, about December 20th.
PERCIVAL J. ILLSLEY, Registrar, 944 Dorchester Street. Telephone, Up 2403. 200 7eod

Miss Edith M. Miller, A.D.C.M.
PIANOFORTE PLAYING,
will resume lessons on 1st September.
Pupils prepared for examinations. At home daily to receive pupils from 3 to 5 p.m.
61 CLANDEBOYE AVE. 208 3eod

MISS AMY LIEBICH,
Begs to announce the re-opening of her school at 1 Yorke Avenue Westmount, September 17th. German and French taught conversationally. Music to beginners a specialty. Miss Liebich, will be assisted by a competent governess, any one knowing her can testify to the thoroughness of her method of teaching. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1.30 to 3 p. m. Early application is requested. 208 6eod

Mons. Emery Lavigne
(Organist of the Church of the Messiah.)
Having returned from the country, will resume tuition for Piano, Organ and Solfeggio on Monday, Sept. the 10th. For terms apply at No. 1779 St. Catherine street any day between 9 and 12 a. m. 212 8

MRS. and MISS CHAMBERS
have resumed tuition in SINGING at their new address,
106 UNIVERSITY STREET. 212 6

THE MISSES BRYSON,
115 SHUTER STREET,
Will re-open their school on Thursday, Sept. 6th. Class in advanced Drawing and Painting.
KINDERGARTEN
Will re-open on Wednesday, 12th. 206 4 3aw

MISS KERR'S CLASSES
Will re-open on Monday, Sept. 10th, and Miss Kerr will be at home, 476 Mountain avenue, Westmount, after Sept. 3rd. 206 2 1aw

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS GRAHAM'S
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING CLASSES ARE NOW OPENED.
A simple, short, up-to-date method. Individual and class instruction, both sexes. Special advantages are attached to the institute, by which pupils receive a thorough, practical business training. All graduates are now holding satisfactory positions. Positions guaranteed to competent stenographers. Apply, 345 TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James St. Phone Main 1714. 188 52

—MONTREAL—
SHORTHAND Institute and Business College, Established 1888.
Re-Opens SEPT. 4th.
Students may enter at any time.
PRINCIPAL, - - MRS. H. H. BULLOCK.
Commercial subjects: Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Practical Office Work, Expert Shorthand, "touch" type-writing, etc. English, French, Spanish, etc. Under our efficient system of individual training, students obtain large earning power, and their services are eagerly sought for throughout the Dominion, no graduate remaining without a position. Circulars on application. Telephone Up 1272. 210 21

EVENING COURSES in COMMERCIAL, LANGUAGE, LITERARY, and SCIENTIFIC subjects. Classes open October 1st. Write or telephone.
212 1 The Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square

University of Bishop's College,
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.
FACULTIES OF ART AND DIVINITY.
Michaelmas Term Opens
Saturday, Sept. 8th, 1900.
Examination for Entrance, Scholarships, etc., Monday, September 10th.
Lectures begin Thursday, September 13th.
For information, Calendars, etc., apply, till August 30th, to
The Rev. F. J. B. Allnatt, D. D., D. C. L.
Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q.
From September 1st to
The Rev. the Principal,
Bishop's College.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.
Michaelmas Term begins
Monday, September 10th, 1900
The School prepares for the Universities, Military College, Kingston, and for Business Life. Boys may enter from 10 years upwards. Football, Cricket, Cadet Corps. Gymnasium under experienced instructors. For full particulars and copy of new Illustrated Calendar, apply to
H. J. H. PETRY, M. A.,
Head Master, St. Agathe des Monts, P.Q.
Or for Calendars of both College and School to
F. W. FRITH, B. A.,
Secretary Bishop's College,
179anty37 Lennoxville, Que.

Roslyn Ladies' College,
WITH PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
425 MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE,
(near Sherbrooke St.,)
WESTMOUNT,
Will be re-opened on Tuesday, 11th September, but pupils may be entered any afternoon from 1st September.
Prospectus on application.
J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.I.S., Principal.
Telephone Mount 712. 197 26

DUFFERIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL
RE-OPENS SEPT. 12th.
A high class boarding school for boys from 10 years upwards. Prepares for the Universities, Military College, Business, etc. French taught as a living language.
Classes small with fullest individual attention and assistance.
Last June examinations showed this school to rank among the first in the Province.
Prospectus mailed on application to the Principal,
REV. R. D. MILLS, M. A.,
190 26 Brigham, P. Q.

The Montreal Business College
Corner Victoria Square and Craig Street.
The latest and most practical methods of teaching all commercial subjects and office work, typewriting, shorthand, English, French, etc. Typewriting free to commercial course students. Twenty machines. Individual instruction. Nine expert teachers. Office now open. Studies will be resumed Sept. 4. Write, call or telephone Main 2890 for prospectus. Address
J. D. DAVIS,
196tf 42 Victoria Square, Montreal.

ROLLESTON HOUSE
170 BLOOR ST. WEST, TORONTO
RESIDENT AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Pupils prepared for the Universities. For prospectus apply to MRS. NEVILLE
School Re-opens 11 September. 165 53

THE MONTREAL
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Founded, 1893, by C. E. Seifert, the Director.
938 & 940 Dorchester St., near Mountain.
BRANCHES: Voice, Piano, Violin, Organ, the Theory of Music, &c., &c. Send for Prospectus.
212 tf

WYKEHAM HOUSE SCHOOL.
Conducted by Mr. T. Holmes Orr and Mr. F. Arblaster, B.A., Cantab, will re-open on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th. Pupils prepared for the Universities, Royal Military College and business life. Excellent accommodation for boarders. For prospectus apply to the School House,
201 26 347 CLARKE AVE., Westmount.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY
(The Misses Shanks' School),
471 Argyle Avenue, Westmount,
will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September
Pupils are prepared for entrance to the Royal Victoria College, or for the Certificate of Associate in Arts, if desired.
Preparatory Class for Girls and Boys taught after Kindergarten methods.
Vacancies for a few Resident Pupils.
On and after Monday, the 3rd September, the Misses Shanks will be at home to receive visitors on school business 195enty26

KINDERGARTEN AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
16 Hutchison Street.
MISS McINTOSH will re-open the Kindergarten and Preparatory School on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th, and will be at home to receive applications from Wednesday, Sept. 5th, from 2 to 6 p.m. 209 21

St. Andrew's School
FOR BOYS.
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.
Headmaster—Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A., Cantab.
Apply for prospectus. 162 53

112 Durocher Street.
Miss Smith and Miss Frary will re-open their school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th. Music will be resumed at the same date. 202 18

Miss Kyte's School,
28 PLATEAU STREET,
Re-opens Sept. 6th. 206 12

Frederick W. Holland
Music and Vocal Instructor,
112 PINE AVENUE. 212 6

EDUCATIONAL.

S. John The Evangelist's School,
1773 ONTARIO ST., MONTREAL
Headmaster—C. S. FOSBERRY, M. A.
(formerly of Howden, Eng., Grammar School.)
25 boarders and 40 day boys received.
Thoroughness in work and good tone are the distinctive features of this school.
Boys are prepared for business, the universities and the Military College, Kingston. Special tastes (e. g., in music or drawing) are carefully developed.
Apply (till September 8th) for circulars, etc., by letter; afterwards by interview, to the
REV. ARTHUR FRENCH,
B.A., Oxford.
N. B.—School will re-open, D. V., on Wednesday, September 12. 197*nty tf

West End Boarding and Day School
The classes in the west end boarding and day school, conducted by Miss Lawder, will be resumed on Thursday, September 13th. Special attention given to the study of French, music under the direction of Miss Connolly, who will teach the Darlington method to the junior pupils: pupils desirous of entering McGill will be thoroughly prepared, by graduates of McGill University and the Normal school. After September 5th Miss Lawder will be at home at 2718 St. Catherine st., to receive visitors on school business. Address by letter, to Pointe-a-Pic, County Charlevoix. 195*nty tf

John B. Norton,
A. R. C. O., LIC. MUS.
Associate of Royal College of Organists, London, Eng., Licentiate in Music,
ORGANIST AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Lessons in PIANOFORTE and ORGAN PLAYING, VOCAL CULTURE and the THEORY OF MUSIC.
Pupils prepared for examinations. At home daily to receive pupils from 4 to 5 and 8 to 9 p. m.
69 BISHOP STREET. 200 39

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
472 Guy Street, cor. St. Luke Street,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
(SIXTEENTH SESSION.)
For Boys and Young Gentlemen, will be re-opened on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils admitted at all ages, and prepared for commercial pursuits. Special facilities for preparing for matriculation examinations of McGill University and the Royal Military School, Kingston.
Superior accommodation for boarders.
Mr. Mowat may be consulted at the school daily after Aug. 28th.
For prospectuses address the Head Master.
W. W. MOWAT,
189 26 C. M. and Glasgow Univ.

Darlington Method.
(Science of Music for Children) taught at the New England Conservatory, Boston.
MISS CONNOLLY
Will form classes at
VICTORIA HALL, WESTMOUNT, Room B.,
On Friday, September, 7th and every Tuesday and Friday thereafter at 2.30.
Also at MISS LAWDER'S SCHOOL, 2718 St. Catherine street, and at KARN HALL.
Private classes by arrangement.
Piano lessons resumed September 10th. 210 3

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Conducted by MISS SYMMERS and MISS SMITH, will re-open on
THURSDAY, September 13th.
Pupils who desire it are prepared for the McGill University Examinations for Matriculation, or for the Certificates of Associates in Arts.
After Thursday, September 6th, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily from ten till six to receive visitors on school business.
191 36 916 Sherbrooke Street.

Defective Speech Improved! The Deaf Taught to Speak! The Blind Educated!
Pupils made proficient in the following trades: Carpentry, Cabinet-making, Printing and Shoemaking. The Blind taught Music and Chaircaning. A thorough education imparted to all. Lip-reading a specialty. School re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th. For terms, etc., address Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, P. Q.
H. E. ASHCROFT, Superintendent,
200 12 GEORGE DURNFORD, Secretary.

The Catholic School Commission of Montreal.
The Re-opening of the Classes of the CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, and all the other Schools under the control of the Commission, will take place on MONDAY, September 3rd.
For all particulars apply to the Principal or the Director of each School. 192 15eod

MOUNT ST. MARY,
326 Guy Street, Montreal,
This Boarding School, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, will
REOPEN ON SEPTEMBER 4th.
For particulars apply to the Superior, 192 20eod

Mr. Max Bohrer,
PIANIST,
Has resumed his Pianoforte Instruction at his new address, 10 STANLEY STREET. 206 26

Miss M. E. CAMPION'S Academy,
622 Cadieux St., will re-open Monday, September 3rd.
TUITION THOROUGH. TERMS MODERATE.
Parents are requested to enter pupil's name at an early date. English, French, Stenography, Typewriting and Music. 200*nty12

4138 Dorchester Street.
MISS BARKER
will re-open her classes for Young Ladies and Children on MONDAY, September 10th.
Preparatory Class for Boys. 205 12

CHARLES REICHLING,
Violinist and Teacher of the Violin,
Has Resumed Violin Tuition.
ORCHESTRA MUSIC provided for private or public entertainment. 170 Mansfield Street. 210 6

MISS BULGER'S
School for Young Ladies and Children will re-open on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, the 6th, at 49 Fort street. 204 12

SOME REMARKABLE CASES OF WAGERS

A System of Laying Odds Against Horses—Wet Weather Bet That Ruined a Man—Story About Webster—Gambling on Lives.

Thousands of dollars change hands on every great horse race. Betting is bad practice—this almost everybody will tell you; but the editor of Knowledge declares that there are ways by which Fortune can be set on one side altogether, and money always won on a race by any one who, knowing how to proportion his wagers, can give time enough to the subject to get all the wagers made which the system requires. Says he: "The system is exceedingly simple,and it will be found that when the method of the great bookmakers is analyzed a little, there underlies it the fundamental idea of the system; yet probably not one among them knows anything about it in detail, though he may thoroughly well understand that his method leaves very little to chance.

"First, always lay odds against horses; never back them. This is not essential to the system regarded in its scientific aspect; but in practice, as will presently appear, it makes it easier to apply it. Lay against every horse in a race as early as possible, when the odds are largest. If you lay against a few which are certain not to run, so much the better. That is clear gain to start with. Proportion your wagers so that the sum of what you lay against a horse and what he is backed for may amount to about the same for each horse. The precise system requires that it should be exactly the same; but you will find that you can often improve upon the system by taking advantage, in special cases, of your own knowledge of a horse's chance and your opponent's inexperience. In every case lay odds a point or two short of the legitimate odds against a horse. Suppose for a moment that the odds are 10 to 1 against him, then it will always be easy to find folks who rather fancy the horse, and think the odds are not 8 to 1, or even 6 to 1, against him; select such persons for your wagers about that horse. Convey carefully the idea that you also think his chance underrated at 8, or even 9 to 1; but, as a favour, make the odds 9 to 1. Thus you fill in your book pro re rata until at least you have made up your amounts for most of the horses engaged, when you will, of course, give more special attention to those whose leaf in your book is as yet incomplete.

"Now, let us take an illustrative case, and see how this system works: Suppose there are nine horses in the race, viz.: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K. Let the odds be:

3 to 1.....Against A
5 to 1.....Against B
7 to 1.....Against C
9 to 1.....Against D
9 to 1.....Against E
11 to 1.....Against F
11 to 1.....Against G
19 to 1.....Against H
23 to 1.....Against K

("You should be careful to note that when these odds are reduced to chances becoming respectively
1-4, 1-6, 1-8, 1-10, 1-12, 1-12, 1-20,, 1-24, their sum should be unity, or very near it. It does not matter at all—except to backers—if the sum is greater than unity, as it generally is,but if it should be less than unity, the exact application of the system would involve loss to you and gain to the book-each horse amount to £1000 (or, say each horse amount to £1000 (or, for convenience, and to avoid fractions, say makers, which is not your object.")

"Well, then you may let the wagers on £12000, if the race is important and bets much in request; but the system, in its beautiful adaptability, may be applied to shillings quite as well as to pounds. Apart from the extra points you allow yourself, you ought to pay in all:

£900 to £300.....Against A
1000 to 200.....Against B
1050 to 150.....Against C
1080 to 120.....Against D
1080 to 120.....Against E
1100 to 100.....Against F
1100 to 100.....Against G
1140 to 60.....Against H
1150 to 50.....Against K

"But you reason (with intending backers) that 'the race is a moral certainty for A, and that it is giving away money' to lay more than (in all) £800 to £300. Again, 'B is a much better horse than people think so that £900 to £200 is quite long enough odds against him;' as for C, 'no wonder backers stand by him at the odds;' for your part you 'think him better than B,' and so forth, wherefore you cannot find it in conscience to lay more than £950 to £150 (in all) against him. (It gets easier as you reach the non-favourites to get the odds shortened.) So you deal with each, cutting off £100 (let us say); but with the horses low in favour, you can easily cut off more, and the system not only does not forbid this, but encourages it. Say, however, only £100 and then your book is complete.

"You can now watch the race (if you like) with thorough enjoyment. Let it go as it may, you clear £100. If A wins, you pay his backers willingly £800, receiving £200 from the backers of B, £150 from those of C, and so on—in all £900. If B wins you pay his backers £900, and receive from the backers of A, C, D, etc., £1,000, and so on, whichever horse may win."

Quite an astounding number of annual occurrences are made the subject of wagering. Years ago, before the vagaries of the weather had brought the four seasons into discredit, wagering that snow would be found on the ground on Christmas morning was very popular. Even now, when the weather behaves with a sublime indifference to the time of year, wagers are still made as to its raining 40 days if St. Swithin's be wet. One enthusiastic supporter of this hoary legend a few years since, wagered all he possessed on one wet anniversay that there would be rain every day during the prescribed period. It did rain 22 days, but the 23rd ruined him.

A well-known bookmaker, who lays himself out for what he calls "fancy wagering," has stated that the amount of money which was wagered on the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone reaching the age of 90 was simply enormous. He also says that being a believer in the unexpected happening in politics, he accepted at the time of the Home Rule split in the Liberal party, three wagers of £3,000 to £1,000 each that Mr. Chamberlain would one day be Prime Minister of England. The stakes are deposited in a bank under a deed which provides for the drawing of the interest until 1904, the date when the wager expires.

A Yankee peddler, finding all his eloquence of no avail to persuade a Vermont farmer into buying a dozen genuine razor-strops for a couple of dollars, said: "Well, squire, look here; I'll bet you $5 that if you'll make me an offer for them 'ere strops, we'll have a trade yet." "Done!" said the farmer, putting down the $5. "I'll give you 10 cents for them." "They're yourn, mister," said the peddler, as he quietly pocketed the stakes; "but I calculate a joke's a joke, and if you don't want them strops, I'll trade back." "You're not such a bad chap after all," replied the unsuspicious victim, "take your strops and give me the money." The Yankee laid fast hold of the despised goods, and put ten cents into the Vermonter's outstreched hand, saying: "A trade's a trade, a bet is a bet; next time you trade with them ten cents, squire, don't you speculate in razor strops."

A comical wager was made in Springfield, Ill. On the eve of the Fourth of July, one of a party of roysterers offered to bet a certain sum that he would within five minutes make every rooster in Springfield crow. The wager was promptly taken, and as promptly decided. Leaping upon a fence near by, slapping his thighs, the man gave utterance to a very natural "cock-a-doodle-do!" that was heard quite a distance awy. At first there was no response, but on repeating the sound, there came a solitary reply, which was taken up in different directions, and within the stipulated time enough crowing was heard to satisfy the merry listeners that every rooster in town had contributed his share to the chanticlecrian disturbance.

A good story is told of a couple of wagers in which Daniel Webster, Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Branch were concerned. The three were walking together on the bank of the Potomac, and while Webster lingered a little in the rear, Tazewell offered to bet Branch a $10 hat that he could prove him to be on the other side of the river. "Done," said Branch. "Well,' said Tazewell, pointing to the opposite shore, "isn't that one side of the river?" "Yes." "Well, isn't this the other side?" "Yes." Then as you are here, are you not on the other side?" "Why, I declare," said the victim, "so it is! but here comes Webster. I'l win back my bet from him." As Daniel came up, Branch saluted him with: "Webster, I'll bet you a $10 hat that I can prove that you are on the other side of the river." "Done!" "Well, isn't this one side?" "Yes." "And isn't that the other side?" "Yes, but I'm not on that side,' said Webster. Poor Branch lost both bets and learned by experience that it is possible to bet upon both sides and win upon neither.

Austin, a noted maker of fireworks, wagered that he would cook a big pudding 10 feet below the surface of the Thames. He put his pudding into a large tin vessel and enclosed that in a sackful of lime, and sunk sack, pan and pudding to the required depth. In two hours and a half the pudding was hauled out of the water and eaten with much liking, its only fault being that it was a trifle overbaked.

A Kentucky judge was called upon to decide whether thimble-rigging was a game of skill on a dead swindle, and whether the plaintiff then before the court had been defrauded of his money or had lost it fairly. To help the judge and jury out of the difficulty, the plaintiff's counsel undertook to give ocular demonstration of how the thing was done. Producing three innocent-looking cups and "the little joker," he thus addressed the court: "The defendant, your honour, placing these three cups on his knee, thus, shifted them so, offering to bet my client that he could not tell under which cup the little joker, meaning this ball, was; with the intention of defrauding my client. For example, when I raise the cup so, your honour supposes you see the ball—" "Suppose I see!" interrupted the judge, "why any fool can see where it is. There ain't any defrauding there." Perhaps your honour would like to go a V—a $5 note—upon it?" insinuated counsel with a bland smile. "Go a V, yes, and double it, too!" cried the excited court. "It's under the middle cup." "I'll go a V upon that," said the foreman. "And I," chorused the jurymen. The lawyer secured the stakes. His Honour cried "Up!" and up went the thimble, but no little joker was to be seen. The dubious point was settled forthwith, the jury agreeing to a man with the judge that thimble-rigging was "the darndest kind o' defrauding out." Verdict for the plaintiff.

It is said that soon after Swift received his deanery he dined on Sunday with Dr. Raymond of Trim, whose house was about 200 yards from his church. The bell had nearly done ringing for the evening service, when Swift exclaimed: "Raymond, I'l lay you a crown I begin prayers before you." "Done," said the doctor, and off they ran. Raymond reached the doors first, and, entering the church, made for the reading desk at as quick a walking pace as his sense of propriety permitted. Swift did not slacken his speed in the least, but ran up the aisle, passed his opponent, and, without stopping to put on a surplice or open the prayer book, began the liturgy and went on with the service sufficiently long to win the wager.

A notorious gambler of the last century ruined himself by a very extraordinary bet. He had been playing with Lord Lorn, their stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses he jumped up from the card table and seizing a large bowl, cried: "For once I'll have a bet where I have an equal chance of winning! Odd or even for 15,000 guineas?" "Odd', replied the peer, calmly. The bowl was dashed against the wall, and on the pieces being counted there proved to be an odd one. The rash gambler paid up his 15,000 guineas, but it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.

Apropos of the heartlessness of those who gamble, the story is told by Vieuxtemps, the violinist, of an incident he once witnessed in London. One day, while he was walking across London bridge, a poor wretch jumped upon the parapet and leaped into the river. There was at once a rush of eager spectators, and a voice shouted: "I'll bet he drowns!" "Two to one he'll swim ashore!" "Done!" Meanwhile Vieuxtemps had hastened to get a boat, and was rowing with a waterman to the rescue of the unhappy creature, who was floundering about and just managing to keep himself afloat. As they came up with him and were preparing to pull him into the boat, there was a roar from the bridge, "Leave him alone—there is a bet on!" The waterman immedintely lay on his oars, refusing to make any further attempt to save the drowning man, and Vieuxtemps saw him sink before his very eyes.

Lord Mountford and Sir John Bland staked 20 guineas a side upon the lives of two noted men, the former backing Beau Nash to outlive Colley Cibber. The comedian died in 1757, at the age of 86; the Beau in 1761 at the age of 87, but before the first event came about both the wagerers had committed suicide.

Lord March bet Mr. Pigot £500 that Sir William Coddington would survive him (Mr. Pigot's) father. Old Mr. Pigot died suddenly the morning before the laying of the wager. Lord March nevertheless claimed the money. His opponent refused to pay, holding that the bet was void. The parties joined issue in the Court of King's Bench, the case being tried before Lord Mansfield, who ruled in the plaintiff's favour, and Mr. Pigot had to pay the full amount claimed and costs beside.

Another curious wager, hanging upon the duration of a man's life found a settlement in a court of law. At a dinner party at the house of Sir Mark Sykes, the conversation turned upon the dangers to which Bonaparte was exposed, and the host, in a foolish moment, offered to take a hundred guineas from any one of the company and pay back a guinea a day as long as Bonaparte lived. The Rev. B. Gilbert accepted the offer, and paid down his hundred guineas. For three years he received his guinea a day regularly enough; then the baronet grew tired of his mad bargain and refused to contiue his payments. The clergyman brought an action to compel Sir Mark to fulfil the agreement, which came on at the York assizes in 1812. The counsel for the defence contended that the transaction was illegal, since it gave the plaintiff a beneficial interest in Bonaparte's life, which might induce him, in case of invasion, to do his utmost to preserve the life of an enemy of his country, and obtained a verdict in favour of Sir Mark Skyes. Nothing daunted, Mr. Gilbert appealed to the court of King's Bench for a new trial. Lord Ellenborough, seeing nothing immoral or impolitic in the agreement, granted a rule to show cause, but after hearing the arguments on either side, the judges declared against re-opening the case on the ground that as the wager created an undue interest in the preservation of the life of a public enemy, and on the other hand held out an inducement to plot his assassination, it tended to produce public mischief, and was, therefore, illegal.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION EMBLEM.

The official emblem of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, shown above, was designed by Raphael Beck, a Lockport artist, and was accepted as the most artistic and suitable of several hundred designs submitted, has the especial merit of effectively symbolizing one of the chief purposes of the exposition which is to bring into closer social and trade relationship the republics, states and territories of North and South America. The emblem shows a fair maiden typifying the North extending a kindly hand to clasp that of her brunette sister of the South, thus forming a bond of continental sisterhood and establishing a unity of sentiment and interests between the countries of the western hemisphere.

THE MYSTERY OF PARR'S BANK, LONDON

Arrest of Edward Goss, an Ex-clerk, Who Was Discovered to Have Used Some of the Stolen Money—Story of the Great Steal.

Near the end of January last year London was startled by the robbery of £60,610 in Bank of England notes from the headquarters of Parr's Bank in Bartholomew lane, City; and a young fellow named Charles Edward Goss, formerly a clerk at the bank, was brought up in custody at the Mansion House charged with the perpetration of the crime. Alderman Sir Joseph Renals was the presiding magistrate, and the Justice Room was crowded with eager sightseers. Goss was, of course, the centre of observation. He is well under thirty years of age, rather below medium height, pale-faced, and clean-shaven. His brown clothes were an admirable fit, and his appearance altogether was eminently respectable. As he stood in the dock he had a somewhat pensive look, and nervous twitchings asserted themselves about the mouth when the testimony proved more than usually telling. Goss held a white straw hat in his right hand, whilst he occasionally rested his left hand on the rail in front of him. Never once did he turn his gaze towards the witness-box, where John Davidson, one of the smartest detectives in the City Police, gave evidence against him. The proceedings lasted three-quarters of an hour, and at the close a remand was ordered until this day week, when it is understood the Court will sit until the case is ripe for the decision of the magistrate.

What, in brief, is the history of a crime which experts declare to be one of the most audacious of the present generation? On Monday, January 23, 1899, notes worth £100,000 were deposited in a drawer inside the counter at the bank to meet the requirements of the business for the day. The receptacle was in full view of the cashier and several clerks, and nobody imagined that it could be approached without observation. Nevertheless, at three o'clock in the afternoon the drawer was suddenly found empty, and notes to the value of £60,610 had been abstracted. The clerks are said to have submitted to the ordeal of search, but all without avail. News of the theft was communicated to the police and flashed to America, whilst detectives were despatched across the Channel to watch Monte Carlo and other Continental resorts, in the hope of preventing the negotiation of the plunder at the gaming tables. In all, there were 208 notes, 36 being of the value of £1,000, 22 £500, 7 £200, 121 £100, and 22 £5. It was imagined that the high denomination of the majority of the notes would frustrate any attempt to convert them into cash, and in the end this proved to be the case.

On the Thursday, a brown-paper parcel came by post to the bank, and on its being opened the manager was bewildered at beholding thirty-six £1,000 notes and eight £500, representing £40,000 in all. There was a letter inside in the mysterious packet, and the writer declared that he had been called to the bedside of a friend suffering from an illness occasioned by drink. The clothes of the patient, he said, lay on the bed, and during a prolonged stay in the sick room he, to his utter amazement, discovered £40,000 worth of notes protruding from the pocket of his friend's coat. Thus it was that he obtained possession of the property. In conclusion, the writer pleaded that lenient treatment might be meted out to his "old friend," and hinted at the possible restitution of the remainder of the funds. In accordance with the request of the unknown correspondent, the manager of the bank acknowledged the receipt of the notes on the following day. Subsequently the cardboard used to separate the different notes in the stock drawer was found in the lavatory at the bank premises—a discovery which scattered to the winds the theory that the thieves had hailed from America or the Continent. Instantly the detectives at Monte Carlo were recalled, vigilance at Paris and other resorts ceased, and observation was concentrated nearer home. Later on divers persons were arrested in the metropolis and elsewhere for negotiating some of the rest of the plunder, but on rendering satisfactory accounts of themselves they were released. Nothing further came to light until Detective-inspector Murphy and Detective Davidson pounced upon Edward Goss as he was leaving his home at Woodford on Tuesday morning.

EVIDENCE OF THE DETECTIVE.

When the case was called on at the Mansion House yesterday, Mr. Bosanquet, who prosecuted on behalf of the Banker's Association, said prisoner was in the employment of Parr's Bank, at Bartholomewlane, and left about twelve months ago, of his own accord, without apparently arousing suspicion. In justice to the Banker's Association, he should say that, had Parr's Bank given the information they had been asked for, the prisoner would have been arrested twelve months ago. He proposed to offer evidence of arrest and ask for a remand.

Detective John Davidson said: At a quarter-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning I was in company with Detective-Inspector Murphy and Detective Davis, when I saw the prisoner leave Norfolk Villa, Stanley road, Woodford. I stopped him, and said, "Is your name Goss?" He replied, "Yes." I said, "I want to ask you a few questions respecting the robbery from Parr's Bank in January, 1899. I understand you were employed there?" He replied, "Yes, I was. I remember the robbery quite well. But what can you want to ask me about it?" I said, "It is a long story. Had we better not return to your house?" He replied, "Certainly." With Detective-Inspector Murphy I entered Norfolk Villa. I then said, "A number of the notes lost from Parr's Bank in January, 1899, have been cashed in various parts of London, and on many occasions a description of the person cashing them has been given to the police. You tally with that description." He replied, "You surprise me. Who suspects me in connection with it?" I said, "The police." He replied, "I have left Parr's Bank nearly twelve months. How long have the suspected me?" I said, "I don't know. I did not know of your existence until twenty-four hours ago. Had I known you were ever in the service of Parr's Bank you would have had a visit from me as early as last year." He replied, "Give me places and dates where and when it is suspected I have cashed these notes." I said, "Last Bank Holiday—the 6th of this month—to Mr. Bond, the landlord of the Navarino, Navarino-street Dalston." He replied, "Bank Holiday was a very wet day. I did not leave the house." I said, "Also on July 17 last to the postmistress of the post office, Broadway, Londonfields. You are suspected of cashing two £5 notes and obtaining nine £1 postal orders." He replied, "You surprise me; I know nothing about it." I said, "Two £100 notes you are believed to have cashed, or attempted to cash, with two jewellers in Regent street on January 30 this year. You are also believed to have cashed a £5 note with a firm of ironmongers at Stratford." He replied, "I have never been there in my life." I asked, "Have you ever heard the name of Corbett, egg merchant, Epsom?" He said, "No." I said, "Well, there is only one thing to be done—have you any objection to accompanying me to the city, and let those persons I have referred to see you?" He replied, "None whatever. I will come with you at once." We then proceeded to 26, Old Jewry, the Detective Department of the City of London Police, and placed him among six other persons similar in appearance. He was identified by four different persons as having changed in all five of the £5 Bank of England notes stolen from Parr's Bank. Upon this I said to the prisoner, "The situation is changed now. You are my prisoner, and will be charged with stealing from a drawer on the ground floor of Parr's Bank £60,610 in Bank of England notes." He replied, "I did not steal them. I admit I told you some lies this morning. Now that you have got me identified I will say that £40,000 were returned, and it can be proved that I knew nothing about that. I was in the bank at the time. I admit changing the whole of the £5 notes."

Mr. Bosanquet, interposing: There are twenty-two of these £5 notes.

Witness continued: Prisoner went on to say, "Three or four weeks after the robbery my coat was hanging up in the lavatory and I found the £5 notes in the pocket. I saw they were the notes stolen from Parr's Bank. I locked them up in my desk. I afterwards cashed them in the manner you know. I know I have been a fool. I should have taken them to the manager's room, but having kept them so long, when I was hard up I started getting them cashed. I was away on my holidays at the end of April and the commencement of May, 1899, for seventeen days." Prisoner was taken to the Cloak-lane Police station and there was charged. Eightpence in money was found in his possession. He made no further statement. Accompanied by the before-mentioned officers I went to Norfolk Villa, and on the floor of a cupboard in the bedroom I found a wash-leather bag (produced) containing £4 13s 6d in cash and a £5 Bank of England note, being one of the notes stolen from Parr's Bank. It is numbered 94,300, and dated September 12, 1898. In a box I found concealed a five-stone half-hoop diamond ring in a case.

Mr. Bosanquet: I shall identify that with one of the £100 notes.

Sir J. Renals (to prisoner): Do you wish to ask any questions? If you are likely to be professionally represented at the next hearing, I advise you not to ask any questions yourself, because your adviser will ask what he thinks proper.

Prisoner: I have not seen about legal advice yet.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until this day week.

Prisoner asked for bail, but this was refused, the Alderman remarking that he would be able to communicate with his friends.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Great Dublin Horse Show and What It Is Doing.

SHALL IRISH LANGUAGE PERISH?

What the Theatres Are Producing—Sunday Drunkenness—The Discovery of Truffles.

(Special Correspondence to the Star.)

DUBLIN, August 22.—Truffles in Ireland! This is the latest discovery that has been made in the Green Isle, by Major Elmitt, F.R.G.S. The major is a well-known figure in scientific circles, and having long cherished the idea that truffles ought to exist in the western counties of Ireland he has been on the look-out for them for some time, and at last has been rewarded by discovering some of this much-prized under-ground delicacy in a wild and thinly-populated district of the County Galway. If truffles are found to exist in any quantity, what a grand future is before the old Irish pig! Only let one of the "rale ould" razor-backed, sharp-snouted sows know what she has to look for and a steam plough would not be in it with her in the way she would root up a field.

Dr. Anthony Traill, the well-known senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, does not seem to have a very high opinion of the Irish language, nor does he think that there is the least use in trying to foster it. He says: "The sooner all Irishmen learn to talk nothing else but English the better for themselves and their country." The present movement is, in my opinion, simply got up for so-called nationalistic purposes, bolstering up the perfectly hopeless pretence of "Ireland, a nation," which can only have one tendency, i.e., to throw the country back in the scale of progress. Of course there are many others who have great faith in the project for keeping alive the Irish language, with a view to fostering a love of country and the knowledge of Irish tradition. All the same, the number of people speaking Irish is slowly but surely declining, and it is only in a few places in the wildest parts of the west that it is kept up to any extent. Of all the Irish M. P.'s who clamour for the preservation, there are only a couple who can speak it, and that badly.

Next week will see Dublin en fete with her great Horse Show in full swing. When the Royal Dublin Society inaugurated this splendid institution they conferred on Dublin in particular, and Ireland in general, a greater benefit than any measure for Home Rule that ever was thought of. To see poor old Dublin during Horse Show week is indeed a fine sight. And no one could imagine that dear, dirty Dublin could be transformed into a veritable "Gay Paree." The pessimistically inclined had grave doubts about the success of this year's show owing to so many men who took prominent places in our equine carnival being away in South Africa, but the optimists never lost heart and stuck to the idea that the show was now such a firmly rooted annual that it would take a great deal to injure it, and the optimists were right. The entries in the various classes come to over 1200, which is within a merely trifling number of the record year of 1899, when the Duke and Duchess of York visited the show. The exhibits, too, will be well up to the average in quality, as may easily be gathered from the very fine specimens of horse flesh which have lately been seen at the many provincial shows throughout Ireland. These country exhibitions are in reality the feeders for the great Irish metropolitan gathering, the winners at them taking their preliminary canters preparatory to entering in on the championship struggle. The recent death of the Duke of Edinburgh will prevent any members of the Royal family being present, but it is just possible that the Duke of Connaught, who is just now in Ireland, may pay it a private visit. The Lord Lieutenant is rather seriously ill for the past week or so, and his indispostion may interfere with the arrangements for a large vice-regal house party during show week.

As usual, all the theatres and other places of amusement are doing their best to catch their share of the money which is always knocking about about this time. At the Theatre Royal, Mrs. Patrick Campbell is sure to draw big audiences; the Gaiety has the George Edwardes Company in "The Messenger Boy"; at the Queen's, "The American Mystifyers" (as they style themselves), the Steens, are performing their really wonderful acts; the London star of the music halls, Miss Madge Ellis, is at the Lyric, and another strong combination at the Empire. A great attraction during the week will be the celebrated band of the Grenadier Guards, which will give performances at various places.

Patrick Flanley, of Chicago, was brought up before the Queenstown magistrates on Saturday last for having a revolver and ammunition in his possession without a license, and also for having 29 lbs. of cigars and tobacco on which duty had not been paid. He arrived from Boston by the Ivernia, and had not declared the dutiable articles to the Customs officials. His counsel in defence said he was one of the most prominent citizens of Chicago, and that he had only sufficient cigars and tobacco for his own use and to give to his friends. The Queenstown magistrates did not see it in this light, and fined him £44 4s 6d for the tobacco and cigars, and £3 for having revolver and ammunition.

The composition of the Irish Guards of course creates a great deal of interest in Ireland, and people are asking why more Irishmen are not getting commissions in the new corps. Of six second lieutenants lately appointed four are Irish, and two Scotch. The latter are Lord Setrington who is a son of the Earl of March, heir to Duke of Richmond, and the other Lord H. A. Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleugh. Lord Setrington is well known in Ireland, having been on the staff here in Dublin as A.D.C., and he and Lord Scott are both serving as extra A.D.C.'s to Lord Roberts. The Irishmen are the Earl of Kingston, who held a commission as Captain in the Mayo Militia; H. R. Bruce, 2nd H. L. I., a grandson of the late Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart., of Downhill, Co. Derry; R. P. D. S. Chichester, eldest son of Lord Adolphus Chichester, of Moyala Park, Co. Derry, and R. C. A. McCalmont, eldest son of Col. J. M. McCalmont, M.P.

The National Veterinary Association is now holding its annual convention in Dublin. This is the first time the N. V. A. has met in this city, and it is a most timely visit, just as an Irish veterinary college is at last being started. Lord Ardilaun, as president of the Royal Dublin Society, welcomed the Association, and assured them that there was little chance of hunters being dispensed with yet, and that they need not be alarmed at the rumour that a hunting machine, combining the principles of a hunter and a balloon, was to take the place of the horse! Most of the members of the Association will stay on for the Horse Show next week.

Lord Ardilaun, in the course of his speech to the visiting vets., pointed out that it was worthy of remark that Ireland with her enormous live stock population, was able to show a wonderfully clean bill of health. Between the years 1878 and 1899 Ireland had exported 43,250,000 head, including horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, mules and asses. A return for 1899 showed that there were still in the country 4½ millions of cattle, about the same number of sheep; 1¼ millions of swine, and 800,000 horses, mules and asses. In a country with such an enormous amount of live stock, it was a disgrace to have been left so long without a veterinary school.

The polo tournaments under the auspices of the All Ireland Polo Club are now going on in the Phoenix Park, but the contests do not excite the same interest as in former years in consequence of the absence of the military element, which always put much spice into the proceedings. For the county cup two matches have already been played. In the first Westmeath beat Kildare by 5 goals to 3, and in the second Sligo had a runaway victory over County Dublin by 9 goals to 1.

Sunday drunkenness is very bad in Dublin. From a parliamentary return moved for by Mr. William Johnston, which has just been issued, it would appear that the number of arrests for Sunday drunkenness during the year which ended 30th April last in Dublin, and the four provincial cities where Sunday closing is not enforced. The figures were as follows: Dublin, 1,008; Belfast, 438; Cork, 254; Limerick, 147; Waterford, 127. By this it would seem that the amount of Sunday drinking in the Irish metropolis must be far in excess of the other cities. Take Belfast, for instance. The population of that city must now be equal to Dublin's, but the "drunks" are not half as many. The arrests of drunken people are, of course, but a very small percentage of the number who were drunk.

Lord Iveagh, the chief of the great Guinness brewery, has from time to time made some splendid gifts to Dublin, but the greatest of all is that of carrying out the scheme of acquiring the Bull alley district—one of the worst slums—clearing it, and building on the site up-to-date workmen's dwellings. It is estimated that the development of this magnificent scheme will cost His Lordship at least a quarter of a million pounds. The area of the Bull alley district is about 3 1-2 acres, and not content with this, he is also acquiring, in addition, an extensive area in Francis st. for the purpose of erecting thereon a market in which vendors of old clothes and hawkers of various descriptions of food can carry on their business without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather and other inconveniences.

T. S. B.

MINARD'S PILLS do not gripe.
213 1

FRAE AULD SCOTIA.

Cluny, the Chief o' the Clan Macpherson, Has Gane Ower to the Majority.

GLASGA KEELIES WANTIN' KILTS

A Big Lee Aboot Glasga That the Truth Is Dae'in' a' It Can to Catch.

(Frae Our Ain Correspondent.)

GLASGOW, August 21.—Nae sooner did I get back frae Greenock last week than I had a look a' round the shops whaur they sell grouse, just to see the prices. Nae that I care for muirfowl myse'f, but ane likes to be able to talk aboot thae things in company. Weel, I fan' oot firstly that the Twelfth, which was the thirteenth this year, had been a great day. An' awfu' lot o' Sassenachs had gaen to the Heilan's to shoot the puir birds, an' they had gran' sport—the Sassenachs, I mean. By the tap o' the day the grouse were sellin' in Glasga at frae twal to fifteen shillin's a brace, an' in Edinboro' frae eight to twal shillin's, frices just aboot the average. I didna buy ony; I dinna believe in shootin' innocent birds for fun, sae I wadna gie the business the honour o' my custom. Forbye, I had nae money.

THE LATE CLUNY MACPHERSON.

Cluny is gane. The great Cluny Macpherson o' Cluny, chief o' the Clan Macpherson, colonel o' the British army, a great Heilan' chief, an' a worthy sojer o' the big British Empire, has ta'en a single ticket for that lan' that nae visitor e'er comes back frae. Ewen Henry Davidson Macpherson, to gie him his fou' name, had been chief for fourteen years, succeedin' his brither in 1886. He was through the Indian mutiny, an' saw a heap o' ither fechtin' in his time, some in the Crimea. When he left active service he got wark to his mind to dae in lookin' after different regimental an' volunteerin' districts at hame. But his health had been spoiled by his service in India, an' he couldna' live muckle in auld Scotia. He was a true Heilan' chief, prood o' his ancient line, prood o' his ain folk in Badenoch, an' prood o' his country, an' it's sma' wonder that he is likely to be sadly missed in the Heilan's.

The "Glasga Keelies," that is the Heilan' Licht Infantry, noo in Sooth Africa, were aince a regiment o' kilties, an' the men werena vera weel pleased because they were kept oot o' Hector Macdonald's Brigade because they had the breeks. Noo they want the kilt back again, an' the corporation o' Glasga is tryin' to get it for them. The "Keelies" hae aye been a Glasga regiment, an' it's only fair that Glasga should help them to get what they want. Besides, the corporation are to ask the Government to allow the regiment to be ca'ed the City o' Glasga regiment. This will help recruitin' finely, an' it's to be hoped there will be nae red tape up in Lunnan to keep the twa things frae bein' granted. There is surely nae reason why ilka ane o' oor big toons shouldna hae a regiment ca'ed after itsel'.

Noo is the time o' sports an' gatherin's for scein' men throw saxteen pun ba's and twenty-twa pun ba's, and muckle hammers, jump as heigh as they can, an' rin as far an' as fast as they can. The strong men an' the clever men gang frae place to place liftin' the best o' the prizes, an' showin' the crowds hoo weel they can jump an' rin, an' throw, an' play the pibrochs on the great Heilan' bagpipe. Maybe ye wad like to hear hoo this sort o' thing pays them. I can tell ye hoo muckle maist o' them lifted at games at Strathalian on Saturday. There was ae fast rinner, he got £11 for twa wins, three wrestlers got £10 apiece, ither three £6, ither three £2 10s, an' ither three £1. A strong man lifted £3 2s 6d, a hammer an' ba' man £7 5s, a jumper an' ba putter £6 15s, a lang distance walker £10 for a walk o' twa miles, a piper £5 10s, a dancer £5 12s 6d, an' so on an' so on. The thing seems to pay them fairly weel, considerin' that it is maistly aye the same men that tak' the firsts at the big meetin's, an' that they hae ither wark to dae, an' only spend the Saturday on sports.

Dundee harbour isna just in sic a flourishin' condition as ane wad like to see it. For the year closed nae lang syne there was a deficiency o' £3,260, an' for the year noo on there's will be a deficiency o' aboot £2,405. The authorities mean to raise the rates by 7 1-2 per cent. to get ower the difficulty. This isna just the best o' plans, but it's a' that can be done in the meantime. The shipbiggin trade is gey dull in Dundee the noo, an' lots o' joiners an' carpenters hae been paid aff. But the shipbiggin is in a queer state a' ower the country, dwinin' badly for want o' new wark, an' if some disna come vera soon men will get paid aff in mair places than Dundee.

Gas an' electricity are haein' a queer sort o' tug-o'-war in Glasga. The electricity is comin' in faster an' faster ilka year, an 'the corporation are raisin' the gas rates, an' at the same time makin' big new gas works. For a while the corporation, an' maist o' the ratepayers as weel, lookit on electricity as a sort o' harmless luxury, that crack-brained folk micht get leave to use if they liked. Noo there's nae end to the way they are spendin' money to get the city as far on as sma'er toons in the maitter o' licht. Sax year syne the revenue frae electricity was £18,000 a year, noo it is £60,000. The gas revenue is noo £770,000, a fine big sum, an' the electricity daesna seem to be takin' ony trade frae the gas. The truth is, the place is growin' sae fast, an' folk are gettin' sae daft for the best o' ilka thing, licht amang the rest, that there is mair wantin' new licht than baith the gas an' the electricity can supply.

When a great big lee gets a fair start it tak's the truth a fine race to catch it. Some years syne a Yankee spent an 'oor or twa in Glasga, some say half a day, an' maistered a' the oot's an in's o' the city, to his ain satisfaction nae doot. Then he gaed aff hame an' wrote an article in ane o' his ain papers showin' what a happy city this was. The Corporation, he said, made sic profits frae the mony kinds o' businesses that it had, that the folk paid nae taxes ava, an' got maist ilka thing, exceptin' the whiskey, for naethin'. The truth, in the shape o' paragraphs sayin' that ilka penny o' profit the Corporation maks gangs to the cheapenin' an' improvin' o' the particular business it is made in, an' that we pay taxes heavy eneuch to keep us in min' o' the collectin' days a' the year roond, has been followin' that man's story a' the time, but it hasna catched it yet. The ither day it cam' frae the State o' Indiana, in a letter to "The Honourable Mayor of the City of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland." Forbye, a New York newspaper has been writin 'askin' hoo the thing is done. If onybody wha reads this hears onybody else bletherin' aboot nae taxes in Glasgo let him say "Blethers," an' start somethin' mair sensible.

I see the fund that was got up in Lunnan for sendin' oot some guid tobacco to the Scottish sojers at the front, raised money that bocht 20,000 quarter-pun' boxes an' 20,000 pipes. This is a gran' thing, for naethin' will dae mair to keep the mind aff bad boots, puir eatables—or maybe even bullets themsel's than a pipeful o' guid twist, that is when the man wha gets it is a smoker. The inscriptions on the boxes are: "South Africa, 1900," "For Auld Lang Syne," an' "Frae Scots tae Scots." The only faut I hae to fin' is wi' the word "tae." It is just like Lunnan folk to work it in. Scotch folk at hame wad hae kent that there is nae sic word in the Scots language. Spelled that way it means "toe" an' no "to," an' ye'll jeer fin' it in Burns, or ony ither authority on the subject.

Mr. N. M. Murray, wha is the principal emigration agent in he auld country for the Government o' Canada, has sailed for Ottawa by way o' Montreal, by the Allan liner Tunisian. Mr Murray, after havin' a conference wi' the Agricultural Department will gang as far as British Columbia, seein' as nony as he can o' the folk frae Auld Scotia wha hae settled doon oot there sin' he began to look after the business. He ha a fine office here in Glasga whaur nae end o' news aboot Canada can be got, an' his wark will be keepit gaun the same as usual when he is awa.

I'm nearly forgettin' aboot Greenock an' the important places doon the watter. I houp Wattie frae Greenock disna come doon on me again. Here's two words to mollify him afore I stop. Greenock is hae in' a new salvage store erected near the James Watt dock to keep things for liftin' sunken ships in. Gourock is unca busy wi' folk gaun an' comin' to the Heilan's to the shootin'. Dunoon is to hae its Heilan' games on the 15th o' neist month. The Castle Band is to play, an' there is to be a balloon an' a parachute. Be in time, be in time. Largs yachtin' day was spoiled for want o' win'. Ardrossan has nigger minstrels. Campbeltown has a flooer show. Sae has Helensburgh. Rothesay has a buildin' boom. Five three-story tenements nae less! An' I'm gaun on my holidays at the end o' the month. Just as mair letter, an' then

Hi for the hills whaur the blackberries bloom!
Ho for the wave-beat shore;
Hooch for the loch whaur the whaup fin's room
For it's wee bit nest as of yore.
There's to the toon wi' its ships an' its trains,
There's to the noisy street;
Here's to the wee ingle neuk whose blaze
Warmed my wee bairnly feet.

WATTIE.

Quickcure for Scalds
Quickcure for Bruises
Quickcure for Sprains
Sizes. 15c. 25c. 50c.
Lyman Sons & Co., Wholesale Agents Montreal.
212*nty1

U. S. MAKES NEW PROPOSAL TO POWERS RESPECTING CHINA

Text of the Note Has Not Been Made Public, But it is Understood That it Recommends a Small Permanent Force at Pekin.

Russia is Said to be Determined to Withdraw Her Forces From the Chinese Capital Regardless of the Action of the Other Powers,

Germany Will Make a Big Naval Demonstration Before Shanghai—Fear That Southern China May Become Inflamed.—Pekin Silent.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, September 8.— The Daily Telegraph prints a despatch from Canton, dated September 5, saying that the acting Viceroy of Taksu received an Imperial edict on Wednesday, in which the Emperor accuses him of having been the cause of allowing matters to reach the present desperate crisis. He orders the viceroys and governors to maintain peace everywhere, to punish the turbulent and to protect foreigners and Christians at all risks. The despatch adds that the Emperor has notified Li Hung Chang, as the oldest servant of the Manchurian dynasty, to negotiate for peace with the powers.

A despatch to the Morning Post from Pekin, dated August 23, says that Mr. Conger, the American Minister, has written that without the assistance of the American missionaries the defence of the legations would have been impossible.

Mr. Henry White, the United States Charge d'Affaires held a conference with officers at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon, on the subject of Germany's reply to Russia's Chinese proposals. The Foreign Office is perturbed over the absence of advices from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin.

It is now regarded as certain that a majority of the powers will reject the Russian proposal looking to the evacuation of Pekin by the allied forces. It is thought that Russia is willing to rescind the orders for the withdrawal of her troops, since the attitude of the powers shows difference with her opinion.

Moreover, Emperor William's speech at Stettin is calculated to allay the alarm in St. Petersburg caused by the belief that the arrival in China of Field Marshal von Waldersee might be the signal for extensive military operations. It is believed here that the final declaration of the policy of the powers will not be made until Lord Salisbury returns to London.

NO NEW FEATURES.

LONDON, September 8.—4.15 a.m. — The Chinese crisis presents no new features this morning. Nothing appears to be certain. Regarding Russian action, various statements are made in Vienna and Berlin, with an assumed air of authority; but the balance of opinion leans to the belief that Russia is still inclined to adhere to her decision to quit Pekin, whatever the other powers may do.

The studiously moderate tone of Emperor William's speech at Stettin is much remarked. There was nothing of the "mailed fist" or of revenge in his utterances.

According to the Standard's Moscow correspondent, Russia's programme mainly concerns Manchuria, and she needs troops from Pekin to assist in the seizure of that province, which is looked upon as another Egypt. Her withdrawal from Pekin is considered an attempt to pose as a sincere adherent of the principles of The Hague conference.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard, wiring August 30, says: "The Germans paired with the Americans in the march through the Forbidden City. The British naval brigade and the marines of the legation guards left Pekin to-day."

U. S. SENDS ANOTHER NOTE.

Will Make a New Proposal to Powers Regarding Withdrawal of Troops From Pekin.

WASHINGTON, September 8. — The United States has prepared another note to Russia, which will be forwarded to-day. Copies will be sent to the other powers.

The text of the note is not made public, but it is believed that this country proposes to leave a small guard at Pekin, instead of evacuating the capital.

France and Germany have replied to the former note of the United States in regard to the proposed withdrawal from Pekin. France is fully in accord with the Russian position.

Germany, in her reply, makes it clear that her troops will not be ordered to leave the Chinese capital at this time.

A body of German marines disembarked in the French concession to-day. They were warmly welcomed and feted by the French marines. The Germans subsequently marched to the International concession, where they are now encamped.

According to a Hong Kong rumour the allies in Pekin are gradually turning over the Government to the Chinese. It is said Prince Ching will be placed in charge of the city.

BOXERS GETTING BOLD.

Stated That They Have Murdered Two French Soldiers at Pekin.

PEKIN, (date missing), via Tien Tsin, Sunday, August 26, 1900.—Che Foo, Monday, September 3, and Shanghai, Wednesday.—Overtures toward peace negotiations with the allied ministers have been made by a few mandarins, but there is no prince among them.

The allied forces are hesitating to enter the palace, fearing for the prestige of the Chinese Government, and that if the buildings were destroyed and burned the Government of the whole of China would fall on the powers, rendering partition inevitable.

This delay is encouraging the Boxers, who have murdered two French soldiers in the centre of Pekin.

VICEROY GRANTED AN ESCORT.

(Special to the Star.)

PARIS, September 8.—The French consul at Shanghai telegraphs that the Viceroy at Nankin has granted an escort to Kinkiang for the apostolic vicar of southern Kiangsi and two missionaries for a French mission in eastern Kiangsi.

Special despatches to the Cologne Gazette announce that all classes of the Chinese population believe that the Chinese have been victorious over the allied troops. Striking illustrations of this are given.

GERMANY WILL MAKE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Ten Warships, 3,200 Men and 166 Guns Will Go to Shanghai.

BERLIN, September 8. — From the present instructions of the Naval Department, Germany will make the strongest naval demonstration ever made in Shanghai, namely, ten warships, with 3,200 men and 166 guns. Of these vessels, four will be large cruisers, four others will be somewhat smaller, and two will be gunboats. A special despatch from Amoy says that both the Japanese and English marines were withdrawn to-day and everything there is quiet.

DISLIKE WILLIAM'S POLICY.

Germans Fear He is Steering Toward Absolutism in His Course Respecting China.

BERLIN, September 8.—Evidently the German Foreign Office reckons with the possibility that Russia will yield to the powers and will not withdraw her troops from Pekin. Discussing this question to-day, a high foreign official said:

"Germany does not understand the Washington despatches to mean the United States mean to withdraw their troops. So far as Russia is concerned it must be borne in mind that she did not put forth her proposition of withdrawal as sine qu non, but only tentatively, and for the purpose of discussion."

On attention being called to the sharp criticisms of Russia's attitude in a section of the German press, the Foreign Office official remarked:

"Our press is discussing the question for the most part in a wholly amicable spirit, and those papers that are attacking Russia are pursuing a policy of their own."

Emperor William's speech at Stettin yesterday, is here interpreted to mean that his plan of overcoming the present difficulties in China will be adopted by the powers. This goes to show as has been claimed all along, that Germany in the China matter is following the personal policy of the Kaiser. A number of leading journals condemn such a course as in-contravention of the constitution of the Empire. The Gugenwart, a high-class periodical, concludes an article signed "A Politiks," as follows:—

"Surely it is high time to determine the question whether our political life can be justly called constitutional, or whether we are steering toward absolutism."

L. Hung Chang, it is said, is free to go north if he wishes. His status in regard to peace negotiations is still being discussed by the powers.

Messages have been received from Minister Conger, Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Barry. All was quiet in Pekin September 1.

A battalion of German troops was landed at Shanghai yesterday. The trouble in the south has assumed serious proportions.

GAME OF BLIND MAN'S BUFF AT PEKIN IS DISTASTEFUL TO BRITISH PRESS.

(Special to the Star.)

NEW YORK, September 8.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune at an early hour this morning reviewed the situation in China as follows:

The English Press does not like the game of blind man's buff now in progress in Pekin. It was without cries respecting the Russian proposal for the withdrawal of troops from the Chinese Capital and the oracles in the Vosges are silent now in regard to the German adaptation of that scheme for negotiating with the Empress and the mandarins, instead of cutting off their heads or punishing them otherwise. The English press, when in doubt, takes a strong line and blusters. It has done this on general principles since the foreign legations were attacked, and has insisted that the Empress must be deposed with the guilty mandarins, be punished and adequate safeguards be taken to prevent a recurrence of the outrages and crimes against civilization. It has never explained how this could be done unless the powers were prepared to assume the responsibility of dividing and governing China.

The solution which would have been the adoption by the American Government of a distinctly punitive policy enforced by the employment of an army of 25,000 or 30,000 troops. The British Government would have followed the lead of the American State Department and have largely increased its own military forces in China for the purpose of securing the punishment of the guilty mandarins, the dethronement of the Empress and the reorganizing of the Imperial Government. Since the State Department has not taken this course, the foreign office has adopted the policy of masterly inactivity and has been prepared to acquiesce in any arrangements which may be made by Russia and Germany. Russia began by proposing a plan which would enable the Empress and mandarins to return to Pekin and escape punishment. Germany has not rejected this scheme outright, but has reduced it to a measure for the partial withdrawal of the British, European, Japanese and American forces, so that Count von Waldersee, when he arrives, will have at least a small international force to command and something to do which will be dignified and conspicuous.

Other modifications may be proposed by the United States or the other powers, but it may safely be assumed that the British Foreign Office will assent to any policy which secures a general

AGREEMENT AMONG THE POWERS

and obviates the necessity of the partition of China and the acceptance of administrative responsibilities on a stupendous scale for vast hives of population. No English journal says this at present but a compromise may be read between the lines in every leading article. The British Foreign Office has no alternative policy, and will be content to allow Russia to score heavily, provided the dignity of the German Emperor is saved, and the Chinese question disposed of or temporarily shunted without the partition of the Empire.

Apart from the articles in the press, there is little discussion of the situation in China, the clubs, in diplomatic circles. Mr. Brodrick is not in London, and Lord Salisbury is surveying the distant hills and is out of touch with his colleagues, and the subordinates are in their country houses. The hunting fields and the golf links are the usual centres of diplomacy in England at this time of the year, but the talk there now runs from the general elections and the choice of candidates for doubtful districts.

The American Ambassador has started for Germany, leaving Mr. Henry White in charge of the Embassy for a month. The other ambassadors are also out of London. The China question is falling into the background, because the British Foreign Office is not taking an active part in settling it, but is allowing Russia and Germany to adapt themselves to the situation and at the same time avoiding all appearances of weakness and irresolution.

The St. James's Gazette persists in the belief that powers will remain in Pekin and that the international forces will be compelled to go elsewhere in China, since disturbances will inevitably ensue when the peoples of the provinces are convinced that the conquest and partition of the country are threatened.

A more reasonable view is that Russia and Germany will come to some agreement by which the heads of the mandarins will be saved and the Imperial Government restored with the temporary garrisons of the foreign troops until compensation can be arranged for by Russia, Japan and Germany. This arrangement will not be satisfactory to the English people and there will be a disposition to blame the American Government for not taking a stronger line of action. Masterly inactivity has at least one advantage for a nation preoccupied with the Boer war: it is leaving it free to grumble and complain.

A MARKED CHANGE.

A Revolution Has Taken Place in British Sentiment on Imperial Questions.

SO STATES PRINCIPAL PARKIN.

Those Who Formerly Turned a Deaf Ear Now Eager to Discuss the Relations of the Empire.

Mr. G. R. Parkin, Principal of Upper Canada College, is well-known in Canada, Australasia and the United Kingdom as an enthusiastic believer in a United Empire. A few years ago when there seemed to be some danger that the different countries of the Empire might gradually drift apart he devoted much of his time to the advocacy of Imperialism, travelling in Great Britain and Australasia as well as in Canada for this purpose.

He has not advocated any special policy for the consolidation of the Empire. His aim has simply been to establish the principle that citizens of the Empire whether they live in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australasia or South Africa, should work together for the common good, looking at political questions, not merely from the standpoint of local interest, but endeavouring to unite upon a policy that would consolidate, strengthen and develop the United Empire.

He was one of the Canadian delegates at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London in June, and he said to a Star man at the Windsor Hotel last evening: "I was greatly impressed with the changed attitude of the English people on Imperial questions. People who formerly turned a deaf ear to any-one who tried to interest them in these questions, are now eager to discuss them from the military, political and commercial point of view.

A KEEN DISCUSSION.

"In the conference of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, there was a very keen discussion brought about by a resolution submitted by the delegates of the Toronto Board of Trade and endorsed by a large number of Canadian Chambers. That resolution asked for a Royal Commission to study the question of Inter-Imperial trade. No direct reference was made to preferential tariffs in that resolution, but the speech of the president of the Toronto Board of Trade, who introduced the resolution, favoured Inter-Imperial Preferential Trade and from the speeches made by most of the other Canadian delegates, it was very evident that this was what they had in mind."

PRINCIPAL PARKIN.

"Did you speak in favour of Imperial Preferential Trade yourself?"

"No, I did not advocate an Imperial preference, but I took the ground that British citizens should be prepared to accept whatever policy would most tend to strengthen and consolidate the Empire regardless of preconceived notions, and urged that a Royal Commission studying the whole question would help the people to decide what that policy should be.

"The Manchester delegates met the Toronto resolutions with a strong free trade resolution and a keen discussion lasting over a large part of two days, took place on the general question. What struck me most about the whole discussion was the strong Imperial and patriotic spirit which inspired it throughout.

"At the beginning of the debate the Manchester delegates seemed to think that Canada was there to get some concession which would be of special financial advantage to herself, without considering the interests of the Empire as a whole, but the Canadian delegates made it clear that what they were thinking of was the welfare of the Empire at large and this was in the end fully recognized.

IMPATIENT WITH THE EXTREME FREE TRADERS.

The Congress certainly showed a good deal of impatience with the extreme statement of the free trade point of view, and it was very surprising to find the number of Englishmen ready to discuss the possibility of a preference within the Empire. I think there is very little doubt that there is still a majority of Englishmen who look upon free trade as essential to the commercial interests of the country; but, on the other hand, there is a very considerable minority who take quite a different view and are impressed with the idea that immediate national gain may be purchased too dearly if it is at the expense of national safety and consolidation. I have myself always taken a middle view on these questions, holding that the supreme issue was the continued unity of the Empire, and that we must be prepared to do what was necessary to secure this.

THE SPIRIT OF UNITY PREVAILED.

This feeling certainly prevailed in the conference, and the resolution finally adopted unanimously by the whole conference was one asking for a Royal commission to examine carefully into existing trade relations with the hope of strengthening the commercial bonds which hold us together. As a matter of fact, the Congress resolved itself into a most striking manifestation of Imperial feeling.

LORD SALISBURY'S REFUSAL.

"It is unnecessary to say that the keenest disappointment was felt when Lord Salisbury declined for the present to consider the question. The almost universal feeling among the delegates was that he made a great mistake in not giving a warmer recognition of the spirit that inspired the meeting.

"What the Congress asked for was careful enquiry, and there was nothing in that to be afraid of. The general impression was that Lord Salisbury is somewhat worn out by the cares of the past years, and does not wish to tackle the new problems of the new century. I am satisfied myself that had we approached Mr. Chamberlain in the first place he would have been willing to meet our views. I think a great deal of good was done by free interchange of opinion, and the delegates at the conference certainly separated with the idea that all were thinking alike of the welfare of the Empire.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

"In regard to the general political situation in England, one cannot help but feel that the present weakness and divisions of the Liberal party are a great evil and almost a national danger. A strong Opposition keeps a Government on its best behaviour. The general impression now is that the Conservative Government will be returned to power by a considerable majority, that what are known as the Little Englanders, will be pretty well cleaned out of English politics in coming elections and the Liberal party will be reconstructed on a basis of sound Imperialism combined with a strong Liberal programme in matters of social legislation. I think there is very little hope for the Liberal party until they have come back to the leadership of Lord Rosebery, who at present disclaims connection with any party.

KINDLY FEELING TOWARD CANADA.

"Nothing strikes one more in England just now than the strength of kindly feeling towards Canada and all the colonies, and the warmth of our patriotism is talked of everywhere with a feeling of grateful recognition. Britain is still as strong as she ever was to fight her own battles. She knows well that she is still the predominant partner in the Imperial connection and must bear the heaviest burdens of Empire. She has no desire to throw undue burdens upon her colonies, but it has touched the heart of the people to find that, however much hostility might exist in other quarters the loyalty of her children could be relied upon, and most of all so when the danger was greatest."

ONE of MANY WHO WERE CURED

Eight years ago I was taken sick with typhoid fever, after which I had pleurisy, with water in my side, and a bad cough—raising blood. This left me helpless, so that I could not work for two years. My case seemed to puzzle the best physicians. I became somewhat better, so that I could do some light work, but last winter I was taken with a severe attack of grip which left me unfit for work again. On the 5th of May, 1899, I began taking OUR NATIVE HERBS and in a fortnight I felt better. After taking it one month, my cough and blood raising stopped altogether. Now, I am able to do my own work and my recovery is due entirely to Our Native Herbs.

TIMOTHY GAUDET, Melbourne, Can.

Our Native Herbs

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of $1.00 per box, containing 200 day's treatment.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO., 232 St. Paul St., Montreal, Can.

212*ntyl

STORM-SWEPT COAST.

NEW ORLEANS, La., September 8.—A storm which has been expected for several days, materialized last night and all the southern coast of Louisiana has been swept. The sea water has been backed up to the Mississippi river levees on the east bank. Dr. O. H. Burford and Supt. Richard Quinn, the Government officer at Fort St. Phillip, went down the river in a cat boat on Thursday evening and last night the boat was found bottom up. They were unquestionably drowned. The damage to crops from sea water is large.

GOLDSTEIN MAY HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

TORONTO, September 8. — The defence in the Goldstein poisoning case, as developed at the inquest last night, by E. F. B. Johnston, Q.C., counsel for Fanny Goldstein, accused of poisoning her husband with carbolic acid, and Meyer Shapero, her alleged accomplice, is that Goldstein committed suicide. Mr. Johnston takes his stand on the British records, which show that in only one of 742 recorded cases of carbolic poisoning was murder done. The other 741 were suicidal or accidental. He will, therefore, plead that Goldstein could not have taken carbolic, which must have been quite noticeable in either food or drink unless he wanted to. Dr. Parry, one of the physicians who made the post mortem, was called in support of Mr. Johnston's theory and admitted that the inside of the upper lip of Goldstein had not been burned by the carbolic. This would indicate that the poison had been taken from a bottle.

TORONTO EXHIBITION CLOSES.

TORONTO, September 8. — The exhibition closed last night, with a large attendance at the final presentation of the siege of Mafeking. Over $30,000 were paid out in premiums and prizes. The treasurer has issued a provisional financial statement, showing receipts of $80,300.. This does not include the Labour Day sale of tickets by the unions, which are expected to total slightly over $5,000. The receipts last year were $88,800, so that there is an estimate falling off of about $3,000.

POLICY-HOLDERS WILL BE PAID IN FULL.

TORONTO, September 8. — The Master-in-Ordinary yesterday continued the hearing of the claims of policy-holders of the Canadian branch of the Illinois Covenant Mutual Life. The Canadian policy-holders of the defunct company will be paid in full out of the deposit of $50,000 held by the Dominion Government under the Insurance law. The total claims are less than $20,000.

THE DOCTOR'S TALKS

"Headache Powders" Merely Paralyze the Nerves.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the Only Cure for Headache, Because They Remove the Cause — The Doctor Cures Every Case.

"I always advise my patients and friends to avoid 'Headache Powders' as they would avoid a quicksand," said one of our well-known physicians to-day. "These powders dull the pain for a time, but when their effect dies out the agony returns. The powders merely paralyze the nerves and so prevent them from feeling the pain. There is only one way to cure headache, and that is to remove its cause. If I run a splinter into my finger, I don't take medicine to cure the pain that accompanies the festering, swelling and inflammation resulting from the presence of the splinter. I take that splinter out. Then the pain vanishes. So with headache. Remove the cause and the pain disappears.

"Nine-tenths of the headaches that torture humanity spring from Indigestion. Cure the Indigestion and you cure the headache."

"How would you cure the Indigestion, doctor?" asked his friend.

"Very easily. I would simply take one or two of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

"There is no medicine under the sun that will cure Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, etc., except Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They cure by digesting the food and toning and strengthening the stomach.

"I have cured every case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia I have met during seven years past, and my cures were all effected by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets." 212*ntyl

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal to Liverpool

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
23 Aug.	Tunisian	7 Sept.	8 Sept.
30 Aug.	Numidian	15 Sept.	15 Sept.
6 Sept.	Corinthian	22 Sept.	22 Sept.
13 Sept.	Parisian	29 Sept.	29 Sept.

*Attention is called to the sailing of the magnificent new Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian, the largest and finest steamer on the Canadian route.

Cabin Passage $60.00 and upwards. Return ticket at reduced rates. Second cabin, Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35.00 to $40.00 single, $66.50 to $76.00 return. Steerage, Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Belfast, $23.50. Paris, $31.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

Glasgow, Derry and New York Service.

From Glasgow	Steamer	From N. Y.
23 Aug.	State of Nebraska	8 Sept.
30 Aug.	Californian	15 Sept.
6 Sept.	Laurentian	22 Sept.

Cabin Passage, $45 to $60 single; $85 to $108.00 return. Second Cabin, $30 single; $57 return. Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Queenstown, $23.50.

For freight, passage or further information apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, Boston or Phila. 168tf

DOMINION LINE.

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer	From Montreal	From Quebec.
*Ottoman	Sept. 5, daylight	Direct
*Roman	Sept. 8, daylight	Direct
Vancouver	Sept. 15, daylight	Sept. 15, 2 p.m.
Dominion	Sept. 29, daylight	Sept. 29, 2 p.m.
Cambroman	Oct. 6, daylight	Oct. 6, 2 p.m.

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin $52.50 and upwards, single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth; second cabin, $35.00 single, $66.50 return. Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $23.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

BOSTON SERVICE.

S.S. New England ......Sept. 12 and Oct. 10th.

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal 144tf

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.

CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.

Lahn...Sept. 11, 10 a.m. | Aller......Sept. 27, 9 a.m.
Trave..Sept. 15, 10 a.m. | K. W. d. Gr.Oct. 2, 10 a.m.
K.Mar.Th.Sep.18, 10 a.m. | Lahn......Oct. 9, 10 a.m.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa Sept. 20, 2 p.m. | Fr. d. Gr. Oct. 4, noon. Fr. d. Gr. Nov. 8, 9 a.m.

Cherbourg, Paris, Bremen.

P'cs Irene,Sep. 27,10 a.m. | G.Kurfurst,Oct. 11,10 a.m

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra ....Sept. 15, 11 a.m. | K. W. II, Sept. 22, 3 p.m.

OELRICHS & CO., 5 Broadway, N. Y.

W.H. HENRY, SOLE AGENT for Montreal. 116 St. Peter St. 117tf

Beaver Line.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Weekly Sailings Between Montreal and Liverpool and Moville.

LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.
Aug. 14	Lake Huron	Sept. 5th
" 21st	Montfort	Sept. 7th
" 28th	Lake Champlain, New 9000 tons	" 14th
Sept. 4th	Lake Megantic	" 21st
" 11th	Lake Superior	" 28th
" 18th	Lake Ontario	Oct. 5th

Winter Rates now in force—Single Fare, First Cabin, $47.50 and upwards. Return, $90.00 and upwards, according to steamer and location of berths.

To Liverpool, London and Londonderry single, Second Cabin, $33.00, $35.00 and $37.50; return, $62.70, $68.50, $71.25, according to steamer and location of berths.

THIRD CLASS OR STEERAGE.—To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, etc., $22 and $23, according to steamer. For particulars as to passage or freight, apply to any agent of the Company, or to

117tf ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Montreal

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE, PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG, Also New York to Cherbourg—Hamburg.

For sailings, etc., apply to Hamburg-American Line 37 Broadway, N. Y., or James Thom, General Agent, 44 St. Francois Xavier st; W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter st., Montreal; D. Battersby, 178 St. James st., opposite Temple Building. 31tf

CUNARD LINE

BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL

Fast Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SAXONIA and IVERNIA

(New) 14,000 Tons, 600 Feet Long.

SAXONIA sails Sept. 22; Oct. 27.
IVERNIA sails Sept. 8; Oct. 13.

Spacious accommodation, all classes.
No cattle carried.

Cabin, $60 upwards; second cabin, $37.50 upwards.

Company's offices, 99 State St., Boston, Mass.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Agent

Or W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter St. 19013eod

"TOM" BAWDEN'S ARREST.

The Unique Detroit Single Taxer Gets Tangled Up With Toronto Police.

TORONTO, September 8. —Thomas Bawden, the Detroit single tax advocate, who was arrested here on Thursday charged with cursing the Queen during a public speech, has been released on bail furnished by W. A. Douglass, a prominent local single taxer. Bawden announces that he will plead guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct, but strenuously denies that he spoke disrespectfully of the Queen. He declares that what he did say was: "Your first duty is to the Queen of your household—your wife."

"Tom" Bawden, to whom the above despatch refers, is a unique character. For years he has appeared nightly on the campus in Detroit, and expounded, more facetiously than otherwise, the doctrine of single tax. His experience with the police of Toronto will not in the least disconcert "Tom," for he believes that a little martyrdom is necessary to the success of his cherished principles of taxation. It has always been a serious question with the Detroit guardians of the public peace whether Bawden was not desecrating the Sabbath by his speeches, and more than once he has been invited to dismount from the platform of his waggon and accompany the officers to the police station, but invariably a few words of explanation have sufficed, and "Tom" reappeared and took up the thread of his argument where it had been broken by an officer's beckon. His arrest at Toronto will cause much merriment in Detroit.

Mrs. B. B. Kay, of Montreal, is visiting the family of her brother, Mr. A. K. McDougall, at Sherbrooke.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Excursion to CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Good going Sept. 11, and good to return until November 10th, 1900.

—TO—

WINNIPEG, DELORAINE, ANTLER, ESTEVAN, BINSCARTH, MOOSOMIN, HAMIOTA, SWAN RIVER	$28
REGINA, MOOSEJAW, YORKTON	$30
PRINCE ALBERT, CALGARY, MACLEOD	$35
RED DEER, EDMONTON	$40

EXHIBITIONS.

Montreal to Three Rivers and Return.

September 8th to 15th inclusive $1.75
Return Limit September 17th, 1900.

Montreal to Ottawa and Return.

September 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21 ...... $3.50
September 18 and 20 ...... 2.60
Return Limit September 24th, 1900.

ST. ANDREWS BY-THE-SEA SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Last Sleeping Car of the season leaves Montreal Friday, Sept. 7th.

Last Sleeper leaves St. Andrews for Montreal Monday, Sept. 10th.

PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD.

Through Service to Old Orchard will be discontinued after Friday, September 7th.

Commencing Sept. 8th trains will leave Montreal for Portland at 9 a.m. week days and 8 p.m. daily except Saturdays. Parlor and Sleeping Cars through to Portland.

SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE.

Lv. Windsor St. 10 a.m. for Plantagenet and intermediate stations, returning arrives at Windsor St. at 9.45 p.m.

Lv. Place Viger at 9.15 a.m. for St. Jerome and St. Agathe, returning arrives at Montreal at 9.45 p.m.

Lv. Place Viger, at 9 a.m., for St. Gabriel de Brandon, returning arrive Montreal 9.15 p.m. Return fare Montreal to St. Gabriel and St. Felix de Valois $1.50.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James Street, next Post Office. 2121

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WINDSOR STREET STATION.

Day Express for St. Johns, Newport, Nashua, Boston and New England Points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

Leave 9.00 a.m. | Arrive 9.10 p.m.

Fast Express for Brockville, Hamilton, Buffalo, Kingston, Toronto.

Leave 8.55 a.m. | Arrive 7.00 p.m.

Local Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Sherbrooke, Lv. 4.30 p.m. | Arrive 11.55 a.m.

Night Express for St. Johns, Newport, Concord, Nashua, Lowell, Boston, and New England Points.

Leave 8.00 p.m. daily | Arrive 8.10 a.m.

Western Express for Smith's Falls, Hamilton, Buffalo, Toronto, St. Thomas, London, Detroit, Chicago and all Points in Ontario and Western States.

Leave daily 9.30 p.m. | Arrive daily 7.50 a.m.

Sherbrooke, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., &c.

Leave 8.20 p.m., except Saturdays. | Arrive 8.35 a.m. except Mondays.

Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, &c.

Leave daily 10 p.m. | Arrive daily †8.00 a.m.

Ottawa.

Leave daily 9.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m. 4.05 p.m., 6 15 p.m. 10 p.m. daily. | Arrive †8.00 a.m., 9.35 a.m., 11.10 a.m. 6.10 p.m., 6.40 p.m. daily.

Winnipeg, Vancouver, &c.

Leave daily 9.30 a.m | 6.10 p.m. daily

W. F. EGG, City Passenger Agent, 129 St. James Street.

Telephones—Main 3732 and Main 3733.

SUMMER STEAMSHIP TRAVEL.

PARIS 1900.

Passenger accommodation on all lines from Montreal, Boston, and New York is being rapidly taken for July.

Rates Reduced After August 1st,

Sailing lists, particulars, best available accommodation, with choice of Steamers and routes, can be obtained by applying to

W. H. HENRY, General Steamship Agent, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Inst. Bldg

Main 2646. 65 law tf

NORWICH UNION

Fire Insurance Society.

To Whom It May Concern.

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Norwich, England, beg to announce that the powers of Mr. Walter Kavanagh, 117 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, to act as General Agent of the Society for the Province of Quebec, have this day ceased,

And that,

MR. JOHN B. LAIDLAW, of Toronto, has been appointed Manager of the Society for the Dominion of Canada,

And that,

MR. J. H. LABELLE, who has for several years been Chief Inspector at the Head Office of the Royal Insurance Company, Montreal, has been appointed Superintendent, resident at Montreal.

All communications regarding the business of the Society, or applications for Agency, should be addressed to Mr. Laidlaw, at Toronto, or to Mr. Labelle, at Montreal.

MONTREAL OFFICE,
Temple Building (ground floor),
St. James Street.
Bell Telephone Main 3213.i

J. MONTGOMERY HARE,
Acting under Special Power of Attorney.
Montreal, September 4th, 1900.

Since the above notice was made public, I am authorized by my Head Office to announce Mr. Walter Kavanagh's permanent removal as General Agent of the Society and the appointment of Mr. John B. Laidlaw as Canadian Manager.

J. MONTGOMERY HARE, Attorney.

Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1900. 2112

Roofers and Asphalting Cement and Tile Work.

Cement Wash Tubs, Oil Cabinets, Building Papers, Roofers, Materials, Stove Linings, &c.

George W. Reed & Co.,

734 785 Craig. Factory 47 Oller St *tuy tf

NEW BRUNSWICK'S CLAIMS.

(Special to the Star.)

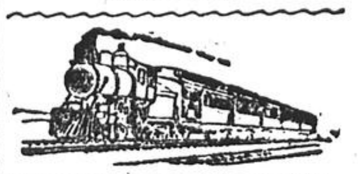
OTTAWA, September 8.—Justice Barker, of New Brunswick, Judge Langelier of Quebec, and Duncan Coulson, of Toronto, will hold a meeting here to-day as arbitrators to consider the claim of the Province of New Brunswick against the Dominion for interest on the price paid for the eastern extension of the Intercolonial Railway between Moncton and the Nova Scotian boundary. This portion of the line was constructed by the province, and afterward taken over by the Dominion, but the price was not paid for some time after. Premier Tweedie and Attorney-General Pugsley also are here.

WILL DISCUSS GRIEVANCES.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—Hon. R. W. Scott, the Minister in whose charge is the printing bureau, has written the Typographical Union men that he is willing to meet them at any time to-day and discuss their demand for increased wages at the bureau.

RAILROADS.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXHIBITIONS.

Montreal to Ottawa and Return.

September 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21 ...... $3.50
September 18 and 20 ...... 2.60
Return Limit, September 24th, 1900.

Montreal to St. Johns and Return.

P.M. trains Sept. 10, all trains.
September 11, 12, 13 ...... $1.00
Return Limit, September 14th, 1900.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN TRAINS

In connection with Cheap Sunday, and Sunday to Monday Excursion Tickets.

Montreal, St. Johns, Rouses Point, N.Y., and intermediate stations.

Train leaves Montreal at 10.00 a.m., returning leaves Rouses Point at 8.10 p.m., St. Johns 8.53 p.m., arrives Montreal 9.50 p.m.

Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.

Train leaves Montreal at 9.45 a.m., returning leaves St. Hyacinthe at 5.25 p.m., arrive Montreal 6.50 p.m.

Montreal, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Vaudreuil and intermediate stations.

Trains leave Montreal at 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 9 p.m., and Vaudreuil for Montreal at 7.50 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 7.12 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.

For service of Express trains that run daily, Sundays included, consult Time Tables, which may be obtained from any G.T.R. Agent.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station 2121

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

TAKING EFFECT JULY 24, 1900.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows

(Note—* signifies run daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays, except when otherwise noted.)

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
7.20 a.m.—New York via D. and H.
7.45 a.m.—Toronto, Ottawa and Valleyfield, points on C. A. R.
8.00 a.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and Sorel.
8.55 a.m.—Granby and Waterloo.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston via C. V. R.
9.45 a.m.—(Sunday only) St. Hyacinthe.
10.00 a.m.—New York via D. & H. (Rouses Point daily.)
11.00 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Vt.
1.45 p.m.—(Saturday only) Ste. Hyacinthe.
4.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec.
4.00 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns and Rouses Point.
4.45 p.m.—Sorel and Yamaska (Sat. only).
5.00 p.m.—Waterloo and intermediate stations, via Chambly.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall and Brockville.
5.20 p.m.—Ste. Hyacinthe and U. C. Ry. points and Sorel. Except Sat. and Sun.
*5.50 p.m.—(Sunday only) Ottawa.
*6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston via C. V. R.
*7.00 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.50 p.m.—Ottawa.
*8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
*8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York via C. V.R.
*8.45 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

TRAINS ARRIVE BONAVENTURE STATION.

7.00 a.m.—(Except Monday), Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
*7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston via C. V.R.
*7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
*7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston via C. V.R.
*8.00 a.m.—New York and Boston, via D. and H.
8.55 a.m.—Fort Covington.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
9.05 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.20 a.m.—(Sunday only) St. Hyacinthe.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville, Cornwall, Ottawa, Valleyfield.
*11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield (arrives from Valleyfield daily except Sunday) Arrive on Sunday 11.00 a.m.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, etc.
1.20 p.m.—Quebec and Sherbrooke.
2.40 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Vt.
3.00 p.m.—New York via D. and H.
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
5.45 p.m.—Toronto and intermediate points.
*6.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
6.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
6.50 p.m.—Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Sorel, U. C. Ry. points.
8.20 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
9.50 p.m.—New York, via D. and H.
10.10 p.m.—Ottawa.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston via C. V.R.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

LACHINE—Daily (except Sun.), 5.15, 6.25, 7.45 a.m., 9.30 a.m. (Sun. only), 9.50 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.30 daily, 2.15 Sat, 4.10 5.15 p.m. 5.45, 5.50 (Sun. only), 6.15, 7.35 p.m., *8.00 p.m., *9.00 p.m., 11.25.

LACHINE WHARF—6.35 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.35 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.00 p.m., 6.20 p.m.

ST. LAMBERT—5.45 a.m., 7.00, 7.20, 8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 9.01 a.m., 9.45 a.m. (Sunday), *10.00 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.35, 1.45 (Sat. only), 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.20 (except Sat. and Sun.), 6.30, *6.50, *7.00, 7.15, *8.25, *8.45, 11.15, 9.00 (Sun. only).

LONGUEUIL—8.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m. (Sun only), 4.45 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.20, (except Sat. and Sun.), 6.30 p.m. (Sun. only), 4.45 p.m. (Sat. only), 9.00 p.m. (Sun. only).

COTE ST. PAUL—6 a.m., 6.55 a.m., 7.45 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.21 p.m.

ST. ANNES AND VAUDREUIL—6.25 a.m., 7.45 a.m., 9.30 a.m. (Sun.), 9.50 a.m., *1.30 p.m., 2.15 (Sat.), 4.10 p.m., 5.15, 5.45, 5.50 (Sun. only), 6.15 p.m., *8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30, 11.25 p.m.

DORVAL—5.15 a.m., 6.25 a.m., 7.45 a.m., 9.30 a.m. (Sun only), 9.50 a.m., 12.10 p.m., *1.30, 2.15 p.m. (Sat. only), 4.10 p.m., 5.15, 5.45, 5.50 p.m., (Sun. only) 6.15 p.m., 7.35 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.

RIVER AND LAKE STEAMSHIPS.

R & O Quebec Line

Leaves week days at 7 p.m. Sundays, 3 p.m.

SAGUENAY LINE

Leaves Quebec Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

TORONTO MAIL LINE

Leaves daily except Sunday at 11.30 a.m.

TORONTO & HAMILTON SEMI-WEEKLY LINE leaves Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.

Low rates, including meals and berths on this line.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—128 St. James St. (Opposite Post Office.) 208tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALPINE HOUSE

GORHAM, N. H.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Reduced rates for September. As the foliage changes, this is truly a lovely spot, and can rightly be called the Switzerland of America. In this hotel there is a tap of pure mountain spring water that runs constantly. There are many Canadian people that have been benefited by the use of this water. Come, drink from this bubbling spring and grow strong and happy. Montreal references can be given. Address 207 tf G. D. STRATTON

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all LOSSES. Each Capsule bears the name— Beware of useless Counterfeits.

183 *nty 2aw tf

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

Autumn Silks
IN GREAT VARIETY.

We have them on exhibition from every Silk Centre in the world and at reasonable prices.

Autumn Dress Goods, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Every stylish weave in Wool Dress Fabrics is shown, therefore can suit every taste.

Stylish Dress Goods in all the New Autumn Shades, 44 to 54 in. wide, at 50c, 60c. 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.15, &c.

Our Special Sale

Of Black Dress Fabrics is still going on. The designs and qualities are the finest ever shown in this city. These immense bargains were bought by our buyer when in Europe at his own price, hence our being able to offer the same to our customers at less than 50 per cent. below regular prices.

Rich $2.00 Dress Goods for $1.00.
Rich $2.50 Dress Goods for $1.25.
Rich $3.50 and $4.00 Dress Goods for $1.65.
The above in Black and Mixed Gray Mixtures only.

Black Waists

Just put to Stock 2 cases of Black Mercerized Sateen Waists. Special prices $1.25, $1.50, $1.65 and $1.90 each.

Nothing nicer than these Waists for Fall wear.

Also Good Black Alpaca Skirts, lined and new shape, only $1.75.

For your Autumn Dry Goods come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash. - Telephone Up 933.

212 y1

Heavy Shipments of Beautiful Carpets.

For Fall requirements our shewings this fall will eclipse all former efforts in beauty of design, harmony of colourings and general effects, combined with the excellent values which our house has always been famed for will act as a strong feature in making this fall's business in carpets and floor coverings of every description the largest on record.

Estimates furnished and designs submtted for Drapes, portieres, cosy corners, etc. Curtain department overflowing in novelties.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2446 St. Catherine St., 175 to 179 Sparks St., } MONTREAL. OTTAWA.

212tr1

Wheat Marrow
(STERILIZED)

It fully satisfies. It is a complete food. Nourishing to the body and to the brain.

Enjoyed by every member of the family. 212 1

We are filling up cellars now with . . .

Plymouth Coal

—the best coal mined at summer prices. Order Now.

TORRANCE & MUIR,
1761 NOTRE DAME STREET. 212t1

"SILVER-PLATE THAT WEARS"

THE IMPOSSIBLE.

It is impossible to judge the quality of Silverware by its appearance. The reputation of the maker must be the guide.

THE ACTUAL.

In Platedware, the Meriden Britannia Co., by half a century's honest manufacturing, has made its trademarks a guarantee the world over.

THE CERTAIN.

If your Silverware is stamped with this trade mark you will have the best that is made in plate.

TRADE AND GUARANTEED BY MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY

212*my1

THE SUMMER CRECHE.

A very earnest effort is being made by the King's Daughters to raise the sum of $200 so as to enable mothers of scanty means to visit the summer creche at Cote des Neiges and enjoy the fresh air and beautiful scenery amid which it is situated.

This institute is looked upon as one of the most commendable of summer charities, as it furnishes to many destitute families an opportunity of a day in the country which they would otherwise not be able to get. The sum in question which the creche desires to raise is to pay the railway fares of little ones, and their mothers, to the creche. When the delightfully situated creche is reached, mothers find a model nursery for their babies and nurses to take care of them. This enables the worn mother to sit in the grounds and enjoy its beauties with freedom from care as to her children. As for the larger children swings, games and divers other attractions are provided. Families cannot remain over night at the creche, but they may frequently visit the place during the hours of day. Food, almost below cost, is provided, thus making the cost of a day's enjoyment at the place practically nothing. As stated, the society is anxious to raise an addition of $200 in order to pay the railway fares of the poor. Contributions will be gladly received by Miss Ludington, 4374 Dorchester street.

Alex. McKenzie, the great centre halfback of last year's Toronto Varsity Rugby team, has resigned the captaincy of the team.

MINARD'S PILLS Cure Bilious Headache. 212 1

MINING GOSSIP.

A Refinery to be Erected at Grand Forks for the Mining Syndicate.

Mr. S. H. C. Miner, of Granby, and the head of the Miner-Graves Syndicate of mines and smelter, was at the Windsor Hotel yesterday and left in the afternoon for his home. Mr. Miner in conversation last evening made the important statement that it would shortly consolidate the Knob . . Old Ironsides, and Grey Eagle into one immense concern.

This proposition will not come altogether as a surprise for the reason that it is the reasonable and logical outcome of the whole situation. Mr. Miner also states that a refinery at Grand Forks is thought of very seriously.

It is estimated that if a refinery were established, a saving of, at least, 4½ cents per pound can be made on the copper. As a matter of fact the consolidation of these four great properties will necessitate that the important question of a refinery be taken into consideration within the next eighteen months. It is estimated that the construction and equipment of a refinery would cost about $1,000,000. Mr. Miner says that all the mine owners in the Boundary held their breath awaiting the starting of the Granby smelter, but they are now more than satisfied. The company is now connecting the mines and smelter by a private telephone wire, and in a comparatively short time the mines in question will be supplied with all the operating power they may require from the Grand Forks electrical works, and that steam will be superseded completely.

Mr. Miner states that the operation has proved a grand success, and that it works as smoothly as if it had been going on for ten years. He said that they were not sorting the ore now being put through, and that there was a good profit in every ton going through the smelter.

Mr. C. W. Place and brother, L. J., wheeled in from Ottawa on Sunday, by way of Kemptville and Prescott, and remained over until last evening. They rode on a tandem, and made the run from Ottawa to Prescott, 65 miles, in a little less than four hours. Mr. Place has large contracts in Ottawa, and his chief object in coming out was to secure carpenters to assist him in his work.—Brockville Recorder.

The bazaar which the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Association will hold this fall will probably be one of the biggest events of its kind ever given in Ottawa. Preparations are steadily going on, and from present prospects the intentions of the bazaar committee to make the affair a most successful one; will be fully realized. The bazaar will last one week, from Monday, November 26, to Saturday, December 1. Several novel features will be introduced. A number of handsome donations have already been received.

FORTY MILLIONS OF USELESS BONDS.

British Capitalists Hold That Amount of Bonds of the Confederacy.

THEY ARE NOT WORTH A CENT.

Statistics Which, It Is Claimed, Show That the Trust Movement is on the Decline.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Star, Resident in New York.)

STAR BUREAU,
195 Broadway,
New York, Sept. 8, 1900.

At a meeting of the British Capitalists' Association in London recently it was stated that members had in their possession $40,000,000 of bonds of the Confederate States of America (the Southern Confederacy), and $25,000,000 of state bonds of Louisiana, Virginia and Mississippi, which were issued during the rebellion. Some of the holders expressed the hope, "based upon the well known honesty of the American people," that the bonds would be paid. The bonds referred to were purchased in England during the Civil War, and were security for money borrowed to carry on war against the United States Government. When the Confederacy was crushed, the bonds ceased to have any value whatever, and the holders will never get one penny.

TRUST MOVEMENT DECLINES.

Statistics just compiled show that the trust movement in the United States is declining, and that new competition is increasing. The record of new charters in August was the smallest for any month since the industrial movement began about a year and a half ago. One of the principal reasons for the decrease in the creation of new companies is the difficulty of obtaining financial support to float their securities. Many trusts are not working as satisfactorily as their promoters anticipated, and several have failed. The following table, showing the aggregate capitalization of the various industries, is extremely interesting and instructive

General iron and steel combinations	$668,335,000
Wire, nails, etc	90,500,000
Cars	159,000,000
Bolts, nuts, etc	29,000,000
Tubes	130,000,000
Finished iron and steel	299,000,000
Tin plate	5,000,000
Roofing	5,000,000
New iron and steel companies unclassified	58,750,000
Total iron and steel	$1,439,585,000
Brass	$ 20,000,000
Textiles	126,950,000
Paper	88,950,000
Lead	73,000,000
Chemicals and fertilizers	67,870,000
Sewer pipe and plumbing	41,000,000
Glass	25,000,000
Sugar, glucose, etc	62,000,000
Asphalt and cement	60,250,000
Brick	8,450,000
Liquors, etc	148,950,000
Tobacco	123,000,000
Salt	15,750,000
Coal and Coke	178,000,000
Rubber	79,000,000
Food products	47,250,000
Baking powder	22,000,000
Fisheries	16,000,000
Starch	14,500,000
Cotton Oil	7,000,000
Fruit	24,500,000
Naval stores	3,500,000
Shoe machinery	30,000,000
Fire proofing	13,000,000
Camera supplies	8,500,000
Matches	9,500,000
Typesetting machines	17,500,000
Typewriters	7,000,000
Wood, lumber, etc	30,000,000
Telephones, etc	106,000,000
Lighting	51,500,000
Vehicle and power companies	220,500,000
Powder and explosives	14,000,000
Graphite	5,000,000
Ice	61,000,000
Leather	45,000,000
Chewing gum	9,000,000
National carbon	10,000,000
Glue	6,000,000
Cotton machinery	46,000,000
Air brakes	3,000,000
Other machinery	45,500,000
Grand total	$3,545,335,000

Of the above the new enterprises and new competition represent about $700,000,000. The power stocks represent the new enterprises in the main, with coal and coke machinery and lighting companies following. A large number of small concerns have been started, of which no returns have been received.

SALMON CATCH IS SHORT.

It is reported that the salmon pack this season is 50 per cent. below that of last year. There is a heavy foreign demand, which is probably due in part to the short supply. All of the districts from which sockeye salmon has been secured in the past are not generally known to the trade, as a large percentage of the pack has been supplied to the English market, which have always taken the entire product of the Fraser, Skeena and Naas Rivers, Rivers Inlet, Lowe Inlet and Namu Harbour, the packs of which, respectively, during the seasons of 1899 and 1900 were as follow :

	1899. Cases.	1900. Cases.
Fraser River	510,283	130,000
Skeena River	108,000	109,000
Rivers Inlet	71,000	64,500
Naas River	19,000	17,000
Lowe Inlet	10,400	7,000
Namu Harbour	7,200	5,500
Total	725,983	333,000

Shortage, 392,983 cases.

The total pack on Puget Sound during the seasons above mentioned, (namely, 1899 and 1900, were 497,700 cases for the former and 268,000 for the latter, which would make the total shortage of sockeyes for this season amount to about 662,683 cases. The Puget Sound canneries have been selling an average of 5,000 cases per day for the last week. At this rate the entire supply will soon be exhausted. The price per case has risen seven shillings.

SAGE INTERVIEWED AGAIN.

Russell Sage, the veteran financier, is out in an interview saying that he does not think that the election of Bryan would bring disaster. Bryan would have to come to the financiers of Wall street for advice as to the financial policy of the Government, he says, and they would convert him.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—Militia orders issued last evening contain the following: With reference to militia order 175 (1) of 31st July in nominal roll of "E" Company, 2nd special service battalion Royal Canadian Regiment, instead of No. 7720, A Dunn, read, No. 7720, A. W. Drum. A "long course" of instruction will commence at the Royal Military College on the first Tuesday in February, 1901, officers desiring to avail themselves of this course, will make application, through the usual channel, not later than the 31st December, 1900.

The Hon. the Minister has been pleased to approve of the formation of a rifle association at Douglas, Man.

Daily Store News from Haycock & Dudgeon's the Satisfactory Store.

The Needs of the Scholars.

School opening has opened mother's eyes to the many little needs of the boys and girls. After the wear and tear of the country clothing needs freshening up for the school days.

Hosiery and Underwear especially need replenishing.

Here are a few items that should interest puzzled mothers.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HOSE.

Ribbed Cashmere Hose, in black and tan, double knees and feet, the wear resisting kind, price according to size, from 27c to 40c.

A better grade at from 35c to 60c.

Plain Cashmere Hose for girls, black and tan, at from 30c to 55c a pair.

UNDERWEAR.

Children's Swiss Woollen, ribbed Undervests, long and short sleeves, natural and white, sizes 1 to 9, prices 42c to 85c.

Boys' and Girls' Turnbull Mixed Cotton and Wool Underwear, sizes 1 to 7. Vests from 30c to 55c; Drawers from 20c to 55c; Combinations from 68c to $1.05.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

Boys' Dogskin Gloves, two clasp, tans, 75c a pair.
Girls' Kid Gloves, three clasp, tans and browns, 75c a pair.

Haycock and Dudgeon
2405 ST. CATHERINE STREET

212y1

The Secret of Furniture Buying

Is in watching for and accepting the best buying chances offered. Shrewd buyers never neglect to look our way when any article in the furniture line is wanted. We are continually offering special items of great importance, and a perusal of our advertising means a saving of many Dollars in the course of the year.

Such Values as these are Seldom Offered and Never Excelled.

A Solid Walnut Parlor Suite, highly finished, comprising 5 pieces, and covered in velvet, the regular price of this suite is $25.00. You can buy it for . . $18.00

A Very Elegant Dining Room Suite, comprising 1 Sideboard, with large bevel mirror, 1 Extension Table (4 leaves), and 6 High Back Chairs, regular value $29.25. You can buy it for . . . $19.75

Our immense furniture warerooms are full of such supreme values as given above. . . . .

H. P. LABELLE & CO.,
1659 Notre Dame Street. 212 1

MONTREAL WON.

Toronto Fell an Easy Victim to the Local Players Yesterday.

3 MORE GAMES WITH TORONTO

Two of Them This Afternoon—The Record of Eastern League and Other Games.

Yesterday the Montreal team did what they liked with the Torontos and finally won, 9 to 5.

The visiting team started in well by scoring two runs in their half of the first inning.

When Montreal got at Williams, however, they batted him all over the real estate, and in one instance little Mr. Delehanty even put the ball out in the vacant lots of St. Catherine street.

The result was four runs in one inning, then, after a ring or two, they scooped in two more and then a three.

It seemed odd to see Mr. Thomas Bannon in the tents of the invaders, and the rooters have hardly got used to calling him names yet. Indeed, when he went to the bat for the first time he was actually greeted with old-time applause. This was force of habit rather than an outbreak of courtesy. A rooter anywhere who would be courteous to a visiting player or regard him in any other light than as a species of robber would soon cease to be recognized by his fellows.

However, Tomasio failed to do any scoring, his swats being heavy as of yore, but also making ideal catches, generally for the outfield.

In the first inning Bannon—the Jamesiet Bannon—rolled one out to Mr. Schiebeck, whose throw to Lezotte, at first, was dropped and the batter was safe. Then Gray made a single.

Bannon—the Thomas kind—won a base on balls, and there were no further vacancies.

Carr rolled one along the third base foul line, making two bases and pushing James Bannon and Gray home.

Lynch sent one to Johnson, and was put out at first. Tommy Bannon was detained there, and Roach hit out to Souders.

Montreal went in and Johnson took his base on balls.

Henry drove a hot one to left, which Gray juggled with while Johnson ran home.

Odwell sent one out to Clymer, but Carr, the altitudinous gentleman at first, failed to hold the throw-in. Odwell got to second on a passed ball.

Lezotte delivered one to Carr, who essayed to slaughter Henry, running from third home. Henry halted half way home, and the first baseman ran all the way over and touched him with the ball.

In the meantime Lezotte got safely to first and Odwell to second.

Schiebeck's hit to Clymer was thrown very wildly to first, so that a man in a balloon would be needed to capture it, and "Shy" moved to second, while Odwell and Lezotte scored.

Schiebeck got home off Delahanty's single before the side was retired.

In the Montreal half of the second inning Souders got as far as third, but perished there, the side being retired before he could escape home.

In the third Toronto scored Gray, who started in with a single, stole second, advanced on Carr's out and home on Lynch's single.

In the fourth, the visitors once more scored, and tied Montreal.

But in the second half of the fourth Montreal started in with Delahanty's home run drive over the left field fence, and Johnson scored off his own single followed by Garry's double. This put Montreal six to the visitors' four.

In the fifth Odwell sent one to Lynch and got to first before the throw in, stole second and scored off Lezotte's beautiful three-base hit.

Schiebeck put one out to Mr. James Bannon's guard house, which that gentleman promptly jumped over, or under, and before he got it Shy was at third base and Lezotte walked home. Shortly after, on Raub's single and a wild throw where there was nobody to take it, Schiebeck also sauntered leisurely home.

In the seventh Bannon, the Jamesie, bunted, and Raub got the ball at right, but by some odd mental spasm such as does not often get into his blonde think-tank, he delivered a tremendous throw to right field instead of first base. Before the ball was recovered Bannon was at third base. He got home on Gray's grounder to Lezotte. This ended the scoring for the day.

The score:

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O	A.	E.
Johnson, 2b	4	2	1	0	3	0
Garry, c.f.	5	0	1	3	0	0
Henry, 3b	4	0	0	3	4	0
Odwell, r.f.	4	2	1	1	0	0
Lezotte, 1b	4	2	1	15	2	1
Schiebeck, s.s.	4	2	1	3	5	0
Delehanty, l.f.	4	1	3	0	0	0
Raub, c.	4	0	1	1	2	1
Souders, p.	4	0	1	1	2	0
	37	9	10	27	18	2

TORONTO

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O	A.	E.
J. Bannon, c.f.	5	2	0	2	0	0
Grey, l.f.	5	2	2	3	0	1
T. Bannon, r.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Carr, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	1
Lynch, 2b	4	0	1	3	4	2
Roach, c.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Clymer, s.s.	4	1	3	0	4	1
Schaub, 3b	3	0	2	1	1	0
Williams, p.	4	0	1	0	2	0
	37	5	11	24	11	5

By Innings —
Toronto . . . . . 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 — 5
Montreal . . . . . 4 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 x — 9

SUMMARY.

Stolen bases, Odwell, Raub, Gray (2); Clymer (2); T. Bannon. Two base hits, Garry, Delehanty, Carr, Schaub. Three base hits, Lezotte, Schiebeck, Clymer. Home run, Delehanty. First base on balls, off Souders, 1; off Williams, 1. Hit by pitcher, Schaub. Struck out, by Souders, 2; by Williams, 1. Passed ball, Roach. Double play, Schiebeck to Henry. Left on bases, Montreal, 5; Toronto, 7. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, O'Loughlin. Attendance, 600.

Montreal and Toronto will play two games to-day for one admission. The first will be started at 2 o'clock sharp, while the second will begin about 4 o'clock. Felix will pitch the first game for Montreal and Cross the second. The Toronto pitchers will probably be Duggleby and Alloway.

Hartford is scheduled to appear here on Monday, but as Hartford has an opportunity to play the Boston National League team a game for the benefit of the Hartford players, the game will go over until Tuesday, when a double header will be played. Montreal will play an exhibition game on Monday with the fast Mascotte team, and later on a return game will be played on the Mascotte grounds.

A modern weapon in the battle for health If disease has taken your citadel of health, the stomach, and is torturing you with indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, South American Nervine is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet," trench by trench, but swift and sure, it always wins.—4. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street. 212 1

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Rochester—
Syracuse . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 5 1
Rochester . . . . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 x — 2 6 2
Batteries — Pfannmiller and Smink; McPartland and Dixon. Umpire, Hunt.

At Springfield—
Springfield . . . . . 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 5 1
Hartford . . . . . 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 — 5 10 6
Batteries—Bannon and Toft; Miller and Steelman. Umpire, Rinn.

At Providence—
Providence . . . . . 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 x — 8 13 1
Worcester . . . . . 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 6 2
Batteries—Dunkle and Clements; Klobedanz and Horton. Umpire, Egan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Providence	77	49	.611
Rochester	69	50	.580
Hartford	63	50	.558
Worcester	60	57	.513
Springfield	53	60	.469
Toronto	55	63	.466
Montreal	51	64	.443
Syracuse	41	76	.350

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At New York—

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis . . . . . 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	3	7	2
New York . . . . . 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 x —	5	7	1

Batteries—Jones and Robinson; Hawley and Grady.

At Boston—
Boston . . . . . 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 — 5 13 1
Cincinnati . . . . . 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 — 6 10 1
Batteries — Willis and Dineen; Clarke, Phillips, Newton and Kahoe.

At Philadelphia—
Chicago . . . . . 3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 — 6 15 4
Philadelphia . . . . . 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 — 6 12 0
Batteries — Hughes and Donohue; Orth and McFarland. Called, darkness.

At Brooklyn —
Pittsburg . . . . . 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 — 6 11 3
Brooklyn . . . . . 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 — 6 9 1
Batteries—Waddell and Zimmer; McGinnity and McGuire. Called, darkness.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	65	42	.607
Pittsburg	63	48	.568
Philadelphia	56	52	.519
Chicago	54	57	.486
Boston	53	57	.482
St. Louis	50	59	.459
Cincinnati	51	60	.459
New York	46	63	.422

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago 1, Kansas City 7.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 7, Buffalo 1.

In a game at Buffalo, Indianapolis made 11 base hits, received four bases on balls, had one batsman hit by the pitcher and two men reached first on errors, yet not a run came from all of this. In another game in this series Amole gave 10 bases on balls, yet the Indians were shut out.

The Harry Weldon fund has reached the $5000 mark.

A son of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia is to play with the Toledo club.

Pitcher Piatt, of the Phillies, has typhoid pneumonia, and will not pitch again this year.

McGinnity, Jones and Sheckard, of the Brooklyns, threaten to leave baseball for business at the close of the season.

William Fox, second baseman of the Rome team, New York State League champions, has been sold to Indianapolis team of the American League for $500.

Pitcher McKenna, of Cleveland, formerly of Baltimore and Brockton, has gone to his home in Virginia, on the verge of illness. He has won ten games and lost a like number.

The official record of the Yale players for the past season have just been compiled. Cook, who played left field and pitcher about half the season, leads at the bat with an average of .386. He was at bat 58 times, made 8 runs and 23 hits. Captain-elect Frank Quimby is second on the batting list, with an average of .310.

BRIEF NOTES OF DOINGS.

Francis Trevelyan has consented to act as presiding judge and steward in the place of Mr. Parke at the Toronto Hunt's meet which begins on Saturday. The timers will be Robt. Davies, E. W. Cox and T. D. Taylor.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at the Fish and Game Club rooms, No. 107 Board of Trade building, on Monday afternoon, 10th September, at 4 o'clock.

The Montreal Cricket Club will play McGill this afternoon on the college grounds. The Montrealers will have on a strong team: Messrs. E. J. Rykert, G. E. Moberly, T. H. Lahee, J. Turton, A. B. Evans, T. Nash, W. R. Gilbert, T. Henderson, J. J. Boyes, W. C. Johnson, D. S. Gough.

Messrs. J. F. Hansen, R. O. Outhet, F. Smith, of Westmount, and L. S. Adams, of Boston, have just returned from an extended canoe trip up the St. Maurice river, through the Manouan, and thence down the Lievre river, a journey in all about seven hundred miles. These gentlemen went entirely by canoe and no guides were employed. With the exception of the rainy weather of the month of July and the flies—no doubt aggravated by this circumstance—they state that their two months' outing proved most enjoyable. They found black and red-headed ducks plentiful on the upper Lievre. Strange to say no moose or caribou were seen, and but few red deer; on the other hand, two bears were encountered on the portages.

W. A. MURRAY & CO., Limited, Toronto.

NEW DRESS SUITINGS AND COSTUME FABRICS.

Samples Now Ready.

There's nothing like being able to choose from the world's best productions — the time was when limited assortments satisfied the average woman—to-day it's different. When you've made your choice from Murray's showing it's safe to conclude that you've had the pick of the best there is. Your attention to the following lines of handsome English Suitings for tailor made gowns.

48 inch Camel's Hair Suitings, texture is of the cheviot nature, two-tone effects, with plaid and spot of camel's hair in contrasting shade, a most dressy and stylish fabric, special, yard . $1.00

54 inch Camel's Hair Suitings in a wide variety of two-tone effects, these have the smartest kind of appearance and particularly dressy for tailor-made costumes, per yard . . $1.25

54 inch Checked English Tweed Suitings, soft effects, just what a woman of quiet taste would choose, plenty of dignity and elegance in these suitings, special, per yard $1.25

52 inch New Venetian Finished Cloths for Tailor-made Suits, all the fashionable colorings, as well as a brilliant range of two tone effects for those who'd like a change from the perfectly plain cloth. Special, per yard . . $1.50

Write our Mail Order Department for samples of these or any other lines of Dress Stuffs and Silks that you'd like to see. No need to buy unless you see something to interest you.

W. A. MURRAY & CO., Limited, 17 to 27 King Street East, 10 to 16 Colborne St
TORONTO, ONT.

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Furniture Coverings.

We carry a large assortment of specially selected Furniture Coverings of every description and which we can guarantee to wear splendidly.

If you want any furniture recovered we shall be pleased to show you samples and tell you exactly what it will cost.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
652 CRAIG ST. - - 2442 ST. CATHERINE ST.
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DR. COWLING'S English Periodical Pills.

Sure remedy for irregularities, a perfect regulator, giving reliable and sure results; invaluable in female ailments. $1 and $3 a box, post paid to any address. Mrs. Cowling, 60 Metcalfe st., near St. Catherine street W.

No sign, walk in, office 1st flat.
For sale by all Druggists. 196tycodtf

You don't have to be a canny Scot to appreciate the economy of the Imperial Oxford Range.

Nobody wants to burn money on unnecessarily high fuel bills.

There are lots of other things to spend it on more agreeably.

And by choosing this splendid Imperial Oxford for the kitchen you'll be money in pocket for the fuel, and, besides, enjoy all its patented conveniences and handy time and trouble savers.

Just think—won't it pay?

CALL AND SEE THEM.

The Gurney-Massey Co.,
MONTREAL.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere.
212 1

TRADE MARK REGISTERED TURKISH DYES

There Are Others.

Every good article has many imitations which are passed off as "just as good." Insist on having

TURKISH DYES

there are no others "just as good."

52 different fast colors.

10c packet at all Druggists.

BRAYLEY SONS & CO., Montreal.
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The Place for Homes. Get a booklet from
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IDEAS ON HOUSE DECORATION

Write for our Book let, illustrated in colors. Mailed free.

THE ELLIOTT & SON CO., TORONTO.
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All notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

BIRTHS.

AGNEW—At 90 Columbia avenue, Westmount, August 31, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Agnew.

BANNON—In this city, at 334 St. Antoine street, on September 1st, the wife of Jas. Bannon of a son.

BENNETT—At Mille Roches, Ont., on September 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bennett, a daughter.

HODGE — At 140 Bishop street, on September 3rd, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hodge, jr.

MARRIAGES.

ARSENAULT - ARSENAULT — At St. Paul's Church, Summerside, P.E.I., on the 4th inst., by Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald, Emanuel Arsenault, of Egmont Bay, to Miss Agnes Arsenault, daughter of Bonaventure Arsenault, of Summerside.*

ARSENAULT-AUCOIN — At Mont Carmel, Fifteen Point, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. P. P. Arsenault, Bonaventure Arsenault, of Summerside, to Miss Mary Jane Aucoin, of Mount Carmel.*

CAMERON-WILSON — At Charlestown, Mass., on the 23rd ult., by Rev. Mr. Fiske John H. Cameron, of Charlestown, to Miss Lena B. Wilson, formerly of Summerside, P.E.I.*

DIXON-STAPLES — At Grafton, Ont., on August 29, by Rev. A. H. Reynar, M.A., LL.D., Victoria University, assisted by Rev. J. C. Anderson, Grafton, and Rev. H. B. Kenny, Canton, Lillian Florence, youngest daughter of John H. Staples, Grafton, and Rev. Soford Fiske Dixon, Seagrave.*

HAMILTON - BECKHAM — At the residence of the bride's father, 7 Essex ave., on September 6th, 1900, by Rev. J. Maveety, Pres. Montreal Conference, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, of Grantley, Ont., to Lily Stewart, daughter of Robert Beckham.

KENNER-McLAREN — In Virden, Man., August 2, by Rev. F. W. Locke, W. S. Kenner, eldest son of Rev. W. Kenner Prince Albert, and A. C. McLaren, eldest daughter of Henry McLaren, Virden, Man.*

McAREE - DURANT — At St. Paul's Church, Summerside, P.E.I., on the 3rd inst., by Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald, William B. McAree, of Haverhill, Mass., to Miss Minnie Durant, of Summerside.*

MASON-POWER — Near Maple Grove, Ont., August 29, by Rev. J. S. I. Wilson, B.A., B.D., Rupert L. Mason, Davenport, Ia., and Hester A., eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Power, Darlington.*

MOONEY-MacAULAY — At Saint Andrew's Church, Scotstown, P.Q., on September 5th, 1900, by the Rev. John McKenzie, Malcolm J. Mooney, M.D., C.M., to Jane, eldest daughter of Col. M. B. MacAulay, both of Scotstown.

NEISEN - OLCOTT — In Bowmanville, Ont., September 1, by Rev. B. H. Hayden, Frank A. Neisen and Lulu Bell Olcott, both of Bowmanville.*

SKELTON-LOCKHART — On the 7th instant, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, by the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, rector of Grace Church, Brantford, assisted by Rev. C. G. Rollit, curate of St. James Church, Montreal, Arthur Clement, youngest son of the Rev. Canon Skelton, of Hickling Rectory, Notts, England, to Julia Rush Cuthbert, daughter of the late E. O. Cuthbert, Esq., M.P., Seigneur of Berthier, P.Q.

THOMPSON-SINCLAIR — At the residence of the bride's parents, Janesville, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, by Rev. Dr. Kellock, Richmond, Q., Peter McG. Thompson, of Montreal, to Annie Martine, daughter of Alexander and Mrs. Sinclair, all of the Province of Quebec.

WILLIAMSON - STRATTON — At Salem Parsonage, August 28, by the bride's father, Mr Eli Williamson, Lindsay, and Miss Ida, daughter of Rev. F. B. Stratton, Colborne.*

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

COX—At Montreal, on Saturday, September 8th, Bertram Cox, youngest son of the late James and Elizabeth Cox, and brother of Edwin J. Cox, aged 44.

CHAPMAN—In this city, on September 7, 1900, Abel Chapman, aged 66 years, late of G. T. R., beloved husband of Mary Chapman (nee McDowell). Funeral will take place on Monday, the 10th, at 2.30 p. m., from his late residence, 16 Shearer street, Point St. Charles, to Bonaventure depot, thence to Hemmingford, Que. (Norfolk and Suffolk, England, papers please copy.)

GRANT — On Friday, September 7, Annie Albina, daughter of William and Hannah Grant, at the age of 1 year and 24 days. Funeral on Sunday at 2 p.m., from 56 Knox street, Point St. Charles, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

LUPIEN—On Thursday, September 6th, at the age of 16 years, Marie, beloved and only child of F. Paul Lupien. Funeral will leave her father's residence, 55 Milton street, on Monday, 10th inst., for Notre Dame Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances requested to attend without further intimation. 211 2

McGIBBON — Jane Buchanan, beloved wife of Wm. McGibbon, died suddenly. Funeral will take place Monday, the 10th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, 179 Esplanade avenue, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

NORMAN — In this city, on the 6th inst., Edward Thomas Norman, youngest son of Patrick Norman, aged 3 months. Funeral private.

DEATHS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

BALSON—In Courtlee, Ont., on August 31, Susie Grace, daughter of John Balson, aged 22 years.*

BENNETT—In Bowmanville, Ont., on the 4th of September, Reuben Bennett, aged 66 years.*

BRADBURN—At Peterboro', Ont., on the 30th of August, Thomas Bradburn, aged 81 years.*

CHRISTIE—At West Baccaro, Yarmouth, N.S., on August 5, Hannah, beloved wife of Thomas B. Christie, aged 77 years, 8 months and 5 days.*

HARLOW—At Westfield, Queen's, N.S., on August 28th, Ella May, only daughter of Abial and Josephine Harlow, aged 24 years and 4 months.*

JOHNSTON—At Halifax, September 2nd, Wm. Johnston, in his 50th year.*

McDONALD—At Antigonish, N. S., on the 29th of August, Christie, daughter of the late Malcolm McDonald, of Little Judique, aged 13.*

MALONE—At Yarmouth, N. S., on August 29, of typhoid fever, Sarah Jane, wife of Samuel Malone, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barry Atkinson, of South Side, Cape Island, aged 28.*

MARTIN—At St. John, N.B., on September 3rd, Alfred H. Martin, aged 35 years.*

MILLER — At his home, at Newcastle Stream, Sunbury Co., N.B., on August 27th, James Miller, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, aged 90 years.*

MURPHY — At Franklin, Que., on September 2nd, Jeremiah Murphy, aged 62 years.

PIRIE—At Whitby, Ont., on August 28th, Margaret Sinclair, relict of the late Alex. Pirie, aged 68 years.*

RANKIN—At the residence of his son-in-law, Andrew J. Taylor, 690 Spadina avenue, Toronto, on September 3rd, John Rankin, late collector of customs at Bowmanville, aged 85 years.*

REYNOLDS—At Reynoldscroft, N. S., on August 10, Mrs. William H. Reynolds, aged 59 years.*

SILLS—In Brighton, Ont., on August 24, Hannah, beloved wife of the late Rev. W. A. Sills, in her 72nd year.*

SMITH—On September 3rd, Arthur Stanley Smith, only son of William and Agnes Smith, of St. John, N.B., aged 10 years.*

TREMAINE—At Truro, on Monday, September 3, William H. Tremaine, C.E., aged 71 years.*

TUCKER—In Orono, Ont., on September 2, Sabra Mallory, relict of the late Jos. L. Tucker, in her 81st year.*

WITHERIDGE—In Darlington, Ont., on September 2, Nettie M. Witheridge, aged 30 years.*

TOO MUCH PORK

and not enough charlotte gelatine. 212 t 1

For additional Births, Marriages see page 21.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8th, 1900

Grand Opening Exhibition

Autumn Jackets and Capes

Paris and Berlin Novelties

Monday is the day set apart for the Grand Opening Reception of High Class Novelties in Ladies' Jackets and Capes.

In this charming gathering, which no lady of Montreal can afford to miss, are to be seen beautiful creations of the master minds of Europe.

These novelties are perfect models of style—distinctive and elegant—ranging in price from $20.00 to $100.00 a garment.

The Mantle Salon, therefore, will be specially inviting and its fashion predictions, reliable and authoritative.

Come and see a glimpse of Paris fashion land.

New Automobile Coats.

Some very beautiful creations have just been received in these popular Automobile Coats. Elegant and exclusive designs, no two alike in any of these high class garments.

Rich Box Cloth Automobile Coats in newest shades of fawn and drab, 3-4 length with high roll collar, beautifully tailored, lined throughout with satin - - - $39.00

Handsome Black Plush Automobile Coats, richly braided and embroidered back, skirt and cuffs, new shaped sleeves, cut with flare cuffs, high roll Persian Lamb collar and large lapels, lined soft quilted satin - - - $77.00

New Fall Jackets.

High Class Novelties in Ladies' Tailor Made Jackets for fall wear.

Fawn Box Cloth Jackets with self applique and inlaid purple silk velvet, in novel and artistic design, high roll collar, new shaped sleeves, cut with flare, lined fancy silk, beautifully stitched and tailored, **$31.25**

Stylish Fall Coats

Almost impossible to describe all the novelties that are in this store, every one worth seeing.

Ladies' Elegant Loose Fitting Coats, heavy black Peau de Soie foundation with black box cloth applique, heavily stitched with silk twist around pattern, high roll collar of Alaska Sable, lined quilted silk, newest Paris sleeve with flare bottom **$58.25**

Stylish Fall Costumes.

Very attractive novelties and styles in ladies' new Fall Costumes will be on exhibition on Monday morning. These Costumes illustrate the most modern styles in ladies' clothes for the season.

Stylish Costumes.

Neat, perfect fitting, Tailor Made Costumes for early and late fall wear are now here.

Ladies' Stylish Checked Homespun Fall Costumes in neat colorings, coat cut double breasted, velvet collar, new shaped coat sleeve and pearl buttons, lined throughout. Full cut skirt, lined linnette, well made and finished **$18.35**

Fall Costumes.

Particular features about these Costumes are the styles, make and general appearance and finish.

Neat and Stylish Costumes made of New Costume Frieze in dark colors, coat cut double breasted, with velvet collar, new coat shaped sleeves, corded shoulders, skirt cut 6 gore style with inverted pleat back, corded bottom box seams **$21.00**

First Showing of Fall Dress Goods.

A wonderful array of new Fall Dress Goods is now being exhibited in this section—and judging by the throngs of people that visit the Dress Goods department daily—they must be rapidly selling. Delicate weaves of wool and silk and wool and textures of all newest kinds are here, in fact everything that fall fashions can demand.

New Dress Goods

Here are some stylish New Dress Goods just received. Monday morning will be your time to see these goods.

New Rich Dress Tweeds in small fancy checked designs in a variety of choice colourings, 44 inches wide . . **70c** yard

New Homespun Dress Goods for fall suits in shades, fawns, drabs and grays, 56 inches wide **70c** yard

New Camel's Hair Tweeds in rich colourings, such as gold and brown, mauve and black, royal and black, and several other colour combinations, 46 inches wide . . . **$1.45**

New Fall Silks

Rich, stylish and pretty wearable silks in all new weaves and textures are here for selections.

New Fancy Silks in a variety of pretty shades with scroll designs for fall waists **$1.25** yd.

New Plain Coloured Satin with braid applique designs in a variety of stylish shades for fall wear . . . **$1.30**

Fancy Silks, black grounds with fancy coloured designs in a variety of shadings **$1.35**

Linens for Household Use

Note your Fall needs in Household Linens, then come here and note your savings in buying wants from this stock. High grade Linens, moderately priced at all times, frequently much better than merely moderate.

Exceptional values in the offerings below that you'll appreciate.

Table Linens

The best of everything is procurable at The Big Store. Housekeepers go there direct when seeking special linen values.

Fringed and Open Worked Linen Oatmeal 5 o'clock tea cloths, 31 inches square. Special value for 40c. Monday **25c** each

Fine quality half bleached Linen Damask Table Cloths with red borders, ready for use.

Sizes inches	60-66	66-66	66-72	72-72
Prices	77c	85c	90c	$1.00

Several Ends of Bleached Linen Table Damasks, all perfect in good patterns, extra finish, to be cleared at about manufacturers' prices.

Household Linens

Strong, durable, pure, flax linen goods moderately priced, are points that make this store popular.

50 dozen All Linen Glass Towels, with wide blue or red borders, size 25 by 28 inches. Monday you can have them for **7½c**

100 dozen All Linen Huckaback and Oatmeal Towels with coloured borders and fringed ends, size 19 by 36 inches, good value for 15c. Monday . **10c** each

Fancy Linen Damask in good patterns for sideboard runners, 16 by 18 inches wide . . . . **40c** yard

Housekeeping Helps at Little Cost.

The Big Store is a veritable paradise for the careful housekeeper. It makes housekeeping a pleasure with these numerous helps that it's a pity to be without when they cost so little. Read this list over carefully and test us with these prices.

	Regular	Special
Rolled Oats	3½	2½
Sardines in Oil	7	4½
Worcester Sauce	10	7½
French Mustard	7½	5
Condensed Milk	15	10
Golden Syrup	15	10
Desideratum Soups	15	12½

	Regular	Special
Egg Beaters	5	1
Saucepans	15	9
Tea Kettles	15	11
Dish Pans	15	11
China Cups and Saucers	15	10
Crystal Salt Shakers	15	10
Crystal Tumblers per doz.	50	35

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED,

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

...New...

Dress Goods

New Goods are now the order of the day, every day more interesting to lovers of fashion than the day before. In To-day's Store News we announce the arrival of some New Goods.

Camel's Hair Homespuns.

The very latest material for fall and winter, we are showing this favorite fabric, in all the new autumn tints, both plain and illuminated effects.

Embroidered Dress Lengths.

Each one a work of art, beautiful designs, in Pastella colors from $10.00 up.

Reversible Materials

For heavy Skirts, also used for tailored costumes, no lining necessary, full range colors, plain and camel's hair finish.

New Serges

In black and navy blue, from 40c to $1.50 yard.

Summer Goods.

Ladies' Blouses all reduced in price.
Children's and Misses Blouses 33 1-3 p. c. off.
Ladies' Coloured Trimmed Millinery half price.
Children's Sailor Hats at sale prices.
Men's Summer Fancy Vests, 75c each, were $1.50 to $2.00.
Ladies' Wash Skirts, all to clear at $1.19 each.
Ladies' Muslin Costumes half price.

The Empire's Heros.

Bobs, Kitchener, Baden Powell, French, Buller, White, also Queen Victoria. Life Like Photos on Ivory White Medallions, 2 1-2 inches in diameter, just the thing for mantle and table decorations, each with easel support, 10c each, only a limited quantity in stock, just received to-day from London, Eng., only to be had at

OGILVYS'

212t1

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ogilvys' Dress Making Department.

MRS. BARNES

Has now returned from an extensive visit to the Principal Fashional Centres of the United States, and is now prepared to receive orders for Autumn 1900. If you want to know what the Fashions are to be, our Mrs. Barnes will be pleased to give you all information.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

212t1

$5.50-HARD COAL-$5.50

Per Ton, delivered in Bins, Bags or Loose.

EGG, STOVE, NUT.

Orders taken now for Fall Delivery.

No. 2 NUT, $5.00 Per Ton, . . fine for Kitchen Use.

FINE DRY KINDLING, CUT SLABS, and MILL BLOCKS, $1.25 per load.

TEL. MAIN 3157.
do do 125.

People's Coal Co.,
10 Shannon Street.

176tf2awtf

On wash day, easy, quick and good work is done with

"VICTORINE"

It won't hurt clothes or hands and does away with rubbing.

2 cakes, 5c., 4 boilers of clothes.

212 2 2aw

DEATHS

Reported at the Star Office To-day.

WOODSTOCK, Ont.—John W. Card, Ingersoll, is dead.

James Hill, Ingersoll, is dead.

Mrs. Elliott, relict of John Elliott, West Oxford, is dead, aged 74.

Mrs. Shoebottom, relict of Thos. D. Shoebottom, Ingersoll, is dead, aged 78.

Word was received here of the death of Mrs. Hall, wife of Archibald Hall, formerly of this town, at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

HAMILTON.—Ex-Ald. Alexander McLagan, one of Hamilton's most respected citizens, died yesterday, after nine weeks' illness, aged 77 years. Mr. McLagan came to Hamilton 23 years ago. He was intimately associated with religious, missionary and charitable efforts of every kind and being a wealthy man was enabled to do much good among the poor and needy classes.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Col. W. J. Morgan, Comptroller of the State of New York died Wednesday night at his home in this city. Heart failure was the immediate cause. He had been ill for two weeks, but was recovering.

Mr. Morgan was born in Peterbara', Canada, in 1840, and came to this country with his parents ten years later.

WILLIAMS, California.—Rev. Lorenzo Waugh, the oldes tMethodist minister in the world, died suddenly in the railroad depot here. He was born in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, 1808, and entered the ministry 68 years ago.

WINNIPEG.—Chief Red Crow, of the Blood Indian reservation, near McLeod, is dead.

BRAMPTON, Ont. — James Campbell, one of the best known farmers in Peel County, is dead, at his home, near Boston Mills, aged 72 years.

DEEPDALE, N.S.—John Y. Campbell, son of the late John M. Campbell, is dead at his home at B. Cove.

QEUBEC—Thomas Houghton, veterinary surgeon, is dead, at the age of 74 years.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS.

OWEN SOUND, Ont. — The six-year-old son of Alex. Pringle, a wealthy Sullivan farmer, was accidentally killed Thursday night from the effects of injuries received while holding a team of horses which had became frightened and ran away.

BRANTFORD, Ont. — George Robinson, G.T.R. yardman here, while coupling cars Thursday evening, was squeezed between the bunters of the cars, from the effect of which he died shortly afterwards. Robinson had been only a short time in the position, having moved here from Tilsonburg about a month ago.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED.

Polino, 524, Lachance, Three Rivers, September 6, H. Dobell & Co.

Campana, Demers, Lower Ports, J. G. Brock, general.

Montevidean, Fairfull, London, H. & A. Allan, general.

Manchester Commerce, 3444, Baxter, Manchester, Furness, Withy & Co., general.

CLEARED.

Steamship Etolia, 2113, Evans, Bristol, Elder, Dempster & Co., general.

Steamship Montfort, Jones, Liverpool, Elder, Dempster & Co., general.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Roman, Jones, D. Torrance and Co. Moored at foot of St. Sulpice street.

Montauk, 3716, Jones, Elder, Dempster & Co. Moored at foot of Berri street.

Montreal, 4430, Harper, Elder, Dempster and Co. Moored at foot of Berri street.

Cervona, 2372, Stooke, R. Reford and Co. Moored at foot of Berri street.

Tiber, 1134, Boulanger, H. Dobell and Co. Moored at Windmill Point.

Teutonia, 1962, Suzer, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored opposite Bohmer Park.

Montevidean, Fairfull, H. & A. Allan. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier square.

Manchester Commerce, Baxter, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored opposite Bohmer Park.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Passenger steamship sailings from the ports of Montreal, New York and Boston are as follows:

FROM MONTREAL.

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, Sept. 14.
Numidian, for Liverpool, September 15.
Vancouver for Liverpool, September 15.
Lake Megantic, for Liverpool, September 21.
Corinthian, for Liverpool, September 22.
Lake Superior, for Liverpool, September 28.
Dominion, for Liverpool, September 29.
Parisian, from Liverpool, September 29.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lahn, for Bremen, Sept. 11.
Teutonic, for Liverpool, Sept. 12.
St. Louis, for Southampton, Sept. 12.
Lahn, for Bremen, Sept. 11.
Westernland, for Antwerp, Sept. 12.
La Bretagne, for Havre, Sept. 13.

FROM BOSTON.

Noranmore, for London, Sept. 10.
Cestrian, for Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Bostonian, for Liverpool, September 13.
Sagamore, for Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Ulconia, for Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Barrowmore, for London, Sept. 17.
Sylviana, for Liverpool, Sept. 25.
Kansas, for Liverpool, Sept. 29.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ARRIVED.

Damara (Br.) at Halifax from Liverpool and St. John's, Nfld., September 7.

Manchester Trader, at Manchester from Montreal, September 6.

Cameo, at Fecamp from Montreal, September 7.

Trave, at New York from Southampton, September 7.

Hekla, at New York from Copenhagen, September 7.

Augusta Victoria, at New York from Hamburg, September 7.

L'Aquitaine, at Havre from New York, September 7.

Kaiser Friedrich, at Hamburg from New York, September 7.

Etruria, at Queenstown from New York, September 7.

Corinthian, from Liverpool from Montreal, September 6.

Glen Head, from Belfast, from Chatham, N.B., September 6.

Orcadian, from London for Montreal, September 7.

HAMILTON'S

Monday Hour Sale.

The following prices and values for Monday's Hour Sale require no particular emphasis. Every item speaks for itself. You can tell at a glance that such prices are not easily duplicated. Bear in mind that each line is on sale for one hour only as designated below. Come early if possible, but come anyhow.

FROM 8 TO 9 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING — FOR THE HOUR ONLY.

6c Heavy Gray Cotton for 3 1-2c.
5c White Honeycomb Towels for 2 1-2c.
12 1-2c Mill Ends Black Linenette, for 7 1-2c.
10c Cream Canton Flannel for 4 1-2c.
15c Wrapper Flannelette for 7 1-2c.
65c Mousseline de Soie for 25c.

FROM 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING—FOR THE HOUR ONLY.

4c Yellow Kitchen Bowls for 2c
8c Kitchen Soap Dishes, for 3c
90c Oval Tin Wash Boilers, for 50c
5c Covered Jelly Tumblers, for 3c
40c Self Wringing Mops, for 25c
$1.25 Sets Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, for 69c

FROM 10 TO 11 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING—FOR THE HOUR ONLY.

75c Feather Mounts and Wings for 12½c.
25c Goffred Silk Chiffons for 3¾c.
15c Ladies' Fast Black Hose for 10c.
$1.50 Ladies' Felt Sailors for 95c.
18c Ladies' Maco Vests for 10c.
75c Men's Black Sateen Shirts for 39c.

FROM 11 TO 12 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING—FOR THE HOUR ONLY

75c Baby's Cream Silk Bonnets, for . . . 29c
$2.50 Ladies' Sateen Wrappers, for . . . 98c
$1.25 Ladies' Strap Kid Shoes, for 75c
$2.00 Ladies' Dressing Jackets, for 59c
$1.25 White Crochet Quilts, for 99c
5c Child's Coloured Handkerchiefs, for 1c

Special Sale Dressmakers' Supplies from 9 to 10 a. m. Monday.

5c Best Safety Hooks, for 1c
3c Cards Darning Wool, for 1c
5c Spools Linen Thread, for 1 1-2c
5c Brush Braid Binding, for 3c
4c Corticelli Braid, for 3c
10c Dress Shields, for 5c
144 dozen of Dress Hooks, for 3c

Clearing Sale of School Books as long as they last Monday.

Jackson's System, worth 6c, for 4 1-2c
Village Songs, worth 10c, for 7 1-2c
Things New and Old, worth 25c, for . 24c
Royal Crown Readers, worth 40c, for 30c
Clement's History Canada, worth 50, for 40c
Buckley's History England, worth 65c, for 52c
Hart & Stevens Euclid, worth $1, for . 80c

MONDAY'S SPECIAL 25c VALUES IN GROCERIES.

	worth	FOR		worth
3 tins Pork and Beans	30c	25c	2 tins Best Red Salmon	30c
2 pcks. Swiss Food	30c		2 pcks. Shredded Biscuits	30c
10 lbs. Split Peas	35c		10 lbs. Rolled Oats	35c
2 pails of Jams	30c		10 lbs. Bag Flour	35c

No Mail or Telephone Orders filled except for Groceries.

OUR NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS IN MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILK and DRESS GOODS are arriving, and are worthy of an early inspection.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square.

PERSONALS.

Miss Kate Quinn has returned from Cacouna.

Mr. Emery Lavigne and family have returned to town.

Sir William C. Van Horne left last evening for New York.

Mr. A. Patrick has returned from Ste. Agathe des Monts.

Mrs. E. Robson has returned with her family from Cacouna.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Butler, Ottawa, are visiting in Montreal.

Mr. Frank Bussiere and family have returned to the city from Cacouna.

Lieut.-Col. McLennan, M. P. for Glengarry, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Cramp and Miss Cramp have returned to town from St. Andrews, N.B.

Mrs. Sutherland Taylor has returned from a trip to the Lower St. Lawrence.

The Rev. Maurice Day Baldwin, M.A., son of the Bishop of Huron, is in town.

Mrs. Henry Joseph has closed her cottage at St. Patrick's and returned to town.

Mrs. L. Warren and Miss A. D. Warren have returned home to England, via Halifax.

Mrs. John Power, Mr. N. Power and Miss M. Power have returned to town from Cacouna.

Mr. A. L. White returned yesterday from Amesbury, Mass., where he had been visiting his brother.

Mr. Tigh, chief engineer of construction for the Canadian Pacific Railway, left yesterday for Winnipeg.

The Rev. Mr. F. H. Graham, rector of Trinity Church on St. Denis street, has returned from England.

Mr. John Emo, general manager of the Canadian Accident Insurance Co., is a guest at the Balmoral Hotel.

W. J. Allen, M.L.A., of Madoc, Ont., and his daughter, Miss A. M. Allen, are spending a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. Parker Little and family, Hamilton, who have been the guests of Mrs. W. Veitch, St. Urbain street, for some weeks, have left for home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Paul and Mr. Jewett Paul arrived in Montreal last Monday from Germany after an absence of three years in Europe.

Mrs. W. Woods, of St. Denis street, has returned to the city after spending three weeks with Mrs. A. D. Loynahan, at Aberdeen Cottage, Summerstown.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Stirling have returned from their visit to the Old Country. Miss Bayne, who has been at school in Germany, has returned with them.

Messrs. W. P. Clirehugh, general manager of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, and W. W. W. Paine, of London, are at present in the city.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. Henry A. Hodgson, R. R. Mitchell, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Q.C., and Mr. R. A. Dunton.

Mrs. Alfred Belasco, 314 Prince Arthur street, gave a most enjoyable euchre on Wednesday evening. The prize winners were Miss Wells, Miss Turner, Mrs. Lancaster, and Messrs. G. Saunders, Getz and F. Mackenzie.

The marriage of Miss Lily Stewart Beckham, daughter of Mr. Robert Beckham, to the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, of Grantby, Ont., took place at the residence of the bride's father, Essex avenue, on September 6th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Maverty, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Kirby.

Prof. J. A. Fowler, 4 Phillips Place, organist and musical director of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, is a passenger on the Dominion line steamship Vancouver, which is expected to arrive in port next Sunday. Prof. Fowler has been enjoying a two-months' holiday spent in visiting relatives in England, and the Paris exposition.

The marriage of Miss Miriam Silverman, daughter of Mr. Lyon Silverman, of Mackay street, to Mr. Sol. A. Jacobs, son of Mr. A. Jacobs, took place on Wednesday, September 5th, at Hall's Assembly Rooms, the Rev. A. Kaplan, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Goldstein, officiating. The bride, who wore white satin duchesse, trimmed with embroidered white chiffon, and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley, was attended by the Misses Sara Jacobs (sister of the groom) the Misses Louise and Gertrude Silverman, and Miss Abraham, who wore gowns of point d'esprit, and carried bouquets of roses. Miss Silverman was maid of honour, and Mr. J. A. Jacobs acted as best man, the other groomsmen being Messrs. L. Silverman, jr., S. W. Jacobs, E. Jacobs and B. Samuels. Dinner was served immediately after the ceremony, at which covers were laid for fifty. A reception was held in the evening, after which Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs left for Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Mr. R. Davis, of Montreal, is at the Chateau, Quebec.

Mrs. S. B. Heward and family have returned from Little Metis.

Dr. and Mrs. Elder, of Montreal, are guests of the Chateau, Quebec.

The Rev. Henry E. Wright, of Lachine, is visiting Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

Mr. Clarence Short, of Montreal, is in Sherbrooke, visiting his brother, Mr. A. T. Short.

Mrs. J. S. Buchan and family have closed their cottage at Little Metis and returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, of Stanley st., are visiting Mrs. Benson at the Thousand Islands.

Miss Ethel Arnton and Miss Eadie have returned from a trip to the Lower St. Lawrence.

Mrs. David Denne and the Messrs. Denne, University street, have returned from Georgeville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clouston, who have spent the summer at Beaurepaire, have returned to town.

Hon. George A. Drummond and Mrs. Drummond will not sail for Canada until the end of October.

Mrs. John Allan, jr., and her little daughter, who have been stopping at Knowlton, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector Mackenzie have returned from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. H. Montagu Allan, at Cacouna.

Mrs. R. N. O. Harrington, Westmount, who, with her family, spent the summer at Cap a l'Aigle, has returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brotherhood and the Misses Brotherhood, 265 University street, have returned from Riviere du Loup.

Sir William Hingston, accompanied by his son, Mr. Donald A. Hingston, has returned from his trip to the Old Country.

Lady Taft and the Messrs. Taft, who spent the summer at Knowlton, are once more established at 994 Sherbrooke street.

Mrs. Massey and the Misses Massey, Dorchester street, who have spent the summer at Ste. Agathe des Monts, returned to town yesterday.

Miss Kingston, who is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Stimson, at Murray Bay, is recovering rapidly from her attack of typhoid fever.

Miss K. Smardon, St. Matthew street, who has spent the summer at Rosemere, the guest of Mrs. Chas. Tylee, has returned to town.

Among the arrivals by the Vancouver is Miss J. G. Reekie, of Westmount, who has spent the summer in the Old Country visiting friends.

Mr. Henry McIntosh and Mr. Duncan Robertson returned to Canada by the Lake Champlain from England after an absence of three months.

Miss Claxton, of Vancouver, B.C., has arrived on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Johnston, at her country residence, "Hamilton Lodge," Como.

Mrs. E. B. Greenshields and Master Murray Greenshields, who have spent the summer with Mrs. Greenshields' sister, Miss Cook, at Cacouna, have returned to town.

Mr. Archie Kerr, of Toronto, who has spent the last month at Cap a l'Aigle with his mother, Mrs. W. H. Kerr, passed through town this week en route home.

The Hon. J. K. Ward, Mrs. Ward, the Misses Ward and Mr. R. Ward, who have spent the last three months travelling abroad, are among the arrivals by the Vancouver.

Mrs. C. B. Esdaile and family have returned from Little Metis. Miss Crombie, of Toronto, who has spent the summer with them, has also returned, and is at present their guest.

The marriage of Mrs. Charles Lockhart, daughter of the late Mr. James Cuthbert, of Berthier, to Mr. Arthur C. Skelton, of the Bank of British North America, took place very quietly this morning in Montreal, the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, rector of Brantford, Ont., officiating. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Skelton left for Quebec and the Saguenay. On their return from their honeymoon they will reside at London, Ont.

RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS

by using LYONS' LIQUID BUG POISON. One application does the work—if not, your money back. 25c at all Druggists, or

JNO. T. LYONS, Cor. Craig and Bleury Sts. 145emtytf

Our Display of

Rings

IN the selection of our assortment of Rings no effort was spared to make it one of the handsomest displays in Canada. In this we have succeeded. Our exhibit contains some of the rarest gems to be seen in this country. As to price it's simply a question of what you wish to pay, for we have rings from

$1.00 to $900.00.

R. A. DICKSON & CO., Jewellers,

2261 ST. CATHERINE STREET. 212x1

For One Week

We will give a present with every purchase of **FURNITURE** of $25.00 or over. The value of the present depends on the size of order. The cheapest article given away worth $1.00 and upwards. We have reduced the prices on several lines, even below cost. As we require the room they must go. Extra values offered in Bedroom Furniture.

H. A. Wilder & Co.,

Furniture, Bedding and Carpets,

DOWN TOWN—*258 St. James St.*

UP TOWN—*2415 St. Catherine St.* 212zx2

The "Karavan" English Breakfast Tea

Is the finest Early Spring Picked Congou Tea imported into Canada

$1.00 PER POUND.

And we have also the regular old style

LAPSANG SOUCHONG TEA

Superbly Choicest First Crop

$1.00 PER POUND.

2 above represent the very highest grades of **ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS.**

We offer both in 1 lb. packages at $1.00 per pound.
Both in 5 lb. tin canisters at 95 cents per pound
Both in 10 lb. tin canisters at 90 cents per pound.
And both in original half-chests at 85 cents per pound.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209, and 211 St. James St. 212z1

The Correct Hats

For Fall 1900.

We offer this Fall the largest and most varied line of Gentlemen's Hats we have ever shown.

Special attention is directed to our line of

LADIES' ENGLISH HATS,

In the newest shapes and colors.

Boys' Derbys and School Caps.

ROBERTSON & CO'Y. 233 ST. JAMES STREET. 211xz2

DON'T STRAIN YOUR EYES.

No matter how subtle the eye strain in your case whether in the muscles, or nerves, I will search it out with a patience that commands success, and if anything in the shape of glasses will relieve you I will fit them up in the most becoming and up-to-date style.

"No Extra Charge for Testing Sight.

Prof. Sam'l S. Grant,

REFRACTING OCULIST,

1st Honour Pupil of Dr. Bucklin, M. D.

Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Appointments Telephone 1332 Up.

Henry Grant & Son,

2172 ST. CATHERINE ST.

4 Doors East of Phillips Square 212x1

By Marcotte Bros.

Auction Sale of Elegant Household Furniture, new and second-hand, without reserve.

Splendid Upright Piano, new, cost $500.00; Wire Back Easy Chair, British Plate Mirrors, Fine Pictures, 2 Splendid Bedsteads, cost $150.00; Book Case, Writing Desk, Hall Stand, Carpet Squares, etc.

We are authorized by the owners to sell without reserve one of the finest collections of Furniture that has been offered at auction, comprising:

28 Splendid Parlour Sets, in Turkish Rug, Silk Brocatelle, Plush and Velours; Neat Centre Tables, Fancy Chairs, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers, 20 Fine Oak and Walnut Sideboards, Dining Tables, 6 Leather Covered Sets Chairs, 25 Fine Bedroom Sets, in Oak, Cherry and Walnut; Hair and Wool Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Spring Bed, Mantel Bed, Couches, 40 Rolls of English Oilcloth, 35 Pieces Brussels, Wilton and Tapestry Carpet, etc.

Also on the same day, a neat lot of Furniture from private house: 1 Square Piano, 1 Fine Organ, 1 Fine Safe, etc., etc.

All to be sold without reserve at store, 1693 and 1695 Notre Dame Street, on Tuesday, September 11th. Sale at 2 O'Clock.

212 2 MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

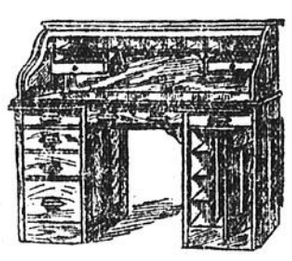
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Prof. Steen, special preacher at Christ Church Cathedral, having completely recovered from his recent illness, will occupy the Cathedral pulpit at the morning service to-morrow.

...Substantial...

.Furniture.

It pays in the end to buy Furniture that, while being attractive, will stand the wear and tear. That's the only kind we sell, and if you will compare the inducements we offer with those of our competitors, we are sure you will buy from us.



This Solid Oak Roll Top Office Desk cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $25.00,

Our Price **$18.00**

STEEL & BRUNET

Furniture and Bedding,

1813 and 1815 Notre Dame St.

212x1

PERSONALS.

Miss Mabel Annesley will spend the winter in Toronto, where she will hold her gymnastic classes.

Mrs. Barnes, head dressmaker of James A. Ogilvy and Sons, returned to-day from a tour of the leading fashion centres of the United States.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Edouard Petitclerc, a clerk, 37 years old, was found between five and six o'clock last evening on the wharf in rear of Bonsecours Church, very drunk and attempting to throw himself into the river. He was taken in charge by Constable St. Jean, and will have to stand his trial for attempted suicide.

Galloping Consumption

Today it's "only a cough," to be sure; only a tickling in the throat.

But what about tomorrow? Then come the pain in the lungs, the hard cough, night sweats, loss of flesh, and hemorrhages. Now the doctor says, "It's galloping consumption." Why wait?

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will heal your throat and lungs. The cough passes away, the pain ceases, and you are soon cured. You can get a small bottle of the Pectoral now for 25c. It's just right for a sharp cold. The 50c. size is better for hard coughs; but the dollar size is most economical.

Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice, write the Doctor freely. Address Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

212 1

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

A Man Wanted for Taking a House Full of Furniture.

HE IS ARRESTED IN MONTREAL.

Alleged to Be a Fugitive From Winnipeg Bound to England.

Chief of Police McRae, of Winnipeg, telegraphed to Chief Detective Carpenter two or three days ago, asking him to arrest one William Bryce, alias Baker, alias Brisbaine, on a charge of theft. It is understood the accused, who is an Englishman, is charged with appropriating some $50 worth of effects from a furnished house he was occupying. Yesterday Detectives O'Keefe and Reid found a man, who said his name was Bridgeman, in the station yard at Dalhousie square, and arrested him on suspicion. He had some seven or eight packages of effects, and was accompanied by his wife. Since arriving here he had been living at a boarding house on Donegani street. He will be sent to Winnipeg.

CONNERS OVERDUE.

It is Thought He Has Failed to Organize His Company.

Mr. W. J. Conners, of Buffalo, is twenty-four hours overdue.

The gentleman was to have been here in the city yesterday to conclude arrangements for the construction of the grain elevator and storage warehouses, but so far as the Harbour Commissioners are aware has not put in an appearance.

It is very generally conceded by the different commissioners that Mr. Conners has failed in his project, not having been able to organize his company. It is now open to them to act, which they will undoubtedly do at the regular weekly meeting of the board next Tuesday afternoon.

PREMIER MARCHAND MUCH IMPROVED TO-DAY.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, September 8.—Hon. Mr. Marchand rallied considerably last night, and his condition this morning is decidedly improved.

THE WORKMAN STRIKE.

Union Operators Who Did Not Strike Fined Ten Dollars.

AND EXPELLED FROM MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNION.

There have been some additional developments in the strike among the operators at Mark Workman's since yesterday. A meeting of the striking employes was held last evening, when it was decided to send to New York for an official of the International Garment Makers' Union, to which the men belong, and who has been asked to come to Montreal for the purpose of inducing the firm to submit to arbitration in the hope that the present difficulty may be amicably adjusted.

At this meeting the union operators who remained in the employ of Mr. Workman after the strikers had quit work were fined $10 each, and were expelled from the Union.

To-day a demand was made upon Mr. Workman that he discharge all the non-union men in his employ, but this he refused to do. As a rule Mr. Workman says he never employs non-union labour, and at the present time he has no non-union men in his employ. Why the demand was made that he discharge all such men when he does not employ any, he is at a loss to understand, unless the strikers regard the union men still remaining in his employ as non-union men by reason of their refusal to go out yesterday.

Mr. Workman this morning, through his representative, emphatically denied that he had discharged any of his employes in order that their places might be filled by Roumanian Jews. Their services had simply been dispensed with because there was no work for them to do. He bitterly protests against the action of thirty-five of his operators in going out on strike yesterday, and says that they will not be taken back. He added that their going out will not inconvenience him in the slightest, as there were plenty of operators to take their places.

MONDAY NIGHT'S MEETING

Arrangements Completed to Make the Occasion a Memorable One.

Keen interest over Monday night's meeting at the Windsor Hall is manifested by the Conservative and Independent electors of Montreal.

There has been some enquiry about tickets, but no tickets are to be issued. The rule, first come, first served, will be observed, and arrangements have been made to make all who attend as comfortable as possible. The reception committee will meet Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald and the Hon. George E. Foster at the Windsor Hotel at a quarter past seven. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock sharp by Mr. D. A. McCaskill, president of the Sir John A. Macdonald Club, who is to be the Conservative candidate in his native county of Victoria, N.S.

All the Conservative clubs in the city and surrounding country have decided to send large delegations, and last night meetings of the Morin Club, and the Maisonneuve and Hochelaga Associations, were held, at which arrangements were completed for a good turn-out of the members. For the accommodation of those residing in the East End, street cars will leave Maisonneuve at seven o'clock and will proceed to the Windsor Hall by way of Letourneau avenue and St. Catherine street.

WOULD YOU HAVE SUPPORTED THIS?

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

Suppose that in 1896 Laurier had made a speech like this to the electorate, would you have voted for his candidates:

"Gentlemen,—We propose to make great reforms. Your taxes are too light; we shall increase them by $12,500,000.

"The Tupper Government have spent but $40,730,853 this year; we shall gradually add to the expenditures until they reach $51,542,635 in 1899.

"The debt is altogether too small; we shall add $8,000,000 to it.

"We have too many markets; we shall refuse a preference in the British market; we shall give the Yankees all they want in our market so that their tariff against us may be kept up, and we shall induce the Germans to put a discriminating tariff upon Canadian products, that the United States may have that market exclusively.

"You are paying far too little for your coal oil; we shall sell out our oil industry to the Standard oil monopoly, and will thus raise the price by from six to ten cents a gallon.

"The idea of standing by Great Britain in periods of crisis is absurd; if trouble arises, and the Empire is threatened, we shall refuse to help in Imperial defence until we are forced to act, and, if we do act, we shall notify the Queen not to look upon our action as a precedent.

"The Tories gave too little to railway corporations; we shall double the bonuses, and shall subsidize parallel lines all over the country.

"Too small are the amounts paid for public works; we shall introduce 'go-betweens' to take contracts and pocket the difference between the amount the contractor charges and the larger amount that we shall pay.

"The elections give too much anxiety to the people; we shall see that the ballot-boxes are duly stuffed, thus relieving you of the necessity of forming a judgment on public affairs.

"Our friends have been long out in the cold; we shall warm them with boodle, according to their deserts; the Toronto Globe shall be granted a coal mine it does not earn, and faithful politicians shall make money, even out of the food of our soldiers."

If this had been the announced programme, would you have supported it?

Six Canadians Killed.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, September 8.—The following cablegram was received at the Governor-General's office to-day:

Reitfontein, September 7.

To Governor-General, Ottawa:

Referring to my telegram of 5th September, six non-commissioned officers and men of Lord Strathcona's corps reported missing, were willed.

General Natal Army.

Cape Town, September 7.

To Governor-General, Ottawa:

The privates mentioned in my telegram to-day as missing should read 83 Duxbury, 69 Clendinnen, 348 Shaw, 346 Strong.

MILNER.

WILL OPPOSE MR. LAVERGNE.

ARTHABASKA, September 8. — L'Echo des Bois Francs (Conservative) announces that Mr. L. P. Toussignant, sheriff of the district of Arthabaska, has sent in his resignation to the Attorney-General, and will oppose Mr. Louis Lavergne, M.P. (Liberal), in Drummond and Arthabaska, in the Conservative interest.

Owing to a change in the running time of the steamer Sovereign passengers who from this out intend running the Lachine Rapids will have to leave Bonaventure station by the 4.10 train. This change will hold good for the balance of the season. Formerly the train left the city at five o'clock.

LANGLOIS FAILURE

List of Creditors Handed In at the Court House.

ASSETS EQUAL LIABILITIES.

The List of Liabilities is a Long One —It Is Hoped the Firm Will Continue in Business.

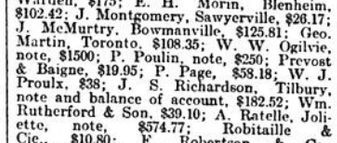
The list of creditors in the failure of Charles Langlois & Cie., has been fyled. The privileged creditors are the City of Montreal, for taxes $1 300; the Cherrier estate, for rent $625; salaries, $3,500. The Quebec Bank and several other parties are indirect creditors on notes in the hands of third parties to the amount of $33,115.50.

The ordinary creditors are: A. A. Ayer & Co., note $1,000; R. O. Ainsley, account, $22.96; R. H. Buchanan & Co., note, $46.28; H. H. Brosseau & Cie., account, $100; Jos. Bourigelas, note, $2,688; Merchants Bank of Halifax, indirectly, $12,000; F. Breton, St. Pierre, note, $402.31; L. P. Belanger, St. Damien, note, $813.38; P. Bissonnette, Moose Creek, account, $61.92; C. Beaudry, St. Nazaire d'Acton, account, $77.20; P. Brault, account, $23.52; A. Bouret & Co., note, $772.15; Just. Bussieres, note, $1001.75; Geo. Brush, $1.50; A. Brunet, $16; C. O. Beauchemin & Fils, $3.50; L. Belanger, $44.15; Bruneau, Currie & Co., $37; Baudin, St. Chrysostome, $5.88; A. Bourgoin, Mascouche, $771.05; C. F. Bailey, Beebe Plain, $631.95; J. I. Brien, St. Henri Mascouche, $40.89; J. H. Bergeron, St Jean Baptiste, $13.98; W. B. Crawford, Shawville, $331. 15; Societe de Ste. Therese, Ste. Therese, note, $1160.00; Canada Liquor Co., $19; A. Collins, note, $316.38; Cartier, Archambault & Bonin, balance due, $120.40; A. Courtemanche, $574. 14; Canadian Pacific Railway Co., $32.80; Aug. Couillard, $68.55; Coutlee & Lamarche, $64.71; John L. Cassidy, Co., Ltd., $5.45; C. A. Chouillou & Cie., $147.25; Montmagny Mutual Ass. Co., Montmagny, $30; Canada Packing Co., London, $87.40; E. A. Cairneross, Hamburg, $75.30; H. Caron, Louisville, $4.15; C. Degenais, note, $300; A. Ducharme, note, $100; J. P. Dixon, note, $515.57; Dominion Bank, note, $1000; P. Decary, $135.07; Naz. Dufort, $28.98; Dominion Bag Co., $65; Dominion Bridge Co., $32; Oscar Denis, St. Lazare, $642.18; O. Dubois, St. Chrysostome, $64.55; T. Deery & Co., note, $762.; Withy & Co., $178.83; Fauteux & 50; J. Delamothe, note, $840; P. O. Fortier, St. Gervais, note, $709.84; Furness, Dupuis, $146.25; James Fyfe, $35.75; C. P. Fabien, $33; The N. K. Fairbank Co., $508.20; Dr. Forest, L'Assomption, $648.05; Hugh Fraser, Lachute, $8.42; Jos. Grondin, note, $200; Garth & Co., note, $100.76; O. Gratton, note, $200; A. Gerin, Coaticook, note and balance of account, $693; Gilmour Bros., $21.25; Gravel & Duhamel, $1.30; Gould Cold Storage Co., $105.57; W. D. Graham, Arundel, $53.68; J. H. Gareau, St. Polycarpe, $213.95; C. Guitard, St. Joseph du Lac, $343.90; T. Hotte, note, $100; P. P. Hachez, Upper Caraquet, N.B., $53.57; C. C. Hamilton, Shediac, N.B., $34.36; Dame L. Huot, note, $50; Hodgson Bros., $270.34; G. W. Holmes, Mansonville, $399.75; Hudon & Orsali, $941.12; J. Hodgson, Beaverton, $133.72; J. G. Heroux, Ste. Rose, note, $294; A. Hubbler, Foxboro, $3.24; Imperial Oil Co., $10.58; F. W. Jones, Bedford, $9.22; J. W. Kempton, Shawbridge, $790.57; E. Lortie, Frelighsburgh, note, $125; J. E. Langlois, The Brooke, note, $400; Laurence & Robitaille, $100.08; Z. Limoges, note, $986; C. L. Langlois, note, $168; P. J. Landerman, $49.58; J. D. Lalonde, St. Philippe, $22.91; Ed. Lortie, Frelighsburg, note, $140; L. P. Lavoie, note, $328.71; M. Lafond, St. Hermas, note, $1,527.77; A. Langlois, note, $2,119.50; W. Labreche, note, $5,483.33; J. E. Levi, $20.10; Lapierre, $20.00; A. Leroux, $4; Lachance Pharmacy, $8; C. E. Leclerc, $37; J. I. Landry, Stanbridge, $27.31; J. H. L. Leclerc, St. Polycarpe, $2021.16; L'Heureux, St. Alphonse, $43.26; S. Leroux, Les Cedres, $906.36; W. Lachapelle, St. Roch l'Achigan, $1203.66; Martin Freres & Cie, Note, $632.85; Merchants Bank of Halifax, $8457; Merchants Bank of Canada, indirect, note, $1000; H. Montgomery, $25.90; A. Milot, Yamachiche, $477.33; Montreal Stencil Works, $18.70; F. Magor & Co., $54.60; J. T. Marchand & Co., $6.15; H. Murray, $47.93; Miller Bros. & Toms, $2; Marcotte Freres, $67.67; T. Milo, $2.75; Major Mfg. Co., $230.23; J. R. McOuat, Lachute, $9.87; R. S. Marston, Warden, $175; E. H. Morin, Blenheim, $102.42; J. Montgomery, Sawyerville, $26.17; J. McMurtry, Bowmanville, $125.81; Geo. Martin, Toronto, $108.35; W. W. Ogilvie, note, $1500; P. Poulin, note, $250; Prevost & Baigne, $19.95; P. Page, $58.18; W. J. Proulx, $38; J. S. Richardson, Tilbury, note and balance of account, $182.52; Wm. Rutherford & Son, $39.10; A. Ratelle, Joliette, note, $574.77; Robitaille & Cie., $10.80; F. Robertson & Co., $601.57; D. Robertson & Co., $6.50; Racette & Frere, $1.89; Riverside Factory, Ste. Bazile, $639.63; J. E. Roberge, Lambton, $971.22; C. J. Soule, Chesterville, note and account, $8,850; Eva J. Soule, Chestrville, note, $500; C. J. Soule, account, $3,591.48; John Saunders, Chesterville, note, $2,000; D. Spinelli, note, $1,778.22; W. J. Skinner, Forest, $16.50; R. Shorton, $21.27; W. C. Stider, North Williamsbury, $217.50; J. R. Smith, Monteith, $13.08; T. Trudeau, note, $200; Jos. Tessier, note, $7,577 .65; J. A. Thivierge, $7,925; Geo. Tuck & Co., $15.10; E. G. Thompson, Blenheim, $49.71; J. H. Trotten, Renfrew, $211.97; M. Vezina, Cap Sante, $425.59; Viau and Lepage, St. Louis de Gonzague, $5.16; Jos. Viel, Fraserville, note, $691.39; J. A. Vaillancourt, $10.50; Verret, Stewart & Co., $10.50; J. B. Waddell, Ste. Therese, note, $2,579.35; Jos. Ward & Co., $1,900; John Wilkins, $15; Walker Egg and Provision Co., Chatham, $26.15.

The assets consist in the stock, contained in the stores and warehouses, as well as twenty horses and waggons, and a bakery situated on Rivard street, book debts and other credits. Besides this, the assigner has $15,000 in shares of a furniture factory at Ste. Therese, $3,000 in the capital stock of the Canada Liquor Company, interests in the Stanley mine, and the right of redemption in two properties sold to Messrs. Napoleon Plante and C. Gratton. The most important assets, however, consist in some fifteen blocks of land situated in different parts of the city, most of which contain buildings, and which are of great value. He has also a number of properties outside the city, which would bring in good round sums. On these properties, however, there exist mortgages as follows: Sun Life Company, $8,614; Beaudry estate, $5,000; A. L. Brien, $1,000; L. J. A. Papineau, Montebello, $3,000; Trust and Loan Company, $11,250; Wm. Andrews, St. Lambert, $5,000; C. Gelinas, $3,400; A. Roy & Son estate, $800; A. Monarque, $2,500; Mrs. R. W. Salter, Outremont, $16,275; J. O. Joseph, $6,600.

The net assets are almost equal to the liabilities, and it is believed that an agreement will be reached whereby the firm will be able to continue business.

The liabilities of the firm of Chas. Langlois & Co. amount to about $400,000, and of this amount some $200,000 are direct, the remainder being indirect.



Predicted for the Star, Saturday, 11 a. m.—Moderate winds, fine, not much change in temperature; Sunday, fine.

Sept. 8th, 1900.

	Thermometer	Barometer
Midnight	58°	30 21
6 A M	49°	30 16
Noon	67°	30 10

CALL AT ANY TIME

And we'll show you the finest assortment of Furniture and Carpets to select from with the most saving prices attached, that you can find in a day's walk.

The morning hours are best for you and best for us; you will have more room, and we will have more time to devote to you. But if you cannot come early, come late, only come without fail.

EASY TERMS IF WANTED

AT

F. Lapointe's,

THE COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHER,

1447-1449 St. Catherine St., East,

Near Montcalm Street.

212 1

$100 PRIZE IN GOLD FOR A NAME

The Oxford Mfg. Co. will give a prize of one hundred dollars for a name for a high class Laundry Soap they are about to place on the market. The conditions for competing for the prize are as follows:

Each competitor must enclose ten cents together with the name they select, and mail them to the Oxford Mfg. Co., Toronto. By return mail they will receive a box of delicately perfumed, pure bland toilet soap, for the complexion, or to those who prefer it, we will forward a box of the best shaving soap in the world. "The Barber's Favorite."

The prize-name competition will close October 20th. Address OXFORD MFG. CO., Old Upper Canada College Bldg., Toronto. 212 1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Specially reported for the Star by C. D. Monk, 16 St. Sacrament street, local manager for J. S. Bache and Co., New York, over direct private wire.

Stocks	Sept. 8 Op'g.	Close.	Sept. 7. Op'g.	Close.
Amer. Tobacco Co.	.....	.....	.....	94
Amer. Sugar Refin Co.	119⅝	120	120⅛	120⅜
Anaconda Mining Co.	.....	.....	45⅝	45⅝
A. Top & St. Fe	.....	.....	28⅛	28⅝
Do do Pref	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞	70⅝
A. S. W.	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72½
Do do Pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Rapid Tran	55	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	.....	87⅜
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	49⅛
Ches. & Ohio	.....	.....	28⅝	28⅝
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	125⅜	125	125⅛	125⅜
Chicago Gas	90⅛	90⅛	92⅜	90⅜
Chic. & N. W.	.....	.....	.....	162
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	.....	.....	106⅛	106⅜
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	114	114	114⅛	114⅜
Continental Tob. com.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas N.Y.	.....	.....	.....	172⅛
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	.....	.....	.....	35⅛
Cleveland C.C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson	.....	.....	111	110⅜
Denver Rio G., com.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do pref.	.....	.....	67½	67½
Federal Steel	34⅝	34¾	35⅛	35⅛
General Electric	139	139	140½	139⅝
Glucose com.	.....	.....	52	51⅜
Do pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ill Central	.....	.....	116⅝	116½
Jersey Central	130⅛	130⅛	132	131
Kansas & Tex pref.	.....	.....	.....	31⅞
Louisville & Nashville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Elevated	.....	.....	91⅝	92
Missouri Pacific	52⅜	52⅛	51⅜	52⅛
Metropolitan Trac.	.....	.....	104	154⅛
National Lead Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do pref.	.....	.....	88⅛	88⅛
Nor. Pacific com. new	.....	.....	51⅞	51⅝
Do do pref	71⅛	71⅛	71½	71⅜
N.Y. Central & Hud.	.....	.....	131	131⅛
N.Y. Lake Erie & West	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do II pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do I pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Ontario & West.	.....	.....	21⅜	21⅛
Omaha, com.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	31⅛	31⅛	.....	.....
Pressed Steel, com.	.....	.....	39⅛	38⅝
Pressed Steel, Pref.	.....	.....	.....	72
Phil. & Read all paid.	.....	.....	105⅜	105⅜
Pullman	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ry. com.	12⅛	12	12⅜	12⅛
Do do Pref.	.....	.....	63⅛	64⅞
Southern Pacific	34	34	34⅜	34⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	70	70	69⅝	70½
Third Avenue.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Leather Co.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11
Do do Pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Rubber Com.	.....	.....	29⅜	29⅛
Do do pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Pacific Com.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛
Do pref.	.....	.....	74⅛	74⅛
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do Pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTRY CHEESE BOARDS.

Summary of Transactions During the Past Few Days.

Date. Place.	Cheese Boarded	Cheese Sold	Price
August.			
31—Iroquois	762 w & c	762	10⅜
31—Shelburne	1058	no sales	10⅜ bid
31—Winchester	874 c	595	10⅝
31—Kemptville	730	on curb	10⅞
31—Perth	1825 w	1825	10⅛ to 11
31—Napanee	830 w & c	on curb	10⅜ to 10⅝
31—Ottawa	1428 w & c	865 w & c	10⅜ 9-16
31—Brighton	845 w	no sales	10⅜ bid
31—South Finch	1091 w & c	no sales	10⅜ bid
1—Oxd'burg, N.Y	1203	curb.	10⅝
1—London, Ont.	1330w & c	400	10⅞
1—Belleville	1030 w	790	11 1-16
1—Cns'ville Que	3278	2577	10 1-16 to 3-8
1—Cns'ville Que	butter	58	21
1—Cornwall	1909 w&c	.....	10 11-16
1—Cornwall	n. s.	193	10½
3—Utica, N. Y.	large &c	6865	9⅝ 10
3—Utica, N. Y.	creamery	120	22½
3—Little Falls, N.Y	l. & s.	4583	9¾-10
4—Ingersoll	564	bid	11
4—Campbellford	1410	.....	11 to 11 1-16
5—Woodstock	2833 w&c	593	10⅝ 11
5—Picton	947 c	300	11 1-16
5—Stirling	865 w	508	11 1-16 to ⅜
5—Russell	625 w&c	bid	11 3-16
5—Peterboro	3800 c	all	11 3-16
5—Ormstown, Q.	770	561	10⅝
5—Ormstown, Q.	butter	207 bid	20
6—Vankleek Hill	1551 w	all	11 1-16
6—Brockville	2940 w & c	4100	11 5 16 to ⅜
6—Kingston	674 w&c	434	11
6—Belleville	565 c	all	10⅞-11 1-16
6—Madoc	740	610	11⅛
7—Napanee	1600	185	11⅛ to ⅜
7—Kemptville	735	200	11⅜
7—Brantford	2095	1423	11⅜ to ⅝
7—Perth	1318	all	11⅝
7—Ottawa	1340 w&c	1107	11⅝
7—Winchester	878	720	11⅝
7—South Finch	1300 w&c	bid	11⅝

NOMINATIONS ON FRIDAY.

TORONTO, September 8.—Mr. N. W. Rowell, a young barrister of Toronto, who has on several occasions taken a prominent position in campaign speaking during the local Dominion elections, was nominated yesterday afternoon as the Liberal candidate in East York. The friends of Mr. Peter Ryan put his name in nomination, and several others were also presented, but Mr. Rowell was chosen on the first ballot.

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FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th September to 29th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th of OCTOBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board.

JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Montreal, 25th August, 1900. 201 8 2aw

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