TWENTY PAGES

The Herald.

To-morrow—Fair and Decidedly Cold.
Yesterday's weather, 22 above to 26 above.

92ND YEAR. NO. 5. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT

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FRANCE WOULD EXCHANGE

Newfoundland Shore Rights for Adequate Compensation Elsewhere.

Paris, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The Temps intimates in a leading editorial, believed to have been inspired by the Foreign Office, that the Government is prepared to surrender the treaty rights of France on the shore of Newfoundland in exchange for adequate compensation elsewhere.

TWO BURGLARS CAUGHT.

When Felix Dupont who stabbed Detective Riopel was arrested in the act of burglarizing the premises of Mr. E. T. Lamert, 310 Rachel street, a fortnight ago, the police suspected that others besides Dupont were engaged in the burglary. Dupont, however, did not give his pals away, and the police were for a time left without a clue. They kept up a keen watch in that vicinity and last night their efforts bore fruit.

Detectives Pacific Richard, McLaughlin and Pierre Richard, were patrolling that section of the city, last night, when they saw two men, acting suspiciously near the store of Mr. P. L. Masse, 1235 St. Lawrence Main street.

The two men went away for a while and during that time the detectives obtained admission into the store from the proprietor.

They took up position in the store, and soon after a noise was heard at the back door and the two individuals entered.

They did not have time to begin their operations, fo rimmediately the limbs of the law fell on them and made them prisoners. It was a surprise to the detectives to see who their prisoners were. Edward Racette, of City Hall avenue, is 17 years of age; Alphonse Pelletier, of Clarke street, is 19 years. Racette was captured on the spot, but Pelletier made a desperate and almost successful attempt to escape.

When the detectives pounced upon him he jumped away. The detective caught the tail of his overcoat, but with a great effort Pelletier tore himself away, leaving the overcoat behind him. He got his liberty for awhile, and ran up Cadieux street. Detective Richard made hot pursuit, and after ordering the fugitive to stop he fired three shots from his revolver before he gave himself up. The prisoner appeared before Judge Choquet this morning and admitted having entered the store. They were remanded till Monday.

SOCIAL ROUND IN OLD ENGLAND.

Majority of the Aristocracy Were at Their Country Seats—Duke of Marlborough's Recent Promotion.

(Special Cable Letter by the Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 7.—It may be said that London has been deserted by the society people, who are mostly entertaining or being entertained at country houses.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire intend to cap the season of gaieties with a grand ball at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, which is to edlipse the famous Devonshire House fancy ball.

The United States attache, Mr. Henry White, and Mrs. White are entertaining a shooting party.

Will Lie in Westminster Abbey.

The Duke of Northumberland, who died on Monday, will be interred in St. Nicholas Chapel, Westminster Abbey, where the Percy family have the right of burial. Some pressure was put upon the family to waive this right, in view of the limited space now remaining in the Abbey, but the relatives of the deceased Duke insisted upon their ights. The late duke lived the life of a recluse during recent years. Earl Percy, the ledst son, succeeds to the dukedom, which carries with it nearly 200,000 acres of land in Northumberland and many thousands of acres in Surrey and Middlesex, the income being nearly £250,000 yearly.

Member of the Government.

The Duke of Marlborough, by his appointment as paymaster-general, in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun, who was recently made Lord Chamberlain, becomes a member of the Government. The office, however, is only a stepping-stone. There is no work in it and no pay. But the duke may occasionally have to answer a question in the House of Lords. The appointment is a reward for the duke's labors in the Conservativec ause. He is an indefatigable worker in the Primrose League. Hardly a week passes without his having presided at a meeting of the league somewhere.

William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette says:—"The duke is a young man who has the good sense to take himself and his position seriously, and not rest satisfied, like a beammarchais nobleman, with having taken the trouble to be born. In the age we live in it is eminently desirable that men of rank and wealth should throw the influence of their position and personality into the soul of politics."

The opening of the new year was marked by an exchange of telegrams containing good wishes between all the crown heads of Europe.

New Year's Festivities.

The Hogenay, or New Year's Eve festivities, celebrated at Glasgow were marked by the greatest exhibition of intoxication in the streets seen even in Glasgow. One account of the scene says:

"It would need the pen of Zola to describe the state of the streets. The most astounding feature of the edbauchery was the appalling number of yound lads rolling about the streets."

The number of week-end "drunks" arrested there break the record. There were over 396 persons charged with intoxication in the cells by Tuesday evening.

Fund for Working Girls.

Lady Henry Somerset, W. T. Stead and other friends and admirers of the late Mrs. Haweis, the author of "Chaucer for Children." "Chaucer for Schools," "Chaucer's Beads," "Tales from Chaucer," etc., and superintendent of the Mercy Branch of the British Women's Temperance Association, vice-president of the Maternity Society of England, and vice-president of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, have formed a committee to perpetuate her memory by raising a fund to be called "The Mrs. Haweis Fund for Working Girls," the object of which is said to be to financially aid English and American girls, between the ages of twelve and twenty, to learn a self-supporting trade or to engage in remunerative trade.

Visit of American Squadron.

People here seem to have settled in their own minds that an American squadron will visit Portsmouth in June, and it is unhesitatingly announced that the Admiralty authorities have arranged to have the British Channel fleet, with the Duke of York at its head, assemble in the Solent to meet the American ships. One paper presumes to know that the American squadron will consist of all the best types of modern warships.

The Portsmouth municipality is evidently trying to boom the event for all it is worth, and a despatch from Portsmouth to-day says official information on the subject is eagerly awaited there in order to prepare the arrangements to give a fitting welcome to the officers and men.

With the opening of 1899 the London County Council took over the street railroad of the South London district. The transaction was signalized by the payment of £850,000.

An Extraordinary Character.

"Harry, the Valet," who on Wednesday pleaded guilty to stealing the Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, which were stolen while the Duchess was on her way from Paris to London in October last, proves to be an extraordinary character. The judge has postponed sentence in order to enable him to inform the police as to what became of the bulk of the jewels, of which only £800 out of £25,000 contained in the stolen satchel were recovered, the idea being that the prisoner will get a lighter sentence for the information. The prisoner, however, replied to the judge that he would not "split on his pals," even if he got a life sentence. He appears to be one of the most notorious criminals of the generation, is of genteel appearance and has a grand air and a frank, engaging look. The prisoner boasts that he has made twenty bigger "hauls" than in the case of the Sutherland jewels, and claims he reduced robbery to a science, making it his business to know everybody of wealth and consequence in Europe. He further says that he rarely made a mistake, owing to his cautious preliminaries, and declared that the only serious mistake of his career was when he robbed the Duchess of Devonshire, some time ago, of a jewel case, and found to his disgust that he had taken paste.

"Harry, the Valet," appears to have made a great deal of money, for he lost several thousand pounds in one week at a Soho gambling club. He had the lordliest tastes and lived at a West End hotel, where his bills were over £50. Finally, he was betrayed in the Sutherland affair by his mistress, a former actress, who informed the police of the share he had taken in that robbery. Otherwise, there is every reason to believe that he would never have been caught, as the police had no clue to him. He was apparently devoted to this woman, as, while awaiting trial, he begged her to come to his prison and give him one more kiss.

British Gunners.

The splendid practice of the American gunners has vulcanized the British into a critical interest in the gun-firing of their own navy, and the results of the inquiries made are not very reassuring. 2 The performances of the Mediterranean fleet, supposed to be the crack British fleet, are far from satisfactory. The results of the heavy and light gun prize-firing of 1898, just published, shows that with heavy guns 259 rounds were fired, at 8 knots. and that the percentage of hits was 30. With the six-inch quick-firers, steaming 12 knots, the average was also 30 per cent., andw ith the Maxim guns the average was 46 per cent., the six-inch quick-firers, are the most used guns in the British service. and the paper points out that it is evident that even teh rack squadron has much to learn regarding its use. In the case of the smaller weapons the results were still more disadvantageous, and this, without the disconcerting effects of hostile fire. The papers now ask if it is not time that measures be taken to make gun practice something more than a perfunctory exercise, as is the case in many of the British ships.

HOW BUSINESS IS NEGLECTED

A good illustration of the manner in which business is conducted around the Water Department was afforded by an incident that occurred at the committee room this morning.

A week ago Messrs. Greenshields & Co. wrote to the committee asking for a four inch main for the elevator at their temporary premises, St. Helen street. They offered to advance the cost of the work, which would be about $125. The request was considered of so little importance that the letter was not even read to the committee.

This morning Ald. Kinsella, chairman of the Water Committee, called at the committee room with a personal letter he had received from Messrs. Greenshields asking him to give the matter immediate attention. After talking it over with Secretary Dowd and Comptroller Dufresne, Ald. Kinsella decided to see about it on Monday.

Ald. Clearihue happened to be present, and he insisted upon immediate action, as Messrs. Greenshields were being kept without the use of their elevator. He offered to the Comptroller to become personally responsible for the cost of the work, and ordered the officials of the department to have it attended to at once.

"There is something decidedly wrong about this department," said Ald. Clearihue, "when no money can be had for revenue-producing work, but lots of it can be be found to spend in questionable ways. It's a shame that one of our best business firms should be dilly-dallied with in this manner."

OUTLOOK SERIOUS IN PHILIPPINES.

The People Are Disposed to Fight to the Death for Their Independence.

A WARNING TO AMERICA.

Will Have a Dark Road to Travel if She Ignores the Rights of the People.

AGUINALDO'S CAUSE GROWING.

Manila, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The governors of the various Philippine provinces have visited Aguinaldo, offering to him their unconditional allegiance to the Filipino republic, and declaring that the people are disposed to give up their lives and property in a struggle against the forcing of any domination over the Islands. Several of the Filipino military chiefs have urged Aguinaldo to fight the Americans. The Spanish newspaper Oceana, in an article commenting upon the proclamation issued by General Otis, says: "We venture to predict that the effect of the proclamation will not be very favorable."

The Independencia, the leading organ of the insurgents, says, in an article discussing the proclamation: "If America persists in disavowing our acquired rights and flings legions of soldiers against our well-defended lines, she will have a dark road to tarvel. We have the example of the heroic city of Iloilo, which prefers to risk the sorrows of bombardment to becoming a dependent territory. The Filipinos will accept resignedly any sacrifice when they see their country's independence endangered. Do not plunge us into cruel and brutal war. Remember the words of the greatest historian of the century: 'England, with sixteen millions, could not withstand 2,500,000 of North Americans.'"

SHORT-SIGHTED CUNNING.

How the Times Describes French Attacks on British Trade.

Blue Book Just Issued Shows That the Government Protested Against Each Act.

London, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The correspondence respecting the French attacks on British trade in Madagascar was issued by the Foreign Office last night. It shows that Lord Salisbury energetically protested against each act as it was committed. When the decree was issued restricting the coasting trade of the island to French vessels Lord Salisbury made a prompt and emphatic protest, with the result that on December 29 M. Delcasse, French Foreign Minister, notified him that the decree had been revoked, as French vessels were not numerous enough or of sufficient tonnage to carry on the trade.

All the morning papers comment upon the blue book, asking how it is possible to live in amity with a country which tramples upon treaty rights and treats a friendly country in such a manner.

The Times says: "It is a good thing for the world's peace that we are able to possess our soul in patience under the pinpricks of French Governments, which, under the cover of grandiloquent phrases, habitually act with cupidity and the short-sighted cunning of the peasant."

SPAIN'S PECULIAR ACTION.

Sends 230 Criminals Out to Havana, Which Is No Longer Hers.

The Men Were Arrested Upon Arrival and Nine Hundred Rifles Seized.

Havana, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Two hundred and thirty dangerous criminals have been sent here from Spain. They were put under arrest immediately after their arrival, and nine hundred rifles seized.

Six Cases of Smallpox

The Provincial Board of Health have been notified that six cases ofs mallpox have broken out a short distance from Montreal, in the vicinity of Coteau du Lac. One case is at Coteau Landing, and five are at Coteau-du-Lac proper.

TO-NIGHT.

Academy—"The Circus Girl." Musical comedy. Good.
Queen's—"Under Sealed Orders." Remarkable.
Francais—"Youth." Military drama and vaudeville. Good.
Royal—Knickerbocker burlesque. Fair.
Arena—Senior hockey series, Montreal vs. Quebec.
Lachine Skating Rink—Fancy dress carnival.
Windsor Hotel—Greek Society dinner.
Holly Snowshoe Club—First tramp to Lachine.

BRITAIN FAVORS A DISARMAMENT.

Lord Salisbury's Reply to Czar, Just Made Public, Promises Cordial Co-operation.

DELEGATE WILL BE SENT.

Few Nations More Concerned in Maintenance of General Peace Than Great Britain.

COST OF WAR BREEDS UNREST.

London, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The Foreign Office issued a paper to-day superscribed: "Correspondence respecting the proposal of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia for a conference on armaments."

The title is enough to show that the Government has taken the correct measurement of what enthusiasts of various degrees have acclaimed as a disarmament and peace millennium manifesto. The correspondence opens with the text of the Czar's proposal, which is followed by a brief but courteous acqnowledgment of its receipt by the Foreign Office. Then, dated October 24th, comes Lord Salisbury's despatch instructing Sir Charles Stewart Scott, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to assure the Russian Government of the cordial sympathy of the British Government with the objects and intentions of the Czar.

The despatch continues: "That this sympathy is not confined to the Government, but is equally shared by public opinion in this country, has been strikingly manifested since the Emperor's proposal was made generally known by the very numerous resolutions passed by public meetings and societies in the United Kingdom. There are indeed few nations, if any, which both on grounds of feeling and interest are more concerned in the maintenance of general peace than Great Britain. The statements which constitute the grounds of the Emperor's proposal are but too well justified. It is unfortunately true that while the desire for the maintenance of peace is generally professed, and while, in fact, serious and successful efforts on more than one recent occasion have been made with that object by the great powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its force, and to add to the already vast expenditure on appliances of war.

"The perfection of the instruments thus brought into use, their extreme costliness, and the horrible carnage and destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large scale, have acted without doubt as a serious deterrent from war, but the burdens imposed by this process on the population affected must, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discontent, menacing both internal and external tranquility.

"Her Majesty's Government will gladly co-operate in the proposed effort to provide a remedy for this evil, and if in any degree it succeeds, they feel that the sovereign to whose suggestion it was due will have richly earned the gratitude of the world at large. Your excellency is therefore authorized to assure Count Muravieff (Russian Foreign Minister) that the Emperor's proposal is willingly accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and the Queen will have the pleasure of delegating a representative to the conference whenever an invitation is received.

"Her Majesty's Government hope that the invitation may be accompanied by some indication of the special points to which the attention of the conference will be directed, as a guide to the selection of the British representative and the assistants by whom he should be accompanied."

It will be seen that the pith of this admirable diplomatic document lies in the last paragraph, and that the despatch is dated October 24th. The correspondence ends here without Russia having indicated the special points to which the conference's attention will be directed. Moreover, Emperor William's bill increasing the German army has been produced since then.

MET INSTANT DEATH.

Father and Son Instantly Killed on Railway Crossing.

They Were Driving Into Ottawa City to Attend a Funeral—Coachman Badly Injured.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—A heartrending accident took place at Ottawa East this morning. William Cowan, treasurer of the County of Castleton, about seventy years of age, and his son, Holmes Cowan, forty-eight years of age, were instantly killed at the railway crossing of the Canada Atlantic & Parry Sound Railways. The man who was driving them is not expected to recover from the injuries he sustained. Mr. Cowan and son were going from Ottawa to attend the funeral of Charles O'Gara, son of Mr. M. O'Gara, police magistrate of Ottawa, who was buried this morning. The sleigh in which the party was seated was run into by a passenger train. It is supposed that on account of the drifting snow the drived did not see it approaching. Death was instantaneous in the case of Cowan and his son. Although the coachman still lives he is badly mangled.

SPANISH PRISONERS

Cannot be Aided While Hostilities Between Americans and Philippine Rebels Continue.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—It was reported here that General Rios, formerly Governor of the Viscayas Islands, has landed at Manila and conferred with General Otis, who was co-operating with Gen. Rios to the end of obtaining the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents. Later Gen. Rios cabled to the Government that hostilities between the insurgents and the Americans prevented the taking of any steps towards the liberation of the prisoners.

OUTSIDE INTEREST IN MONTREAL.

The City's Affairs Are Attracting Outside Attention and There Is Confidcnce That Mr. Marchand Will Take the Right Stand.

The Toronto Globe yesterday published the following editorial under the heading "Montreal's Affairs":—

There are evidences that the administration of Montreal's affairs is to be put upon a sounder basis than, if we are to believe a tithe of the statements which the press of the city has published, it has occupied during recent years. A crisis in misrule has come about in Montreal, as one comes, sooner or later, in every city in which the treasury and the offices are taken possession of by selfish and self-seeking men. During the year just past so completely had the municipal system broken down that two of the most essential services had to be abandoned for lack of funds. To say that a city can neither clean its streets nor gather the garbage from its lanes is about as severe an arraignment as can be brought against a municipal regime. And yet that is not the whole story so far as Montreal is concerned. The police appropriations also ran out early in the year. Not having applied the appropriations to their legitimate purposes, it transpired that the Chief of Police was obliged to recommend that the constables be allowed to go out on duty in civilian clothes because their uniforms were unfit to be worn. More than this: the fire apparatus was only kept in serviceable order by the chief of the brigade ignoring the law, indeed defying it, by ordering repairs for which there was no money to pay, and for which the members of the committee refused to become personally responsible by the authorization of a formal resolution.

This state of things might well have aroused more than usual attention to the conditions by which it has been brought about. That the financial position of the city is unassailable, that there is a steady growth in the taxable property and a tax rate which, while comparatively low, should yet be sufficient for the primary services—these considerations did not make matters either less mystifying nor less aggravating to citizens who, amid lavish city expenditures in some directions, yet found themselves suffering the discomfort of uncleaned streets and a suspended scavenging service, and found themselves reading in the press about policemen who, cooped up in their stations, waited for the friendly shades of night because there was no money to buy them trousers.

By a fortunate coincidence there was a series of revelations of misdoings spreading over this same year that the breakdown of the municipal system was preparing the electors' minds for the practical application of the lessons which the revelations presented. The revelations of corruption came along with the examples of corruption's practical results, so that there arose a resolute demand for a thorough investigation and enquiry into all the causes of misgovernment. A petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council asking for the appointment of a royal commission to hold such an enquiry is being signed by thousands of citizens. It is being supported by both French and English sections of the population, and being unopposed in an active manner by any newspaper, it stands a very good chance of being the open door to a thorough overhauling of the civic system.

By Canadians outside of Montreal the issue will be watched with keen interest. The city of Montreal is under the control of the French portion of the population. Regarding them the statement has sometimes been made that they do not hold in high esteem the principles of economy in public affairs. That there is no evidence in support of such a statement has not affected it, nor the fact that the affairs of Montreal can by no manner of means be worse than those or many other cities on the continent. Toronto has had its enquiries and its revelations. On the other hand, we have the evidence of a vigilant public spirit in the overwhelming defeat of Mercier in 1892, the overwhelming defeat of the Conservative Government in 1896, and then again in 1897 the third overwhelming verdict for honest, thrifty government when the Flynn Administration was turned out and the Marchand Government—one of the best that any province ever had—came in. After such a record may we not expect with confidence a clean-up in Montreal city affairs? It is a hopeful fact that the royal commission will be appointed—if enquiry there is to be—by Mr. Marchand and his colleagues, whose own course has shown a very sensitive appreciation of the duty of public honesty.

M'GILL FIRST YEAR MEDS. PASS LIST.

The Result of the Christmas Examinations in Biology and Practical Chemistry Handed Out To-day.

The results of the Christmas examinations in the faculty of medicine at McGill University have just been issued. The examinations were confined to first year's students in biology and practical chemistry, honors and passes, and to the undergraduates who failed to pass at the examinations which took place six months ago. The latter now appear in the supplemental list given below. Here are the complete results:

Biology—First Year—Honors.

1, R. M. Van Wart, B.A.; 2, W. A. Gardner, B.A.; 3, J. Crawford Simpson; 4, J. A. E. Campbell; 5, J. W. Manchester; 6, J. M. Leney, B.A., and J. E. Menzies; 8, W. R. Morse, B.A., and W. Wood; 10, L. N. Pickard; 11, R. E. Elder; 12, J. E. Hollingworth.

Pass List, First Year.

A. C. Ames, D. R. Arnold, B. A.
H. G. F. Blair, F. W. Blackman, R. M. Boyd, R. T. Burton, J. R. Byers.
J. A. E. Campbell, B.A., W. L. C. Carnohan, W. L. M. Carter, B.A., J. W. Christie, R. F. Coderington, J. C. Colby, B.A., C. E. Coleman.
W. A. Dorion, G. J. Doyle, B.A.
E. B. Eastman, R. Elder, S. Evans.
W. H. Ferguson, C. G. Folkins, W. S. Ford, H. G. Folkins.
R. J. Gardiner, W. A. Gardiner, B.A., G. N. Giles, F. W. Green.
J. L. Halliday, L. C. Harris, C. M. Henry, J. E. Hollingworth, C. W. Hopkins, J. W. Hutchinson.
F. Irwin.
J. A. Johnson, B.A.
J. M. Leney, B.A.
A. A. Macdonald, B.A., G. E. L. Mackinnon; A. H. MacLaren, B.A., J. A. Macnaughton, D. McGibbon, R. H. McGrath, W. E. McKay, J. F. McNeill, J. W. Manchester, L. D. Mason, B.A., J. E. Menzies, G. Moffatt, J. E. Morrison, W. R. Morse, B.A.
P. E. Netten.
C. R. Peters, L. N. Pickard.
J. J. Robertson, J. C. Simpson, T. W. Smith.
J. A. Tolmie.
R. M. Van Wart, R. G. Williams, W. W. Wood, W. Wright.

Practical chemistry, first year honors:

1. G. Moffatt, R. M. Van Wart, B.A.
3. J. C. Simpson, R. J. G. Harkey.
5. C. W. Hopkins, J. F. McNeill, J. W. Manchester.
8. F. E. Stowell.
9. P. T. Moore, B.A.
10. A. R. Buckman.
11. D. R. Arnold, B.A.
12. W. A. Dorion, J. L. Johnston, B.A., D. McGibbon, W. E. McKee, H. E. Martin, H. L. Pavey.

Pass List, First Year.

A. C. Ames, R. J. R. Anderson, D. R. Arnold, B.A.
H. G. F. Blair, F. N. Blakeman, J. A. Briggs, A. R. Buckman, J. R. Byers.
J. A. E. Campbell, B.A., W. L. C. Carnochan, W. Le M. Carter, B.A., J. F. Christie, R. F. Codrington, J. F. Colby, W. H. Cullen, L. M. Curren.
M. Delaney, J. J. Donohue, B.A., W. A. Dorion, P. C. Douglas.
E. B. Eastman, F. C. Eaton, S. Evans.
W. H. Ferguson, C. G. Folkins, H. G. Folkins, W. S. Ford.
R. J. Gardiner, W. A. Gardner, B.A., G. N. Giles, F. W. Green, R. D. Gurd.
J. R. Halliday, R. O.Harley, L. C. Harriss, J. E. Hawker, C. M. Henry, C. W. Hopkins.
J. A. Johnson, B.A.
J. N. Leney, B.A.
G. E. L. Mackinnon, A. H. MacLaren, B.A., T. F. MacMillan, B.A., J. A. MacNaughton, B.A., J. F. McNeill, D. McGibbon, R. H. McGrath, W. E. McKee, J. W. Manchester, H. E. Martin, L. D. Mason, B.A., J. E. Menzies, G Moffatt, P. T. Moore, B.A., E. J. Morin, J. F. Morrison, W. R. Morse, B.A., A. J. Monroe.
G. L. Neary, P. E. Nellen.
G. H. Palmer, H. L. Paney, O. R. Peters, L. N. Pickard, C. M. Pratt, J. J. Robertson.
M. L. Ship, B.A., J. C. Simpson, H. K. Stockwell, F. E. Stovell.
R. H. Townsley.
R. M. Van Wart.
W. Wood, W. W. Wright.

Passes in Supplemental Examinations.

Pathology—P. B. Mellon.
Obstetrics—P. B. Mellon.
Physiology—1st year—Cantile, Dawson, Snetsinger, Fearn, E. M. Russell, Wiggin. Second year—Darche, Cartwright, McKinnon, Mousseau, Reynolds, Symmes.
Practical chemistry—P. T. Duffy, A. S. Donaldson.
Clinical chemistry—A. L. Aylmer, F. A. Brennan, J. S. Burriss, Robert Low, P. B. Mellon.
Mental diseases—1st year—A. J. Bell, F. P. H. Cantile, H. T. Fuller, F. E. Lawlor, R. F. Shearer, D. A. Taylor, F. T. Williams
Hygiene and Bacteriology—R. J. Conroy, D. A. McNally, P. B. Mellon, T. E. Morriss, D. F. Wood.
Botany—J. H. Alexander, W. W. Grant, H. S. Fuller, F. E. Lawlor, J. B. Lynch, G. E. Morriss, J. K. Niven, E. M. Russell, R. L. Shearer, J. A. Ward.
Theoretical chemistry—A. Paterson, O. E Campbell, A. T. Fuller, C. Macpherson, J. McKay, G. F. L. Fuller, T. E. Morriss, R. H. Payne, A. S. Donaldson, J. H. Bradley, R. J Conroy, J V. Littig.
Histiology—1st year—D. Anton, F. Crang, E. Learmont. Second year—C. Cartwright, J. A. Crozier, B.A., C. E. Darche, G. W. A. Robb, A. E. W. Snyder.
Medical jurisprudence—P. B. Mellon.
Anatomy—Baird, Buffett, Igoe, McDiarmid, Jones.

The Longden Mystery.

Two weeks ago to-day Arthur Longden, of Brooklyn, disappeared from the Windsor Hotel, and up to the present no trace whatever of his whereabouts have been found. The detectives have not yet been asked to look for him, though there is every evidence that he left the hotel intending to return in an hour or so.

Fair and Cold.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7.—Probabilities—Strong westerly winds, fair and colder; Sunday, fair and decidedly cold.

Highest and lowest temperatures yesterday: Kamloops, 4 above, 4 below; Calgary, 6 above, 4 below; Qu'Appelle, 12 below, 23 below; Winnipeg, 14 below, 42 below; Port Arthur, 6 above, 26 below; Parry Sound, 22 above; 8 below; Toronto, 30 above, 12 below; Ottawa, 20 above, 14 below; Montreal, 22 above, 26 below; Quebec, 18 above, 12 below; Halifax, 22 above, 22 below.



The Outward and Visible Signs.

ooo

Makers of medium grade cloths originate little but copy high grade patterns of which fashion has already approved.

This is "too bad," but it is also "too true" to be overlooked when purchasing your next suit.

ooo

Herring bone effects are among the latest successes in high grade cloths, and were copied promptly by a leading Canadian mill.

This pattern is of the rough surfaced characteristic class, which men of quiet tastes appreciate.

ooo

Confined till now to custom made suits at $25 and $35, we are now offering them "ready to wear" in Fit Reform, equal in appearance, fit and service for $10.00, and your money back if dissatisfied.

ooo

The Kennedy Company, Limited

Props. "The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,"

2364 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST.

Montreal--Toronto--Winnipeg.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

The Good Intentions With Which the Railway Companies Inaugurate an Era of Benevolence Towards Each Other and the Public.

It is now well known that railway companies, like individuals, begin the year with a brand new set of good resolutions. They are generally framed on last year's sins of omission and of commission. Good resolutions are very nearly as sacred as the confessional; but here are some of the whispers from the roads dealing with western traffic which have reached the ears of The Herald:

"We shall never, never fight the Grand Trunk again," says the Canadian Pacific. "We mean to live peaceably for all time, and then there shall be no more cutting of rates, and no more coveting of our neighbors traffic."

"We shall improve our line to Collingwood, and we shall build a great elevator there with the assistance of Collingwood money," declares the Grand Trunk. "But first and foremost the harbor must be dredged by the Government to a depth of twenty feet. Then we shall see what we shall see."

The Intercolonial cannot be called a western line, but it is accredited with western aspirations. "We mean says Canada's great Government road to do our level best to give Paspebiac and its new line of steamers a fair chance; but we have to study the interests of our old friends Halifax and St. John. We will kill no more herds of moose than we can possibly help, although it does advertise the road."

"We will not cut rates," says the Chicago Great Western. "We will agree to everything and will keep straight as long as circumstances justify such extraordinary conduct; so help us."

"Pedestrians," says the St. Paul & Duluth, "shall enjoy all the courtesies of the ties between St. Paul and Duluth."

"The fast mail," says the Milwaukee, "shall be the fastest thing on earth between St. Paul and Chicago."

"We shall continue to obey the courts and enter into no combination to maintain rates, if we can help it," says the Wisconsin Central.

"We shall make the Milwaukee's fast mail look like a turtle," says the Omaha.

"We shall keep our trains on the right track," says the Burlington, "and not load them up with sons of Italy. They may be scentic, but they are not scenic."

"We shall remain at peace with all the world," says the Northern Pacific, "but don't step on our corns."

"We shall have the fastest train to the coast that ever," says the Great Northern. "If you don't believe it, ask Whitney."

If there is any disturbance in the railway world this year it will be due to some other cause than the railroads. They are all going to be good.



Men as Nurses.

There isn't one man in fifty thousand who is a good nurse. The average man feels as much out of place in a sick-room as a bull must in a china-store. His heart may be ever so full of sympathy, but his feet are heavy and his fingers clumsy.

In most cases when a woman's general health breaks down the original cause is weakness or disease of the distinctly feminine organism. The only permanent cure lies in the correction of all these disorders. Husbands should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine that invariably cures all ailments of this nature without "local treatment" and "examinations." It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned. It makes them well and strong. It allays inflammation, heals all internal ulceration and stops debilitating drains. It soothes and tones the nerves. Found at all medicine stores. An honest druggist won't urge upon you a substitute.

"I had female trouble for many years," writes Mrs. A. Lingelbach, of Granger, Sweetwater Co., Wyoming, "and tried many physicians until I was completely discouraged. Finally I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for six months, and I soon found that I was completely *cured*. I had been so bad I could hardly walk across the floor, but I am now well and strong, thanks to Dr. Pierce."

No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It used to cost $1.50; now it is free. Paper-covered copy, 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only; cloth binding 50 stamps. Over 1,200,000 American homes now contain copies of this great work. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PENNY POSTAGE MAIL.

The First One to Arrive from England Was Very Heavy—No Change in the Imperial Stamp.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The first mail from England under the Imperial penny postage was received at the Toronto postoffice yesterday at noon. It was an unusually heavy one, showing a large increase in the number of letters since the reduction in the postage. The British stamps have not, however, been changed in honor of the event as were the Canadian. The postoffice officials notice a large increase in the domestic mail since the reduction to two cents this week, but the congestion is lessened by the transference of the work of mailing all the newspapers to the Union station.

Lachine Snowshoe Races.

The green race of the Lachine Snowshoe Club was very successfully held last night from the club rooms to Knapp's hotel, and although a heavy gale was blowing at the time, about ten runners manfully toed the line. Following is the list as they came in: H. Mines, 21.25 3-5; A. Williams, 21.34 1-5; Geo. Caine, 22.02; M. Anderson, F. Bennett, H. Puck, Jno. Carlson, D. Knight, K. Turner. Mr. Turner had the misfortune to break his shoes. Officials of the race were: Judges, F. C. Smith, D. O. Frye, R. C. Thornloe; timekeepers, C. A. Smith, J. D. Paxton, Wm. Brown; starter, F. W. Cook.

Young Man Hanged Himself.

Milton, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Wm. Cartwright, whose home was with his father, Jas. Cartwright, just outside the town, is dead at 26 years of age. He hanged himself Wednesday afternoon in his father's barn between 12 noon and 1 p.m. Young Cartwright's action is attributed to a rebuff he received at the hands of his father when he informed him on Tuesday that he had been married some time to a Trafalgar girl.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

Tete-a-Tete.

Miss Stevenson, of Quebec, is in town, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Fry, 4128 Dorchester street, Westmount.

* * *

Mrs. J. Murray Smith was at home to her many friends at her handsome residence, 12 McGregor street, on Wednesday afternoon. In spite of the dreadful weather, many guests found their way there, and a most enjoyable time was spent by them. The tea-table decorations were artistic and pretty.

* * *

Mr. John Stuart, of Hamilton, is at the Windsor.

* * *

Miss Lily Foote, of Quebec, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. Lacy Dillon, Cote des Neiges road.

Mrs. C. E. Elliott, of Ottawa, is in town. Mrs. Elliott was formerly Miss Hamilton, daughter of the late Hon. John Hamilton.

* * *

Mrs. W. F. Frith, of Lennoxville, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. F. C. Smith, Dorchester street.

* * *

Miss Kate McInnes is the guest of Mrs. Laidlaw, Queen's Park, Toronto. A charming tea was given on Tuesday by Mrs. Laidlaw in honor of Miss McInnes, at which many young people were present, and Mrs. Denne are again in town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David Denne, University street, spent the Christmas holidays in Toronto with friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Denine are again in town now.

* * *

The many friends of Miss Fanny Macintosh, 319 Upper Peel street, will hear with regret that she is laid up with "la grippe."

* * *

A very interesting engagement recently announced is that of Miss Grace Mills, daughter of Mr. J. W. Mills, to Mr. R. Averil, of Plattsburg, N.Y. Miss Mills is well known and very popular in Montreal, and congratulations are now in order to the young couple.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Hutton, Rosemount avenue, Westmount, is confined to the house, suffering from grip.

* * *

Miss Ruby Ramsay, who has returned from Toronto for her holidays, gave a most enjoyable little dance to a few of her friends on Thursday. A very delightful time was spent by all present. Miss Ramsay returns to Toronto next week.

* * *

Children's parties are much in vogue just now, and there have been quite a number of them this week, and all through the holidays. Among the most pleasant was that given by Mrs. Hugh Graham, at her handsome residence, the corner of Sherbrooke and Stanley streets, in honor of her little daughter, Miss Alice Graham. About one hundred and forty invitations were issued. It was a gay and pretty scene, watching the little ones and seeing them enjoy themselves. They took part and entered into the different games with much zest. All went home thoroughly pleased with the entertainment, and feeling they had had a very happy time indeed.

* * *

Mrs. Wigmore gave a most recherche tea at her residence, Stanley street, on Thursday afternoon. As Mrs. Wigmore was, very unfortunately laid up with "grippe," the guests were received by her sister, Miss Watt. The tea table was very prettily decorated with red roses. Among those present were: Miss Symmers, Miss Van Horne, Miss Adelaide Van Horne, Miss Louise Murray Smith, Miss Beatrice Allan, Miss Forbes, Miss Gertrude Hampson, Mrs. Harold Hampson, Mrs. George O'Halloran, Miss Maltby, the Misses White, Mrs. N. C. Scott, Miss Black, Mrs. Campbell Nelles, Mrs. R. D. Savage, the Misses Savage, Miss Lambe, Miss MacCallum, Mrs. Reddy, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Macintosh, Miss Ludington, Miss Kelly, Lady Tait, Miss Louise Smith, Miss Lillian Smith, Miss McEachran, Dr. Elizabeth Mitchell, and many others too numerous to mention.

* * *

Miss McGiverin has been ill for several days with a bad attack of "la grippe." Her many friends will hope to hear of her speedy recovery.

* * *

Mr. William Grant, Weredale Park, is causing his friends much anxiety by his serious illness. He is suffering from a very severe attack of "grip."

* * *

Mrs. Philip Gilbert, 63 Tupper street, has just returned from a five weeks' visit to Kingston, where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Britton. Kingstonians were very pleased to see Mrs. Gilbert, who, as Miss Britton, was a very popular member of Kingston society.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. C. Jarvis, Toronto, and Mr. Cecil H. Deane, of Quebec, have registered their names at the offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, London.

* * *

Among the New Yorkers in town is Mrs. Garrete, who is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wurtele, Union avenue. Mrs. Garrete has visited here before and made many friends, who were very pleased to see her again.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Bond has quite recovered from her recent attack of "grip," and is able to be out again.

* * *

Miss Ella Walker, who has been in England for some time past, has returned to town.

* * *

"La grippe" has by no means overlooked the members of the medical profession. Dr. Craik, dean of the medical faculty, and Dr. A. A. Browne, are both suffering from it. Many hopes are expressed that they may soon be perfectly restored.

* * *

Miss Edith Henry, of Quebec, is in the city on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Crescent street.

* * *

Professor Robert B. Owens, of McGill University, left town to spend the Christmas season with his friends in Baltimore.

* * *

Madame Frechette, of Ottawa, is paying a visit to Montreal.

* * *

Colonel Edye, of the Trust and Loan Company, who has been in Toronto for some days, has returned to town.

* * *

Mr. Dickson Patterson, the well-known Canadian portrait painter, has opened his studio to visitors this week. Mr. Patterson is showing several new portraits which he has recently finished. One is of Sir George Kirkpatrick, and another of the Rev. Principal King. Mr. Patterson has received an order from Mr. John Bryce Kay, before he left Toronto for the continent, to paint a portrait of his father, the late John Kay. This portrait is to be placed in the building which is being erected for Kay & Son on King street.

* * *

The hockey match and tea given by the Zeta Psi Fraternity of McGill on Friday afternoon was in every respect all that heart could desire or fancy picture. The ice was in perfect condition; everyone was there, everyone was happy, even when the "other side" won, and the tea and bouillon had the proper warming effect on the spectators of this rather frigid game, that is to say, for those who are not chasing the magic puck. For these, one would imagine by their heated appearance, that they were enjoying (?) a torrid atmosphere. The games were well fought out. The graceful skating of the players was one of the sights to be thoroughly enjoyed. One player in particular seemed to be everywhere and do everything that he should—Dr. Campbell Davidson. Not here can the merits of the games played be criticised; that the game of hockey is played by skaters on ice, with a puck, so called because it is a fairy thing that skips everywhere like magic, is about all that this onlooker knows of the game, but the afternoon's pleasure can be dwelt on with a thorough knowledge and remembered as a perfect success. The tea rooms of the Arena were hardly large enough to accommodate all who were there, but everyone was attended to by charming girls decked in roses, and equally charming young men. So few teas are honored by the latter that the sensation is quite a strange one of having a cup of tea given one by a man! Among the large number of guests present were to be seen Prof. and Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Frank Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Peers Davidson, Miss A. Cook, Miss Reford, Miss Sicotte, Miss M. Ramsay, Miss Burnett, Miss Brainerd, Miss Greenshields, Dr. and Mrs. Yates and Miss Victoria McCallum. The large number of strangers present made the gathering even more pleasant than usual.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ridout are in town.

* * *

The marriage of Dr. Edmund St. George Baldwin and Miss Montizambert, of Toronto, was celebrated at the Church of the Ascension, Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur Baldwin, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kuhring. The bride was becomingly gowned in brown cloth, tailor-made costume, with brown velvet chapeau, with a touch of white, and was attended by her niece, Miss Freda Montizambert, who looked very graceful and charming in a blue cloth frock with a bouquet of pink roses in her hand, and a smart toque. Dr. Montizambert escorted his sister, and gave her away. Immediately after the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin drove away and left by the afternoon train on the honeymoon. Amongst the few guests present in the church were Dr. and Mrs. Montizambert, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walker, Miss Mildred and Miss Tudor Montizambert, Mr. Norman Montizambert, Mrs. William Baldwin, Mrs. Robt. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. St. George Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Baldwin, Miss Annie Baldwin, M. and Mrs. Lawrence Baldwin, Sir John Hagarty, Mr. and Mrs. George Hagarty, Colonel and Mrs. Grasett, Dr. and Mrs. Grassett, Mrs. Arthur Grassett, Mrs. C. Grassett, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Strathy, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Adelaide Sullivan and several others.

* * *

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Jette and Madame Jette will hold a reception at Spencerwood this afternoon.

* * *

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Premier, and Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, were in the city on Thursday on their return home from Ottawa.

* * *

The Vancouver World says: A quiet but pretty wedding took place on the evening of the 24th instant, in the Homer street Methodist church, where the Rev. Dr. Eby united in marriage Fred D. McIntyre, of this city, and Miss Lizzie Watchorn, youngest daughter of Joseph Watchorn, of Montreal. The bride was attired in a pretty travelling suit of light tan and blue and carried a shower bouquet of white chrysanthemums. She was given away by her brother, Henry V. Watchorn, of Winnipeg. Little Baby Ordway, cousin of the groom, was maid of honor, and looked charmingly pretty, dressed in white. After the ceremony a reception was held in honor of the newly-married couple at the residence of the groom's parents, 1002 Nelson street, after which Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre left by boat for San Francisco, and the Sound cities.

NERVOUS DEBILITY IN MEN.



If the patient suffers from a weakness peculiar to men, one of those disorders resulting from youthful indiscretion or later excesses, the very worst possible thing for him to do is to put medicines into his stomach. The drugs all doctors use for such—cantharides, morphine, strychnia, etc.—are poisonous and either stimulate or deaden. I have seen more drug wrecks than whiskey wrecks. I give weak men a natural remedy. I use

ELECTRICITY

in its purest form. There is no chance for injury in using the galvanic current. It never stimulates. It must strengthen. But for proper results you must have a continuous application for several hours a day. I recognized this fact over 25 years ago, and at once got up a portable battery. This developed into my present famous Electric Belt, with attachment for men, now known and used in all parts of the world.

It is the only genuine Electric portable battery, and is thoroughly covered by patent grants. It is composed of 18 little double element batteries, the whole weighing but 5 ounces.

CURRENT INSTANTLY FELT.

You adjust the Belt to body at night when retiring to bed and take it off next morning. Do this for two or three months and take care of your general health. That's all I ask. Over 5,000 men, young and old, restored to strength during 1897.

FREE BOOK AND CONSULTATION.

Drop in at my office and consult me free of charge, or write for free book, "Three Classes of Men," sent in plain sealed envelope.

DR. T. SANDEN, 132 St. James Street, Montreal. OFFICE HOURS—9 to 6. SUNDAY—11 to 1.

$350,

On payment of $15.00 Cash and $8.00 monthly, buys from us a genuine Heintzman & Co. Piano, handsomely cased in Fancy Walnut or Mahogany, 3 pedals, full swing hand carved front, best Wessel action. One of the latest pianos produced by the famous firm of Heintzman & Co. This special offer we are making to people who give us their order now. We will in addition present a Handsome Stool and Silk Drape with each Piano. Also full stock Steinway, Nordheimer, Howard, Williams and other Standard Pianos. Old pianos, any make, exchanged.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., WAREROOMS— **2366 St. Catherine Street.**

WERE IN FANCY DRESS.

The Victoria Rink Was the Scene of a Gay Carnival Last Evening.

It Passed Off Very Successfully and in Many Ways Was Ahead of Anything Previously Held.

The fancy dress carnival at the Victoria Rink last night was a grand success, such as it is usual for the management of that resort to achieve, and those who attended it have every reason to congratulate themselves for having spent a delightful evening.

A fancy dress carnival at the Victoria Rink is always looked forward to with eagerness, and when some time ago it was said that last night's carnival was to surpass any previous one in point of brilliancy, there were renewed preparations on the part of participants and keener anticipation in those who wished to witness it.

When the big snowstorm came and made the scene outside the large auditorium look a wilder carnival, as it were, to be in harmony with the gaiety within, it had its effect on everybody, and it was easy to notice that, as the merry groups filed into the rink, there was a buoyancy of spirits which one feels only in a big drifting snowstorm.

The scene within the rink was one of the prettiest possible. Hundreds of colored incandescent lights of 35,000 candlepower had been inserted for the occasion. The costumes were beautiful and noticeable especially for an attention to detail which is not usual in ordinary masquerades.

The bands of the First Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers and the Victoria Rifles provided excellent music, and when to the inspiration the dancers treaded the mazes of the waltz, the grand march or the difficult turns of the maypole, the scene was charming in the extreme.

The attendance was not too large, but better, affording comfortable room.

Nothing had been left undone to make the event a success, and one of the small items which shows how watchful the management of the rink are of the comfort of the members and their friends, a booth at which hot bovril was served free was placed near the entrance.

Mr. Percy Smith, the secretary, deserves congratulations on the very successful issue of the carnival. The names of all those present could not be obtained, but those who registered were:

Ladies.

Miss M. B. Ashe, masherette; Mrs. J. C. C. Almon, pierrette; Miss S. L. Archibald, gay cavalier.

Miss Beatrice Brown, Juliet.

Miss Cassils, fancy dress; Miss E. Cassils, fancy dress; Miss Jennie Conroy, masherette.

Miss Gertrude Douglass, fair girl graduate.

Miss Hebe Foley, Red Riding Hood; Miss Amy Fogerty, domino; Miss Lena Fogerty, domino.

Miss N. Greenshields, fancy dress; Miss J. Gray, night; Miss Gillespie, "Victory," 1805.

Miss G. Hampson, poudree; Miss Muriel Hart, little red riding hood.

Miss Amy Judah, Russian Hussar; Miss Alice Lalland, Gypsy Queen.

Miss J. A. Monk, "A. Dickens"; Miss V. H. Martin, fancy dress character; Miss W. H. Marson, summer girl; Miss Marler, Dorval peasant.

Miss B. Oswald, Spanish student.

Miss G. Paul, morning; Miss A. Peel, May Queen; Miss Patterson, Roman peasant.

Miss M. Riddell, poudree; Miss M. Ramsay, fancy dress; Miss W. T. Rawlings, Robin Hood.

Miss E. Stephen, Bernois; Miss T. Stephen, Vivandiere; Miss Eva Sicotte, Phroso; Miss Sise, fancy dress; Miss May Steward, Uno; Elsie Scott, fancy dress.

Miss J. E. Townsend, Jersey hospital nurse; Miss Loretto Trihey, Idolite.

Miss Jessie Hurtuboise, fancy dress; Miss Madge Ward, fancy dress.

Gentlemen.

G. Andrews, officer 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers; J. C. Almon, Pierrot; G. Alloway, page; G. A. Atkinson, master of the ring.

Jas. Baxter, fancy dress; Dr. Batchelor, third son of a duke; M. Browne, Indian; A. Baby, Spanish officer; S. Bond, black domino; E. Budden, French Zouave; W. H. Browne, fancy dress; G. Burnett, clown; G. D. Boulton, Willie off the yacht; H. A. Budden, Olof Ericcson; B. Bens, Charles II.; R. Brown, fancy dress; P. H. Chevalier, Brittany peasant; A. Chevalier, Chasseur d'Affrique; D. E. Cameron, fancy dress; C. W. Cassils, fancy dress.

John H. Dunlop, Richard I.; G. Drinkwater, sailor.

H. G. Eadie, fancy dress.

D. C. Gilmour, page; C. A. Gordon, clown; A. H. Gauer, fancy dress.

C. F. Hart, midshipman R.N.; J. H. Heal, spirit of the Klondike; R. Hutchins, prince; B. Hingston, page; Holland, foot ball player.

Fred. Kennedy, prince; Harry Kearley, jockey; C. Kearley, page.

H. T. Langrel, cow puncher; Fred. Lefebvre, fancy dress; Fred. Logan, yellow kid; E. Lefebvre, fancy dress.

D. Michalson, Spaniard; A. D. Murray, racer; W. McGuade, jockey; J. C. McDougall, fancy dress; Edgar McDougall, the Sultan; Searsi Moslaheim, Henry IV.

R. H. Porteous, knave of hearts; H. N. Pillow, Willie off the yacht; Wm. A. Peel, clown; J. N. Paterson, Little Red Riding Hood; J. Poirier, clown; R. Peck, prince.

B. Ross, jockey; P. Roe, Dowe Yago; J. H. Redpath, fancy dress.

G. Strathy, tramp, H. Scott, tramp; F. C. Stephens, page; H. F. C. Stikeman, 1st of B. Leicester regiment; R. Sims, jester; A. Smith, colored gentleman.

Thos. Tansey.

R. B. Van Horne, burgomaster.

L. A. Whitley, tramp; Hugh Wotherspoon, John Peel; Willie Weldon, Indian; R. Ward, fancy dress; C. Weldon, clown.

Dr. H. B. Yates, Indian prince.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Frank Pedley, Canadian Government immigration agent, of Ottawa, is stopping at the Windsor.

Messrs. Wm. McManamy and R. Miquelon, of Sherbrooke, are stopping at the Hotel Carslake.

Wm. Butterworth and Mrs. Butterworth, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are guests at the Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. A. A. Grogan, of Ellis & Grogan, Calgary, N.W.T., passed through Montreal on his way to England.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Newcombe and Master Newcombe, of Ottawa, are among the guests at the Windsor.

Mr. C. A. Young, M.L.A., of Deloraine, Man., was yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade by Mr. J. D. Metcalfe; Mr. H. A. Alexander, of Chicago, was introduced by Mr. P. Laing; Mr. F. Fortin, of Beauce, by Mr. C. E. Delorme; and Mr. George Goldie, of Ayr, by Mr. J. E. Hunsicker.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are: Mr. Chas. F. Smith, Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Mr. C. J. Hodgson, Mr. J. Cradock Simpson.

Dr. S. M. Dickson, of this city, who graduated from McGill University last June left last night to join the Beaver line steamship Lake Ontario, at Halifax. Dr. Dickson has been appointed surgeon of the Lake Ontario, which sails on Sunday night for Cuba, to assist in the trasportation of the Spanish army from Cuba to Spain.

SIR JOHN'S MEMORY.

Conservatives Will Call a Convention and Formulate Plans to Perpetuate It.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—In accordance with the resolution passed at a meeting of the leading local Conservatives held at the Queen's Hotel on December 28th, when Mr. E. M. Dumas, was appointed as chairman to nominate an active and advisory committee to complete arrangements on the resolutions then passed for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the policy which was his life's work. The active committee met last night at the Toronto Conservative Club rooms. It was decided that a communication should be sent to meet Sir Charles Tupper on his arrival from England, asking him to fix a date for the convention, which it has been decided to hold. Letters are also being sent to the party leaders in every province of the Dominion, to all the Conservative associations, and to the Conservative papers giving particulars of the proposal and soliciting their co-operation.

St. Patrick's Church.

To-morrow at the ten o'clock mass St. Patrick's choir, at the request of many people, will sing Professor Fowler's new mass, entitled "Mass of the Sacred Heart," which was given with such success on Christmas at midnight mass. The soloists are Messrs. J. T. Rowan, F. Cahill, G. A. Carpenter and J. Legallee. Mr. L. Charbonneau, our distinguished Canadian violoncellist, will play an "Andante Religioso" by F. Thome, at the offertory, and will also play obligatos to the solos of the mass. Mr. G. A. Carpenter, choir master; Prof. Fowler, organist. The collection during mass will be taken for the benefit of the Catholic High School now in course of erection.

It Was Another Man.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The sadly mutilated body of the man found early yesterday morning beside the railway tracks and who was thought to be a Grand Trunk wiper, was identified as that of David Rennie, a blacksmith. It appears that Rennie, while slightly demented, wandered down by the railway tracks and was accidentally struck by a freight train and instantly killed.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by and on behalf of Charles Gustave Arthur Prevost, formerly of the City of Montreal, presently of the Parish of Beauport, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act amending the act 60 Vict. Chap. 95, referring to the estate and succession of the late Amable Prevost.

C. G. ARTHUR PREVOST.

5th January, 1899.

WANTED—Smart girl for sewing machine and hand sewing. Apply at The Dominion Umbrella Factory, 714 Craig Street.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COTTINGHAM—At Lachute, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cottingham.

SYLVIA—In this city, on December 24, 1898 to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sylvia, a son.

JARVIS—At Napanee, on January 3rd, 1899, the wife of Rev. A. Jarvis, of a daughter.

WHITE—In Montreal, on January 5th, 1899, the wife of J. H. White, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOCKRIDGE—OSLER.—On Jan. 4, 1899, at St. Luke's church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Osler, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mockridge and the Rev. Dr. Langtry, rector, the Rev. John C. H. Mockridge, rector of the Church of the Messiah, Detroit, Mich., to Beatrice, youngest daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice Osler.

BROWN—JAMES—At the residence of the bride's parents, on December 28, 1898, by the Rev. B. Pierce, Mr. Benjamin Henry Brown, to Miss Margaret Jane, second daughter of Mr. Henry James, of Perth, Ont.

BALDWIN — MONTIZAMBERT — At the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, on Jan. 3rd, 1899, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, assisted by the Rev. Gus Adolph Kuhring, Edmund St George Baldwin, M.B., Edin., to Louisa Helen, daughter of the late Edward Montizambert of Quebec z

LUSK—SCOTT—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Jan 3, 1899, by the Rev. B. Pierce, Mr. Frederick Standley Lusk, of Luskville, Que., to Miss Annie Jane Sophia, daughter of Mr. Matthew Scott, of Lakefield, Que.

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN—On the 5th inst., Charles Alexander O'Brien, beloved son of John O'Brien, aged 15 years and 2 months.

ROGERS—At the General Hospital, on January 5th, after a short illness. J. B. Rogers, contractor.

M'KEOWN—At Stoneham, Que., on Jan. 4, 1899, after a short illness, Ann Neil, beloved wife of John McKeown, aged 65 years. Also on Thursday, Jan. 5, after a short illness, Edward McKeown, her son, aged 23 years.

MARRIOTT—At his father's residence, on 21st Dec. 1898, at the age of twenty-three years. Charles Digby, fourth son of the Rev. Herbert Marriott, of Plymouth, England, and brother of the Rev. Basil Marriott, of Chambly, Canton, Que.

CLARKE—On the 5th inst., at his residence 13 St. Hypolite st., John Clarke, a native of Tarbert, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 63 years and 3 months, a resident of Quebec for 43 years.

PROVENCHER—In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Celina Chauvin, widow of Michal Provencher, at the age of 76 years and 7 months.

Why Was Goethe So Sad?

because he couldn't get lady charlotte gelatine

Labor Leader Acts Strangely.

Mr. Urbain Lafontaine, 80 City Hall avenue, a well-known labor leader, developed symptoms of insanity yesterday. About five in the morning word was brought to the Central police station that a crazy man was dancing about on the shed roofs. A couple of constables went over and found Mr. Lafontaine, who was undoubtedly temporarily out of his mind. He told the constables that there were seven or eight dead men in his room, that he had gone to get the police, but they would not come, and that people wanted to shoot him.

He went to the station with the men willingly, and as he seems as bad to-day, a doctor will be called in to pronounce as to his condition.

An Old Man Missing.

Thomas Godfrey, 60 years of age, has been missing from his home, 271 William street, since December 5. The police have been notified, but so far have not discovered any trace of him. He is five feet nine in height, of dark complexion, stout. Any information regarding him will be gladly received at his home. Mr. Godfrey is employed on the Wellington bridge during the season of navigation.

League Meeting Called.

Mr. T. Butler has called the adjourned meeting of the League for Tuesday evening at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Happy Chance.—"Your money or your life!" cried the robber. "Ha, ha," laughed the artist, and drew a pistol. The artist had no money, and, according to the critics, not much life, but that was not why he laughed. He laughed because he belonged to the school which draws rapidly and boldly, rather than the school which draws laboriously, with great attention to detail.—Detroit Journal.

Amateur hunter (after missing a rabbit)—"Well, you brute, if you prefer it that way, I can get you just as well at the butcher's."—Fliegende Blatter.

SKAGWAY CITY HAD A CLOSE CALL

Fire Broke Out on New Year's Day and Destroyed the Empire Theatre.

DAWSON'S RECORD GONE

A Man Named Mahony Broke it and Incidentally Won One Thousand Dollars.

MORE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 7.—Another batch of Klondikers arrived from the north yesterday, all from Dawson, by the steamer City of Seattle. There were also about sixty passengers from the South-eastern Alaskan coast. The arrivals from Skagway have news of a big fire which occurred there on New Year's Day, about eight o'clock in the evening. It destroyed the Empire Theatre the largest variety house in the city. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a lamp in the dressing room of one of the variety actresses, who was preparing for the performance. The women lost all their clothing, being obliged to hurry out of the building with nothing but the tights and stage dresses in which they stood. The loss will be about $15,000. Two buildings on either side of the theatre were razed by the fire department. The store of H. A. Bauer & Co., two doors away, was considerably damaged. Accordingto the passengers, had any wind been blowing, there would rave been no more Skagway now. A heavy gale blew from the mountain for several days previous, but fortunately for Skagway it subsided a few hours before the fire.

He Won $1,000.

M. A. Mahoney, who was one of the Klondikers who arrived by the Seattle, has broken the record for the trip out. He left Dawson, December 14th, with T. A. Monroe, with whom he raced to the Salt water on a wager of $1,000. Mahoney was an easy winner.

More Big Finds.

J. W. Lansing, superintendent of construction of the military barracks at Fort Selkirk, reports that big finds are being made at the head of the McMillan River. Two men left Selkirk many months ago to prospect the head waters of the McMillan River. They took with them two years provisions and were last heard from about 200 miles above the McMillan, where they are said to have made a big strike. Shortly before Mr. Lansing left Selkirk, a miner, named Taylor, arrived with $11,000 in gold dust which he said he had taken out of the placers at the head of McMillan in six weeks.

Major Bliss Coming Out.

Major Bliss, of the Fort Selkirk contingent, is now on his way out. He had just reach Skagway when the City of Seattle sailed and is expected to arrive by the next steamer.

The Atlin District.

J. C. Duffie, of Deadwood, Colorado, who was a passenger from Skagway, left the Atlin district on Christmas Day. He brings news of the discovery of three new creeks in that district, Union, Horse, and Quartz creeks, all emptying into Surprise Lake.

ZETA PSI FRATERNITY.

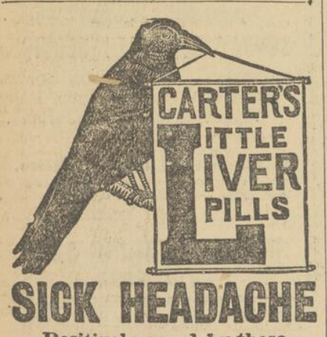
The Annual Convention Continued—A Hockey Game—To-day's Big Programme.

The fifty-third annual convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity of North America was continued yesterday afternoon. At 4.30 the gathering adjourned to the Arena rink to witness a hockey match between the Alpha Psi chapter of McGill University and the Theta XI., of Toronto. The McGill men had the best of the game from start to finish. During the evening many of the visitors attended the theatres, carnival, St. George's Club House, etc.

To-day the members of the convention attend a reception in the library of McGill, after which they will be conducted through the various buildings of the university. The remainder of the day will be taken up with skating at the Victoria and Montreal rinks, sleighing and curling. Arrangements have been made by the members of the McGill chapter to have their visitors introduced in the curling and skating clubs throughout the city. In the evening a Grand Chapter banquet at the Windsor Hotel will bring the convention to a close.

Ottawas Not Now Confident.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Ottawa is just now in the midst of winter sport, and there is an activity on all sides which indicates a prosperous season in every department of Canada's popular pastimes, such as hockey, curling, snowshoeing and ice racing. Saturday night the inauguration of the championship hockey series will take place at Dey's rink, under the very distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Minto, who has kindly consented to place the puck for the contest. The contending teams will be the Shamrocks, of Montreal, and Ottawas. Which will win is hard to determine. There have been glaring accounts sent here of the Shamrocks, and if half of them materialize the boys in green will win. About town the Ottawas are not considered by any means a championship team. Whether this is on account of too many has-beens on it or the induction of young players into the senior ranks, will only be determined after to-night's struggle. Some think there are good intermediate men in Ottawa who could acceptably fill the places of older players on the team, hence the suspicion that the first seven is not over strong. The positions of the men will be as follows: Goal, Chittick; point, Bert Macdonald; cover point, Young; centre, Kirby; forwards, O'Connor, B. Stuart, and C. Spittal. They have put in steady practice, and are considered in good condition for a hard battle. So much is known of the abilities of Young, Spittal, Chittick and Kirby that little need be said. Young, Spittal and Chittick accompanied the Rough Riders on their recent trip, and from reports did nothing of a brilliant character. At home they always play a strong game. Kirby was once a peer on the ice, but has not played any since 1896. He is as quick as ever, and should be dangerous in attack work. Of the juniors Bert Macdonald, who replaces Fulford at point, is about the best. He can play the position as good as his predecessor, and that is saying much. Bruce Stuart is a son of Capt. Bill Stuart, of lacrosse fame. He is the midget of the team, and a whirlwind on skates. He takes the place of so good a man as Westwick. The latter has refused to play for personal reasons known only to the club and himself. The third new figure is H. O'Connor, a dashing forward, who made a name for himself with the Capitals last season. The team is none too confident of victory. There will be a tremendous crowd as usual at the match.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

DINGLEY IS DYING.

Condition of the Famous Congressman Takes a Change for the Worse.

His System is so Weakened That it Cannot Resist the Disease.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 7.—The condition of Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, who has been ill with pneumonia for almost a week, has undergone a marked change for the worse, and last night his physicians held out little, if any, hope for recovery. Although the lung has improved considerably and the cough lessened, the effects of the pneumonia have so weakened the system as to decrease the vitality to an alarming extent. The poison from the sickness has permeated the whole system, which renders it less potent to stand the terrible strain. Much of the day the patient was delirious, and appeared to be uttering extracts from speeches he made on the tariff question in the House of Representatives. He was conscious only when aroused. The physicians say there must be a radical change one way or another very soon.

ESTERHAZY IN HOLLAND.

He is Lonely and Anxious—Justifies Dreyfus Affair as a Legitimate Racial War.

London, Jan. 7.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview a special correspondent in Holland has had with Major Esterhazy, author of the Dreyfus bordereau. The correspondent says: "I found him in a small, typical Dutch hotel. His face betrayed the ravages of the anxiety of recent months, and he is terribly lonely. He told me he had hardly spoken to anyone since he left England. He declined to say anything about the enquiry now in progress before the Court of Cassation, but did indulge in a violent anti-Jewish tirade.

"Esterhazy declared that the Dreyfus affair is a bitter racial war, legitimate and natural, a defence against the most terrible invsion which ever menaced Europe, observing that, unhappily, the defenders were not agreed among themselves. He complained that while he was left in the most absolute tranquility during his stay in England, he had been continually threatened an insulted in Holland."

THE TIME NOT RIPE.

Prince Victor Napoleon Declines to Discuss the Dreyfus Question Just Now.

London, Jan 7.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who has secured an interview with Prince Victor Napoleon, says the Prince firmly declined to discuss politics or the Dreyfus affair, remarking: "When the time comes for me to speak I shall do so in the only way befitting a prince and the chief of a great party, I shall say what is necessary and sign my words with the glorious name I am proud to bear—Napoleon."

Lachute Presbyterians.

The Presbytery of Montreal met at Lachute on Thursday night, Rev. Mr. Waddell acting as moderator, to consider the union of the two Presbyterian congregations there. After discussing the situation and taking the documents and statements into consideration, it was moved that the presbytery, having received the reports of the congregational meetings held in the two churches, and having taken into consideration all documents presented, resolved, in accordance with the decision of the last meeting of presbytery, held on December 13 last, now to declare that the two congregations be united into one, to be hence forth known as the Presbyterian Church of Lachute, and orders that a congregational meeting be held in Henry's church on the evening of Tuesday, January 24, at 7.30 o'clock, Mr. Waddell to preside, the first service of the united congregation to be held on Sabbath, January 8, in the First church, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It was reported that the subscriptions towards a new church had been increased, and that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal had promised a thousand dollars on condition that the new church be opened free from debt

Brilliant Military Levee.

London, Jan. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "In accordance with the usual custom on twelfth day, the Queen Regent and King Alfonso held to-day (Friday) an exclusively military levee, which was attended by all the marshals, except Martinez De Campos, who is indisposed.

"Over 1,000 officers passed before their majesties, the most observed in the throne room being General Weyler and General Polavija. There were also many prominent commanders from the colonies. A crowd of sight-seers outside the palace gazed silently on the brilliant throng of uniforms."

The St. Louis Franchise.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.—The case of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company vs. Sportsman's Park and Club, involving the ownership of the baseball franchise now held in St. Louis by the Browns, was resumed to-day in Judge Spencer's division of the Circuit Court. B. Steward Muckenfuss, receiver for Sportsman's Park and Club, who was on the stand, endeavored to show that the baseball franchise was a part of the assets of the Sportsman's Park and Club. The case went over until next Friday, when it is expected that President Young's deposition will have been obtained from Washington.

Trade in Madagascar.

London, Jan. 6.—A blue book has just been issued containing the correspondence between Great Britain and France on the subject of trade restrictions in Madagascar. The only concession, apparently, which has resulted from Lord Salisbury's numerous protests is the revocation of the decree confining the coast trade to French vessels, which M. Delcasse, French Foreign Minister, notified the British Government in a despatch dated December 29 last.

THE WORKERS FOR IMPROVED ROADS

Second Annual Meeting of the Good Roads Association Held at Sweetsburg Yesterday.

HON. MR. FISHER PRESENT.

A Practical Address is Delivered by Judge Lynch, the President, and Others.

THE OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Sweetsburg, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The second annual convention of the Good Roads Association of the District of Bedford was held at the Court House here on Friday morning and afternoon. The gathering was not large, owing largely, no doubt, to the very thing it is the object of the association to prevent, namely, bad roads. The rain of Thursday had cleared off the snow, and the frozen ruts made a very disagreeable highway. The weather also continued stormy all through the day. But the people who did attend were representative men from all parts of the district. All the officers of the association were present, viz.:—Hon. W. W. Lynch, Knowlton, president; E. Slack, Waterloo, secretary; J. C. Draper, Sutton, vice-president for Brome; J. J. Mullin, Bedford, for Missisquoi, and J. Bruce Payne, Granby, for Shefford. Among others were noticed Hon. Senator Baker, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Dr. Cotton, M.L.A., H. S. Foster, president Dairymen's Association; J. Mackinnon, Mayor of Cowansville; Lieut.-Col. Amyrauld, Mayor of Sweetsburg; J. B. Maclean, Mayor of Farnham; M. E. Baker, Stevens Baker, C. B. Jameson, E. A. Dyer, N. P. Emerson, Dr. Pickel, Ogden Sweet, M. Wells, J. H. Gough, H. J. Goff, A. W. Smith, Thos. Hunter, C. C. Dyer, R. McKee, Thos. J. Kirk, Sheriff Cotton, Jno. P. Noyes, W. G. Wittmore, C. P. Taber, F. X. A. Giroux, A. E. D'Artois, J. J. Foy, C. Vaugan, A. J. Whitehead and about two hundred others.

Judge Lynch called the meeting to order, and the minutes of last annual meeting were read and confirmed. A discussion on the subject of keeping the roads open in winter then took place, and this took up the time until the adjournment.

In the meantime Hon. S. A. Fisher and Mr. Campbell, of Ontario, had arrived, and were present when the afternoon session was called to order at half-past one.

The President's Address.

The first business was the annual address of the president. This document was an important one, and as Mr. Campbell afterwards remarked in the course of his speech, it is another chapter in the history of the movement for good roads. From Mr. Campbell it was learned that Judge Lynch's address of last year had been copied and commented upon not only by papers in Toronto and the other large cities of the provinces outside of Quebec, but by prominent journals of New York and Buffalo also.

The purpose of the meeting, said Judge Lynch, was the discussion and consideration of anything and everything which has reference to the improvement of our roads—a subject of momentous importance to our county, to our province, to our district, to our communities and to ourselves.

He said he was more than pleased with the work which has been quietly going on in the district during the past twelve months, all going to show that the seed which has been sown is bringing forth fruit. Shortly after the last meeting the county of Shefford, availing itself of the generous offer of the Provincial Government, purchased a complete outfit for macadamizing its roads, and the village of Granby has been the first to take advantage of the county's action, and during the summer months about half a mile of first-class stone road, of course much superior to the requirements of most local communities, has been laid.

The president here explained that the association would hold a good roads picnic at Granby some time in the coming summer.

Continuing, he said that so far as he was aware Shefford was the first county in the province to profit by the progressive policy of the Government, and Granby the first local municipality to put it into practical application. He had hoped to be able to announce that some one municipality in the district had determined not to commute its road tax into statute labor, but as yet those hopes had not been gratified. The County Council of Missisquoi has during the year labored with the problem of purchasing the stone-crushing outfit, but so far the requisite majority has not been available.

Making Good Progress.

On the whole, said the speaker, I am satisfied that we are making substantial progress in the way of better roads. I have driven over many of our roads during the past summer and fall, and I am proud to be able to say that I have found in some localities a decided improvement in the manner of repairing the roads. More care than usual has been shown in the use of the road machines. They have gone down to the ditch, and not left a ridge of dirt between it and the roadway, which formerly was very common. More ditches have been opened up for drainage purposes. The roads have been better crowned, more stones have been removed, and, better than all else, more gravel has been used.

The President quoted from the inaugural address of Hon. E. C. Smith, Governor of Vermont, who said: "It is a curious fact that civilization and good roads go hand in hand; the higher the civilization, the better the roads. This is true the world over. The United States has made enormous strides in other methods of transportation, but until recently has been singularly remiss in the matter of good highways. Our sister states are now fast realizing the incalculable benefits of them, not only as profitable highways for traffic but as civilizers and as advertisements to secure the patronage of summer tourists and vacation residents. They are spending millions of dollars on improving their highways. They are reaping the benefits in increase of summer population and of wealth. Vermont with natural attractions rivalling any of our neighbors, cannot afford to delay vigorous progress in the one direction that will produce the greatest immediate and lasting benefit to us all." Judge Lynch held that this language is as applicable to the Province of Quebec, and particularly to the Eastern Townships as to Vermont. He said he was rather disposed to think that we underrate the attractions which we possess to summer tourists as well as the value which they would be to us. He desired to emphasize what he believed to be a fact, that the most pressing need exists for the appointment of a qualified man to take the intelligent direction of the roads movement in the Province of Quebec.

Speaking of narrow vs. wide tires His Honor referred to the power given to county councils in article 520 A of the municipal code to regulate the width of tires used for heavy waggons by residents of the municipality.

Practical Suggestions.

The judge had some practical suggestions to make in reference to the municipal code. In 1894 the Legislature amended article 365 by providing that the council might appoint a single road inspector for the whole municipality. He thought this was hardly practicable so long as the statute labor system prevailed, for under that system the divisional mode of repairing roads is almost a necessity. He recommended that the amendment of 1894 be replaced by the following: "The council may by resolution appoint also a chief inspector for the whole municipality and pay him as one of its officers. The person so appointed shall have the absolute control and direction of all the other road inspectors of the municipality, and all work of especially permanent character ordered by the council to be done on any road shall be done under the personal supervision of this officer. The council may likewise appoint this same person inspector of bridges for the whole municipality." He would also recommend the repeal of paragraph 2 of article 1080 (the clause respecting statute labor) and replace it by the following: "The councils of these municipalities may, by by-law, or resolution, ordain that the tax imposed for such works be commutable, in whole or in part, into statute labor according to tariff or a fixed rate. If no portion of the tax be so commuted then the council may each year set apart such proportion of the tax as it deems advisable, for permanent road construction or repair in the municipality, and if only a part of the tax be commuted, then the remaining part, or such portion of it as the council deems advisable, may in like manner be set apart. The portion of tax so set apart shall not be used for any other purpose than for permanent road construction or repair; and if it be not all employed during the year for which it is set apart it shall remain as a seperate fund available for such use in the succeeding year or years. Such permanent work shall be carried on under the supervision of the chief road inspector; and if there be no such officer in the municipality then under the supervision of a person who shall be specially named for the purpose by the council."

The foregoing suggestions contained in the president's address, were, upon resolution approved by the association, and steps will be taken to have the local members of the district lay them before the municipal code committee at the next session of the Legislature.

Address by Mr. Camirand.

Following the president came Mr. J. A. Camirand, who spoke very encouragingly of the progress being made by the good roads movement throughout this Province. The effects of the work done by the association were not confined to the district of Bedford, but were felt in all the other counties. In the French counties the people are eager to take hold of anything that is brought to their attention for the purpose of improving their highways. Already six counties had purchased stone-crushers with the assistance of the Government and two other counties had them, bought entirely at their lower expense.

Mr. Camirand showed what a small thing the cost of a crusher became when assessed on a whole county, with the valuation possessed by the counties in this district. As to the cost of running it, that was not a serious thing either. There was no need to macadamize all the roads at one time. It was a great thing to make a beginning even if only a few hundred feet of permanent road were built the first year. Mr. Camirand gave many useful facts and figures on road construction.

Ontario's Road Instructor.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, road instructor for Ontario, delivered an eloquent address. Mr. Campbell has been building roads in Ontario for ten years, and the wonder is that anyone listening to him explain how easy it is to have good roads instead of poor ones, should ever have a word to say in favor of the wrong methods, which he so strongly condemns. Mr. Campbell does not lay down any hard and fast rules. He advises that the best use be made of the material at hand in any given municipality. He showed the impossibility of making good roads if drainage was neglected. He advocated the use of tiles for drains. The object should be not so much to draw the water away from the foundations of the roads, but to prevent it ever getting there. He strongly advocated the use of wide tires for heavy loads. Narrow tires acted like a pickaxe on the surface of the roads. As soon as a rut was formed the water lodged in it and was churned down by each succeeding vehicle into the foundations of the road. Wide tires acted as rollers, and instead of damaging the road kept it in condition and continually improved it. When a road is made it should always be rolled with a heavy roller. If it was not rolled ruts were immediately formed and the road spoiled really before it was made. Culverts should be constructed of permanent material. It was not much more expensive than timbers, and would last forever. Timber culverts must be repaired every five years and renewed every ten years. In Canada we spend enormous sums of money on roads that never were made. Some roads in Ontario have cost more to keep in repair during the past ten years than it would have cost in the first place to asphalt them from ditch to ditch. This country has expended millions on railways, canals, docks, steamships and other necessities for transportation, but the common roads have been neglected. The railways spent huge fortunes in perfecting their roadbeds and lessening the grades. The people should do their share by keeping the roads from the farms to the market stations in good condition.

The Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, spoke for a short time. He especially congratulated Mr. Campbell on his able speech. Speaking of the statute labor system, he said this could only be abolished when the people came to see its uselessness and the waste it caused. Reformers ust not be impatient or disaster would be the result. He spoke of the inseparable connection between agriculture and roadmaking. Good roads were more necessary for the daily business of the farmer than for anything else. But it would also greatly increase our tourist travel to have good roads in this district. He instanced the case of Switzerland and the enormous benefits that had resulted from the large expenditures made there on roads, a country more difficult than any other to the road builder. He believed one great necessity was practical instruction to the road inspectors by such a man as Mr. Campbell. He would undertake, if any municipality would arrange for a meeting of its road inspectors, to engage a man to go and make them an address on the practice and rinciples of road-making. This important announcement by the Minister was cordailly received, and Mr. Payne, on behalf of Granby Township, immediately stated his acceptence of it.

Among the speakers were Mr. Payne, H. S. Foster, Lieut.-Col. Amyrauld and others.

Old Officers Re-elected.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all the old officers. Judge Lynch wished to retire from the presidency, but the association wouldn't permit it, so His Honor gracefully yielded.

Hon. Mr. Fisher moved, and Colonel Amyrauld seconded, that Hon. Mr. Dechene, Commissioner of Agriculture, be requested to again have the proceedings of the meeting printed and distributed, as he had so kindly done last year.

After votes of thanks to the speakers the meeting broke up.

The Three Dragoons.

The Broadway Theatre Opera Company, from the Broadway Theatre, New York, which has made such an excellent impression here on former visits in "The Highwayman," will again appear at Her Majesty's Theatre, January 23, in a new comic opera by Reginald de Koven and Harry B. Smith, entitled, "The Three Dragoons."

BUSINESS MEN FEEL CONFIDENT.

Bradstreet's Points Out the Many Satisfactory Points in Canadian Trade.

COLLECTIONS ARE GOOD.

It is Expected That the Grain Movement Will Now be Much Larger.

THE BAD WEATHER A FACTOR.

New York, Jan. 6.—Bradstreet's says: Trade reports from the Dominion of Canada reflect an air of confidence. Toronto reports collections good, spring trade opening well, and the lumber business improving, with probabilities of an increased output. It is expected that the grain movement from now on will be freer, and that the Canadian farmers who are reported to have held a considerable quantity of wheat will be liberal sellers. It is expected that some grades of Canada woollen goods will be advanced in price. Montreal reports that bad weather checked trade, and that the country roads are in poor condition. Failures are not so numerous or important as a year ago at this time. St. John, N.B., reports the lumber cut is likely to be heavily in excess of last season, and the outlook hopeful. Except for some activity in the outfitting trade, business at Victoria is of a holiday quietness, but here also the outlook is regarded as good. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 26, against 16 last week; and 48 in this week a year ago.

What Dun Says.

Dun's review says: "The reports of Canadian business are not particularly encouraging, as the season is not one of especial activity, and in some branches business is retarded by special causes. At St. John lumber was low, owing to the excessive shipments of 1897, so that business in 1898 was not as satisfactory, and collections are slow. But the failures of last year were not large, with losses from bad debts light, and prospects for this year are encouraging. Halifax reports that business has slackened, with stock-taking general, but fair prospect for improvement

Wholesale traders are getting the benfit of holiday trade in the way of collections at Quebec, which are good, though at present very quiet. Wholesale trade at Toronto is quiet, but as stocks at country points are small, an active movement is expected. There is a slight revival of business at Vancouver since the holidays, especially in produce markets, with extra demand from interior points, and winter weather for the past few days has improved retail trade in clothing, shoes and kindred lines. There is little movement at Victoria, and general business is rather quiet and collections about average.

THE RAFTSMAN.

BY ARTHUR WEIR.

The mills are humming, humming in the forests of the north,
And the scream of locomotives drives the deer and partridge forth.
There is silence on the river, there is silence on the shore,
For the rafting days are over, and will come again no more.
No more beside the river,
Will the giant arks deliver
Their boisterous gangs of raftsmen, who will make the roof-tree shiver
As they foot it on the floor.

There's no sound within the tavern, but the drummer's strident tone,
Through which, through clouds of pipe smoke, comes the country dealer's drone,
All the girls are in the town, or are wed and settled down,
For the trees become sawn lumber ere their dying leaves are brown.
Yes, the river is deserted,
And the bearded men, red-shirted,
With whom, in bygone days, the girls danced merrily and flirted,
All forevermore are gone.

And I sit here thinking, thinking of the days that ne'er return,
When my hair was jet, not snowy, and my blood did leap and burn,
When the rafts came down the river on the bosom of the flood,
And we drank our fill of pleasure, after hardships in the wood.
O ye sirens of Quebec!
How ye hung about my neck,
Till no sou of all my wages I could save from out the wreck.
But, ah me! Youth's joys taste good.

"O' ye mariners of England"—(once I heard the chanson sung),
Ye have seldom braved the dangers that we raftsmen lived among.
Ye had sails to catch the breezes, and beneath your feet a ship,
Trim and staunch, that, like a seabird, on the waves did rise and dip,
We poor raftsmen had an oar
And a rag of sail—no more—
And a rout of angry rapids that did shriek and plunge and pour
Past perdition's hungry lip.

We had lakes to cross, nigh soundless, where the tempest screamed and smote,
And the timbers writhed and twisted with a fierce and rasping note,
While the waves came roaring over from the shores remote and dim,
Till we stood knee-deep in water, and were almost forced to swim.
Though we pulled and tugged together,
There were points we scarce could weather,
And our chance for life was much as to a ten ton weight a feather,
Or as to the sun, a glim.

O ye mariners of England, have ye ever felt the deck
Spreading out beneath your toe-grip, till ye knew ye rode a wreck?
That ye have, says song and story; but 'twas scarce your daily work,
While it came to all us raftsmen; and our task we did not shirk.
'Twas a laugh and "Sauve qui peut,"
And we often scrambled through,
Rode a log through surging billows for a murky mile or two,
Then?—What's heaven to the Turk?

Since Batisse is under water, we must cheer Batisse's girl;
So we dance, and soon she giggles; all man's life is but a whirl.
When a man is dead, he's done for, and the priest he urges marriage,
And the lass who loved a raftsman may be riding in her carriage.
Ah, ye sailors on the sea;
We were just as wild as ye;
'Twas the present was our riches, what the past was, let it be,
And the future was a far age.

But when calm the moon was shining and the raft was slowly drifting
Down the stream, and I, the steersman, only held the sweep from shifting,
As with scarce a dimpled rippie, moved the mass of logs ahead,
Oft I saw the doe come drinking where the lilies had their bed,
And the very raft I steered
To my drowsy eyes appeared
All alive with birds and chipmunks that its spreading boughs had reared,
Ere the axe man's blow had sped.

And I dreamed then of the sweet nest I was building by the river,
Of the mate that I had chosen,—le bon Dieu's a generous giver,
I have known my joy in living; now my season's work is done,
And I crave my rest and pleasure with my wife and little one.
They are waiting as I sit here.
I will not be very long, dear,
Raft and raftsmen all have vanished, but old friends are calling cle
To the land beyond the sun.

CHINESE OUTRAGE.

How Father Steng, a German Catholic Missionary, was Driven Out of Tie-Tan.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Letters received here from Kiao-Chou, the German fortified settlement in the Province of Chan-Tung, China, give details of an outrage upon Father Steng, the German Catholic missionary, on November 9th last. The missionary was about to leave Tie-Tau, Province of Shan-Tung, owing to the anti-Christian feeling. Finding himself confronted by crowds of Chinese who were clamoring for the destruction of the Christians, he took refuge in a hut; but he was dragged out, his clothes were torn from his back. He was struck with sticks and pricked with knives and lances, and his beard was torn out. The Chinese threatened to flay him alive.

On the following day his persecutors prepared to hang him by the wrists. Finally a Mandarin interfered in his behalf, but compelled him to leave the district with a promise never to return.

The Women's Hospital.

The annual meeting of the ladies' committee of the Women's Hospital was held recently in the hospital, 80 Osborne street. The medical report was presented, and showed an increase in the work done, the results being exceedingly satisfactory. The financial report also proved satisfactory, showing a small balance for the year in hand.

The following ladies were elected to hold office for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Reddy; vice-president, Mrs. Agnew; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Macdonald; recording secretary, Mrs. McClagan. Votes of thanks were passed to the medical officers and office-bearers of the past year.

Archbishop Ireland.

London, Jan. 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Archbishop Ireland is coming here in connection with the publication of the Papal letter on Americanism and with the position of the Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines. The Vatican hopes that the good relations between the Archbishop and President McKinley will contribute to the benefit of the Catholics there."

Big New York Failure.

New York, Jan. 6.—Albert B. Hilton, who formerly carried on the large dry goods business in this city and is now a real estate broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. The total liabilities are $2,539,478 all unsecured. He has no assets except clothing valued at $200 for which he claims exemption.

France and the United States.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux has again presented a memorial to the French Government urging the pressing necessity of opening negotiations for a treaty of commerce with the United States.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 7th, 1899.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.



UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF

Ladies' House Gowns and Wrappers.

This Sale will exceed in magnitude and importance any previous sale ever associated with THE BIG STORE.

A prominent manufacturer's stock of House Gowns and Wrappers purchased by The S. Carsley Co., at prices that will at once show the overwhelming superiority of The Big Store's purchasing power for Ready Cash. The predominance of this extensive transaction will be shown in the remarkable low prices which good, reliable, fashionable and stylish garments will be offered on Monday. The significance of this Great Sale will be found in the following prices:

HOUSE GOWNS AND WRAPPER PRICES.

	Regular.	Sale.
Ladies' Good Useful Wrappers, well made and neatly finished	$1.20	$0.79
Ladies' Fashionable Wrappers, made in the latest style, liberally cut	1.30	.95
Ladies' Stylish Wrappers, smart and new, pretty patterns	1.50	1.09
Ladies' Pretty Wrappers or House Gowns, so dainty and so cheap	1.89	1.23
Ladies' Full Style Wrappers or House Gowns, prettily trimmed	2.05	1.48
Ladies' Fine Quality Wrappers or House Gowns, perfect fitting, well made	2.40	1.78
Ladies' Elegant Wrappers, in splendid variety of colors and neat designs	2.70	1.99

January Cheap Sale



Dress Goods and Silks

From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Monday, the Dress Goods section of The Big Store will be crowded with hundreds of ladies, if low prices and exceptional values will do it. The immensity of this stock and the extraordinary Bargains offered is hard to realize. A visit will reveal its vastness.

Then come on Monday.

Stylish Dress Goods.

Striped and Checked Designs in Dress Goods, good useful materials. Worth 12c a yard. Sale Price 8c

Melton Dress Material, with pretty mottled designs, also in Clan and Fancy Plaids, all new goods. Worth 21c. Sale Price 12 1-2c

Fancy Dress Materials, in Tweed Effects, Fancy Checks, rough surface goods and broche patterns. Splendid value at a half more money. Sale Price 15c

Fancy Figured Materials, in 10 different designs and in the newest colors, any of them worth 35c a yard. Sale Price 19c

A Silk Event.

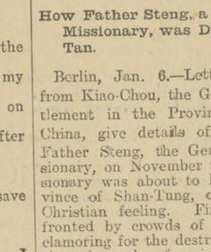
The Silk Chief has decided to make a clean sweep of the Silk stock. It will be an easy matter at such prices as these:

Fancy Silks, four different patterns, in light and dark shades, any of them worth 50c a yard. Sale Price 29c

Surah Satin, in good Black, splendid quality. Worth 55c a yard. Sale Price 35c

Fancy Silks, in a splendid variety of stripes and best colors, very suitable for evening wear. Usual 75c silks. Sale Price 50c

White Embroideries.



New Stock just received from the famous Hand Looms of St. Gall, Switzerland.

About 10,000 yards Dainty White Lawn Embroidery Edgings at Special Sale Prices, 1C, 1 1-2C, 2C, 3C yard

White Embroidered Flouncing, 9 inches wide, pretty patterns, 7 1-2C yard

White Valenciennes Lace, for Trimming Underwear. Sale Prices, 1 1-2C, 2 1-2C, 3 1-2C, 4 1-2C yard

White Edgings, in all widths, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ inches. 2C, 3C, 3 1-2C, 4C yard

New Silk Waists.



"Enormous Reduction" on every Silk Waist in stock. This is an excellent opportunity to buy a Handsome Waist very cheap.

Ladies Pure Silk Waists in Plaids and Stripes, cut latest style, yoke back and shirred front. Regular $3.75 goods. Sale Price $2.35

Ladies' Handsome Silk Waists, wide and narrow stripes, newest colors, made in latest style. Usual $4.00. Sale Price, $2.48

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GAS MACHINE BURST.

Blew Up With Sufficient Force to Wreck the Building Which Contained It.

Millbrook, Ont., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon this village was startled by a terrific explosion, which on investigation proved to have occurred on the premises occupied by the A. B. Scott Company, general merchants, due to the explosion of their acetylene gas machine. The plate glass windows in the front of the building were almost totally wrecked; the windows on the second floor were also broken out. A large window in the centre of the back of the building was completely destroyed, being blown out with its frame, leaving nothing but the brickwork. The cellar doors leading to the machine were broken from their hinges and badly damaged. The goods in the store were disturbed, but no serious damage was done to them. Mr. Scott was slightly burned, and Miss Walls, a dress and mantle maker, was struck on the head by flying debris. The cause is supposed to be charging the machine while it was in operation.

STEAMER LONG OVERDUE.

Damara Left Liverpool for St. John's, Nfld., 21 Days Ago and Has Not Been Sighted.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 7.—Steamship men are beginning to express fears for the safety of the steamer Damara. The vessel left Liverpool on Dec. 16, and is now twenty-one days out for St. John's, Nfld., a very long passage. The reports of incoming steamers in regard to the rough weather do not serve to give consolation to those interested. It is the general opinion that the Damard is disabled. In that case she will probably be picked up, but she may be out of the track of ocean going steamers. On the other hand she may have gone to the rescue of some lame duck, and thus delayed.

The Tongariro, from Liverpool, is overdue at this port. She is a fast steamer, and has now been out fourteen days.

Situation in Samoa.

Auckland, New Zealand, January 7.—The following advices dated December 28, have just been received here from Apia, Samoan Islands: "At the opening of the proceedings for the election of a king on December 19, Chief Justice William Chambers produced a draft of an agreement for signature by the representatives of Malietoa and Mataafa, the rival candidates, to abide by his decision The Malietoans readily signed it, but the Mataafans refused. The Chief Justice having been threatened with assassination, the United States and British consuls issued a proclamation that their Government would protect him. It is reported that in the event of trouble, the British and German warships will act independently."

Appointed His Successor.

Brockville, Ont., January 7.—Archbishop Gauthier, arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Kingston. He has appointed as his successor as pastor of St. Francois Xavier church, of the town, Rev. Father Stanton, of Smith's Falls, who will be installed on Sunday next, by the Archbishop, Vicar-General Kelly, of Kingston, who takes the place of Father Stanton, accompanied the Archbishop, and goes to Smith's Falls to-day. Father Stanton was the choice of St. Francis Xavier congregation, and the appointment pleases them very much.

The Dakota Divorce Law.

Bismarck, N.D., Jan. 6.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Lamoure divorce bill, amending the residence provision of the divorce law to 12 months, and providing that none but residents of the United States may begin actions.

"So you want to be my son-in-law, do you?" asked the old man, with as much fierceness as he could assume. "Well," said the young man, "I don't want to, but I suppose I'll have to be if I marry your daughter."—Tid-Bits.

The Herald.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7.

THE SENATE AND ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

The objection is raised that if the constitutional amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier be adopted, the power of the Senate, as one of the three supposedly equal factors in our system of government, will be impaired. The trouble, as most people see it, is that when the Conservatives were in power the Senate never showed by its acts that it entertained the idea of being co-equal with the House of Commons, whereas since the Liberals have taken office it has behaved as though it were an altogether superior body and not merely an equal. The pretensions of the appointed body have become intolerable, and not least of the evidences of it is the tenacity with which some of its friends cling to the idea that the decision of the Senate on any question ought to be considered as final. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out, the decision of the House of Lords is not final. The Lords have always hanging over their heads the possibility of having sufficient new appointees added to their number to out-vote any majority which persists in burking the will of the popular Chamber. The Senate is free from such fears. Its membership is fixed.

It is not claimed for the Senate that it is composed of men drawn from a special class of the population. It does not in any special sense represent property. Neither can its members be credited with the certain possession of a higher degree of intellect or of political wisdom than is possessed by members of the House of Commons. Upon what basis, then, can the Senate possibly claim that its acts should not be subject to revision? So far as one can see, there is no better reason for continuing the Senate in this privilege than that, up to the present, it has enjoyed the privilege and has not hesitated to abuse it for party purposes.

It is not the part of wisdom to ignore the obvious fact that considerations of party necessity and advantage enter more largely than any other into the motives which actuate the majority of the Senate on all critical occasions. No dispute that has yet arisen, touching the question of provincial rights or of the rights of a minority has been settled by the intervention of the Senate. The New Brunswick school case, the Ontario streams bill, the Ontario boundary dispute, the Ontario license dispute, the Jesuits' Estates act, the Manitoba school difficulty, all were made the occasion of party warfare. In no case did the Senate interfere, nor, so long as there was a Conservative majority in both Houses, did anyone expect the Senate to interfere. The only line of division in the Senate has been the political line, and the country, recognizing this to be the fact, realizing the identity of the two Houses while the Conservatives were in power, expected nothing of the Senate, and was not disappointed.

But is it tolerable that the Senate, which was a party to its own effacement during all the eighteen years that the Conservatives were in power, should boldly assume omnipotence when once the opposite party is placed in charge of the country's affairs? No one believes the Senate would have killed the Yukon Railway bill or any other bill of like importance if it had been sent up by a Conservative House of Commons. The Senate would have kept silence as it always did before in such cases. But when the Liberals sent up such a bill, which they believed to be demanded by the commercial and higher interests of the Dominion, the Senate not only did not efface itself; it not only killed the bill outright, but it now sets up the claim that there is no way of appealing from its decision, neither should there be any way of appealing.

If the Senate is really to be considered as an essential part of our legislative machinery, there can be no possible objection to providing some means for escaping a deadlock. Everyone remembers how, before the Spanish-American war, the two Houses at Washington conferred for weeks in the hope of agreeing upon a course. Our Senate has never displayed any such consideration, nor is there any way of forcing them to do so. The Canadian people have pretty well agreed to regard the Senate as a check upon hasty legislation and not much more. But there is account to be taken of the difference between checking hasty legislation and blocking or killing legislation that may be essential to the adequate administration of the country or to the rounding of the policy of an administration. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would leave to the Senate the right to check legislation, but he would impose some responsibility upon it for its acts, and would force it in important cases to vote in joint session with the Commons. The proposition is both reasonable and moderate.

IS CANADA'S TRADE ANTI-BRITISH?

"Is Canada's trade anti-British?" is the question asked, but not conclusively answered, by a writer in the Canadian Magazine for January. Here certainly is a new field for speculation. Hereafter when a man sits down to breakfast he will have to ask himself whether there may not be some treason lurking in his coffee cup. He must send to the grocer to learn whether the coffee was bought from Great Britain, or the United States, or "all other countries." The grocer will have to consult the coffee roaster, and the coffee roaster will have to consult the wholesale man, and the wholesale man will have to consult his New York agent, to learn whether that cup of coffee can be drunk without an outrage being perpetrated upon the Canadian flag. Certainly no good Canadian is going to admit that he is an enemy to British trade, for has not trade made Britain what it is?

The theory that there is something disloyal in our trade relationship with Great Britain is presumably based upon the following comparison, which shows the variations in Canadian trade in the period between 1868 and 1897:—

Imports from—

United States.. .. ..135 per cent. increase
Other countries .. ..125 per cent. increase
Great Britain .. .. .. 20 per cent. decrease

Exports to—

United States .. .... 67 per cent. increase
Other countries .. ..140 per cent. increase
Great Britain .. .. ..425 per cent. increase

"In other words," says the writer, "the United States has gained more than it should; other foreign countries have been treated squarely, and Great Britain has been given the cold shoulder." Ergo, Canada's trade is distinctly anti-British.

What are we going to do about it?

Since we seem to have been offending most seriously in favor of the United States, it may be as well to see first what can be done in that direction. Our imports from this undutiful offspring of the Empire have increased by 135 per cent., the exports by only 67 per cent. Plainly, then, to discharge our duty to Great Britain we must export more to the States or import less, or both. We are naturally willing to export more, if Mr. Dingley would only let us, but perhaps he will not. In a week or two Sir Wilfrid Laurier will come back from Washington and let us know. Perhaps everything will be all right, and we can then partially atone for our previous ill-behaviour to Great Britain by selling more lumber to these aliens in the States. If we cannot do that there will be nothing for it but to stop importing until justice has been done.

A beginning might be made with the imports of grain. Of wheat, corn, meal and the like we imported from the States in 1897 no less than $8,267,956 worth, and from Great Britain only $1,990. If that is not anti-British in tendency—acording to the Canadian Magazine writer's logic—we should like to know what is? And it is getting worse and worse. This very year we have imported nineteen million bushels of corn into Montreal from the States against only nine million the year before. Disloyalty is rampant; and to make it worse, British ships actually encourage this wretched treason by coming to Montreal for the grain. To preserve our consciousness of loyalty to Britain we must put a stop to this business.

Next we might take a cut at a few more items, to see whether we cannot bring those terrible percentages to an equilibrium, as they say about the provincial finances. There is coal, for example. We actually buy from the Yankees more than nine million dollars' worth a year, and from the mother land a petty $125,000 worth. And still there are some who are only beginning to enquire whether Canadian trade is anti-British or not. How the writer of that article can sleep o' nights with the terrible thought that his house is heated by American coal must be set down as one of the first mysteries of the century. Rather let us shiver beside wood fires, that go quickly out, than sleep in disloyal comfort. Even of wood, unhappily, we import from the States no less than $2,040,000 worth in the year. True, a good deal of it is made into furniture, but doubtless the furniture factories could be closed down if it were necessary to keep our trade from being anti-British.

Next we might stop importing the $4,625,095 of coin and bullion we get from the States. It is handy in its way, but are we going to take it while the percentages continue to tell their damaging tale against our loyalty to the empire? Never.

If doing all this does not convince both Britain and the States of our loyalty to the former and of our determination that Canada's trade shall not be any longer anti-British, we might next cut off the imports of raw cottons, $3,097,843. How would the Yankees like that? Of course, most of the Canadian cotton mills would have to close down, but that is a mere detail. Hides, too, our tanners, ignorant of the anti-British tendency of their act, import to the value of $2,106,718. That could be stopped. And if we have to keep out another two millions' worth of settlers' effects from this already over-populated country, and half a million worth of bananas away from a people already overfed, no great harm will be done.

This kind of thing comes high, but we must have it.

To be quite fair, though, we must adopt the levelling up and levelling down process towards Great Britain also. Anybody can see the hideous injustice involved in increasing our exports to that country by 425 per cent., while our imports from Britain have actually decreased by 20 per cent. Now, the Magazine writer admits we have been levelling up by means of preferential tariff and penny postage. And to begin the levelling down it is only necessary to stop exporting, and the equilibrium will soon be attained. Suppose we cut off the exports of wheat, flour, cheese, butter and bacon. The trick would be done, and our trade could no longer be given an anti-British complexion by any manipulation of percentages. It is true that about the time the percentages had been made to look as harmonious as a sum in alligation it would not be very interesting to Britain whether Canada were loyal or not. It would not be worth while finding out. But that is another mere detail.

We await with interest the answer to the Canadian Magazine conundrum, meanwhile propounding another, to wit: Why is it that so many people who are proud of their British ancestry seem so easily to part with British common sense in discussing trade questions?

BUILDING MORE SHIPS ON THE LAKES.

In a speech delivered by Principal Grant in Toronto on Thursday evening he discussed the relations of the United States and Canada, and this country's duty of self-defence. He continued:—

"So it was the duty of Canada to fortify the Pacific coast and the St. Lawrence and her Atlantic coast. Great Britain had already spent hundreds of thousands of dollars at Halifax, and Canada should place herself in such a position that in case of war Great Britain would not need to guard her. It would be an eternal disgrace if they could not guard themselves. They had no right to invite plundering ships to steam up to Montreal and levy tribute. Just because provision had to be made for war with foreign nations there was no need for fortifications on the opposite sides of the great lakes. He referred jocularly to the picturesque forts at Kingston on the Canadian side and Niagara on the American side, which were formidable only to their defenders. Long might the grass grow green over them.

"And they had, therefore, no need for warships on the lakes. If any were built there—as he thought there ought to be, if the Western States were to have fair-play and a fair share of the enormous millions that Uncle Sam is going to spend on his great navy—let them be built, and taken unarmored at once, the quicker the better, down through the canals and away from the lakes. They did not want them there. That due safeguards against any evil to Canada would be provided there could be no doubt, because there was a man on the commission well acquainted with Imperial policy, and war was especially an Imperial policy. Lord Herschell was too sound a lawyer and too sound a man to agree to anything on which he had not had previously a full discussion with the Imperial authorities, who would have to be satisfied that the measure was perfectly innocuous. So that they were as safe as it was possible to be, and yet could gratify the legitimate aspirations of their friends. And Canadians themselves might learn to build a few war vessels in order that if war came they could pass a few cruisers down the St. Lawrence to take a hand in the melancholy affair forced upon them by bad men."

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

Sir Charles Dilke, in his latest book, accords to Canada the probability of "a considerable fortune," although he is careful to state that in his opinion it is on India rather than Canada or Australia that the people of England must build their hopes of a greater Britain. Mr. Goldwin Smith has lately addressed a letter to the Times, in which he mildly protests that the centre of the Empire's interests is not in India, but in England. Mr. James Bryce has been warning the British manufacturers that the United States is rapidly acquiring a lead in the manufacture and the application of electrical machinery and in the manufacture of steel. Mr. Edward Atkinson, an American merchant-scientist, is authority for the statement that progress being made in the United States in agriculture, in the improvement of transportation, in the mining and manufacture of iron, and in the production and manufacture of cotton will, within a brief period, revolutionize the industrial conditions in Great Britain. Finally Lord Farrer, convinced that the highest industrial development cannot be brought about over the whole world by the single adherence of Britain to the practice of free trade, has counselled the Cobden Club to enter upon a new campaign in the interests of peace and civilization by influencing the policy of Great Britain in its dealings with other nations.

It is evident there are changes going on in the industrial world such as Canadian statesmen cannot afford to ignore. Iron and cotton manufacturing are at the basis of British prosperity. If the United States is to step into the foreign markets and seize the business in these lines, to what will the British artisans turn for relief? And if the purchasing power of Great Britain were to constantly diminish, what would become of the enormous quantities of surplus farm products which are now exported to Britain by the United States, Canada and all the other food-producing countries?

Again, if there is really a prospect of transportation from the Western States being lowered to such an extent that the limit of profitable wheat growing there will be reduced perhaps one-third, what can we in Canada do to meet the competition and prevent another period of stagnation in the Canadian Northwest?

It is now that attention must be paid to these things, now when the high prices of produce and the large incomes made by western farmers are attracting settlers by thousands into the new fields. It will not do to close our eyes to what is coming until such time as American farmers may be growing forty cent wheat at a handsome profit, while ours are obliged to sell at the same price, but at a loss. It cannot be said that such a contingency is impossible. The slow development of the west proves conclusively that things may go wrong and stay in that state for a dozen years on end. The Conservative Government built the Canadian Pacific and thought to have a new empire in working order in ten years. The test of their handiwork came when hundreds of millions of bushels of grain were pouring into the market, depressing the price and teaching the people of Canada that empire-building is an agreeable undertaking only when the builders are able to make a cash profit on each year's work. It will be when the price of wheat comes down, as it is practically certain to do within the next ten years, to three shillings a bushel, or perhaps less, in London, that the test of the policy pursued by the Liberal party in office will come. Every business man in Canada realized in the autumn of 1896, and still more in the autumn of 1897, to what an extent his prosperity depends upon the ability of the farmer to realize a profit. Prior to the autumn of 1896 the manufacturers of Eastern Canada had done all in their power to get rich by tariff legislation. They failed. Their capital was on loan all over the Dominion. The farmers owed them money and could not pay. In that year the crops were good, and profits began to come in. Factories that had been on the point of closing down began to work overtime, and when the bumper crop of 1897 came along with its abnormally high prices, and consequently handsome profits, there was hardly time for stock-taking, so great was the rush. We do not hear much of a demand for tariff-tinkering now, either from those who formerly felt the tariff to be too high or those who believed it to be too low. But when the price reaches three shillings in London there will be plenty of demand for changes, unless indeed the needed precautions have been taken in the meantime and the margin of profit on wheat-growing be still large enough to ensure prosperity in the Dominion. Safety demands that every possible means shall be taken to ensure low cost of production in the first place, and in the second, the lowest possible charge for transportation to Liverpool. Towards the accomplishment of these undertakings the Liberal Administration at Ottawa must bend every effort if it hopes to come through the next period of world-wide depression with credit.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Should the Canadian Senate continue to be more independent than the House of Lords?

Toronto is in the throes of a Collingwood-Toronto railway discussion. What has become of the James' Bay project.

What is the use of the people electing a Government if a chamber of irresponsibles may, without fear of consequences, block its measures?

What reform do the friends of the Senate propose? Few of them but admit that it should be reformed. Let parison complete, or do not mislead peo-

We are told that the only check that the Senate should be subject to is the vote of the country in a general election. Very well, let the Senate stand by that principle. The Government will appeal to the country upon its plan of Senate reform. That it will be sustained who doubts. Afterwards the Senate will, of course, submit to the popular will.

The Canadian Senate is being compared to the House of Lords. Very well; make the comparison complete. Give to the Government, in case of deadlock, the power to add to the members of the Senate a sufficient number to pass measures adopted by the House of Commons. Then, of course, as the cost of the chamber might become excessive under this process, make the Senators serve without salaries—as the Lords do. Make the comparison complete or do not mislead people by using it.

JUBILEE RINK CARNIVAL.

It Was a Success in Spite of the Storm —A List of the Ladies and Gentlemen Who Appeared in Costume.

The fancy dress masquerade and cake-walk on skates, held in the Jubilee Skating Rink, corner of Craig street and Delorimier avenue, last evening, was carried out without a hitch, and reflects great credit on the able manager of the rink, Mr. P. J. Doran. In spite of the stormy weather, the rink was filled both with spectators and with skaters in costume. The cake-walk was both entertaining and amusing. The cake was carried off by J. Callagher and P. Ryan. The costumes worn by the masqueraders were handsome, and varied, and every imaginable thing and person was represented. The rink was very prettily decorated, and the ice was in splendid condition. The following are some of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the masquerade:—

Ladies.

Katie Forman, Little Red Riding Hood; Mary Gifford, Trilby queen; Annie Bell, midnight call; Lizzie Cavanagh, lost child; Emma Gallagher, baby mine; Veronica Madigan, sport; Lulu Gifford, Tod Sloane; Nellie Scott, city sport; Nellie Robitaille, Ina Leiffien, Ida Rehan; J. Ross, summer; E. Miller, something nice; Daisy Priest, H.M.S.; Stella Rielly, gypsy queen; Etta Gallagher, Spanish princess; Rosa Tierney, Red Riding Hood; Louisa Doran, daughter of the regiment; Bella Davis, Irish lassie; Eva McKee, daughter of the Maine; Violet Hawkins, gypsy; L. Brown, Puritan maid; Bruggie Gillon, flower girl; Emilie Smith, rough rider; Emma Smith, the Queen's page; May Colligan, queen of hearts; Maud Hawkins, baby mine; Jenny Hawkins, village belle; Alice Shoesmith, buttercup; Lizzie Campise, snowflake; Nora Cullen, fairy; Annie Shoesmith, pink of perfection; Maud Perkins, grandmother; T. Madigan, chrysanthemum girl; M. Donohue, Red Cross nurse; Alice Ryan and Lizzie Robitaille, sweethearts at school; Emma Nolan, let me be.

Gentlemen.

J. Gallagher, Billy Farrell; R. Fitzgerald, Geisha; W. Lalonde, La Tosca; F. Bryant, Tim Kelly; A. Prevost, East End sport; T. Bates, mask; John Burke, mask; Frank Noel, snowshoer; W. Lavers, domino; F. Lamb, domino; C. Smith, sporting gentleman; W. O'Brien, the gay lassie; A. Alder, snowshoer; W. Myles, Prince of Wales; M. Kearns, Irish cuckoo; W. Robitaille, Duke of Connaught; T. Robitaille, Lily Langtry; F. Cahill, the human doughnut; A. Starnes, the other doughnut; C. Singleton, grandmother; G. Fox, celestial; F. Fox, tramp; Geo. Gallagher, negro; H. Gifford, nobody's claim; A. O'Brien, the country's safe; W. Lewis, bouquet; W. Stuart, negro; D. Spence, Sallie Snowball; John Boyle, tramp; Eddie Fitzgerald, summer girl; John Taylor, fusilier; F. Marrow, Blacktown belle; J. R. Walsh, rough rider; P. Lennan, clown; Frank Atcheson, milk-maid; F. Noseworthy, black-faced comedian; J. Doran, Spanish soldier; Ed. McGarr, snowshoer; W. Doran, washerwoman; J. Kilcullen, the walking doughnut; W. Showers, Beryl Hope; A. MacKenzie, snowshoer; Bert Lamb, the cakewalker; W. Gallagher, anything; A. Leduc, how do you do; E. Brennan, the world against me; H. Hopkins, lost child; P. Brennan, Sally; George Fox, country sport; Wm. Macklaier, courtier; T. Simons, anything; Peter Ryan, cakewalker; W. Stewart, courtier; W. Foreman, clown; J. W. Foreman, Royal Horse Guards; F. Hilton, butcher boy; Alex. Miller, jockey; S. Foreman, sailor; W. Stherland, the ginger beer; A. Bryan, temperance lecturer; D. Doyle, as you like it; John Dunn, kisser; Jonah Cowpup, on the pig; P. Doyle, on the other pig.

Cakewalkers.

A. Mackenzie and R. Fitzgera'd, F. Noseworthy and F. Marrow; Alex. O'Brien and Wm. O'Brien, J. Gallagher and Peter Ryan, F. Cahill and C. Houghton, G. Dillon and A. Brown; W. Foreman and W. Lalonde, Marcus Brennan and P. Brennan, Jim Foreman and F. Hilton.

The judges of the cakewalk were T. Fisher, W. Sutherland, J. McDonald, J. Bennett and A. Bryan.

Horses for Sale.

On Monday, January 9th, at 2.30 p.m., the popular and reliable firm of T. D. Buzzell & Co., corner of Dorchester and Bleury streets, will hold a midwinter sale of forty horses, including a number of extra choice draught horses, chunks, high-acting coach and cobs, trotters, pacers, and, in fact, all classes of the choicest horses on the market. This will be one of the best sales ever held in the city, and ought to attract a large number of buyers who are looking for something good. The sale will be conducted by that well-known horseman, T. W. Foster, who will in future act as salesman and auctioneer. The company are prepared to handle horses from any part of the country, and will be sold to the best possible advantage for the benefit of consignors. Remember the date, Monday, January 9th, at 2.30.

Cure Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggist refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Euchre Prizes.

Our variety of Choice Sterling articles is extremely large, while we sell at very close prices. Don't make any purchase in our lines before calling at our store, where we will be pleased to show you around whether you wish to buy or not.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,
SILVERSMITHS,
1794 Notre Dame Street.

Cochrane's Auditorium,
PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING RINK.
GRAND CARNIVAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11th, at 8.15 p.m.
None allowed on the ice except in costume. Band every evening at this rink and Saturday afternoon. Admission 10 cents.

ARENA.
First Senior Championship Match OF THE SEASON.
QUEBEC vs. MONTREAL,
To-night, January 7th, at 8.15 p.m. VICTORIA RIFLES BAND
Rugs can be rented for 10c each. Refreshment buffet will be open.
Ladies' Dressing Room, with attendance.
Reserved seats, 50c and 35c each. Admission, with seat in rows K, L or M, 25c. Boxes containing six persons, $5.00.
Sale of seats open at the Club Shoe Store, cor. St. Catherine and Stanley Streets, and Canadian Foreign Music Co., 213 St. James Street, Thursday, January 5th.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
SUNDAY, 3.30 P.M.
"THE HEBREWS UNDER RAMESES II,"
BY R. G. BOVILLE, M.A.
Illustrations from the Ruins of Thebes.
SOLOISTS—Robert Anderson, violin; R. G. McGuirk, baritone solo, with 'cello obligato Orchestra of 10 pieces will lead the song service. Doors open at 3. Children not admitted.

Peek, Frean & Co.'s Biscuits.
A great variety. All fresh goods. Offered at a great reduction from regular prices for this month only. Cash buyers will save money buying PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S Biscuits from us.
W. ROURKE,
Telephone, Up 1078. Queen's Hall Block.

CONSERVATORY OF DANCING,
Department and Physical Culture, 2269 St. Catherine St. Classes meet as follows: BEGINNERS, Monday and Thursday, 8 P.M. ADVANCE, Tuesday and Saturday, 8.15 P.M. JUVENILES, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, 4.15 P.M. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Best instruction, easiest method. Finest music and floor in the city. All the latest new dances taught, including fancy dances, etc. Send for circular. Telephone "Up" 1425.
GEO. F. BEAMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.
THEATRE FRANCAIS
W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee & Manager
Week of January 2nd
A grand revival of...
"YOUTH"
And a great Vaudeville bill headed by the boxing kangaroo.
Prices—10, 20, 25c; Box Office open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. For reserved seats phone E 316. Performances start at 2 and 8 p.m.

Art Association, Phillips Square
....EXHIBITION....
Now on view at the gallery, a collection of
Paintings in Oil and Water Colors
By Canadian Artists,
Open Daily from 9 a.m. to Dusk. Admission 25c.

Victoria Auction Rooms
320 St. James Street.
CLEARING SALE OF
Furs, Tweeds, Clothings, &c., &c.,
including
50 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Racoon Coats, Muffs, Caps,
ALSO
Dress Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gentlemen's Trouserings, etc.
SATURDAY, JAN. 7th, at 2.30 and 7 p.m.
STEWART & HERBERT, AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
HENRY R. GRAY,
Dispensing and Family Chemist,
122 St. Lawrence Main St.,
Fashionable Perfumes and Toilet Articles for the Holidays
Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with accuracy and despatch. The purest drugs only used. Everything thoroughly up-to-date.

W. B. McGOWAN, L.D.S,
DENTIST.
Modern dentistry, in all branches, and at prices lower than any other first-class dental establishment in the city. Office—152 PEEL STREET, one door below St. Catherine, Montreal.

AMUSEMENTS.
ACADEMY. THIS WEEK
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Great Musical Success....
The Circus Girl
From Daly's Theatres, New York and London.
Prices—25, 50, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Next Week—JEFFERSON COMEDY CO.

ACADEMY, NEXT WEEK.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
Jefferson Comedy Company
—IN—
RIP VAN WINKLE,
Introducing THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, jr., WILLIAM JEFFERSON, C. B. JEFFERSON, and a strong company.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Sale of seats opens Friday, January 6, 1899.

QUEEN'S New Year's Attraction.
The Latest Dramatic Success,
UNDER SEALED ORDERS.
A Romantic Drama by Jas. W. Harkins, jr., presenting MAURICE FREEMAN and a Special Cast; 50 people on the stage. Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50c. Matinees—10, 20 and 30c. Next week "John W. Isham's Octoroons."

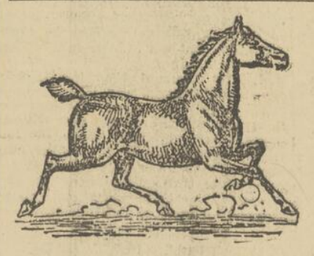
THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK, JAN. 2
The Famous Knickerbocker Burlesquers
AND GREAT VAUDEVILLE OLIO.
PRICES—10, 20 and 30 cents. Box Office open from 9 a.m., to 10 p.m. Next week—Rice & Barton Gaiety Extravaganza.

MISS Marie Hollinshead's CONCERT, MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1899. WINDSOR HALL.

DOMINION LINE to LONDON & BRISTOL
The fine Steamers of this Line have excellent accommodation for a few
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.
Full particulars on application to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 219 Commissioners st., Montreal.

HEALTH SOAP for the health and the wash-tub cannot be equalled.

Great Bargains to Cash Buyers.
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEES, &c.
Fresh, Pure and Good.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
W. ROURKE,
Telephone, Up 1078. Queen's Hall Block



HORSES FOR SALE
By Auction
MONDAY, Jan. 9th,
At 2.30 P.M.
A large consignment of choice Horses suitable for all purposes. Cobs, Drivers, Carriage and Heavy Draught, together with some good City broken Business Horses; Handsome Bay Mare, can pace in 2.35, with speeding sleigh, light harness, and two handsome Musk Ox Robes; Handsome Bay Mare, City Broken, 16 hands, suitable for family purposes; Handsome Bay Gelding, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old, Extra high actor, City broken and a splendid saddle Horse; Eight good heavy Horses suitable for heavy work—Cheap.
Bring in your Horse and get the benefit of our Extensive Advertisement.
T. D. BUZZELL & CO.,
Dorchester and Bleury Street.
T. W. FOSTER, Auctioneer and Salesman.
Telephone—Main 499.

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA.
On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, the trains will depart from and arrive at the Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:
MARITIME EXPRESS.

Saturday excepted.		Monday excepted.
Dep. 7.05p.m	Montreal	4.20p.m Arr.
Arr. 8.15p.m	St. Hyacinthe	3.10p.m "
" 9.08p.m	Drummondville	2.15p.m "
" 12.15a.m	Levis	10.55a.m "
" 4.05a.m	Riviere du Loup	7.15a.m "
" 10.15a.m	Campbellton	1.10a.m "
" 3.40p.m	Moncton	7.35p.m Arr.
" 7.25p.m	St. John	4.30p.m Dep.
" 7.50p.m	Truro	8.20p.m Arr.
" 9.55p.m	Halifax	1.30p.m Dep.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Sunday excepted.		Sunday excepted.
Dep. 7.40a.m	Montreal	10.20p.m Arr.
Arr. 8.55a.m	St. Hyacinthe	9.07p.m "
" 10.05a.m	Drummondville	8.05p.m "
" 1.45p.m	Levis	4.20p.m Arr.
" 6.30p.m	Riviere du Loup	11.50a.m Dep.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 ST. JAMES STREET.
Shippers can obtain Freight Rates and other information by applying to
JAS. HARDWELL,
Division Freight Agent.
Room 113, Board of Trade, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
CHANGE OF TIME JAN. 8TH
from
PLACE VIGER STATION.
For Quebec, 8.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For Quebec, 3.30 p.m. Sundays.
For Quebec, 11 p.m. daily.
For Three Rivers and St. Gabriel, 5 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.
Laurentian Mountain Special leaves 9.15 a.m. from Place Viger Station for St. Jerome.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 St. James St. NEXT TO POST OFFICE

GREAT CLEARING SALE
TO THE TRADE.
BY BENNING & BARSALOU,
AUCTIONEERS.
Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street,
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th and THURSDAY, the 12th January, At Ten o'clock A.M., each day,
(On Three Months' Credit),
TO CLOSE SEVERAL CONSIGNMENTS.
28 Cases A. W. SINGLE and D. W. FREIZES, BEAVERS, MELTONS and TWEEDS.
12 Cases HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, Etc.
18 Cases DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, FLANNELETTES, COTTONS, PRINTS FARMER SATINS, ITALIAN CLOTHS, VELVETEEN, Etc.
10 Bales A. W. BLANKETS.
2,000 Dozen HANDKERCHIEFS.
200 Dozen LADIES' HOSE.
1,000 Dozen SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
100 Dozen GLOVES and MITTS.
200 Lots READY-MADE CLOTHING.
100 Cases BOOTS and SHOES, RUBBERS, SKATES, Etc., Etc.
ALSO, the Balance of a BANKRUPT STOCK of Dry Goods, Millinery, Ribbons, etc
ALSO (at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.)
A stock of ASSORTED FURS, partly damaged by FIRE and WATER, consisting of:—Racoon Coats, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Muffs, Collars, Boas and Fur Capes. Also, One Lot of Persian Lamb, Black and Grey Skins, slightly damaged.
IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Received too late for classification.

WANTED—By middle aged single man, place in gentleman's house, to make himself generally useful. Can do laundry work. Understands care of horses, is steady and sober. 266 Panet St. 7

TO LET—House 36 Arcade street, 6 rooms, bath, w.c., hot water, heating, cheap till May. Apply 11 St. Sulpice St. 5

WANTED—Young girl for light work in small flat. Apply 491 Upper St. Urbain street. 7

WANTED — By good dressmaker, work in private families, or permanent position with first-class family; references. Dressmaker, Herald. 6*

WANTED—Carriage woodworker, good general man. Apply 162 St. George st. 7

WANTED—Man and wife as caretaker, or charge of institution. Woman who has been housekeeper of first class club. Man a carpenter. Best city references. Apply 162 St. George Street. 7

MASON & RISCH pianos are the only Canadian pianos that improve under usage. They have stood the test for over 20 years. For durability, beauty of cases, sympathetic touch, purity and sweetness of tone and power of standing in tune, they are unsurpassed.

Mason & Risch

☞ You want a PIANO, but scarcely see your way clear to pay for it. You can secure a piano from us on such easy terms of payment that you will not feel it as a drain on your regular income. The years go by quickly and before you know it you own a first-class piano. Call at our warerooms, or write for catalogue, terms and prices.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., Limited.
19 Phillips Square, Montreal.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Showing How the Various Undergraduate Societies Start Their Work in the New Year.

A business meeting of the McGill undergraduates' Literary Society was held last evening for the purpose of considering various matters in connection with the society and the university. There was no formal debate.

The first meeting in the present year of the Medical Undergraduates' Society of McGill University was held last evening, when three interesting papers were read. The first was on "Rest as a therapeutic agent," by Mr. A. H. Gordon, the second on "The best treatment for fractures of the potelle," by Mr. H. Ross, B.A., and the third on "Lumbar punctures," by Mr. E. O. Dyer.

A meeting of the McGill Historical Club will be held in the McGill Y.M.C.A. building on Thursday next, when the subject under consideration will be Joan of Arc. The life of the Maid of Orleans will be interpreted from three different standpoints. First, her "Inspiration," by Mr. C. J. McMillan, second, the "Relief of Orleans," by Mr. J. A. Notter; third, "The trial," by Mr. B. C. Crowell.

Under the auspices of the Applied Science Society of McGill University, a lecture will be delivered in the science building on Monday evening by Mr. Arthur Weir, B.Sc., on the subject of the development of transportation, with special reference to the St. Lawrence canals. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

The next meeting of the Montreal Veterinary Medical Association in connection with McGill University will take place on Thursday evening next, when Mr. Hammond will read a paper on "Hog Cholera." The meeting fixed for Thursday evening last was postponed owing to the fact that many students had not returned from their holidays.

REVENUE GREW BY OVER $4,000,000

A Splendid Showing for the Six Months of the Year Ending December 31.

EXPENDITURE WAS LARGER.

The Betterment In the Country's Financial Position is Almost $3,000,000.

WHERE THE INCREASES WERE.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—To-day's Official Gazette contains a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the six months of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31. The revenue increased in the six months by $4,179,402 as compared with the same period in 1897.

The expenditure also increased by $1,323,709, which gives a betterment for the six months of 1898 over 1897 of $2,855,625. The figures are as follows:—

	1897.	1898.
Customs	$10,071,231	$12,357,354
Excise....	3,464,951	4,970,337
Post Office..	1,760,000	1,629,985
Public works.. ..	12,008,364	12,368,983
Miscellaneous.. ..	629,428	1,846,519
Total	$17,933,974	$22,113,378
Expenditure	$13,488,170	$14,811,937

The increase in revenue, taking into account with the increase in expenditure over 1897, is $2,855,000. There was an increase from every source of revenue except the postoffice.

The expenditure on capital account was $5,214,829 for 1898 as compared with $2,362,255 for 1897, an increase of $2,852,000.

The increase is due to railway subsidies and public works. For the month of December there was an increase in the revenue of $418,000 and in the expenditure of $314,000.

A Blaze at Brantford.

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 6.—Fire broke out last night in the residence of F. T. Wilkes, Chatham street, doing damage of about $700. Loss covered by insurance in the Gore Mutual. The fire is supposed to have originated from gas in bath room, the jet being pushed too close to the wall.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

Rioting Renewed.

Rome, Jan. 6.—Despatches from Misceni, Sicily, say that rioting has been renewed there because of the attempts at overtaxation. A mob of several thousand people surrounded the municipal offices and smashed the windows, shouting: "Down with the municipality."

Thirteen station, at which taxes were collected, have been drenched with kerosene and burned.

The troops have not been able to control the mob. Two soldiers have been wounded. The Italian created by the Emperor's decree of a provisional Ausgleich, which leaves many of the laws in a state of suspension.

Members of the Independent party are planning a parade through the streets. A large section of these are bent on trouble and will probably not be appeased.

From the Ancient Capital.

Quebec, Jan. 6.—The American steamer or profeller George L. Colwell, formerly of Marble Head, now lying in the Louise Basin, has been purchased by Mr. F. G. Gunn, for a Boston firm. The work of fitting her out for business on the opening of navigation will shortly be started.

At the sixty-third annual meeting of the St. George's Society yesterday the following were elected officers for the current year: President, Mr. John Shaw; first vice-president, Mr. H. T. Machin; second vice-president, Mr. T. N. Norris; secretary, Mr. E. T. Nesbitt; assistant secretary, Mr. G. E. Allen Jones; chaplain, Very Rev. R. W. Norman, D.D., and Rev. L. W. Williams, M.A.

Mr. L. Z. Joncas, superintendent of game and fisheries, is confined to his residence with a very severe attack of la grippe.

The Niblock Forgeries.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—A new discovery was made the other day in connection with the recent forgeries of J. T. Niblock, who is now serving a three year sentence in Kingston. While the officers of the London Life Insurance Company were looking through the desk of Niblock previous to his arrest, they discovered a small pamphlet written by some professional forger on the forging of names and how to make a defence in case of being discovered. One cut in the book showed the last stage of the forger when he stood behind the bars.

Ironmoulders' Concert.

Iron Moulders' Union, No. 1, at their last meeting appointed a committee to make arrangements for a grand concert and ball to be held on the 20th instant in the Victoria Rifles' Arory. Mr. J. T. Fontaine, of the Barbers' Protective Union, was present, and extended an invitation to the members to be present at the barbers' ball, which will be held on the 9th instant in the Bank Building, corner of Seigneur and Notre Dame streets. Barbers are requested to attend next Sunday's meeting at the Labor Hall on McGill street.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

A Month's Immigration.

Toronto, Jan. 6. — The Evening Telegram's special cable says: During the month of December the number of persons emigrating to Canada from British ports were: English 213, Irish 26, Scotch 23, and of foreign birth 363.

For twelve months, ending the 31st of December, the figures are: English 15,074, Irish 351, Scotch 1,710, and foreign 9,854.

The number sailing to Australia for the month was 881 and to the Cape 1,823, the total for the twelve months being 11,020 and 25,641 respectively.

The Corpse Walked Off.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 6.—A stranger, apparently frozen stiff and killed by falling from his horse, was picked up in the road Tuesday night and taken to an undertaker's shop, where the body was placed in a coffin. The next day, in place of the supposed corpse, was the following note: "Don't like your old lodgin' house a little bit. ouYr beds are too damned cramped and your niggers don't keen no fire. Sorry to leave you."

O. & N. Y. Workshops.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Plans for the workshops of the Ottawa & New York Railway in this city, are in course of preparation and will be completed in a few weeks. The shops will be located at the head of the deep cut and the work of construction will be commenced early in the spring. They will consist of a round-house, repair shops, a sorting yard and several small buildings for general purposes.

Death of William Ralph.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—William Ralph, one of the best-known lumbermen's agents on the Ottawa River, died to-day at his residence, 21 Le Breton street, after a short illness. Deceased was 64 years of age, and for twenty years had been in the employ of William Mason & Sons, lumbermen. On the dissolution of this firm several months ago Mr. Ralph engaged with the E. B. Eddy Company.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

Quality in Watches.

is everything—without it prices are meaningless. Often a little price means a bad bargain. The one sure way is to buy where quality is guaranteed, and the guarantee has the backing which makes it good. We keep only those we can guarantee, but have them for a few dollars up.

Henry Birks & Sons,

PHILLIPS SQUARE, Montreal.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Church of England.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A., special preacher. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. All seats free at the seven o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Daily service, 5 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Osborne and Windsor — Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., LL.D., rector. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the Lord Bishop. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael. Strangers and non-seat-holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Wednesday, divine service with sermon, 8 p.m. Friday, Teachers' meeting, 8 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., assistant. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. Preacher, the rector. Children's service, 3.30. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Strangers welcomed.

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner St. Denis Street and Viger Square—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. 9 a.m., Holy Communion and Litany. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. W. H. Garth. Special collection.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—2557 St. Catherine Street — Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, assistant minister. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. Offering for the poor. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. Offering for city missionary. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 5 p.m., daily service.

ST. MATTHIAS' — Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount—8.30 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Garth, of New York. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon by E. Bushell, M.A., rector.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION — Sunday school 9.30 a.m. Divine service at 7 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S—Lachine—Rector, Rev. H. E. Wright, M.A. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S—Upper Lachine—8 a.m., Holy Communion. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER — Cote St. Paul—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. L. H. Davidson, lay reader, in charge.

AMHERST PARK AND BOULEVARD MISSION—Divine service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. C. Carruthers (student).

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH—Corner of St. Elizabeth Avenue and Notre Dame Street, St. Henri—Rev. Frank Charters, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Corner Notre Dame and Voltigeurs Street — Rector, Rev. J. Frederick Renaud. Ordination service. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will hold an ordination at St. Thomas' Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst. Morning prayer at 10 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Osborne B. Troop, M.A., of St. Martin's Church. The ordination service proper commences at 11 o'clock with Holy Communion. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev A. H. Buckland, the newly ordained deacon.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—Westmount, corner of Wood and Western Avenues—Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free at all services.

ST. THOMAS' MISSION—No. 809 Delorimier Avenue, near Ontario Street—P. Sinclair, missionary. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. All not attending elsewhere cordially invited, and made welcome, especially young people.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—Corner of Champlain and Dorchester Streets—Rev. T. B. Cunningham, M.A., rector. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at seven o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Corner of Ontario and St. Urbain Streets—Canon Edmund Wood, M.A., rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Matins at 10.15. Children's service, 3.30 p.m.

ST. PHILIPS—Montreal West—Rev. George Johnson, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Holy Communion every third Sunday in the month at 8 a.m., and every first Sunday at the 11 a.m. service. Week night service on Friday, at a quarter to eight.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Hochelaga—Rev. J. H. Jeckill, B.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Band of Hope, Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—Beaconsfield—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7.30 o'clock. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after the 11 o'clock service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Corner Coursol and Vinet Streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class for men and women every Sunday at 3 p.m. Girls' Brigade, every Monday, at 7.30 p.m. Boys' Brigade, every Tuesday, at 7.45 p.m. Singing class, Tuesday, at 7.30. Divine service and teachers' meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday, at 8 p.m. Choir practice, Saturday, at 8 p.m. Savings bank, Saturday, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Ministering Children's League, Saturday, 8 p.m. Free reading room, every week day evening, from 8.00 to 9.45.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—Inspector Street, corner St. Paul—Mr. A. Elliott, incumbent. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL — Dorval — Rev. B. Hewton, rector. Service 4 p.m.

ST. BARNABAS—ST. Lambert—Rev. W. J. Dart, rector. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

Church of Scotland.

ST. ANDREW'S—Morning service, 11. Topic of sermon, "The glory which Thou hast given me I have given them." Afternoon, 3 o'clock, minister's Bible class for young men and young women. Evening service, 7 p.m. Topic of sermon, "Prayer for the young." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Work Tuesday, 11 a.m. Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday, 11 a.m. Dorcas Society, Thursday, 11 a.m.

Congregational.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., Rev. Robt. Hopkin. 7 p.m., Rev. E. M. Hill. Chinese class, 3 p.m. C.E. meets at close of evening service. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Preacher, at both morning and evening services, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Franklin W. Barker.

POINT ST. CHARLES — 185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor. Residence, 393 Bourgeois Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, 4.30 p.m. All welcome.

Advent Christian.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN — Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street, cor. McGill College Avenue—Meeting at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. Robertson officiating. Subject, "The origin, nature and history of the devil of popular superstition."

Methodist.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors Sts.—Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Wm. Sparling B.A., B.D., pastors. Rev. W. H. Stevens will preach at 11 a.m. and Rev. W. Sparling at 7 p.m. Midweek service Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH — Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets—Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. will meet on Monday at 8 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church — Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee Streets — Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. B.L. of C.E., Monday, at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, at 4.15 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH — Cor. Lagauchetiere and Plessis Streets —Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 o'clock a.m. and at 7 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited to the services. 2.30 p.m., Sabbath school. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All are invited.

DESRIVIERES MISSION—Rev. R. L. Holden, B.L.D., pastor. Sabbath services, 11 a.m and 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST Church — The Rev. D. Mick, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 8.15 p.m. on Monday. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday evening from 8.15 to 9 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed at all the services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—Point St. Charles—Rev. M. Taylor, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Torrance Streets — Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. HENRY METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Stevens, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. LAMBERT METHODIST CHURCH—St. Lambert — Pastor, Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m.

COTE ST. PAUL—Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST Church—Corner Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets—Rev. H. G. Cairns, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All seats free. All are welcome.

HERALD AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Bradford, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 2.30 p.m. W. S. Lingley, superintendent. C.E. meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST Church—Corner of Berri and Mount Royal Avenue—Rev. A. J. Belton, pastor. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m. Mid-week service, on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All seats fre. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH — Corner of Coursol and Canning Streets—Rev. David Winter, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at eight o'clock on Monday evening.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION — Sunday school, 9.30 a.m. Special Christmas service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Mr. Capel.

Presbyterian

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH—Wellington St., Point St. Charles—Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Chinese school, 10 a.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday, at 8 p.m. Junior Y.P.S.C.E., on Friday, at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all the above services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. 7 p.m., sermon on "Peter submitting to Christ." Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.15 p.m. C.E., 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Dorchester and Drummond Streets—Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church—Atwater Avenue—Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHALMERS' CHURCH—Corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Streets—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN Church—The Rev. T. A. Mitchell, pastor. Service in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at St. Laurent, at 7.30 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH—Corner Conway and Menai Streets—Rev. D. MacVicar, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m.

MONTREAL WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church — Westminster Avenue, Montreal West—Rev. R. J. Douglas, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Mr. John J. Milne, superintendent.

ST. LAURENT — Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, minister. Service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Rev. J. Miles Crombie, minister. Service at 2.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

ST. CUTHBERT'S—St. Lambert—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m.

KENSINGTON MISSION—Services Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Longueuil—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be provided with seats.

KNOX CHURCH — Corner Dorchester and Mansfield Streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.

ST. GILES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Carriere Streets—Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m.

CALVIN CHURCH—Notre Dame Street, near Seigneurs Street—Pastor, Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school meets at 10 a.m. on Sabbath.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH —Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles —Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Moncton, N.B., will preach at both services. Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., general prayer meeting.

Presbyterian.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH — Near the Windsor—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. Chinese school after evening service. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S., in parlor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for prayer and Bible study. Strangers welcome.

Baptist.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE—1006 St. Catherine Street—O. E. Tudderham, acting pastor. Public worship Sunday. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all these services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH — Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors.— Rev. Donald Grant, B.A., pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Young People's Association every Monday evening at eight o'clock. Church prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

GRACE CHURCH — Corner Oliver and Western Avenues—Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. B.Y.P.U., Monday, 8 p.m. Regular prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Osborne and Mountain Streets—Rev. E. W Dadson, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Monday, at 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. On Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting in lecture room.

OLIVET BAPTIST MISSION — Winstanley Hall, Delisle Street, Ste. Cunegonde — Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 o'clock a.m. Preaching service on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m.

EAST END BAPTIST TABERNACLE — 1006 and 1008 St. Catherine Street — Frank L. Horsfall, student in charge. Prayer service, 9.30 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m. Thursday evening, prayer service at 8 p.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. A cordial welcome awaits you at all three services.

Undenominational.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT—Public services are held in the Hall, 174 Inspector st., on Sundays, at 10.30 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. Rev. Emery F. Smith, pastor.

WELSH MISSION—Walford Hall—Service at 2.45 p.m.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.M.C.A. Hall, corner Wellington and Richmond (subway), every Sunday, at 4 p.m. Live talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION hold services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., at the Chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission, No. 75 Inspector Street. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

Y.M.C.A.—Dominion Sq.—Bible class as usual to-morrow at three o'clock. All young men will be welcome at the following meetings: Young men's Gospel meeting, Saturday, 8 p.m. Young men's Bible study, Sunday, 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Social song service, Sunday, 8.30 p.m.

FRIENDS OF ZION—Members of the Christian Catholic Church, Friends of Zion. Meetings at 3 p.m. Sundays. Strangers welcome. 419 Victoria Avenue, Westmount. Services conducted by C. A. Hope.

CHRISTIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS—No. 205 St. Urbain Street—Rev. John McCarter, superintendent. Divine service every Saturday at 4 p.m. Sunday, at 7.30.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—896 Dorchester Street—Union prayer meeting open to all ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of The King's Daughters, second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 8 p.m. Bible class every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Service of song and Bible class every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the W.G.R., No. 2434 St. Catherine Street. Willing Circle of The King's Daughters on Friday, at 8 p.m. at W.G.R., 2434 St. Catherine Street. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL Christian Mission—No. 6 Craig Street—Every Sunday, 9.30 a.m., Sabbath school. 10.30 a.m., prayer meeting. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services are held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander Street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 p.m. Children's meetings on Sunday, at 10 a.m., and Saturday, at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and a public service is held in the "Lighthouse" on Wednesday nights. The "Band of Love"

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes—Longue Pointe—On Sunday, Jan. 8, at 4 p.m., divine service, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cairns.

Anniversary Services of the Point St. Charles Baptist Church

Will be Held on

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8th,

—when—

REV. W. B. HINSON, M. A., of Moncton, N.B., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., in

UNITY HALL, 590 Wellington Street, near Congregation St

The Public Are Cordially Invited.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE.

Official Result Has Been Gazetted—The Majority Stands at 13,916.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—To-day's Official Gazette gives the folowing result of the voting on the prohibition plebiscite:—

	For.	Against.
Ontario..	154,499	115,275
Quebec....	28,582	122,614
Nova Scotia..	34,646	5,402
New Brunswick..	26,911	9,576
Prince Edward Island..	9,461	1,146
Manitoba..	12,419	2,978
British Columbia..	5,731	4,756
District of Alberta.. ..	1,708	1,331
District of Assiniboia..	3,919	1,166
District of Saskatchewan..	611	327
Totals..	278,487	264,571
Majority for..	13,916	

Screw Business Sold.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 6.—The Canada Screw Company, located here, which was owned by the American Screw Company, of Providence, R.I., has been disposed of to a Canadian company, with C. A. Birge, the present manager, at the head. The concern has a capital stock of $500,000 and the business will be carried on as usual.

A Hamiltonian Dead.

Hamilton, Jan. 6.—Ex-Ald. Thomas Brick, one of the best-known men in the city, died last evening after an illness of some years of brain trouble. He represented Ward One in the City Council for six years. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters.

Aged and Friendless.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 6.—Dr. Finney, an aged medical man, who had been practicing at Cloyne, and was brought to the City Hospital suffering from pneumonia, died last night. He was 70 years of age and had no friends here.

Magistrate O'Gara's Loss.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Charles O'Gara, son of Police Magistrate O'Gara, aged 18 years, died at his father's residence yesterday at Ottawa East. Deceased was a student at Ottawa University.

INTERESTING ITEMS

now being offered at Ogilvy's great annual

CLEARING SALE.

Special Offer in Our Millinery Department.

60 Trimmed Felts, in a variety of colors. Your choice, 25c each, while they last. Less 10 per cent. for cash.

Blouse Wear.

Pretty Blouses at a Special Reduction of 33 1-3, with 10 per cent. for cash.

Dress Trimming Department.

Fancy Colored Braids, in all shades, half price.

Ladies' Gloves.

A few pairs of Chamois Sackwrist Gloves, admirably suited for shopping or everyday wear. Price $1.00, for 75c.

Also same kind of Glove in Glace Kid, 75c pair, less 10 per cent. for cash.

Staple Goods Department.

37 inch wide Flannelette, 10c.
36 inch Apron Gingham, 10c.
Unbleached Cotton, at 5c and 5½c yard.

Linen Department.

Silk and Linen Doylies, 20c and 30c, reduced to 12½c.

Hair Combing Sacques, 50c, reduced to 25c.

Night Dress Cases, frilled and hand embroidered, $3.00, reduced to $1.00.

Fringed 5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, 55c, reduced to 35c.

Less 10 per cent. for cash.

Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Black Serge, 2 Piece Suits, double breasted jacket, $4.00, reduced to $2.50. Less 10 per cent. for cash.

Smoking Jackets.

and Dressing Gowns, at 20 per cent. discount, less 10 per cent. for cash.

Lace Department.

Fish Net, in all colors, 46 inches wide, 75c value, for 25c.

Cambric Frillings, in different widths and patterns, at less than cost price.

Children's Millinery.

25 per cent. off Children's Millinery, less 10 per cent. for cash.

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Best English Axminster Squares, all sizes, good wearing, new colorings, 20 per cent. discount and 10 per cent. for cash during this month.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

Mountain and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal.

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD USE VICTORINE.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Round Trip Tickets Will Be Sold at

ONE-WAY LOWEST FIRST CLASS FARE, EPIPHANY ON JANUARY 5th and 6th

Good to return until January 9th, 1899, between all Stations in the Province of Quebec and to Ottawa.

CHANGE OF TIME, JANUARY 8th, FROM PLACE VIGER STATION.

For Quebec, 8.40 a.m. Daily, except Sunday.
For Quebec, 3.30 p.m., Sundays.
For Quebec, 11 p.m., daily.
For Three Rivers and St. Gabriel, 5 p.m. Daily, except Sunday.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James St, Next to Post Office

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA.

EPIPHANY.

JANUARY 6th, 1899.

For the above ROUND TRIP TICKETS will be issued at First-Class

SINGLE FARE.

Between all Stations, Montreal to Levis inclusive.

Good going January 5th and 6th, and valid returning from destination not later than January 9th, 1899.

Tickets, folders and full information can be obtained on application to any Station or City Ticket Office.

H. A. PRICE,
District Passenger Agent,
143 St. James Street

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS TORONTO AND WEST.

Double Track.	Daily	Ex. Sun.
Lve. Montreal	9.00 a.m.	*10.25 p.m
Arr. Toronto	5.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m
Arr. Ham

WITH THE ICE YACHTS.

Something About the Whirlwind Steed and the Pleasure to Be Derived From It With a Good Wind on the Quarter,

Ice yachting has most appropriately been called the king of winter sports. This title may be disputed by some, but it will certainly not be questioned by anyone who has once enjoyed a sail over the frozen waters of Lake St. Louis in one of the big white-winged flyers of the winter fleet.

Ice yachting is like no other sport on earth. It is a cross between a runaway locomotive and a West Indian cyclone. The man who takes his first sail in an ice yacht, when the wintry northeast wind is blowing fifty miles an hour, experiences more kinds of sensations in the first ten minutes of the trip than if he had been dropped from a balloon or shot out of a 13-inch gun. Tobogganing, beside ice-yachting, may be compared to an afternoon siesta in a hammock. In fact, there is nothing like it in life. As Robert Stevenson said, it is living three to the minute. A man feels that he is scoring points on death, as every rod of space is covered at a speed approached by no other means of locomotion.

Ice yachting is by no means a sport that has come up recently. Its origin is clouded in mystery, but it is probable that wherever ice sports have flourished, as, for instance, in Holland, Sweden or Norway, there must have been boats propelled over the ice by means of sails. In America it dates back at least a hundred years.

The modern type of ice yachts is a skeleton—two main timbers are fastened together in the shape of a cross. The lengthwise timber is known as the centre plank and the cross timber as the runner plank. These timbers are, of course, as tough and strong as possible, consistent with lightness. On either end of the runner plank are fastened the runners, so secured as to move easily over the inequalities in the ice. The runners are of oak or ash, shod with iron or steel, and in many respects similar to the well-known bob sled runners so familiar to a person raised in the country. They are longer and narrower, however.

The most common rig for an iceboat is jib and mainsail, but the cat rig is frequently seen. The lateen rig is also a favorite, and has many advantages. A lateen sail may be said to be the jib and mainsail all in one, supported by an extra long gaff. The latter rig is a daisy for a heavy wind, but as a great deal of racing is in light airs, the jib and mainsail arep robably more serviceable.

The steering is done by means of a movmovable runner. The rudder moves at the slightest touch and the boat answers the helmsman with surprising promptness. The ordinary tiller is used, but in some lately built boats the steering is done by the helmsman with his feet. This enables him to give more attention to the sheet and the general conduct of the yacht. The helmsman must keep his wits about him and be cool or there will be trouble. This is not easq when the yacht is racing along at the rate of seventy-five or one hundred miles an hour on the ice. When this occurs the men slide along on the ice for rods until for a sudden jamming of the helm down or up would cause the boat to whirl around like a top and spill out the crew brought up against snow or rough ice.

It is obvious that in a strong wind the yacht must heel, and, as the leeward side can't go down in the water, the windward side must rise in the air. The term for this is "rearing," and when an ice yacht is coming toward one, with her windward runner six to ten feet in the air, she is a startling and alarming object. One of the crew hangs on the windward end of the runner plank, his weight helping to keep that side of the craft down. Inn a flawy wind the experience is not pleasant. The windward runner rises suddenly, and as the puff dies away that side of the boat drops with a slam on the ice that will shake the inexperienced sailor off if he is not careful. There are many well-authenticated cases in the United States showing the speed of ice-yachts. In Canada there have been few races where time and distance were accurately noted. On the Hudson river races between the yachts and the express trains that run along the shore are not uncommon, and to beat the Empire State express is considered easy.

Down on the Shrewsbury, however, are perhaps the best records, not only from a speed standpoint, but from the undoubted accuracy of the speed and time. The sailing course there is a triangle, the total distance of which is three miles. The long leg of the triangle is one and one-quarter miles, and the short leg, running almost across the river, is five-eighths of a mile. Thec ourse was regularly surveyed and measured by George Cooper, a well-known civil engineer, and is vouched for by him as absolutely correct. The greatest feat of all was in the winter of 1892. The short leg of the triangle, five-eighths of a mile, was sailed in fifteen seconds, or at the rate of 150 miles an hour. The timer was the club's commodore, Samuel W. Morford, an experienced man with a stop-watch. Half a dozen other stop-watches also agreed with that of the official timer. Of course the start was a flying one, the Scud being at full speed when she rounded the starting stake.

The landsman often wonders how it is possible for an iceboat to sail faster than the wind. The explanation is simple. If they yacht sailed dead ahead the boat would only travel as fast as the wind; as soon as it went faster it would meet a counter-current that would slow it up until the wind caught up again. But the skilled ice yachtsman sails a zigzag course instead of a straightaway, and gets the wind on the boat's quarter. She thus cuts partly across the wind, and a constant pressure is kept on her sails. The speed may be double that of the wind, but as the latter comes over the quarter it exerts a constant "push," and the boat gathers headway at a rapid rate. As the yacht makes no leeway, owing to the firm hold of her sharp runners on the ice, it is easy to see how the great speed is attained.

The ice yachting season is generally very short. A fall of snow will spoil the ice, or a mild winter will not develop ice of sufficient strength. But while it lasts the devotee of the sport gets enough fun out of it to last for months. It is the coldest pastime known. As it admits of no exercise the blood soon chills. Several suits of clothes are necessary. A man who ventures out without being properly prepared will wish he had never been born. Only the eyes are left uncovered. Few women can stand the rigors of an hour's trip in cold weather, so biting is the wind when the yacht is at speed.

Sometimes an iceboat runs away, and then the scene becomes one of excitement and danger. In a sudden flaw the crew is thrown out, and the yacht is left without a master. The runaway craft dashes hither and thither on the ice, and woe to the person who gets in its way. Taking the bit in its teeth, its action are not unlike those of an unruly horse, and it is just about as hard to catch. Occasionally before it can be controlled it smashes up several of the other boats and knocks over a dozen people.

BOWLING FIGURES TO DATE.

The bowling season is now nicely opened, and the matches so far are a fair guide as to the outcome of the season's matches in the intermediate and junior. The seniors have only rolled so far three matches, so here there is a large element of uncertainty. The scores are as follows:

Senior Series.

M.A.A.A.	Ottawa.	Quebec.	St. Roch.	Vics.
3064	....	....	2954	....
3167	....	3183	....	....
....	2792	....	....	2771

This practically gives M.A.A.A. the lead, as the next match with Quebec will be played on Montreal alleys.

Intermediate Series.

Some very good bowling has been done in this series; in fact, quite up to the senior mark. Here are the scores :—

M.A.A.A.	Vics.	Royals.	P.A.A.A.
3021	....	2825	....
....	2865	....	3065
3290	....	....	2961
....	3141	2909	....
3188	3128	....	....
....	....	2897	3033
9499	9134	8531	9049

Junior Series.

This series has not done as well in proportion as the intermediates. The clubs row stand according to the following figures :—

M.A.A.A.	Vics.	Royals.	Points.
2493	....	....	2663
....	2662	2730	....
3163	3122	....	....
....	....	2741	2870
2324	....	2709	....
....	2751	....	2984
Totals—			
7980	8535	8180	8517

THE POINTS WIN.

Thursday night the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association junior bowling team opposed the Victoria Rifles' juniors on the formers' alleys, and defeated them by a majority of 233 pins. The bowling on the whole was good. Walton, of the visiting team, put up two strings worthy of notice, but unfortunately he went to pieces on his second. The following are the scores :

P. A. A. A. Juniors.

G. McMillan	175	178	174	527
F. Richmond	142	167	128	434
Geo. Mason	156	144	197	497
R. Downie	152	177	145	474
J. Duffy	154	180	177	511
McLean	156	157	168	481
Total				2,984

Victoria Juniors.

L. Mills	151	150	148	449
B. Simpson	151	168	115	434
C. Macartney	113	125	115	453
R. Walton	203	126	206	535
R. Barnley	151	134	152	437
Holcomb	174	194	175	543
Total				2,751

Majority for P.A.A.A., 233.

THE O.A.A.C. ALLEYS.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—It is not thought that the protest from Montreal about the O. A.A.C. bowling alleys will be pushed, as the change suggested would put the association to much expense. An understanding it is thought will be arrived at among the League clubs to have the alleys remain as they are.

A COMPOSITE BOAT.

The New Defender Will Have a Metal Frame and Mohogany Planking—No Aluminium Will be Used.

New York, Jan. 6.—Among the many surmises in regard to the metal to be used in the new defender is one to the effect that the plating will be of nickel steel. This, like many other reports about the new boat, it is learned from an authoritative source, is without foundation.

The prospect therefore at present is that the new Morgan-Iselin cup defender will show different material in her construction than does the yacht Defender. It is so asserted by one who in the past, when there was much interest in the building of cup defenders, could from current observation successfully tell beforehand some of the important movements to be carried out. He thinks he is not much out of the way in saying that the new creation that will meet Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger in 1899 will be of composite build, that is, of steel frame and wood planking; that the planking will be of mahogany, and it will be doubled, or, in other words, there will be an inside and an outside layer. This gentleman, who had no intention of causing the people across the water to know the plans of the cup defence syndicate, says that from what he has observed he is almost positive that the material to be used in the planking of the new boat will be mahogany, and will extend upward to the shear strake from the lead keel. The topsides and plankshear clamps and stringers, he states, will be of fine seasoned oak, a large quantity of this stuff having been shipped to Bristol several weeks ago. A good part of the material for a composite yacht is now stored at the boat shops in Bristol, including knees of hackmatack, with a natural curve, and of the finest quality ever seen in Bristol. Two carloads of those knees are now piled up on the south side of the works, but it is not at all likely that all these knees will be used in one boat. There is some mahogany planking on hand, as well as some straight steel angle bars.

The oak planking is in lengths of from 36 to 65 feet, and in thickness from three-quarters of an inch to two inches.

It is reasoned out that the two-inch stuff will be used to partly plank the top sides, as it will take the strength of such stuff to hold the strain of the press of canvas which it is assured will be enormous and such that mahogany would not answer for.

It is claimed by experts in Bristol that a composite boat would show more speed than one framed and planked with metal, even if both were of the same model, as it is well known that a composite boat will show more life when being worked about in a race, and would also be faster. Relative to racing craft it is confidently asserted that if a composite boat were built on the same model of the yacht Defender, the composite boat, if well handled, would be the winner in a race. It is realized that in designing the limit of speed is about reached and a boat of quick action in the hands of an up-to-date skipper would go far toward answering all requirements in winning in a race. As previously announced, there will be no aluminum used in the construction of the new craft. It has been tried and found to be lacking in various qualities.

CURLING.

THE ATWATER CUP.

The final for the Atwater Cup was played last night in the St. Lawrence rink, and was won by the rink skipped by Mr. W. Cairns. Following is the score :—

T. W. McAnulty	J. Y. Roy
L. McHugh	D. Paterson
J. Morison	
W.Cairns (skip)..16	O. W. G. Dettmers (skip) 6

THOMSON WON THE MEDAL.

Quebec, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—A very exciting curling match for the club medal was played on the Quebec Curling Club's ice yesterday. Thirty-three competitors took part, the winner being Mr. Harry S. Thomson, with 38 points.

INTERMEDIATE SERIES BEGUN.

Shamrocks Badly Turned Down by Victorias, and McGill Lost a Match to Montreal Teven.

OTTAWAS NOT SO SURE.

Stocking Can't Play in Quebec Goal, So O'Meara, of Intermediates, May Win Laurels,

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RACE BEGUN

The first matches in the Intermediate series were played last night. Unfortunately the storm which had been making itself at home in Montreal during the afternoon showed no signs of letting up, so the attendance was very slim. And the temper of those there did not improve with the long wait at the start. First the men were not all on hand, then a skate was broken, then a lace gave way, and so the time passed. But Referee Andie Mackerrow got the men on the ice as fast as it was possible. The Shamrocks and the Vics were the first pair to contest for honors, but there was little of a contest. The Shamrocks were not able to cope with their rivals. Moreover, they suffered a loss in Butler, whose eye was cut with a flying puck five minutes after the game began. Then only one game had been scored against them. Brennan took the position, but could not do Butler's work, and goal after goal was scored, till when half time was called the score was 8—1. Shamrocks were saved from a white-wash by a clever play of Lawler's.

In the second half the Vics started in again and did not stop till they had piled up 9 more goals, making 17—1 the final score. Both Ewing and Bowie played well for the Vics. The teams were:

Shamrocks.	Position.	Victoria.
Butler and Brennan	Goal	Cheese
P. Quinn	Point	Baile
Huddell	Cover point	McRobie
E. Quinn.	Forward	Ewing
Murphy	Forward	Bowie
Lawlor	Forward	Acer
Mullin	Forward	Henderson

Referee—A. McKerrow.
Umpires—B. Andrew and C. Cameron.

McGILL VS. MONTREAL.

The second match was away above the first, and a number of the players with a little more experience will be ready to try for senior honors. The Montreal forward line rushed the puck at the start and Wilkins in goal had a trying time of it for a while, but he played his part well and is certainly a very promising player. A few minutes after the game began Watt scored, but McGill evened it up a moment later. The Montreal forward line was a splendid one for an intermediate team, and their combination won the game for McGill. The students did some good playing, but seemed "new." Christmas and Fernie kept McGill's goalkeeper hard at work, and when the gong sounded the half the score was 4 against McGill's 2.

The second half was much like the first in the play. Belanger and Montgomery played well up for McGill, the latter slipping the rubber between the posts a couple of times. Nicholson and Hough took charge of the puck for three goals, and time found the score 10—4. The teams were:

Montreal.		McGill.
Hamilton	Goal	Wilkins
Smith	Point	St. George
Boon	Cover	Yuile
Fernie	Forwards	Montgomery
Hough	Forwards	Ness
Christmas	Forwards	Grier
Nicholson	Forwards	Belanger

Referee, Mr. Grant.
Umpires—W. Dobble and J. Bishop.
Timers—Prof. Capper and A. McKerrow.

CITY LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

At a meeting of the City League, held in the Telegraph building, St. Francois Xavier street, last night, the following officers were elected:

President, Thos. D. Longmore; first vice-president, J. P. White; second vice-president, G. East; secretary, R. E. McCord, re-elected; treasurer, H. Bisaillon.

The next business in order was the drawing up of the schedule, which is as follows:

Jan. 11—Richmond vs. Maisonneuve; Richmond ice.
Jan. 14—Telegraphers vs. Montagnard; Montagnard ice.
Jan. 19—Maisonneuve vs. Telegraphers; Telegraphers ice.
Jan. 23—Richmond vs. Montagnard; Montagnard ice.
Jan. 28—Maisonneuve vs. Montagnard; Maisonneuve ice.
Jan. 28—Telegraphers vs. Richmond; Richmond ice.
Feb. 2—Maisonneuve vs. Richmond; Maisonneuve ice.
Feb. 2—Telegraphers vs. Montagnard; Telegraphers ice.
Feb. 11—Richmond vs. Montagnard; Richmond ice.
Feb. 11—Maisonneuve vs. Telegraphers; Maisonneuve ice.
Feb. 20—Montagnard vs. Maisonneuve; Montagnard ice.
Feb. 27—Telegraphers vs. Richmond; Telegraphers ice.

CORNWALL NOW SATISFIED.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 5.—The Brockvilles have agreed to Cornwall's request to postpone the first championship hockey match from to-morrow until Wednesday next, the return match to be here on the 18th. The Brockvilles will then be in the pink of condition and will give Cornwall the argument of their lives. The Brockville team will be made up probably as follows: Larocque, goal; Black, point; Weatherhead, cover point; Connell, Shierreff, Butler, George, forwards. Weatherhead is a former member of the Queen's hockey team and a splendid stick handler.

THE MONTREAL JUNIORS.

The Montreal Junior Hockey Club, not being able to get sufficient practice hours in the Arena rink, it has been decided to secure the Ontario rink every Tuesday night from 10 to 11 o'clock. This rink is at the corner of Ontario and De lorimier avenue, and can be easily reached by either Ontario and Wellington or Craig and Centre cars, which pass the door. The first match takes place on Saturday after noon, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, on the Arena rink, against the Hawthornes.

THE STARS AND MINTOS.

A friendly game of hockey was played on the Minto rink on Thursday night between the Stars and Mintos, which resulted in a victory for the Stars by 3 goals to 2. The teams lined up as follows:

F. Robinson .. ..Goal.. ....W. Davison
V. Chouinard .. ..Point.. .....R. Egan
F. Lawrence ..Cover point.. .. ....Ewing
F. Dow .. ..Forward.. ..S. Mackenzie
R. Rice .. ....Forward.... .. ..Barnet
E. Smith .. .. ..Forward.. .. ..Scott
W. Fraser ....Forward ..S. McDougall

ABERDEENS VS. OTTAWA II.

Under the heading, "Had Better Get a Move On," the Ottawa Citizen says: "If the Aberdeens hope to make any sort of a showing against the Ottawa seconds next Wednesday night it behooves them to settle down to a more systematic way of practicing. As yet the team who are to go up against the Ottawas have not had more than one proper practice. The team's combination work is poor, in fact they don't seem to know just what the combination is. Frank McGee has only been out to a couple of practices, and then there was such a rabble on the ice that team work was out of the question."

STOCKING CAN'T COME.

Quebec, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—At the last moment Mr. Frank Stocking, goal-keeper of the Quebec Hockey Club, found it impossible to leave for Montreal for to-night's match. He will be replaced by Mr. M. O'Meara, goalkeeper of Quebec's intermediate team, who is also considered a very good man between the poles.

TO-NIGHT'S GAME.

The opening match of the senior series will be played in the Arena to-night. The management have arranged to bulletin the results of the Shamrock-Ottawa match as they come in.

THE WHEEL.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RACE.

New York, Jan. 6.—The first annual international twenty-four hour bicycle race, unpaced, which was begun on the Madison Square Garden track to-night, brought a fairly large and decidedly representative gathering of bicycle enthusiasts to the big amphitheatre. Of the nineteen men whose entries were accepted by the management, only one failed to come to the scratch. The absentee was Alfred S. Ellrich, a German-American.

Following is the list of starters: Frederick Michael, Switzerland; Teddy Hale, Ireland; James W. Nawn, New York city; Burns W. Pierce, Boston; Frank Albert, New York city; Frank Waller, New York city; Charles W. Miller, Chicago; Louis Gimm, Pittsburg; Earl D. Stevens, Buffalo; John Lawson, Chicago; Oscar Aaronson, New York; Oscar Julius, New York; C. W. Ashinger, Elyria, Ohio; Henry Pilkington, New York; W. H. Hicks, New York; Charles Turville, Philadelphia; J. W. Chapman, Atlanta, Ga.; Tom Barnaby, Boston.

Prior to the appearance of the long-distance men occurred a series of interesting events.

The men were arranged at the start in four rows, and about 10 o'clock J. Frank Borland sent them off with a sharp crack of his pistol.

The first to show in front was Frederick Michael, the Swiss rider, followed closely by Albert, Stevens, Hale, Waller and Pierce. At the end of the first mile Miller jumped into the lead. Pierce then took the lead, however, but relinquished it almost immediately. Miller's time for the first mile was 2.28, a fast clip considering the fact that the track measures ten laps to the mile.

At the end of the fifth mile, Stevens was leading, and the timers watch registered 12 minutes 46 1-5 seconds.

"Dutch" Waller led the others at ten miles in 25.42 3-5. At the end of the first hour all of the men, with the exception of Hale, Pilkington and Ashinger, had 23 miles and 4 laps to their credit. Hale's record was 23 miles 2 laps; Pilkington, 23 miles 1 lap and Ashinger 22 miles 1 lap.

Pilkington retired from the contest after riding one hour and 44 mins.

Waller lost a lap in the second hour by being compelled to exchange wheels, one of the tires on his racing machine having given out. Albert was leading at 12 o'clock, when the score was given as follows: Albert, Miller, Pierce, Gimm, Lawson, Aaronson, Nawn, Stevens, Julius, Frederick, Hicks, Barnaby, Turville and Chapman, 45 miles 6 laps each; Waller, 45 miles 5 laps; Hale, 45 miles 4 laps; Ashinger, 44 miles 1 lap; Pilkington had ridden 35 miles and two laps when he retired.

At the end of the third hour the score was as follows: Nawn, Miller, Pierce, Albert, Gimm, Lawson, Aaronson, Stevens, Julius, Frederick, Turville, Chapman, Hicks and Barnaby, 66 miles and 7 laps each; Waller, 66 miles and 6 laps; Hale, 66 miles and 5 laps; Ashinger, 65 miles.

DRURY'S RECORD ACCEPTED.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The latest official announcement of the Dominion Racing Board gives a list of the records which have been passed and accepted. Among them are the following:—James Drury, Montreal, amateur, against time. 1 mile, standing start, paced, 2.01; 1 mile, flying start, paced, 1.52 1-5.

SHARKEY-M'COY BATTLE.

Comparison of Their Methods and a Word About the Betting —Reason for the Odds Being in Favor of the Kid.

New York, Jan. 6.—As the curtain rings down on the old year, Charles Kid McCoy and Thomas Sharkey hold the centre of the pugilistic stage. At this time next year one of them will be greater even than now, the other quite forgotten. Which it will be is a question, the settlement of which will beu ndertaken on the night of January 10th. Two men having so many claims to consideration have not appeared before in years, and at no time has a semi-final for a championship excited such widespread interest.

The able seaman is beyond the shadow of a doubt the luckiest heavyweight of all time. His reputation has come from short draws with good men and winning on fouls from the best. But once in his life has he fought as many as twenty rounds with a fighter of ability, and that was Jeffries, and he lost. He put Ruhlin away suddenly, but Ruhlin hardly figures as yet in the class where Sharkey now finds himself. He won from Fitzsimmons on a foul when he was in awful trouble. He won from Corbett by the intervention of a second when he was standing flat-footed, clawing aimlessly. Indeed, Thomas Sharkey is lucky. It is possible that luck may not be necessary to make him champion. It is to be hoped that he will be allowed to "go all the way through" with a good one just once.

He is strong and fast and persistent, is this Sharkey, dangerous and savage. He goes into the ring to hurt his man, and cares no more for style or boxing than a bear. His every lead is made to do the most possible harm, and he will take every chance to make it a give and take affair. He knows swings and a straight punch with the right, and little more. His mind is set on landing his punch, what the other fellow may be doing meanwhile being a secondary consideration. What Sharkey wants to do and is going to do, rules his every action. That he can do damage in case he lands is certain. He has dropped strong, rugged men with a punch. Every ounce in him goes at every opportunity. One, or at the worst a short series, will settle everything, and he fights with that knowledge in mind. He is a man of one thought which can be expressed in the one word "fight."

In perfect contrast stands that pale-faced, subtle, cagy, studious proposition, Kid McCoy. Sharkey looks the part. McCoy does not. The able seaman is rugged, heavily muscled, with the pink flush of perfect health. The Kid is slight, with muscles which fail to excite comment and as pale as a consumptive ghost.

McCoy has had a most adventurous career. He was fighting while Sharkey was still a sailor of the "larboard watch, ahoy." In fact, it is hard to say how long McCoy has been a pug list. He has been the sparring partner of two champions, Ryan and Fitzsimmons. He has fought as an unknown, and as other than Charles Kid McCoy. But in every fight the same attentive, absorbinr brain has learned something, and the wonderful memory filed it away for future reference. The school of all schools has made McCoy what he is. Experience has developed him slowly, but carefully, to the man who takes more thought of what the other fellow intends than to his own desire. He knows every feint, blow and shift ever developed, has eliminated them as thoroughly as possible from his own methods, and stands today the most original boxer of all time. He has learned all that other men know, and has tried to profit by that knowledge. He is the greatest feinter and most perfect arming general of his time, with aggressiveness that is the perfection of modern fighting. He never leads unless satisfied as to what his opponent intends, but once satisfied he comes on mercilessly. While appearing to be unable to hit hard, he does more damage per blow, barring a knockout, than any man of the century. His muscles and limbs are secondary in importance to his brain. He has no set ideas or intentions when he enters the ring. He takes the man as he finds him, figures him out and takes advantage of his mistakes. He is patient, watchful and inventive. He can go the route. He is game.

All that is old and all that is new in boxing meet when these two men answer the clang of the bell.

Tom Sharkey's arm measurement is 28 1-2 inches. His height is 5 feet 8 1-2 inches. McCoy has an arm 32 inches long, and stands 5 feet 10 1-2 inches. Sharkey wins out a little when the fist is doubled up, having short fingers, while McCoy loses a little in reach with the closed fist. Bob Fitzsimmons is nearly as long with the closed fist as with the open, the fingers making comparatively little difference. Sharkey is two years older than McCoy, the sailor being born November 29th, 1871, at Dundalk, Ireland, and McCoy on October 17th, 1873, in Rush County, Indiana. Sharkey's body is two inches lower to the ground than McCoy's, the leg measurement in length being respectively 31 1-2 and 33 1-2.

A persistent effort has been made to create the impression that McCoy is the favorite in the betting on the bout wih Sharkey. Providing that contest is honestly conducted, there is no basis for declaring the Kid the favorite. As a matter of fact, judging the men on past performances, Sharkey should go into the ring a 10 to 7 favorite.

Much has been said about McCoy's victory over Goddard, but Sharkey secured an equally decisive advantage over the Barrier champion. Sharkey has the credit of putting Ruhlin to sleep with a punch, while McCoy failed to score even a knockdown against Ruhlin in 20 rounds, although the Kid hit Ruhlin at will. A comparison of the two men on the basis of their fights with Goddard and Ruhlin should make Sharkey a pronounced favorite. The sailor also showed such astonishing improvement when he met Corbett that few would be willing to give odds against him.

The point that tells against Sharkey is the large number of queer bouts in which he has taken part. For example, the Fitzsimmons affair, in which the sailor was decisively beaten, but still got the long end of the purse. In the recent match with Corbett, Sharkey has protested his innocence of connivance, but public suspicion cannot be easily removed. The soft spot in Sharkey's armor is his defeat by Jim Jeffries, but Jeffries is a giant and a glutton for "mixing it."

McCoy's supporters base their faith on the belief that McCoy did not show his real form in his bout with Ruhlin, but did exhibit his speed against Goddard. However, no matter what McCoy's friends may think of his chances, there is nothing in the records of the two men to warrant making a favorite of the Kid, and when it is asserted that McCoy is the favorite, the public may rest assured that there is a scheme afoot to establish a false price.

What Sharkey Says.

"Regarding my chances with McCoy, I think they are of the best," says Sailor Sharkey. "I realize that in the Kid I will meet a thoroughly scientific sparrer, and one who knows the game from beginning to end. But still I feel that I will beat him easily. McCoy will have two advantages over me which will make him a worthy opponent. I refer to his superior height and reach. I do not think he is a hard hitter, and I believe I can afford to take two or three of his blows in order to land one of mine. I think the fight will be a fast one and short, and that I will be declared the winner. The fact that the betting seems to favor McCoy does not worry me a bit. I have been through all that before. The battles that I have won have been with the money odds against me. The right punch in the right place generally does the business, and I guess this match will be decided in the same old way. Some say I am not fast or clever. Well, it's too bad, but my way suits me."

TEAMS FOR MATCHES TO-DAY.

The first senior hockey championship games will be played this evening. Montreal plays Quebec on Arena ice, and the Shamrocks play Ottawas at Ottawa. Both matches should be very interesting, and should be good exhibitions for the opening of the season. The Shamrocks are handicapped in not having Trihey, whose physician refuses to allow him to play. But they will have Farrell, who did not play last Saturday at the opening of the Arena, and it is no news to say that Farrell knows how to handle a stick. The Montreal septem will be much strengthened by having Charlie Mackerrow, who will, no doubt, introduce a good deal more of combination in the forward line than was seen at the opening of the Arena. The Ottawas and Quebecs have both strong teams, and should give a good account of themselves. The teams will be as follows :—

Montreal.		Quebec.
Collins	Goal	M. O'Meara
Charlton	Point	Scott
Baird	Cover point	Watson
C. Mackerrow	Forward	Swift
Horsfall	"	Gillespie
Howard	"	Gilmour
Locke	"	Holliday

Shamrocks.		Ottawas.
McKenna	Goal	Chittick
Tansey	Point	McDonald
Wall	Cover point	Young
Farrell	Forwards	O'Connor
Scanlan	"	Kirby
Brennan	"	Spittal
Hoerner	"	

CHESS.

JANOWSKI AND SHOWALTER.

New York, Jan. 6.—After nearly three weeks' interval Janowski and Showalter began playing the chess match of seven games up at the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon. It is the tenth game, and was opened by Janowski with a Ruy Lopez. The first seven moves were made very quickly by both players, the Parisian selecting that particular variation of the Spanish attack in which white gives up a bishop temporarily.

In the opening, Janowski had slightly the better of the game, but Showalter defended well, and at the first adjournment the American believed he had a win.

In the evning session Janowski played for and obtained a draw in the fortieth round, sacrificing a pawn to get a perpetual check with his rooks. The score of the match now stands :—Janowski, 4; Showalter, 2; drawn, 4.

TROTTING.

A BIG PROGRAMME.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The Ottawa Trotting Club has ventured more than ever into ice racing this winter. They have added an extra day, making five in all, starting January 31st. The classes now are : 2.50, 2.40, 2.32, 2.27, 2.25, 2.22, 2.18, 2.10, free for all, and five mile dash. The purse money is $2,500; entries close January 24th.

Pete Morris has Madoc Boy ready for the five-mile dash. The other Ottawa starter will be Clara K.

Andy Lascelle has the track record so far over ice. He sent Doc a mile in 2.36, and Doc. is considered a "green" one.

None of the free for all horses have been tried out. Little Cliff, Henderson and Bobby Hal have not been urged more than 2.40 yet.

The matched race between Daisy B. and Billy P. will be decided January 14th. A storm on Friday afternoon interfered just as the horses were scoring up for the word.

Charley Garrow has a pretty youngster in Belladonna. She can show a .20 clip at times.

Havers James, of Hamilton, has Charley B. booked for the free for all. His string includes two others.

After a rest of two years, Elwood, the property of Ed. Skead, will be fitted for the ice by Pete Marris.

W. H. Comstock, of Brockville, will stable five on Stanley avenue.

George M. Ely, of Binghampton, N.Y., has written in advance for stabling.

There are forty horses under preparation now.

MOVED TO OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—McLaren's big racing stables, heretofore located at Buckingham, moved to Ottawa yesterday to make a permanent stay. Trainer Jimmy Peacock is in charge, and there are eight fast ones in the string, among them being Larable, 2.12 1-2; Duke of Arkland, 2.29 1-2; Eagle Bess, 2.35 1-2; Lillian A., no record, and Sprague Light, 2.20 1-2. All of them will be raced this winter. It is the intention of Mr. McLaren to build a training stable in Ottawa next spring on Bay street, at a cost of $5,000.

STORM STOPPED RACE.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—An effort was made to pull off the Daisy B. and Billy P. race today, but the storm was too severe. The match is for $200, and will be pulled off on January 14th at the Ottawa Club's track.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

SKATING.

CARNIVAL AT CRYSTAL RINK.

The Crystal Rink is now undergoing a number of changes in preparations for the fancy dress cranival and cake walk to come off on Tuesday evening. The management have spared no expense to make this event a great success. A large canvas will be spread in the centre of the rink where Messrs. Coyle, Lambert, Miller, Harris, Edjile, Kilby and others will walk for the cake that is now displayed in the window of the Mountain City Cycle Co., St. Catherine street. Immediately after the cake walk the canvas will be taken up and a cake walk will take place on skates. The roped-in ice surface will be used by those who wish to enjoy waltzing to the strains of god music. Mr. Gratton's band is composed of members of the Royal Scots band which will render a good programme of music. The result of the McCoy and Sharkey fight will be bulletined as soon as received.

Our Dress Suits.

are acknowledged to be the best fitting, of the best material, and better lined than any other maker. Every one says so. It must be true. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

FISH AND GAME.

REGULAR CLUB MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Fish and Game Protection Club will be held at the Fish and Game Club rooms, No. 107 Board of Trade buidlings, on Monday afternoon, 9th January, at 4 o'clock.

RING.

BENOIT-FRENCH MATCH.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The Benoit-French fight is attracting much attention here. An excursion will be run to Buckingham next Tuesday. Benoit weighs 162 lbs., and a report from Montreal says French weighs 150 lbs. Betting is in favor of the Ottawa man.

SNOWSHOEING ON THE WANE.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Last night the O.A.A.C. made an effort to organize, but only a mere handful turned up. As yet none of the Ottawa clubs excepting the Nationals have tramped out. The 43rd Battalion Club has in preparation an outing for the end of the month, when the boys will enjoy a "bean" feed. An effort will be made in a few days to have the Canadian championship snowshoe races pulled off during the ice racing carnival.

The New Hotel Carsiake is the largest and best European House in Canada. Adjoining both Grand Trunk and C.P.R. Depots. Rooms from $1.00 upwards. Electric light.

Cuisine and service unsurpassed by any hotel on the American continent. All meals a la carte. Dining room open from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

THIS BRAND WITH RETAIL PRICE STAMPED BY THE MAKERS ON EVERY GENUINE GARMENT

We Find Alterations Necessary.

o o o

Just as our customers' former high priced tailors did.

They wouldn't finish a suit without "trying it on," for their customers knew what they wanted, and insisted on having it.

We only duplicate their work, not because we like it, for it costs us over 2 per cent., but because we must, to get a perfect fit, and satisfy the critical tastes of men whose individuality asserts itself, quite as much in the fit of their clothes, as in the way they walk, carry a cane, or wear their hat.

No two men dress exactly alike, and it is by the study and fitting of their individual tastes, that we have on our books to-day, names that add lustre to the highest business, political and professional circles in Canada.

Our own tailors, alter any "Fit Reform" suit, or overcoat, on two hours' notice, and half the tailor's price is all we ask, with your money back if dissatisfied.

o o o

The Kennedy Company, Limited

Props. "The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,"

2364 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST.

Montreal--Toronto--Winnipeg.

IMPORTED TWEEDS ONLY

Are offered you for suits during this month for

$18.00 NET CASH.

These are not ready-made or in-process-of-manufacture suits. We are Merchant Tailors and make to order only. The Goods, Fit and Finish are guaranteed and equal to any suits costing from $25.00 to $35.00 at other establishments.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO.,

455 ST. PAUL STREET.

JOHN MARTIN SONS & CO. CIVIL & MILITARY OUTFITTERS MONTREAL

To Trustees, Executors, and others

Requiring absolute security for the investment of

Trust Funds.

The 3 p.c. 40 year Sterling Bonds of the government of the Province of New Brunswick (principal and interest payable in Montreal in currency or sterling at par of exchange) will be found most desirable,

Prices, etc., on application, to

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Financial Agent,
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.
Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Dominion Bank.

Capital paid up.....$1,500,000.
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MONTREAL BRANCH.

Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets. A General Banking Business transacted. Collections promptly made. Exchange bought and sold. Domestic and Foreign Credits issued. Savings Bank Department—Interests allowed at highest current rates.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT, Manager.

THE YEAR STARTS WITH PROMISE.

Business Men Confident That 1899 Will be a Great Year For Trade.

SOME BRIGHT FEATURES.

Buyers from New York, Boston and Chicago Are Picking Up Montreal Eggs.

THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The business outlook for 1899 is bright. Merchants have ample evidence of the fact that there is plenty of money in the country—the collections tell this, the failure record is encouraging, railroad earnings are away ahead of a year ago, and the returns at the clearing houses speak for the prosperity in finance. In fact, it is doubtful if a year ever started with more substantial promise than the one we are in at present, and if expectations are only partly realized, things will be flourishing.

Of course the volume of trade put through the past week was small, but this is to be expected. It takes some time for the holidays to wear off and trade to get into its accustomed swing, and merchants never expect a great deal during this period at the very best. The weather the past week also played an important part in the dullness, for it couldn't have been worse for trade. The persistent rain got the roads both in the city and the country surrounding in a frightful state, and merchants all know.

What a Difference

this makes. The probabilities are, however, that more business will be done later on.

In regard to the retail business up town things are looking very promising. In some places the discount sales are on, and while the weather prevented many people from getting out to the stores, merchants say that in spite of the exceedingly heavy purchases made before Christmas they anticipate a better trade than ever before.

The Trade Bulletin, this week, in speaking of local trade conditions, says: "The business of another year has commenced under peculiarly favorable auspices, such as has not been experienced for many years, if ever before, in the history of our country, and it is in just such an epoch as this that great caution is necessary on the part of our merchants lest they should be carried away in the

Flush of Success,

by spreading too much canvas, and engaging in too many speculative schemes. Our bankers, however, will no doubt watch that part of the business, and will keep a healthy check on it. A well-known and influential merchant, in conversation with the writer on New Year's Day, said: "Yes, there is not the slightest doubt that commercially speaking we have struck good times, with still brighter prospects ahead, but what I fear is that credit will be too easily secured, and that many, not content with doing well, will rush headlong into the vortex of speculation, and thus bedim the roseate future of legitimate trade by their too venturesome haste to become rich." The process of developing the resources of Canada has unquestionably received a fresh accession of energy in almost every branch of our wholesale trade, which bids fair to increase as the year rolls on. Trade generally in wholesale circles is quiet, but not as much so as in former years at this season. No great spurt, however, need be looked for until the effects of the holidays are over and people are settled down in earnest to the commercial responsibilities of the new year. Money is steady at 4 to 4½ per cent. on call, the bulk of transactions being at the outside rate, 4½ per cent. Discounts on mercantile paper are steady at 6 to 7 per cent. as to strength of name and nature of account."

Canadian Exports.

The movement of general produce, grain and miscellaneous stuff via the winter ports still continues very large, and the steamers, it is understood, are all going out well loaded. Following is a statement of the exports via the winter ports for the week ending January 5: Flour 29,162 sacks, flourine 200 sacks, oatmeal 5,685 sacks, wheat 520,830 bushels, wheat 150 sacks, peas 67,996 bushels, peas 563 sacks, rye 42,500 bushels, corn 75,713 bushels, oats 233,645 bushels, rice meal 1,200 sacks, buckwheat 87,142 bushels, buckwheat 340 sks., feed 1,064 sks., split peas 150 sks., groats 331 sks., bran 4,825 sks., beans 1,137 sks., cheese 49,869 bxs., butter 6,019 pkgs., eggs 5,906 cases, poultry 669 bxs., 5 brls. and 30 cases meats 7,797 bxs., 75 tcs. and 125 bbls., beef 432 qrs., hogs 31, honey 8 cases, clear backs 60 bxs., heads 75 tcs. and 15 bxs., hog casings 10 brls., oil 5 cases and 185 brls., tallow 755 tcs., lard 2,895 tcs., 5,400 brls., 200 tubs, 1,650 half-brls., 1,850 half-pails and 400 firkins, 700 boxes, 13,650 pails, peters 100 tcs., oleo 95 tcs., pork 274 brls. and 9 tcs., herrings 150 large boxes and 20 bdls., bellies 50 tcs., canned goods 8,210 cases, provisions 6,101 boxes and 50 brls., apples 28,850 brls., hay 9,607 bales, lumber 8,470 pcs., ends 12,407 pcs., doors 1,716, cases 75 cases, wood 1,724 pcs., staves 2,062 bdls., deals 96,907 pcs., shooks 40,231 bdls., maple blocks 2,657, pulp 2,842 bdls., pulp 2,159 bales, logs 35, board 1,688 pcs.

U. S. Buys Eggs Here.

Notwithstanding the fact that the American duty on eggs is five cents a dozen, there has been quite a demand experienced in the Montreal market both from New York and Boston. This is almost a new outlet for them, although from time to time in the past few years the Americans, when they have been seriously short of eggs, have called on Canada. At all events, during the past week several car lots of cold storage and limed stock have been sold for Boston account, and a few sales have also been made for New York. Chicago buyers too have put in an appearance in this market, and it is understood that Chicago is also short of eggs, having been a heavy buyer in the other markets across the line.

The movement of eggs to the other side also continues, and the shipments to Great Britain during the past week amounted to 3,186 cases, against 2,160 cases the same week last year.

	1898.	1897.
Liverpool, cases	3,186	1,710
Bristol, cases	....	100
Glasgow, cases	....	350
Total cases	3,186	2,160

The total exports from this port from May 1, 1898, were 233,424 cases against 141,252 cases for the corresponding period last season, showing an increase of 42,172 cases.

A Brilliant Outlook.

A large operator in wheat expressed the belief on the Board of Trade the other day that the outlook for wheat is brilliant. Here is the argument: America has no competition for the next ninety days in supplying the wants of importing countries. Exports promise to be very large during January and February. Russia has fallen out of the race and the Argentine surplus is too small to cut any figure. No large proportion of the Argentine crop can reach consuming markets before July. Europe is entirely dependent upon America for her imported breadstuffs. Our supplies of wheat have been drawn on so heavily that they can no longer be considered excessive. Moreover, there is increased support, and only in panic times has wheat sold persistently below 75 cents per bushel.

In regard to corn, the reserves are comparatively small, and the present crop is a moderate one, and generally believed by the grain trade to be a small one and of poor quality. Feeding operations are the largest ever known, and so is the export demand.

The Tea Situation.

The continued discussion concerning the chance of a duty being imposed on tea seems to do more harm than good, as it has the effect of unsettling the market rather than stimulating buyers, although one would naturally think, if there was a probability of a duty, buyers would lay in stock in anticipation of it. But they evidently have little faith in it. In this market business has been more of a holiday character, although not without a few sales, about 350 pkgs. Japans, in different lots, being reported at 15c to 16½c for good medium teas. A lot of Japan dust sold at 6½c. In black teas there is some enquiry for Ceylons and Congous, and in green a demand is experienced for low grade Pingsuey gunpowders, ranging from 8½c to 9½c. A lot of 350 pkgs. Japans, for which 15½c was refused, shows an advance of ½c on the week, it being held at 16c.—Trade Bulletin.

C.P.R. Stock.

A stock broker yesterday smilingly made the statement that the Stock Exchange ought to offer a reward for a man who can come forward and truthfully say that he hasn't got any C.P.R. stock.

When the suggestion was made that that was a little "far fetched," he said: "Not so very, do you know that there is more of the stock held here than for years past. I should say that there is fully 200,000 shares anyway."

Trade in Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—The travellers returned to their routes this week, and are, so far as heard from, meeting with good success. The large holiday trade at country centres placed the retailers in a position to make liberal purchases to brighten up their stocks and to secure an early and choice selection of spring goods, and it is believed the sales on a cash basis will be larger than ever before. There is a very cheerful feeling over business prospects for the spring trade, and it is generally felt that we are on the threshold of a more prosperous season than has been witnessed for many years. Country remittances have shown some improvement since country retailers completed stock-taking. The local money market is steady at 4½ to 5 per cent. for call loans and 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile discounts.

A COBDEN MANIFESTO.

New Question Raised by Territorial Expansion Policy—Time for Plain Talk.

London, Jan. 6.—The Executive Committee of the Cobden Club has issued a manifesto signed by Baron Farrer, pointing out that the policy of territorial expansion on the part of all the great powers raises the question of free commercial intercourse in a new and extremely important form and renders it desirable that the club should reconsider its former attitude of reticence with regard to foreign affairs.

The manifesto says: "The world is gradually recognizing that this question cannot be finally settled by any nation as a purely domestic matter." In the opinion of the committee, "some understanding regarding commercial policy must precede any satisfactory results from the disarmament proposals of the Czar," and they conclude the manifesto with this declaration:

"In our judgment the club should hereafter make more comprehensive endeavors to shape Great Britain's foreign policy, so as to secure the adhesion of other nations to the 'open door' policy, especially in the derelict countries now passing into the control of strong civilized powers."

The Cobden Club's new departure is the chief subject of editorial comment in the morning papers, the drift of which is good-humored chaff that the club has at last been compelled to abandon its original strict tenets, and to adopt itself to present necessities.

FATHER O'CONNELL DEAD.

One of the Oldest Irish Catholic Priests in Canada Passes Away at the Grey Nunnery.

The death is announced at the Grey Nunnery of this city, of Rev. Father P. O'Connell, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Irish priest in Canada. Had he lived until February 7th next, he would have reached his ninety-sixth year, having been born at Larah, County Cavan, Ireland, on February 7th, 1803. He was the son of Michael O'Connell and Bridget McCabe and was ordained to the priesthood on February 27, 1836, and first served as a vicar in this city. In May of the same year he was removed to Richmond, county of Carleton, then in the diocese of Kingston. He remained there until 1848, when he became parish priest of Smith's Falls. In 1850 he returned to Richmond, where he remained until some ten years ago, when, owing to failing health, he removed to the Grey Nunnery, where he has remained ever since. He had been seriously ill for more than a year past. His diamond jubilee occurred on February 27, 1896, and was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church with becoming solemnity. He had been connected with the parish many years before. The remains were taken to Ottawa yesterday for interment at Richmond, according to the late clergyman's request.

JACK JOLLY WAS HANGED.

He Was Told to Get Out of Eagle City—Refused, and Was Strung Up.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 6.—The steamer Rosalie arrived from the north recently with news of an uprising of citizens in Eagle City, Alaska, against the Jack Jolly gang of gamblers and toughs. Jolly was given 48 hours to leave the city. He refused and was hanged by a vigilance committee. The rest of the gang made for the coast.

Myrtle Brocee, a variety actress, of Dawson, a native of Lindsay, Ont., said to be the handsomest girl on the coast, blew her brains out just before the sailing of the Rosalie, owing to her sister Florence having successfully won the love of a wealthy Klondiker whom she had hoped to marry. The poor girl's reputation on the coast was consistent with her remaining a good woman while surrounded with depravity and uncleanliness in the coast music halls. The affair has created a big sensation on the coast.

HAZERS COME BACK.

Students of Princeton University Who Were Suspended Will be Permitted to Return.

Princeton, N.J., Jan. 6.—In recognition of the action of the students on December 1st in regard to the abolition of hazing and with confidence in their intention to abide by that action, the faculty have decided to allow all students who have been suspended during the last year to return with one exception, in which case they think it impossible to grant any leniency on account of peculiar circumstances. The men have already been informed and will probably return within a few days.

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS FOR PALE AND WEAK WOMEN
BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

CANADIAN POEMS,

FROM ACTA VICTORIANA.

The Minstrel.

(Archibald Lampman.)

Through the wide-set gates of the city, bright-eyed,
Came the minstrel: many a song behind him,
Many still before him, re-echoing strangely, Ringing and kindling.

First he stood, bold browed, in the hall of warriors,
Stood, and struck, and flung from his strings the roar and
Sweep of battle, praising the might of foemen,
Met in the death-grip:

Bugle-voiced, wild-eyed, till the old men, rising,
Gathered all the youth in a ring, and drinking
Deep, acclaimed him, making the walls and roof-tree
Jar as with thunder.

Then of horse and hound, and the train of huntsmen,
Sprang his song, and into the souls of all men
Passed the cheer and heat of the chase, the fiery
Rush of the falcon.

Singing next of love, in the silken chambers
Sat the minstrel, eloquent, urged by lovely
Eyes of women, sang till the girls, white-handed,
Gathered, and round him

Leaned, and listened, eager, and flushed and dreaming
Now of things remembered, and now the dearer
Wishes yet unfilled; and they praised and crowned him,
They, the beloved ones.

Gentlest songs he made for the mothers, weaving
Over cradles tissues of soft vision,
Tender cheeks, and exquisite hands, and little
Feet of their dearest.

Into cloisters also he came, and cells, and
Dwellings, sad and heavy with shadow, making
All his lute-strings bear for the hour their bitter
Burden of sorrow.

Children gathered, , many and bright, around him,
Sweet-eyed, eager, beautiful, fairy-footed,
While with jocund hand upon string and mad notes,
Full of the frolic,

He, rejoicing, followed and led their pastime,
Wilder yet and wilder, till weary over
All their hearts he murmured a spell, and gently
Sleep overcame them.

So the minstrel sang with a hundred voices
All day long, and now in the dusk of even
Once again the gates of the city opened
Wide for his passing

Forth to dreaming meadows, and fields, and wooded
Hill-sides, solemn under the dew and starlight.
There the singer, far from the pathways straying,
Silent and lonely,

Plucked and pressed the fruit of his day's devotion,
Making now a song for the spirit only,
Deeper-toned, more pure, than his soul had fashioned
Ever aforetime.

Sorrow touched it, travail of spirit, broken
Hopes, and faiths uprooted, and aspirations
Dimmed and soiled, and out of the depth of being,
Limitless hunger.

First his own strange destiny, darkly guided;
Next, the tragic ways of the world and all men,
Caught and foiled forever among perplexing,
Endlessly ravelled,

Nets of truth and falsehood, and good and evil,
Wild of heart, beholding the hands of Beauty
Decking all, he sang with a voice and fingers
Trembling and shaken.

Then of earth and time, and the pure and painless
Night, serene with numberless worlds in woven
Scripts and golden traceries, hourly naming
God, the Eternal,

Sang the minstrel, full of the light and splendor,
Full of power and infinite gift, once only—
Only once—for just as the solemn glory,
Flung by the moonshine,

Over folds of hurrying clouds at midnight,
Gleams and passes, so was his song—the noblest—
Once outpoured, and then in the strain and tumult
Gone and forgotten.

Ottawa, November, '98.

Stone Breaking.

(Duncan Campbell Scott.)

March wind rough
Clashed the trees,
Flung the snow;
Breaking stones,
In the cold,
Germans slow,
Toiled and toiled;
Arrowy sun
Glanced and sprang,
One right blithe
German sang
Songs of home,
Father-land:
Syenite hard,
Weary lot,
Callous hand,
All forgot:
Hammers pound,
Ringing round;
Rise the heaps,
To his voice,
Bounds and leaps,
Toise on toise:
Toil is long,
But dear God
Gives us song,
At the end,
Gives us rest:
Toil is best.

Ottawa, November, '98.

The Future.

(John Reade.)

It were not well that we the folds should raise
Of that thick curtain of futurity
Which veils from us the things that are to be
Amid the shadows of the coming days.
For who of us could tread the common ways
Of life, serene and hopeful, if he saw
The sentence of th' inexorable law,
Like the doomed king, where'er he turned his gaze?

Kindly the All-wise has kept that prescient lore
Beyond our reach. It is enough to know
(Ah! lesson hard to learn) that, as men sow,
They reap—no worse, nor better, less nor more.
Thus taught the Prophets with inspired tongue:
Thus Nature warns and thus her bards have sung.

Montreal, November, '98.

HILL, THOMSON & CO.,
EDINBURGH.

The Finest and Most Mellowed Whisky Imported into Canada,

In DRAUGHT and CASES,

Thanks to Mr. Shaw (blender of the firm), acknowledged to be one of the best blenders of Scotch Whisky in Scotland.

The Birth of the Better Year.

(C. McKay.)

Another year has rolled away! And still—
Still man in anger sheds his brother's blood—
Still some must slave and sin at others' will—
Still the hag evil chokes the child of good.

Still gold is honored more, far more, than man—
Still hearts and souls are crushed in Mammon's maw—
Still might is right—still they may take who can—
Still Cain's sad gospel is our highest law.

Still man's self-interest is his first concern—
Still with delight we show our fellow's flaws—
Still, still, poor pagan man has yet to learn
That love and service are God's grandest laws.

But, though Christ's message meets with careless scorn,
Yet on the darkness of the heathen night
There dawns the radiance of that great glad morn
When men shall see themselves in Christian light.

Thank Christ! The time is travailing in the birth
Of that glad year, the second Advent year,
When gentle Peace shall reign o'er all the earth,
And man's good-will shall make a heaven here.

All hail the year when from the holy earth
Stern hate and strife and passion shall be rolled,
And man shall rise above his first beast-birth,
And reach the "kingdom"—long, so long, foretold.

Breath of Man.

(Theodore H. Rand.)

The lithe wind races and sings
Over the grasses and wheat—
See the emerald floor as it springs
To the touch of invisible feet!

Ah, later, the fir and pine
Shall stoop to its weightier tread,
As it tramps the thundering brine
Till it shudders and whitens in dread!

Breath of man! a glass of thine own
Is the wind on the land, on the sea—
Joy of life at thy touch!—full grown,
Destruction and death maybe!

A VERY NERVY WOMAN

Makes a Brave but Unsuccessful Attempt to Stop a Runaway Horse.

Elizabeth, N.J., Jan. 6.—Miss Violetta Gibson, a young woman of Alden, distinguished herself this afternoon by an attempt to stop a runaway horse. The animal was hitched to a surrey, in which she, with her moher, Mrs. Sarah Gibson, and a young girl were driving. On Third street the horse became frightened at a trolley car and ran away. One of the reins soon broke and the horse was free.

While the horse was running at breakneck speed, Miss Gibson climbed out over the dashboard to one of the shafts and then upon the horse's back in an endeavor to secure the end of the broken rein. She clung tightly to the animal for two blocks before she succeeded in reaching the rein. Then as she pulled upon the rein the animal suddenly swerved to one side, throwing Miss Gibson off. She landed head first, and was stunned. She was not dangerously hurt.

Half a dozen men started after the runaway. Among them was James Furrey, who is a sprinter. He outstripped the others and caught the rear of the waggon. Furrey hauled himself in. He went over the sats and out on the horse's back like a circus rider and secured the rein. He brought the horse to a stop at Jersey street.

RUSSIANS SUFFER, TOO.

There is a Great Deal of Influenza in St. Petersburg—Climate is Becoming Milder.

London, Jan. 6.—Advices from St. Petersburg under date of December 31 show that there is almost universal sickness in that city. The principal sickness is a severe form of influenza, which is ascribed to the unusual weather, which, after beginning with the customary frost, suddenly became mild and rainy. Serious floods in the River Neva are emphasizing the evils of bad drainage and insanitation.

It is generally remarked that the climate in that part of Russia in which St. Petersburg is situated has changed in the last few years. Instead of a continuous frost during the winter, there are continual variations of temperature from one extreme to another.

CRY FROM MACEDONIA.

The People are Discontented and Will Present a Manifesto to the Powers.

Vienna, Jan. 6.—Representatives of the discontented people of Macedonia will hold a meeting shortly at Geneva to prepare a manifesto to the powers, setting forth Macedonia's grievances against Turkey.

The Porte, fearful of insurrection, is busily engaged in fortifying Adrianopole.

Following the example of the Turks in Crete, the Turkish Albans have begun secession and are causing the Government much trouble.

There is growing discontent and unrest through Turkey, and the Sultan's popularity, which he achieved in the Greek war, is rapidly waning. The prime cause is general lack of money and empty stomachs. There is almost an absence of religious differences because Christians and Moslems are grumbling together.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

The headmastership of Harrow, England's great public school, has been offered to the Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., headmaster of Tonbridge Schools, and has been accepted. Dr. Wood is a Balliol College man and won many honors at Oxford. He is considered one of the ablest schoolmasters in England.

The Emperor William, before leaving for the east, turned his attention to sculpture, and designed a medallion which he has now presented to his aunt, the Grand Duchess of Baden. The medallion is a bas-relief in marble, enclosed in a carved oaken frame, and representing the apotheosis of the Emperor William I., who is wafted on high upon angels' wings to realms of eternal blessedness. The design is executed by the well-known sculptor Hidding.

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EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially Grateful and comforting to the nervous and Dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
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FINER GRADES.
"India Bright."
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POLISHED GRADES
To which particular attention is invited.
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The Investment Company,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 p.c.) per annum, on the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1899.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 31st to the 19th January next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. L. HOGG,
Manager.

Montreal, Dec. 28, 1898.



Skating Boots

AT REDUCED PRICES.

In BLACK, TAN and CHOCOLATE. LADIES' MEN'S, GIRLS' and BOYS'. Up to date in style. Heels specially well fastened. We put on the skates free of charge.

RONAYNE BROS.,
2027 Notre Dame St., Chaboillez Square.

TO BE HOPED SO.

Expected That France and England Will Settle the French Shore Question Amicably.

Paris, Jan. 6.—From well-informed quarters here it is regarded as probable that France and Great Britain will reach an agreement on the Newfoundland shore question which will be satisfactory to Great Britain.

The Russians at New Chwang.

London, Jan. 6.—The Daily Chronicle asserts that it has the highest authority for denying the stories that Russian troops are at New Chwang and elsewhere in Manchuria. It says that there is not a single Russian soldier outside of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. The facts are that a number of Russian time-expired soldiers and peasants have been imported by the Russo-Chinese Bank to work on the railway in Manchuria. Some of these have been armed for police service in accordance with the agreement with the Chinese Government, and it is these who have been mistaken for soldiers.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
Colonial House, Montreal.

GREAT JANUARY SALE.

The magnitude of this sale, and the UNPARALLELED Discounts given, need no further comment than the detailed lists of prices, with the discounts in each department attached. This has been abundantly proved by the satisfied crowds of purchasers during this week.

LIST OF DISCOUNTS.

10 p. c. Discount on Plain Black Dress Goods.

Black All-Wool Crape Cloth.
Black Silk and Wool Crape Cloth.
Black French Serge
Black Stabilis Serge.
Black Costume Serge.
Black Court Serge.
Black Foule Serge.
Black Bedford Cloth.
Black Bengaline.
Black Cloth.
Black Ercoma Cloth.
Black Basket Cloth.
Black Corkscrew Serge
Black Heavy Canvas.
Black Camel's-Hair Cloth.

20 p. c. on all Fancy Black Dress Goods.

Black Fancy Mohair.
Black Fancy Canvas.
Black Fancy Ray Armure.
Black Fancy Damase.
Black Fancy Matelasse.
Black Fancy Panama.
Black Fancy Jacquard.
Black Fancy Bayadere.
Black Fancy Baroda.
Black Fancy Mikado.
Black Silk Fancy Stripe Armure.
Black Silk and Wool Grenadine.
Black Silk and Wool Mikado.
Black Silk and Wool Matelasse.
Black Fancy Dress Patterns.

Remnants to be cleared out from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. 5 per cent. Extra for Cash.

HOSIERY.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS.

Children's 3 ply Scotch Wool Hose .. .. 50 p.c.
Ladies' Shetland Wool Vests .. .. 50 p.c.
Boys' Over-Hose (German Wool) .. .. 25 p.c.
Boys' Natural Llama Shirts and Pants ..... 50 p.c.
Boys' Natural English Wool Shirts and Pants 25 p.c.
Children's White L. W. Dresses .. .. 50 p.c.
Ladies' White L. W. Drawers .. .. 50 p.c.
Children's Shetland L. W. Dresses, knee length, 16 G. .. .. 25 p.c.
Ladies' Shetland L. W. Dresses, small sizes .. 50 p.c.
Ladies' White Llama Vests and Drawers .. 25 p.c.
Girls' White L. W. Vests 33 1-3 p.c.
Ladies' Shetland Vests (Canadian) small sizes 33 1-3 p.c.
Girls' White Cotton Vests .. .. 50 p.c.
Boys' Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, small sizes.. 25 p.c.
Boys' Canadian Bicycle Hose .. .. 25 p.c.
Ladies' Unbleached Cotton Vests .. .. 25 p.c.
Girls' Tan Lisle Thread Hose .. .. 50 p.c.
Boys' Worsted Hose (Ribbed) .. .. 33 1-3 p.c.
Children's Ribbed Wool Vests, short sleeves (Swiss) .. .. 25 p.c.

Besides these Special Lines enumerated above, there is a Discount of 10 Per Cent. on the whole stock in this department.

MILLINERY, Etc., Etc.

Trimmed Millinery, half price.
Fine Walking Hats, half price.
Felt Hats and Bonnets, half price.
Ribbons (Millinery), half price.
Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments, half price.
Widows' and Servants' Caps, 10 per cent.
Dress, Tartatan and Lisse Caps, 20 per cent.
Children's Silk and Muslin Headwear, 20 per cent.
Children's Silk and Muslin Headwear (Special), half price.
Corsets and Corset Waists, 10 per cent.
Umbrellas, 10 per cent.
Golf Blouses, half price.
Fancy Woollens, 20 per cent.
Silk and Flannel Waists, 20 per cent.
Colored Cotton Waists, half price.
Maids' Aprons, 10 per cent.
White Cotton Underwear, 20 per cent.
Baby Goods, Coats, Robes, Bibs, etc., 20 per cent.
Furs, Jackets, Capes, Muffs, Ruffs, etc., 20 per cent.
Tweed and Scotch Caps, 20 per cent.
Ostrich Feather Boas and Ruffs, 20 per cent.
Children's Colored Dresses, 33 1-3 per cent.

SILK DEPARTMENT

Great Reductions in 24 in. Plaid Silks, 65c, less 50 per cent.
Stripe Washing Silks, 40c, less 33 1-3 per cent.
Handsome Broche Satins, 33 1-3 per cent.
Special line of Black Brocaded Satin, $1.50 per yard, less 20 per cent.
Stripe Peau de Soie, 60c, 20 per cent.
Less 5 per cent. for cash.

SILK DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL LINE.

French Printed Pongee Silk. A good selection of colors, 50c per yard. Less 50 per cent. and 5 per cent. for cash.

MANTLE DEPT.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Cloth Capes, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Velvet Jackets, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Velvet Capes, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Golf Capes, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Long Opera Wraps, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Fur and Silk Lined Capes, 20 per cent.
Children's Long Mantles, 20 per cent.

Dress Skirts and Petticoats

Ladies' Silk Dress Skirts, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Black and Navy Blue Serge Skirts, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Tweed Skirts, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Petticoats, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Silk Colored Moreen Petticoats, 20 per cent.

Wrappers and Dressing Jackets

Ladies' Opera Flannel Wrappers, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Veloutine Wrappers, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Opera Flannel Dressing Jackets, 20 per cent.
Ladies' Veloutine Dressing Jackets, 20 per cent.

SPECIAL LINES.

Ladies' Velvet Capes, 50 per cent.
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Costumes, 50 per cent.
Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters, 50 per cent.
Ladies' ¾ Length Cloth Jackets, 33 1-3 per cent.
Ladies' Japanese Quilted Silk Dressing Gowns, 33 1-3 per cent.

Colored Dress Goods

10 per cent. to 50 per cent. discounts.
Note Special Lines laid out on Counters and Tables.
Fancy Dress Goods and Suitings, 20 per cent., 25 per cent., 33 1-3 per cent. and 50 per cent. off.
Dress Patterns, 33 1-3 per cent. and 50 per cent. off.
Silk Crepons, 50 per cent. off.
Moire Gauze Velour, 25 per cent. off.
Plaited Chiffons, 6 in., 12 in. and 22 in., half price.
Plaited Latendresse, 25 per cent. off.
Silk Chiffonette Dress Robes, exquisite evening novelty. 4 Only, Pink, Sky, Maize, Nile, half price.
Silk and Wool Broches and Crepons, evening shades, 33 1-3 per cent. off.

BOOKS, STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS

BOOKS—
New Publications .. .. 10 p.c.
In Sets (Cloth) .. .. 33 1-3 p.c.
In Sets (Half Calf) .. .. 20 p.c.
Prayer and Hymn .. .. 20 p.c.
Teachers' Bibles .. .. 10 p.c.
Picture (Soft Covers) .. .. 20 p.c.
Picture (Board) .. .. 20 p.c.
Picture (Cloth) .. .. 20 p.c.

STATIONERY—
Note Paper and Envelopes .. .. 20 p.c.
Blank Books .. .. 20 p.c.
Pens and Pencils .. .. 20 p.c.
Inks .. .. 10 p.c.
Mucilage and Paste .. .. 10 p.c.
Writing Tablets .. .. 20 p.c.
Table Decorations .. .. 20 p.c.
Fountain Pens .. .. 20 p.c.
Silurian Note Paper .. .. 10 p.c.
C. H. Vellum .. .. 10 p.c.
C. H. Satin Wove .. .. 10 p.c.
Crepe Tissue .. .. 10 p.c.

LEATHER GOODS—
Purses, Card Cases, Letter Cases, Shopping Bags, Grips.. 20 p.c.
Combination Cases, 7377 and 7384 .. .. 10 p.c.

FANS—
Empire Size .. .. 20 p.c.
Large Size .. .. 33 1-3 p.c.

FANCY GOODS—
Albums and Screens .. .. 20 p.c.
Tourist Cases, Blotters .. .. 20 p.c.
Music Cases, Desks .. .. 20 p.c.
Toilet Cases, Work Sets .. .. 20 p.c.
Manicure Sets, Necktie Boxes .. .. 20 p.c.
Glove and Handkerchief Sets .. .. 20 p.c.
Photo Boxes, Jewel Boxes .. .. 20 p.c.
Collar and Cuff Sets Mirrors .. .. 20 p.c.
Photo Frames, Inkstands .. .. 20 p.c.
Porcelain Jewel Cases .. .. 20 p.c.
Dressing Cases .. .. 20 p.c.
Clocks .. .. 10 p.c.
Silver Pencils, Gold Pens .. .. 25 p.c.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT
Discounts as Follows:

Opera Glasses, Field Glasses and Telescopes .. .. 25 p.c.
Barometers, Thermometers .. .. 20 p.c.
Graphoscopes, Stereoscopes .. .. 20 p.c.
Reading Glasses, Chatelaine Cases .. .. 20 p.c.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, Scales, Rubbers, Inks, T Squares, etc .. .. 15 p.c.
Mineral Glasses and Pocket Compasses and Pocket Microscopes .. .. 10 p.c.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

January Sale Discounts in this Great Department are as follows—
Bedroom Suites, etc. .. .. 10 to 50 p.c.
Dining Room Suites, etc. .. .. 10 to 50 p.c.
Upholstered Goods of all kinds .. .. 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Rattan Goods, Chairs, etc. .. .. 15 p.c.
Screens of all kinds .. .. 20 p.c.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AS USUAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have a limited number of The Metropolitan Fashion Book in stock, which will be sold at the low price of 10 Cents during the January Sale. We cannot guarantee to fill orders, but it will be first come, first served, as long as they last. Mailed, 5 Cents extra.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

If the Crowds Keep On...

Increasing at the same ratio our stocks will be cleared out before the end of the month. It cannot be wondered at when you come to examine the quality of our goods, the wonderful variety and low prices. All this month you get 20 per cent. off the regular marked prices.

R. J. TOOKE ✻ 177 St. James Street, 2387 St. Catherine Street West. 1553 St. Catherine Street East.

LARGEST STATION IN THE WORLD.

New South Union Depot at Boston, Just Opened, Carries Off the Palm.

FOUR THOUSAND TRAINS

Can be Received and Despatched Daily, and the Platforms Can Accommodate 100,000.

THE ENORMOUS TRAIN SHED.

The new South Union railway station at Boston, a magnificent and imposing structure, said to be the largest in the world, was opened a few days ago, and the trains of the roads that will use it as their "Hub" terminus are now whistling, shrieking and snorting under the fourteen and a half acres of roof. Those trains do not include those which traverse the systems of the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk, for the New England connections of these companies, such, for example, as the Central Vermont, the Delaware & Hudson River, the Maine Central, will continue to use the North Union station, which was completed about four years ago, and which was then the largest passenger station in the world. It was eclipsed, however, by a larger one at St. Louis, and by a still larger one in far away Bombay, but to-day Boston takes the lead again with a station capable of receiving and despatching 4,000 trains a day. The new structure takes the place of four older and somewhat widely separscale sufficiently large to provide for the recity. It has been planned and built on a scale sufficiently to provide for the reuirements of the next half century. The main building, the shed and yards, all immediately connected, cover thirty-five acres of ground, and the roof of the shed alone covers fourteen and a half acres.

The cost of this splendid structure was almost $14,000,000, and to make room more than 200 buildings were demolished, some of them really fine business establishments. The station itself contains fifteen miles of tracks and thirty miles of rails. There are 341 clearing switches and 354 fouling switches. Twenty-eight thousand people can take seats at one time in the cars in the train shed on the street level and several thousand more in the sub-station underneath. The platform can accommodate more than 100,000 people at one time. Thirty-two express trains can be simultaneously unloaded.

The city of Boston gave up streets and wharf property to the assessed value of about $4,000,000, receiving in return two new 100-foot wide streets, making the net cost of the enterprise to the city $1,288,324.15.

It has taken eighteen months to build the new South Union station. The foundations of the structure are seventy feet below the level of the streets and land which it covers, and besides the work necessary to make room for the main station, the tunnel out of the city to the south-west, owned by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, has been doubled in width its entire length, necessitating the destruction of scores of fine buildings and the rebuilding of a dozen great steel bridges where the streets cross the tunnel.

Three-quarters of a mile to the south-west of the main station is a smaller new union station, itself larger than most great stations in other large cities, built especially for the accommodation of people who will want to leave and enter trains at a point a little nearer the residential section of the city proper than is the main station.

The completion of the South Union station marks a concluding step in the great work of consolidating the terminal facilities of Boston, begun some years ago by President McLeod of the Boston & Maine system, who had recently come from the Reading Railroad and introduced some ideas here that were a little startling at first. The whole of the railroad business of Boston will now be done in only two places—the North and South Union stations—instead of half a dozen.

The state railroad commissioners gave their approval of the plans in December, 1896. The Boston Terminal Company was organized, its stockholders being the New England, Boston and Albany, Old Colony, Boston and Providence and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Companies. The special legislation and charter were secured that winter from the Legislature, and the bills were signed June 10, 1897, by Governor Wolcott.

The plans adopted were the result of long and careful study by a board of expert engineers, amplified by what they saw in other cities. When they were first made public special attention was called to the track loops that run under the station for the special accommodation of suburban traffic. This presents a feature nowhere else found in connection with a steam passenger station, and is designed to relieve the surface trackage of all trains making short runs.

The front of the main building at the junction of Summer and Cove streets is built on the arc of a circle for a distance of 228 feet. Here is the main entrance, 92 feet wide, facing directly up Federal street, a main thoroughfare. The clock at the top of this corner is 100 fet above the sidewalk.

From the outside the building presents a quiet and dignified appearance. Its principal attractions are presented in the rounding portion at the junction of Summer and Cove streets. The first two stories are a simple, strong treatment of masonry, the only richness being at the three great arches of the main entrance. At the level of the third floor begins the great colonnade of columns, four and a half feet in diameter and reaching up to the cornice of the building. This colonnade extends across the whole width of the circular portion, 228 feet.

The train shed is the great feature of the station. Here the most absorbing problems have been met by the engineers and solved. Careful study had to be made for the greatest development of trackage, taking into consideration the high cost of real estate in this section. In the four old stations about twenty-five tracks were in use and greatly overtaxed. The largest number of tracks that the new station can contain is only thirty-one, no more than the number needed at once, and not permitting of future growth.

The engineer therefore planned the loops in the sub-station, it being well known that the greatest sped can be obtained by means of these instead of switches, which most terminals are obliged to use. The lower level of the new station will be used exclusively for suburban service, and the trains of about three cars each will run into it from either side, swing around the loops to the platform, be loaded, and sent away again. These loop tracks will begin the descent to the lower level about half a mile from the station, and can if necessary run on one-minute headway.

Steam could not be used in this sub-station on account of the smoke and gases from the locomotives, but the third-rail system has been so far developed and so successfully used in and about Boston for some years that it will for the present be employed in the suburban service, the same tracks and cars being used for both steam and electric power. As the tracks in the main shed are more and more crowded more and more trains will be equipped with the third-rail motors and run from the sub-station, until in a few years it is expected that all the suburban traffic from the south station will be handled in this way.

The train shed is in three spans, with a roof of one sweep. With a view to reducing the danger of accidents to a minimum the switch system will be governed by men in the towers by means of the pneumatic system of interlocking.

Patent Report.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in Canada:

Canadian patents:—Railway tickets, T. E. Hodgins and A. V. Young; axle nut wrenches, H. L. Wallace; secondary batteries, M. H. Edgerton; barglar alarms, J. P. Towler; turnip seeders, A. Thompson; jar closures, G. W. Burkhart; street railway cars, G. Moore; roofs, W. G. Woods; folding bedstead and frame, H. A. Kean; nut locks, L. C. Werner; churns, G. B. Dowswell; washing machines, G. B. Dowswell; soap boiler, J. C. Baker; clamps for engaging the warp of the warps for drawing in purposes, C. D. Lanning; means of utilizing the oynomic energies, H. Sanché; sewing machines, C. H. Colley; machines for sawing, T. Knowbell; gear teeth, W. Gleason; hub bearing for bicycle, A. W. Waters; ball bearings, J. P. Thomas; ball bearing mechanism, O. H. Collmer; ball bearing axle for vehicles, B. L. Rees; roller bearings, H. Timken and R. Heinhelman; bicycle wheel hubs, P. L. Hissey; process, Dr. W. Schumberg; radiascopes, J. Werthermer; paint, H. W. Aird and C. E. Felch; acetylene gas generator, E. H. J. Schieke; anti-friction bearings, W. C. Baker; boats, G. L. Williams; devices, G. Goldman; rotary engines, J. Scott; cuffholders, J. McBride; nut locks, J. T. McMurtry; potato planters, W. J. Thompson; method for ensuring letters, A. T. Drummond.

Her Majesty's Theatre.

At the Sunday service to-morrow, 3.30, R. G. Boville, M.A., will give an address on "The Hebrews under Rameses II." illustrated with views of the monuments of Thebes. The musical service will be led by Handel string orchestra, who will play after 3 o'clock Rheinberger's march Fontificale, a selection from Mendelssohn's songs without words, and Wagner's bridal chorus. Robt. Anderson will play Wienawski's Legende, and R. J. McGuirk will sing "Nazareth," with 'cello obligato by Mons. Charbonneau. Children not admitted. Silver collection.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

Gaelic Service.

A Gaelic service will be held in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church on Sabbath afternoon at 4.15 p.m., conducted by Rev. Allan Mackay, of Alaska and Pacific Coast, who is in the city en passant. Friends are cordially invited.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

HERALD BULLETIN

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Crystal Rink,

Cor. Guy & Dorchester Sts,

Fancy Dress Carnival and Cake Walk,

TUESDAY EVENING.

BAND OF 16 PIECES.

Admission in fancy costume, 15c. Spectators, 25c.

DRESS SHIRTS.

Open Front, Open Back, Open Back & Front, **John Bull,** Perfect-Fitting SHIRTS MADE

Coat Shape, SHIRT TAILOR, TO ORDER

2381 ST. CATHERINE STREET

MEREDITH THE THIRD.

Ontario's Chief Justice Will Act On G.T.R. Telegraphers' Arbitration.

The Proceedings Commenced Yesterday in Toronto to Settle the Difficulties.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 6.—Grand Chief Powell, of the Order of Telegraphers, with F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, arrived in this city this morning from Peoria, Illinois, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and if possible to adjust matters between the Grand Trunk and the telegraphers employed by the company. Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., is the representative of the company, while Mr. F. P. Sargent will look after the interest of the telegraphers.

A short conference was held in the office of Mr. Osler, when it was decided that before receiving any evidence the third arbitrator should be selected. A number of names were submitted, and it is understood Chief Justice Sir William Meredith was selected, and that he has consented to act.

BEFORE THE WAR.

Something About the Horrible Cruelties Practiced by the Dons in the Philippines.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 6.—The correspondence published officially in connection with the peace treaty contains much of interest from United States Consul Williams, who was stationed at Manila prior to the war. In one despatch Mr. Williams relates many atrocities on the part of the Spaniards.

One of these occurred on March 25th, when a meeting of natives was broken upon by force, many being wantonly shot to death and sixty-two taken prisoners. The next day the sixty-two prisoners were marched to the cemetery and shot down in a body. Many of these, Mr. Williams adds, were not participants in the meeting. He also says that such horrors, though on a smaller scale, were of almost daily occurrence. He also reports that several hundred native prisoners were disposed of by being placed in low dungeons in the city walls, where they were drowned by the rise of the tide, adding: "Cruelties too horrid for an official report are detailed to me every day, and it seems that the cry of outraged humanity would soon compel Spain to abolish middle-ages warfare."

He speaks of the influence of the church as the greater bar to progress in the islands.

Manilla, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the Independencia from Malolos, the seat of the Filipini Government, says the governors of all the provinces of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their lives and property in adhesion to the policy of the President and Government. Continuing, the despatch says: "They say they fought only for the independence of the Filipinos, and are now unwilling to surrender to strangers."

Commenting upon President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, issued on Wednesday by Major-General Otis, the Independencia, which is a native paper, says the problem presented is most grave. It admits that there are only two solutions possible, namely, the Americans' abandonment of their annexation policy, claiming that the people here are not desirous of absorption into their nationality or a prolonged and bloody war. It then cites the example of the "noble patriots of Iloilo defying General Miller," expresses hope for a pacific termination of the crisis, but hints of trouble.

The official organ, the Republica, is less aggressive, but disposed to accept the suggestions of General Otis in their entirety. The Spanish papers are evidently afraid to comment on the situation.

The Californian regiment is still on board the transports here, awaiting orders.

WAR QUITE LIKELY.

There Is Bad Feeling Between Norway and Sweden and Trouble May Ensue.

Christiania, Jan. 6.—Norway and Sweden continue in a state of dissension that makes a war between the two countries not unlikely. The matter was aggravated the first of the year when Norway flew her flag minus the emblem, which signifies her union with Sweden. The Norwegians thirst for independence, and it is stated the radicals have already taken steps to secure this by secretly alienating the Norwegians in the joint army from Sweden. Both sides continue to strengthen their defences.

Norway's chief grievance is a clause in the constitution which makes a minister, who is alone responsible to the Swedish Rikstag, the real director of the foreign affairs of both countries. The Swedish grievance is that Norway while taking advantage of antiquated laws, contributes few more me nto the Scandinavian army than she did in 1814, about 25,000, while Sweden gives 100,000. Moderates suggest as a compromise that a Norwegian minister be given equal voice in foreign matters with the Swedish minister and that Norway, increase her quota to the army.

New oYrk, Jan. 6.—August Reymert, special agent of the Krag-Jorgensen Arms Company, arrived here yesterday on the White Star line steamer Majestic. He said that he had been in Norway, and that he had filed with the Government of Norway, bids for the manufacture of four 21-centimetre breech-loading rifles. Mr. Reymert, said that the trouble between Norway and Sweden, was as far as ver from being settled.

A LARGE PROPORTION —OF— Headaches, Nervousness, and Insomnia

Is caused by eye-strain. The removal of the cause by a properly fitted pair of Glasses effects a permanent cure.

If your eyes trouble you have our optician examine them.

Consultation Free.

R. A. Dickson & Co.,

2261 St. Catherine Street

For Complete Assortment,

Careful selection, low prices and prompt attention, give me a call.

A. D. GILLIES,

Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

430 ST. JAMES STREET.

HARBOR COMMISSION TRIP.

Members Receive Many Courtesies in Boston, and Visit Harbor Works.

There Was a Storm Yesterday, but the Canadians Did Mot Let it Interfere With Their Plans.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal were entertained last evening at the Union Club by Mayor Quincy, attending Keith's theatre after dinner. During the day the Canadians took a trip down the harbor as the guests of the city. Harbor and land commissioners Emery, White and Howland accompanied them. The city was represented by City Engineer Jackson, and Mayor's secretary Robinson. There were also in the party representatives of several of Boston's commercial organizations, and some of the steamship lines running from this port.

The proposed new dry dock to be built by the United States Government at the Charlestown navy yard excited considerable interest among the gentlemen from Montreal, as the commission which they constitute has at its disposal $750,000 for the construction of a dry dock for their city. It is expected that the visitors will be shown through the subway and the new southern terminal to-day, to see both of which they are particularly desirous. The visitors will be presented to Gov. Wolcott this morning.

They will probably leave the city to-day at 4 o'clock. All are well, and express themselves as very much pleased with the courtesies shown them. Their insisting on touring the city and harbor in the nasty storm that prevailed yesterday, was a surprise to Boston officials, who, however, greatly admire their determination not to allow such a thing as a storm to interfere with their visit.

Sembrich Concert.

The following is the programe for the Sembrich concert, under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau, to be held in Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday evening, January 26th, 1899. The artists chosen by Mr. Grau for that occasion will be the soprano, Mdme, Marcella Sembrich, whose singing and acting in the leading roles of the famous Italian operas has taken New York by storm; M. Salignac, one of the well known tenors of the Grau forces; Signor Campanari, the leading baritone singer of the Metropolitan Opera House; M. P. Planco, the famous basso, well known to Montreal patrons, and Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, pianist, who has kindly consented to accompany:

Part I.

1. Piano soli, (a) Prelude in C sharp minor.. .. ..S. Rachmaninoff
   (b) Magic fire scene, ...Wagner-Liszt
   Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman.
2. Prologue—Pagliacci.. .. ..Leoncavallo
   Signor Campanari.
3. "Les Stances".. .. ..Flegier
   Mons. Salignac.
4. "Chanson de Ble—Les Saisons. .. ..Thomas
   Mons. Pol Plancon.
5. "Ah Fors Alui"—La Traviata....Verdi
   Mme. Marcella Sembrich.
6. Duo from "I Puritani".... .. ..Bellini
   Signor Campanari and Mons. Plancon.

Part II.

7. Piano soli, (a) "Le Coucou" (17th century).. .. ..Daguin
   (b) "Fantasie Hongroise".. .. .. ..Liszt
   Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman.
8. Duo from "Hamlet".. .. .. Mme. Marcella Sembrich and Signor Campanari.
9. (a) Le Prince aux Muguets.. .. ..Augusta Holmes
   (b) Embarquez vous.. ..Benj. Godard
   Mons. Plancon.
10. Bonjour Suzon.. ....Herman Devries
    Mons. Salignac.
11. "Non Piu Andrai"—Nozze di Figaro.. .. ..Mozart
    Signor Campanari.
12. Waltz—"Parla".. .. ..Arditi
    Mme. Marcella Sembrich.

Steinway piano used exclusively by the artists at this concert.

WESTMEATH WRECK.

Board of Trade Inquiry Finds That Captain Johnsoon Did Right fo Sink His Ship.

London, Jan. 6.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the British freight steamer Westmeath, Captain Johnson, which was abandoned at sea on November 6 last, after leaving Hamburg, on October 22, for Montreal, has found that the ship, whose shaft was broken, was not prematurely abandoned and that her commander was justified in sinking her, in view of the danger to passing vessels. Neither the captain nor any of the officers were blamable.

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For the past week we have been allowing 20 per cent. off the regular marked prices of all our stock—in some instances as high as 25 per cent. off—and these are all new goods, especially imported for the Holiday trade. Here are a few that are especial bargains:

Our Famous One-Dollar White and Colored Shirts--now 80c.

Neckwear	Bath Robes	Fur-lined Gloves
Underwear	Dressing Gowns	Fancy Knitted Waistcoats
Neck Mufflers	Hosiery	Smoking Jackets
Travelling Rugs	Silk-lined Gloves	Umbrellas

All subject to the above discount—while the sale lasts. Now is the time to take advantage of these more-than-low prices.

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A Phenomenal Sale at Astounding Discounts.

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DRESS GOODS, all the latest novelties. Unheard-of reductions.

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DRESS SKIRTS, a great choice at a reduced price.

Very elegant MATINEES—they will be snatched.

UNDER-GRADE SILKS of recent make, worth 30c to 35c, for 19c.

"A JOB" IN STOCKINGS, an immense lot, worth 25c, sacrificed at 15c.

CASHMERE GLOVES, extra value, regular price 25c, for 15c.

A BIG DISCOUNT on every one of the following articles: Neckerchiefs, Sashes, Lace, Buckles, etc., etc. Immense Choice—Come and see, Ladies!

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N. TOUSIGNANT, 295 St. Lawrence Street. Cor. of De Montigny Street.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION

The People of Newfoundland are Delighted That a Settlement of th Difficulty is in Sight.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 6.—General satisfaction is expressed by the colonial press at French utterances indicating a willingness to settle the French shore question for monetary compensation. When the report of the British Royal Commissioner is published, it will show that the French fishery operations on the west shore of Newfoundland are extremely trifling, while the St. Pierre archipelago owes its prosperity mainly to the smuggling traffic of which it is the headquarters.

The colonial newspapers anticipate that an adjustment of the difficulty will be accomplished within a year. France's dread of a repetition of the Fashoda backdown being likely to prevent her from putting forward unreasonable demands.

Whist Then and Now.

You are old, Father William, the young man said,
And your hair is decidedly grey;
I'd have you know that they don't play the game
As it used to be played in your day.

My son, Father William replied with a smile,
I am afraid you will think it absurd—
We played a fair rubber when I was a youth;
And of that I will pledge you my word.

You are old, Father William, the young man said;
And your memory's probably gone;
For how could you play a good rubber of whist,
When conventions you had almost none?

My son, Father William replied with a sigh,
It may seem a vain thing to proclaim;
We did not rely on conventions at all;
We employed our weak brains in the game.

—Lennard Leigh in the Philadelphian.

MR. M'DONALD KNIGHTED

The Official Announcement of the Recognition of His Munificence.

London, Jan. 7.—The official announcement is made that Mr. W. C. MacDonald, the well known Montreal merchant, has been knighted for his munificence to McGill University.

Worcestershire Sauce.

We are selling the **"Original and Genuine" Worcestershire Sauce at 20c for ½ Pints, 35c for Pints.** You cannot beat this in Canada.

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TWENTY PAGES

The Herald.

SECOND SECTION.

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HISTORY OF THE SENATE.

The Elective Remedy Was Tried in 1856 and Failed—The Senate Was a Pledge, But is it Still Needed?

THE Senate may claim descent from the earliest period of Canadian settlement. Its history may be said to reach back beyond the time when there was on this side of the Atlantic either House of Commons or Legislative Assemblies, linking our present Parliamentary institutions to the first form of government of which Canada had experience; back to the year 1663, when Colbert constituted his Supreme Council for the government of the 2,500 souls whom the colony of New France at that time comprised. To the measure of respect, therefore, to which venerable age is entitled, the Senate, as an institution, may lay claim.

By such marks as its life-tenure, its irresponsibility, its property qualification, as well, probably, as by other minor characteristics, if it were interesting to pursue the analogy, the second chamber of the present period carries our minds back to the oligarchic, aristocratic single chambers of Colbert and those other ministers, French and British, who, until the full admission of the self-governing idea, fashioned Canada's institutions after European models.

After the conquest, the proclamation of George III. in the year 1763 gave power to the British governor to summon general assemblies. Against the carrying out of this crusade beginning of representative government the governor saw insuperable difficulties. The existence of the Test Act, taken with the fact that of the whole population, numbering about 75,000, only about 500 were not French and Catholic, left an assembly, should one have been called, without hope of delegates. The governor continued, therefore, to carry on affairs with the assistance of an unpopular appointed council of twelve members, only one of them belonging to the predominant race.

First Legislative Council.

This system was given the sanction of Imperial statute by the Quebec act of 1774. By this act the government was entrusted to the Governor and a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown. The reason given for the appointment of he Council was that it was "inexpedient to call an assembly." It was to be composed of not less than seventeen members nor more than twenty-three. It had no authority to impose taxes other than some of a local character, such as were recommended by municipalities. A direct relationship can be traced between this body and our present Senate.

The next step was for the Governor-General to call in to assist him an inside circle of adviser, composed of the Lieutenant-Governors of Montreal and Three Rivers, and four members of the Legislative Council. This was the origin of the Canadian Privy Council, which, in the evolution of years, came to be a committee of the majority of the Legislative Council.

In 1791 the demands of the people had at last brought some result, and by the constitutional act setting apart Upper and Lower Canada the first Legislative Assemblies were established. In this respect Canada had been behind Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where representative branches of government had been granted to the former in 1758, and to the latter in 1784. The new constitution did not disturb the Legislative Council idea, but simply added on the Legislative Assemblies. Between the two branches, one unpopular, Crown-appointed and accustomed to sole authority, and the other jealous of the people's rights, unused to authority and flushed with a sense of injustice, conflicts were inevitable. The story of those conflicts is a familiar passage in our history. Bills passed by the Assemblies of a financial as well as general nature were frequently thrown out by the second chambers of the two provinces. The incessant turmoil eventually made it impossible to pass any useful legislation. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the same events were transpiring.

A Reviewing Body.

It was not until the abandonment by the second chamber of all claim to control the revenues, patronage and offices, and the passage of these contingencies of power into the hands of the Assemblies, that the bitterness of the disputes subsided. The second chamber had then relapsed practically into an advisory and reviewing body, whose power of evil was to be steadily diminished by the increasing sway of the representative idea, and whose power of usefulness was to continue or discontinue, according to the character of the appointments to it. The conflict of those early years must be explained by many causes, but one of them, we may be sure, was the irreconcilable antagonism which must be aroused wherever the attempt is made to link together as co-ordinate bodies a representative with an appointed branch of a Legislature. The conflict in Canada subsided only after the appointed chamber receded from all its pretensions to real power.

After the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 the Legislative Council was to be composed of not less than twenty members, while the popular House had eighty-four. The statesmen of Great Britain had learned that the time had arrived for enlarging the sphere of self-government in the colonies. Year by year concessions were made, until the full principle was established that Governors' advisors should always possess the confidence of the Assembly. The adoption of this principle marked the first step in the decadence of the importance of the upper chamber. But the appointment of some able men to the chamber postponed the day when it should fall into contempt.

The Elective Remedy.

In 1854 the discontent with regard to an appointed Council which had long existed in Lower Canada was recognized by an Imperial act, which, in response to an address from the Legislative Assembly of the united Canadas, empowered the Legislature to make the Council elective. This was done in 1856. The Province was divided into forty-eight electoral divisions, twenty-four in each section; twelve members were elected every two years, and the tenure of each member was to be eight years. Existing members retained their positions, and the new system was to come into effect only as death should create vacancies.

The condition of affairs when the elective principle was introduced was vividly described by Prime Minister Sir E. P. Tache in the Legislative Council in 1865, during the Confederation debates. Mr. Speaker would come into the Council with great pomp, preceded by the golden mace, and after he had made his usual dutiful bow to the throne he would take his seat and remain quietly in the chair for the space of one hour. At the end of that he would consult his watch, and saying that there was no quorum present (a though ten members would have been a sufficient number), he would declare the House adjourned until the following day. Day after day, week after week and session after session the Speaker had to adjourn in this way. The Government of the day, Sir Etienne declared, had to employ all sorts of means to induce the hon. gentlemen of the Council to attend in their places. But the prestige of the chamber had gone, and the members, notwithstanding the offer to pay their expenses, preferred to remain at home. Toward the end of each session it was possible to muster a few members so that formal assent might be given to legislation. It was to remedy this state of things and to restore a prestige so utterly shattered that in 1856 the elective principle was resorted to.

We have arrived again at about the same place. History has repeated itself, so far, at least, as the failure of the appointed chamber is concerned. That it will repeat itself as to the remedy there is at present no indication. In 1856 the fact was that, although the Province had got along for several years practically without an Upper House, the people in all other parts of British America except Upper Canada were still wedded to the double chamber system, as witness their adoption of it after Confederation in their various Provincial Legislatures. But since then public opinion in the Provincial sphere has changed. In every Province the Provincial second chamber has been emphatically declared against. The case for a Senate now rests chiefly upon the notion that it is a safeguard to the rights of the smaller Provinces. And yet the fact is that the surest safeguard which any Province can have is that sense of justice and fair play which prevails among the people of the federation.

The Senate a Pledge.

To understand the present position of the Senate it is necessary to go back to the purposes and promises with which it was launched by the fathers of Confederation, necessary to consider the functions which it was assigned to fill. In the first place, it is interesting to recall the attitude of the public mind at that time toward second chambers generally. There was, in 1865, when the plan of Confederation was fashioned, we know, a general acceptance of the notion that an upper House was necessary to the smooth and sober working of a popular Legislature.

Taking account of the attitude of mind among the Canadian Provinces it was not extraordinary that the Dominion was started upon its career with that second branch of the Legislature which, it was not foreseen, was destined to fail in every one of its functions and become simply a subject for ridicule.

In all the old Provinces which entered Confederation second chambers existed—in the united Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The Canadian Legislative Council had just started upon an elective basis, but was still largely composed of life members. In the Maritime Provinces the Councils were all appointive. It seems to have been taken for granted that the new federation should have a second chamber. The discussion was as to its basis and the balance of Provinces. The same fears which, among the smaller States, had resulted in the constitution of the American Senate were present in the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences. Fears or suspicions or local jealousies they were, which were scarcely surprising as between peoples of varying numerical strength contemplating a combination of their autonomies. Certainly the stronger partners could not have begrudged to the weaker Provinces, whose exercise of faith was greatest, by reasonable precaution by which they might seek to protect themselves against injustice. The fact was that in 1865 the British Provinces were only a little less suspicious of each other, and perhaps not at all better acquainted than were the American colonies which joined, after so much difficulty, in that earlier federation scheme. The Canadian Senate was, therefore, in large part, to be a pledge placed over against the distrust which existed between partners as yet only imperfectly acquainted. Doubtless, also, it was expected to take a useful part in legislation by virtue of a riper political judgment, which was to be its characteristic. But, although it may be interesting to glance at the promises in this regard and contrast with them the performances, that phase of the Senate question has been long disposed of by the Senate's own utter inanity and inactivity.

As to the other point, the question which comes naturally to the tongue is whether there is still so much distrust between the Provinces, and whether the members of the Canadian family must continue to give and take hostages against injustice or intolerance. We should be sorry to believe, and no lover of the Dominion, we are sure, but would be sorry to share the belief, that the Provinces are still without faith in that spirit of justice and toleration which, above the subtlest, strongest instruments which can be devised by framers of constitutions, must be the guarantee of their partnership if it is to be of more than a day's duration.

The Best Men in the Country.

It is not necessary to go into the considerations which weighed one way or the other in the decision to make the Senate appointive instead of elective. The Canadian provinces might have been expected to go for election, seeing that ten years before they had changed the Legislative Council to that form. At the same time there was a strong following of the view held by Hon. George Brown that an elected upper House does not fit in with our system of a Ministry responsible for the control of legislation. The question may yet require to be threshed out. But in 1865 very little attention was paid to it. The Lower Provinces wanted an appointed chamber, and it was so arranged. The references which were made to the Senate by those who took part in the Confederation debates are interesting from another standpoint. They give us a good background against which to measure the Senate as we know it. That "there would be no use of an upper House if it did not exercise when it thought proper the right of opposing or amending or postponing the legislation of the lower House" was the opinion in 1865 of no less an authority than Sir John Macdonald. And he added: "It would be of no value whatever were it a mere chamber for registering the decrees of the lower House." Sir John went on to say: "It will, therefore, become the interest of each section to be represented by its very best men, and the members of the Administration who belong to each section will see that such men are chosen. For the same reason each State of the American Union sends its best men to represent its interests in the Senate." The reference to the American Senate, it will be noticed, is far from being apropos. That body, imperfect as it may be, is not appointed by the Presidents, and has been endowed with powers greater than those of the House. Sir John Macdonald himself eventually made the Senate a mere registering machine.

That the Senate might fall into the danger which has indeed overtaken it was the subject of misgivings in the conference. Hon. George Brown has told us that what the delegates most feared was that if the Senators were elected it might be under party responsibilities, and that a partizan spirit would soon show itself in the chamber. What they proposed, therefore—in the light of experience the honest-hearted statesmen of those days seem very simple-minded to have supposed that the gilded chamber would not become a political auction-room or a pasturage for party hacks—was "that the upper House shall be appointed from the best men of the country." The high-minded simplicity of it! They were reminded, Mr. Brown said further, how the system of appointment had worked in years past since responsible government had been introduced. "We were told that the complaint was, not then that the upper chamber was too obstructive a body, not that it had sought to restrain the popular will, but that it had too faithfully reflected it."

Partizanship.

Still more instructive are the remarks of the aged Premier under whose headship the Confederation coalition was formed. Sir E. P. Tache, himself a life-member of the old Legislative Council, discussed the causes which led to the breakdown of the appointive system in Canada, and its abandonment in 1854-56 for election. "Now, hon. gentlemen," he said, "what was the spirit which actuated the appointments to the Council from 1841 to 1848? It was a spirit of partizanship, and where there is partizanship there can be no justice. Where there is partizanship there can be no stability—you can depend upon nothing. It is only when justice is rendered to all parties that you can reckon upon stable and permanent governmental institutions."

Has history not repeated itself, and justified the almost prophetic remarks of the veteran Conservative? He had faith in the second chamber principle, and, frankly admitting the collapse which it had experienced, attributed to partizanship the cause. We in our day may not have all his faith.

The Original Composition.

The composition of the Senate at Confederation was, from Ontario 24 members, Quebec 24 members and Maritime Provinces 24 members. The Dominion as then formed was divided, as is seen, into three districts, all equally represented in the Upper House. By this means it was proposed by the other two sections to counterbalance the preponderating representation in the popular House which the rapid development in Ontario was expected to give that Province. The purpose was to give "adequate protection to each of the Provinces for its peculiar local interests"—a protection, said Alexander Campbell, which it was believed might not be found in a House where the representation was by numbers only. According to Hon. George Brown, "Our Lower Canada friends have agreed to give us representation by population in the lower House on the express condition that they shall have equality in the upper House." Accordingly it was arranged that the balance of the three divisions should not afterwards be disturbed. A limit of seventy-eight members was imposed, except in the event of the admission of Newfoundland, when the number might go up to eighty-two. This limit has, however, not been adhered to, for by the creation of the Western Provinces the Senate has grown to eighty-one members, but without interfering with the balance between the old Provinces. The addition of that vast Western territory, with its Provinces yet to be created, as well as those already organized, promises in fact to knock all askew the cautious calculations of those who sat in conference at Quebec. Already one may foresee that a day will come when the chamber friends will not have the argument that by its sectional equilibrium it constitutes a pledge for the just carrying out of the terms of partnership.

An Essential in 1867.

But, meanwhile, what is its relation to the Dominion? Was a second chamber an essential part of the Confederation scheme? Yes, in view of the jealousies and heart-burnings which were then the ripening crop which rough-handed men had sown in the two sections of old Canada, and in view of the little acquaintance which the lower Provinces had with those larger ones with whom they were asked to join fortunes.

Lost Faith in Upper Houses.

The smaller provinces at the outset showed their faith in second chambers by appointing them in their Legislatures. Only Ontario did not burden herself with an upper House. In 1876 Manitoba abolished hers, and British Columbia also has only one chamber. No one thinks of the Territories taking to the old exploded notion when they set up for themselves. Prince Edward Island passed a bill in 1893 amalgamating the two Houses. In Nova Scotia, just before the last election, Mr. Fielding carried through the House of Assembly a resolution in favor of abolition. It was defeated in the upper House by a considerable majority, although that House is composed of gentlemen a majority of whom accepted their appointment upon the distinct pledge in writing that they would vote for abolition. Mr. Fielding was indignant, and petitioned Her Majesty's Government in reference to the matter. A counter-petition was also sent by the Council. But it is safe to say the upper House is doomed in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick the same state of affairs exists. For years it has been the policy of the Provincial Government there in making appointments to pledge the appointees to abolition. But the sweets of office, its salary and perquisites, have been strong, and the councillors have been able by means of broken pledges to defer the day of extinction.

Vacancies Have Been Unnoticed.

Another indication of changing opinion among those for whom the Federal Upper House was constituted is given in the indifference with which they have regarded its longstanding vacancies. Within recent years there have been three and four vacancies standing for three and four years, and no fears have been expressed as to the danger in which the rights of smaller provinces stand. No

Continued on page 10.

WHERE ABILITY WINS THE OFFICE,

An Interesting Glimpse Into the Administration of Affairs by the Government in Egypt.

FEW BRITISH IN SERVICE.

Most of the Places Are Given to Natives Qualified to Fill Them.

SOME GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

London, Jan. 6.—An interesting glimpse into the principles adopted in the British administration of Egypt is afforded by a recent letter written to Lord Salisbury by Lord Cromer. It appears that the latter has been overwhelmed by applications from all sorts of young Englishmen for snug appointments. He says that there are no such plums for distribution, and adds: "A very small number of Englishmen are employed in high positions. Every effort is made to restrict the number of Europeans, whether of English or of other nationalities, in the subordinate ranks of the public service, which is more especially—and, as far as possible, exclusively—reserved for natives of Egypt. It does, indeed, occasionally occur that the employment of young Europeans is necessary, but such cases are of rare occurrence. It is no exaggeration to say that only a very small proportion of those who apply to me and to others for employment have the least chance of obtaining it. I should add that, in the cases to which I have alluded above, technical knowledge of one sort or another is generally required. Moreover, every selection, whether for a high or subordinate employment, is made with the utmost care, and with sole reference to the merits of the various candidates. Further, it has to be borne in mind that, more especially in the case of young applicants for employment, the claims of those on the spot have to be considered. It happens not infrequently that in this category are to be found young men, sometimes of English, sometimes of some other nationality, with local or linguistic knowledge which particularly suits them to fill any place which may happen to be vacant, and whose claims are all the more deserving of consideration from the fact that their fathers have not infrequently for many years past, rendered useful service to the Egyptian Government."

The Ritual Controversy.

The Archbishop of York has followed the example of the Archbishop of Canterbury and issued a long pastoral letter dealing clearly with the various questions of ritual which have been causing so much dissension in the Established Church. He holds that the saying of the daily services is an obligation on the clergyman, and insists upon the faithful observance of the holy days and seasons of the Christian year. On the other hand, there is no authority whatever, he says, for the observance of any other festivals than those contained in the calendar of the Book of Common Prayer. As to ceremonies, no clergyman has a right to introduce into his church any ceremony which the Prayer Book does not clearly authorize and sanction. The Ornaments Rubric, he says, ought not to be interpreted by any clergyman at his own discretion. The ceremonial use of incense, he declares, cannot be sanctioned. The sprinkling of water upon any congregation, or upon individuals, falls under the same condemnation. As to the reservation of the Sacrament, he holds that but one course can be adopted—that of loyal obedience to the rubric as it now stands. Meanwhile the Bishop of London, whose see is a hot-bed of the most advanced ritualism, has forbidden the clergy of St. Albans, Holborn, one of the "highest" churches in the kingdom, to indulge in requiem masses, the "asperges," and some minor observances. There was some expectation that the prohibition would cause trouble, but the clergy have recognized the Bishop's authority and submitted to it, while protesting against the exercise of it.

Commercial Convention.

Signor Randaccio, in an official explanatory report upon the Franco-Italian commercial convention which has just been published, maintains that no important Italian industry will be adversely affected, and that the effect of the principal Italian concessions, such as the reduction of the duty upon bottled wine by two-thirds and of the duty upon brandy by one-third, will be apparent rather than real. The reductions of the tariff upon woollen and cotton goods concern rather the lighter products of French industry, such as merinos, cashmere and cotton vel-

vets, he says, than the heavier manufactures of Italy. Signor Randaccio, however, seems to rely chiefly upon the indirect advantage which Italy may expect to glean. Any increase in the volume of commerce between the two countries, he urges, must necessarily be gradual, and he warns Italian wine-growers against supposing that in consequence of the treaty the French demand for their wine will be as extensive and as keen as before the rupture of commercial relations. Admiral Canevaro remarked the other day that the importance of the treaty was political rather than commercial. It is generally admitted that France will find the Italian markets in the possession of German, Swiss and Austrian competitors, while Italians, on the other hand, will find the French market largely in the possession of Spanish and Algerian wine-growers.

The Advance of Russia.

A letter in an Austrian Roman Catholic organ, the Vaterland, gives some interesting details of the activity of the Russian propaganda in Syria and Palestine. It appears that there is a Russian Society for the Holy Land, whose ostensible object is to encourage and assist Russian pilgrimages to Jerusalem and Palestine. It has a splendid Russian church in Jerusalem, besides a vast and well-furnished pilgrims' refuge and dependencies, so that there is practically a separate Russian colony in the Holy City. There is also a Russian Bishop with monks and priests. Indeed, a few years ago the Greek Schismatic Patriarchate was very nearly falling into Russian hands. But the society has interests quite independent of the Russian pilgrims to Jerusalem. It has founded at Nazareth a centre of action, which is in fact its real headquarters. A large seminary, amply provided with means of all kinds, has been erected in that town, together with schools both for boys and girls. The director of this establishment is a schismatic Syrian who was educated in Russia, and is devoted to Russian interests. Not only is the Russian language one of the principal studies in this institution, but all other branches are taught in Russian with the exception of religion, in which instruction is afforded in the Arab tongue by a native schismatic priest. Only natives are accepted as pupils. Their education is gratuitous. After four years' instruction, they are placed as teachers in the schools of the society. The principal task of the latter consists in spreading a network of elementary schools over Palestine and Southern Syria. Russian alone is taught in these schools, and the schoolmasters converse with the children exclusively in Russian, although the mother tongue of both teachers and scholars is Arabic.

TORONTO COAL FAMINE.

A Scarcity Both in Hard and Soft Coal. Scarcity of Cars the Cause.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Toronto is on the verge of a coal famine. There is an unexampled scarcity of both hard and soft coal, though the pinch is specially felt as regards the hard quality. "Chestnut" is the kind that is most generally preferred for domestic use. Of this quality there is scarcely any left on hand in the city. Prices have advanced, and if the stringency of the situation continues they will still further advance.

"There has been difficulty," said one of the largest firms, "in getting coal through to Toronto from the United tSates since the middle of September. This has been the case on all the lines. About that time cars began to get scarce, and there was little over half the usual supply from then till the close of navigation, about December 1st. After this date we expected an improvement, but very early in December there was a heavy snowstorm, and the coal roads south of Buffalo were much more seriously affected than any of the Canadian roads.

"On December 13th one of our shippers wrote us from Buffalo, as follows: 'We have your favor of the 12th inst., and in reply beg to say that we can give you very little encouragement for immediate shipment of your orders. The snow blockade, coupled with wrecks on the road, has made the situation a very unprecedented one. Not a car of coal has been received in Buffalo by anyone for the past five days, and while we trust that the situation will soon change, it will take some little time to straighten out matters. We will do all in our power to hasten your shipments.'

"On December 19th another shipper, writing from Buffalo, said: 'The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, during the past fifteen days, has had five stock in train loads, sidetracked in snow banks for a week at a time; you can, therefore, understand why they did not move coal during that time.'

"On December 20th three cars of soft coal, consigned for one of Toronto's large factories, was confiscated by the D., L. & W. Railroad Company, without authority, between Buffalo and Black Rock, it is presumed, owing to their inability to get a sufficient supply for their engines.

"On December 31st another letter advised us of one road having placed a temporary embargo on our coal, owing to lack of power.

"The great difficulty with coal is that all other freight gets the preference, and if the roads are crowded with other freight it is almost impossible to get them to push coal forward. Prices, too, advanced another 25 cents on January 1st. This is 50 cents advance since there was any change in Toronto prices. This advance is on all kinds of coal.

"We have a great deal of other correspondence, indicative of the difficulties which have existed during the past three months, and which continue to prevail, but the extracts given serve to illustrate the present situation. If the present soft weather continues, and we have no serious snowstorms for a week or two, the tension will undoubtedly be greatly relaxed."

Mr. Noel Marshall, manager of the Standard Fuel Company, who was just about starting for the United States to investigate the coal crisis, said the situation was a very grave one, and it had induced them to put up the price of "chestnut" 25 cents a ton, dating from this morning.

Continuing, he added: "The scarcity of the chestnut size is unparalleled in the history of the coal trade. One of the causes seem to me to be that during the summer coal was so very cheap that people thought it would become cheaper still, and were afraid to lay in their stocks. The smaller sizes being used principally in the interior, once the dealers realized that prices had touched bottom, the quantity required was greater than could be mined. This has been the basis of affairs for the past six weeks, and to-day there is hardly a ton of chestnut coal in Toronto. The Americans have advanced the prices of all sizes 25 cents per ton. However, many of the Toronto dealers, having a fair supply of other sizes, there will be no advances for at least a few days other than in chestnut coal. The price for this from to-day will be $5.25 a ton."

HENRY CLAY THOMPSON ON THE $50 JUDGMENT.

"When I see by 'e papeh 'at 'at good 'ol boy Misteh Johnsing win 'at fifty dollehs in court," said Henry last night, "when I see 'at good cullud boy takin' off 'em shinin' dollehs, I jess say, 'Misteh Johnsing, you're all right.' An' 'at's what 'e is, Misteh; 'at boy's all right. What did I say befo'? Didn't I say 'at cullud man had as much right to sit in theateh a white man I sutny did. An' 'at's jess what 'e judge said, Misteh. 'At good judge jess stan' up in 'e court room an' 'e say: 'Heah, black boy, you win fifty dollehs on this contest.' Then 'e black boy grins while Misteh Sparrow an' Misteh Jacobs write out a nice little white cheque.

"What I feel bad about, seh, is 'at it wuzn't me 'at wuz thrown down at 'e theateh. Would I have had one of 'em smooth lawyer boys up talkin' to 'e judge about it? Yes, seh. My man would be theah tossin' hot words to 'at judge fo' fo' days at a time. An' when I got 'at money. O man! Cake walk? Yes, seh. I would put up 'e finest cake walk at eveh wuz. 'E prizes, misteh, would be worth walkin' fo'. I say 'at theah would be no common cake in 'at show. An' I s'pose I couldn't stand otheh prizes or nuthin'? Canes, umbrellas, valises, diamon', no not diamon,' but 'em lahge gold rings, an' 'bout fo'ty otheh things nice enough teh make 'ose coons' mouth wateh.

"Misteh, if you heah of me bein' thrown down at theateh some of 'ese days, you'll know what I'm afteh." W.

The late Earl of Portarlington had a very poor memory for names and faces. The Earl, on receiving a gracious bow from Queen Victoria at a Marlborough House garden party, accompanied by a few words of kindly enquiry after his health, replied: "You are very kind, madam; your face seems strangely familiar to me, but, for the life of me, I cannot remember your name."

WE LEAD U.S. ON BRITISH MARKETS

American Consuls Alarmed at the Amount of Canadian Products Purchased in the Old Country—Quality Better.

(Resident Correspondent of The Herald.)

Washington, Jan. 6.—The exports of Canadian farm products to English markets are still giving great concern to producers in the United States, and the reports of American consuls in England lend no encouragement to shippers from the States. Pork products from Canada are still favored over the American by English consumers, and it apears that this will be the case for some time to come if not permanently. Canadian cheese is still par excellence in the opinion of British consumers, despite the efforts of the Agricultural Department in Washington to cultivate markets abroad for the United States product. Some facts in this connection were published in The Herald from your corespondent several months ago.

The Dominion is also reported to be competing actively with the United States in the refrigerated meat trade, a somewhat unwelcome fact, as it appears to the great shippers in Chicago.

A very long report has just been received by the Department of State from United States Consul Boyle at Liverpool concerning the trade of that port with the United States. Although this report has primary regard for interests in the United States, it in reality is largely taken up with the active and growing competion of Canada with the States in the great English markets. By way of introduction, Consul Boyle says:—

"The past year has been the best one in history for trade in American products in this district, and there is every reason to believe that it will grow. There has been a very material decline, however, in trade generally at this port during recent years. The value of the total imports into Liverpool from all coutries in 1891 was $560,344,600; in 1897, $495,248,234, a decrease of $65,096,366. The value of the total importations in 1897 was $7,821,325 less than in 1896. There has also been a very material falling off in the total exports to all countries from this port. In 1891 the value of the total exports to all countries from Liverpool was $526,080,582; in 1897, $439,673,765, a decrease of $86,406,150 less. In 1897 the value of the total exports from Liverpool was $13,759,150 less than in 1896. There are two very remarkable facts in connection with this great falling off in the trade of Liverpool. First, that, contrary to general belief, the falling off in exportations has been not only with the United States, but with the world at large, and, so far as importations are concerned, those from the United States have been continually increasing; second, this decrease in trade is in spite of the fact of a substantial increase in the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing at this port.

Canadian Competition.

Then Mr. Boyle has this to say about Canadian competition, which is yearly and monthly becoming a more serious source of anxiety to the United States.

"Canadian competition with the United States in this market in meat, corn, provisions, and fruit has developed greatly during the past year, and threatens to be keener in the future.

"The most noteworthy phase of the trade in American beef is the increase of chilled meat. Until quite recently, it has been considered that the meat of American capital slaughtered here was far superior to chilled meat, but there is undoubtedly a great change in this regard, and many buyers and sellers claim that the American chilled beef is equal, if not superior, to the meat of the American cattle slaughtered here. The chilled meat trade is increasing enormously, and there is a growing conviction that in the course of a few years it will almost entirely take the place of American meat brought on the hoof.

"American meat is often sold as English; indeed, the choice cuts of American beef are preferred by many of the large butchers to the best English cuts. Experts say that English cattle are depreciating in value and quality, one reason being that animals are now being slaughtered at two years old, instead of four years as formerly.

"American mutton is not making headway, largely because it is fattened too quickly. There is a large and increasing quantity of frozen beef and mutton being brought from Austria and New Zealand.

Our Cheese Prime Favorite.

"The fact that American cheese on this market is being displaced by Canadian, is becoming more apparent. On inquiry from reliable sources, I am told that this is principally owing to the method of manufacture which is spoken of here as being radically wrong; and, assuming that the American factory men generally wish to compete for the English trade the sooner they set about altering their style of manufacture the better. It is stated by the trade that the manufacturers in the United States of what is known as the 'quick-ripening' process cheese have, in a great measure, ruined the trade of American cheese. One of the reasons for the present dead-lock here has been the fact that the summer make of the quick-ripening cheeses' were sold at too high prices and went into the hands of the retailers, who have been unable to clear them promptly, and, consequently, they have 'gone bad' on their hands, the result being that the dealers, or retailers, cannot now push the trade for mild late-made cheese. The consensus of opinion is that it is a suicidal policy on the part of the factory men to allow cheese to be manufactured that will keep only for a short time. Cheese so made, on arrival in England, are so ripe as to necessitate immediate disposal; otherwise they are liable to get, if kept, first strong in flavor, and afterwards almost putrid.

In an interview with one of the leading firms of cheese importers in Liverpool, I learned that years ago he took the cheese of certain special factories in the United States for years, week after week, with the knowledge that when the cheese arrived in England, it would be as good as when shipped, and would keep a reasonable length of time, in the hands of retailers, but now, he says, this is all changed. I was shown some of these "quick-ripening" cheese, and they were so soft that the least pressure of the finger made a mark, where as the Canadian cheeses were firm and solid. The firm mentioned above, which has a house in New York, did not, until a few years ago, deal in Canadian cheese, preferring the American, which was of better quality and better made; but now it handles far more Canadian than American.

"Lately the price of American cheese has still further declined, not so much because of the market as that in most cases importers and dealers alike have lost confidence in the article. In Canada the makers are educated and trained to manufacture the reliable article and for years past the make could be depended upon to keep for any reasonable length of time. The Canadian Government, so the importers here state, recognize the value of the product and afford every facility for the education of and training of young men for the manufacture of high-class cheese. Such cheese is bought on the market 'unseen.'"

Apples Are Inferior.

Other paragraphs in the report that have special interest to Canada are:

"So far, the apples which have arrived here this season are poor in quality, and, while there is no doubt that subsequent shipments will prove to contain better fruit, the first shipment is liable to leave a bad impression on the buyers. The Canadians, on the other hand, are paying careful attention to selecting their fruit, which is bound to tell in their favor. The trade is looking forward with interest to the shipments of apples which are being made from California. These apples are coming, for the convenience of stowing, in boxes instead of in barrels. The imports for the year 1897-98 have shown a very great decrease compared with 1896-97; in the latter year, owing to the exceptionally large crops in the United States, about 1,600,000 barrels arrive at Liverpool from the United States and Canada, whereas this season only 490,138 barrels were landed here.

"Experimental shipments of tomatoes have been made to this market from the United States, but so far have proved a failure. In two instances the tomatoes were brought in the steamers' holds—not in refrigerators—and on arrival were bad and not fit for consumption. In another case they were shipped in refrigerators, and, being pulled before they were ripe, they did not ripen in the cold temperature. When they were put on this market, they showed no signs of ripening, all the vitality appeared to be gone, and they were without flavor. The Canadian Government is making arrangements to ship tomatoes, peaches, etc. There are no American sugar melons here, the supplies being received from Spain and Germany."

TORONTO'S GRAIN ROUTE.

Building Hopes Upon the Collingwood Line and Mr. Tarte.

Afraid That the City May Be Side-Tracked in Favor of Montreal.

(Toronto Globe.)

That the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals will attract to the harbor of Montreal a great deal of the grain that now reaches the seaboard by way of Buffalo and the Erie Canal is already acknowledged on all hands. The grain shipments at Montreal as a result of the opening of the Parry Sound Railway and renewed activity on the part of the C.P.R. and G.T.R. have increased greatly during the past season and have gone over the forty million mark. Mr. Tarte says there should be grain shipments of over a hundred million bushels from Montreal within a few years. The activity of the Allan and Elder-Dempster lines in building cargo carriers for the Montreal-European trade proves that these companies have confidence in the future of Montreal as a rival of the chief American grain ports. Mr. Sifton, looking over the vast fertile plains of our undeveloped West, and comparing them with the wheat belts of Russia, Hungary and the Argentine, sees that the peopling of the Canadian West is largely a question of cheap transportation. The wheat of Russia, Hungary and Argentine reaches the ocean by the great water routes of the Danube, the Volga and the Platte. The use of these systems enables the wheat-grower to get his crop to the ocean cheaply and makes it profitable to grow even fifty-cent wheat. Our own West is in the heart of the continent, and cheap transportation is even more important to us than to our rivals in wheat growing. The Minister of the Interior points out that the saving of a cent a bushel in the haul of the present crop would give the farmers almost $400,000 a year more profit, and that the adoption of the cheapest and best grain route must ultimately save millions of dollars annually to the dwellers on the plains, increase to that extent their purchasing power, and so benefit the manufacturer of Eastern Canada.

A question of very great importance to Toronto is this development of the grain-carrying trade. Unless active measures are taken we shall be side-tracked by routes on both the north and south. To the north the Parry Sound road will pour grain into Montreal by water and rail, while to the south the grain carriers from Duluth or Chicago, after passing through the Welland, will make their way down the lake without touching Toronto.

The announcement of the Minister of Public Works at Montreal on Tuesday night, however, gives ground for the belief that Toronto is to become the pivotal point of a third great grain route intended as a feeder for the harbor of Montreal. Mr. Tarte is engaged, he says, in negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway for the improvement of the line from Collingwood to Toronto. This project has been long talked of as affording an excellent combination water and rail route, but its practicability has been called in question by so many eminent authorities that the people of this city have not felt disposed to push it. Years ago Mr. Moberley laid plans before Council for an air line from Collingwood to Toronto capable of use for the haulage of grain in large trains by heavy locomotives, but he received little encouragement. His idea was that the big upper lake vessels would unload into elevators at Collingwood, and that the grain, after being hauled across the neck of land separating the Georgian Bay from Toronto, should be elevated into vessels or barges, which, after passing through the canals, could discharge cargo directly into ocean vessels in the harbor of Montreal. It will be observed that that route involves (1) loading from the elevator at Duluth, Fort William or Chicago into the upper lakes carrier; (2) discharging from vessel to elevator at Collingwood, and loading of cars there; (3) discharging from car and loading to vessel at Toronto, and (4) final loading to ocean steamer at Montreal. Compared with this the all-lake and canal route, with vessels of fourteen-foot draught, would require only to load at Duluth or Fort William and to discharge at Montreal.

On the other hand, they would have to make the long detour by way of the Straits of Detroit, Lake Erie and the Welland Canal, which would consume a great deal of time. Is this time lost by the vessel's detour worth more than the cost of elevating at Collingwood and Toronto, and the short rail haul between these ports? If it is, then the Collingwood-Toronto route has the advantage, and would to some extent cut out the Welland canal route.

It seems improbable, however, that the Grand Trunk is negotiating with Mr. Tarte on the basis of a short rail haul from Collingwood to Toronto, leaving the bulk of the freight rate in the hands of the vessel owners at both ends of the route. The company undoubtedly proposes to get an all-rail haul from Collingwood to Montreal via Toronto, and thus to copy the method of the Parry Sound Railway, which obtains an all-rail haul from Parry Harbor to Montreal. The Canadian Pacific can scarcely remain out, and it, too, may be depended on to seek an increasing share of the trade by making special terms for an all-rail haul from Owen Sound to Montreal. There are difficulties in the way that demand careful consideration. One is the relative value of the Georgian Bay ports.

Owen Sound and Collingwood have their rivalries, but in organizing a grain route the question of ultimate superiority must be considered. Collingwood is much nearer, while Owen Sound has probably a better natural harbor. Both, however, are doubtless capable of being deepened so that the largest vessels on the upper lakes may enter. The question of getting a reasonably straight line with light gradients is the most important of all. In a recent interview on the needs of Toronto, Mr. E. B. Osler summed up the difficulties in these words: "The difficulty about the air line is the question of grades. If they could get a road where they could carry 20 or 30 carloads, then it would be a great advantage to Toronto. The difficulty is that we have to get up hill to Lake Simcoe and down hill again to Georgian Bay. That is really the only possible objection against it, or else almost any amount of money would not be too much to spend to make a short air line between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario." It would seem that Mr. Tarte and the Grand Trunk manager think that these difficulties can be avoided, and that the railway can be straightened and improved to make the carriage of grain at low rates profitable. An air line to Georgian Bay would put Toronto on one of the main summer routes to and from the west. This is not of such vital importance as getting as good connection as Montreal has with the all-rail route to the west, which must be used during the long winter season, but it is important enough to warrant the citizens taking a very general interest in the negotiations in progress between the Government and the Grand Trunk.

You say you are not "well." Of course—how can you be well if you are not healthy? ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will invigorate your system and keep you in perfect health. It has done it for others—it will do it for you. Wherever Abbey's Effervescent Salt has been introduced it has received unbiased recommendation.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c

SACRIFICES OF GODS OF INDUSTRY.

Continued from page 17.

Car of Juggernaut.

In this paper we have only dealt with a few of the minor causes of sweating—those most susceptible to legislative remedy. While the removal of these branch causes would no doubt better the conditions of the garment workers, it should be remembered that the sweating will continue in one form or other so long as the root evil of the system remains. That root—the underlying cause of all sweating—is the presence of a large number of unemployed and unskilled working men and women. So long as there is a large surplus of labor, the sweating system will continue in large cities. Legislation on the lines we have suggested may produce good results, but it can never permanently uproot the sweating system, unless it deals first and foremost with the problem of the unemployed. Philosophic economists tell us that the movements of modern industry require a large surplus of labor. But this explanation gives little satisfaction. No man or woman with a brain and heart can contemplate with complacency the awful sacrifices of human life, health and happiness required by the gods of competitive industry. Such sacrifices are foreign to the spirit of Christian civilization. In all parts of the world our industrial system is being called to the bar of Christian conscience, and is being pronounced guilty of many sins. Will men escape from this industrial Egypt? The Moses has not yet appeared. But let us have hope. Political economists hitherto have only succeeded in pointing out the difficulties in the path of progress. They have only lealt with man as a machine. But man is more—much more. Hitherto progress has been a car of Juggernaut—all advance has required awful sacrifices. But when Christian hearts and minds learn to direct evolution along its proper path, the car of progress will not crush, but will carry men.

C. McKay.

A MELO-DRAMA THAT WAS TERRIFIC.

Continued from page 17.

Arab chief appears: "Ha, what's this! meh promised wife. Ho, slaves! kill that man."

Girl gets excited and rushes to the top of Marabout Ben Ali's tomb. "Kill him, never!" she shrieks, and so saying she pulls a lever and the gates of the tomb fly open and the hero rushes in.

She speaks again: "Chief, in the name of Marabout Ben Ali, I claim refuge for this man."

Arab Chief: "Curses on him. I am foiled. (Tremendous applause. Curtain.)

* * * *

Act II.

Scene—Headquarters of the British Secret Service, London.

Chief waits till comedians get through and then speaks: "That Frenchman whom I went all the way to Algeria to get is not captured yet." Telephone rings. "Ah, what's that? Hullo, yes hullo, what's that? Sanson, the Frenchman, caught? Good; bring him here."

Senson brought in struggling. Grits his teeth and says: "Curses on you all, set meh free."

Chief: Search him. What's this? A map, a map; that's what it is, a map? What's this? it shows where the diamonds are concealed. What a find, what a find! Lock him up."—Sanson departs struggling.

Enter Tom and Julie: "We were married two hours ago."—Exit Tom.

Scheming Officer: "Julie, ever since I saw your darling face and beautiful eyes I have loved you, loved you to madness."

Julie: "S-s-r-r-r! how dare you?"

(Everybody rushes in. Great commotion.) Chief speaks: "What's this, old Melville murdered! Who did it?"

Inspector walks over to Tom Melville. Speaks: "This man, I arrest for the murder of his uncle."

Chief: "What! Tom? I can't believe it."

Inspector: "Melville, come with me."

Chief thunders: "No, stop! He is my prisoner." (Applause. Curtain.)

* * * *

Act III.

(Scene—Tom Melville's House.) Melville's mother receives a letter. She says: "Heavens, what's this," before she reads it. "Oh, Tom, my son, married, and he didn't tell his poor old mother."

Enter Tom and Julie. Tom speaks: "Mother, this is my wife. Take her to your heart."

Mother: "Do you love my Tom, dear?"

Julie: "Yes, I lo-v-e him, he is meh life, meh all."

Julie is left alone. Claps hand to her head and speaks: "What's this strange feeling that comes over meh? Its Sansen, the Frenchman; I can feel his presence."

Sansen appears: "Ha, ha, meh lilly, meh little girl; yes, its Sansen, ha! ha! ha!"

Julie: "Yes, I see you, you wicked man. You'll hypnotize meh and make meh do some wicked deed."

Sansen does the Svengali act. "See this deadly poison, girl; put it in your husband's cup." (Exit.)

Tom appears. "Julie, meh life, will you give your husband a cup of tea?" (He sees her put the poison in.)

Tom: "Oh, heavens, meh wife is untrue to meh." (Sansen appears.)

Tom speaks again: "Ha! ha! villian, 'tis you-r-r-r wo-r-r-r-rk." (He shoots, but Sansen is bullet-proof, and laughs fiendishly as he leaps through the window.)

Tom then starts to strangle his wife. "Tom, for the love of heaven do not kill meh."

(Violent knocking at the door.) "Help, help; he's killing meh!"

Chief appears and shouts: "Tom Melville, you are detailed for duty to Algeria under sealed orders." (Curtain.)

* * * *

Act IV.

Scene—The ruins of Belaar, on the Algerian Sahara.

Same Arabs and Chief, who were shot in the early part of the proceedings, appear and listen intently. "Hist, men are coming across the burning sands. Hide."

Enter Tom and comedian, bent double with fatigue and thirst.

Tom: "Water—water—water—Am I to die thus in this hateful land, right on the spot where the precious diamonds and jewels are concealed. Was there ever such a fate as mine?"

Enter Sansen, the wicked Frenchman, who was last seen jumping through a window after being shot. Speaks: "Why, meh old friend, Tom Melville, and thirsty, eh? You want some water, do you, meh friend?" (Ties Tom to a portion of the ruins.) Speaks: "Tell meh, Melville, where the diamonds are concealed. Tell meh, or with these sharp claws I will scratch your eyes out."

Tom: "Never, arch fiend and double traitor, never! Kill meh first, but never will I tell you."

Comedian in the meantime is captured and will be sent back to London. Speaks to hero: "Tom, dear, dear Tom, what shall I tell them at home?"

Tom: "Tell them I died like a man." (Cheers.)

They leave Tom tied to the ruins, just out of reach of a bag of water. "Alone, alone, alone in the desert, and dying of thirst. No one will ever rescue meh."

Enter Julie, his wife, in her old Algerian costume. Looks everywhere but at Tom. She speaks: "Methought I heard a noise." (Sees Tom.) "Oh heavens, meh husband. Tom, meh husband."

Tom: "Who is this come to torture meh?"

Julie: "Tom, dear, can't you see? Its your loving wife Julie." (She gives him water.)

(Enter everybody.) Frenchman speaks: "Ho! ho! so its you, girl. Men capture them. But, listen, I hear horses. By heaven, Englishmen are coming. Tom Melville, prepare to die."

He picks up a spear and rushes at Tom. Just then the chiefs of the English police force dashes through the ruins and shoots. Frenchman drops the spear.

Julie screeches: "Tom, dear, we are saved."

Frenchman (sardonically): "Ha! ha-ha!"

(Cheers. Applause. Curtain.)

When the play was first written the sixth act embraced a severed human head which talked, but the Montreal audience was spared.

HISTORY OF THE SENATE.

Continued from page 9.

protest came from those sections, no note of complaint that their interests were endangered.

What has contributed to this indifference? We will all be glad to think that there is now less suspiciousness as among the various provinces; that the annual meeting at Ottawa of their various representatives has bred mutual confidence, and has at least revealed no desire on the part of the "dominant partner" (which in the future may lose that distinction to some new western province) to take unfair advantage in the lower house. It must have become obvious, too, to everyone that there are powerful influences at work in politics, which, although ignored in the constitution, are yet as effective safeguards—leaving aside for the moment the spirit of fair play and love of justice—as the weakest province will require.

The complaint is in fact heard that those sections in whose behalf constitutional safeguards were demanded are too well treated by politicians eager to win or retain their support. The popular House has fulfilled none of the fears which were prophesied of it, while the Senate has lost all the protective character which was promised for it. What grievance affecting a province's rights has been brought to Ottawa during these thirty-two years and been protected by the Senate?

In 1854 the old Legislative Council had fallen into a condition similar to that to which the Senate has been reduced. Its prestige was so completely destroyed that members could not be persuaded to attend, and it was seldom and with difficulty, even with the promise of having their expenses paid, that ten counsellors could be gathered to constitute a quorum. To such a pass was the appointive system brought in that period by partisan appointments. To quite such a pass the Senate has not yet been reduced, thanks to the greater attractions of sessional attendance in these days. But as to prestige, who that is acquainted with it can imagine anything that is lacking in the sum of its insignificance? The Senate itself seems to have at last become conscious of its position. In an effort to improve itself in public opinion it has taken some extraordinary means. Being long neglected by the newspaper correspondents of both parties, the Senate in recent sessions has pocketed its dignity and engaged a correspondent to attend its sessions and make half a dozen copies of a condensed report of its proceedings in the hope that newspapers would print it. What description of its dignity, or lack of it, could be more vivid? What need for harsh language? Is it not a subject for pity rather than for rough adjectives?

Interesting Paragraphs.

The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Macpherson, popularly known as the Skye poetess. The late Professor Blackie met her in Skye while collecting funds for the establishment of the Celtic chair in Edinburgh University. He presented her with a silver-mounted walking-stick, and in return she made for him the Highland plaid which he wore to the end of his life, and which was placed on his coffin on the day of his funeral.

M. Paul Cambon, the new French ambassador to England, was in his youth devoted to theatricals. He was highly successful in private performances. He is a man of considerable taste, which shows itself especially in the direction of furniture. When he was at Madrid he furnished the embassy with magnificent rare furniture, and tapestry was brought from France for the purpose, and he hung the walls with a fine collection of paintings of his own.

The death occurred recently in Hull of the distinguished violinist, Andreas Pettersson. He was a protege of Jenny Lind, and intimately acquainted with many of the best-known musicians. He was for twenty-six years music master at Rugby School, and first violinist in Helle's orchestra, and performed in every great European city. He could play almost every instrument, and could speak eight languages fluently.

The father of the British Household Cavalry died the other day, in the person of Captain Bulkeley, who was in his ninety-fourth year. Captain Bulkeley received his commission from Frederick, Duke of York, in 1825, when he joined the Second Life Guards at Windsor. He attained the rank of captain in 1830, and sold out and retired from the service in 1836, when his intimate friend General Lyon gave up the command of the regiment. He took part in the state funerals of the Duke of York and of George IV., and in the coronation of William IV.

Collateral Influence of the Ship Canal

Building operations in Manchester are progressing at a rate which has had no parallel in the long history of the town; the streets are so thronged with traffic that the problem of dealing with them in such a manner as to avoid positive congestion is forcing itself upon the inhabitants. Returns of the railway companies, running into Manchester, show an annual increase so marked that company after company has initiated and carried out, or is in course of carrying out, additions and improvements of a most extensive character, having for their object the increase of their conveying and storing capacity; in a word, threatened decay has been turned into a vigorous growth, and adversity into prosperity.

No competent person would, for a moment, hesitate, if asked for the reason for this unparalleled progress. It is one of the results of the Manchester ship canal.—W. H. Hunter, in the Engineering Magazine for January.

BLISTERED BY DOCTORS

For Heart Disease Without Help—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieves in Fifteen Minutes.

Mrs. O. Ward, of Magog, Que., was a great sufferer for years from heart disease. Physicians blistered her and gave her other treatments without relief. She read in the papers of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. She procured a bottle of it. Fifteen minutes after the first dose she had relief. Before taking this remedy she had constant spells of suffocation and fluttering, and severe pains about the heart, and was so weak that the act of sweeping the floor caused her to faint. She continued using the remedy until she had taken six bottles, and to-day she is as well as ever she was.

Sold by B. E. McGale 2123 Notre Dame.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LETTER,

Written to the London Times on the Subject of Cobdenism,

The Thunderer, in a Reply, Does Not Agree With the Sentiments He Expresses.

(London Times.)

In a dignified and temperate letter which we print to-day Mr. Goldwin Smith, who describes himself as "one of the last survivors of Cobden's 'school and circle,'" recites and defends the cardinal tenets of his master. "Free trade, peace, good will amongst nations" was the motto of that school, but Mr. Goldwin Smith acknowledges that with regard to the first of the three articles it embodies Cobden's hopes have been disappointed, and that, so far as the other two are concerned, the world is going against the Cobdenites. We are not sure that in their palmy days all the adherents of Cobdenism would have subscribed to the description of their doctrines now given by Mr. Goldwin Smith. On such subjects as war, the colonies, and the Church Establishment they used to express their views in different language, if indeed those views themselves were the same. Probably with the Cobdenites, as with many other philosophers, opinions have undergone an unconscious process of adjustment to new circumstances, until it is not always easy to recognize them. It is undeniable, we are afraid, that the bold hopes, so ardently cherished and so loudly proclaimed, of the millennium which Cobdenism was to bring have not all been realized, and that nobody is any longer under the delusion that they will be realized. Yet Mr. Goldwin Smith takes perhaps a somewhat too gloomy view of the prospects of his old faith. It is not in the least likely to triumph as a whole. Protectionism is more rampant on the continent than it ever was before, nor do the signs of conversion which Mr. Goldwin Smith discerns in the United States seem much more trustworthy than those which his brother Cobdenites were constantly detecting in various communities for half a century. Even in this country our feelings towards free trade are not quite so enthusiastic as was once the case. That system is not indeed "disparaged," as Mr. Goldwin Smith complains that it is. On the contrary, statesmen of all parties proclaim it to be the indispensable basis of our existing economic system. But, undoubtedly, we judge it with more coolness than formerly. We recognize the great blessings that have followed it, and we are firmly resolved to hold fast by it, but at the same time we are no longer inclined to affirm that in no instances have those blessings been attended by considerable disadvantages. Still, on the whole, the greatest and most flourishing commercial people in the world cling with conviction to free trade, and that in itself should bring consolation to the straitest sect of the Cobdenites.

But the orthodoxy of England is not the only spectacle in which they may reasonably take comfort. Though the continental powers still sit in the shadow of darkness, and some of them manage to thrive surprisingly in it, there are indications here and there that some of them may be induced to lend their ears—more or less—to the sweet reasonableness of Cobdenism. Their trade, manufactures, and commerce have grown and expanded in what looks like flat contradiction of Cobdenic principles, and some of them point to their prosperity as a conclusive refutation of free trade doctrines. So far as their home markets are concerned, it is to be feared that they are sunk in the mire of invincible ignorance, and likely to stay there. But this is not quite so certainly the case with regard to the possesions of some of them beyond the seas. As their trade has extended beyond the boundaries of Europe, many foreigners have been struck by the remarkable prosperity of England's free trade possessions, and by the contrast it affords to the sickly condition of the jealously protected dependencies of certain other states. The fact, too, that, even where the tariff regulations have been most carefully framed with a special eye to shut out British commerce, British ships and British merchants often manage to obtain the lion's share of the business has not failed to impress them. At the same time, practical statesmen cannot but perceive the political advantages of a liberal commercial system to nations who are really anxious to keep the peace of the world. The possession of colonies and of colonial markets has been a frequent cause of European wars in the past, as the late Sir John Seeley has taught us, and it might become the cause of similar struggles in the future. But when the greatest and the most obstinate of those wars took place free trade was unknown. The conquest of new dependencies then meant the exclusive enjoyment of their trade. To annex a colony was to obtain access to new markets, and it was the only means of obtaining such access. Thanks to the Cobdenites, we have taught the world a more excellent way. We have demonstrated to them that the conquest of a new dependency by Great Britain means the opening of its trade upon equal terms to all civilized powers. At the same time, we have told them, what is indeed tolerably obvious, that in many cases we should greatly prefer to make sure of the free ports and free markets without burdening ourselves with the dependency. Long experience, it is true, and the genius of our people enable us to bear burdens of the kind more easily than others can do, but nevertheless we are not insensible to the load. We will shoulder it rather than be shut out from our fair share of trade by hostile tariffs, but if other powers could only make up their minds to treat our merchants in the remote parts of the earth as we treat their merchants everywhere, they would find us much less willing to enlarge our borders than we are compelled to show ourselves at present. We must have markets. They are essential to the welfare of our home population. We must secure them by annexation if we are driven to it, and annexation in many instances is pretty certain to cause jealousies and bad blood with our European neighbors, if it causes nothing worse. But if we could be certain of the markets without the territories we should be much less disposed to concern ourselves about the color of the European flag that flew over the latter.

The well-known declaration of Herr von Bulow about the commercial policy to be pursued in the German acquisitions at Kiao-chau seem to show a disposition on the part of the most energetic and capable of our commercial rivals to act upon the Cobdenite motto. That disposition is, of course, mainly due to an intelligent appreciation of the material advantages of the British system as applied at Hong Kong and our other great trading centres of the Far East. But this circumstance only adds to its importance. German policy in all its branches, like the permanent policy of all great states, must be dictated in the main by a "healthy selfishness." We do not for a moment question the sincerity of the German love of peace or of the German readiness to promote good will among nations, so far as such conduct seems to Germans to tend to the welfare of Germany. But this last consideration rightly is and must remain the real source of German action. If German statesmen and the German people are only satisfied that free trade in Kiao-chau will be good for the colony and good for their trade we may be sure they will adopt it there; and if they adopt it we are still Cobdenite enough to believe that it will not only benefit their commerce, but also further the causes of peace and good will towards their neighbors. The interesting remote as to the present state of the question of general commercial relations with Germany, which our Berlin correspondent sends us this morning, may perhaps be accepted as another token that German opinion in business circles is alive from the standpoint of "healthy selfishness" to the importance of putting the subject of tariffs between the two empires on a permanent standing satisfactory to both. The matter is not one to be decided off-hand, and Germany, we are sure, will understand that so complicated a subject demands the most attentive consideration upon both sides before any action can be taken. But with this reserve, there can be no doubt that our Government will be ready to receive with alacrity any reasonable proposals that may be made to them. Whatever may have been the exaggerations of the older Cobdenites, there can at least be no question that to put the commerce between two great nations upon a sound footing powerfully tends to promote the cause of peace. It is to efforts in this direction, rather perhaps than to any arrangements as to disarmament, that we should look at this season for the furtherance of that international good will to which we all aspire.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Tom Jefferson, who is to appear at the Academy next week, is always fond of a joke, and especially when played on someone else. While one day in his father's private car, he dressed up as a lady, borrowing the wig and costume from one of the members of the company, and sat by the window and would flirt with all the countrymen at each station they happened to pass, much to the amusement of the



THOMAS JEFFERSON
In "Rip Van Winkle" at the Academy next week.

company. On other occasions he and his brothers would take the red blankets from the beds and make up as Indians, one of them making up as Buffalo Bill, and sit on the back of the car fooling people as they passed by.

John W. Isham's famous Octoroons will be the attraction at the Queen's Theatre next week. The Octoroons' entertainment this season is entirely different from anything similar, being original in conception and replete with new ideas its programme, which is most intelligently carried out by superior artists. "A Tenderloin Coon" is the title of the new play, an original farce comedy, which deals with the colored regiment going to war, and their drills, etc. The whole is splendid in a musical and comedy line and of a quality calculated to please the most cultivated devotees and satiated of theatre-goers. This company has the reputation of being above the average combination in every way, and with an ensemble far more interesting and pleasing. The Octoroons are sure to turn them away when they appear at the above theatre, for they are great favorites here, as well as elsewhere.

Farce comedy and vaudeville acts, among the best in their respective lines, will make up a bill for the Theatre Francais next week that would be hard to beat. Roland Reed's "Lend Me Your Wife" is certainly a very complicated and funny farce comedy. A peep at the rehearsals which have been going on every morning this week convinces one that the piece will be given a really splendid presentation. The vaudeville will consist of three turns. First there will be the Angela Sisters, singing and whistling soloists. These young ladies come to Montreal with the very highest recommendations, and there is every reason to believe that everything that has been said of them will be made good during the week. C. W. Littlefield is an impersonator and mimic of note, and W. H. McPherson is a baritone singer of whom the critics have said many kind things.

Thin Blood

is bound to follow the ravages of disease the outcome of stomach disorders—thin blood shakes hands with the undertaker—ward off that possibility—Dr. Von. Stan's Pineapple Tables make and keep the stomach healthy—they're Nature's antidote—pleasant and positive. 35 cents, sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

"Talking about the play of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out," soliloquized the melancholy looking individual, "there are times when the omission would be a decided boon." He had just attended an amateur performance."—Puck.

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Without Pain.

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Great January
CLEARING SALE.

Big Clearing Discounts in all Departments.

REMEMBER OUR GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF WHITEWEAR.

Special Muslin Sale.

50 pieces finest French Grenadine Muslins, the choicest designs and latest colorings, regular value 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c; during our Annual Muslin Sale, choice at half price.

2,000 yards Fancy Organdie Muslins, 50 patterns to select from, all new colors, regular value, 30c; our Annual Muslin Sale price, only 10c per yard.

1,000 yards White Swiss Spot Muslins, assorted sizes of spots (a great chance to secure your Muslins for summer). This fine lot will sell during our Annual Muslin Sale at 15c per yard.

58 pieces Fancy White Muslins, all new patterns, just out, worth 25c; Annual Muslin Sale price, 15c per yard.

100 pieces finest Linen Muslins, in spots, stripes and fancy patterns, regular value from 30c to 60c; choice of this fine lot during our Annual Muslin Sale at half price.

SATEEN—SPECIAL,

200 yards Tinsel or Metal Printed Sateen, assorted colors, regular price 40c; this lot to be sold at 10c per yard.

Toys, Art Calendars, and many lines of Holiday Novelties to Clear at Half Price.

A Consignment of High-Class Japanese Vases, to Clear at Half Price.

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OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.30 O'CLOCK.

OUR...
JANUARY SALE

Is going to be a very funny one this year—we always used to have a "January Sale" because we had all the bad and slow selling stock of the year to clear off—but this January we have no old stock—all our stock is quite new since the first of November last—however, we'll have a sale all the same, but you're getting the best of us this year.

1st. On everything in stock we'll give a general discount of 15 per cent.
2nd. On some lines which we are not going to handle any more we'll allow from 25 p.c. to 33 1-3 p.c. discount.
3rd. There's just one line that we have too many of and which we shall not handle any more. If you come in early before they're all gone you'll get one for half price.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of "The Redmond Greenleese Co., Limited," will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No 480 St. Paul Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the seventeenth inst., at 3 p.m.

W. E. GREENLEESE,
Secretary.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 6th, 1899.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, No. 9.—Alexandre Duclos, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman, Plaintiff, versus Emiliano Renaud, formerly of the City and District of Montreal and presently of the City of Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, Artist, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 5th January, 1899. A. W. Chabot, Dep. C. C. C.

AT THE THEATRES.

BY PAUL PRY. (TENTH YEAR.)

A writer in a local evening paper argues against the granting of a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a store on Guy street, near Her Majesty's Theatre. I fully agree with all he says in this connection, but when the same writer makes a lengthy and ridiculous attack upon the stage and speaks of it as "an adjunct to the whiskey trade," it is time to ask that man if he knows aught of what he says.

The stage knows no part of the whiskey sellers' trade, nor does the writer in question believe that it does. He did not look high enough when he sought to decide upon a standard, which he might with honesty refer to as "the stage."

It is true that we have not and probably never will be entirely freed from those low, miasmatic and worthless exhibitions that fasten to the outskirts of the theatrical business. So long as degenerates exist and illiterate persons endanger the community, there must be some demand for theatrical dregs. We cannot reach a millennial condition in theatrical affairs all at once, and not at all, for that matter, until political and social conditions are more wholesome, but the greater intolerance of crude and inartistic efforts observed within recent years indicates growth in the right direction.

Actors, dramatists and managers are under a pressure they never experienced before, and while the difficulty of securing favorable consideration for plays has driven some of the old manufacturers of dramatic material out of the field, and thus reduced the supply, the consequences will eventually be most gratifying. Better one good play, well turned and sincere, than a score of those worthless examples of cheap wit and bathos that abounded during a long dramatic period.

The year just past has not brought forward many examples of playmaking that will live, but we discover without any great stress of examination that of all the plays written during and since Shakespeare's time, not more than twenty are preserved in the standard dramatic repertory. That many of the ephemeral plays of the present are distinctly better in form and manner and inconceivably superior in morals to most of those produced by the so-called old masters, can easily be demonstrated by reference to any dramatic library.

One may not dig far into these old books without a sense of astonishment that such unutterable rubbish, stilted in form and unseemly in thought, could have commanded the praise of the great critics who flourished in those early days. A very casual comparison is needed to convince any reasonable person that the dramatic activities of the present time are more wholesome and promising than those which we sometimes bewail without understanding how little there is to regret in the passing of archaic and vulgar dramatic forms.

* * *

The question as to who wrote "A Scrap of Paper" is becoming more interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have written to Miss Marbury, New York, and that lady has replied, as follows:—

New York, Dec. 29.—Dear Mrs. Murphy: It was Sardou who wrote the play, "The Scrap of Paper." I am glad that I can furnish you with this information. I shall be pleased to reply at any time to any questions that you may have to ask. Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Marbury.

So far so good, and right here I wish to say that Mr. and Mrs. Murphy had every reason to believe that Sardou was mixed up in the play somewhere, so that gave them the right to mention him. The reference to "unprofessional conduct," I therefore withdraw with the greatest of pleasure. The fact remains, however, that for two weeks the piece was advertised without any reference to Sardou; then "by Victorien Sardou," and next on the programme, after I had called attention to the mistake, as "from the French of Sardou, by Palgrave Simpson."

This last assertion may possibly be correct, though I think there is good reason to doubt it. This doubt is made all the stronger by the following letter from Miss Marbury to Mrs. Murphy:—

New York, Jan. 3, 1899.—Dear Mrs. Murphy: The people in Montreal must be very silly to write such an article as you enclosed regarding "A Scrap of Paper." This piece was written by Monsieur Sardou many years ago under the title of "Les Pattes de Mouche." It was printed at that time, and not copyrighted, which explains why no royalties are paid on it, and why it is sold in a fifteen cent edition. If the writer of that article would trouble himself to read any life of M. Sardou, or any article referring to his works, they would find this play "A Scrap of Paper," one of the most prominent which he ever wrote. As you know, I am the sole representative of M. Sardou, and I am always pleased to furnish any information regarding his works. Yours very truly,

Elizabeth Marbury.

Now, taking Miss Marbury at her word, I open a life of Victoren Sardou, by Geo. Ripley and Charles A. Dana—surely authorities to be depended upon. There I find that he did nothing of note until after 1861, and even among the plays he did write there is no mention of "Les Pattes de Mouche," which Miss Marbury says was the original of "A Scrap of Paper." Perhaps he may have written it later, if so, so much the worse for my opponent's argument, as you will see in a moment. Ripley and Dana then go on to say: "He has made an immense fortune from his plays, in which striking plagiarisms have been detected."

Now I find that French's standard drama announces "A Scrap of Paper" as "a comic drama in three acts by J. Palgrave Simpson, Esq., member of the dramatic author's society," and "it was first performed at the St. James Theatre on Monday, 22nd of April, 1861."

Miss Marbury says the "play is one of the most prominent Sardou ever wrote," yet he knew no success until 1861 and afterwards. I have just given the authority for the statement that Mr. Simpson's play was produced in April of 1861, so that Miss Marbury must admit her error.

It is "very silly to write such an article" as that of Miss Marbury's without being sure of facts.

* * *

Talking about authors, this promises to be a conspicuously successful year for David Belasco, whose adaptation of "Zaza" has made an almost startling hit in Washington, and whose "Heart of Maryland" Company, even without Mrs. Leslie Carter in the cast, is doing a remarkably large business on the road. The last mentioned enterprise is working southward at this writing, and it has been so well received that it is being booked for another year in the syndicate houses. "Zaza" will be played this week in Baltimore, and will go to New York Jan. 9 for a run at the Garrick Theatre, from which house Annie Russell will then depart to begin an engagement at the Boston Museum, and possibly Montreal before the season closes.

* * *

"A Singer" writes as follows:—

"Dear Paul Pry:

"I am a singer and I have to practice several hours a day. At the very time that I want to sing one of those awful street hand pianos comes along and plays all sorts of tunes, utterly spoiling my practice. Will you please suggest a remedy for the evil.

'A Singer."

I wonder if my friend the singer stops to think that the public cares more for those street organs than it does for grand opera and kindred entertainment combined. During the whole of last year the receipts for musical events in Montreal, other, of course, than local entertainments, did not reach $8,800.

Now, how much do you think the same music-loving people paid to hear the street pianos?

Not less than $11,000. There are eight licensed pianos in the city; they pay $50 a year license. Their receipts average $20.50 a week each. So that in a year their total collections reach $8,200. In addition to these eight there are several who escape the license, and, with the common organ grinder, succeed in picking up $2,800 a year.

Why, then, should "The Singer" object when the public prefers "those awful street pianos" to all the singers, 'cellists, pianists, etc., put together?

* * *

So we are to see "The Three Dragoons" in Montreal for the first time on any stage. Good. "The Highwayman" first rode to success in this city. I understand that the part assigned to Joseph O'Mara in the forthcoming opera offers ample scope to the voice, the talent and the brogue of the gentleman in question.

Those of you who have the privilege of knowing Mr. O'Mara in private life, as I do, will rejoice at this, particularly at that portion of the statement which applies to his delightful dialect. It is said that on one occasion the Princess of Wales, who, by the way, has a wit which is as pretty as her face, was asked what she considered the three most pleasant things in life. To this she replied: "A baked potato, the Prince and a County Clare brogue." I don't know whether Mr. O'Mara comes from the County Clare, but I do know that that tongue of his has a lilt to it that is as infectious and laughter-compelling as one of his native jigs, and this, too, in his conversational moments when off the stage.

The builders of "The Highwayman" did better than they knew when the cast him for the part of Captain Scarlet. The Captain might have gone on the strength of his vocal numbers, of his lines or of his all roundness. But I venture to think that Mr. O'Mara's English as she is spoke in the isle of his birth was in a great measure responsible for the success of the role. And may his accent never become polluted by contact with his Sassenach confreres.

* * *

In view of the discussions, with which we sometimes pass the time away, re the attendance at Montreal theatres, I think the following reference to receipts on Christmas Day at some of the American houses will be interesting:—

It is known that Maude Adams drew over $3,000 to the Broad Street Theatre in Philadelphia. "Sporting Life" drew over $3,500 at the Academy, New York, while the "Evil Eye" has over $3,000 on the two performances at the Park Theatre, Philadelphia. De Wolf Hopper reached $3,000 in Philadelphia, while "Yankee Doodle Dandy," at the Columbia in Brooklyn, touched the three thousand mark. At the American Theatre, New York, the opera caused over $2,600 to pour into the box office. "A Runaway Girl" played to nearly $3,000 at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and John Drew, minus a matinee, reached over $2,000 in Brooklyn at the Montauk Theatre. Viola Allen played to immense receipts at the Garden Theatre, New York.

From Boston comes the word that Stuart Robson played to the capacity of the Tremont, while E. H. Sothern at Powers in Chicago and "The Sign of the Cross" at the Alvin in Pittsburg played to over $2,800. Alice Nielson, minus a matinee, reached $1,800 in Detroit on the 27th.

Reports from other points indicate the same immense business.

* * *

Julia Arthur has secured the American, and an option on the English, rights to Emile Bergerac's new play, which is to succeed "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, entitled "Plus Que Reine" ("More than Queen"), for which Jane Harding has been engaged to create the principal role.

The story of the drama is based on incidents in the life of Bonaparte and the Empress Josephine, beginning with the meeting of these two when Napoleon was at the age of 25, and ending with his second marriage to the Austrian Princess.

Mr. A. H. Canby, manager for Miss Julia Arthur, when asked as to the probable date of production, said he hardly thought it likely that the piece would be presented this season. The production would necessary be very expensive and elaborate, requiring a carefully selected company and a large number of persons. It is the intention to exactly duplicate the Paris production in the matter of scenery, costumes and embellishments.

* * *

Here's an interesting letter:

Westland, Princeton, N.J., Nov. 16, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Jefferson:

I am sorry to learn that your father has been obliged to rest and temporarily give up his engagement.

The substitution of Tom and Willie as Rip and Bob Acres, I believe is a happy thought, and I am confident that their representation of their parts will be such as ought to win the approval of the theatre-going public. I have no doubt of their success, and in any event I hope your new departure will yield you the satisfaction and favorable result you so well deserve.

Sincerely your friend,

Grover Cleveland.

C. B. Jefferson Co.

* * *

"A Misfit Marriage," which was here a few weeks ago, closed its season in Trenton last week. Mr. Du Souchet seems to find it difficult to live up to his first play, "My Friend from India." Perhaps he had some hebo at that time which has since been withdrawn.

* * *

Mr. Sothern has now definitely decided to confine his attention exclusively to "The King's Musketeer" for the remainder of the season. The piece is drawing very large houses just now at Powers, Theatre, Chicago.

* * *

Among the letters of the week are the following :—

Montreal, Jan. 4, 1899.

Dear Sir,—Ever since the Francais opened under the present management I have never missed one week. I take a great interest in the Francais and its stock company, therefore you will allow that I have a right to make a few remarks. I have read the criticisms of all the English papers this week on "Youth," and I may say that I have never read such a rank criticism as the Star and Gazette. Indeed I should judge by the criticism that neither of the reporters were there, for the Star has copied word for word from the Gazette. This would be my criticism :

"The production at the Francais this week is one of the best that has been put on this season. The staging and scenery alone is worth going to see. Miss Marion Kelly is at her best. Miss Charlotte Dean's scene with Townsend is especially good. Miss Nellie Callahan might wear a more becoming dress in the embarkation scene. Miss Moore plays a male role well. Hallett Thompson does not seem to be at home in the part at all. Morris McHugh is surprisingly good. Richard Shannon's work is the best that he has done here. T. J. Mc—— has improved since last season. Mr. Townsend as the vicar is good; he always is. Mr. Rich this week is only fair; he ever does the part. Taking the production as a whole it is simply astonishing how they can put such a production on at such low prices, with five vaudeville acts included."

Montreal, Jan. 4, 1899.

Dear Paul Pry.—If you will look up the New York Telegraph of December 25th you will see that in his report the Montreal correspondent does not tell "how well the Charity Ball was put on, and what a splendid performance it was." He merely states that "the Charity Ball, Dec. 20th, was a big success." It should have read : "The Charity Ball given at Her Majesty's, Dec. 20th, was a big success," but through an error or want of space it was cut down and appeared as above. I am, Yours truly,

Carl H. Voss.

* * *

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Enquirer.—Maude Lillian Berri is the name of the young lady of whom you speak, and who sang in "The Little Corporal."

Letty.—I quite agree with you. There have been many occasions when Mr. Hallett Thompson has not dressed his role properly. As far as I know, Miss Hope was never in stock before she joined the Francais company.

A Tip.—I am willing to publish your criticism over your own signature.

Griolette.—I should be pleased to have that story.

"Just back from New York."—You are right; your auntie is wrong. Jean de Reszke is the Romeo. Eduard de Reszke always sings Were Laurent.

Theatre-goer.—They are negros who fight in "Youth" this week; not white men, colored, as you suggest.

R. Adams, Sherbrooke.—You made a good guess. "A Circus Girl" was put on by the present company for the first time on Monday last.

PAUL PRY.

AS A HINT TO DEMOCRATS.

Watterson Nominates Dewey and Lee for 1900, With the Stars and Stripes for Platform.

Henry Watterson, in a leading editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal under the caption. "The New Year's Outlook for the Democratic Party," nominates Admiral Dewey for President and General Fitzhugh Lee for Vice-President. In part he says:

To come down to hard facts, old-horse sense sitting in the rocker—the issue of free silver being relegated to the limbo of busted shades, the tariff issue peacefully reposing upon the shelf, where the Cleveland administration left it to wait for free trade under the new conditions, the season of famine ended and the season of plenty arrived— what are the Democrats to do for a national platform and ticket?

There is but one thing for them to do. The voters have about made up their minds that party pledges are fabricated chiefly to be broken. Let the Democrats, banking on this circumstance, put up a ticket without a platform; let them nominate candidates for President and Vice-President who are a platform in themselves; and, if they can induce the great admiral and the gallant general to accept, here is the card to win with:

For President.
GEORGE DEWEY OF VERMONT
For Vice President.
FITZHUGH LEE OF VIRGINIA.
Platform—The Stars and Stripes
God bless them.

Even now the Republican leaders, who rarely fail to take time by the forelock and who never let go their grip upon the shore line, are planning to make their campaign of 1900 on the broad principle of national unification and expansion. They are not going to handicap themselves with any ancient platform rubbish. High tariff is no longer wanted by the manufacturers for whom it was invented. The bloody shirt, having served its turn, has gone to the old clothes basket. The President knows his business. At the opportune moment we shall see William McKinley and Joseph Wheeler march down to the footlights, hand in hand, the flag above the—beneath them, eblazoned on a strip of red, white and blue, "The Land We Love From 'End to End.'" or words to that effect, and then what? What are the Democrats going to do about it? How are they going to meet it?

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS WIN.

Practitioner's Conviction in Cincinnati Set Aside by Upper Court.

A great victory has been won by Christian Scientists in the reversal at Cincinpati by Judge Hollister in the common pleas court of the judgment of the police court in a case involving the practice of Christian science healing. Harriet Evans had been convicted in the police court of violating the law regulating the practice of medicine, and it was this judgment the upper court reversed. The Evans woman, who treated Pressman Thomas Powell, who died from typhoid fever, it freed from the fine imposed by the lower court.

The court of common pleas holds that the rites she performed were religious and not medical, and therefore not within the state medical registration law, under which she was prosecuted. The question was, does the method of Christian science come within the term "other agency," as it appears in the medical law? The court said: "The statutes will be searched in vain for any direct provision against using Christian science for purposes of bodily healing. If such an act is an offense, it must be read into the statutes. If the state's construction of the statute will prevail, surgeons would be deprived of their surgical instruments, for they too, would fall under such a meaning of 'other agencies,' because they are not named in the act."

The court further declared that "while we are taught that 'the prayer of the righteous man availeth much,' at the same time common human experience gives great weight to the adage, 'The Lord helps those who help themselves.' We think there is much practical sense as well as true religion in General Putnam's historic utterance, "Trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry.'"

No Escape.—"We are worried about Julia; she got out of a sick bed to go to the matinee." "How could she?" "She had to go; she had a ticket."—Chicago Record.

She—"Don't you think a football player should make a good golf player?" He—"The only trouble I see is that the ball might get lost in his hair."—Yonkers Statesman.



A delight to contemplate is a cup of coffee, clear, pure, and harmlessly invigorating.

Are you one of the millions who use

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee?

If so, you know its unquestionable excellence.

The manner in which you buy it, in pound and two-pound cans, insures its purity and freshness. The Chase & Sanborn seal guarantees that it is a perfect coffee. If you have failed to use this famous brand of the best blend of Java and Mocha, you have yet to experience tasting the most delicious coffee imported into or sold in any country.

"There's no place like home especially if you have Blue Ribbon Tea for breakfast.

LOST

Many persons have lost their health by neglecting a slight cold.

Gray's Syrup OF Red Spruce Gum

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Bronchial Troubles.

SOLD EVERYWHERE,

25c a Bottle.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

PROPRIETORS.

LOST.

LOST—Wednesday ninght, on the street or cars, a black purse, containing $20 gold piece, small change and car tickets. Return to 658 Sherbrooke st. and be rewarded. 5

LOST—White fox terrier, brown marks on head and at root of tail, answering name of Snap. Reward 79 St. Famille st. 5

LOST—An envelope containing a sum of money, on or near St. Peter st. Finder will be rewarded on returning to Mouiton & Co., 12 St. Peter st. 5

LOST—On Wednesday, small black and white fox terrier dog. Answers name "Nipper." Reward on return to 739 St. Urbain st. Anyone found detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. *

LOST—A lambskin collar. Reward at 122 Mansfield st. 5

LOST—By a person who cannot afford it, the sum of $21. Reward at 543 St. Andre st. 5

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for New Head Block and Repairs to China Point Wharf," will be received at this office until Monday, 23rd January instant, for proposed new head block and repairs to wharf at China Point, Queen's Co. (East), P.E.I., according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of Jas. B. Hegan, Resident Engineer, Charlottetown, P.E.I., on application to the Postmaster at China Point, at the office of the Hon. George Forbes, Vernon River Bridge, P.E.I., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for three hundred dollars ($300.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 3rd January, 1899.

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

LACHINE RAPIDS LIGHT.

ORDER electric light for your house, store or factory before the Fall rush. Call or telephone 38 Victoria Square.

OUR DAUGHTERS ARE IN DANGER.

Signs by Which the Danger May be Detected.

Paleness, Weakness, Nervous Headache and Other Symptoms of Dyspepsia—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Are the only Positive and Reliable Cure.

Is your daughter a pale-faced, nervous girl ?

If she is, then she is weak of body, short of breath, easily tired, has cold feet, suffers greatly from nervous headache, also with ringing noises in her ears, has variable appetite, cannot sleep well, and is troubled with "nightmare."

Do you know what is the matter with her ?

You have been told, very likely, that she is "going into a decline," or that she is in the first stage of "consumption."

Perhaps she has taken medicine, under the impression created by these assertions. If so, it has done her no good.

Her trouble is by no means terrible, nor so mysterious. She has Dyspepsia. That is all. And that is enough.

What she needs is a short treatment with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will restore her to health—perfect and complete—in remarkably short time.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food that the weak, exhausted stomach cannot digest. The food is then converted into rich, nourishing, vitalizing blood, which goes to feed and nourish the entire body.

Weakness and illness depart, to be replaced by strength and health.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have saved many lives. They are saving life daily.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the only positive cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heartburn, Anaemia, or Poverty of the Blood, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Liver Complaint, and all other Stomach Troubles.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box; six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

MR. J. DOHERTY. ST. JOHN, N.B.,

Tells how Laxa-Liver Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Constipation.

Ninety per cent. of Canadians are suffering from either Dyspepsia or Constipation. Most of them are groping in the dark—searching for something to relieve and cure them.

Mr. John Doherty, 35 North Street, St. John, N.B., has found the remedy that cures every disease of the digestive tract.

It is Laxa-Liver Pills.

Here's his opinion of them:

"I am pleased to speak of the great benefit I have received from Laxa-Liver Pills.

"I was very much constipated and felt great distress after eating.

"Laxa-Liver Pills regulated my stomach and restored my entire digestive system to healthy action.

"They work in a natural, yet effective way, and are free from any pain or griping, and do not cause the least inconvenience."

Anyone suffering from dyspepsia, sour stomach, wind on the stomach, biliousness, jaundice, liver torpor, sick headache, constipation, bad breath or coated tongue will find Laxa-Liver Pills the most effective remedy to cure any of these complaints. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

WANTS. WANTS.

Advertise Your Wants in the Herald.

SITUATIONS VACANT

BOY WANTED—To learn printing. One with a year's experience preferred. Apply Foreman, Herald News Room.

WANTED—A general servant in a small family; good wages; must be a good plain cook. 4155 Western ave., near Greene ave. *

WANTED—General servant for small family; good wages paid; washing goes out. Apply 75a St. Famille st. 5

WANTED—Dish washer at Savoy Hotel, Victoria st. 5

WANTED—A general servant. 64 Cathcart st. 5

WANTED — At once, two first-class hand ironers for stock shirts; liberal wages. Apply by letter Box 579, St. Hyacinthe. 5

WANTED—An infirmary nurse for Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec; salary $12 per month. Apply to the Secretary. 5

WANTED—General servant; family of two; references required. Apply at No. 7 Lorne ave. 5

WANTED—Good general servant; no washing; small family; bring references. Apply Dr. Robertson, 2475 Notre Dame st. 5

WANTED—House and tablemaid; best city references required. Apply 91 Mackay st., between 12 and 2 and 8 and 9 p.m. 5

WANTED—A general servant for light housework, three in family. Apply, with reference, at 47 University st. 5

WANTED—Young girl or middle aged person to assist with light housework; moderate salary given. Address 1051 Cadieux st. 5

WANTED—Smart young girl to assist in housework, family of two; good wages. Apply 218 Atwater ave., upstairs. 5

WANTED—Dining room girl. Apply 1796 Notre Dame, between 5 and 7 p.m. 5

WANTED—A general servant, light housework; small family. Apply 445 12lm ave., Westmount. 5

WANTED—Young girl for light housework and to take charge of two children. Apply Thursday and Friday at 489 St. Denis st. 5

WANTED—A general servant for a family of two. Apply 246 Mance st. 5

WANTED—A good cook for the 11th; must have city references. Apply at 4222 Dorchester st., between noon and 4 p.m. 5

WANTED—Immediately, three first-class capable machinists and one pattern maker; steady employment to competent men. Apply to The Riordan Paper Mills, Limited, Hawkesbury, Ont. 5

WANTED—A general servant in a small family good wages; must be a good plain cook. 4155 Western ave., near Greene ave. 5

WANTED—Girl, 13 to 15, to assist in light housework; family of two; no washing; can sleep at home. Apply 28 Mackay st., between 3 and 9. 5

WANTED—House and tablemaid; best city references required. Apply 91 Mackay st., between 12 and 2 and 8 and 9 p.m. 4

WANTED—Active agents for fast selling article. Used by everyone. Sells at sight. Big money for hustlers. Empire Specialty Co., 214 St. James st., Room 16. *

WANTED—A general servant. Apply at 90 St. Famille st. 5

WANTED—General servant; must have satisfactory references. Apply at 4481 Western ave., Westmount, corner Westmount Park. 5

WANTED—A woman to do rough work and make herself useful; must be a steady, sober person; none other need apply, with references. Walker's Restaurant, 121 St. Francois Xavier st. 5

WANTED—A general servant for a small family, wher another girl is kept. Apply at once to 103 Shuter. 5

WANTED—Traveller for wholesale hardware, must have thorough knowledge of hardware; must speak French and English, territory, Eastern Townships. Apply Seybold, Son & Co., 478 St. Paul st. 5

WANTED—A good washerwoman; must be able to do shirts. Apply to-night, 11 Tower ave. 5

WANTED—A general servant; must be plain cook; no washing nor ironing; references required. 52 Fort st. 5

WANTED—A general servant, who understands cooking well. 445 Craig st. 5

WANTED—Upper housemaid; must be first-class seamstress, with references. Apply 19 Lorne ave. 5

WANTED—General servant. 254 Olivier ave., Westmount. 5

WANTED—Experienced fur dresser and dyer, to act as foreman; references needed. Apply 205 Fortification Lane. 5

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE Famous bed-bug, roach, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. No agents selling this. 26*

FOR SALE—Five Remington Typewriters, six Caligraphs, five Hammonds, one Densmore, one Smith-Premier, one Franklin, one Odell, from ten dollars up to fifty; each machine in perfect order and guaranteed. Bryce & Douglas, General Dealers for the New Century Caligraph, 11 Bleury st. 306*

FOR SALE—Half price, to close quickly, Superior Office Ink, quarts. Only few bottles left. Empire Specialty Co., 214 St. James st., Room 16. 4*

FOR SALE—For the million. Kindling, $2.00, cut maple, $2.50; mill blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75, cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

FOR SALE—Safes and vault doors, fire and burglar proof, new and second-hand, from $15.00 up. Repairs and removing. Arthur Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 325 St. James. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE—One large safe, very ornamental, also office desks. Z. Lapierre & Son, 294 St. Paul. 5

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, the fast and commodious steam yacht Lilida, steel frame and oak planking, triple expansion engines, length 78 feet. Good business or pleasure boat. For particulars, apply B. V. Naylor, Noyan, P.Q. 5

FOR SALE—Gent's beaver coat, in perfect order, cheap for cash. Apply to William Murray, No. 7 Phillips sq. 5

FOR SALE—Powerful toned upright piano, rosewood case, good for beginners, in good order, cheap, for $35 cash. Apply 333 Amherst st. 5

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LEND on first mortgage Life insurance agents wanted. Apply to O. Leger, Sun Life Assurance Co., 1766 Notre Dame Street.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Toiman, 302 New York Life Building.

Marriage Licenses Issued

MONEY TO LEND

—BY—

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner

107 St. James Street

And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM—Beautiful back parlor bedroom, suitable for one or two, gas, Daisy furnace, use of parlor if desired; references exchanged. 26 Union ave. 3

ROOMS—Well furnished, warm and bright double and single, bathroom flat, with board, quiet family; no children. 98 St. Famille. 3

ROOMS—Comfortably furnished, with gas and heated by hot water. 56 University st. 3

ROOM—Neatly furnished front parlor, with use of kitchen; no stairs; $8. 276 St. Luke st., near Westmount. 3

ROOM—Furnished single front room, on bathroom flat. 2079 St. Catherine st. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, collector, or any position where a long business and office experience in the city would be valuable to an employer; would accept low salary; best references; both languages. Address W., Room 16, 214 St. James St.

WANTED — By respectable, sober, steady man, work of any kind, understands horses, furnaces, could take night watchman's place; best of city references. Address Mr. J. Barth, 886 St. Andre st. 4

WANTED—By a steady, sober man, work of any kind; knows the city well and can furnish city references. Address C 3, Herald. 6*

WANTED—By a young man of 20, work of any kind, either in factory, storeroom, collecting or driving. Wm. Davidson, 169 Fulford st. 4*

WANTED—By a bright boy, aged 5 years, going to school, work after school hours; can furnish the best of refernces. J. A. Bosquet, 219 St. Urbain st. *

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—By a respectable woman, any kind of housework; good cook and laundress; sleep at home. 746 St. Lawrence st. 4

WANTED—By young girl, situation as resident seamstress or upper housemaid and sewing girl. 407 Burnside Place, off Guy st 4

WANTED—Work by the day, store, office or housecleaning. 44½ Aylmer st. 4

WANTED—By a first-class dressmaker, sewing in a private family; can cut and fit perfectly. M., 366 Rivard st. 4

WANTED—By respectable woman, position as plain cook, washing or ironing, or general housework in small family, with good references. 732 Cadieux st. 4

WANTED—By a refined, very capable young lady, position as companion attendant to invalid or assistant to elderly couple; excellent recommendations. M. M., in care Miss Cowan, 128 Stewart st., Ottawa, Ont. 4

WANTED—Dressmaking by the day or at home. Apply Miss Thornton, 86 Cathcart st. 4

WANTED—By a young lady, position as ladies' companion or governess, who has had experience in teaching, also some knowledge of music. Address Box "I," Stonefield, Que. 310*

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERies, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence.

I WANT TO SELL MY CITY HOUSE and either purchase, exchange or rent a Country House having, say from 2 to 20 acres of ground around it, an old Homestead with garden would suit. The situation must be near enough the city to allow of coming into town daily, to reach the city, say from eight to nine a.m. Having young children, would prefer location to be near good commissioners' school. Address U.C.S.C., care Herald, Montreal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 309*

THOS. ALLAN & CO., OPTICIANS, 2266 ST. Catherine st. 7*

DRESSMAKING—By two experienced dressmakers, cut and fit guaranteed, tailor-made costumes, coats, and boys' clothes, furs and dresses made over; very moderate charges. Miss Holden, 20 City Councillors st. 311.

BOARD AND LODGING

ROOM AND BOARD—Also table board. 2 Phillips Place. 307

BOARD AND ROOMS — Comfortable double and single rooms, with good board, also table board. 255 St. Antoine st. 3

BOARD AND ROOMS — Terms moderate, house warm and bright; first-class board; locality very central. 658 Lagauchetiere st. 3

ROOMS AND BOARD—321 St. Urbain st., near Sherbrooke, nice rooms, heated by hot water; quiet home; pleasant locality. 3

ROOM — Front room, bathroom flat, and board. 112 Stanley st., private Protestant family; modern improvements; references exchanged. 307

ROOMS—With board, single and double, hot and cold water in each; all modern comforts, hot and cold shower bath; opportunity to learn French. Tel. East 1058. 348 St. Denis st. 307

ROOMS—With or without board; transients accommodated; table boarders; reasonable prices; house under new management. 934 and 936 Dorchester st. 307

PERSONALS.

Advertising under this heading 2 cents per word.

WANTED—Music pupils, by good teacher. 266 Bleury st. 305*

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence. Ladies and gen-

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—Pupils in German and Art Penmanship, by educated young German. Address Pupils, Herald Office. 309*

nor less than ten years. The decision does not invalidate the conviction of Murphy. He will be taken into court again for sentence.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

TO LET—Remarkably cheap until May 1st, 1899, that commodious store and basement, 308 St. James st., corner of St. Michael's Lane. Also fine store, 3 flats, with office, 419 St. Paul st. Apply Frazer-Crierie & Son, Room 2, Temple Buildings, 183 St. James st. *

BY A WOMAN.

Madge Merton.

Isn't it odd to consider the oddities of the people we know? We'll take the matter better, too, if, before dragging their peculiarities to light we will admit we have them to, but being so close to them, don't see them in all their ludicrousness. There's the saving woman—the good old-fashioned kind who skims the grease from her dishpan to put into her soap box, but wastes precious time making more rag carpet than she can ever use. There's the woman who wears actually shabby hats and has an assortment of cold creams and lotions and powders and perfumes with all the etceteras. Another woman has a fad for dainty china, but she darns her black hose with pink wool and wears them without a qualm as to the awful unexpected. A very sane woman whom I happen to know, will have silk hose, but declares that strong untrimmed cotton is the only sensible undergarment. Some women will do every and any sort of disagreeable work of which they are careful never to speak, that they may have money to spend in finery. An artist-woman whose mended gloves and turned gowns told of a brave struggle with poverty, told me she would rather dress in ginghams till she died than do her scrubbing and dish-washing.

To one woman it seems fit that the drawing room should be furnished very cheaply, and that the dining table should have only sterling silver.

The country housewife will feed her family on apple sauce and cold pork, but she will have a storeroom full of blankets and patchwork quilts. There are women who would die of shame if an accident should reveal to an unsympathetic public how very shabby and worse are the garments worn under their handsome gowns. Others are dainty and neat beneath well-worn and dowdy gowns.

It is the old story of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. We all have some pet whim or oddity or extravagance or whatever you choose to call it. Some can indulge all the tastes. Many can gratify their strongest desires only at the expense of the lesser ones. We poke fun at one another. We say "how queer she should do thus and so when we would do it so and thus." But bless your heart we're all at it—every one of us. Whimsicalities fairly bristle from all our backs. We may as well admit it and go on being whimsical, seeing it is a fairly free country. The thing we must not do—is to throw stones, lest somebody else follows our example, and creates fearful havoc in our glass houses.

—

"Look here," said a man one day, letting his tongue trip him into discomfiture, "it's absolutely silly the way most people go on saying they must do this and can't do that. They believe they're different from other folks." "And you believe you are different because you know you're just the same," was what the horrid mean woman said to him.

Ellen Terry has taken to playing golf. As she has played most other things, this last ought to be wonderfully easy.

Wasn't it good of Santa Claus to bring you just the very things you wanted? It's a good plan to air your whims and prejudices pretty thoroughly for a few weeks before Christmas.

The woman who discounts gossip when it is related to her and refrains from passing it along is a heroine. And we are not all her.

What agony of mind is endured by the woman who has just realized her dream of a silken petticoat, and reads in the advance fashion notes that swishy skirts that rustle are "out," that the "rustle is vulgar," and that cashmere lined with the softest china silk is "de rigeur." She won't believe it. I won't, either. It's a mean trick of somebody.

What a pin-prick other people's troubles seem to us, and what a crown of thorns we find our own!

All the women who prate of their happy married lives are not happy. Some of them are trying to hide from the world the fact that they made mistakes. And the world sees through their artifices sometimes and whispers to his wife that they "do protest too much."

A good many grippy people were condemned to dine on New Year's day on a glass of milk and soda. That was the turkey's turn to laugh and be puffed up.

Many a woman who laid out plans last January for shopping during the white goods sales this January forgot to lay in the money, and goes around maddened by the bargains offered and the exultations of the buyers thereof.

A woman friend says she has an idea about her Christmas gifts. They happened to take the form of brushes and whisks and brooms of various kinds with silver handles. She believes somebody saw some dust on her hat or her hubby's collar. That's looking all the way down a gift-horse's throat, isn't it?

A goodly number of mothers are already very weary of the stories in the books that Santa Claus brought her wee ones who are not yet able to read for themselves.

—

"I don't like Mr. Blank," growled a kind-hearted old man, whose worst fault is his peppery tongue.

"He's a good man to the poor," volunteered one of the listeners.

Peppery tongue sniffed unbelievingly.

"I went with him one day," she continued, "to visit some people he is in the habit of helping when he can, and visiting every week."

Peppery T. began to be interested.

"One was a man, convalescent from a long illness in the hospital. He was middle-aged, English, patient and oh, so worn. There was no fire in his little room, but he was profusely thankful for a pair of warm blankets and a pair of knitted slippers which had been sent him the day before by my friend.

"Up two flights of stairs a girl of 18 was dying of consumption. Her mother was out washing. She was very lonely, very ill and weak, but very sure she would be well in the spring and able to 'help mother.' Her capricious appetite was attended to by my friend's wife. In a little two-roomed house an old woman who knitted for a few ladies she had worked for years ago, told us of her latest misfortune. Her boarder, who was a sewing girl, had been taken ill and was in the hospital. She did not tell without asking that there was rent overdue, and when we came away that little matter had been adjusted."

Peppery Tongue used his handkerchief busily and would probably have laid the blame of his watery eyes on a cold in his head, but the next time he saw Mr. Blank, I imagine he shook his hand pretty warmly and had patience with his little way of eternally pottering around in a conversation.

All he said was, "Well, that's Christianity, and I'm glad you told me of it—but say, Blank is a fearful brag, now isn't he?"

And the woman nodded her head to the question and then shook it at the questioner.

—

To-day's paper told me of the sorrow that a mother-heart is burdened with. It is the sad old story—almost as old as the mother-love itself—the story of little folded hands and an empty place in the home. And all the mothers who read of the one who is sad and lonely will wish, with me, deep down in their hearts, that the time of her anguish will be as short as a brave heart can make it, for the sake of the others to whom she is so much.

—

That was a very sage remark made by a wise pussy to an impulsive doggie. "Take off that blue ribbon," he had growled, "it offends my eye."

"Don't look at it, then, silly puppy," returned pussy, who was older, as she went on washing her face.

What a heap of breath and energy we would save and how much torment and heart-ache we would escape if we would turn our faces away from disagreeable things! What a deal of sleep we would get, that we now chase away from us with our insane habit of dancing up to horrible happenings and hob-nobbing with them! "Don't look at it, then, silly puppy," can be applied to wiser folk than puppies. Let us all take some.

—

A snowstorm's beauty has two points of vantage. You may revel in its very life, tramp through it, shake it from you, be of it, one with it, a piece of wildness and mystery and grandeur. You may look at it from your cosey home, nested away from it, safe, sheltered, fire-warmed and peaceful beyond the telling. It may be very delightful up on the mountain roads with the shifting flakes in the air, and their white softness underfoot. You know it is, perhaps, from the blessed experience born of many a snowy tramp, but from beside your fire, from the depths of your chair, the outdoor delights seem very shadowy and unreal. I know now why people wonder at tramping, why they can find no cause for the enthusiasm of those who dilate on the joys of outdoors. They have looked too often at the weather from the cosey inside of a house. They have stayed at home, fettered by one thing or another, until, at last, staying in from storms seem the most natural and by far the wisest thing to do. But it's a fault, I'm sure it is—a sin against blood and brawn, and most of us need all the blood we can coax into our veins and all the brawn that can be persuaded to decorate our bones.

—

A correspondent asks if I will insert these paragraphs:

"Why is it that almost once a week, if not oftener, some paper remarks with scorn on the foolishness, if not wickedness, of the lunches women indulge in when down town engaged in shopping, or the more serious business of earning their living? Perhaps we deserve what is said of our lunches, but I am goaded into telling what I saw one day in one of our restaurants. A gentleman, an old gentleman, and a well-known old gentleman in Montreal, too—but I won't mention his name—ordered for lunch a cup of black coffee and two cream puffs! And the waitress told me it was a daily occurrence. With a sigh of satisfaction, I said to myself, 'All foolish lunchers are not women.'"

—

Passing me were two men talking. I didn't listen, but I heard. It was a sermon; the text was "Home," and the words I caught were: "After all, a happy home is the best thing a man can have. I've got a little paradise now! My wife, she's all right; I've a nice daughter; we're great friends." He trudged happily on, his voice dying away in the distance, but the thought of that home was very bright. Do women know how much a happy home strengthens their mankind for business?

—

Unless our hair is red or auburn we are distinctly out of the fashion just now. Not hopelessly, however, according to the hair-dresser, who says, "The dark ones can bleach theirs, and the fair ones can dye theirs." I suggest that when fickle fashion turns again they will be as badly off as ever, but he replies, "They can die it again." To my horrified enquiry as to the effect on their health of all this changing of color, he says, "Oh, people will do many things," and smiles a wise, wise little smile, with a touch of sadness in it for the frailties and vanities of human nature.

—Anne Reed.

Chats With Correspondents.

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

To draw your hand, lay it palm down on paper, being careful not to spread the fingers more than is natural. When the shape is carefully taken, put in the principal lines. Make them thick or thin, deep or shallow, long or short, just as they appear on your hand. At the base of the fingers there are sometimes fleshy little pads, sometimes hollows; and they must be carefully marked. Then write a description of your skin, white or red, fair or dark, hard or soft, and be sure you have the ends of the fingers drawn exactly as they are.

Address, Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

J.C.C.M.—Shrewdness, great sensitiveness, deliberation, self-esteem, obstinacy and decision.

Doris.—Impatient, dictatorial, self-willed, ambitious, affectionate and independent.

Ruth O.—Order, candor, consideration for others, courage and persistence.

Allan G. R.—You are unpretentious, decisive, very just and fairly generous.

Brownie.—Your friends are all wrong. You are decisive and yet impulsive, gifted with that rare faculty the ability to reason well. You are intuitive, too, witty, perhaps a little self-esteeming, and have plenty of patience with things and precious little with people.

Bothered.—I don't feel safe in advising you. I suppose the bravest thing to do is to sit down and let the dentist dig them out. I don't do that, but then either and chloroform are my natural friends. I have a perfectly lovely dream-time, and wake up to regular meals and no nausea. A seance with a dentist without anaesthetics makes one ill, and the sleepy bye-stuff doesn't. You had best ask your doctor, and abide by his decision. Don't you wish your teeth were not the stationery kind?

Mabel.—You are dainty, rather undecisive, generous, sympathetic and very affectionate.

Amie.—The bride should write a note of thanks for each wedding gift.

Edythe Alyce.—Why don't you spell yourself with "i's"? Your writing shows imitative faculty, conscientiousness, order, mercy and fair decision.

Expectancy.—You are sincere, rather cautious, inclined to follow the Christian practice of giving everyone the benefit of the doubt, fairly methodical and rather sensitive.

Mercia.—So the reading was correct? I am glad. Thank you for the good wishes, and accept mine in return. You are always welcome, and the reason this is delayed is on account of there being too much la grippe in my immediate vicinity.

Evangeline.—Bulging eyes belong to the type of people who are excitable, emotional, sensitive and rarely self-controlled except through repression of the strong sensuous nature. Your writing shows energy, adaptability, affection, decision and strong ambitions.

H.E.A.—I'm very glad to know you are interested in our page, though you have only begun to see the paper. The "busy days" you speak of have come and gone, and now we are settling down to real winter with many a thought to "white goods" sales, Easter and the sweet spring time beyond. Your writing shows executive ability, the art of enjoying simple pleasures, a great deal of mercy and candor and an almost infinite patience.

Butterfly.—You are a little careless, very sympathetic, very affectionate, daring and generous. What a grave mistake to take you for a little boy-butterfly.

Utopia.—Perhaps you needn't feel so badly after all. It might not be exactly "comfy" to be "over-neat," you know. So I guessed your age. That is not altogether a good habit to form. It may get me into heaps of trouble, with people who prefer to do their own guessing.

Hattie.—The style of your eighteenth century skirt would depend upon the kind of bodice. Some were most voluminous affairs and some were straight and plain with the kerchief bodice. Choose a dress from some old picture and follow it exactly, and may you have a very jolly time when you wear it.

Ella Bertha.—Shrewdness, decision, industry, the destructive and critical faculties of mind and much self-possession are shown here.

Viola.—Ambition, bravery, self-control, executive ability, persistence and affection are shown here.

T. Mona.—You are patient, courageous, unassuming, more likely to evade notice than to court it, somewhat precise and very cautious.

E.S.T.—What a dear little glimpse of a happy home you gave me. May it long be as bright and lovely as two such dear possessions can make it. But you have your hands full, little mother. Six months' old babies have a way of keeping mothers' hearts and hands busy, and I don't wonder you don't remember all you need from the village every time. You are sympathetic, sensitive, generous, orderly and affectionate, and, perhaps, a little too quick with your agile tongue and sensitive temper.

Canadienne.—How good you were to say "don't hurry." I didn't, you see, but 't was not because I was too busy with my correspondence. So you live near the mountain, too? Wouldn't it be odd if you and I lived so near that we might throw stones at each other's windows, that is, if stone-throwing, or any other kind had been included in our accomplishments. Thank you for all the good wishes and accept mine. Your writing shows energy, equipoise of character, honesty of purpose, resolution, some pride, adaptability and self-control.

E.M.R.—Sincerity, ambition, intuition and courage.

M.P.—See Mabel.

Hattie M.—Sincerity, generosity, an ardent temperament, some self-esteem and much unselfishness.

Nomad—Intrepid, persistent, with high and ascetic ideals, unselfish, poetic and the possessor of a sensuous nature with a curbbit accompanying it.

Keith—You are emotional, generous, very sensitive, charitable and prudent. You would do well anything you cared to do, and fail miserably where you could give only lip-service instead of full devotion. I dare not specify unless I knew more of your education and life up to date.

Infelice—Charity, candor, self-will, ambition, decision and strong intuition are shown here.

Metapam—I'm afraid you are over-generous when you say you think I have patience with foibles, etc. I'm afraid some of my correspondents—particularly the young damsel who wanted a recipe to darken her lashes—would like to engage in a heated argument with you on that score. However, I'm gla dyou think so, and roll your good opinion as a sweet morsel under my tongue. Even if I can't believe it all, without first hushing up that uncomfortable tell-tale thing we call a conscience. Your writing shows executive ability, energy, industry, ambition, self-reliance and the persuasive power. I think you are perhaps firmly set in your way—and that's not a bad thing if the "way" is a good one—and are very just and methodical. The enclosed shows ambition, courage, attention to the details of life and living, adaptability, lack of sustained effort and only moderate hope and decision.

Frank W.—Many thanks for the good wishes. If I had all the good things my kind correspondents have been good enough to wish me, I might set up a luck-store and bargain in happiness. I couldn't use all that has been wished me, but I'll make a brave effort to, nevertheless. I think Frank is "suitable" for a girl's name, if her mother thought so, but I imagine people are apt to get you and your brothers mixed up in their minds. Your writing shows tact, gentleness, charity, method, capacity for sustained effort, self-possession and affection.

Faust—So this one is that one. It surprised me greatly. Of course I remember the evening. I met your mother there one afternoon, and don't wonder from the glimpse I caught of her that she is, as you term her, your confidante. I really don't see that you can do much for the one you mention, but I think his mother could and ought to be undeceived. What a pity that the parent who understands the boy best should be so indifferent. The difficulty is this: You can hedge anyone about with restrictions, and offer them safe pleasures, but you can't fill their heads with brains in place of sawdust, and you can't give them a new set of tastes and ambitions and ideals. That isn't very hopeful, is it? But I am only candid. It is so good of you to try to do the impossible. If you succeed it will be a miracle, but there are miracles these days as well as in the days of old. Many thanks for your enquiries.

Evangeline—You are dexterous with your fingers, agile in body, quick in mind, very diligent, methodical, unassertive and perhaps a little proud.

Osborne.—Thank you so very much for your kind wishes and for the dear little Christmas gift. It has a two-fold recommendation—its great usefulness and the kind thoughtfulness of my unknown reader.

The Bishop.—Fickle, daring, rather pretentious, prone to criticize, and very sensitive.

Aunt Sally.—Candid, generous, hopeful, somewhat impatient and persistent.

Stanley.—Imperious, sincere, persevering and courageous. The other sample of writing, which has a simply unreadable name appended, shows ambition, fondness for display and love of luxury, generosity and much self-control and shrewdness.

Harry.—It shows ambition, intuition, good executive ability, resolution and strong social qualities.

Vendome.—Some suspicion, prudence, secretiveness, an ardent nature and obedience to duty are shown here.

Otto.—Impulse, carelessness, intuition, obstinacy and some self-esteem.

Bethea.—Affection, ambition, a speck of vanity, enterprise, executive ability and much self-control.

Jean is sanguine, charitable, unpretentious, but perfectly dignified, calm, deliberate and affectionate.

Little Girl.—Courage, resolution, daintiness, strong self-will, ambition and much affection. May the "someone" be always an inspiration to you "to be good."

Emma L.—So I told le mari the dreadful truth. You seem more jubilant over it than he, and I'm wondering what I said. You are philosophical, adapting yourself with especially good grace to circumstances whether pleasant or otherwise. You are also generous but shrewd, very self-controlled, self-helpful, sincere and neat. Thank you for all the good wishes.

M.A.G.—Vivacious, sensitive, generous, deft-fingered, resolute and cheerful.

Methody.—Decisive, self-willed, prudent, affectionate and methodical.

Madeline.—Decisive, fairly neat, sincere and ardent in heart affairs.

Junius.—Self-willed, resolute, sanguine and impatient.

Towney.—Methodical, imperious, courageous and ardent.

Lily L.—I think your character has some holes in it that need darning. You have probably a very great love for practical joking, are imitative, vivacious, fickle, fond of the other sex, and very imperious and captious when you are not especially bent upon being "real nice."

On Tario.—Are you it too? You are decisive, self-willed, very ambitious, sanguine, generous, social, sincere and sensitive. You will probably attain any position for which you earnestly strive for. Your endurance and your persistence are both of the highest order.

Ancient Capital.—Sympathetic, ardent, sincere, ideally inclined, dainty in mind and manner, sensitive and intuitive.

Madge Merton

Dress and Its Belongings.

Comes High.

A wealthy widow once entered a millinery establishment and asked for a bonnet. She was handed one with a price mark of $35 upon it. She looked at it in amazement.

"Why," said she, "there is not $5 worth of material on that hat."

"No, madam," said the saleswoman, smiling sweetly, "but you have $20 worth of style."

Our Headgear.

Incongruous combinations of textures seem to be one of the leading features of millinery this season. Tulle and fur, felt and chiffon, velvet and lace, work out some very wonderful creations in millinery art. Diaphanous materials are decidedly the thing, in whatever form or variation they chance to appear. Large velvet hats have a shirred facing of white or colored chiffon. Chiffon ruches almost entirely cover another velvet hat, matching the velvet in color of course, and a white felt hat has a facing of gathered violet chiffon, three ruches around the brim, with a trimming of violet panne, sable tails and violets. Pompadour bonnets of tulle and lace, finished with jet aigrettes, and turned back from the face, are the fashionable evening headgear when any bonnet is worn at all. It is a variation of the marquise toque so commonly worn, showing numerous wings in front.

One of the Etceteras.

Now that hat pins are selling for $1,000 downward, the minds of the inventive geniuses are turning toward a pin that will stay in the hat, past all danger of falling out. Recently there was patented a split that was provided with a little spring which worked by pressure.

A very nice hat pin, with a head of amber had an amber fastener accompanying it and fastened by a gold chain. The "fastener" was stuck on the hat, so that to lose the hat pin you must lose the hat also.

A very ultra little piece of jewellery is a band of pearls connected with the hat pin by a gold chain. The pearly band is used as a brooch or as a pin upon the breast. The gold chain dangles from the hat pin and makes a pretty bit of finery for the woman who likes "fixings." The band may match the hat pin and be of any jewels or plain gold.

Any device is good as long as it holds the pin; and when you reflect that every year there are hundreds of dollars lost in hat pins, the economy of a little fastener is easily computed.

Notes on Gowns.

I recently saw a charming dinner gown made of silk poplin in pale shade of cinnamon brown. The trained skirt had a deep flounce of its own material, bordered with a piping of rose-colored velvet under a narrow band of the same hue. At the back the placket was secured by a double row of garnet buttons. The bodice, tight-fitting and cut into a tiny point, back and front, had a full drapery of the rose-colored velvet. Shoulder straps took the place of sleeves, and were adorned, the one by a huge butterfly bow of rose-colored velvet, the other by a bunch of silk poppies of the same hue, both these decorative aids being kept in place by a large buckle of paste garnets.

So far as fastening went, the draped velvet front hid all signs of this, though two smaller buckles, one at the waist and one at the bust, ostensibly served this purpose. Cashmere formed the lining and the wrap of palest pink satin was lined and trimmed with white thibet. Evening gowns are again trimmed with fur.

This was introduced with very happy effect in a dinner gown. The material was a gray-white satin, not an oyster-white, but a genuine gray in the shadows. It was made with three flounces, these forming a V in front, one at the foot, another at the knee, and a third very nearly at the hips, each being edged with a frill of exquisitely fine lace, and the join concealed by a finger-width edging of gray chinchilla. What artist in peltry cut that fur I do not know, but it was marvellously done, although I have always understood that chinchilla did not lend itself amiably to narrow widths.

The bodice, the back of which was plain and tight-fitting, had a full-draped front of the satin, drawn up and fastened on the left shoulder with a diamond clasp. The decolletage was of the still popular 1830 shape, outlined with a tucker of lace and the chinchilla; the sleeves were plain ones of the satin, reaching to the elbow, where they were finished by a frill of the lace, and at the outer bend of the arm by a big bow of the satin drawn through a paste jewelled slide.

Fancies.

The polonaise and the overskirt have evidently come to stay.

White broadcloth is much used for bridesmaids' gowns this season.

Some of the new bracelets are so heavy that were they not in the jewellery class women would regard them as handcuffs.

Brocaded satin bags—of the shape worn on the chatelaine—with gold or washed gold mountings, are entirely lovely for carrying the opera glasses and other addenda of theatre-going.

The young man who has a fiancee these days, or some girl who is very close to his heart, has a novelty in chain charms provided for him. It is a glass heart, of the ordinary charm size, set in gold. The setting is plain and should have little of ornamentation. On one side are the initials of the favorite maiden, on the other his own initials, both done in a handsome, graceful script. Much taste can be displayed in this lettering and in the shape and design of the charm itself. Plain, colorless glass does not have to be used; in fact, it very seldom is. Instead, a glass of a soft, artistic tint and tone should be selected, a brown, a green, a pink, a lavender or a red.

No one must be horrified at Dame Fashion's latest decree, as it is a very old one, out of date for many years, but like all old things sure to come back again. Patches are to be worn again, but Heaven forbid that, with the wearing of patches, paint and powder should come in! They seem to go together, but, so far, it is only said that patches are to be worn on the face, neck and arms, when in full evening dress. There is a great art in placing a patch, and the woman who studies beauty of effect, generally knows just where to put one. They are worn, as one would suppose, to attract attention to the prettiest feature. If one has a pretty ear, a patch is put just under the ear, on the neck; if the neck is white, put one just where it will show off the whiteness; on the left cheek is a favorite place, and sometimes they are worn even on the back of the hand. The patches can be cut out of black court-plaster, in shapes such as hearts, diamonds, stars, or even plain round dots, but they must be exceedingly small, and, above all, put in the most becoming place.

N.B.—They are most excusable when they cover a fever-blister. Many a woman is thought fussy when she is only taking wise precaution against germs.

Those Three Meals a Day.

The Model Servant.

Some woman with great faith and hope in her mental make-up has written the following to encourage those of us who are not so hopeful:

It is wonderful what influence a kind-hearted, intelligent woman, who is master of her housekeeping, may obtain over her employes. Such a mistress can take a girl, entirely ignorant of cooking, and train her to be a perfect model in the art, but in doing this she will require a great deal of patience and perseverance.

When the new girl arrives, she should find the kitchen scrupulously clean and in perfect order; the cooking utensils in their proper places. After she has been shown where each article is kept she should be made to understand that it is expected of her to keep each article in its place and the kitchen clean and in order.

Day after day the mistress should see that her instructions are strictly followed; when order and system have been instilled into the girl's mind half the battle is won. But this cannot be accomplished in a day or a week; in some cases it takes months. This drill should be continued until it becomes second nature to the girl, and by that time she should be a model servant, capable of taking complete charge of the kitchen.

After Bridget has removed her finery and reported for duty, the practical course of treatment for the mistress to follow begins by teaching her first how to build a fire properly and how the stove is regulated and the ashes removed.

The first instruction in cooking comes as soon as the fire problem is explained. On the eventful day on which Bridget gets her initial breakfast the mistress should be in the kitchen at the beginning of operations. She should have Bridget rinse out and fill the tea kettle and place it over the fire and should tell her never to use the water from the boiler for cooking purposes; at the same time have the girl place the oatmeal in a double boiler and be sure to tell her that to one cupful of oatmeal she should add three cupfuls of cold water and half a teaspoonful of salt and to boil it twenty minutes.

Before a new servant begins to do any cooking she should be impressed with the fundamental rule for success in cooking—be exact, measure everything, have no guess work. The mistress cannot be too careful to emphasize this rule.

When the girl is taught how to make bread she should measure with great exactness the flour, water, salt, sugar and shortening.

The simple dishes should be taught first, and more difficult things approached gradually. Do not get tired or cross with the girl if she makes blunders at first, for cooking requires a great deal of practice; some things will have to be shown again and again, and if one has patience one is sure to be rewarded by a servant thoroughly trained in one's ways.

The girl should be taught from the beginning to be punctual and have the meals on time; and, with or without the mistress' help, to make out a bill of fare each evening for the next day. She should rise at six in the morning and pay particular attention to her personal tidiness. She should be obliged to take a sponge bath on rising every morning and several hot water baths through the week. Above all, a cook should be scrupulously clean; she should take great care of her hair, teeth and finger nails.

Some ladies say that the girls will not do all these things. But they will if they are properly trained.

Let no mistress scold and be constantly faultfinding. Always be polite and kind to a servant; show that an interest is taken in her. Praise her when she has done something well, and never be cross to her. If she has not fulfilled orders, reprove her mildly; show that it has made you feel bad because you are disappointed with her. Make the girl fond of you; encourage her to strive and improve herself.

There are hundreds of good girls of all nationalities who would be glad to learn if they had the chance. Some ladies do not bother to teach a girl because they say she will leave after having been taught all she knows. But if a girl receives the same wages she can obtain elsewhere and is treated well, she will not leave. Of course, we should not blame a girl for leaving us if she can earn more money than we are paying her. A good girl who is treated well and paid well seldom cares to change her place. I know several ladies who train all their help and they keep them for years.

Whims.

Jelly Fritters—Make a batter of three eggs, a pint of milk, a pint or more of flour, and beat it until light; put a tablespoonful of lard in a frying pan, add a little salt, and when it is boiling hot put in the batter by large spoonfuls. Fry both sides a delicate brown. Serve with a dessertspoonful of jelly or jam on each. A very nice dessert.

Pepper Sauce.—Cut some green peppers very fine, with double the quantity of cabbage; to a quart of the cut cabbage add a stick of horse-radish, grated, a tablespoonful of mustard seed, a tablespoonful of whole allspice, a dozen cloves, a couple of sprigs of mace, a tablespoonful of salt and two of cloves, allspice and a little race ginger, if you like; let it boil till it is thick, add a clove or garlic; by tasting it you can judge if it is seasoned to your taste. When cold, bottle it off; put a tablespoonful of sweet oil on the top of each bottle and seal the corks.

Left-Overs.—A little boiled rice or corn left from dinner can be made into most excellent fritters by the addition of an egg or two, a little baking powder and flour to make a stiff batter. Then fry in hot lard.

That rancid butter boiled in water with a pinch of charcoal will lose its rancid odor and taste, and may be used for cooking purposes.

Musty coffee or tea pots may be cleaned and sweetened by putting in tablespoonful of wood ashes and filling with cold water. Then set over the fire and boil, and after a thorough washing and rinsing they will be as good as new.

Broken bits of bread should not be allowed to accumulate, as they can be fried or served as cream toast when too large to be put in with the crums for powdering; beat up an egg or two with a little milk, dip the sliced bread in this and fry slightly in good hot drippings, or toast, dip in hot water, butter slightly and cover with white sauce.



BEAVER-TRIMMED WALKING COSTUME FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A gown equally suitable for a slender or plump figure is one which is composed of double skirt and jacket, the latter having a long coat effect in the back. The underskirt is scant and close fitting at the top, but flares at the hem. The cloth on the lower skirt extends only to the point where it meets the over-skirt. This follows the smooth outlines of the principal skirt, and closes in the back, all the fulness being turned in smoothly on both sides of the placket, beneath which it spreads in fan-like pleats. The coat is of severe but elegant outlines, and may be trimmed to please the taste of the individual. In the present instance the garniture consists of flat bands of satin antique, slightly padded, machine stitched closely along both edges, and are further defined by narrof soutache braid. The high collar is cut with the coat and seamed to fit gracefully about the neck. Its edges are stayed by a firm wire which sustains the shape, and the collar and revers are lined with beaver. The sleeves are of the plain coat sleeve variety, gathered, not boxed at the shoulders, and flaring slightly at the wrist. They are ornamented by stitched bands of velvet. To obtain the proper cut of this gown it will be necessary to use the cut patterns published by Harper's Bazar where the gown appears.

To make this garment, 8 yards of cloth, 54 inches wide, will be required, and, if band trimming like that shown in the illustration be used, one will require 1¼ yards of satin antique. Should the maker desire to face the revers and collar with satin, another ¾ of a yard of that material will be required.

Hasty Pudding.

Some of the newest pincushions are covered in coarse netting with frills of lace.

—

It is significant to observe how some men fail to know how to treat their wives and sisters when they meet them. It sems to them quite unnecessary to lift their hats or to give their nearest and dearst the courtesy they would freely render to any woman outside of the domestic circle. This should not be, and the sooner a revolution is accomplished the better.

—

How very economical you can be when you haven't the money to spend.

—

Have you ever noticed that the blunt woman can make the most cutting remarks.

—

Jinks—They say married people grow to resemble each other.

Mrs. Jinks—Well, I know it's quite impossible for a married woman to keep her good looks.—Larks.

—

There is nothing that exemplifies true character as an apology earnestly and sincerely made.

—

If company manners were worn more frequently for home folks life would be much pleasanter.

—

It is the most difficult thing for a woman to do to keep dressed up and perform actual work at the same time.

—

A fresh cut onion left in a room newly painted will prevent greatly if not entirely the offensive odor of the paint.

—

The stern professor of the feminine preparatory school sat at his desk trying to unravel a knotty problem, when a fluffy-haired miss of 16 approached.

"Please, sir," she began, in a tremulous voice, "will you grant me permission to go out riding with my brother this afternoon?"

Now, the old man had not forgotten the days of his youth, neither was he a fool, and looking over his spectacles, he slowly said:—

"So you want to go riding with your brother, do you? By the way, is this brother of yours any relation to you?"

—

A friend hands in the following, calling it "Perpetual Motion." The more you read it and think of it the more there seems in it:—

The duck eats the worm,
The man eats the duck,
The worm eats the man,
The duck eats the worm.

—

If the eye or any other part be blackened by a fall or a blow, apply a cloth wrung out of very warm water and renew it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquefy the blood and send it back to its proper channel. Use warm water or hot, but never cold water, to a bruise.

Poem Germs

Just the exact inspiration that has animated great men in producing the poems and paintings that the world has recognized as permanent is always of interest even to mediocre creation. Several years before Longfellow's death, in a chat with an English journalist who had crossed the ocean to see him, the poet of human interests told the story of the inspiration of several of his best-loved poems.

"I wrote 'Excelsior,'" he said, "after receiving a letter from Charles Sumner. In one of the sentences he used the word 'excelsior.' The word caught my eye, the idea of the poem flashed through my mind, and I wrote it out then and there on the back of the sheet before finishing the letter.

"'The Wreck of the Hesperus' I wrote after reading an account of a disaster to a Gloucester fishing fleet, in which I met the words 'Norman's woe.' The scene haunted me, and the poem was written.

"'The Psalm of Life' was the result of desire to write out for myself an aim and purpose in life.

"My poem, 'The Bridge,' was written in sorrow. I used to go over the bridge to Boston, evenings, to meet friends. The way was silent, and I often stopped to listen to the sea rise and fall among the wooden piers and to watch the red lights of the great furnace on Brighton Hill. It was in one of these solitary walks that the spirit of the poem came to me."

LABOR UNIONS ENDORSE THE PETITION.

This Is the Fourth Page of Signatures Which Has Been Published---The Signatures Number Four Thousand, Including All Classes and Sections of Citizens.

INVESTIGATON INTO THE MALADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY'S AFFAIRS

Petition of Citizens for a Royal Commission to Enquire Into the Charges Published by THE MONTREAL HERALD and Into Other Matters Touching the Good Government of the City of Montreal.

TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The petition of the undersigned citizens, including many of the largest property-owners and ratepayers of the city of Montreal, and representatives of all sections and classes of the city's taxpayers, sheweth:

That whereas the Montreal Herald newspaper, published in the said city, has printed on many occasions statements charging that the affairs of the said city have been administered in several of the civic departments, wrongfully, extravagantly and without regard for the public interests, and

Whereas these statements have caused a widespread want of confidence in the good intention and disinterestedness of certain officials and aldermen, insomuch that an investigation in any degree under their influence or direction, were such an one to be instituted, would not in the opinion of your petitioners command the confidence of the city's taxpayers;

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray that your Honor, acting by and with the advice of your Council, and acting under the provisions of the statute 59, Vict., chap. 11, will at the earliest opportunity, by a commission issued to that effect, appoint one or more commissioners to conduct an enquiry into and concerning those matters touching the good government of the city of Montreal, which have been published in the Montreal Herald newspaper, and such other matters affecting the administration of the city's affairs as may be brought before the commissioner or commissioners who may be appointed to hold the enquiry.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

A SON HONNEUR LE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNEUR EN CONSEIL DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

Qu'il plaise a votre Honneur:

La requete des citoyens soussignes, comprenant un grand nombre de proprietaires et contribuables les plus influents de la ville de Montreal, representant toutes les sections et toutes les classes de la population de la ville, expose respectueusement que

Attendu que le journal, le Herald, de Montreal, publie dans la dite ville, a, dans maintes circonstances publie dans ses colonnes que les affaires de la dite ville ont ete administrees dans plusieurs des departements civiques, d'une maniere injuste et extravagante et sans aucun egard pour l'interet public, et

Attendu que ces declarations ont eu pour effet de mettre en eveil une grande partie de la population, qui se doute des bonnes intentions et du desinteressement de certains echevins et chefs de departements, a tel point que, si une telle enquete etait ordonnee, vos requerants sontd'opinion oue pour obtenir justice pour les contribuables, ni les echevins ni les fonctionnaires susdits ne devraient, ni de pres ni de loin, controler ou diriger telle enquete;

En consequence, vos requerants, prient humblement votre Honneur, par et de l'avis de vos aviseurs, et agissant sous l'autorite du statut, 59, chapitre XI., de vouloir nommer au plus tot, par une commission a cet effet, un commissaire ou des commissaires qui feraient une enquete dans ce qui concerne le bon gouvernement de la ville de Montreal, sujets qui ont ete publies dans le journal le Herald, de Montreal, et dans telles autres affaires de la ville, se rattachant a la bonne administration des affaires de la ville, qui pourront etre portees a l'attention du commissaire ou des commissaires qui seront nommes pour tenir telle enquete.

Et vos rquerants ne cesseront de prier.

K. CAMPBELL, 77 Durocher.
JAMES M. AIRD, 103 St. Urbain.
JOHN SMARDON & CO., 140 St. Urbain.
J. EVELEIGH, 37 Vitre.
ESTATE SMARDON, Montreal.
JOHN LARMONTH & Co., 252 Mullin.
JOHN T. HAGAR, 376 Mountain
J. & T. BELL, 180 Inspector.
M. ROCHON, 1448a Notre Dame.
J. C. HEMOND & CO., 1483 Notre Dame.
G. BLANCHET, 1485 Notre Dame.
F. DESPATIE, 454 Drolet.
ALPH. BESSETTE, 467 Maisonneuve.
A. GAMACHE, 37 Boyer.
A. LAVERDURE, 1182 Notre Dame.
PIERRE DOMINIQUE, 143 Mantcalm.
T. GAUTHIER, 110 Champlain.
J. DORVAL, 99 Lagauchetiere.
E. POUPART, 333 Beaudry.
H. LAMONTANGE, 1733 St. Catherine.
A. BEL, 285 Wolfe.
P. MONAHAN, 655 St. Dominique.
D. EMARD, 7 Houle.
A. DECELLE, 51 Duluth.
T. DUROCHER, 42 Montcalm.
A. JETTE, 16 Chambly lane.
A. TISON, 986 Demontigny.
NAP. FLEURY, 15 Wolfe.
J. B. ROBILLARD, 391 Panet.
P. HEBERT, 328 Champlain.
AUG. TRUDEAU, 312 Visitation
CHAS. PARE, 47 Sanguinet.
VICTOR LARAMEE, 346 Logan Park.
JOS. L'ARCHEVEQUE, 407 Beaudry.
JOS. TRUDEAU, 345 Panet.
ALF. PEPIN, 11 Albert.
FRS. MAROIS, 37 Chambord.
TANCREDE COLLIN, 31 Emery
N. PEARSON, 19 St. Timothee.
H. BELLAND, 575 Wolfe.
JOS. ROY, 176 Maisonneuve.
N. TAVERNIER, 277 Montcalm.
MAISE DELCOURT, 235 Beaudry.
THOMAS MARTIN, 1515 Notre Dame.
M. J. LOISEAU, 85 Craig.
J. DEMPSEY, 59 Papineau.
O. NAUD, 96 Craig.
MAX GAGNE, 26 Adolphe.
R. PLAMONDON, 91 Craig.
G. QUINTAL, 100 Craig.
NAP. GERVAIS, 144 Craig.
ADRIEN GRIGNON, 147 Craig.
JACQUES VINCENT, 153 1-2 Craig.
G. H. MESSIER, 197 Craig.
A. DELOGE, 11 Visitation.
GEORGE GAUVREAU, 1154 Notre Dame
EMILE AUTHIER, 1191 Notre Dame.
LOUIS LAURIN, 201 Craig.
J. A. ARCAND, 219 Craig.
J. DUSSAULT, ———
E. GUINDON, 231 Craig.
A. O'Borne, 247 Craig.
C. ROBERT, 55 Wolfe.
C. PREVOST, 250 Craig.
H. GLENNY, ———
JOS. DESAUTELS, 270 Craig.
FRS. AUDET, 14 St. Christophe.
P. AUGE, 99 St. Timothee.
F. FRENETTE, 372 Craig.
A. TOUPIN, 53 Gain.
P. PARADIS, 706 Lafontaine.
F. T. DAUBIGNY, 378 Craig.
J. L. RHEAUME, 387 Craig.
EUG. BERTRAND, 390 Craig.
G. CHOUILLE, 386 Craig.
N. BEAUPRE, 71 St. Chas. Borrommee.
J. LEFEBVRE, 20 Elizabeth Terrace.
H. ALLARD, 411 Craig.
LESSARD & HARRIS, 423 Craig.
ALFRED DAOUST, 484 Craig.
J. J. O'BRIEN, 500 Craig.
JOS. BOULANGER, 501 Craig.
S. W. WELLS, 29 Dufresne.
C. A. HENDERSON, 29 Hutchison.
J. R. CAMPBELL, 102 Logan Park.
J. BLAIR, Jr., 72 Wolfe.
C. A. CAVE, 36 Dumont.
H. HOWE, 234 Parthenais.
N. SEGUIN, 658 Ontario.
J. MAROTTE, 305 Frontenac.
L. DUBOIS, 377 Frontenac.
ALF. BEDARD, 763 Ontario.
L. CORBEAN, 565 Ontario.
L. BOURDEAU, 514 Fullum.
ANT. GAGNON, 203 Dufresne.
C. COLLET, 571 Fullum.
ULD. LATULIPPE, 596 Fullum.
J. MALO, 732 Ontario.
JOS. PEPIN, 765 Ontario.

E. DESJARDINS, 569 Fullum.
J. B. DUMONT, 767 Ontario.
E. BERIAULT, 799 Ontario.
A. MARCOUX, 24 Marianna.
J. B. DAUDLIEN, 352 Harbor.
C. GILBERT, 23 Marianna.
EUG. GAGNON, 876 Ontario.
F. BERTHIAUME, 888 Ontario.
JOS. LAFLAMME, 775 Ontario.
ALPH. POITRAS, 880 Ontario.
LARIN & FRERE, 909a Ontario.
EDOUARD LARIN, 16 Mentana.
B. DION, 370 Shaw.
G. POITRAS, 7 Delorme.
J. GANO, 405 St. Christophe.
C. ST. HILAIRE, 898 Ontario.
M. BELIVEAU, 898 Ontario.
M. BASTIEN, 898 Ontario.
J. C. ST. AMOUR, 927 Ontario.
J. H. VINCELETTE, 276 Gain.
O. LONGPRE, 313 Papineau.
A. CHARBONNEAU, 701 Lafontaine.
O. BERNIER, 227b Champlain.
P. PERRAULT, 237 Notre Dame.
T. VINCENT, 960 Ontario.
G. BEAUDOIN, 288 Plessis.
J. BOUSQUET, 223 Champlain.
ROBERT WRIGHT, 153 Prince.
ISAAC STEWART, 57 Ann.
ALFRED PARE, 188 Murray.
R. POLLOCK, 19 Prince.
JOHN LAMOTHE, 309 Delisle.
W. HOPE ROSS, 94 Chatham.
HENRI LENOIR, 195 Guy.

J. H. FORTIN, 648 St. Denis.
W. M. McMILLAN, 662 St. Denis.
H. ROY, 684 St. Denis.
D. McNAMARA, M.D., 936 St. Denis.
WILSON & CO., 950 St. Denis.
ROBERT ODELL, 760 St. Dominique.
JNO. D. QUINN, 555 Cadieux.
A. E. B. GILES, L.D.S., 44 Prince Arthur.
A. D. STEWART, M.D., 42 Prince Arthur.
A. WRAY, 77a St. Hypolite.
CHAS. DERINCK, 73 St. Hypolite.
WM. SCOULAR, 61 St. Hypolite.
R. S. STUART, 55 St. Hypolite.
E. S. BELL, 53 St. Hypolite.
R. SUFFNER, 49e St. Hypolite.
P. J. BRENNAN, 49d St. Hypolite.
CHAS. MASSEY, 49b St. Hypolite.
GEO. PATTERSON, 45 St. Hypolite.
JOS. GENDERS, 42 St. Hypolite.
WM. TODD, 44 St. Hypolite.
JAMES B. GRAHAM, 52a St. Hypolite.
JAMES HAMILTON, 54 St. Hypolite.
WM. A MURRAY, 56a St. Hypolite.
MARTIN WITHELL, 66a St. Hypolite.
GEORGE BURDEN, 364 St. Hypolite.
J. C. ROSE, 552 Cadieux.
JAS. YOUNG, 684 City Hall Ave.
A. LAURIN, 635 City Hall Ave.
JOHN MACDONALD, 525 Cadieux.
R. J. H. DOUGLAS, 533 Cadieux.
JOHN CLARK, 651 City Hall Ave.
WM. H. JOHNSON, 79 Mitcheson.

RON MOULDERS ENDORSE HERALD'S PETITION.

At a regular meeting of the Ironmoulders' Union, No. 21, held in the Labor Hall on McGill street, January 4th, it was unanimously resolved:

That this union heartily endorse the petition to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of Quebec for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the charges brought by The Montreal Herald of maladminstration of civic affairs in certain civic departments of Montreal.

L. ALCHIN, Secretary.

GEORGE ROBERTS, President.

THOS. B. JONES, 289 Bourgeois.
HENRY CRAIG, 54 Farm.
WILLIAM N. SLEEP, 53 Charron.
PETER WALKER, 385 Magdalen.
THOMAS PIKE, 156 Congregation.
FRANK WILKINS, 86 Sebastopol.
JOHN ALLAN, 341 Magdalen.
EDGAR ROWETT, 117 Ash Avenue.
JOHN CARMICHAEL, 100 Charron.
RICHARD DAVIS, 488 Magdalen.
JOS. RUSSELL, 299 Magdalen.
J. DONOVAN, 369 Charron.
JOHN RICHARDS, 365 Bourgeois.
THOS. PREDDY, 291 Charron.
SIMEON BOUTHILIER, 88 Grand Trunk.
CHARLES L. MORRICE, 249 Hibernia.
H. H. PRATT, 157 Grand Trunk.
JOHN McLEAN, 84 Sebastopol.
C. F. ULLEY, 80 Charron.
J. STEWARD, 389 Wellington.
CHAS. JONES, 80 Forfar.
JAMES SCOTT, 402 Magdalen.
S. RICHARDS, 222 Bourgeois.
DAVID ALLAN, 104 Charron.
J. MILLIGAN, 32 Conde.
J. PORTEOUS, 45 Charron.
THOMAS CAPPLAIN, 22 Coleraine.
OLIVIER MALLETTE, 121 Versailles.
AZARIE JODOIN, 1582 St. James.
OSCAR LIMOGES, 353 Seigneurs.
JNO. PALMER, 309 Grand Trunk.
M. D. McLENNAN, 144 Charron.
H. MARLEAN, 318 Seigneurs.
M. SORENSEN, 321 Charron.
E. SORENSEN, 323 Charron.
WILLIAM SINGER, 42 Congregation.
D. WATSON SYMONS, 618 Wellington.
JOHN SYMONS, 107 Charron.
W. C. JENKIN, 205 Ash Avenue.
N. R. McMAHON, 2 Fortune.
H. POLLETT, 281 Hibernia.
E. LAFRENIERE, 38 Christopher Columbus.
LOUIS HENS, 1586 Ontario.
ED. FAVREAU, 26 Parker.
A. C. LEGER, 1485 Ontario.
A. F. BELLEAU, 442 Berri.
JOS. TREMBLAY, 401 St. Denis.

T. W. FICKUS, 77 Mitcheson.
JOHN QUINN, 1236 St. Lawrence.
JOS GIROUARD, 847 St. Dominique,
E. MEUNIER, 361 Rachel.
W. ROUSSEAU, 354 Rachel.
A. ROULEAU, 345 Rachel.
J. PRUDHOMME, 342 Rachel.
JOS. ST. PIERRE, 335 Rachel.
M LEFEBVRE, 310 Rachel St.
N. LAVALLEE, 304 Rachel.
C. PAQUIN, 292 Rachel.
J. T. MAHONEY, 234 Rachel.
J. A. LaBRANCHE, 221a Rachel.
J. ROUSSILLS, 283 Rachel.
L. VERNIER, 394 Rachel.
J. A. HARRIS, 536 Cadieux.
WM. HANNAN, 541 Cadieux.
F. X. DESJARDINS, 299 Rachel.
SOLOMON RUETTE, 18 St. Alexis.
ROBERT TURFUS, 27 Paris.
JOHN BECKETT, 36 1-2 Aylmer.
GEO. MORE, 112 Wellington.
F. PAQUETTE, 664 Sydenham.
ALEX. GAGNON, 173 Montcalm.
E. FORSAILLON, 331 Richelieu.
E. LARDIE, 206 Montcalm.
L. PEPIN, 335 Logan.
ROBT. DUNN, 27 Dalhousie.
THOMAS MONAGHAN, 155 Laprairie.
CHARLES FAGAN, 139 Nazareth.
JOHN POWER, 69 Duke.
C. ANDERSON, 45b Forfar.
WM. O'REILLY, 293 St. Dominique.
RICHARD MORRIS, 20 Conway.
JOHN HUGHES, 65 Young.
DAVID CAMPBELL & SON, 40 Dalhousie.
W. C. WHITE, 44 Brennan.
THOS. SMITH, 44 Conde.
E. RENAUD, 317b Rachel.
E. RACETTE, 319a Rachel.
M. C. L. CONNOLLY, 362a Dorchester.
JAMES LYNCH, 19 Centre.
PATRICK O'BRIEN, 485 Wellington.
D. PEPIN, fils, 863 St. Dominique.
J. D. GRENIER, 179c Duluth.
CAYER & BELANGER, 157 Duluth.
R. E. LIMOGES, 49 Duluth.

C. LAVASSEUR, 297a Laval.
D. SAVARD, 297 Laval.
B. DAMIENS, 291 Laval.
J. H. EGLE, 287 Laval.
CHARLES LAMONTAGNE, 231 Laval.
CHAS. TWEEDIE, 223a Laval.
WM. T. DUKE, 221a Laval.
JAMES McNICHOL, 87 Delisle.
LOUIS MASSE, 72 Grand Trunk.
CHARLES SWEENEY, 240 Island.
ROBERT LEMON, 213 Grand Trunk.
PETER MURPHY, 369 Wellington.
H. R. FRADD, 855 Wellington.
G. HARVEY, 137 St. Timothee.
WALTER SMARDON, 102 St. Luke.
JAMES MINES, 185 Centre.
WALTER TARRANT, 159 Roy.
GEORGE ESPLIN, 125 Duke.
WM. MELDRUM, 37 Nazareth.
F. PAUL, 1140 Sherbrooke.
H. W. REYNOLDS, 585 Wellington.
H. WHITTALL, 409 1-2 Wellington.
F. W. WADSWORTH, 48 Shuter.
H. W. PICKEN, 75 Mance.
A. JACOBS, 18 St. Helen.
T. YATES FOSTER, 27 Chomedy.
JAS. RENWICK, 35 Sussex ave.
JAS. KYLE, 36 St. Mark.
W. A. CHEESBROUGH, 53 St. Mark.
A. ROUSSEAU (ex-Ald).
D. A. MACDONALD, 788 Cadieux.
L. H. TETREAULT, 786 Cadieux.
W. MANN, 784a Cadieux.
ALF. A. D'ORSONNENS, 755 Cadieux.
L. B. BOURDON, 753 Cadieux.
HERCULE PERRIN, 749 Cadieux.
A. ASHLEY, 735 Cadieux.
L. E. LESAGE, 723 Cadieux.
WM. SIMPSON, 719 Cadieux.
W. H. TAYLOR, 714 Cadieux.
A. LACASSE, 720 Cadieux.
A. L. DYKE, 728 Cadieux.
C. LYALL, 738 Cadieux.
E. BRISSON, 322 Laval avenue.
C. O. DACIER, 837 St. Denis.
A. CHARLAND, 165 Rivard.
JNO. NEBERT, 219 Rivard.
G. N. FRAPPIER, 200 Rivard.
THOS. BUTLER, 538 Sanguinet.
B. ARON, 814 Cadieux.
A. FELIX, 812 Cadieux.
S. BURGEOIS, 812 Cadieux.
A. GARDNER, 798 Cadieux.
G. PORTEOUS, 796 Cadieux.
H. TAYLOR, 788 Cadieux.
A. O'LEARY, 145 Mitcheson avenue.
W. P. MEAGHER, 152 Mitcheson avenue.
CHRISTOPHER CORCORAN, 131 Mitcheson avenue.
JAS. MURPHY, 131 Mitcheson avenue.
JAS. MURPHY, JR., 131 Mitcheson ave.
ALPHONSE HOGUE, 51 Durham.
S. DURAND, 314 Duluth avenue.
E. W. H. ST. DENIS, 299 Duluth avenue.
G. WATTCLADE, 301 Laval avenue.
BORDEN & BOYD, 278 Dulth avenue.
PIERRE LEGAULT, 280 Duluth avenue.
ARTHUR LECLAIRE, 253 Duluth avenue.
JAMES HUGHES, 196 Mitcheson avenue.
D. HODGE, 182 Mitcheson avenue.
JAS. KINNLISS, 183a Mitcheson avenue.
W. E. DAVIS, 17 3Mitcheson avenue.
D. D. DUBE, 171 Mitcheson avenue.
GEO. C. BELLENGER, 169 Mitcheson avenue.
THOS McADAM, 165a Mitcheson avenue.
THOS. ROBINSON, 155 Mitcheson ave.
J. B. DUFRESNE, 163 Mitcheson avenue.
W. H. SWINDER, 161a Mitcheson avenue.
H. BRYAN, 149 Mitcheson avenue.
WILFRID GRATTON, 237 St. Hypolite.
F. DUBUC, 229 St. Hypolite.
F. H. MIGNEAU, 202 St. Hypolite.
WM. ROBINSON, 167e St. Hypolite.
GEO. DESART, 348 Montana.
JOHN PURCELL, 299 Roy.
GEORGE VANDELAS, 932 Cadieux.
DR. J. S. PROULX, 462 Rachael.
DR. MERCIER, LL.D., Rachael.
W. RICHMOND, 369 St. Hypolite.
C. E. P. NORRIS, 756a Cadieux.
DR. FRED E. DEMERS, 1157 St. Lawrence.
GEORGE GRAHAM.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM, SR.
J. E. BIVART, 2446 St. Catherine.
GEO. AUBIN, 61 Laurier avenue.
A. P. PRATT, 2410 St. Catherine.
W. REDDY, 2410 St. Catherine.
J. PAQUETTE, 2410 St. Catherine.
G. W. BADDELY, 756 Cadieux.
DELORME & FRERE, 362 Duluth avenue.
EDWARD KEATING, 333 St. Hypolite.
LOUIS GUILBAULT, 308 St. Hypolite.
J. H. WADSWORTH, 2633 St. Catherine.
W. H. CHAPMAN, 2637 St. Catherine.
JNO. CAMPBELL, 2592 St. Catherine.
E. E. NEWTON, 2592 St. Catherine.
GEO. D. ANDERSON, 2592 St. Catherine.
JAMES TURNER, 2590 St. Catherine.
R. WILLOCK, 2590a St. Catherine.
R. J. STUART, 100 St. Luke.
JAS. STEVENSON, 500 Guy.
W. S. DOCKWILL, 224 Craig.
CHARLES CHARTERS, 2452 St. Catherine.
ALF. H. BASTIAN, 2133 St. Catherine.
JAS. LACOSTE, 2129 St. Catherine.
G. BURNETT, 83 Versailles.
L. W. DUBEAN, 450a Laval ave.
W. H. FRANCKMAN, 150 Elgin.
J. R. KYLE, 2172 St. Catherine
E. W. COATES, 2176 St. Catherine.
W. J. RYAN, 2513 St. Catherine.
C. A. STEVENS, 2515 St. Catherine.
W. BIFFEN, 2531 St. Catherine.
A. E. VAILLANCOURT, 748 Cadieux.
C. HAYWOOD, 752 Cadieux.
WM. J. HINPHY, 53 Manufacturers.
M. N. DALAIRE, 52 Pichette lane.
Z. PIQUETTE, 153 1-2 Wolfe.
CHAS. J. THOMAS, 1403 De Montigny.
E. H. KENNEDY, 756 Lagauchetiere.
E. OUTRAM, 574 Rivard.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, A.C.P., St. James.
NICHOLAS S. POWER, 177 Mitcheson avenue.
P. K. BROWN, 23 Lorne avenue.
W. J. GUILBAULT, 443 St. Andre.
THOS. HELION, 11 Erie.
J. B. GOSSELIN, 15 Tupper.
PETER STRATHEARN, 134 Dorchester.
JOS. VALADE, 462 Shaw.
J. LEO PELLETIER, 1109 St. Denis.
COLIN PATERSON, 188 Sherbrooke.
A. PELLETIER, 152 Maisonneuve.
J. B. TAYLOR, 134a Dorchester.
H. HEBERT, 170 St. Denis.
O. ROBITAILLE, 248 Dorchester.
ARTHUR LEDUC, 53 Voltigeur.

T. GUILBAULT, 152 Maisonneuve.
WM. TAYLOR, 134 Dorchester.
F. K. LANDRY, 58 Craig.
WILLIAM H. SMITH, 71 Plessis.
JAMES ROSS, 1028 St. Catherine.
WILLIAM MAYBURY, 1 Josaphat.
T. J. KAVANAGH, 11 Ignace.
MICHAEL McKEOWN, 13½ Papineau.
MAURICE PILON, 421a St. Lawrence.
THOMAS ROGERS, 35½ St. Alexander.
JOHN KILFEATHER, 249 Grand Trunk.
J. E. SLATTERY, 148 Ottawa.
JOHN WALSH, 106 Redpath.
PATRICK O'BRIEN, 310 St. Patrick.
J. A. HEFFERNAN, 142 Lagauchetiere.
B. WALL, 7 Crescent.
W. S. BURNS, 546 Rivard.
F. NOONAN, 99 Inspector.
D. S. McCARTHY, 8 Farm.
DANIEL CURRIE, 56 Charron.
ALBERT JONES, 813 Wellington.
WM. PRIDE, 531 Seigneur.
H. JARRETT, 27 Papineau square.
DAVID MURPHY, 104 Rosel.
W. McALPINE, 155 Wellington.
THOMAS SCOTT, 344 Magdalen.
A. E. BLAGG, 111 Tupper.
JNO. JAS. GRACE, 7 Hanover.
W. M. KNOWLES, 2 Basin.
T. PEARSON, 589 Wellington.
D. BARTON, 6y6 1-2 Wellington.
A. CARMICHAEL, 594 Wellington.
H. W. NASH, 124 Charron.
GEO. KHEEN, 823 Craig.
JAS. TIERNEY, 1080 Berri.
P. A. CUTLER, 834 Sauguinet.
J. P. KAVANAGH, 1088 Berri.
EDMUND NEVE, 1843 Ontario.
ELIE FORMAN, 56 Mance.
PATRICK KERR, 2 Platt.
HUGH GALLAGHER, 7 Platt.
P. FLANAGAN, 1711 Ontario.
WM. McGOWAN, 337 St. Lawrence.
G. PILON, 1660 Ontario.
GEO. NEIL, 1687 Ontario.
ARTHUR QUEVILLON, 1655 Ontario.
E. A. GAGNON, 1605 Ontario.
S. R. TRDEAU, 1594 Ontario.
HENRI FORTIN, 309 Champlain.
A. VALIQUETTE, 1031 Ontario.
ED. COSSE, 561 St. Paul.
CHS. LEBLANC, 134 St. Martin.
P. MTLANCON, 888 Demontigny.
J. THIBEAULT, 565 St. Paul.
ALEX. WILLS, 27 St. Sacrament.
D. DOWELL, 605 and 607 St. Paul.
ALEX. McCULLOUGH, 502 St. Urbain.
J. AUBIN, 653 St. Paul.
M. W. CORBITT, 112 St. Francis Xavier.
E. J. RIVET, 259 St. Hypolite.
J. E. CHISHOLM, 376 Coleraine.
JOHN T. STEWART, 413 Fullum.
J. PRENDERGAST, 17 Gain.
JOHN LEMATY, 110 Ann.
G. BOYER, 13 Duke.
B. PAQUETTE, 102 Albert.
A. TARDIF, 216 McCord.
ED. DONNELLY, 50 Shannon.
MATTHEW HUGHES, 184 Wellington.
P. PAQUETTE, 102 Albert.
P. CANNON, 5 Basin.
L. LAFONT, 363 St. James.
NAP. SAUVE, 202 Atwater.
J. J. O'FLAHERTY, 97 Shannon.
F. ASPINALL, 646 Drolet.
MCL. WHALEN, 140 St. Urbain.
AND. BERGERON, 150 St. Charles.
PAUL DESJARDIN, 159 Aqueduct.
AMOS ALEXANDER, 25 Knox.
JOS. J. MORIN, 48 Christopher Columbus
ED. SPURR, 7 Ryde.

CITY HALL CULPRITS ARE QUAKING.

The Petition is Beginning to Call Up Before Their Minds the Consequences of a Thorough Inquiry Into the Maladministration of Civic Affairs.

The signatures to The Herald's petition for a Royal Commission to investigate the maladministration of the city's affairs now number over four thousand, representing, as the petition sets forth, all classes and sections of the city's taxpayers.

The cynicism with which the "clean-sweep" campaign was greeted by those whose wrong-doings are likely to be exposed by the investigation has given way to anxiety.

Four thousand signatures constitute a petition that cannot be ignored.

And the end is not yet.

The hundreds of new names that are coming in every day would seem to indicate that to sign The Herald's petition and join in the movement for a clean sweep of every department at the City Hall found a place among the New Year's resolutions of a great number of Montreal's citizens. A better resolution, or one more likely to bring good results, could not easily have been conceived.

As the signatures pour in the evidences of the urgent necessity of a searching enquiry continue to pile up.

Almost every day produces new proof of maladministration and neglect of duty on the part of civic officers and aldermen.

It becomes more and more manifest, too, that neither the Council nor the committees can be looked to for an unbiased, thorough and effective enquiry.

When investigation is ordered, under any of the standing committees, a whitewashing ceremony is looked for as the concluding act in the farce-comedy, and expectation is never disappointed.

A "clean-sweep" enquiry can be had only through an independent tribunal.

If the citizens of Montreal knock loudly enough at the door of the Legislature, they will get a Royal Commission. Four thousand of them are already knocking in a manner that is waking the self-seeking aldermen and officials from their delusive dream that the city's business can be mismanaged, or the city's treasury wasted with impunity.

When it reaches Quebec the list will contain at least another thousand names.

No citizen who is desirous of having the city's administration cleaned should neglect the opportunity of joining in the demand.

RICHARD BIRKS, 207 McGill Street.
JAMES W. THYER, 1114 City Hall Ave.
JOSEPH MANTON, 499 Craig Street.
ZOTIQUE GRANGER, 86 St. Peter Street
J. RATTRAY & CO., 84 St. Peter Street.
GEO. GARDINER, 52 Guilbault Street.
H. E. McINTOSH, 70 St. Peter Street.
JOHN L. PERCIVAL, 488 St. Paul.
E. HEBERT, 101 Plessis Street.
G. ORBAN, 504 St. Paul Street.
DORKEN BROS. & CO., 140 McGill.
JAMES ARNOLD, Jr., 140 McGill.
A. FERGUSON, 142 McGill.
WM. RICKABY, 142 McGill.
GEO. C. BOWN, 90 St. Hypolite.
C. R. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 McGill.
FORBES BROS., 158 McGill.
T. S. VIPOND, 329 Commissioners.
F. C. VIPOND, 331 Commissioners.
W. M LeMESSURIER, 343 Commissioners
T. S. WILLIAMSON, 345 Commissioners.
ALEX. SEATH, 467 Guy.
ADAM GERRIE, 147 McGill.
R. McSHANE, 700 Palace.
WM. EVANS, Jr., 89 McGill.
JOHN FARQUHARSON, 227 Drolet.
J. C. McATEER, 15 Aylmer.
W. FRANCIS, 490 St. Paul.
F. WILLOUGHBY, 2 William.
F. H. DOULL, 28 Hutchison.
LOUIS O. ROELEN, 7 4Inspector.
P. T. LEDUC, 2052 Notre Dame.

GEORGE FRIEND, 87 St. Maurice.
J. B. ST. DENIS, 164 St. Maurice.
N. BERTRAND, 30 Inspector.
J. A. PETRAULT, 297 Bleury.
R. S. SWITZER, 140 Selby Avenue.
E. J. SMARDON, 215 Mance.
W. H. BURNETT, 712 Cadieux.
K. C. CAMPBELL, 77 Durocher.
JAMES McADAM, 199 Elgin.
GEO. NORRIS, 2438 St. Catherine.
JOHN M. PATTERSON, 208 St. Urbain.
ELOIE PAPIN, 727 Charlebois.
A. PILON, 57 Laprairie.
JOSEPH DESCHENES, 157 Barre.
GEO. G. KENNEDY, 15 Guibault.
H. HART, 812 St. Lawrence.
CHARLES LORD, 8 Chateauguay.
P. ESMOND, St. Antoine Market.
W. L. BROWN, 49a Labelle.
J. P. SEYBOLD, 381 St. Antoine.
P. FILIATRAULT, 35 Versailles.
V. PAYMENT, 63 Versailles.
JOHN TURTON, 274 Mullin.
JOSEPH VERNIER, 256 Hibernia Road.
S. CUNNINGHAM, 69 Coleraine.
ARTHUR TRUDEAU, 29 Burnett.
ALBERT BENARD, 1887 St. Catherine.
THOMAS LAWLOR, St. Dennis.
DR. C. A. RICE, 306 Hibernia.
O. DION, 354 Hibernia.
M. LEVEILLE, 1846 St. Catherine.
H. BENOIT, 340 Charron.
EDWARD UPTON, 358 Bourgeois.
FRANK T. STONE, 83 1-2 Rushbrooke.
GEO. WILSON, 128 Charron.
JOHN BAIRON, 112 Paris.
J. W. CAMPBELL, 158a Ottawa.
W. P. FITZSIMMONS, 17 York street, Westmount.
F. W. POWELL, 391 Magdalen.
A. G. DUBERRY, 113 Rushbrooke.
OLIVIER TURPIN, 11 Beaudry.
L. LETAURNEAU, 1332 Notre Dame.
FRANCOIS BEAUCHAMP, 1368 St. Catherine.
JAMES KENNEDY, 207 Shaw.
H. SENECAL, 1271 St. Catherine.
JOSEPH BOURGET, 1319 St. Catherine.
JOSEPH NADEAU, 178 Maisonneuve.
J. J. CHOREST, 1311 St. Catherine.
O. RICHOT, 1436 St. Catherine.
DONAT LABELLE, 355 Rivard.
JEAN LEROUX, 554 Craig.
M. COUSINEAU, 552 Craig.
J. SHIMID, 70 Notre Dame.
F. F. A. WORKMAN, 25 McGill College Avenue.
THOMAS D. ISAAC, 146 St. Luke.
CHARLES NOBLE, 462 St. Dominique.
JOHN ROBINSON, 529 St. Dominique.
ALFRED FRASER, 252 Guy.
HERBERT LEWIS, 166 St. Antoine.
GEO. H. PEART, 267 St. Urbain.
W. E. BARBER, 33 Victoria.
JOHN MILLS, 81 Chatham.
A. REDFEARN, 9 Fournier Avenue.
JAMES DALTON, 17 Canning.
S. BRENNER, 115 St. Dominique.
R. JACOBSON, 163 St. Dominique.
P. ADLESTEIN, 356 Cadieux.
H. SCHAFER, 333 Cadieux.
OSCAR AMOIT & FRERE, 245 Cadieux.
G. S. BOLTON, 170 Cadieux.
D. CARBEIL, 162 Cadieux.
R. LANDRY, 153 Cadieux.
R. TURCOT, 488 Lagauchetiere.
ANT. RICHER, 1396 De Montigny.
NAPOLEON MAZURETTE, 145 St. Andre.
ED. MATHEWS, 591 St. Urbain.
F. W. ALEXANDER, 46 Cuthbert.
EMILE BOYER, 707 St. Lawrence.
JOHN McGILLVERY, 1020 St. Denis.
STAR QUILTING AND HOSIERY CO. per C. Massey, 40 Jacques Cartier Square.
DUPUY & CO., 38 Jacques Cartier Square.
H. CHARPENTIER, 36 Jacques Cartier Square.
O. SEQUIN, 34 Jacques Cartier Square.
O. DELISLE, 879b Cadieux.
W. N. PHILPOLT, 877 Cadieux.
JOHN ROURKE, 878 Cadieux.
ART. BERTHIAUME, 855c Cadieux.
JAS. W. HILL, 876 Cadieux.
J. B. MILLAIRE, 871 Cadiux.
E. BRUNETTE, 855e Cadieux.
NARCISSE BEUGUA, 855b Cadieux.
C. H. GREGORY, 853 Cadieux.
W. A. McGUINESS, 278 Laval ave.
J. T. LE SUEUR, 181 Laval ave.
GEORGE MARTIN, 181 Laval ave.
O. LECOURS, 175 Laval ave.

REPRESENTATIVE OF SIX HUNDRED MEN.

The Montreal Council of the Boot and Shoe Lasters of Canada met last Wednesday evening in St. Joseph Hall, corner of St. Catherine and Elizabeth street. In the course of the evening the evidences of maladministration in City Hall affairs, which have recently come to light, were vigorously discussed. The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, The charges of corruption in City Hall affairs made by a certain paper remain unchallenged: and,

Whereas, a movement is on foot to secure the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the methods of government in Montreal;

Therefore, be it resolved, That this organization express its hearty sympathy with the movement, and pledges itself to do all in its power to attain the granting of the petition.

P. McELHERON, 237 Ottawa.
MARK ELSON, 57 Montmorency.
JAMES REDMOND, 196 St. Etienne.
CHAS. DOONAN, 15 Smith.
JAS. CUTTER, 219 Coleraine.
JNO. SMITH, 2281 Notre Dame.
WM. MOLLOY, 158 St. Etienne.
R. W. ELLIOT, 165 Island.
JEREMIAH RYAN, 147 Fulford.
HUGH McALEER, 19 Rosel.
G. BROWN, 346 Centre.
R. L. EGAN, 114 Chatham.
ANDREW CULLINAN, 68 Colborne.
JOHN SLATTERY, 146 Ottawa Street.
ARTHUR ADELIN, 107 Colborne Street.
JAS. McCRORY, 71 Ottawa Street.
JOHN McCRORY, 27 McKay Street.
JAMES BAIRD, 99 Wellington Street.
M. de REPENTIGNY, JR., 129 Wellington Street.
A. J. O'NEILL, 155 Wellington Street.
B. D'ARAGON, 169 Wellington Street.
PATRICK KENNY, 186 Ottawa Stret.
JOSEPH BOUDREAU, e46 1-2 Colborne.
EDGAR NICHOLSON, 35 Coursol Street.
MELDRUM BROS., 32 Wellington Street.
R. A. GENTLES, 14 St. Matthew Street.
P. McGREGOR, 218 St. Antoine Street.
GEO. LAMB, 92 Favard Street.
JOHN NEWTON, 112 Duke Street.
EDWARD POWER, 10 Eleanor Street.
PATRICK RYAN, 145 Young Street.
M. J. McLANGHLIN, 1499 Notre Dame.
JAMES GORMAN, 23 Shannon Street.
THOMAS PEGNEM, 39 Eleanor Street.
M. BAHEN, 2 Smith Street.
M. KILBRIDE, 122 Murray Street.
EDOUARD TESSIER, 150 William Street
W HENRY, 10 Inspector Street.
R. G. KELLY, 116 Elgin Street.
MICHAEL RYAN, 72 Colborne Street.
J. P. CLARKE,

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CIRCLE.

THE RACOON AND COON HUNTING.

By a Herald Reader Who Enjoys the Country. . .

Coon hunting is exciting sport and the joy of the boys on the clear moonlight nights of October. It is said that the fur of the coon is good if he is caught in any month whose name contains the letter R. October or the latter end of September is the time when the hunting is the best. "The later the season the better the fur." The racoon is a small animal, weighing twenty or thirty pounds, having a grizzled, greyish-brown fur, a beautifully ringed tail, short, strong legs, head shaped somewhat like that of a fox, with under jaw somewhat shorter than the upper, so that his most convenient fighting attitude is upon his back. His body is strongly built, and in a fair, square combat it takes a dog much heavier and well posted in his business to kill a Canadian racoon. Swamp coons are the largest variety, have long legs and fight like wildcats when cornered. Once they succeed in getting to running water of any depth they are sure to escape from any dog, for they will certainly drown him or make him let go his hold.

Coon hunting is pursued primarily because it is a most exciting and exhilarating sport, and secondly because of the value of the skins. Coats and robes are made from the fur of these little animals. It is a common thing in this country to see the ringed tails of racoons hanging over the back of a cutter in winter time, and not infrequently the result of a few weeks' hunting is a warm coon skin coat. Usually if the owner of a coon dog captures twenty-five or thirty skins in a single season he thinks he has had pretty good hunting. Successful coon hunting can of course only be carried on in a good coon district. Generally speaking, wherever there is corn you will find coons, but a wooded country is also necessary. Given a patch of woods here and there, or a series of swamps or wooded valleys, and as surely as the corn ripens you will find coons. But you may have coons in abundance, and unless you possess a good coon dog there is no chance for sport. A dog that will run around and bark up every tree is a fraud, and nothing will dampen the ardor, cool the enthusiasm and fire the professional coon hunter more quickly, unless it is when the dog encounters a skunk. Not one dog in a thousand can be trained to track racoons. In this country, when I was a boy, a dog that could run down coons, was looked upon as a credit to his owner and an ornament to the whole community. Like a poet, he is born, not made. No amount of training will make a first class coon hunter, unless he possesses the natural instinct for the business; and if a natural coon hunting dog once catches a coon he is never happy a night afterwards unless actively engaged in the sport. "Once a coon hunter, always a coon hunter," is his motto from thenceforth. To have a night's fun then in early October, get the boys together and set out quietly with the dog for a cornfield which lies adjacent to a strip of woods. No weapon was formerly needed except an axe or hickory club. Now-a-days many of our coon hunters carry a gun instead of an axe, but this is not sportsmanlike. Only the former are allowed by the rural etiquette in coon hunting. Besides gunshot wounds spoil the coon's hide and render it less valuable for coats and robes.

Having arrived at the corn field, the boys take a seat on the rail fence and send the dog off on a reconnoitering expedition through the patch. While he is at work they are careful not to make any noise, which would reach the ears of the coons in the vicinity. If there is a coon in the patch the dog finds him in a few minutes and frequently kills him in the field, generally with the assistance of the boys, who, upon hearing the tussel, spring from their moorings, rush to the aid of the dog, and with their clubs soon assist him in demolishing poor coon, if by chance some excitable one, with more enthusiasm than prudence, does not lay out the poor dog for a time and allow Master Coon to escape and take up his quarters in a neighboring tree. Sometimes the coons have got out of the cornfield before the arrival of the hunters, and the best the dog can do is strike the fresh track, which he has left behind him, and follow him by the scent. Once the keen-scented dog runs across the trail down goes his nose to the ground and off he bounds in pursuit. If the track is fresh, he follows it straight and without any mistake to the bush. When he does that it indicates that the coon has been scared off by the approach of the hunters, but more often the scent is old, and it is interesting to note the track which the coon has taken as followed up by the dog, here and there through the corn patch, now running in circles, now walking along the rail fence, now turning out of the cornfield and back into it again, goes the dog, whining with eagerness as the track becomes fresher and fresher. Sometimes, if the coon has walked far on the fence, which they often do, or crossed a pond of shallow water or swamp, the dog loses the scent and only gets it again by making a large circle, and of course running across it, and finally follows it to the bush and disappears among the trees and shrubbery, and it is only a question of time until he trees the coon; so there is nothing for the party sitting on the fence to do but sit still until they hear the dog bark. The coon is as cunning as a fox, and once he knows a dog is on his trail he resorts to all kinds of manoeuvres to throw him off the scent. He will cross running water whenever he can, or walk hundreds of yards on top of a rail fence, where it is next to impossible for the dog to follow him. After the dog has been gone half an hour and sometimes an hour, the sound of his bark is heard from the woods—it may be in the bush next the cornfield or it may be in a bush a mile or two away, but it is a sure signal that the dog has treed the coon. A good coon dog never barks until he gets the coon safely up a tree or captures it on the ground or as it is ascending the tree. As soon as the bark is heard the boys jump from the fence where they have been discussing the root crop or politics of the day and make a bee-line in the direction of the sound. They hustle as fast as their feet can carry them, falling over logs, into holes, ditches, etc., etc. Gathering themselves up, one by one, they reach the tree upon which the coon can often be seen and at the foot of which is the faithful dog, now barking at a terrible rate and overjoyed at his feat in treeing the coon. Now the sportsmanlike way to get that coon out of the tree is to climb up and knock him out with a club, it is not considered good fair hunting to fill him full of shot. Forty years ago we used to chop the trees down, one of the party holding the dog until the tree was about striking the ground to prevent him being caught under it. Now the dog would take a circle around the tree, and finding the coon had not gone out would run into the top of it where he would find the coon more or less stunned, at other times the coon would jump from the falling tree, sometimes catching upon the limbs of an adjoining tree, at other times lighting on the ground a good distance off, and it would be some time before the dog could be got on the track and tree him again. Nowadays, on account of the greater value of trees and being a more sportsmanlike way of hunting, one of the party climbs the tree armed with his hickory club, while Sport keeps up his barking below, making the night hideous. Frequently the task of climbing is no easy one, especially if the coon has chosen a tall pine tree, with its first braches about 40 or 50 feet from the ground, which he will do, if not closely pressed by the dog, but if surprised he will run up the first tree he comes to, which is often very small indeed, and easy to climb. As a rule he selects a large tree and goes almost to the very top, hiding in a crotch, or going about half way out the length of a limb. Once the climber gets to the first limb the task of climbing the tree is easy, because he can make use of the upper limbs to pull himself up, it is the long climb to the first branch that tires the muscle and wind of the climber. It is a big tree, indeed, which stops a party of coon hunters, especially since climbers have come into use. When at a distance of fifty or sixty feet from the ground the climber reaches the coon, it backs out on a limb, showing its teeth and growling savagely as it goes, greatly to the discomfort of a novice at the business. If the limb is a small one the climber tries to shake it off by grasping the trunk above and applying all the force of his feet to the limb that holds the con. But it is hard to shake a racoon off a limb, and if it cannot be done, the hunter must venture out on the limb and try his club at it until he knocks it off. If the limb is not a large one, and it seldom is near the top of a tree, the danger of its breaking is obvious under the combined weight of man and coon. Sometimes the climber goes out on the limb above or the limb below and gets a blow at the coon, which causes him to loose his hold. When he comes within striking distance of the coon it begins to show fight, and taking into consideration the climb, the risk of the limb breaking, and the aspect of the coon, it may be said that it takes a nervy man to knock a racoon out of a tall tree. Finally, the climber gets a good crack at the coon with his stick, and doubling up like a ball of fur, down shoots the depredator of corn fields to his doom below. The very instant the coon strikes the ground, the dog is upon him, the coon turns over on his back to fight to best advantage, exposing his throat and chest to the crunching jaws of the well-trained dog, who in a short time applies them to the small of the coon's back with even greater effect, and the coon is a goner. With an average dog, however, that is not a coon dog or a fighter by profession, (or instinct) the coon is quite able to hold his own. With a dog of this kind the fight may last for an hour, or until a few well directed blows from the hunter's club puts an end to the coon and the struggle at the same time. If the tree selected by the coon is on the side of a steep bank with a stream at the bottom, the coon's chances of escape are good. In such a case the dog and coon usually roll to the bottom together, neither having much advantage of the other, and in deep water the coon will get away from the dog, who cannot stay long under water. Once a swamp coon reaches the bank of a stream he is safe, even when Sport is in pursuit. No ordinary dog can cope with him in the water. City sports, who are tired of ordinary recreation, should take a turn at coon hunting. It is a most exhilarating experience, with as much excitement, as can reasonably be wished for, in a single night.

A STORM AT SEA.

A Competition Story.

It was a cheerless night in early autumn. The sky was black and threatening, showing that a terrific storm would soon burst. The majority of the fishermen are out on the sea, but their wives, children and sweethearts are in their snug little cabins. The sea is white with foam as it dashes against the rocks at the shore; the seagulls screech and the trees are blown to and fro. Yonder is the life-saving station, and lights are brightly gleaming there as well as in the fishers' cabins. But lo, the storm has burst. The heavens are veined with fire, and the thunder, how it rolls. In this cabin near the shore there is much anxiety felt, for there are three of its inmates on the rough seae. This is Jack Brown's cabin, and no one but his daughter and cousin are at home. Nita, his daughter, sits at the window gazing on the stormy sea. Well she knows that her father, lover and only brother are out in a fisherman's frail craft upon those raging waters and no earthly help is nigh. None but God alone can save them, and lips and cheeks grow white as she prays for their safe and speedy return. A deep hollow roar followed by a rocket from the life-saving station, reveals to Nita that her father's boat is sinking. It is stranded on some cruel rocks at the entrance to the harbor. A hand is laid on her shoulder, and she looks around. There stands her cousin, who notes with surprise that now Nita is weeping. She asks the reason, and in reply Nita points to the rocks. Nita looks again; the boat is slowly but surely sinking, and at last it has gone down. Her heart stands still, still now forever. Next morning six fishermen who were on land last night go down to the beach, and a dreadful sight meet their gaze. There lay the bodies of Nita's father, brother and lover. They look so ghastly in the morning light, with seaweed in their tangled hair. They are lifted by the fishermen and examined, but no spark of life remains. They are borne toward the cottage, where lately there was life, but when nearly there a boy intercepts them. He says that Nita saw her father's boat go down and the shock has killed her. But the bodies are taken to the cottage, and the four who were together in life are now together in heaven above.

COUNTRY OR CITY, WHICH?

It strikes me forcibly that the country will win unless the champions of the city wake up. What a lot of good letters I have received for the country and some of them from city boys and girls. On the other hand, some of the country boys and girls prefer the city.

"Give Me the City."

Maxville, Jan. 2nd, 1899.

Dear Orth,—The country is a boss place to live in if you live near a river or lake, a railway in front, a nice berry bush with all kinds of berries growing in it, a sap or maple bush near by; if you have a gun and there are lots of coons, rabbits and squirrels near by. But when you have to walk seven miles to skate, hunt or pick berries, it kind of takes the zip out of a fellow.

Give me the city, where there's something always new—boats, vessels, trolley cars, skating. If you want hunting or skating or swimming, for a few cents you can get out in the country and have a good time. Now, when I go in the city I feel like a greenhorn. I want to stare at the other people, and stand and look at the trolley cars. I saw an old farmer once standing staring at the top of a telegraph pole and everybody laughing. Yes, sir, I am for the city.

Bert Empey.

The City, Certainly.

Dear Orth:—

Where are our greatest preachers, lecturers, and professional men? In the city. If you get sick, whether is it better to be miles away from a doctor in the country or within a minute's call in the city? Why, in the city, certainly! Whether is it better to read news days old in the weekly paper in the country or to get the news hot off the wires in the city? Not old news; of course, not! Whether is it better to be within reach of libraries and reading rooms in the city or to be limited in the country to "Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," and an almanac? Why, to be within reach of libraries, to be sure. It's all right for C. Campbell and others to speak of their affection for the place where they have lived, but that proves nothing. An Esquimaux, no doubt, loves the Arctic, but that proves nothing. I hope the city boys and girls will declare themselves, and that good common sense, and not summer holiday sentiment, will decide the case. Yours respectfully,

Eddie Wyld,
Kingston.

Ivy Speaks for the Country.

Dear Sir:—

I like the country best because in the summer there are fishing, boating and picking berries and skating and snowshoeing and coasting in the winter. In summer there are fishing, boating and making maple sugar and picking berries, and skating and snowshoeing and coasting in the winter. In the bush there are picnics and hunting, while in the city you can only ride on trolley-cars and look in the windows of the shops. In the country you can have all the milk you want to drink, and when you get tired you can go and play with the calves and lambs, and you can have a pony of your own and feed the chickens and ducks, tumble in the hay, gather the eggs. The country is the place to live in.

Ivy Nell Empey,
Maxville, Ont.

Box 104.

May Likes the Country.

Dear Orth:—

Although I am a city girl, I much prefer the country. All the lovely fruits, berries, and flowers! Of course, you can get all these in the city, but not half so many, and then you have to buy them. In the winter, the sleighing and skating is fine. You never have to go far for a skate, there are so many ponds all over. I sincerely hope that those on the country side will win. Yours truly,

May A. Swinburne,
139 St. Hypolite street, Montreal.
Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1899.

In the Country.

(Autumn in Algoma.)

The beauty of an autumn tide
Is full of silent melody.
Nature provides sweet music still.
Though birds and flowers have sped away.

While walking through the radiant woods,
We hear of falling leaves the sound;
Their ambient scent pervades the air.
A frosty dew bespreads the ground.

We hear the scurry of the squirrel,
As noisily he scales a bole.
The chipmunk chirps and makes his way
With aimless hurry to his hole.

With neck outstretched a partridge sits,
Or flies as we approach too near.
He and the brown hare and the buck
Bring visions of abundant cheer.

The forest now a lovely sight,
Arrayed in robes of red and gold.
Too soon will shed the gorgeous dress,
But then, hurrah for winter's cold!

Away among the rookeries
A crow convention now convenes,
Gravely discussing ways and dates
For travelling to warmer scenes.

The barns are full, the fodder's cut,
The cattle linger round the stack.
The farmer has his "taters" picked,
And now may straighten up his back,
For autumn-tide brings right good cheer
To yeoman all, to "Gill and Jack."
—F. W. Waugh, in the Canadian Home Journal.

OUR STAMP CLUB.

The members of the Stamp Club no doubt wonder why promised price list and other matter has not been given as promised. A revised price list of Canadian stamps is being prepared, and was promised for to-day's paper, but unfortunately it was not ready, so I would ask our stamp friends to wait patiently for one more week, when lists will be given, questions answered and our club will be in full swing for 1899.

THE HOPPER.

WHAT SOME OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS SAY.

To the Editor of Boys' and Girls' Circle:

Dear Orth,—Won't you have puzzles in The Herald, like they had last year? Please do. If you do I will get lots and lots of girls to join it. Please think about it, won't you? We used to have such fun, and besides it makes girls and boys buy it. Please answer this and tell me what you think about it in next Saturday's Herald. I love The Herald, and think it is so interesting. Wishing you a Happy New Year, I remain, an eager and hopeful girl, A.B.C.

P.S.—Be sure and answer in Saturday's edition.

Now, Miss Alphabet, I am glad to get your letter, but want you to sign your own real name after this. Look in the dictionary for the big word "anonymous," and then remember that newspapers never publish anonymous letters.

Of course I could not resist such an invitation as yours, and I shall be so glad to have "lots and lots of girls" join, even if they do not "buy it." Beginning next week there will be a puzzle competition to last for some time, and suitable prizes will be given to winners. The puzzles will be good ones, and I hope will be both interesting and profitable, as there will be historical and geographical ones amongst them. Watch for next week's puzzle corner.

THE OLD FLAG.

Get your drawings in in time. You have some time yet, but begin now. Satisfy yourselves that your drawing is the very best you can do, and send it in. Who will win?

Our Union Jack.

Just at the right time comes to hand a beautiful little booklet giving a short sketch of the history of the Union Jack, having the title page illustrated with a perfect drawing in colors of the old flag. The sketch is by Mrs. Clementine Trenholm Fessenden, of Hamilton, Ont., and the pamphlet can be bought for five cents at Drysdale's bookstore in Montreal. The drawing of the flag is so excellent and the sketch of the Union Jack so appropriate for our flag talks, that I have pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the circle. In another place you will see the conditions of the flag competition.

Byron Nicholson.

Sing, for the spotless fame
Of ancient song and story,
For the meteor flag whose deathless name,
Foremost in Freedom's ranks, proclaim
Great Britain's deeds of glory.

The Old School House.

The drawings are coming in from the east and from the west. I should like to have every drawing reproduced, and very likely it will be done. Such quaint looking old school-houses, some of them very old, some not so old. What an interesting collection there will be. There is plenty of time for dozens more. Send them along.

His Point of Reckoning.

The dear coming man
Who, in eighteen years more,
Will add one to our national vote,
Was walking one day,
As a toddler can,
The long garden path, to explore and to scan,
With both pocketed hands in his coat.

I met him apace,
And he stopped as I said,
From above the tall top of my rake,
"How old are you, pray?"
Aglow with new grace,
He lifted his curl-covered head to my face,
And said, "Three, on my last birthday cake."

STOP IT NOW.

Don't Let it Run on Until Your Condition Causes You to be Ostracised as if You Were a Leper.

Before it is too late stop that succession of colds that means nothing more nor less than catarrh. Stop the suffering. Stop the disagreeable discharges that are so humiliating to you and so offensive to your friends. Don't let it run on until your condition causes you to be ostracised as if you were a leper. Don't neglect yourself until consumption makes its fatal appearance. You can be cured. Not merely relieved, but absolutely and perfectly cured. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will restore you to complete perfect health. It gives relief at once. It cures in an incredibly short time.

Sold by B. E. McGale 2123 Notre Dame.

The Suez Canal and the Pesssimists.

It was shown that from an engineering point of view the Suez Canal was impossible, while from a commercial point of view it was proved, up to the hilt, that, even if the canal could be made, it would, so far as traffic went, be a failure as melancholy to the philanthropist as it would be disastrous to the investor.

The great authorities who spoke with so much assurance are all dead, and it is well for their comfort that they are.

In 1869 traffic between the west and the east v a the Cape of Good Hope was about 3,500.000 tons. In 1897 the traffic through the Suez Canal was 7,898,981 tons, while that round the Cape of Good Hope was at least 3,750,000 tons.

In other words, one direct result of the construction of the Suez Canal has been that in twenty-eight years the commerce of the world has been increased 8,000,000 tons annually.

It is hardly necessary to add that the return to the investor who risked his money in what seemed to so many to be a hare-brained project has been, to say the least of it, of a fairly satisfactory character.—W. H. Hunter, in the Engineering Magazine for January.

A Ball at Huntingdon.

A grand ball was given in Moir Hall on Friday evening of last week by the young men of this vicinity, at which there were about a hundred couples present. Another ball was given on Monday night by the Masons of Chateauguay Lodge, which was a grand success, there being present over seventy-five couples. An Italian orchestra from the city furnished the music on both occasions.

EX-REEVE CRAGG.

A Prominent Dresden Citizen Tells an Interesting Story.

How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Rheumatism and Gout, After the Best Doctors and Many Medicines Had Failed.

Dresden, Jan. 6.—This town boasts a peculiarity of which its people may well be proud, as it proves beyond dispute that they possess that desirable attribute, common sense, in no small degree. That peculiarity is the remarkable decrease in the number of cases of Rheumatism during the past few years.

Eight years ago Dresden was afflicted by the curse of modern civilization, Rheumatism, to as great an extent as any other place of its size in the Dominion. To-day such a complaint is practically unknown here.

A clue to the means by which this desirable condition has been brought about may be found in the following statement, given for publication by W. G. Cragg, Esq., exreeve of the town, and one of our most prominent merchants:

"For eight years I was a martyr to Rheumatism, of the inflammatory type, and during that period my sufferings beggared description. To add to my misery I was attacked by Gout. The best doctors failed to benefit me, and no good was done by the many patent medicines I used.

"At times I could not get about at all, and, at the best, it was a severe task for me to make my way about my store.

"Hearing that Dodd's Kidney Pills had cured a Dresden lady of Rheumatism, I decided to try the medicine. Imagine my delighted surprise when I found myself growing better after having taken half-a-dozen doses. I used six boxes of the pills and am now as sound and well as ever I was. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. This I am ready and willing to swear to."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the surest, quickest and best cure for Rheumatism ever known. They never fail. And they cost only fifty cents a box, at all drug stores.

LOWER STILL!

Our December prices which we were advertising were very low, but our January prices are really absurdly low for the high-class goods we have in stock. We should certainly not give such large discounts on many lines of fine China if we had not an extra large stock to clear out, to make room for new goods coming in.

JANUARY DISCOUNTS, 10 per cent. to 50 per cent.

THE JOHN L. CASSIDY CO. LTD.,

2503 St. Catherine Street (corner Crescent St.)

Plymouth Pulpit.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—The Rev. John Watson has been mentioned as the successor to Lyman Abbott. One likes to let one's imagination play around this singularly felicitous idea. What satisfaction it would have given that large-utterance. Titan-souled maker of Plymout pulpit, Henry Ward Beacher! The creed of the author of "The Mind of the Master" would never have jostled against that of any modern Beecher; for the creed is not doctrinal, or ecclesiastical, or traditional, but broadly humanitarian and spiritual. Every Christian church can subscribe to it. Plymouth pulpit is a grand theatre for the radiation of the end of the nineteenth century's gospel. Perhaps to-day the gospel is no better incarnated than in Ian Maclaren. He, who has the ear of the English-speaking, would need no pulpit to make his voice trumpet-tongued; but he can confer his own distinction upon the platform he elects to serve. What a grand opportunity for a great religious leader to unite all the churches upon some one point that makes for righteousness—the Czar's peace proposal, for example! And then, gradually, to make a perfect Macedonian phalanx of the churches of the country! With serried column, what reform, what outposts of the enemy could not the church carry. The church still needs her living inspirer and leader to make her evidence to the world that she contains the promise and potency of every kind of healing. In this western world the author of the "Bonnie Briar Bush" might catch a new inspiration, and write the Uncle Tom's Cabin of applied Christianity. We hope he may come over.

Ethel P. Sherman.

"77"

Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

GRIP

Prevents Pneumonia.

The use of "Seventy-Seven," for Grip prevent Pneumonia by "breaking up" the Cold, while its tonic powers sustain the vitality during the attack.

The doctors and officers of Boards of Health say that this epidemic of Grip is not so severe or fatal as former ones, but the danger of Pneumonia or other complications is just as great.

If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the Grip.

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

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has a character peculiarly its own The proper use of type and paper can be made to express a quiet dignity that belongs exclusively to the Church. It is this individuality in printing we strive to master. Printed Weekly Announcements and "Order of Service" Slips are now used in the best churches. We print several of them. Will be pleased to quote a price to every church in the city. We have unexcelled facilities for doing

Christian Endeavor,
Young People's and
Epworth League Printing,

Topic Cards, Rosary Cards, Programmes, Posters, Window Cards.

THE HERALD

603 CRAIG STREET and
141 ST. JAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1919.

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Simply send your name and address, and we mail you a shipment of the best wicks in the world, **absolutely free of charge** also our complete prize list of articles given for selling them. A few only are shown here. We have also **Manicure Sets, Sterling Silver Jewellery, Pure Gold Rings, Chains and Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Tool Sets, Magic Lanterns, Motors, Musical Instruments,** etc., etc. **Cash Commission if Preferred.** You sell the wicks, return our money, and we forward your prizes, **all charges paid by us.**

Free, with 500 Rounds of Ammunition, for Selling 2¼ Doz.

OURS IS THE PERFECT WICK Its light is like the incandescent, clear, strong and steady. No more sputtering, clogging and bad odor. It makes reading and needlework a pleasure. **All we need is to have it introduced, and we can well afford to make the most generous offers to get agents. Lose no time. Order at once. You run no risk. Unsold Wicks are returnable.** When writing mention this paper and the prize you want.

The Whitelight Wick Co., Toronto.

Free, with Chain and Charm, for selling 3 doz.



Detective Camera complete for selling 5 doz.



Gold Ring for selling 2 doz.



Free with battery for selling 5 doz.



Free, with screws, for selling 2½ doz. Also Ladies' Baker's Best Spring Skates. Free, with Straps, for selling 2 doz.

With every watch we send a **WRITTEN GUARANTEE** to Repair or Replace. Good for one year.

Free, with Chatelaine Guard, for selling 1 doz.

Free, with Guard or Chatelaine, for Selling 24 Pins.

FREE!

Boys' American Watches, Ladies' Swiss Watches, Solid Gold and Sterling Silver Jewellery, Manicure Sets, A.1. Daisy Air Rifles, Cameras, Spring and Hockey Skates, Magic Lanterns, Motors and Dynamos, Musical Instruments, Tool Sets, etc. For selling our **White Topaz and Hard Enamel Scarf Pins at 15 cents each.** The White Topaz is a true gem, and has almost the brilliance of the diamond; is Austrian ground, and mounted in Amsterdam settings. **Our Maple Leaf and Flag Pins are** in Florentine Enamel, fire glazed; very fine. These pins sell themselves.

We ask no Money. We Trust you. Simply send your name and address, and we forward you the pins, postpaid, with full instructions and a complete prize list. Sell the pins, return our money, and we at once forward your prize, **all charges paid by us. You run no risk. Unsold Pins are Returnable. We allow a cash commission if preferred.** Don't let others get ahead of you. Write at once, and when you write **mention this paper and the prize you want.**

GEM PIN CO., Toronto.

Free, Snapshot complete, for selling 40Pins

A.1. Daisy Air Rifle, with 500 Rounds of Ammunition, or pair Boker's Best Hockey Skates with Screws for Selling 20 Pins

Free with Chain & Charm for Selling 20 Pins.

With 20 Pins. With 20 Pins.

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WHEN?

There are times when you are wanting to buy a good Heating or Cooking Stove. Where are you going to buy it? Come in and see our stock. There is one special point about all our stoves. They will do the most work with the least possible consumption of coal. Of course, they have lots of other good points, too, but this is the chief one. We are always pleased to show stoves. Call in.

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100 Horses to Choose From.

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OF THINGS MILITARY

BY CORPORAL TRIM.

Next drill season, the first season under the command of Major-General Hutton, will be one which will not be soon forgotten, by the militia of Montreal at least. A number of changes have been spoken of at different times since General Hutton took command, but nothing definite had been done. Now it can be definitely announced that the tattoo which was spoken of before in these columns will be held in the spring. On May 21st, 1899, there will be a brigade church parade. On the evening of the 23rd the tattoo will take place, and on the Queen's Birthday a brigade review. The tattoo has already been described in these columns, so it is not necessary to go into it in detail. It will be held in the open air, probably on Fletcher's Field, and all the military bands in the city will take part in it. Major-General Hutton will be present, and it will be a great event in militia circles, and one entirely new in this country. That is one of the innovations, and one which can meet with nothing but approval from the whole militia, and from the citizens of Montreal. For all, it will be a novel entertainment, and one which should do considerable for the popularity of the militia.

It will be remembered that when General Hutton addressed the militia officers of this district he suggested a combined camp for three days of the rural and city corps, with a good deal of brigade work in the field. It is practically decided that this will be carried out. The city battalions will join the rural battalions for the last three days of the camp, and movements gone through on a larger scale than ever before. If such work as this is continued for a year or two, the militia will hardly be recognizable.

◈

Victoria Rifle Ranges.

Owing to the appointment of Major-Rodden to the paymastership, and Capt. Hamilton (adjutant) to the junior majority, several other changes had to be made and the appointments will appear in the next Gazette. Capt. Wilson will give up No. 5 Company to take the adjantancy, and Lieut. W. Rodden will be gazetted captain and take command of No. 5. This will leave the command of No. 1 vacant, and Lieut. Campbell Stewart will take it. This makes room altogether for three first lieutenants, as Lieut. Hiam was recently appointed to command No. 2. Second Lieutenants Hagar, Gordon and Weir will be gazetted lieutenants next week, leaving room for three second lieutenants to complete establishment.

◈

Extended Order Work.

To follow on the same lines as two weeks ago I give here figures supporting the contention that the present conditions of competition for the Sir Donald Smith cup have something to do with the little interest taken in extended order work. The cup is awarded on the marks given for efficiency according to the comparative efficiency returns which the department requires the D.O.C. to make out for each battalion in his district. The marks are awarded as follows, militia form C. 79:

(1) (a, b) Squad drill	25
(c) Company drill	25
(2) Manual exercise	10
(3) Firing exercise	20
Clothing and accoutrements	10
Arms and armories	10
(4) Books and records	10
(5) Value for individual target practice	—
(6) Answers to questions by officers	12
(7) Deduct for absentees from inspection and target practice	—
(8) Battalion drill by C. O.	30

1. To be divided into three parts, viz:—

(a) Company formed as a squad in single rank and drilled in Sects. 23-33, Part I, Inf. Drill, 1896 (as laid down in Sect. 64, Part I.)

(b) Extended order, Part I, Inf. Drill, 1896. Sects. 47-57, including drilling by signal.

(c) Part II, Inf. Drill, 1896, with special reference to Scots, 58 and 71, and G. O. (1) of 31st Jan., 1894, Para. 5, (c) (d) (e.)

2 and 3. As laid down for the Canadian Militia.

4. In addition to books for administrative purposes, a company roll by sections and a separate roll of each section must be produced.

5. To obtain value of target practice multiply the number of points obtained by 50 and divide the product by the highest possible score obtainable by the actual number which have competed target practice, carrying the division to two decimal places.

6. Credits will not be allowed on this form in respect of Regimental Staff, the return having reference to the Company only.

7. Deduct one point for each absentee from Company inspection; one point for each absentee from Battalion inspection; and one point for each absentee from Target Practice.

8. To be aded to each Batt. figure of merit for Battalion Drill, of which the firing exercises must form a part, at the annual inspection by Officer Commanding the District.

N.B.—The Inspecting Officer will be particularly careful to thoroughly examine in all firing exercises and the correctness of target practice returns.

From these figures it will be seen that out of a possible 152 points plus the target practice value, extended order work gets 12 1-2 points. This is 8.2 per cent. of 152, but counting the target practice, which is not overestimated at 30, is about 6.5 of the possible battalion merit. To say the least this is not a high place for extended order, which after all is the most important part of the work. Before the militia does much extended work, such work must count a great deal more than it does. If the conditions of competition for the Sir Donald Smith cup allowed say 50 per cent. for extended order, the militia would soon become more efficient from a service point of view. The question is can this be arranged as long as the department does not ask any more from the militia in this line.

◈

Royal Scots' Instructor.

Sergt. Roberts, of the St. John's School was some time ago appointed instructor to the Royal Scots here. He was to be moved to London, but resigned, so that he could continue his work here. It is now understood that his resignation has been refused.

◈

Military Value of Cycle Corps.

A supporter of military cycling writes to the Broad Arrow as follows:—

"I have been working with a cyclist section for some years, and I claim the following manoeuvring advantages for cyclists. We can take our cycles wherever a man can move upright, and can ride any track which is not covered with stones, heavy mud, or on a steep hill. Head winds affect an advance, but assist a retirement, and vice versa. Punctures need not be seriously considered. I rode, during the late manoeuvres, all the Wiltshire roads, covered as they are with small flints, and my self-sealing tubes never failed once. We have no horses to hold. We fight at full strength, and can mount in half the time required by cavalry or mounted infantry. We make practically no noise as we move, and can maintain twelve miles an hour for a considerable period, viewing a subsequent foot march as a relief. We can carry double ammunition supply, and all our kit without great difficulty; can get remounts in any town, at a very low cost, and can rejoin our companies until a remount is forthcoming if our machine breaks down. We can carry messages faster and further than cavalry, and can establish signalling communication three times as quickly as infantry. In camp our mounts take up very little space, and require no transport for food or drink. Any casualties among us are easily replaced out of the ranks; a well trained infantryman who can ride a cycle is all that is wanted. What more does a modern general want?"

◈

Vics' Non-Coms' Examinations.

The non-coms' class of the Vics has almost finished its work, and the examinations are close at hand. The following is the time table to the close of the class:

Jan. 9—Exam.—Guides' and markers' duties.
Jan. 12—Squad drill.
Jan. 16—Exam.—Squad drill.
Jan. 19—Arm drill.
Jan. 23—Arm drill.
Jan. 26—Lecture—Musketry.
Jan. 30—Exam.—Arm drill.
Feb. 2—Lecture—Musketry.
Feb. 4—Exam.—Musketry.

All classes exams and lectures are at 8.30 p.m., except the one of Feb. 4.

The marks in the examinations are as follows: Squad drill, 40; manual exercise, 35; firing exercise, 25; musketry, 50; guides and markers, 50; capacity for instruction, 50; attendance, 2 marks for each drill attended.

◈

Recruits now under Captains.

According to new army regulations issued from the Imperial office, the training of recruits is left in the hands of the captains of companies, and the adjutant has nothing to do with it. The Broad Arrow says:—

"Formerly the most responsible and most valued item in the office of adjutant was that on him devolved the duty of manufacturing ranks of trained men from the raw material. The greatest of professional pleasures and incitements to keenness were his—the knowledge that the mark of the potter's thumb, his thumb, would be discernable in the work of his hands. If his regiment drilled well, dressed well, did well on active service, the credit was tacitly given to him more than to any other individual, for the simple reason that none of these things are possible unless he well performs his task—the 'driving of it into' the youngsters, who in a very short time will be the regiment. To the old-style adjutant the office work was but an incident in his daily round. The real work of his life was the supervision of the rising generation on the barrack square, stamping them with his own stamp, and seeing them gradually attain his own high standard of efficiency. Paragraph 1,059 has done away with all this, and has at last officially recognized the position he has unwillingly filled in recent years, that of chief scrivener to his battalion."

◈

How to Pronounce Omdurman.

"In the course of events, what with empire-making and our relations with other countries, the names of places and persons frequently come into our mouths before we have been able to ascertain the correct pronunciation. The daily press might reasonably give the long or short accentuation of at least the first syllable of some of these names as soon as no doubt exists on the matter. Most people speak of Omdur-man, Atbar-a, Kasal-a, etc., when the correct way to pronounce these names is to make the first syllable long—as Om-durman, At-bara, Kas-ala, etc. Then again, the name "Dreyfus" is terribly hashed. This name is really of German origin, the "ey" being the German diphthong "ei," pronounced as long "i" in English. Ex-Captain Dreyfus, as is well known, is an Alsatian Jew. Alsace was originally a French province. About the middle of the 12th century it became German. After the treaty of Utrecht (1713) it again became French, and finally became a German province in 1871. From the middle of the 12th century the population has in the main been Teutonic, and German has always been the chief language spoken."—Broad Arrow.

◈

What Battleships will Stand.

That British armor and British projectiles are now all that they should be has been shown by recent trials, but the test of a plate made by Messrs. Brown for the new Japanese battleship Asaki, now building on the Clyde, is fresh evidence of the advance that has been made. This trial was noteworthy for the employment of armor-piercing projectiles, made by Messrs. Armstrong after the Wheeler-Sterling process. A plate 8-8 inches thick was attacked by 8 inch projectiles of 250 pound weight, with velocities of 1,859, 1,964, and 2,039 feet per second, and resisted them all, with no other damage than dents 3 inches deep and fine hair cracks. This trial was not quite so severe as the one, recently made for the British Government, of the same firm's armour, when three 380 pound 9-2 inch projectiles were fired at a 9-inch plate with 1,900 feet-seconds velocity, but the projectiles used were of finer quality. It is evident that under service conditions the armor of our Formidables and Londons can be trusted to keep out anything below a 10-inch shot.

◈

Aluminium Cavalry Horse Shoes.

"Experiments have been made with a new aluminum horse shoe in the Russian army. The new shoe has been issued provisionally to a Finnish dragoon regiment, and that the test may be a practical one, each horse is shod with two iron and two aluminum shoes. The latter has the advantage of being very light, of wearing better than the iron shoe, and of being less affected by rust. The adoption of such a shoe would seem probable, but in Russia vested interests are, like conservatism in Zanzibar, very strong."—Broad Arrow.

◈

Fired at Random.

Pte. Hoade, No. 2 Company, Victoria Rifles, has gone to St. John's for a three-months' course.

Pte. Arthur Barnaby, No. 5 Company, Victoria Rifles, leaves next week for a three-months' course at St. John's.

A recent order has made it the rule that Pioneers, like other ranks in the army, have to wear no beards.

That military shows pay well is shown by the final report relative to the tournament held in Madison Square Garden last spring, which showed a profit of $10,000.

The next assembly of the 3rd Field Battery will be held on January 11th in the armory.

WILL TRY TO STAMP OUT CONSUMPTION

England Begins a Crusade Against the Dread Disease, Under High Auspices.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESIDES

At the Meeting in Marlborough House—Sanitoria to be Erected Near All Cities,

THE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

London, Dec. 22.—A private meeting was held at Marlborough House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, to further the objects of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. At the invitation of His Royal Highness there were present the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Derby, Lord James of Hereford and many other distinguished men.

His Royal Highness opened the meeting by calling on Sir William Broadbent, chairman of the organiation, to deliver a statement on the work of the organization.

Sir William Broadbent's Speech.

Sir William Broadbent said: May it please your Royal Highness, I have the honor to lay before your Royal Highness, on behalf of the organized committee of "The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption," a brief statement of their objects and methods. We learn from the returns of the Registrar-General that nearly 60,000 deaths are every year registered as due to tuberculosis in England and Wales alone, and to this number may be added a considerable percentage of the deaths set down to acute affections of the lungs in which tubercle has played an unrecognized part. Of these, over 40,000 are from consumption, 6,000 from tuberculous disease of the intestines and mesenteric glands, and 6,500 from tubercular meningitis. The destructive work of tubercle does not end here; 5,500 deaths are attributed to other forms of tuberculous disease, among which are diseases of the bones, hump-back, and hip-joints. Diseases of the knee, ankle, elbow, wrist, and other joints, which cripple or disable so many children, are the sign manual of tubercle.

It Is Preventable.

This terrible waste of life, with all the protracted suffering attending it, and the distress, moral and material, which it involves, is in great measure preventable. Already, by the effects of subsoil drainage, by improved hygiene, by the higher general standard of comfort and cleanliness, by greater attention to ventilation and to the construction of dwellings, the number of deaths from consumption and other forms of tuberculosis has been reduced by more than 50 per cent. in 50 years. The single sad exception to this statement is that tabes mesenterica, the disease of the bowels in children, traceable to tubercle conveyed by milk, has increased. But, while sanitary improvements have so far reduced the mortality from tuberculous diseases, science has pointed out the way by which these ravages may not only be indirectly mitigated, but directly prevented. It is now definitely known that consumption is a contagious disease, that it is communicated from person to person and from animal to man, and that it arises an no other way. It is not an inherited vice in the constitution, which declares itself in course of time; but, while some constitutions are more prone to it than others, and while an unhealthy mode of life and unwholesome surroundings predispose to its attacks, every case of consumption is derived from some pre-existing case.

The Work of a Microbe.

Phthisis, with all the various forms of tuberculous disease, is the work of a microbe, the tubercle bacillus, discovered by Koch. This living organism is present in countless millions in the diseased lungs, or intestines, or bones. By its multiplication it blocks the minute blood-vessels, chokes the air vessels, and destroys structures, and by a poison or toxin which it forms it gives rise to febrile disturbance, nocturnal perspirations and wasting. It is by transmission of these bacilli that tuberculous disease of all kinds are spread. The principal way in which they are conveyed from a diseased to a healthy person is by means of the expectoration, which contains them in enormous numbers, and which, when dried, is suspended in the atmosphere, especially of ill-ventilated rooms, in the form of dust, and inhaled. Happily they are not present in the breath of the consumptive patient, so that consumption is not contracted merely by breathing the same air or living in the same house with a sufferer. Another way in which the bacilli are disseminated is in milk. Cows, unfortunately, are very subject to tuberculosis, and sooner or later the the bacilli find their way into the milk. Through milk so contaminated infants and young children become affected with tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis, and disease of the bones. The flesh of diseased animals also may contain the bacilli. If we could ensure the destruction of all the sputa of the sufferers from pthisis and secure a supply of milk and meat absolutely free from tubercle bacilli, all the disease due to tuberculosis which now cause one-seventh or one-eighth of the total number of deaths would cease from the land. These facts are generally known throughout the medical profession, and the precautions based upon them will be inculcated by the medical attendant.

Two Hundred a Day Catch It.

But the adoption of the necessary measures has, as we know from abundant experience, been very slow, and would require many years; and if 70,000 persons die every year from tuberculous disease, which for Great Britain and Ireland is a very moderate computation, at least 200 new persons must catch the disease every day. It was the realization of this fact which had called into existence "The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis." The mission of the association is to carry into every dwelling in the land an elementary knowledge of the modes in which consumption is propagated, and of the means by which its spreading may be prevented, and thus to strengthen the hands of medical men throughout the country who are dealing with individual cases of this disease. To this end the public attention must be captured, the public imagination must be impressed, the defensive instincts of the general public must be aroused, and we do not hesitate to express our belief that your Royal Highness will, by the single gracious act of calling together and presiding over this meeting, save thousands of lives.

The Objects of the Association.

The objects of the association can be stated in a few words. They are (1) to educate the public as to the means of preventing the spread of consumption from those already suffering from the disease; (2) to extinguish tuberculosis in cattle; (3) to promote the erection of sanatoria for the open-air treatment of tuberculous disease. It is only necessary here to indicate the spirit in which the operations of the society will be conducted. While making known the contagious character of consumption, it will endeavor to allay the panic which arises in some minds when it is known that consumption is catching. It does not advocate the compulsory notification of consumption, but it will urge upon sanitary authorities the desirability of insisting on the disinfection of rooms n which consumptive persons have died when notification of the fact is made through the certificate of death. Its method is instruction and persuasion, not compulsion. In particular it will seek to enlist the co-operation of the sufferers themselves, and when the victim of consumption understands that by observing the precautions recommended by the association he or she is protecting family and friends from the disease he will be careful to carry them out.

Stop Spitting.

On the other hand, the friends and relations of sufferers and the public generally will, in self-defence, discourage and repress the filthy and unnecessary habit of expectoration in public vehicles and places of public resort, and we may expect railway companies and others to follow the example set in America of putting up notices pointing out the danger of the practice.

Must Have Pure Milk.

So, again, with regard to milk, the society recognizes the fact that it is impracticable to stamp out tuberculosis in cattle by the immediate slaughter of all diseased animals, but it will insist that the public have a right to a milk supply which shall be absolutely free from tubercle bacilli, and shall not scatter death among the children of all classes of the community. It will earnestly advocate the testing of herds by tuberculin and the isolation of animals found to be affected—a method which has been attended with conspicuous success in Denmark—and it will urge upon district and county councils and all rural and urban authorities the supervision of cattle sheds and of dairy farms, and of all the agencies for the distribution of milk. Another important matter upon which it has already memorialized the London County Council is the provision of public slaughter-houses, where the inspection of carcases can be carried out before the evidences of disease have been removed.

Boil the Milk.

Until tuberculosis is eradicated from among our cattle, an indispensable precaution is to boil or sterilize all milk, especially that given to children. The sterilization of milk is an easy and simple process, and it ought to be done at home. Sterilization on a large scale at a dairy is open to abuse, and it may be so carried out as to impair the nutritive qualities of the milk. The third great object of the association is the promotion of the erection of sanatoria for the open-air treatment of consumption and tuberculous disease generally. It aims not only at prevention, but cure. The isolation and cure of those suffering is, however, the very best and most efficient preventive measure, since a consumptive patient, once lodged in a sanatorium, ceases to be a focus from which the disease spreads. Your Royal Highness has visited Falkenstein, and can bear witness of the provision there made for the open-air treatment of phthisis, and of the success which attends it. Your Royal Highness may, therefore, well reproach us for lagging behind Germany in a matter of such importance. America also is in advance of this country, but it is only lately that the medical profession here has been convinced that the open-air treatment of consumption could be successfully carried out in this country. We have thought it necessary to send our patients on long voyages, or to the south of France, or to the germtree atmosphere of the high Alps, originally recommended by Dr. Hermann Weber, one of the pioneers in the hygienic treatment of consumption, who is here as a guest of your Royal Highness to-day. Now, however, experience in such diverse parts of the country as Edinburgh, Norfolk and Ireland, to say nothing of the different winter resorts on the south coast, has demonstrated that most satisfactory results can be obtained at home. The chance of recovery, formerly the privilege of the favored few, is thus open to all classes of the community.

Sanitoria Needed.

The association, therefore, will advocate the erection of sanatoria for every large centre of population. The poor-law authorities will sooner or later find that it is more economical to provide sanatoria where tuberculous paupers may recover than to send them to infirmaries to die. Municipalites will consider it their duty to defend the population over whose interests they watch from consumption, as they now do from fever, by the erection of sanatoria. And, above and before all, the charitable public generally, and those whose sympathies are drawn towards sufferers from consumption by having lost parents, children, or brothers or sisters or friends from this disease, will seize the opportunity of doing more for them than merely to smooth their passage to the tomb. Meanwhile a beginning is to be made in London by a self-supporting sanatorium, which will minister to the needs of the class which lies between the rich and the poor.

The idea which animates the association is that the prevention of consumption is a national duty, in which the medical profession and the public can co-operate, the medical profession leading and guiding the movement.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and the Prince of Wales also spoke.

The Prince of Wales Address.

The latter, replying to the vote of thanks, said—I beg to tender my thanks to the speakers for the very kind way in which they have moved this vote of thanks to me for occupying the chair. I assure you it has been a great privilege to preside at so interesting and so important a gathering. When my friend Sir William Broadbent asked me to take the chair I gladly consented, because I felt that, notwithstanding my want of knowledge of this particular subject, and possibly of medical subject generally, and feeling a more competent person than myself should have occupied the chair, in doing so I took the chair to prove to you the deep interest I take in this very important subject. We have all listened to the able and clear statement which has been made by Sir William Broadbent which has proved to you all the great importance of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption which has been organized. We have all listened with interest to the able speakers, who are thoroughly masters of the subject under discussion, and I am glad to think that in Scotland and Ireland their attention has been called to this subject so deeply, and that good work is being done. Lord Salisbury alluded to our being backward in this country in making such efforts as might prove advantageous for stamping out this fell disease. I am inclined to think so too. I believe in Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and America they have gone ahead of us, and we should follow their good example. The three points which Sir William Broadbent alluded to were first educating the public to prevent the spread of consumption from those already suffering. Now, it is obvious to us all that this is important, and that the way in which much can be done is to extinguish tubercle in cattle. I agree with Lord Salisbury that to try to pass a law which would force farmers to perform operations on their cattle would possibly be unpopular; but still, if people would sometimes sacrifice their cattle which are suffering from tuberculosis, they would do more by good example in stamping out this complaint.

Queen's Cattle Killed.

I mention the matter because I have been informed that her Majesty the Queen gave authority that 36 of her dairy cows at her home farm which, on being tested by tuberculin, were found tuberculous, were to be destroyed. In regard to sanitoria, we have just alluded to how this disease should be stamped out, but when it exists the great object is to cure it. No doubt these sanitoria, one of which I visited at Falkenstein, and which impressed me greatly, are very useful. Our climate has been against our having them before. In Germany and Sweden and Switzerland the climate lends itself to this mode of life. I do not think there is any more for me to say. I can only repeat that not only do I take the deepest interest in this important subject, but if anything lies in my power to further this great object I shall only be too glad to do it, and to give my assitance to this association. I thank you for listening to me and for the remarks about my health, the improvement in which has given me the opportunity of standing before you to-day.

Before leaving the Prince took the opportunity of thanking the London partners of Messrs. Werner, Beit & Co., for their gift of £20,000 to the new sanatorium in London.

MAY YET BE SOLVED.

Havana Editor Continues His Disclosures Regarding the Conspiracy to Wreck the Maine.

Havana, Jan. 6.—Ricardo Arnauto, editor of El Reconcentrado, continued in that paper his biography of Zacarias Bresmes, the fugitive Spanish magistrate, who is charged with being one of the authors of the destruction of the Maine. Senor Arnauto has neglected no details in his charge of criminality against Bresmes, but will hardly reach the chapter devoted to the Maine incident before to-morrow. His allegations have caused great distress to that element which last winter rejoiced over the death of the "Yankees," but the Cubans and the better class of Spaniards have showered congratulations upon him.

Senor Arnauto told me that he should convict Bresmes in the mind of the public and then request the American officials to cause his extradition.

"I have made a careful study of the circumstantial evidence," said Senor Arnauto, "and I am certain that such a chain of evidence can be wound about this Spanish monster as to make it impossible for any one to doubt his guilt. His motive was, of course, his hatred of America and the Americans. He showed his malice when he openly avowed his intention of accomplishing the destruction of the Maine. He demonstrated his knowledge of the crime when he sprang to his feet in the Tacon Theatre as the explosion was heard and drank as a toast, "Destruction to the Maine and all Yankees.

"I have named him because he lacked the cunning of the other conspirators, though his associates during the first two weeks of last February are known, and they may be called upon to prove an alibi.

"Direct evidence can be obtained to prove that the conspiracy against the Yankees was hatched in a building at the corner of Muralla and Habana streets. Bresmes was a frequenter of that house. All of these facts were last spring laid before the Spanish authorities, but they were willing to believe that Captain Sigsbee destroyed his own ship."

Colonel Dudley, judge advocate general on General Brooke's staff, spoke of the case. He said: "No doubt if those criminals who destroyed the Maine were known some way would be discovered of punishing them. However, it is not likely that Spain would give up a man charged with the crime. While the Maine had ex-territorial rights, the man who destroyed that ship was on Spanish soil when the crime was committed, hence the Spanish law would have to punish him, unless we caught him first."

Captain Sigsbee is intensely interested in the charges against Bresmes, although he declares that he has absolutely no knowledge of the man. The former captain of the Maine talked about the case at length, going over many details already familiar to the public.

"I am convinced," said he, "that some day the entire mystery surrounding the destruction of the Maine will be cleared up. To me there are many evidences that many shared in the knowledge of that crime.

"The attitude of certain persons before and after the explosion was so peculiar as to need explaining. General Arolas made it a personal matter almost if any one suggested that the Maine was destroyed by any other means than internal explosion. Senor Congosto and certain editors, who are known to be pro-American in outward sentiment, insisted that I was not on the Maine the night of the explosion, although the Spanish court of enquiry agreed fully with the American court concerning my whereabouts. All of these things go to prove a deliberate attempt to conceal the truth."

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

ST. JAMES' FUND.

The Subscriptions Lately Received Run the Total Up to More Than $97,000.

Rev. Dr. T. G. Williams, 137 Mansfield street, and Mr. James A. Mathewson, jr., 202 McGill street, have been appointed joint treasurers of the fund for the relief of St. James Church.

This fund is designed to relieve St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, from the debt that threatens its existence. To this fund all subscriptions will be welcome, from the widow's mite to the millionaire's round figure cheque.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged	$86,601.74
Sutton Circuit, per Rev. Dr. Tucker	21.00
A Chicago Friend	50.00
Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., Port Hope	15.00
Rev. W. F. Perley, Winchester Springs	30.00
Rev. Fred. Tripp, South Mountain	30.00
Rev. Dr. William Williamson, Carp	20.00
Rev. William Austin, Schreiber	16.00
Harry L. Morrison, Brockville	1.00
Saugeen Indian Mission, Chippewa Hill	5.00
C. W. Danduzer, Grimsby, Ont.	2.00
A Subscriber to the Witness	25.00
Mrs. Kerr, 60 Beaver Hall Hill	1.00
George Green, Goderich, Ont.	5.00
J. W. Jones, Grenfell, N.W.T.	5.00
Rev. Jos. Hoskin, Grenfell, N. W. T.	5.00
Collection in Grenfell Methodist Church	4.00
A Friend, Aultsville	5.00
J. F. Middlemiss, Wolsley, Man.	5.00
Mrs. Shaw, Montreal	5.00
Rev. John S. Stevenson, Cache Bay	10.00
Leonard Fellows, Harrietsville	1.00
Thos. Sharpe, Harrietsville	1.00
Two Sisters, 19 Bayle street	1.00
J. Tomkins, Granby	50.00
Rev. W. G. Henderson, Brockville	30.00
Rev. S. G. Bland, Smith's Falls	30.00
Rev. W. A. Pyke, Bishop's Mills	30.00
W. H. Lambley, Inverness	25.00
Rev. L. E. Roy, Bethel	25.00
Matthew Hamilton, Johnsonville, Que.	20.00
Rev. F. Delong, Berwick	20.00

Sir Donald Currie's Costly Chair.

An amusing story is being told in Edinburgh, bearing on a fact chronicled in the Westminster Gazette a few days ago. At a recent auction sale of old furniture a chair, bearing on the back the carved words, "Dunottar Castle," was put up. Experts expected it might bring about £25. The bidding began at £5, and soon reached £30, when only two brokers remained in the competition, which, to the amazement of everyone present, advanced in £5 bids to £100, and then jumped in steps of £10 to £600. Finally, one of the bidders retired, and the chair was knocked down to his successful rival at the price of £670. The secret of this strange sale is quite simple. Sir Donald Currie had seen the name on the bank of the chair, and had commissioned an Edinburgh broker to buy it. Next day, forgetting what he had done, he instructed a Glasgow broker to bid for the chair, and these two were the rival bidders, with the result that Sir Donald is now the possessor of what is probably the most costly old oak chair in the world.

Inspector Street Mission.

At a meeting of the Men's League in connection with the Inspector street mission, held Thursday evening, the following officers were duly elected to further the interests of the institution in all its departments: R. S. Auld, president; W. West, vice-president; Roderick Mackinnon, secretary; and H. Steel, treasurer. The secretary's report was an interesting one, showing a gratifying advance and satisfactory condition in all matters connected with the mission.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Strengthen Weak and Nervous People.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Mr. Jas. Purtelle, a well-known farmer living near Crofton, Ont., says: "For several years I have been a sufferer from nervousness and general debility. I believe my troubles originated in over-work, aggravated by a severe cold. I had advice from doctors in Picton and Belleville, but did not get any better. Then I went to Toronto for treatment, and for a time experienced some relief, but it was only temporary, and soon I was worse than before. Some of my neighbors advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before the first box was gone I found relief, and after I had used a few boxes more I was rejoicing in complete recovery, and my health has since been excellent. Words fail to express the value I now place on the little pink messengers of health, and I only hope other sufferers will follow my example."

NERVOUS AND RUN DOWN—CURED

Mrs. C. Roblin, of Kingsville, Ont., says: "I have derived much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My nervous system was completely run down, and the nerves of my eyes were so much affected that I could scarcely see, and I had to go to an oculist and have glasses made to order so I could walk about. I tried many kinds of medicine without any beneficial effect whatever. One day a little book advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was left at my house, and after reading it I determined to try this medicine, and to my surprise I began to feel better before I had finished the first box. I have used three boxes and find my nervous system as strong as ever it was, and my eyesight has improved to such an extent that I go around half the time without using my glasses."

* * *

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are a cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old, and also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Do not be persuaded to accept any imitation, no matter what the dealer may say who offers it. Imitations never cured any one. See that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is on the wrapper around every box you buy.

Nervous People.

Nervous people not only suffer themselves but cause more or less misery to everyone around them They are fretful, easily worried and hence a worry to others.

When everything annoys you; when your pulse trembles and your heart beats excessively; when you are startled at the least unexpected sound, your nerves are in a bad state and should be promptly attended to.

NERVOUSNESS IS A QUESTION OF NUTRITION. FOOD FOR THE NERVES IS WHAT YOU WANT TO PUT YOU RIGHT, AND THE BEST NERVE FOOD IN THE WORLD IS

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

They give strength and tone to every nerve in the body, and make despondent, easily irritated people feel that life has renewed its charms. But you must get DR WILLIAMS'. Substitutes never cured anyone—the genuine pills have cured thousands who are willing to say so.

If your dealer does not keep them they will be mailed, post paid at 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EXTREME NERVOUSNESS.

Frequently Brings Its Victim to the Verge of Insanity—The Case of a Young Lady Given up by Two Doctors.

(From the Smith's Falls News.)

Many cases have been reported of invalids who had suffered for years, and who had been given up by the attending physician who have been restored to health and vigor through that now world-famed medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but we doubt if there is one more startling or more convincing than that of Miss Elizabeth Minshull, who resides with her brother, Mr. Thos. Minshull, of this town. The News meeting Mr. Minshull asked him if the story was correct. He replied: "All I know is that my sister had been given up as incurable by two physicians. She is now well enough to do any kind of housework, and this change has, it is my honest conviction, been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My sister is twenty years of age. She came to Canada from England about ten years ago, and resided with a Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. Cody, at Sorel, Que. In April of 1896, she took ill and gradually grew worse. She was under a local physician's care for over five months. The doctor said that she was suffering from a complication of nervous diseases, and that he could do little for her. The minister then wrote me and I had her come to Smith's Falls, in the hope that a change and rest would do her good. When she arrived here she was in a very weak state and a local physician was called in to see her. He attended her for some time, but with poor results, and finally acknowledged that the case was one which he could do very little for. My sister had by this time become a pitiable object; the slightest noise would disturb her, and the slightest exertion would almost make her insane. It required someone to be with her at all times, and often after a fit of extreme nervousness she would become unconscious and remain in that state for hours. When I went home I had to take my boots off at the doorstep so as not to disturb her. When the doctor told me he could do nothing for her, I consulted with my wife, who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I concluded it would do no harm to try them anyway, and mentioned the fact to the doctor. The doctor did not oppose their use, but said he thought they might do her good, as they were certainly a good medicine. In September of last year she began to use the Pills, and before two boxes had been used, she began to show signs of improvement. She has continued their use since, and is to-day a living testimony of the curative power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

NEWS FROM EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Minor News of the Week not Included in the Telegraphed Reports Sent by The Herald's Splendid Corps of Correspondents in every part of the Paper's Territory.

ALEXANDRIA.

A concert in aid of the poor will be given here by the Darktown Swells, a local organization, on January 27th. As the merits of those who compose the troup are well known, and the object is a laudable one, we doubt not satisfactory results will reward the promoters.

On Wednesday, Dec. 28th, D. Clark, of Lochiel, and Miss Mary A. McGillivray, daughter of John A. McGillivray, of lot No. 21, 5th con., Lochiel, were united in marriage by Rev. J. W. McLean, of Kirk Hill. Thomas Clark acted as groomsman, while Miss Jessie McDonell, of Alexandria, assisted the bride.

The news of the death of John J. Morrison, late of McCrimmon, Ont., will be learned with regret. He passed away on Dec. 31st, at the age of 58 years. Of a quiet and unostentatious disposition, he won the deepest respect of all who knew him. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a staunch and lifelong Liberal in politics.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Glengarry will be held at Vankleek Hill on Jan. 17th.

The twenty-second convention of the Presbytery of Glengarry Sunday School Association will be held at Vankleek Hill on Jan. 17th and 18th.

Last week another pioneer of Glengarry passed to his reward in the person of Norman McKay, at the age of 87 years. He died at the residence of his son, John McKay, of Glennevis, after a lingering illness.

The sad news of the death at Aux Sables, Mich., of Mrs. John McDonald, nee Catherine McCormick, daughter of the late John McCormick, of lot No. 11, 5th con., was received here last week. The sad event occurred on Dec. 24th.

The supplementary meetings of the Glengarry Farmers' Institute will be held as follows: Martintown, Jan. 18th; St. Raphaels, Jan. 19th; Quigley's, Jan. 20th, and Greenfield, Jan. 21st.

A fire started in D. R. McDonell's butcher shop about one o'clock Tuesday morning. The brigade was called out, and in fifteen minutes the flames were extinguished. The efficient work of the firemen is favorably commented on by citizens.

Charles McKinnon, after spending a week with relatives here, returned to Mount Pleasant, Mich., last week.

C. F. Taggart, of Ottawa, has been appointed bookkeeper for Macpherson & Schell, as successor to Gilbert McIntosh, whom ill-health compelled to resign.

In the report of the municipal elections Farlinger was named as one of the councillors elected for Charlotteburgh. Full returns give D. J. Fraser, of Lancaster, the election instead of Mr. Farlinger.

ARNPRIOR.

The election of officers for the Separate School Board took place Wednesday. In the South Ward Mr. M. McHale and Mr. P. McGonigal were contestants, Mr. McHale being elected by a majority of one. In the Centre Ward Mr. J. P. Galvin and Mr. A. J. Jeffrey opposed each other, Mr. Galvin heading the poll by a majority of three. In the North Ward Mr. James Tierney and Mr. Malette were the candidates and Mr. Tierney won by six.

Miss Lizzie Prentiss is renewing her acquaintance in town.

Mr. Morris McBride, of Quyon, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Rudleu, first assistant in the High School, has not returned from his home in Toronto, where he went to spend his Christmas holidays. While there he took ill, and Miss Kate McLean has taken his place until his recovery.

Mr. Strang and family, of Wisconsin, are visiting at the home of Mr. McBride.

Dimmal's Rink opened on Monday night. The ice was in good condition. A large crowd were skating, to the accompaniment of the band.

Mr. Rabbi has gone to Carp, where he has obtained a situation.

BEEBE PLAIN.

The cantata, "King Winter," given on December 27th by the Methodist Sunday School, was a brilliant affair. The decorations and costumes were elegant, that of Old Santa (Mr. George House) being especially attractive. The Misses Barnes and Black, of Newport, assisted, also Messrs. Porter, Dixon and Wright Hovey, of the Boston Conservatory of Music. Mrs. Finch and Miss Cheney gave readings, Mrs. (Dr.) Gilfilan presided at the piano, Mr. Wright Hovey violin, and Mr. M. P. Dixon clarionet. The choruses were animated, and these, as well as the solos, duets, quartettes, and part choruses, showed careful training. Rev. C. W. Finch conducted. The large audience responded to the various parts with hearty applause.

Among Christmas visitors here were Mr. Andy Wilkinson, Montpelier, Vt.; Mr. M. P. Dixon, Boston, and Mr. Pocock.

BROME.

The only bank of which this little town could boast was a snow bank, and even of that it is to be deprived in the future, as the Town Council has caused a high board fence to be erected, which should have been done thirty years ago.

Mr. A. E. Cook is making extensive alterations in his saw mill, which will be in active operation soon.

A runaway horse with a sleigh attached broke the monotony on Sunday morning last, but owing to the efforts of Mr. Frank Joyal, the beast was captured before he broke anything.

The seventh annual oyster supper of the I.O.F. took place at the Central House last night. The social was followed by a dance in the hall to the strains of the Shefford band, under the leadership of Prof. Higgins.

American cattle buyers are still canvassing this section in search of Canadian stock at high prices.

DANVILLE.

Miss E. M. Stockwell entertained her friends to a 5 o'clock tea last Saturday.

Mr. Carson, of Nicolet, had a horse run away with him last Saturday. He was thrown from his sleigh, but fortunately not injured.

The ball last Monday night, given under the able management of Mr. M. Gibson, was a complete success, over seventy-five couples occupying the floor until late Tuesday morning.

Dr. Ed. Mountain, of Vermont, paid Danville a flying visit on Tuesday. Mrs. Mountain is making a short visit here.

Robert Gibson and Frank Taylor have gone to Montreal to attend business college.

Mr. Harry Gale, of Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. E. F. Stockwell.

Dr. and Mrs. Darche celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Harold Goodhue, of Toronto, is visiting friends in Danville.

Mr. Andrew Reid, formerly of Danville, is visiting his sister, Mrs. R. Kidd.

Mr. James R. Stockwell, of Estevan, N. W.T., was welcomed home by his many friends on New Year's Day. Mr. Stockwell went west about six years ago and has been keeping a store in Estavan for some time, but his health giving way, he has been obliged to return for medical advice.

The second hockey match of the series was played here last Saturday, between Windsor and Danville. At the end of forty minutes' play Windsor left the ice without permission, with the game standing seven to four in their favor. The league will decide which side has the match.

Rev. T. Blaylock is confined to the house with grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kidd gave a pleasant evening to a number of their friends last Wednesday.

Mr. Boas, jr., of St. Hyacinthe, spent New Year's Day in Danville.

COOKSHIRE.

The academy reopened Wednesday morning. Miss Maude Lefebvre has been added to the staff.

Frank Weeks, of London, Ont., has resumed charge of the Cookshire Flour Mill Co.'s business.

Misses Beatrice and Louise Mackie returned to Ste. Cesaire yesterday.

By a special New Year's collection the debt on the Methodist Church has been wiped out.

The Methodists of Sawyerville are advertising for tenders for their new church.

Rev. J. A. Edwards, of Wesleyan College, Montreal, is visiting friends in the vicinity.

COWANSVILLE.

Jos. Wilson, jr., Montreal, Past Grand Master of the I.O.O.F., was here last week for the purpose of giving instruction in ritualistic work to the officers and members of Restoration Lodge.

Dr. Wood, collector of customs, St. Johns, was in town last Saturday.

On account of the rink not being in condition, the hockey match between the home and Knowlton teams did not take place, but will be held this evening.

The Victoria rink opened for the first time this season on Tuesday.

Mr. Geo. W. Boright's new steam laundry began operations on Tuesday. This is considered to be the most complete laundry between Sherbrooke and Montreal, and has all the latest conveniences for turning out fine work. The opening of the laundry will be a good thing for Cowansville inasmuch as it will retain here a good deal of money that has heretofore been sent to Vermont and Montreal laundries, besides bringing in custom from adjoining towns.

Mrs. Jas. A. Elliott and little daughter are spending a few weeks in Montreal.

W. Oswald Smyth, advocate, Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Hart for several days.

Mr. W. F. Vilas, the popular manufacturer of agricultural implements, received a handsome Christmas present from his employes.

Rev. Mr. Elliott read the annual Epiphany appeal by the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions in Trinity Church on Sunday last. Next Sunday a special collection on behalf of foreign missions will be taken up.

Mr. R. A. Darker, inspector of the Great West Life Insurance Company, was here for a few days.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening. All the councillors, with the exception of Messrs. McQuillen and Vilas were present. Routine business was transacted. The retiring councillors this year are J. P. Stinehour and Nelson Buzzell. It is probable that they will be elected by acclamation on Monday next.

On Thursday Mr. J. Albert Nesbitt gave Rev. Mr. Henderson and a number of friends a talk on electricity at the power house.

Miss Laura J. Henderson, who is teaching up the Ottawa, spent her holidays with her parents, Rev. W. and Mrs. Henderson, at the Methodist parsonage.

Rev. T. C. Cassidy, of Farnham, will take the services in the Methodist church here on Sunday next.

On Saturday, Jan. 14th, Rev. W. Henderson will give an illustrated lecture at East Farnham on "A Trans-Alpine Tour: Paris to Rome and Naples."

The Methodist Church was crowded at the Christmas gathering on the 23rd December, and an excellent programme was given. All the material on one of the trees, to the value of $50, was sent to a poor mission in Nipissing.

Several sleigh loads from the Methodist Sunday school went over with banners, and had a New Year reunion with the school at East Farnham on Monday.

Mrs. Reynolds, of Montreal, widow of the late Peter Cowan, in his lifetime of Cowansville, and son of the late Sheriff Cowan, died in Montreal recently, and was buried in the Congregational cemetery here on Saturday. Deceased was formerly a Miss Martin, of Frelighsburg.

Mr. W. K. McKeown, secretary of the Victoria Hockey Club, was at Sherbrooke on Monday playing with his old club, the Monarchs, of Montreal, in a match with the Metropolitans, of Sherbrooke.

Mr. Claude Bowker, who started for Indiana recently, was in a railway accident before he got to his journey's end. He received an injury to the knee that will keep him in confinement for a short time.

Mr. W. Fleeton, who has been spending a couple of months here, returned to his position on the C.P.R. at Smith's Falls on Tuesday.

Mr. Forest Gleason, formerly of Cowansville, who recently entered the employ of the C.P.R. at Toronto, has been transferred to Farnham, and spent his New Year's holidays here.

Mr. D. Kerr spent his New Year holidays at the home of his parents in Howick, Que.

Jas. O'Halloran, Q.C., was at Eastman on Monday watching, on behalf of the C.P.R., the inquest in connection with the death of the man Bourbeau, who was accidentally killed here Sunday morning by a C.P.R. engine.

KNOWLTON.

A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Henry W. Miller on Tuesday, when Miss Carrie May, his eldest daughter, was wedded to J. M. Show, of Boston. The bride was very tastefully attired in blue silk, trimmed with lace, wore a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a large bouquet of pure white half-blown roses. She was assisted by her sister Ella, as maid of honor, and Miss Eva Courtney as bridesmard, both attired in white and lavender. The groom was assisted by W. D. Solcs as best man and C. N. Soles as usher. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. M. Taylor, assisted by Revs. Cummings and Chambers, all of Knowlton. Immediately after the ceremony lunch was served. Among the guests were: Hon. Justice and Mrs. Lynch, S. W. and Mrs. Foster, R. N. and Mrs. England, H. Ernest and Mrs. Williams, M. H. and Mrs. Bedie, H. S. Foster, Dr. T. M. Prime, Miss A. Wood, T. B. and Mrs. Curtis, F. K. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. E. M. Taylor, A. W. and Mrs. Pettes, and many others. The happy couple have the congratulations of the community.

The fourth social of the season, under the Ladies' Aid patronage, was held at Mrs. George Robb's, sr., on Tuesday evening. After tea was served a short programme was given, which was very much appreciated. The short recitation by Mr. Cummings, the reading by Mr. Corey and the chronicle by Mrs. Soles, were received with much laughter.

Miss Newhort returned home on Tuesday last.

The schedule for the District of Bedford Hockey League has been postponed one week later than planned on account of the soft weather, therefore the game with Cowansville will be played to-night.

Mr. Harold MacGowan returned to college on Monday.

The Crystal Hockey Club of Knowlton were invited to Magog on New Year's Day to play a friendly match. The boys returndd with a few marks of hockey. The score stood 4 to 3 in favor of Magog.

Mr. Orien Duchesneau returned to Marieville to college, accompanied by his younger brother, on Wednesday.

Two brothers of the Rev. D. T. Cummings are visiting here this week.

The new machinery put in the tannery this week gives very satisfactory work.

In spite of the rainy night a very large number attended the W.C.T.U. social at Mrs. N. Pettes' on Wednesday.

NORTH HATLEY.

Although there has been considerable cold weather, Massawippi did not freeze over as early as usual. On account of its great depth and the many rivulets flowing into it, the water retains its higher temperature much longer than some of the larger bodies like Memphramagog. The waters have also been kept greatly agitated by the prevailing south-east and southerly winds this winter. But the cold wave last week was a little too much for the waters, and they succumbed to its influence. The mercury had gone down below zero, and before any one seemed to be aware, the frost had obtained a firm grip and so the surface is now fixed by a crust of at least four inches in thickness. A few began to venture on and cross over, skaters put in an appearance, and even some of the horsemen did not hesitate to try the speed of their nags on the smooth surface. On Wednesday afternoon, however, as a party of young people were enjoying themselves, a young lady and gentleman skated too near a place where a small brook runs into the lake, and in a moment they were engulfed. Fortunately, the others of the party did not lose their heads, and in a few moments both were helped out and restored to their friends. On the day after the freezing over, the lake was a thing of beauty, and the snow on the heights and the frost on the limbs of the trees added greatly thereto.

The question naturally arises, why should there not be Canadian winter resorts as well as summer? They have them in Bohemia and the Austrian Alps, where Germans and Frenchmen resort for the purpose of enjoying the splendid coasting. Here on this beautiful lake is a place unsurpassed for skating, not a fenced-in rink with a gatekeeper taking toll, but a surface large enough for thousands, each one having room enough.

Miss Josephine Beau has returned to McGill.

The town library will be open every Saturday afternoon from three to four o'clock.

Miss Alice Fuller, of Compton, has been engaged to complete the unfinished term at the Abbott school.

A singing school has been started under the leadership of Mr. Frank Jackson, of Plainfield, Vt.

MORRISBURG.

F. W. Sherman, of Montreal, is visiting his mother here this week.

Mr. Ransom, of Dickenson's Landing, was in town this week.

Miss Myrtle Baker, of Aultsville, who has been spending the last month visiting Mrs. A. J. Markley, returned home Thursday.

Miss Gallinger, of Iroquois, spent Monday visiting Miss Wickware, of this town.

Alex. Colquohoun, of Ottawa, was in town last week.

Mr. Weagar, of Brockville, has taken the place of R. Davy on the Collegiate Institute Board.

E. H. P. Thompson, who was spending a few days visiting in town, left Tuesday for his home in Ottawa.

Miss Jennie Moore spent a few days visiting friends in Frankburn this week.

J. P. Gormally spent New Year's day in Montreal.

Joseph Pariseau spent Monday in town, leaving on the midnight for Iroquois.

Alfred Marcellus, of Dundale, who has lately returned from British Columbia, was looking up friends in Morrisburg this week.

This is the week of prayer in Morrisburg, and services are being held in the Methodist, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches.

A very pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of J. P. Gormally this week.

Miss Nellie Sherman is very ill and confined to her bed.

The friends of Stanton Baker will be pleased to learn that he is gradualy recovering from his sickness. He is still in the Montreal hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wickware, who have been absent from home visiting, returned Tuesday.

The ladies of the Methodist Church had a very pleasant Ladies' Aid tea at the residence of Dr. Hickey Thursday night.

W. Loucks, formerly of this place, now of Montreal, was united in marriage on Monday to Miss Ella Hilliard, of this place.

Of those who ran for councillors, J. Barry, G. Merkley, C. Drew, J. Mullin and W. E. Denisha, the first four are elected. George Merkley, a popular member of the Hockey Club, headed the polls. Reeve Bradfield was elected by acclamation.

On Wednesday the election for Separate School trustees took place, the following being returned: Father Twomey, H. Bradfield and Mr. Kilgour. Some dissatisfaction is being expressed at the system of open voting that prevails in connection with the trustees, and a strong wish is expressed for the ballot.

VALLEYFIELD.

On Saturday morning Mr. Alex. Thompson, overseer of the finishing department of the Montreal Cotton Company's works, was the recipient of a handsome easy-chair and gold-headed cane from those employed under his charge. Mr. Thompson is deservedly popular with those in his department.

On Sunday Rev. Mr. Russell commenced a two weeks' revival in the Methodist Church. A watch night service was held in the church on Saturday evening. There was a very good attendance.

The Presbyterian Sunday school held their annual festival on Monday evening. The service was held in the church, and was well attended by scholars and friends.

There is every likelihood of a lively contest for the office of Mayor of Valleyfield for the ensuing year. The present Mayor, Mr. G. M. Loy, has filled the office for four years. He has been very popular, and has been re-elected without opposition during his past three terms. Mr. Loy could no doubt again be elected to the post, but is satisfied to retire and make room for someone else. There are no less than four prominent citizens who are mentioned as likely candidates, Messrs. J. S. Joron, E. H. Solis, J. E. N. Langevin and T. Prefontaine. All four are good men, and would do credit to the town. For the aldermanic offices the elections are sure to be full of interest, and the addition of Bellevue to the town will leave five aldermen to be elected.

PORTNEUF.

A very pleasant entertainment, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, took place at the English school house recently for the benefit of the school, the following ladies forming the committee: Misses Anna Ford, Hatty Whiteford, Barr, Bishop, Harvey and Emma Ford. Music, vocal and instrumental, was the principal features of the the evening. There was an orchestra composed of banjo, Miss Hatty Whiteford; guitar, Miss Anna Ford, and Miss Ivy Langlois; piano, Miss Barr; violin, Mr. Frank Ford. Mr. Wilfred Whiteford imitated the mocking bird splendidly. Mr. Charley Ford, Mr. Harrower, and Messrs. Edgar and J. James Whiteford acquitted themselves satisfactorily in their different parts. Miss Alma Whiteford, daughter of Mr. W. D. Whiteford, who is visiting at Portneuf, sang nicely in English and German. There was a piano solo by Miss Dalzie, and songs by Miss West and Miss McLeod. Mr. Ford, of Danville, addressed the audience. Refreshments and suitable presents to the boys and girls closed the event.

The tommy cod harvest here is plentiful and the "cabanes," or fish huts, are so numerous on the river that it resembles a small village opposite the town.

Much sympathy is felt here with the Greenough family in the death of their only son.

ROCK ISLAND.

The snow has nearly all disappeared and leaves the roads very icy.

The prospects bid fair for a hot contest next week in the municipal election. C. H. Kalhar, who has been mayor for years, will be opposed by J. B. Goodhue.

Nearly everyone is down with the grippe, some dangerously ill. The shops have nearly all shut down for a week or two to invoice and give the help a rest. Henry Ball, the new harness maker, is greatly rushed with orders.

Wright Hovey, who has been at home for the past three weeks, returned to Boston Monday to complete his course of music.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Canfield have gone to Boston to spend the winter.

The starch factory have in their second carload of starch and will ship to Montreal next week.

T. B. Rider was in town yesterday and reports a large sale of the acetylene sunlight gas machines.

SUMMERTOWN.

A case of great interest to farmers and dairymen generally came up before the Division Court, held in Lancaster Tuesday. Thomas McDonald, of Morrisburg, has been the proprietor of a cheese factory at this place for a number of years, and during the last season the patrons of the factory, being dissatisfied with the manner in which the proprietor sold the cheese and the prices obtained therefor, asked to have the selling of cheese left in their own hands and appointed one of their number to act as salesman. Mr. McDonald at first refused to accede to this arrangement, but after a time yielded. The new salesman at once placed the August cheese, which had been held for some time in the factory, upon the market and sold it to J. F. McGregor, buyer for Messrs. Lovell & Christmas, for 7 15-16c per pound. Upon inspecting the cheese in the factory, the buyer claimed that it was off flavor, owing to being over-kept, and refused to allow more than 7 1-2c for it. The maker of the cheese admitted that it had been held too long, notified the proprietor that it was condemned, and asked him to come down and attend to the matter. The proprietor did not come and the cheese was removed. The patrons then, through their treasurer, charged the loss on the month's cheese, which amounted to about $91, to the proprietor, and deducted the amount from the proceeds of his manufacturing. Mr. McDonald brought suit to recover the amount, claiming that the salesman should have notified him when the buyed condemned the cheese. After the hearing of a number of witnesses and a lengthy argument on both sides judgment was reserved. Mr. Adam Johnson, of Morrisburg, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. R. Pringle, of Cornwall, for the defence.

BUCKINGHAM.

Merchants report this year's Christmas trade to have been the best in several years. The sleighing is excellent, and farmrs are now able to come in from great distances to do their season's shopping.

Deer are said to be very numerous in this section of the country. Some hunters went after them a few days ago, but were unable to get near enough to do any damage.

Mr. A. E. Gibbs, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., who has been visiting his brother during the past few days, returned home yesterday.

S. Hamilton, of the Ontario Bank, spent the New Year's vacation in Toronto.

Dr. Pennoyer returned to town on Saturday, accompanied by his bride.

The annual Bachelors' ball will take place on Jan. 20. It was thought that owing to the numerous desertions from their ranks during the past year a ball would not be possible this winter, but the few bachelors left resolved to keep up the reputation of former years, and so the ball is assured. The young bachelors entertained their friends at the Crystal rink Wednesday evening.

The carnival on Saturday evening last was not very well patronized, probably on account of the very cold weather. Several very pretty costumes were noticed. The "cutest" one was that worn by Wilson Lenaghan, who was a complete pocket edition of "Uncle Sam."

Mr. N. Campeau received word on Monday that his father was dead. It came as a great shock to him, and his many friends extend to him every sympathy in his bereavement.

At the concert in the Rink the other evening Prof. Cook's "Baby Band" discoursed excellent music. The professor has a band of which he may well feel proud.

Quite a number of young people drove to Rockland the other evening, where they were entertained by W. C. Edwards, M.P.

On New Year's day some excitement was caused by the ringing of the fire alarm. In the morning a fire in a chimney on Mr. Paquette's house brought out the brigade and a crowd of spectators. In the afternoon the brigade was again called out to attend to a chimney on C. W. Pearson's house. In neither case was the result serious.

There was a great deal of excitement in curling circles on New Year's day over a game between the President and Vice-President's teams. The game was spread over the day, two teams playing in the morning and two in the afternoon. The game in the morning was not very exciting, as the president had it pretty much his own way, and had a lead of six points. The vice-president concluded that there was very little chance of his team in the afternoon wiping out the score, but strange to say, it walked through everything, and won by one point. Following were the teams and scores:

Morning.

President.	Vice-President.
W. R. Drynan,	W. A. Williams,
W. A. Macallum,	H. P. Brunell,
F. Gorman,	G. Parker,
Alex. Maclaren,	W. E. Middleton,
Skip—13	Skip—7

Afternoon.

John Lough,	C. E. Taylor,
J. F. Higginson,	W. Campbell,
Albert Maclaren,	A. Rice,
S. Lough,	Capt. Bothwell,
Skip—8	Skip—15

In the evening the president entertained the curlers at Kirkland's restaurant. A very enjoyable evening was spent. Speeches, songs and recitations were on the programme, and and at 11.30 after singing "Auld Lang Syne" the first match of the season was brought to a happy close.

Look out for the Grand Carnival at the Prince Arthur Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8.15 p.m. Band every evening.

SUTTON.

The warm weather of this week has completely destroyed the sleighing, which has been fine for some weeks here.

The annual meeting of the Brome County Temperance Alliance will be held at Knowlton on Thursday next.

Mary Curly and Nellie Tupper have gone to Montreal to attend McGill Normal School for the balance of the winter.

Ten or a dozen liquor cases are to be tried here on Wednesday. It is expected that a large number of temperance people will be present, and the W.C.T.U. people have arranged to provide an oyster supper in the Temperance hall.

Ned Dyer, Sherman Boright, Mabel Wallance and Norah Cutter have all returned to Montreal, after spending the holidays at home.

Municipal elections to replace three retiring councillors in both town and village councils will be held Monday next in the Town hall. So far not much interest seems to be manifested in the matter, and it is probable that most of the old councillors will be re-elected.

Mr. and Mrs. Alson Place, of North Troy, are visiting Sutton friends, also Mrs. Alfred Damon.

It is reported that an action for $5,000 damages has been instituted by one Fortin, of Eastman, against Magistrates Emerson and Lafleur, for condemning him to a term in gaol some time ago for selling liquor. The ground for the present action is that the magistrates were not qualified to sit on the case.

Mrs. Call and Mrs. Jos. White both spent part of last week in Montreal.

At a recent regular meeting of Sutton Valley Lodge, No. 25, I.O.O.F., officers as follows were elected: Geo. F. Cutter, N.G.; Asa C. Shepard, V.G.; L. L. Jenne, secretary; Wm. G. Parsons, treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parsons, of Maple Creek, N.W.T., are here on a visit.

W. Mardigo, of Dakota, is in Sutton.

Mr. Shanks talks of moving to Farnham before long.

SWEETSBURG.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen drove to Dunham on Monday evening and enjoyed a supper at the Park House.

The regular January term of Circuit and Supreme Court begins on Monday next. Very few cases have as yet been fixed.

Mr. Percy Jones returned to Montreal Tuesday evening.

Mr. Burke, of Philipsburg, was here on Tuesday.

Hon. H. T. Duffy spent Sunday and Monday here.

Mr. George Fuller returned to his studies in the McGill medical department after spending his holidays here with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Fuller.

As usual, Canon Mussen, of Farnham, was the first clergyman to whom a register for vital statistics was issued in the new year. The prothonotaries say that for a quarter of a century the canon has been as regular as the season in sending in his old register on the last day of the year, accompanied by the fees for the new one, which is issued to him the first thing in the new year.

Judge Mulvena will hold a term of court here on the 26th.

Dr. Comeau, Farnham, and E. F. Currie, Bedford, were here on Wednesday attending the recount.

GEORGEVILLE.

The funeral of the late Edmund J. Tuck took place on Friday, the 30th, at St. George's church, of which the deceased was one of the oldest members, his father having been one of the founders. The chief mourners were the brothers of the late Mr. Tuck, Messrs. William E. Tuck, of Newport, Vt., the well-known manufacturer and real estate owner of that town; Charles Tuck, of Boston, Mass., station agent of the Old Colony Railroad; Whitfield L. Tuck, of Winchester, Mass., and John Tuck, of Knowlton's Landing; Messrs. Bert and Ed. Channell, of Stanstead, and Rural Dean Hepburn, of Richmond, Que., brothers-in-law of the deceased. Rev. G. G. Nicolls assisted at the service, at which Rural Dean Hepburn preached the funeral sermon by request. The late Mr. Tuck was one of the oldest residents of this locality, being a son of the late John Carty Tuck, one of the early settlers. He was known as a prominent Liberal of the old school, and was widely esteemed and respected. Mrs. Tuck and the Misses Tuck go to Newport, R.I., to reside.

Lake Memphremagog is now completely frozen over, and crossing with teams is good at nearly all points.

The annual New Year's dinner given by Mr. Aylmer Place, of Millington, took place there on the afternoon of December 31st, and was attended by about four hundred people, including the popular Lakeside Band of Georgeville, which, by the way, is becoming known as one of the best brass bands in the townships. The speakers were Messrs. A. H. Moore, M.P., of Magog; Judge Foster, Knowlton; Rev. Ernest Taylor, Aylmer Place; Harvey Austin, Bolton; and Col. Patten, Brome Corner. The Sunday school scholars provided an excellent programme of entertainment.

The Lakeside Band will give one of their popular oyster suppers at the residence of Mr. E. Packard on the evening of the 11th inst.

Mr. Doc. Ekers, of Montreal, spent the holidays with his friend, Mr. D. V. Lindsay, at "Woodlands."

The death of Mr. Albert Watson Davis, son of the secretary of the Boston, Mass., Board of Health, a Harvard student of the '98 class, removes a promising young man who was well known and much liked here. Lake Memphremagog was his summer home.

The copper mines on the opposite shore of the lake are, it is understood, sold to a Buffalo, N.Y., syndicate, who will commence working there in the spring.

There have been lately quite a number of seizures by the customs officers of smuggled tobacco in the hands of farmers who purchased for their own consumption on the other side of the line. The department is far more strict than formerly, and if a man has even one "plug" or a "chew" of tobacco on his person which has not been entered for duty he will be liable to a fine. In many instances teams have been seized for a pound or less of smuggled tobacco.

Mr. E. J. Williamson, farmer, at "Woodlands," while in the woods chopping on Monday last, saw a fine specimen of the Canada lynx, which went past him with one of those unearthly screams which these wildcats are noted for. Mr. Williamson intends trapping the animal. They are becoming very rare in this section of Canada.

HOWICK.

A number of friends assembled at the residence of Mrs. James Gordon on Thursday evening to welcome Mr. Hector Gordon and his bride, who arrived home after a trip to Toronto. After a bountiful repast had been partaken of, games and music were indulged in until a late hour. The guests all agreed that a most enjoyable evening had been spent.

New Year's Day was well observed. All business was suspended. The old custom of calling on friends and neighbors was to a great extent revived, as the old folks as well as the young kept the village lively going in and out of the houses. The principal attraction was the horse trotting on the ice, where an immense crowd was gathered. There were several parties in the evening, and this ended another New Year's day.

Mr. William Gordon, who is employed in the C.P.R. offices in Montreal, came up on Saturday evening in apparently good health to spend a few days with his friends. He was taken very ill on Sunday evening with appendicitis, and was taken to the General Hospital on Monday morning, where an operation was performed by Dr. Armstrong. Mr. Gordon is still in a very critical condition. There have been quite a number of cases in this vicinity during the past year.

General sorrow is expressed at the death of Mr. Harry Stone, the well-known and popular conductor on this line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. T. Gebbie spent New Year's with relatives at Chateauguay Basin.

Miss Edna Brown and Miss Florence Anderson, of Huntingdon, visited friends this week.

The house lately occupied by Mr. Hibbard and family, who have removed to Lachine, has been taken by Mr. J. Waugh and family. Mr. Waugh is an American, and comes to assist Mr. Laperche in his duties as station agent for the Canada Atlantic Railway. Owing to the New York Central shipping vast quantities of coal by this line, Mr. Laperche has been unable to perform the increased amount of work.

Mr. Albert Logan, of Ormstown, skated down on Monday to spend the day with friends.

The ice has been fairly good, but the boys seem to have become tired of hockey and skating.

Miss Lumsden, a former teacher, paid a visit to friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stewart and Mrs. Patch, of Montreal, spent New Year's at their former home here.

HUNTINGDON.

The funeral service of the late Mrs. Wm. Gibson, who died suddenly of heart failure on Thursday night of last week, was conducted by Rev. Mr. Pearson, in the Methodist Church, on Sunday forenoon. The regular evening service in the church was cancelled owing to the illness of the pastor.

After two weeks' holidays, the Academy reopened on Wednesday, and the classes are now gradualy filling up again for the winter term.

Mr. L. N. Dupuis has recently had patented a new fire escape of a very serviceable design. The ladder, which projects from the wall two inches and upward, can be bolted on to an ordinary brick or stone wall reaching to any height. Mr. Dupuis is to be congratulated on his success in this new departure in his business.

What might have been a very serious runaway took place at the New York Central Railway station on Monday morning. A horse belonging to Mr. George Biggar, standing near the platform, took fright at an incoming train and dashed off at full speed, with a couple of cans of milk on the waggon. A second horse, standing near by, also started after the first one, and, overtaking it, a general mix-up was the result, when considerable milk was spilt and harness broken, but the horses escaped without injury.

The heavy rain which fell all day Wednesday caused the breaking up of the ice above the upper bridge, and the ice, coming down into the mill pond, carried away a part of the water pipe which crosses on the river bed just below the bridge. The result is that the villagers who live on the south side of the upper bridge are cut off from the main water supply and are much grieved at the loss.

The fiftieth anniversary or golden wedding of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. A. McCallum, of Huntingdon, took place at their home on Monday evening, at which were present many of their old friends, together with all their family, with the exception of one son, who had, unfortunately, been summoned from home. A most enjoyable evening was spent with the old couple, who, notwithstanding advanced age and recent illness, manifested their ability to entertain their numerous guests in a most creditable manner. Their rendering of many of the old songs of their youth was not only pleasing, but proved that much of the sweetness and strength of voice with which they in more youthful days pleased and gratified much larger gatherings, was still retained. The absence of the groomsman of fifty years ago, which was due to sudden illness, and the unavoidable absence of their bridesmaid, who contemplated being present, was all that marred the happiness of the re-union. Many and beautiful were the gifts received, which gladdened the hearts of the old couple in their declining years. At a late hour the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" closed a most enjoyable night.

The Huntigdon School Commissioners met on Thursday evening and presented an address, accompanied by valuable presents to both Mr. and Mrs. McCallum. Mr. McCallum has acted as secretary-treasurer of the school commissioners for over a quarter of a century, and it is quite evident that his long sevice has been duly appreciated by the board.

EASTMAN.

New Year's day will be remembered in Eastman for many a long day. A French Protestant family named Bourbeau started to spend New Year's with their husband's aged father and mother. All went well until they came to the C.P.R. railway crossing, when, not seeing an approaching train through a clumsy high fence, they were dashed into. The result was that the father was killed and two little girls were seriously injured. The accident occurred in sight of the poor wife and her aged mother, who saw the husband crushed to death. The saddest part is that the poor wife gave birth to a little son the day after. The inquest was held Monday. The verdict was accidental death, with no blame attached to anyone, but it was resolved that the C.P.R. must remove the high fence along the track.

FAVORITE AUTHORS AND HEROES.

Sir J. G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., George R. Parkin, C.M.G., LL.D., Chancellor Burwash, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Principal Grant, Tell, in Acta Victoriana, Who They Favor.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED.

1. My favorite authors of prose.
2. My favorite poets.
3. My favorite musical compositions.
4. My favorite books.
5. My favorite heroes and heroines in fiction.
6. My favorite heroes and heroines in real life.
7. The way I like to spend my leisure hours.
8. The gift of nature I should most like to have.
9. What I covet most for Canada.
10. What I consider to be our greatest national defects.
11. My favorite hero in Canadian history.
12. The formative influences of my educational life I prize most.
13. The college course I should prefer to take.
14. The motto I would give to a Canadian young man.

Sir John Bourinot.

1. In history, Macaulay, Gibbon, Parkman, Green; in romance, Sir Walter Scott and Thackeray; in political science, Montesquiu.
2. Longfellow and Tennyson.
3. Pilgrims of the Night; Lead Kindly Light; Auld Lang Syne and Scotch ballads generally.
4. Too numerous to mention here. See first answer. Last Reader, Cloister and the Hearth—a remarkable book.
5. Die Vernon and Col. Newcombe.
6. I shall not go beyond Nova Scotia for heroes—Williams of Kars and Inglis of Lucknow. I have no heroine at present except Florence Nightingale.
7. Among my apple trees and in the forest.
8. Am quite satisfied with what very humble gifts I have from nature.
9. A national, or thoroughly Canadian spirit.
10. Self-depreciation and the absence of originality.
11. As an English-Canadian, I say at once Champlain.
12. Classical studies—not football.
13. The "Humanities" as a basis of education, with lessons of practical science not open to me in my youth as in these days of more extended studies.
14. Be modest, industrious and patriotic.

Dr. George R. Parkin.

1. Have been different at each stage of life and mental growth.
2. Virgil, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Kipling.
4. Boswell's Johnson; Walton's Lives; Lorna Doone.
5. Nelson.
6. Gordon, Garibaldi, Florence Nightingale.
7. With nature, friends or books.
8. A good judgment in all things.
9. A fine sense of honor in public and private life.
10. Provincialism; content with material good; placing party before principle in political affairs.
11. Brock.
12. (1) Reading and reflection in early days on a Canadian farm; (2) College residence and the familiar contact it gave with earnest students and able teachers; (3) Travel.
13. One which opens many doors, but which gives the first importance to literature, ancient and modern, as furnishing the best clues to the problems of human life.
14. Speak and act the truth. (This is the key to all high living.)

Chancellor Burwash, Toronto.

1. Bacon, Ruskin, Scott, Washington Irving.
2. Shakespeare, Tennyson, Gray.
3. The Messiah, the Redemption.
4. The Bible.
5. Dr. William McClure.
6. Paul, Howard, Florence Nightingale.
7. In touch with nature.
8. Patience and perseverance.
9. Intelligent, honest, industrious people.
10. Haste to be rich and party spirit.
11. The pioneer missionary.
12. My mother and my years at college.
13. A general course with post-graduate special studies.
14. High thought, plain life, hard work.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

1. Plato, Cicero, Bacon, Ruskin, Emerson, Matthew Arnold, Dickens.
2. Shakespeare, Goethe, Tennyson, Scott.
3. Beethoven's symphonies.
4. Books of history on constitutional and economic subjects, and generally the story of human progress.
5. John Halifax.
7. Moderate out-of-door recreations, bike, boat, fishing rod, reading, thinking

TWENTY PAGES

The Herald.

THIRD SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 5. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT

WHERE ARE THE MUSIC-LOVERS?

Professor Goulet Has Lost Very Nearly $500 on the Symphony Concerts Held in Windsor Hall.

THE glaring lack of patronage given the symphony concerts in Windsor Hall this season has been a source of surprise and wonderment to those who have regularly attended and enjoyed them.

Can the inference be that Montrealers do not appreciate good music? It certainly seems so.

Undoubtedly the concerts have been successful from an artistic standpoint; in fact the work of the orchestra under Prof. Goulet's direction has been better and higher than many supposed could possibly be "drummed" from purely local talent.

As for the selections, they have been equally good, and their variety has been great enough to satisfy all tastes. There have been strictly classical and popular-classical selections in every programme rendered, and yet the concerts have been almost neglected.

To say that Prof. Goulet is surprised at the lukewarm reception his orchestra has received is putting it mildly. He has put forth his best efforts to keep the orchestra together and make it recognized and appreciated, and the return he has had so far is a balance on the wrong side of his books of something like $470.

Every concert he has held, including the evening performance just before Christmas, has shown a loss.

Whether Montrealers think that the members of the orchestra play for their health or amusement, that the Windsor Hall is free and advertising can be had for nothing, is just a question, but Prof. Goulet showed a Herald representative pretty conclusively yesterday that these little things are all paid for, and they come high.

The Professor went over his books and compiled the losses on the different concerts given. Here is the result :—

First concert	$110.75
Second concert	34.58
Third concert	94.25
Fourth concert	60.65
Evening	62.95
Fifth concert	103.50

Here is a total loss on six concerts of $469.68.

The Professor then consented to go into details. Each man in the orchestra is paid either $4 or $5, and the salary list at that rate ranges all the way from $130 to $150, according pretty much to the required strength of the orchestra. Then there is the hall, which is rented for $30. The programmes for distribution before and at the concert and the tickets cost $10; the advertising amounts to between $30 and $40; a boy is paid $1, and it usually costs about $3.75 to have the large instruments carried to and from the hall.

Of course, on some occasions the expenses have been somewhat lighter, but the Professor estimated that at the inside the concerts for the season will cost on an average of about $200. Under these circumstances, it is not particularly pleasant or encouraging, as the Professor remarked, to have a house worth between $100 and $120.

It is just a question whether Professor Goulet would have carried the concerts along as far as he has were it not for the fact that there is a contract between each of the musicians and himself for the season's work. Of course, he has, in a measure, lived in anticipation that each of the concerts as they came along would pan out more successfully and turn the tide, but as the figures show, he has so far been disappointed.

It is unnecessary to say that even yet the Professor is enthusiastic over the work of maintaining a symphony orchestra for Montreal, and would be well satisfied, to use his own words, if he could keep them going without making a cent, so long as they paid expenses.

In the case of the Karn Musicales, which were held every other Saturday afternoon, and had to be given up about three weeks ago owing to lack of patronage, the Professor stated that just $92 had been lost.

And these, too, were not without artistic merit. No effort was spared to obtain the best local talent, both vocal and instrumental, and exceedingly interesting programmes were arranged. The music-lovers, however, failed to come, and the argument that good music is not generally appreciated in Montreal was strengthened.

As before stated, however, the Professor intends to keep up the symphonies throughout the remainder of the season, but their continuance next year will depend entirely upon the result of the few concerts to come. If the necessary encouragement in the shape of materially increased attendance is forthcoming, then the Professor will see his way clear to go ahead.

The preparations for the forthcoming concerts are extensive, and some pleasing selections from the masters are under rehearsal. Montreal music-lovers should at least try to redeem themselves.

* * * *

The date for Sembrich's and Placon's appearance at Her Majesty's has been decided upon. The famous soprano and bass will be heard January 26th. As this engagement interferes with the week devoted to "The Three Dragoons," a matinee performance of the opera will be given that afternoon to allow the concert to be held in the evening. This will probably be one of the greatest musical events of the season.

* * *

Both Gauer and Eric Bushnell will be heard in Montreal very shortly.

* * *

The concert which will be given by Miss Marie Hollinshead will be held in Windsor Hall on January 16th. A very interesting programme is being prepared.

* * *

The performances of the Ellis Opera Company are eliciting the enthusiasm of the super-critical Philadelphians, during the two months' season of grand opera now prevailing in the Quaker City. At the conclusion of the season there (which has aroused musical and social circles, as they have never been before in that city) the organization will appear in Boston and Chicago and then proceed to San Francisco, where it has planned the most ambitious season of grand opera ever vouchsafed to Californians.

A lease has been secured by Charles A. Ellis, proprietor of the organization, upon the Grand Opera House, and the season in California will consist of eighteen performances.

The superb success of Mme. Melba (the chief singer of Mr. Ellis' company, and beyond argument the greatest coloratura soprano of her time) during her visit to San Francisco last April is largely responsible for the project.

The Ellis Opera Company will number about 180 persons, and their travelling equipment will consist of two special trains, which includes the baggage cars for scenery, costumes, properties and personal effects of the company, sleeping cars for the members, and a luxurious private car for Mme. Melba. En route to California, the company will give a series of four performances in Denver, and following the season in San Francisco an early spring tournee is under consideration that will probably include Los Angeles, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Detroit, Toledo, Columbus, Cleveland and Pittsburg. It is the most ambitious departure of its character, and the roster of its principal singers, which will be announced, contains many names renowned in the sphere of music. The entire New York Symphony Orchestra is the regularly attached instrumental body of the organization. It consists of fifty musicians and the critical press has unanimously accorded much of the credit for the superior representations by this company to the splendid quality of the instrumental support.

* * *

We will probably have Reginald De Koven in Montreal in a fortnight to look after his new opera. "Musical America" is very hard on De Koven this week, and it calls him down for his criticisms of the Grau Opera Company in a New York newspaper.

* * *

According to a London paper, the production of Perosi's "Resurrection of Lazarus" at the Church of the Twelve Apostles "was witnessed by twelve Cardinals and numerous prelates and members of the aristocracy, the audience numbering nearly 3,000. There was a chorus of 300, and a full orchestra. Don Perosi was greeted with what seemed to be interminable applause. I noticed Mascagni applauding enthusiastically. Don Perosi received a delirious ovation at the close of the first part, the unique sight being witnessed of Cardinals, prelates and grand ladies cheering the little Napoleon-like priest. On leaving the church, Don Perosi received an ovation from the crowd which filled the Piazza. The critics unanimously express admiration for his creation, in which dramatic and ecclesiastical music are beautifully blended."

* * *

Now that Jean de Reszke, Maurel and Lilli Lehmann have arrived, the Grau forces at the Metropolitan lack only one member to be complete. The remaining absentee is Brema. She will sail next week or soon after.

* * *

A number of well-known Montrealers went to New York recently to hear the opera at the Metropolitan. The journey they say is the cheapest part of it. The Metropolitan prices are high.

* * *

Patti is reported contemplating a last tour through Germany. She is expected to visit the principal German cities singing the parts of Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" and Dinorah in Meyerbeer's opera. As a novelty she will appear in the part of "Jessonda," an old opera by Spohr. If the last report be true it is a matter for congratulation that "Jessonda" was a success more than half a century ago, for it is well known that Patti, despite her genius, made a failure of all the parts she ever created.

* * *

Mascagni, as a reward for his work on "Iris," has been accorded a private audience with Queen Margherita, of Italy, who said the most flattering things to him as to the merits of his last production. Her Majesty, moreover, asked Mascagni to tell her all he knew about Japanese musical instruments, and particularly those which the composer adopted in the orchestration of "Iris."

* * *

The Montreal correspondent of Musical America says: "Mrs. H O. Wilson, who teaches 'Fletcher' method here, tells me she is meeting with very great success."

* * *

The exchanges of artists that take place each week between the Grau and Ellis companies, are generally of minor consequence, none of the great stars, with the exception of Melba and De Lussan, being asked to scurry backward and forward between New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Grau has plenty of stars—more, indeed, than he knows what to do with. They all want to sing, and they all feel that they are being slighted to the advantage of some other singer unless their names appear on the programme three times a week. With a list of singers including Sembrich, Melba, Eames, Nordica, Lilli Lehmann, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Ernst Van Dyck, Victor Maurel, Anton van Rooy and Albert Saleza, it can readily be seen that not all the stars can sing at every performance, no matter how much they would like to.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.



HON. S. N. PARENT,
Mayor of Quebec and M.P.P.

IT has been remarked more than once that, in so far as its political importance is concerned, the Province of Quebec is merely a large municipality. This is a view which can only be entertained by the unreflecting, as frequent instances occur to show that the powers of the Quebec Government and Legislature exceed in some instances those of the Federal Parliament. In the department of civil law, for example, the Quebec Legislature is supreme within the provincial boundaries; the borrowing powers of the Province are unrestricted; there is no limit to the direct taxation which it may levy, and the educational system is entirely under its control. Thus, the field of Provincial politics offers scope for the display of high statesmanlike gifts. The most marked success in the direction of civic affairs is no certain guarantee of capacity as a Provincial administrator. Simeon Napoleon Parent, however, who seems by the choice of his fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds to have acquired a vested interest in the mayoralty of Quebec, has, with happy results, introduced into the Department of Crown Lands all the energy and ability which he has already applied to the transformation of Quebec into a modern city. As mayor of Quebec he has certainly earned the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, and now, as a member of the best local government in nearly twenty years, he is proving his fitness for high office. Citizens, as a rule, perhaps, do not recognize the full importance of the Crown Lands Department; yet they would soon feel the effects of its bad administration. The forest wealth of the Province is one of its most valuable assets, and it is the part of a good Minister to secure the maximum of revenue from this source, without sacrificing an undue portion of the revenue-producer itself. This is not always easy, and the best results can only be obtained by unremitting care and with the aid of a keen business-like appreciation of the significance of market values.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. Parent is essentially a business man, and indeed the terms are not antagonistic. His adjustment of the finances of his city, so as to carry out extensive public improvements without sensibly increasing the public burdens, was a remarkable feat of civic management, and his thorough acquaintance with money matters enabled him, while sitting in opposition in the last Parliament, to effectively expose the weaknesses of the late Government's conversion project. In his Department of Crown Lands he has had to deal with the vexed question of Provincial boundaries, and he did more to settle this difficult matter than all his predecessors.

An instance or two will exhibit the beneficial results of Mr. Parent's acceptance of his present portfolio. Mr. Nantel gave an option for the Shawenegan water power for $10,000. Mr. Parent cancelled this agreement and obtained, instead, $50,000, besides binding the purchasers to spend four millions of dollars in the development of the power, and the establishment of useful industries.

The Conservatives admitted the Grand Mere Pulp Company into possession of the great water power of Grand Mere for nothing, thinking that it was federal property. The new Government made the company pay a price fixed by arbitration.

Mr. Flynn secured for the Province $32,000 on 2,100 miles of timber limits; Mr. Parent, on 1,940 miles less favorably situated, secured $135,000.

He was born at Beauport, in September, 1855. He won the Lorne gold medal and the Tessier prize at Laval, and was called to the bar in 1881. He entered the Quebec City Council in 1890 and became mayor of the city in 1894. He has sat in the Legislative Assembly, for St. Sauveur, since 1890. He became a member of the Marchand Government in May, 1897.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS OF THE DAY

The Pretender's Invasion of England Gives Basis of New Story,

"RICROFT OF WITHENS."

Story of Hardy Explorers' Adventures in "The White North."

A LONG LOOKED FOR SECRET.

THE Pretenders' Invasion of of England is a subject that has formed the basis of numerous good pieces of fiction, and "Ricroft of Withens," by Halliwell Sutcliffe, is one more book to be added to the list. The author displays considerable literary talent in this work, in conjunction with a remarkable knowledge of the romantic period dealt with. In Yorkshire, where the principal scene is laid, the laws were pretty much regulated by the morals of the inhabitants, and the predatory behaviour of a prominent county family—the Carlesses—illustrates this most vividly. Of ancient lineage were these Carlesses, but dyed in the deepest vice and bold enough to trample upon the liberties of their more humble neighbors. Corresponding mis-doings are related of the Armstrongs in the "Outlaws of the Marches," but Mr. Sutcliffe is hardly as powerful in these descriptions as is Lord Hamilton. While there is no startling originality in the plot, it is cleverly worked out amid a series of complications. Mr. Sutcliffe wields a vigorous pen, and infuses life into characters which less deftly handled would be woefully wooden. "Ricroft" is the stamp of man we all of us have time and again read of—the muscular, plucky but somewhat blundering lover who appears almost uncouth in comparison with the polished Carlesses, but his worth attracts our immediate sympathy, and we are glad when he finally wins the bright-eyed damsel of his choice. The twins, David and Jonathan Carless, undergo some interesting adventures which bring them in contact with the impetuous Charles Edward, but these incidents are perhaps not as strong as the more simple points of the story. The Pretender is vividly portrayed, and the controversy between himself and those of his chieftains who insist upon beating a retreat ere the foe has been met is most realistic. "Ricroft of Withens" may not differ very materially from numerous other stories of old England and the border, but it is worthy of a place among the best of these, and is altogether a refreshing book to peruse. (T. Fisher Unwin, publisher, London; colonial edition, 75c.)

The White North.

Handsomely gotten up and profusely illustrated is the volume entitled "The White North," which details the adventures of Nordenskjold, De Long and Nansen in the polar regions. The author, Mr. Douglas, is no amateur on the subject, having previously displayed great familiarity with the polar regions in an instructive book known as "Across Greenland's Ice Fields." In the preface to his later work he expresses the hope that some people may be sufficiently interested in the story of the Arctic explorers dealt with "to seek fuller information concerning their doings in their own records." The book should appeal to thinking people. (Thos. Nelson & Sons, London; the Copp, Clark Co., Toronto; cloth, 70c.)

Dwellers in Gotham.

This is a somewhat interesting story by Arman Dale. As might be implied by the title, the story is based on the different phases of social life in New York, wherein all sorts and conditions of men and women play a part. The author is evidently thoroughly versed in the elements of finance upon which fortunes are won and lost, and the descriptions of the brokers' methods, etc., are highly realistic. John Disney, a young college graduate of socialistic tendencies, figures as the principal character, and immediately enlists the sympathy of the reader, though he does become somewhat commonplace towards the close of the story. Hugh Dunbar, as the aristocratic prelate who sacrifices many comforts to do mission work in the slums, is not another John Storm in interest, though ever so much more natural. The pages of the book abound in satirical paragraphs, well directed, and the weaknesses and foibles of society come in for some deserved criticism.

Of course Dwellers in Gotham is a story with a purpose, and this style of book is not as popular as a few years ago when Helen Gardener published some crude truths in the crudest of language. Annan Dale, on the contrary, is not a crude writer, and the delicate parts of the story are clothed in something more than gipsy gauze. The book may accomplish some good, which, I fancy, is the earnest wish of the author, and in addition to this it will interest the average reader. (William Briggs, Toronto. Cloth bound.)

A Long Looked for Secret.

"The Secret of Good Health and Long Life," (Edin.) and "The Applause Reciter."

A large number of books have been published on the subject of health and happiness, but the majority of them are but poor productions, and undeserving of a wide-spread circulation. This little book on "The Secret of Good Health and Long Life," by Haydn Brown, is a decided exception, for though there is nothing very new in its pages, it contains good, commonsense advice, and should prove of decided assistance to mothers and adults who are willing to do what is good for them. It is published in uniform edition with "The Applause Reciter," which is calculated to be of great assistance to those wishing to improve themselves in reciting and oratory. (James Bowden, London.)

Chums at Last.

This is a story by A. Forsyth Grant, which should appeal to the heart of every small boy. It is not Henty in character, abounding in thrilling adventures and miraculous escapes, but a genuine school tale, with a great deal of incident, and that incident very natural. I don't think all the boys of to-day are to old to appreciate "Chums at Last." (Thos. Nelson & Sons, London. The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto. Cloth, illustrated, $1.25.)

A Romance of Convastown.

Mr. Rolf Boldrewood has won his spurs in Australian fiction, and in a few years has given to the world many books of bush life. His latest, "A Romance of Convastown," is the first of several short stories or novelettes, and though it bears Macmillan & Co.'s imprint, it did not appeal to me in the least. True, there are some good descriptions of Australian life, and particularly of the misery of those who went there to find gold and did not, but an indescribable want is apparent throughout. (Macmillan & Co., London. Copp, Calrk Co., Toronto. Paper, 75c.)

Robert Browning.

(Died at Venice, 10 p.m., Dec. 12, 1889.)

The lamp is out! The house of clay
Stands dark and tenantless to-day!
"To him and us, is't loss or gain?" you say.

See! Yonder flashed a meteor bow!
An instant only, and, beyond the flow
Of salt lagoon, we saw the ocean glow.

An instant only! Then the night
Seemed darker than before the light
That broke our blindness with its arrow flight.

The darker?—Yes! But have we learned
In vain, for what our spirit yearned
—The wider world, whereon that meteor burned?

A world outside our little woe
Of mighty tides!—Gain surely, this to know?

So stand we at the outer gate
Whence beamed a beacon light of late,
But how untenanted, dark, desolate.

Yes! House all darkness, but the road
Of life where shone that kind abode,
The brighter for the Pisgah sight bestowed!

For Meteor, Master—both made plain,
Around a life of seeming bane,
God's reconciling ocean.—This our gain.

And his?—Yet greater, far away
From night, he sees in deathless day
His faith fulfilled—Love. Power, come full in play!

—Aderic Breton in The Academy.

A MELO-DRAMA THAT WAS TERRIFIC

A Terrible Conflict Enacted at One of the Montreal Theatres This Week.

A LOT WAS AT STAKE.

The Hero Fought for Millions' Worth of Diamonds and England's Crown Jewels.

AND THE VILLAIN SAID "HA, HA!"

A FEW billion dollars worth of diamonds and the crown jewels of England were involved in a melodrama at one of the Montreal theatres this week. It was terrific. The casualties were: Two Englishmen killed, countless Arabs slain, and one man shot at three different times, but only temporarily disabled each time, and well enough to eclaim in his own sardonic way: "Ha! ha! ha!" as the curtain went down in the last act.

The hero was under difficulties because the wealth was buried deep in the middle of a burning desert. And apart from that, in order to even get there he had to hew his way through a tribe of bloodthirsty Arabs and two dreadful villians. At the same time he had to look tragic while the low comedian who followed him attempted to be funny. Never was a hero so beset. But he bore his troubles manfully, as every hero should, and had the satisfaction of saying, "At last," just as the whole thing closed.

THE DRAMA.

Act. I.

Scene—The tomb of Marabout Ben Ali, Algeria—(Comedian performs.) English officer (who looks like Our Own Dooley) speaks:

"Ha, what's that I see before meh? I deuced pretty girl, eh? But what's this? A strong armed force coming swiftly across the burning sands? Men, where are your revolvers?"

Other Officers—"H-e-r-e."

Arabs file in. Chief, speaking English without an Accent: "Who are you?"

English chorus: "We are Englishmen. We are looking for the crown jewels of England and a bag of diamonds. We seek the thieving Frenchman who took them."

Arabs grits his teeth. Speaks: "Ah! English, a curse-ed race."

Enter fair maiden in Hoochee-Kooche garments: "Who are these men? What, English? I would speak with that handsome one. What's your name? What, Melville? Melville—Melville, let meh think—Ah! do you know a man named Melville in England? 'Twas meh father's name, he sold meh to these Arabs."

"Girl, know you that I am Tom Melville, his nephew?"

Others file away and leave the stage.

"Girl! look me in the eyes. I have only seen you a little while, but I love you."

"Tom."

"Oh, Miss ——"

"Call meh Julie, 'twas what meh father called meh."

"J-u-l-i-e. I love you, but good-bye."

Leaves her on the desert. Enter the wicked Frenchman, who is quite a Svengali. He hypnotizes the girl, and makes her tell him all she sees while under his power. "Tell meh," he says, "of me crafty friends."

Enter one of the English officers, an enemy of the hero. Girl goes away.

Englishman speaks: "Suppose, Frenchman, we divide the diamonds. I will never tell."

Frenchman: "Agreed, ha! ha! ha! and now meh crafty friends beware."

Enter girl and Tom.—"Oh, Tom, men heart, meh soul, meh life."

Hero: "Julie, meh sweetheart. Come to England with meh and be meh wife."

Girl: "Oh go, Tom go. You know not the ways of meh tribe, they would kill meh."

Continued on page 10.

SACRIFICES OF GODS OF INDUSTRY

Chapter Out of the History of the Sweating System as it is Being Written in Montreal.

(First Paper.)

SWEATING, as an industrial term, was first applied to the practice of overwork under sub-contractors in the lower branches of the tailoring trade. Its meaning, however, has been gradually expanded until now it has become a term to express the condition of all over-worked, ill-paid, badly-housed workers in large cities. It sums up the economic or industrial aspects of the problem of city poverty. In the lower branches of all trades there is always more or less of sweating—a portion of the people who are miserably oppressed. This is true, not only of tailors and unskilled laborers, but of clerks, shopmen, and the lower class of brain workers. In nearly every case the same pitiable conditions obtain; and, in nearly every case, the causes are much the same.

In this paper we will confine our remarks on sweating to the condition of the garment-workers in Montreal; not, however, because the nature of the industrial disease is different from that in other trades, but because the malady is at present more aggravated and touches more directly the primary conditions of life.

The custom tailors of Montreal have their work done by highly-skilled and well-paid workmen. In the ready-made clothing trade, however, the bulk of the work is done by sweaters. As a rule these sweaters are skilled tailors, who superintend the work of unskilled hands, and work themselves. In the larger workshops the worst symptoms of sweating are usually absent, though wages are poor enough. In the small workshops, which are increasing in Montreal, the common evils of the sweating system assert themselves—overcrowding, bad sanitation, and long hours of labor. These shops are generally run by Jews. When the Jew has become an expert tailor he has a penchant for starting business on his own hook. He opens a room in his place of abode generally, puts in several machines and hires four or five girls and men. Then he takes contracts for making up clothing from the big wholesale houses, and starts to work. He sweats himself as well as his employes. Often he makes less on his contracts than he would in wages as a worker in the large shops. But he likes to be his own master, to be independent, and he is content to make less for a time. He works long hours, and expects his employes to do the same. In these shops bad sanitary conditions prevail. In summer the atmosphere is stifling, and makes the inmates feel gloomy, angry and sick, and unfits them for work. In winter the shops are overheated or cold, dismal and dark. As a rule there are no conveniences in such houses, and the workers, male and female, have to leave an overheated room and go out of doors on the coldest winter's day.

Careless Inspection.

The industrial and sanitary inspectors seldom attempt to remedy the conditions prevailing in these shops. In the first place the law, as it stands, is not calculated to cope with the sweating system in this form. A man may open a tailor shop and carry on business without the inspectors being aware of its existence. The law requires that a master shall notify the inspector within 30 days from the opening of a new establishment. The sweater may or may not comply with the act. He may go on for years without the inspectors discovering his business. If discovered he may claim that he is running a "domestic workshop," and, as shops wherein only members of a family are employed do not come under the provisions of the act governing industrial establishments, the inspector is powerless. A sweater's contention that he is running a domestic workshop may be false, but the inspectors will hardly take the trouble to prove it so. As a garment worker said to me, the inspectors are quite willing to believe that all the Jews in Montreal belong to one family.

The inspectors could no doubt do a great deal of good—much more than they do now—if they tried to enforce the present regulations in a more energetic way. But nevertheless, a revision of the law is necessary. In Pennsylvania, before a small master can take a contract from a large wholesale clothing establishment, he must show a license from the inspector, certifying that his shop is in a sanitary condition and suited to the purpose of making clothes. Such a provision throws the responsibility on the wholesale house, and effectually prevents the evasion of the law. In Montreal at present the wholesale men do not inquire or care whether the clothing is made up under sanitary conditions or not. Their only concern is to get the work done as cheaply as possible. In the shadow of the so-called respectability of his house the wholesaler can take advantage of the competition for work among the small shop men, and force contract prices down until the small master has to sweat his employes and himself half to death in order to make a livelihood.

A Word for the Sweater.

In the popular imind the sweater has been pictured as an idle, bloated middleman, who drank champagne and smoked cigars, while he watched the sallow faces and cowering forms of the wretched creatures, whose happiness, health and very life were being sacrificed to his heartless greed. This human spider is not to be found in the Montreal tailoring trade. In many of the worst sweating dens the master sweater does not on an average make a larger income than the better paid of his operators. Most of the sweaters work along with their employes, and work just as hard. Some people have represented the sweater as one who thrusts himself between the proper employer and the working man in order to make a gain for himself without performing any service. In the government work this species of middlemen has been common enough until recently. But in the general trade, the sweater, even when he does not occupy himself in detailed manual labor, performs the useful work of superintendence and management. The sweater can get more work at a cheaper rate out of the poorer workmen than the manager of a large firm. In his capacity he is a convenience. He acts as a screen to the employing firm. A business house would not be permitted by public opinion to employ workers directly under its own roof upon the terms which the secrecy of the sweater's place enables them to pay.

Wholesalers Not Entirely to Blame.

In the second view of the system the responisibility is shifted upon the wholesale houses. The small master, it is seen, sweats others, because he is sweated in the low terms of the contract he makes with the employer. Some employers are responsible for the hardship and degradation inflicted upon the workers in these dens. But many are not. In many firms the rate of profit is at the minimum of subsistence; that is to say, if higher wages were paid to employes, the rate of profit would become so low that capital could no longer be obtained for investment in such a trade. The individual employer, under ordinary circumstances, is no more to blame for low wages, long hours, etc., than the middleman. He could not greatly improve the condition of his employes, however much he might wish to do so.

A third view, which is a little longer-sighted than the others, casts the blame on the purchasing public. It is argued that wages must be low, because the purchaser insists on low prices. The rage for cheapness, for bargains, is the real cause, according to this line of thought. A few years ago the customer willingly paid a fair price for a fair suit of clothes. The tradesman could thus pay a price which would enable the manufacturer to pay decent wages, and in return insisted upon good work. But modern competition has changed things. Advertising has taken the place of regular custom, the shopkeeper seeks to sell the largest quantity of goods, and the consumer to pay the lowest price. A deterioration in the quality of goods is the result. The ready sale of clothing of bad workmanship is no doubt directly responsible for many phases of sweating.

If the public insisted on buying good articles, and paid the price necessary for their production, sweating might disappear. But we must remember that the payment of a higher price would be no guarantee that the workers would not be sweated. If a white list of firms which paid good wages dealt only with manufacturers who paid good wages, were formed, purchasers who desired to discourage sweating might feel sure that their efforts were not altogether futile. If the public insisted upon the Garment Workers' Union label appearing on the clothing, much good might also result. In Montreal no firm uses the label. Garment workers say that no firm in its working conditions conforms to the requirements necessary to obtain the use of the label; that no ready-made clothing is manufactured under union conditions—good sanitation, fair wages, and fair hours. Obviously the garment workers' trade in this city is in a bad state of affairs.

Outsiders Have Aggravated Things.

The conditions in the trade in Montreal have been greatly aggravated by a practice recently adopted by the big firms. Some years ago several of the wholesale houses began sending their work out of town to farmers' families. As the farmers' wives and daughters do not take in such work through necessity, but only in order to get money to buy finery and luxuries for themselves, they can afford to do it for very little in their leisure time during the winter. At present a large amount of work is being done by outsiders, who have no particular need of it, while our city workers are vainly seeking for work. As a consequence there is much poverty among the garment workers, especially in the winter, and this poverty results sooner or lated in imposing burdens of various kinds upon the city. In the interest of the citizens, as well as the workers directly concerned, it would be advisable to prohibit the the practice of sending clothes to the country to be manufactured into garments by farmers' families. The more work that is done outside, the worse becomes the evils of the sweating system, and the greater its menace to the public health. If all the work that is now done in the country were given to the city garment workers, there would be employment for nearly all the latter, and the chief cause of sweating, a surplus of labor, being removed, the worst evils in this trade would disappear for a time. The garment workers of the city claim that they ought to be protected by imposing a tax in some form upon clothing made outside. The farmers who sell farm and garden produce in the city are required to pay a tax in the form of a license. Why? Because they compete with grocers and those who contribute to the civic revenue. Then why should not those who compete with the garment workers be required to pay a tax? Probably because the garment workers are not in a position to secure legislation in their interests, like other classes. While personally regarding such methods of regulating trade as wrong in principle, I believe that the condition of the garment workers in Montreal would justify legislation of this character for the present at any rate.

Continued on page 10.

SOME CASES IN POINT.

It was neither Hindustani, French. nor Coptic,
But odds and ends and leavings of the same.
—Kipling: Seageant Whatisname.

The Marriage Law.

There are many questions arising from the marriage laws which perplex ministers called upon to solemnize the ceremony, and our columns have time and again borne witness to the difficulty experienced in interpreting some important points. Recently an opinion, carrying what amounts to official force, has been given by the Attorney General's department of the Ontario Government to the effect that marriage solemnized in Ontario by ministers duly ordained and settled in the United States or in Great Britain are illegal. Many such marriages have been performed along the boundary line and the announcement of their illegality has caused consternation among those concerned. It is quite a custom to ask ministers related to one of the contracting persons, or who are on terms of special friendship, to officiate at an event so interesting and momentous as marriage, and it is a natural and reasonable custom. Sometimes such ministers reside outside of the Dominion, in contiguous places such as Detroit, Port Huron, Buffalo, and such places in the west where the imaginary lines only divides the countries from each other. And often these ministers are Canadians who have gone from congregations here to larger spheres of influence in the United States, leaving attached friends behind them. Unless the law is made perfectly clear, cases will naturally arise of these men being asked to cross the river or the boundary to perform the marriage ceremony. But the legality of the act is all-important, and every minister ought to study the law and master it in detail so as to be perfectly familiar with its requirements. The onus ought to be on the minister and he ought to be able to advise those who apply for his services. The safe way would be for the pastor of the congregation with which the parties, or one of them, is connected to be present whenever possible, the other ministers to be present merely as assistants.—Presbyterian Review.

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Compensations of Poverty.

Provided one does not meekly accept the role of a poor relation or of a professional beggar, wherein by sacrifice of pride and, may be, the affectation of "total blindness," one is led to magnify the disadvantages rather than the blessings of his lot, poverty has many cheerful immunities, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

A poor man, or a poor man's wife, let us say, is not likely to receive half a dozen silver pickle forks on her wedding day. She does not worry herself about the quality of her Christmas gifts, and spend the week after exchanging them. In her house electric buttons do not get out of order, and the lace curtains are as rarely cleaned as the chimneys. It does not occur to her to remove silk covers from cushions to see if the ticking requires cleaning, or to be over-inquisitive as to the amount of dust that must certainly have collected beneath the carpets. To call in an expert to "inspect" the gas or water pipes, unless a large leak is sprung, would seem to her a work of supererogation. She is not exercised with hanging curtains or even chasing the upholsterer. If mahogany was the "rage" last year, she did not have to turn antiquary and ransack the town for "Chippendales" and "Sheratons," finally paying a fancy price for a pseudo-antique "Louis XIV. street" chair or sideboard. The scrolls and griffins' heads on this year's Flemish ware do not disturb or frighten a good housewife who can make no pretense to possessions. That these carved-oak chests and settees are uncomfortable to sit upon is as little to her as the report (or its denial that Mr. Astor ordered from California to London a section of a redwood tree big enough for twenty-seven guests to dine around. The fussiness that prompted two young women to appear in court the other day and agitate the question whether their gowns were a fit, when the sleeves were confessedly neither too long nor too short, seems incredible to one concerned with the problems of a bare subsistence.

Are these people with plenty of money so hard put to it for amusement that they have to submit their indiscretions of taste to a judge; that they must needs take their golf, their driving, their horse shows and "fancy balls" au grand serieux? Unbelievable!

◈

Gladstone on Disraeli.

Canon MacColl goes on to say that Mr. Gladstone had a marked tendency to defend his political opponents when they seemed to him to be unfairly attacked. He adds:

I once wrote an anonymous appreciation of Lord Beaconsfield which interested Mr. Gladstone. He asked me if I knew who wrote it. When I told him, he said: "I think you are quite fair to him except on one point. You make him a man of political animosities." I assented. "I believe you are quite wrong," he said. "I have sat opposite him for a good many years, and my belief is that he has no political animosities. No doubt he would have scrupled at few things in order to trample upon me while I stood in his way as leader of the Liberal party. But now that I am no longer leader I don't believe that Lord Beaconsfield feels the slightest animosity towards me. And there are three things for which I shall always admire him: his devotion to his wife, his defence of his race, and his splendid parliamentary pluck."

◈

A Bogus Relic.

After long years of veneration, Connecticut people are now forced to acknowledge that the English charter of the colony, preserved in the State Secretary's office in the capitol, is not the original document, but a duplicate, the original charter, or a portion of it, being in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society. Until now the latter was supposed to be the duplicate. The facts came out through an investigation conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Love, of Hartford. He found some evidence in the capitol charter itself, and his conjectures have been proved to be correct by an inquiry made in England. There remains a good reason, however, for a preservation of the duplicate. That was the charter which had the Charter Oak experience, and was in the care of Capt. Wadsworth. The original charter is the one that was found at a bonnet-maker's in 1817, and rescued by accident.

◈

More Fun Wanted.

There is a fragment of stimulus in the report that the demand for humorous literature grows apace. This has, it is true, a depressing side. The public eagerness for "something funny" is too often satisfied, we fear, by fun of the commonest sort. But the humorists are not all dead yet. We have had within a short time "The Londoners" of Mr. Hichens; "Her Ladyship's Elephant," by Mr. Wells, and a score of good short stories from Mr. Jacobs, so we need not fear that the world is going to be whelmed entirely in laughter of the sort that recalls the crackling of thorns under a pot. The chief point to note in this desire for mirthful books, however—a desire which, as we have recently shown, has even provoked exceptional activity in the printing of collections of comic pictures—is that it shows how tired we are getting of slum novels and kindred monstrosities. The solemn novel reading of sociology and realism was bound to be put in its proper place in time. It lingers on the scene. Like most obnoxious things, it dies hard. But the tide has turned, and the fun-makers, like the romanticists, are having their innings.

◈

The Kissing Hero.

A curious rivalry sprang up recently between some of the western cities, when Kansas City claimed the record in the number of women kissed by Hobson. This is one step further than the scramble for the pie-eating championship. In Chicago Hobson kissed 156 women at a dragger; Kansas City claims, "by semi-official count," 267 for itself. The U. S. has no Courts of Love such as France used to have in the middle ages to settle affairs of the heart; but, if America is to be Hobsonized, something of the kind is quite needed, lest the active rivalry of different semi-official statistics lead to criminations and recriminations, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

It is hard for a man to keep up two reputations. Omar Khayyam was an astronomer and a tent maker; but these are remembered chiefly as picturesque incidentals; it is as a poet that he lives. Hobson was known as the hero of the Merrimac; but that will not last long. His reputation as the most widely kissing of men has overshadowed his former title; already his name has become the technical term for indiscriminate kissing; at the present rate another year will see him wearing a placard, if he wishes the Merrimac remembered at all.

It is a little saddening to see the gradual sinking to the vulgar and the ridiculous of the hero-worship which followed the war. The first kiss that fell upon Hobson was spontaneous, and, if sporadic, would have retained its picturesqueness. But now the Hobson kiss has become common as a bargain sale in a department store. Hobsonizing among weak-minded women is epidemic, like the grip or the worship of Vivekananda, the Hindoo swami, who was so petted here, and who went back to India and said nasty things about the women who had idoliezd him.

◈

Hero Worship.

It is an ungracious thing to dethrone heroes. Hero worship is by no means the worst worship that can be indulged in. What does it matter whether George Washington did occasionally temporize, or that Pocahonta never had even a speaking acquaintance with Capt. John Smith, or that Commodore Perry never captured a bona fide British fleet? American childhood is all the better for being fostered of these illusions. But there is one historical personage, a Biblical personage, who is the bete noir of all infant minds, through the fact that he is generally believed to have possessed one virtue to an excessive degree. He is always brandished in the eyes of the young and the unfortunate as a model of patience. His name is Job. But the fact that parents usually disregard is that Job lost his patience at last. The children should be told this. In his mistaken character Job, as a molder of youth, is worse than useless. Hold him up, or down, in his true character, as a man whose patience finally gave out, and his memory would be of real benefit, and much more worthy of emulation.

◈

Different in France.

"They do things differently in France." It would seem that even the Paris rogues have learned to appreciate this distinction and to live up to it. The other day a lady went into a store in the Rue Richelieu and purchased a silk dress. A man, well dressed and of fashionable appearance, entered the store behind her and watched the transaction with a pained and troubled expression. As the lady drew a 200f. note from her purse to pay for the dress, the stranger rushed forward, gave the lady a box on the ear, and tore the note from her grasp. "I had forbidden you to buy that dress," he cried, "but I have watched you, and you shall not have it." With these words he lifted his hat to the clerk and hastened away. The woman fainted. When she recovered the proprietor of the establishment expressed regret at the violent scene, and pitied her for being dependent on so brutal a husband. "My husband!" cried the lady, eagerly, "Monsieur, that man is not my husband; I do not know him; I have never seen him before." But not only thieves, but the police, "do things differently" in Paris. The pretended husband was arrested a few hours later.

◈

The Khalifa's Treasure.

The Khalifa's treasure, supposed to be buried somewhere in the neighborhood of Khartoum, is likely to give rise to as much romance as the barrels of doubloons that were once buried in the sands of Gardiner's Island by the noted Capt. Kidd. It is announced that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum will at once institute a search in the neighborhood of the city from which he has taken his title for the hidden treasure. It is believed to be concealed in a hill about two miles from Khartoum. Little doubt is entertained that it is still there. Here is a chance for the tourists next summer, for the accommodation of whom schemes are already being laid out in London. Searching for the treasure of the Khalifa will doubtless become more popular than the exploration of the pyramids, and possibly much more profitable. And those genial gentlemen who run tourist parties to all parts of the world will not fail to make the most of it. One can readily imagine how some of the advertisements will read.

◈

A New Terror of Divorce.

The latest divorce case that has claimed public attention affords a forcible illustration of the cruel injustice and irreparable wrong that may be done any woman under the deplorably lax legal procedure that is now tolerated in the United States, says the New York Telegram.

If this is not strictly a new terror of unbridled divorce proceedings it is certainly a most striking aggravation of an old one. In the suit of a wife who had gone to Rhode Island, where the marriage tie can be more easily dissolved than in New York State, and on the testimony, always open to question, of a discharged servant of the husband, Miss Georgia Cayvan, a professional lady widely and favorably known, with a reputation untouched by scandal and a character beyond suspicion, is dragged before the public as a co-respondent and her purity grossly assailed without a note of warning or an opportunity to defend her good name.

The mischief so recklessly done in this case may be done any time in another. No pure woman, whatever her standing in social or professional life, and whether mother, wife or daughter, is beyond the danger of falling the helpless victim of the blasting wrong and injustice.

And all this is done in the name and with the aid of the law—the law which is supposed to mean right and justice, to protect character as jealously as it protects life and property, to punish scandalous defamation as a crime.

In England, for example, any person charged with guilt is named as a co-respondent in the pleadings and made a party to the suit. Not only should this be required here, but publication should be prohibited until the case is tried and both sides are heard.

No less a constitutional authority than former Senator Edmunds is reported as saying that all the power of the nation cannot stop any State from legalizing plural marriages if it chooses to do so; that Utah, for example, may make polygamy as lawful as monogamy is in the other States.

◈

On Penny Fiction.

Blackwood's has an article on "Penny Fiction," in which it takes up the villains of that genre:

Life would be comparatively plain sailing if it were as easy to detect villains in reality as it is in penny fiction. Their very manner of speaking would furnish a clue. "Hissing" and "muttering" would be much more popular with them than the more general accepted methods of bringing out the voice. If you heard a man at a ball or anywhere else apostrophising a lady as "my beautiful one, my queen, my goddess," or the like, you would know that he was all right. But if, on the other hand, you overheard him addressing her as "my proud dainty lady," or exclaiming with a bitter curse upon his lips, "I have caged you at last, my lady bird," you would have a shrewd suspicion that he was emphatically a "wrong un." Suspicion would grow stronger if he called his rival a "miserable, underhanded serpent," or showed any signs of possessing the instinct of a sleuth-hound. Suspicion would become certainty if you happened to discover that he "held a leading position in a fast set," and further confirmation would be supplied by a glance at his handsome, evil face and the cruel gleam in his splendid dark eyes. A villain may be a foreigner answering to some such highly characteristic and euphonious name as "Count Achard Bungener," but he is very seldom allowed blue eyes. That agreeable hue seems to lend itself less readily than any other to the manifestation of concentrated hatred and malignity, and to be much less capable of assuming an absolutely murderous expression. Perhaps the most fearsome thing about the villains is their diabolical sneers. He must be brave, indeed, who could face an interview with the gentleman of whom we read that "his dark eye beamed with haughty and passionate fire, mingled with a sinister gleam, which added to the disdainful curl of the lip, gave to his face an expression akin to treachery."

◈

The Making of Pipes.

"When I began selling pipes in this store," said the dealer, "most of my customers were middle-aged or elderly men, and the well-to-do among them bought elaborately carved meerschaums. It is within the last ten or fifteen years that young men have taken to pipe smoking, and they have made the brier the proper thing in pipes. My business was just booming when the bicycle craze hit it hard. Don't see what that has to do with pipes? Ask any pipe manufacturer and he will tell you that bicycling injured his business seriously for two years. The man who rode a wheel quickly discovered that a pipe was an awkward thing to smoke when he was riding. The ashes from a pipe were blown back into his face, and it was not easy to load and light it while riding. Consequently, he soothed his yearning for tobacco with a cigar or a cigarette. The tide has turned again, and the dealers in high-grade pipes have had a rush business. It is my belief that golf is responsible for it. Golf is a dignified, serious game, and the man who plays it finds that a pipe is more satisfactory on the links than a cigarette or a cigar.

"You may not be aware of the fact that we are making excellent brier pipes in this country now. Ten years ago most of our brier pipes were made in France, Germany and England. Our manufacturers turned their attention to pipes, and the result was improved machinery for turning them out and a big reduction in their price. We have to import our briarwood from Europe, and the best of it comes from France. The French brier is of superior quality. This wood comes in rough blocks, and it is packed in bags which hold from two to three hundred blocks each. The blocks are roughly shaped, and they are first put in a 'frazing' machine, which shapes the bowl. Then they go through another machine which hollows out the bowl and reduces the stem. It is sandpapered and pumiced stoned down to its proper size, and the stem is drilled. The best brier pipes, which sell for $5 or $6 each, are imitated in shape and color in pipes which sell for twenty-five cents each, but there is just as great a difference in them as the price indicates. To my mind there is nothing sweeter for a pipe than a good brier, and it has a smoothness to the touch which is lacking in the imitation. The mouthpieces are made of rubber, celluloid, bone and amber, and of course the amber is the most expensive. You can get a domestic brier which is just as good as the imported article, and, moreover, it is cheaper."

Desirable Investment Properties.

VOLUNTARY LICITATION.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Marcotte Freres, Auctioneers, No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, will be sold without reserve, the following immovable properties, belonging jointly to Alfred Brunet and the Estate of the late Alexis Brunet, in his lifetime, lawyer, of Montreal.

1a—A property forming the south-west corner of St. Lawrence and Ontario Streets, of irregular form, measuring 117 feet on St. Lawrence Street, 61.9 feet on Ontario Street, superficies 5,740 feet, and being part of the official number 326 St. Lawrence Ward, with buildings.

2b—A property measuring 42.5 feet in front, on St. Lawrence Street, and 42.5 on St. Charles Borromee Street, by a depth of 121 feet, more or less, being the depth between these two streets, superficies 5,192 feet, known as official number 327 and part of 326, St. Lawrence Ward, with buildings, being civic No. 408 and 410 St. Lawrence Street, and 251 and 253 St. Charles Borromee Street.

3c—A property forming the north-west corner of Bleury and Jurors Street, measuring 18.3 feet on Bleury Street, 36.6 feet on Jurors Street, superficies 684 feet, being part of official number 636 St. Lawrence Ward, without buildings.

4d—A property fronting on Craig Street, and bearing civic numbers 776 and 778, measuring 53 feet by 90 feet in depth, superficies 4,770 feet, and being the part of official number 925 St. Antoine Ward, with a 3½ storey stone house.

5e—A property fronting on St. James Street, known as number 58 of said street, being official number 123 Centre Ward, with a 3½ storey brick house occupied as offices.

6f—A property forming the south-east corner of St. Catherine and Montcalm Streets, bearing civic numbers 1450 to 1456 of St. Catherine Street, and 181 and 181a Montcalm Street, measuring 46.3 feet front on St. Catherine, by 106.9 feet on Montcalm Street, superficies 4,937 feet, and being official number 651 of St. James Ward, with buildings.

Conditions of Sale—A quarter of sale price cash and balance in five years.

For further information, apply to N. E. Brais, 58 St. James Street, and to the undersigned.

Montreal, 3rd January, 1899.
L. BELANGER, Notary,
58 St. James St.
MARCOTTE FRERES,
69 St. James St.

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Public Notice.

SALE OF LAND

The City of Montreal will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to authorize and sanction the sale by said City, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of a strip of land situated on McGill Street, for the construction of the Offices of the said Company, and to obtain the consent of the Crown to such sale.

(Signed) L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 9th December, 1898.

Public Notice

CITY CHARTER

The City of Montreal will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to revise and consolidate its charter, and the Acts amending the same, to confer to said City the most extensive powers of legislation and autonomy, and especially to obtain legislative provisions upon, amongst others, the following subjects:

1.—The boundaries of the City of Montreal, its division into wards, and its representation in the Council.

2.—The composition of said Council, the qualification, powers and rights of the Mayor and Aldermen, and the elections.

3.—The appointment of civic commissions, committees, officials and departments.

4.—The power to make by-laws required for the administration, good order, police, peace, public health, drainage and buildings, within said City, to take a census of its population from time to time, to provide for the most efficient means of protecting said City against epidemics, fire and floods, and to establish a system of vital statistics and hygienic regulations.

5.—The establishment of a Recorder's Court, its rights and powers.

6.—The assessment rolls, taxes and licenses, prescription, expenditure, revenue, and borrowing power.

7.—The streets, municipal improvements and works, and expropriations.

8.—The waterworks and water rates, the sewers, sidewalks, the proceedings in connection with the collection of taxes, the passing and enforcement of by-laws, the right to impose penalties, and to condemn to a fine and to imprisonment, and generally, all subjects, matters, rights, powers and obligations concerning the interests and the good administration of the City of Montreal.

9.—To sanction the payment of accounts, claims, judgments, etc., as well as the advances made for various urgent and indispensable services and works, under the responsibility of the Mayor and City Treasurer, and for other minor expenses, and also to authorize the said City to borrow certain sums of money to meet such liabilities, and other obligations of the same nature, to settle and consolidate the indebtedness incurred under the Statutes 60 and 61 Victoria, for expenditure ex-Loan Fund, during the years 1897 and 1898, and which will mature on the 1st of May, 1899; and also to complete the contribution of one million dollars which the Council of the said City of Montreal was authorized to borrow for the harbor improvements.

(Signed) L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 9th December, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCIAL VOTERS' LISTS.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the list of electors entitled to vote at the election of members for the Quebec Legislative Assembly, as made by the Assessors of the said city, according to law, has been delivered to the undersigned, and that a duplicate thereof will be kept in the office of the Clerk of the said city, at the City Hall, for the examination and information of any persons concerned, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, until such time as the said list has been revised.

Public Notice is further given, that any person who deems himself aggrieved by the omission or insertion of his name on the list must appear, either personally or through his agent, at the City Clerk's Office, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to make his complaint or transmit the same, in writing, within fifteen days after the publication of this notice, with his full name and his residence.

Any person believing that the name of any person should be struck from the list or added thereto must also, within the same delay, fyle his complaint, in writing, with his full name and present residence.

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, January 5th, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given by these presents, that the "Fraternity of the Third Order of Saint Francois d'Assize," of Montreal, will make an application at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec to pass a Bill amending the law incorporating it, and that the amendments demanded relate to the civil reconstruction of the said Third Order to the creation of a Superior Council, to the incorporation of each fraternity, to the finances and powers of each corporation, and generally to all that concerns the organization, rights, duties, and the administration of the Corporation of said Third Order, or of the fraternities.

BEAUCHAMP & BRUCHESI,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Montreal, 15th December, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given by these presents, that the "Syndics Apostoliques des Peres Franciscains de l'Observance," of Montreal, will make an application at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, to pass a Bill amending the law incorporating them, in changing their corporate name, and with relations to their powers.

BEAUCHAMP & BRUCHESI,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Montreal, 15th December, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given, that "La Societe des Artisans Canadiens Francais de la Cite de Montreal," will apply to the Legislature at its next session to change its corporative name into that of "La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais," and to have the said corporation conducted by a convention of delegates from the different branches, and other accessory clauses. Theodore A. Grothe, President. J. G. W. McGown, Recording Secretary. Montreal, 10th December, 1898.

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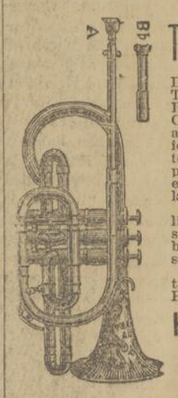
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The owner, having other business interests to attend to, offers both these properties at such a low figure that they can be purchased at almost the same price that is asked for vacant unimproved land in the colony.

The climate is healthful—this is the garden spot of Mexico—and for anyone who is seeking to regain health, this is the place; and at the same time may be able to conduct a profitable and easy business. Tobacco can be raised on the unimproved portion of this land—equal to the finest Cuban—the profits are immense. For further particulars address

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.. THE .. CREAM OF HUMOR .. THE .. WEEK'S JOKES

On Colors.

As usual his mother asked him what he had learned at school that day.

"We learned about the kindergarten colors," he answered.

"The what?" she demanded.

"The kindergarten colors," he repeated.

"What in the world are the kindergarten colors?" she asked.

"Ho! Don't you know that?" he returned scornfully. Why, orange, green, blue —"

"Oh, you mean the primary colors!" she exclaimed.

"What's the difference?" he enquired.—Chicago Post.

Supposing.

The Parisian—What nonsense, for instance, to insist that a country postmaster shall have a knowledge of Greek and Latin.

The Mugwump—But suppose a postal card should come to his office written in one of those languages?—Indianapolis Journal.

Once Removed.

He—Is she his first wife?

She—Well, as he married her again after divorcing her, she is what you might call his first wife once removed.—Life.

The Reason.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a maid has deeply blushed unseen
Because of heavy coats of pigment there.
—Chicago News.

A Love Item.

'Tis said, woman loves not her lover
So much as she loves his love of her;
Then loves she her lover
For love of her lover,
Or love of her love of her lover?
—Life.

Maybe Grip.

Sentimental Wife (reading from a novel)—"And, clasping her to his heart, the hero pressed his burning lips to her snowy brow."

Practical Husband—Yes, and I'll bet a dollar he's down with a cold in the next chapter.—Chicago News.

What He Was.

"Mister," shouted the small boy, "your tires is flat."

"I'll have you to distinctly understand, young man," fiercely answered the whiskered man on the '96 wheel, "that I am a consistent anti-expansionist,"—Indianapolis Journal.

Life in a Town.

"Yes, Mrs. Punk, I can understand why you wouldn't live in a small town."

"What do you mean?"

"Anybody can live in a city, but it takes people who have mental resources to enjoy life in a small town."—Chicago Record.

A Roast.

Aguinaldo will doubtless boil over when he is deprived of his friars.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

DOOLEY ON NEW YEAR.

(Chicago Journal.)

"You know, Dorsey, iv coorse, th' cross-eyed May-o man that come to this counthry about wan day in advance iv a warrant f'r sheep-stealin'? Ye know what he done to me, tell' people I was caught in me cellar pourin' wather into a bar'l? Well, last night says to mesilf, thinkin' iv Dorsey, I says: 'I swear that henceforth I'll keep me temper with me f'r w-men. I'll not let anger or or jealousy get th' betther iv me,' I says. 'I'll lave off all me old feuds; an' if I meet me inimy goin' down th' sthreet, I'll go up an' shak him be th' hand, if I'm sure he hasn't a brick in th' other hand.' Oh, I was mighty compliminthry to mesilf. I set be th' stove drinkin' hot wans, an' ivrywan I dhrunk made me more iv a pote.

"Whin I woke up this mornin', th' pothry had all disappeared, an' I begun to thank th' las' hot wan I took had somethin' wrong with it. Besides, th' lumbago was grippin' me till I cud hradly put wan foot befure th' other. But I remembered me promises to mesilf, an' I wint out on th' sthreet, intindin' to wish ivry wan a 'Happy New Year,' an' hopin' in me hear-rt that th' first wan I wished it to 'd tell me to go to th' divvle, so I could hit him in th' eye. I hadn't gone half a block before I spied Dorsey acrost th' sthreet. I pickep up a half a brick an' put it in me pocket, an' Dorsey done the same. Thin we wint up to each other. 'A Happy New Year,' says I. 'Th' same to you,' says he, 'an' manny iv them,' he says. 'Ye have a brick in ye'er hand,' says I. 'I was thinkin' iv givin' ye a New Year's gift,' says he. 'Th' same to you, an' manny iv thim,' says I, 'fondin' me own ammunition. "'Tis even all around,' says he. 'It is,' says I. 'I was thinkin' las' night I'd give up me gredge again ye,' says he. 'I had th' same thought mesilf,' says I. 'But, since I seen ye'er face,' he says, 'I've con-cluded that I'd be more comfortable hatin' ye thin havin' ye f'r a frind,' says he. 'Ye're a man iv taste,' says I. An' we backed away fr'm each other. He's a Tip, an' can throw a stone like a rifleman; an,' Hinnissy, I'm somethin' iv an amachoor shot with a half-brick mesilf.

"Well, I've been thinkin' it over, an' I've argied it out that life 'd not be worth livin' if we didn't keep our inimies. I can have all th' frinds I need. Anny man can that keeps a liquor sthore. But a rale sthrong inimy, specially a May-o inimy—wan that hates ye ha-ard, an' that ye'd take th' coat off yer back to do a bad tur'rn to—is a luxury that I can't go without in me ol' days. Dorsey is th' right sort. I can't go by his house without bein' in fear he'll th' crumbly down on me head; an' whin he passes my place, he walks in th' middle iv th' sthreet, an' crosses himself. I'll swear off on annything but Dorsey. He's a good man, an' I despise him. Here's a long life to him."

—Rafford Pyke.

An Heir, Apparent.

Governor H. S. Pingree, of Michigan, continues to attract national attention, but he needs to have a care lest he sooner or later pay the penalty of greatness. He was indiscreet enough, when he made his acceptance speech to the Republican convention of Michigan, which renominated him last fall, to allude to his honored self as "the same old bald-headed Pingree." First thing he knows he will be gettin gfrom all parts of the United States C.O.D. express packages of Somebody & Co.'s hair restorer.—Boston Advertiser.

Shades Lindley Murray.

Teacher—Parse the sentence, "Yucatan is a peninsula."

Pupil (who never could understand grammar)—Yucatan is a proper noun, nom'tive case, second person, singular——

"How do you make that out?"

"First person Icatan, second person Yucatan, third person Hecatan; plural, first person: Wecatan, second per——"

"Go to your seat!"—Truth.

Father Time Spinning the Ball.

She who has been abroad—And what do you think? At Monte Carlo I placed a 5-franc piece on the number of my age on the roulette board and won!

She who had not been abroad—But, dear, there are only thirty-six numbers in roulette.—Indianapolis Journal.

Too Much Already.

"You don't call me a brute any more," he said tauntingly after he had refused to buy her a new hat.

"No," she replied. "The brutes have been maligned too much already."—Chicago Post.

Saved Her Conscience.

"What do you think of your new neighbors?" asked the hostess of the "sweet" old lady who was calling.

"You know that I never speak unkindly of anyone. I have nothing to say of her; but I will say of her husband that I feel very, very sorry for him."—Detroit Free Press.

A Captivating Catch

A becoming cap a man may wear,
As proudly as ever he can;
But it's nothing at all to the fetching kind
That's set by a girl when she has a mind
To captivate a man.
—Tid-Bits.

Of a Skirt Dancer.

Mr. Jack—Isn't that skirt dancer a peach?

Mrs. Jack—I should say she was more like brown sugar; very sweet, but coarse; a little off color, and decidedly unrefined.—Life.

Not a Power.

"Papa," said little Bobbie Splinter, "is America one of the powers?"

"Not yet, my boy," replied his father. "Its humanitarian policy hasn't been developed far enough."—Life.

Summarized.

He came to congress; hastily
This honorable fact makes plain;
The whole sad story seems to be,
He came, and then went home again.
—ashington Star.

Over and Under.

He—You haven't a mind above a new hat.

She—And you haven't any mind under yours.—London Answers.

Historical Fiction.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing in Acta Victoriana for December, says:

A discussion of Browning's "Strafford" at a Browning Club the other evening raised a question as to the value and legitimacy of historical fiction, either in the form of drama or in that of the novel. Historical fiction is difficult work, and is apt especially to awaken the critical sense of the student of history who is keenly conscious of divergence from fact. False coloring is almost inevitable. Shakespeare, however, has managed to avoid it in his really historical plays, such as those of which the subjects are English history, and perhaps we may add "Julius Caesar." Nobody would reckon as historical in anything but names, "Timon of Athens," "Troilus and Cressida," or even "Antony and Cleopatra." Nor is "Macbeth" a historical play, though the story is taken from early Scottish history. Charles Keene's presentation of it on the stage in historical costume was a dramatic platitude. In Shakespeare's historical plays you may find an anachronism, such as the introduction of artillery in "King John," but not false coloring. Scott's imagination, second in power only to that of Shakespeare, reached well back to the Covenanters; it reached tolerably to the reign of James I., perhaps even to that of Elizabeth; but when he comes to the Middle Ages the false coloring prevails, and such a presentation of mediaeval life and character as "Ivanhoe," or "The Talisman" is a circus in which only boys can thoroughly delight.

Misrepresentation of historical characters, which is almost unavoidable when they are made subjects of fiction, is injurious to truth, as it tends, in proportion to the vividness of the fiction, to impress our minds with false conceptions. Browning's dramatic picture of Strafford is true, inasmuch as Strafford was no vulgar apostate from the cause of liberty or servant of despotism, but a really great man in his way, with a political ideal, though had his course not been arrested, he would most likely have destroyed the constitution. His ideal was probably much the same as that of Bacon. He would have had a grand administrative monarchy, with an advisory parliament, and judges who, in Bacon's phrase, would be "lions beneath the throne." Himself would have been the King's chief minister, and the head of a beneficent government. No doubt he also wished to reform Charles' administration; it was thus that he incurred the enmity of the Queen's circle; though, with great deference to Mr. Gardiner, it is impossible to hold that the cant word "Thorough" in the correspondence between Laud and Strafford means merely administrative reform or anything but the assertion of prerogative. The relation between Strafford and Lady Carlisle is certainly made by Mr. Browning too warm and romantic. Lady Carlisle was simply a clever woman, devoted to political intrigue, and as ready to carry it on with Strafford's arch-enemy as with Strafford. Nor is it conceivable that Pym should have retained the affection for Strafford which Mr. Browning makes him show, and which forms the most striking feature, and, in its conflict with public duty, the central idea of the drama. It would have been impossible for him to arraign and denounce Strafford as he did in his speech on the impeachment, if any such feeling had lingered in his heart. Day-light and gas-light do not go well together, and in historical fiction the gas-light generally prevails.

Improved Telephone-Exchange System

The new telephone-exchange system now being introduced in New York, and expected to result in increased efficiency, is thus described in the New York Sun:—

"The silvery voice of the telephone girl is to go. She will no longer be permitted to chat with the subscriber's office boy or to 'sass' the subscriber. No longer will she ask if you are through and then add, 'Why didn't you say so?' You will not even be permitted to hear the gentle voice call across the wires to a friend: 'Mamie, are you going to wear that pink waist tomorrow night at the Lady Telephone Operators' ball?'

"The inventor has done it all. He has conceived a new switchboard for telephone exchanges which makes an automaton of the telephone girl. Thus the halo of romance about the girl is wafted away by a system of wires and spokes and lights, and the farce-comedy author of the future will have to return to his old stock-in-trade—the hotel clerk, the 'Rube' in town, or the young widow and the gay husband.

"Managers of telephone companies have been made prematurely old by complaints against 'sassy' operators. Big rewards have been offered to the man who could prevent these disagreements between subscriber and operator, and at last that man has come. The results of his work will be apparent a week from to-day, when the new and wonderful switchboard will be placed in operation at Harlem.

"It is known as the common battery system. Instead of ringing and 'hellowing' until your tongue is paralyzed, you will lift your telephone from the hook. Instantly a small electric lamp opposite your number on the switchboard will be lighted and will remain lighted until 'Central' asks your number. You answer and 'Central' says all right. That is the limit of your conversation with the once sociable 'Central.'

"When the connection is made this light goes out and another light appears. Under the new system 'Central' will know that you are busy as long as the second light remains lighted. When you are actually through, you place your telephone on the hook, which cuts off the second light. Another light appears to tell 'Central' that the conversation is ended and you are disconnected.

"Finally, there is a larger lamp over each operator's head which is kept lighted as long as a subscriber is calling. This is largely for the aid of the 'boss,' who will know whether 'Mamie' and 'Maggie' are talking with one another when they should be attending to business."

A Ruined Cottage in the Highlands.

["Exsilioque domos et dulca limina mutant."]

The beam says to the rafter, We are crazy and old;
The hearth says to the chimney, We are blackened and cold;
The door says to the window, We shut not out the rain;
And the whole place is accursed, it reeks of wrong and pain.

Yet the burn flows on the mountain, still limpid and fleet;
And the wind sings in the fir tree, with song still as sweet;
And the grouse crows on the hilltop, the first to greet the day;
And the deer strays in the forest, with its young one at play.

But where now is the tartan, with the clansman of old,
Who stalked once in Lochaver, with step free and bold?
He is lord now of a prairie, he cannot count his sheep,
But his heart is still Lochaver's; he returns there in sleep.

Then his foot brushes the heather, where it purples the moor,
With the light heart of the hunter, in the chase as of yore;
With the proud step of his fathers, as he roams o'er hill and glen;
O fair mother of heroes, who shall match thee for men?

They have wrung wealth in Iowa, with the steam horse and plow;
They have crushed gold in Alaska with the sweat of their brow;
But the true wealth of a people is the home with its loves and tears,
Where the dead lie, and the heart lives by the tombs of a thousand years.

Then roll, waters of Yukon, your reefs rich in gold!
Grow white, greenest of prairies with fleeces untold!
But his heart is still Lochaver's, in the cot with the "but and ben;"
They have deer still in Lochaver, but—where the the men?

They were torn up from the shieling, that cradled their birth;
They were chased forth into exile, as strangers on earth;
Oh, how shall they sing the old songs they learnt when the heart was young?
When the minstrel spirit is broken, and the harp is all unstrung?

There are snow peaks in the Far West, sierras that cut the sky;
Like the white clouds of the summer that dazzle the eagle's eye;
But it's Oh! for the hills of Scotland, for the mist, and glow, and gloom,
And the far cry of the curlew, and the heather in bloom!

A. G. B. in the Spectator.

Beneficence and Reward in Colonial Administration.

The history of Spain's decline, and the history of Great Britain's advance—in the latter of which the stern lesson given by the revolt of the United States is certainly a conspicuous factor, as also, perhaps, the other revolt known as the Indian Mutiny, in 1857—alike teach us that territories beyond the sea can be securely held only when the advantage and interests of the inhabitants are the primary object of the administration. The inhabitants may not return love for their benefits; comprehension or gratitude may fail them; but the sense of duty achieved, and the security of the tenure, are the reward of the ruler. —Capt. A. T. Mahan, in the Engineering Magazine for January.

Startling Disclosures as to the Battle of Santiago.

Admirals and captains are brave enough, and keen tacticians, no doubt, but the best part of the Spanish fleet would have slipped through somebody's fingers that Sunday morning at Santigao if America's fighting engineers had not, by the hardest of work, overcome the obstacles imposed upon them by orders from the bridge. If the fighting had been against men more nearly kin—say English or German—under conditions identical with those off Santiago on the morning of July 3rd, some American hulks might now be rusting at the bottom of tropic seas. For engines were uncoupled, and many fires out, and steam so low that all the energy of the stokers was required to get it up again.

The American ships had been off the coast for weeks, waiting for the enemy to come out. When the enemy came out, the American ships were ready to shoot, but not to give chase. This was no fault of the engineers. It was the result of a condition peculiar to naval practice. In the navy the ship's captain decides how many boilers shall be used, how much coal shall be burned, what pressure shall be carried. And the American captains at Santiago had everything in readiness, except their boilers and engines. There were two exceptions—the Oregon and the Gloucester.—Arthur Warren, in The Engineering Magazine for January.

Felling the Great Trees of California.

The chopper approaches the tree with a plumb-line; if the top does not lean more than two feet in the case of a large tree, or more than four in the case of a small one, he considers that he can fall it in any direction he may desire. He then views the ground, and selects the most promising "layout," and the undercut is made exactly facing it. The "undercut" usually extends about one-third through, and then the tree is sawed in from the back to meet it. When the two cuts are within six inches of meeting, the saw is removed, and the tree is wedged up until the top passes the centre of gravity, awhen it falls by its own weight, easily breaking the strip of wood remaining.

Where the surface of the ground is such that it is necessary for the butt and the top to strike the ground simultaneously, the stimp is snubbed off at the undercut, which provides a slanting surface, so that the butt has no place to rest, and perforce slides to the ground. If the tree needs to be rolled off to one side half the undercut is slanted, and a pile of chips is placed on the flat surface of the other half; the result never fails to manifest the efficacy of this device. Again, by leaving one side of the uncut wood between the undercut and the sawcut thicker than the other, the tree may be drawn considerably away from its natural course.—Wm. Adams, in The Engineering Magazine for January.

The Naval Engineer in Battle.

If you were sealed up in a heated iron tank floating on the sea and hammered at by missiles which now and then let in daylight and splinters, you would get a dim idea of the lot of the engineer's men aboard a battleship in action. But the engineer's men have to work in the hurly-burly, and you would go mad in your tank. The enemy's shot pounds the ship, but the engineer and his men know not where the enemy is or where the ship is heading. And they can't stop to think about it. Keep that bearing cool, smother it in oil, down it in water! Keep it cool, or the game's up! The men on deck can let the splinters lie where they fall, but the men in the engine room have to keep the splinters out of the machinery. Steam pipes are pierced. Men 'em. Crawl behind the boilers, and stop that steam leak. Impossible to shut off anything. Scalded? Never mind. It's all in the day's work. Don't let the water down. Pass the coal lively. And, while you're about it, put out that fire in the bunkers. In the lower engine rooms the thermometer shows 130 degrees in front of the ventilating blowers; in the upper engine rooms, 190 degrees.—Arthur Warren, in the Engineering Magazine for January.

American and European Workshops.

Thereare many machine shops, both in England andn on the continent, that will supply competent plants of machinery, and manufacture within their own walls boilers, engines, shafting, hangers, pulleys, small tools, and all sorts of machines, both large and small. While this state of affairs may be explained historically, it cannot be defended as an economic principle, in the light of modern practice. The very opposite policy is followed by most American makers of machinery. Many concerns devote themselves entirely to one line of machinery, and have no hesitation whatever in refusing orders for anything which they have not made a special study. A natural segregation has occurred in all the arts and sciences, and the American idea of specializing in the manufacture of machine tools is but a practical application of this principle. European nations must follow the same lines, if they hope to compete.—H. F. L. Orcutt, in the Engineering Magazine for January.

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The highest medical authorities in the world have lately commended them.
They possess marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore, and sustain.
They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life.
They stop drains that sap the energy.
They cure all effects of early evil habits, excesses, overwork.
They give full strength, development, and tone to every portion and organ of the body.
Failure impossible, age no barrier.
No C. O. D. scheme, nor deception; no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing. Write for sealed information.
Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

SHIPPING.

DOMINION LINE.
ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S
Regular Line of First-class Steamships
—Between—
Portland, Me
AND
Bristol
(Avonmouth).
Consisting of the following first-class steamers, which have splendid accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers at very moderate rates:
S.S. MMILWAUKEE ..... 12,000 tons
S.S. MONARCH ..... 12,000 "
*S.S. MOUNT ROYAL ..... 11,600 "
*S.S. MONTCALM ..... 8,200 "
*S.S. MONTROSE ..... 8,200 "
*S.S. MONTEREY ..... 8,200 "
*S.S. MERRIMAC ..... 6,500 "
S.S. YOLA ..... 6,000 "
S.S. MONTPELIER ..... 5,800 "
S.S. ASHANTI ..... 5,600 "
S.S. LOKOJA (new) ..... 5,600 "
*S.S. LYCIA ..... 4,900 "
S.S. ETOLIA ..... 4,900 "
*S.S. MEMNON ..... 4,900 "
Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND, Me.,
TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).
S.S. LOKOJA ..... Jan. 14
S.S. LYCIA ..... Jan. 28
S.S. MERRIMAC ..... Feb. 11
And Fortnightly Thereafter.
For rates of freight and other particulars, apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.
Ontario Agency:—
R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street E., Toronto.
Chicago Agency:—
JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 8 Sherman St.
A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Newfoundland
The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o clock, connecting with the I.C.R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R., and D.A.R.
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

Furness, Withy and Co.
LIMITED.
AGENCIES:
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED
The only Direct and Regular Steamship Line between
CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is intended to despatch steamers of the line, on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 24	Manchester City	Dec. 3
	Manchester Enterprise	Dec. 27

FURNESS LINE.
Regular fortnightly sailings between ST. JOHN, N.B.; HALIFAX, N.S., and LONDON. G.B. S.S. St. John City and S.S. Halifax City have cold storage fittings.
Next Intended Sailings.

From St. John.	Steamer.	From Halifax.
Dec. 11	St. John City	Dec. 15
Dec. 24	Halifax City	Dec. 29

CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND LINE
Regular fortnightly sailings between HALIFAX, N.S.; ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., and LIVERPOOL, G.B.
Calling at St. John's about ten days after leaving Liverpool and two days after leaving Halifax.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation amidships. All steamers electric lighted, and carry stewardesses.
Next intended sailing from Halifax:
Ulunda ..... Dec. 21
For dates of sailing and rates of passage and freight, apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

LEYLAND LINE
PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.
Regular Weekly Sailings.
Steamers of this well-known line are intended to be despatched as follows:

From Liverpool.		From Portland.
	ASSYRIAN	Jan. 11
Dec. 24	ARAB	Jan. 18
Jan. 7	VIRGINIAN	Jan. 25
Jan. 14	SHEIKH	Feb. 1

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk Railway and their Agents, or from
FRED. LEYLAND & CO., LTD.,
309 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
Also at
PORTLAND, MAINE.
A limited number of Cabin passengers carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

WELLAND CANAL
TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.
SEALED TENDERS for Supplies, addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Welland Canal, St. Catharines, will be received until the evening of January 17th, 1899, for the supply and delivery of various articles of Timber, Hardware, Fuel, Oil, etc., etc., etc., for use on the Welland Canal and its branches, for the year 1899.
Forms of tender and other information can be obtained at the Superintending Engineer's Office, St. Catharines, on and after December 24th, 1898.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
L. K. JONES, Secretary,
Dept. Railways and Canals.
Ottawa, Dec. 24th, 1898.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the fiduciary heirs of the late Alexis Brunet, in his lifetime advocate of La Cote des Neiges, in the District of Montreal, will ask the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to better define the powers which are given them by the will of said Alexis Brunet concerning the administration of his estate, and to allow them a remuneration for their services. Montreal, 29th December, 1898. Dandurand, Brodeur & Boyer, Attorneys for Petitioners.

Dominion Line
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Via LONDONDERRY.

Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Vancouver	Jan. 4, 3.00p.m.	Jan. 5, midnight
Labrador	Jan. 14, noon	Jan. 16, midnight
Scotsman	Jan. 28, noon	Jan. 30, midnight
Vancouver	Feb. 4, 4.30p.m.	Feb. 6, midnight
Labrabor	Feb. 18, 5.00p.m.	Feb. 20, midnight

RATES OF PASSAGE—To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $55.00 and upwards, single; $104.50 return. Second Cabin, $35.00 and $40.00 single; $65.50 and $76 return.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamships
ESTABLISHED 1852.
Thirty-four Steamers Aggregating 134,937 Tons.
Castilian, 8,800 tons, Launched,
Tunisian, 10,000 tons.
Bavarian, 10,000 tons. } Building.

Liverpool, Halifax and St. John Royal Mail service.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
24 Dec.	PARISIAN	7 Jan.	9 Jan.
5 Jan.	CALIFORNIAN	21 Jan.	23 Jan.

Portland and Liverpool service

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland.
22 Dec.	BUENOS AYREAN	7 Jan.
29 Dec.	xSARDINIAN	14 Jan.
5 Jan.	MONGOLIAN	21 Jan.
12 Jan.	LAURENTIAN	28 Jan.

x Steamers marked thus have cold storage for perishable cargo.
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES—Cabin: Numidian, Mongolian and Laurentian $50 and $60. Parisian and Californian, $55 to $80, according to location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35.00, Single; $66.50 Return.
Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a Plentiful Supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage.....$22.50 and $23.50
Cape Town South Africa.....$66.50

Portland and Glasgow service

From Glasgow.	Steamer.	From Portland.
23 Dec.	HIBERNIAN	10 Jan.
6 Jan.	MANITOBAN	24 Jan.

Glasgow and New York service.
Calling at LONDONDERRY (from New Pier, foot of W. 1st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
14 Dec.	NORWEGIAN	Jan. 5
30 Dec.	STATE of NEBRASKA	Jan. 19

Rates—1st Cabin, $47.25; return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.
The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and elctric bells in every stateroom.

Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax and Philadelphia Mail service.

From Glasgow	From Liverpool to St. Johns	STEAMSHIPS	From Philadelphia on or about	From St. John's to Glasgow
7 Dec.	10 Dec.	SIBERIAN	31 Dec.	5 Jan.
21 Dec.	24 Dec.	COREAN	14 Jan.	19 Jan.

H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
GLASGOW AND ST. JOHN, N.B., SERVICE

From Glasgow.		From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 26	S.S. ALCIDES	Dec. 13
Dec. 10	S.S. CONCORDIA	Dec. 27
Dec. 24	S.S. AMARYNTHIA	Jan. 10
Dec. 31	S.S. KEEMUN	Jan. 17

—Agents—
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
FROM PORTLAND.

S.S. ARONA	Dec. 10
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage)	Dec. 20
S.S. CERVONA	Dec. 24
S.S. IONA (cold storage)	Dec. 30
S.S. HURONA (cold storage)	Jan. 17

AGENTS — Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers on B th Lines.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES
For further information, apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or
THE ROBERT REFORD O.,
LIMITED,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL.

Hamburg-American
PACKET CO.
HANSA LINE
The only direct line between Hamburg and Canada, affording regular sailings.
WINTER SAILINGS
HAMBURG AND PORTLAND, ME.

From Hamburg.		From Portland.
S.S. STRATHTAY		Nov. 29...Dec. 24
S.S. ASSYRIA		Dec. 14...Jan. 7
S.S. ALESIA		Dec. 27...Jan. 22
S.S. MORAVIA		Jan. 10...Feb. 4

And Fortnightly Thereafter.
Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada and Western States by the Grand Trunk Railway or their Agencies.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES THOM, Manager.
13 St. John St., Montreal.

BEAVER LINE
STEAMSHIPS
TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN—Single, $50.00 to $55. Return, $95 to $104.50.
SECOND CABIN—Single, $32.50 to $35.00. Return, $61.75 to $66.50.
STEERAGE—Outward, $22.50. Prepaid, $24.00.
For sailings and all particulars as to freight or passage apply to any agent of the company or to
D. W. CAMPBELL,
General Manager.
18 Hospital St. Montreal.