THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Colder with Snow.

The Montreal Daily Star.

CIRCULATION OF STAR

Last Week's Daily . . 330,739
Last Week's Weekly . . 122,109

Total last week . 452,848

VOL. XXXV. No. 14 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

ATLANTIC LINER ST LOUIS COMES THROUGH IN SAFETY

Delayed by Stress of Weather and Leaky Boilers as Was Surmised—Sighted Off Nantucket at 6.40 Last Night and Sandy Hook This Morning.

(Special to The Montreal Star.)

Siasconset, Mass., January 17.—The American Line steamship St. Louis is safe. She crawled past the Nantucket lightship at 6.40 p.m. yesterday, dipped her code letters, H.S.P.L., in night signals, and then resumed her way for New York. She was going very slowly.

The minute the St. Louis was made out here the news was flashed to New York and the crew of lightship which had been watching day and night for signs of the missing liner, broke into cheers the moment the signals were recognized.

There was no mistaking these signals. The crew of the lightship had seen them too many times to be mistaken. Weather-beaten Francis Hallett, the veteran of coast wire is in command of the lightship, threw up his south-western and cheered when he saw the signals. Before this Hallet said he had a premonition that the missing liner would be seen before the night was over.

LIGHTS ON HORIZON.

The clearness of the night promised well and when soon after 6 p.m. the lookout sung out that a steamship's lights could be seen away to the eastward, Hallett felt sure they belonged to the St. Louis. Every one of the crew tumbled up from below to watch the approaching ship. She came on until within an eighth of a mile of the lightship and then slowed almost to a stop. She easily breasted the swells that were surging eastward in endless succession under the compelling force of the gale that made the old lightship pound at her anchorage and strain at two stout chains.

"They're getting ready to signal," said Hallett. "That she goes, hurrah boys, it's the St. Louis," as the old skipper's hat went up in the air, while his gray hair streamed in the wind.

The signals were seen plainly enough. A blue light was forward, a red light on the bridge and a blue light aft, appearing simultaneously, while at the same instant two rockets throwing blue, red and green balls shot into the sky. But it was evidently Captain Passow's intention to have no mistake about it, for the signal in every detail was repeated. Then followed night signals which Hallett and the crew tried in vain to make out. A heavy gale was blowing and filled the air with flying sand and made it impossible to read them correctly.

SIGNALS NOT DISTINCT.

Hallett thought he made out from one of the signals that the steamer's pressure had been light during the entire voyage because of a defect in her boilers, and that this with the rough weather had delayed the liner, but he could not be sure.

Her slow progress seemed at least to indicate that her steam pressure was very low and that Passow was not urging the ship. When she again resumed her trip it was noticed she veered slightly to the South-west, apparently to regain the regular west-bound lane, which she had left in order to signal the light-ship.

"That's it," said Hallett, as he watched the ship. "Cap'n Passow is adoin' jest as I thought. He wants have room to get into New York and he ain't runnin' my chances of lee shore off Long Island by keeping on the latitude of this here light-ship."

KEPT HER COURSE.

The St. Louis kept her course to the southwest. Her lights were seen twinkling in the distance for a long time after she passed the station.

It was evident the liner had made the voyage without help, and would push it in the same way. Her port holes showed a double row of shining white light and the ship fore and aft looked the same as ever in the darkness. Captain Hallett tried to ask by signal if the ship needed any help, but this apparently was not understood on board, for no answer was made to it.

OFF SANDY HOOK.

New York, January 17.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, of which news has been anxiously awaited since Monday, and which was sighted off Nantucket last evening, was off the Sandy Hook lightship at 8 o'clock this morning. She had been delayed the greater part of a week by leaking boilers, but there had been no further trouble and no accidents, and she had declined assistance from at least one passing steamer.

The Hamburg American Steamship Pennsylvania from Hamburg, Boulogne and Plymouth, arrived this morning and reported that on January 15, in latitude 43.35 longitude 49.50, she fell in with the American Line steamer St. Louis from Southampton and Cherbourg, proceeding very slowly. The Pennsylvania steamed close to the and asked if the difficulty. Officers of the St. Louis replied that her boilers were leaking and sent a boat alongside of the Pennsylvania, in charge of the first officer, with letters from the passengers. The officer reported that the St. Louis' boilers were leaking so badly that the ship could only steam five knots per hour in fine weather. They had on board eight days' provisions and water and all were in good health. The steamer required no assistance.

MADE SLOW PROGRESS.

The St. Louis made slow progress coming into port. Although she was sighted off Fire Island at 6 o'clock, it was not until 9 o'clock that she passed Sandy Hook. She reached the Quarantine Station at 9.45, and was expected to berth before half past eleven.

The marine station at Sandy Hook signalled "Welcome" as the ship came in, and the St. Louis replied "Thank you."

A large crowd gathered at the pier during the morning to welcome the delayed passengers.

BROUGHT SEAMEN TO PORT.

The steamship Pennsylvania which had sighted the St. Louis, brought into port thirteen seamen, who were taken off the disabled Norwegian steamer Siggen in mid-ocean. The Siggen was bound from Sydney, C. B., for New Haven, with a cargo of steel billets. On January 10, she lost the propeller and became unmanageable in the heavy sea. After drifting 160 miles off shore, during a period of five days, in which time five steamers were sighted and signalled without reply, the Pennsylvania hove in sight. The Siggen's seacocks were opened in order to sink her.

AT HER DOCK.

11.30.—The St. Louis is at her dock. All on board are well.

(Continue on page twenty.)

LORD ROSEBERY SPEAKS.

Approves Chamberlain's Mission and Naval Reform Scheme.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

London, January 17.—Lord Rosebery has resumed efficient campaign speaking. At Plymouth last night he appealed to the Government to drop precedent and come to business. Mr. Chamberlain's mission, he said, had the good wishes of every patriot, and another thing which commanded approval was the naval reform scheme, but the fountains of sympathy with the Government dried up at that point. The War Office was infested with some bacilli which appeared to conflict with good administration, and Lord Kitchener, the only man capable of exterminating them, had been sent to India. Lord Rosebery also condemned the administration of the Foreign Office, but he spoke guardedly regarding Venezuela. He felt sure that the Government must have consulted the United States in this matter, and have had imperious motives for entering into an alliance with Germany.

Special Notice.

To Our Young Working Women.

If your means will not allow you to pay cash for furs you may need, call and see us. We offer you a reasonable amount of credit, without any cash payment. Our stock, the largest and most complete on the continent, will help you to make your home.

CHS. DESJARDINS & CIE.
6eod 6

LONDON POST TAKES INTEREST IN CANADA

Value of Transcontinental Lines Set Forth in Long Article.

SATURDAY REVIEW'S REMARKS

It is Evident That Capitalists Have Faith in Future of the Country.

(Special by Cable from the Special Correspondent of the Montreal Star in London.)

London, January 17.—The London Morning Post devotes three columns to-day, with a map, to "Prosperous Canada," with especial reference to new trans-continental railways.

In an editorial, the Post urges the importance of these lines in the general interests of the Empire, specially in view of the reduction in the cost of transport of wheat to the seaboard, thus increasing England's assurance that Canada would be able to satisfy the entire British wheat needs.

The Saturday Review to-day discussing the Grand Trunk's transcontinental railway project, assumes that the line will be independent of Government assistance in the form of either a land grant or a subsidy.

It says this is a striking evidence of Canada's industrial progress and the confidence shown by capitalists in the future of the country.

WINDERMERE.

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Ceylon Teas, Black or Natural Green.
Sealed Packets Only—25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c Per Pound.

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MEN'S NECKWEAR

Stock of Manufacturer retiring from business, commences

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We have a catalogue of labor saving appliances that will interest any manufacturer.

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We Cordially Invite All Smokers to Inspect Our Cigar Factory (894 Ontario)

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ENORMOUSLY THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY CIGAR IN CANADA

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Has stood the test of time both with the Physician and the laity.

It is in greater demand to-day than ever, and is sold purely on the merit of its analysis.

ANALYSIS OF RADNOR SPRING WATER

By J. T. Donald, M.A., Professor of Chemistry, Medical Faculty, Bishop's College, and Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer.

Montreal, June 14, 1894.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed the Sample of Radnor Water received from the Canada Iron Furnace Company, Limited, and find the following results in 10,000 parts of water:

Chloride of Sodium	14.554	Carbonate of Lime	2.940
Chloride of Potassium	.211	Carbonate of Iron	Traces
Sulphate of Sodium	.210	Silica	.145
Sulphate of Magnesia	1.262		
Bromide of Sodium	.080		
Bicarbonate of Sodium	1.697	In 10,000 parts of water	20.899

"This analysis shows that Radnor Water is of the same class as Apolinaris and German Seltzer and that it contains the valuable ingredients in such proportions that its use as a table water overcomes constipation and acidity of the stomach in a gentle and pleasant manner. That Sodium Chloride is naturally present instead of being artificially added, is most important. And it must not be forgotten that the valuable Sodium Bromide, which is entirely wanting in the German Waters named, exists in appreciable quantity in the RADNOR WATER, making it a most desirable tonic."

8 z law tf

London.—Quintin Hogg, founder and president of the Polytechnic Institute and editor of The Polytechnic Magazine, died suddenly to-day from heart disease. He was born in 1845.

FARM TO RENT.

Farm near Montreal, good house (furnished), and barns, stock and implements, near railway station. Reasonable terms to good man. Would sell at a bargain.

12zx3 Address F. 1316, Star Office.

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Traveller

We have an opening on our travelling staff for a bright, energetic salesman for Toronto and Western Ontario. An exceptionally good opportunity for a hustler. Apply to

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Head Office, 690 Craig Street.

Royal Steam Dye Works,

Principal Office, 722 Craig Street.

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Removes that "Scratchy" edge. Promotes comfort and health. Makes collar perfectly smooth. Completes the work of the laundry. Lasts a lifetime. Sample by mail 25 cents. Agents wanted. Address, Vim Supply Co., Dept. B Hamilton, Ont. General agents for Canada.

NOTICE.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that I have bought the real estate plant, good will of business of the late Mr. Jos. Langhoff, my father-in-law, and will continue to do business under the old name of CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY AND DYE WORKS, at the old stand, 1870 St. Catherine st. Canada Steam Laundry only will appear in the new telephone books.

East 61 A. F. DUHAUX. 14z1

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The following enterprising merchants will give any cash buyer *2 Cash Receipts* on every *ten cents* represented in a purchase.

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Anticipate your wants and buy during this *Great Sale.* This will enable hundreds of collectors to fill their books in time to get one of the beautiful Onyx Tables just in.

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The plea of the King's Empire is pre-eminently co-operative in the sense that it disclaims all rights as censor. Of course by far the heaviest demand is for the Library of Current Literature, and in this department particular efforts will continue to be made to supply ALL the good new books as they are issued. In other departments, however, as for instance the Library of Religious Thought, great care will be exercised in the choice of titles, and we solicit the co-operation of members pursuing studies along this line.

We are not a Vault in which to bury a miscellaneous lot of dead issues, but a Twentieth Century Circulating Club Library. The service is for members, and to them belongs the right to apply for such books as they desire to use. We are here to serve members, not to dictate to them. A sort of literary bee-hive is the King's Empire. Tell us the particular flavour your intellectual appetite craves, and if not already on our shelves the whole swarm will be let loose to find and hive it with us for your enjoyment.

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A monthly magazine, giving reviews of the new current literature, portraits and biographical sketches of prominent authors of the day, together with lists and descriptions of all new books added to the service from month to month, is a feature which will be of special interest to members, to whom it will be sent free. To non-members Single Copies 10 cents. Yearly subscription $1.00.

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Next Announcement

Of the KING'S EMPIRE will appear in

Next Wednesday's STAR.

COUPON.

We have printed the complete story of the King's Empire Library in booklet form. It will be sent free of charge to those who desire to know all about it, at once. A request with the coupon herewith, if mailed to the Home Office, 162 Sparks street, Ottawa, will bring it to you.

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ADDRESS.....

Rudyard Kipling's Stories for Children; Other Notable New Books: Notes and Queries

By George Murray, B. A., Oxon., F. R. S. C.

Just So Stories for Little Children. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated by the author. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, $1.20.)

In a letter written from Ostend on Christmas Day, 1838, to his friend Lieutenant de Franck, the elder Hood wrote: "I propose to begin a Child's Library, so I have cut out plenty of work." His son in a note on this passage said: "Of all the projected works, which were never to be finished, I regret this most of all. My father had a knack of inventing children's stories, and was always a great favourite with little folk. There are many not little folk now . . . who remember his gentleness and kindness in amusing them. He used to tell stories, illustrating them with sketches made as he told them—or these, alas, only the illustrations remain. He was very fond of Dr. Elliot's children, to whom he frequently wrote, and sent paper animals, etc., cut out very cleverly."

In his preface to the "Memorials of Thomas Hood" the son also remarks: "It is worth noticing that the little silhouettes of Animals, etc., interspersed among the other vignettes of this volume, were drawn long before 'Punch' appeared with his spirited little black cuts." Hood himself, referring to a passage in Pope's "Moral Essays," which describes the wretched death of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, said facetiously about his own illustrations, "like Pope's tapestried curtains." I was 'never meant to draw.' Nevertheless, like Thackeray (a Sala, W. S. Gilbert, and many other writers whom we could mention, he amused us infinitely with his quaint pictorial fancies, in which, on a far larger scale, he has now a distinguished rival in Mr. Kipling. This gentleman's present "Stories for Little Children," with the strange black and white sketches that accompany them, recall to us the fragrant memory of Thomas Hood, and predispose us in favour of them. They cannot but prove a pleasant relief from the "flannelled fools" and "shameless Hun" verses that the London "Times" persists in publishing. We may be allowed to ask, "en passant," how the author of "The Rovers" came to compare the German race with the Huns? The latter, so far as our reading goes, were a nomadic and warlike Turanian race, who in the 5th century overran and desolated a large part of Europe far from being Germanic, they were the hero-enemies of the Germanic races. As a political scold and the self-constituted Mentor of the whole British Empire, Mr. Kipling is not a success, and the mantle of the late doure Thomas Carlyle ill sits his smaller figure. We are glad, therefore, to have from him these "Just So Stories," though in some respects they are not quite suitable "for Little Children," and are vastly inferior to the two Jungle Books published in 1894 and '95, the author's highest achievement. It is rather late in the day to say anything about stories that almost every child has now read. It is no longer a secret "How the Whale Got His Tiny Throat," "How the Camel Got His Hump," "How the Rhinoceros Got His Wrinkly Skin" and "How the Leopard Got His Spots," etc., etc.

The best of the tales, in our opinion, is "The Elephant's Child," while the articles entitled "How the Alphabet was Made," and "The First Letter" would send a waggon-load of wide-awake children to sleep. Grown-up people will probably enjoy the final story, "The Butterfly that Stamped" best of all, for here their sympathies can be secured by "big bow-wow" talk. "Sideways Van Dieman" was a really truly wise man who married 999 wives besides the most beautiful Balkis, and they all lived in a great golden palace in the middle of a lovely garden with no fences. He didn't really want 999 wives, but in those days everybody married over so many wives, and, of course, the king had to marry over so many more just to show that he was the King. Some of the wives were nice, but some were simply horrid, and the horrid ones quarrelled with the nice ones, and made them horrid, too, and then they would all quarrel with Sideways Van Dieman, and that was horrid. But Balkis, the Beautiful, never quarrelled with Sideways Van Dieman. She loved him too much and was too sorry for him. We can hardly imagine the gentle Thomas Hood telling this "Just So Story" to his two beloved children and we urge for something more suited to delicate the Dutch stories of Hans Christian. And even the two or three stories named in the same book are quite good, in exaggerated style, but a trifle too weird and fond of the grotesque and the hideous or ludicrous. They will not prevent us from saying that even Mr. Kipling's strong wish to save Britain in future centuries, Mr. Kipling has become a child himself. No child ever used such language as this that we find in his "Just So" story now opening, when there was nothing but the Equinoxes because the Procession had not ended according to the proper etc. etc. Instead of the child's simple address to the long paragraph on p. 195, and the verses on p. 195, are surely not child's talk, and could never have been listened to with any pleasure by any children in the world. The productions of Mr. Kipling, in his double character as author and artist are what is termed "unique." As Martial said of his own epigrams, they are good, bad and indifferent. Some of the Anglo-Indian's rhymes are too disconnected, and children must not be taught to believe that "Lord" and "Regiment," and "Lord" and "Broad," "Bargoman" and the last syllables of Warrig-burrig-gurroom" are "Just So" rhymes. We reproduce one of the best illustrations, which shows the back view of a black cat walking up the white track of an avenue of black leafless trees, towards the vanishing point of the vista, which is near the top of the picture.



BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

This is the picture of the Cat that Walked by Himself, walking by his wild lone through the Wet Wild Woods and waxing his wild tail. There is nothing else in the picture except some toadstools. They had to grow there because the woods were so wet. The lumpy thing on the low branch isn't a bird. It is moss that grew there because the Wild Woods were so wet.

Underneath the truly picture is a picture of the cozy Cave that the Man and the Woman went to after the Baby came. It was their Summer Cave, and they planted wheat in front of it. The Man is riding on the Horse to find the Cow and bring her back to the Cave to be milked. He is holding up his hand to call the Dog, who has swum across to the other side of the river, looking for rabbits.

Two Wives; or the Marital and Other Experiences of Lammy Browning. By Samuel P. Burnett. (The Abbey Press, New York. Price $1.50.)

It is not often that we meet with a novel, of which, according to a common saying, we can make neither head nor tail. Of course, at first, we are modestly inclined to believe that the fault lies with us and not with the writer, but when the book has been vigorously attacked several times with the same unsuccessful result, we began to think that the author is to blame. Our only desire is to speak the plain truth, and it is this, viz., that "Two Wives" is badly written, has a perfectly unintelligible plot, and is bound to cause its readers serious discomfort. We will quote some passages from it, taken almost at random. Here is a sentence from the first chapter: "Whether any man in the world ever had just such thoughts that come to me—strange, idiotic, fiery and impulsive and the possessor of my intellect, say, in mediaeval times, must have abused or misused it by experiment." Is there any sense at all in this? Here is a description of one of the heroines: "Miss Laurence Lovejohn was outspoken, had a sunny disposition, the delicate tints played over her face, a little flushed, a little pale, otherwise her beauty was in accord with her perfect figure. She had refolded her palm leaf, stooped and dipped the chalice measure into the crystal spring, and rose and offered him the bright sparkling water, with the remark that he must be thirsty." Again, here is a strange passage: "To explain: She had not lived up to the moral standard that character stipulates for women (their opposites. Character does not stipulate one way or the other), while in Cuba some month following the death of her husband, till she had the means of reaching her father's home in Florida. Concluding with these details she added: 'Now then, you feel relieved?' Yes, you are, and you have heard me out so gently.'" What can we make of such writing? The whole book is full of it.

Here is a strange accusation made against the climate of a region that we will not name. It occurs at p. 11. "Browning had been told how the climate influenced the morality of the fair sex. Cock continued. 'You know yourself that not one in ten marriages hold out. Fidelity to the marriage vows is a scarce thing. The physician here told my father once in my presence that this climate affected the minds of both sexes. Some were dying inch by inch early in life; that those between twelve and twenty, I don't say all—were generally of a drowsy disposition, nor morally responsible. The doctor thinks the atmosphere is either too high or too light—too pure, I mean, or something to that effect.' 'It does seem strange,' said Browning, 'that the numerous separations are ascribed to atmospheric influences, etc., etc.' Finally, here is the description of a rough and tumble fight between the hero of the tale and a man who was jealous of him: "On the hillside was scarcely a convenient place to settle the account satisfactorily, yet, as unfavourable spot as it was, it culminated in blows then and there. Browning, owing to being given the lie, began it with a left handed blow. Their shirt fronts were becoming crimson, as well as the board sidewalk and the street, as they bore adown the hill, locking themselves up from the ground, falling and rolling on till, coming to the street crossing, Browning regaining his feet for about the fifth time, when he exercised his feet as a wrestler to his antagonist's root, when on level ground. The fellow having no tact at wrestling took fiendish means. The moonlight revealed a silver mounted dirk, glittering and trembling in his hand." . . .

Surely no style of composition can be imagined worse than this.

In Flora's Realm. By Edward Step, F. L. S. With 133 illustrations. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. Price, $1.00.)

This is one of the many beautiful nature books now so often written for children. In form it is a story; for the pleasant instruction it contains is given in the guise of talks on plant-life between a girl of twelve, and her Uncle Jack, a famous traveller, who has just returned from an important mission in tarawa's lands. Flora's father, an artist, has taken a pleasant house on the Cornish coast, and in a delightful old-fashioned garden (the numerous attractions of which are partly disclosed in some good illustrations), the little girl spends many a happy hour learning Nature's secrets from a clever interpreter. Of the eleven chapters that compose the book, two, "Flower Forms," and "Nature's Seed-Sowing," are especially interesting, showing very clearly how wonderfully the various plant forms are adapted to their mode of dispersion; the enemies they have to guard against and the foods whose help is used to disseminate their seed. Of the eight brightly coloured full-page designs we cannot speak too highly. The "Rafflesia Arnoldi" facing p. 18 is a brilliant drawing, and some "Familiar Fruits," at p. 168 are a credit to the artist, Mr. Jackson.

In Friendship's Name. Compiled by Volney Streamer. (New York: Volwalt Publishing Company. Price in box, $1.25.)

We drew attention lately to Mr Volney Streamer's "Book Titles from Shakespeare," the list of which contained about 150 titles of comparatively well known novels, romances, etc., which were borrowed from Shakespeare's plays. We have before us what will prove a pleasing New Year's gift—a book in a pure white cover, entitled "In Friendship's Name." It is now in its eighth edition, having been originally privately printed in Chicago in 1887. Since then, the volume has been much enlarged and improved, until its seventh edition was printed in New York in 1894. Every author of any renown in any period and any nation seems to have been searched for some valuable sentiment about friendship, and poets and prose writers have yielded their treasures for our benefit at Mr. Streamer's solicitation. The reader has an opportunity afforded him of adding to the list of the quotations, as a blank page faces every printed one. We have no space even to name the numerous authors on whom Mr. Streamer has drawn for his citations, and we will therefore only add that the selections have been made throughout that volume with the utmost delicacy and taste.



Nervous Prostration Cured by DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

"I am an engineer by trade and the hard work and worry of running a large engine brought on nervous prostration," writes Mr. Chas. F. Dixon, of Arbuckle, Colusa Co., Calif. "A friend recommended Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to me and I bought one bottle; thought that it helped me so continued the use of it until I had taken six bottles. I feel better than ever in my life. Am not a particle nervous, can work hard all day and sleep sound at night. I not only think so but I know that the 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me and therefore I will recommend it to others."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Electrical Problems; by William L. Hooper, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Tufts College, Mass., and Roy T. Wells, Senior Fellow in Physics, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Boston: Ginn & Company; cloth; with diagrams; price $1.25.

Insurance and Crime: "A Study of the Effects on Society of Certain Abuses of Insurance, with Historic Instances of Such Abuses; by Alexander Colin Campbell (Toronto). Montreal: W. Foster Brown & Co., New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons; cloth; price, $2.75.

The Administration of Dependencies: A Study of the Evolution of the Federal Empire, with special reference to American Colonial Problems; by Alpheus H. Snow. Montreal: W. Foster Brown & Co., New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons; cloth; price, $3.75.

Ratcliffe's Guide to the South African Press (1902-3). London: Ratcliffe, Dunbar & Co.; cloth.

Successful Advertising: How to Accomplish it; by J. Angus McDonald. Philadelphia: Lincoln Publishing Co.; cloth; price $2.

Ancient Athens; by Ernest Arthur Gardner. New York and London: The Macmillan Company; cloth; illustrated; price $5.

A Week in a French Country House; by Adelaide Sartoris; illustrated by Lord Leighton, P.R.A. New York and London: The Macmillan Company; cloth; price, $1.50.

Poetical Works of John Keats; with introduction and memoir by W. S. Scott; revised by George Sampson. New York: The Macmillan Company; cloth; price $1.75.

CRUMBS FROM LITERARY TABLES.

"There are a great many titled people especially in the south of Italy, who have gone down in the world, and who exercise the humblest professions to earn their daily bread. The aspirant to nobility—a wealthy contractor, or a fortunate speculator in stocks—discovers one of these "nobly descended," and persuades him for a consideration to adopt him as his son. At the death of the chimney sweeping Prince, or the cabman Earl, the "parvenu" adopted son inherits the title, and plain Signor Donatini blossoms forth into the "Principe di Torre San Gennaro," with coat of arms, coronet, family portraits, and liveries, all complete. His position, however, is not altogether an enviable one, and he is much laughed at by all who know the story, and everybody does get to know it."—"Italian Life in Town and Country," by Luigi Villari.

"Alfred Wigan and his wife were frequently honoured by a command from Her late Majesty to bring their company to perform at Windsor. Her social success rather turned the head of the gifted Leonora—that is to say, she became a little apt to give herself airs among her brother and sister artists who had been less favoured. One day, when she was directing the rehearsal of a modern comedy on the stage of the Olympic, some little question of manners arose, and Mrs. Keeley ventured to express an opinion at variance with Mrs. Wigan's. "Nonsense, my dear," exclaimed the manageress "such a thing would be unheard of." And I think I ought to know. You must admit, my dear, that I've seen a little more of the inside of London drawing rooms than you have." "I know you have, dear," replied Mrs. Keeley, without a moment's hesitation—"through the first-floor windows."—"Random Reminiscences," by Charles H. E. Brookfield.

"Mr. Carnegie, being the possessor of millions, probably does not know what else to do with the cash except in the way of libraries. To burden a poor human biped with tons of gold, and then set him adrift to get rid of it as best he may, is one of the scurviest tricks of Fortune, inasmuch as ostentation is the trade-mark of vulgarity, and a rich man cannot spend his money without at least appearing ostentatious. The revival of the spinning and silk-weaving industries of England would be a far nobler and more beneficial help to the country, and to many thousands of people than any number of free libraries, yet no millionaire comes forward to join Sir Thomas Wardle in his patient, heroic, and almost single-handed efforts towards this deserving end. But a hundred looms set going, with their workers all properly supported, would not be so prominently noticed in the general landscape as a hundred free libraries."—"The Vulgarity of Wealth," by Marie Corelli, in "King and Country."

"What, then, must happen to improve the state of affairs in Rhodesia? Steady-going farmers must be attracted to the country so as to lay the foundations of civic life here as well as in the south; people who do not come into the place to get rich all at once, but who want to make a living, and, in course of time, a modest competence by honest work. This would change all the present conditons at a blow and reduce the hothouse temperature caused by artificial speculation. This would provide the necessaries of life at normal prices, a solvent and steady custom for the stores, and, in course of time, a proper basis for the taxation of the country. Then, also, the mining industry would be placed on a solid footing; it would not be necessary to speculate for wealth for one would grow rich by steady and productive work. Towns now full of people without work would be in a fair way of sheltering a contented and permanent population. Such a development I wish Rhodesia from the bottom of my heart. It is a perfectly possible one, for Nature has liberally endowed the country with a most splendid soil."—"The Eldorado of the Ancients," by Dr. Carl Peters.

"It has been computed—I am not responsible for the figures—that Mr. Carnegie's gifts amount to something like £24,000 a week, or eight Free Libraries a week, at £3,000 a-piece. In other words, Mr. Carnegie is said to distribute about one million pounds sterling per annum in the cause of free literature. All honour to the excellently disposed heart of this philanthropist, but dare one suggest that as much thought is needed in distributing money as has been used in obtaining it? I would rather see the deserving poor whom we have with us fed and clothed, and the aged saved from the homelessness of the work-house."—Arthur Lawrence, in "The New Liberal Review."

"College doesn't make fools, it develops them. It doesn't make bright men, it develops them. A fool will turn out a fool, whether he goes to college or not, though he'll probably turn out a different sort of a fool. And a good, strong boy will turn out a bright, strong man, whether he's worn smooth in the grab what-you-want-and-eat-standing-with-one-eye skinned-for-the-dog school of the streets and stores, or polished up and slicked down in the give-your-order-to-the-waiter-and-get-a-sixteen-course-dinner school of the Professors. But while the lack of a college education can't keep No. 1 down, having it boosts No. 2 up."—"Letters from a Self-made Merchant to His Son." By George H. Lorimer.

"There is one financial system for Monte Carlo which I believe to be practically infallible, but it cannot be followed daily, only once in a way. It needs very little capital—three halfpence will do. It is best to take your stand near some one who is playing high, and who is enjoying a run of luck. You choose your moment and drop your purse, open—with enough in it to jingle, or, at all events, to insure its reaching the floor tunefully and resonantly. You mention your misfortune to an official, who immediately summons assistants with brooms and "squeges," who sweep around your neighbourhood, and with ordinary luck you should get some seven or eight louis, and possibly a gold hundred-franc piece or two, coins of picturesque as well as commercial interest."—"Random Reminiscences." By Charles H. E. Brookfield.

"All his life Dumas was taunted with his negro descent; the caricaturists and lampooners, with execrable taste, made the crisp hair and lean calves of the quadroon the subject of innumerable gibes. 'Blackwood' tells us that a person more remarkable for inquisitiveness than for good breeding once took the liberty to question the romancer rather closely concerning his genealogical tree.

"'You are a quadroon, M. Dumas,' he began.

"'I am,' replied the author, who had sense enough not to be ashamed of a descent he could not conceal.

"'And your father?'

"'Was a mulatto.'

"'And your grandfather?'

"'A negro,' hastily answered Dumas, whose patience was waning fast—too fast for him to trouble himself about accuracy.

"'And may I inquire what your great-grandfather was?'

"'An ape, sir!' thundered the great man. 'An ape, sir! My pedigree commences where yours terminates.'"—"The Life and Writings of Alexandre Dumas." By Henry A. Spurr.

"After 'Grandison,' Richardson essayed no further work of fiction. His friends, of course, called eagerly for more. Would he not give them a 'bad' woman as a set-off to his good woman? Then the Widow—the Widow was yet unattempted. 'I wish to see an exemplary widow drop from your pen,' writes Lady Echlin; 'a very wicked widow has appeared in print lately.' An amiable character would be an agreeable contrast, and would shine brightly after that black she-monster, the abominable "Widow of the Wood".' This refers to a scandalous pamphlet by Benjamin Victor, that dealt with some well-known Staffordshire families, who hastily bought it up."—"Samuel Richardson." By Austin Dobson.

"WHAT ARE MY BOOKS?"

"What are my books? My friends, my loves,
My church, my tavern and my only wealth;
My garden; yea, my flowers, my bees, my doves,
My only doctor — and my only health."

—Richard Le Gallienne.

Mr. Joseph Pope, C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State, has in press the history of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Canada in 1901, which he was commissioned by the Government of Canada to prepare. The book, which is to be profusely illustrated in half tone, is by special permission dedicated to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

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

25S 52 1aw

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries":

Sir,—Touching the enquiry of your correspondent, Alpha Shortt, respecting the above corps, I find in a copy in my possession of "A List of all the Officers of the Army and Royal Marines on full and half pay, with an Index, and a Succession of Colonels. London: Printed for the War Office," and dated War Office, 12th February, 1813, a full list of officers of the Royal Newfoundland Fencible Infantry, of which John Skerrett was colonel; Henry Edward Bunbury, lieutenant-colonel, and Roland Heathcote, major. From the dates of several of the commissions, it would appear that this regiment was organized in or about the year 1803, and, as many of its officers were placed upon half pay in 1816, from about which time no record of the corps can be found on the active list, it is clear that it must have been disbanded, with many similar organizations, at the establishment of peace. For the further information of your correspondent, I may say that the Newfoundland Regiment, or a considerable portion of it, is honourably associated with the defence of Canada during the War of 1812, and I am under the impression that Lieut.-Col. Cruickshank, of Fort Erie, perhaps the greatest living authority on all matters relative to that interesting period in our history, has recorded somewhere the services of the regiment in this particular. He would, doubtless, be glad to supply you with a copy of his paper. Among the officers of this regiment who served during the War of 1812 were: Tito Lelievre, captain, 20th August, 1803; John Thomas Whelan, captain, 24th November, 1803; A. Bulger, lieutenant, 30th July, 1806; John Le Breton, lieutenant, 5th March, 1807; Edward Gauvreau, ensign, 20th July, 1809; John Radenhurst, ensign, 2nd November, 1809; James Sampson, assistant surgeon, 26th March, 1812, all of whom either settled in or belonged to this portion of Canada.

HENRY J. MORGAN.
483 Bank street, Ottawa.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries":

Sir,—In reply to Alpha Shortt, the correct designation of the above corps was: "Royal Newfoundland Fencible Infantry." The regiment was raised in 1803, and disbanded at the general reduction of the forces after 1815.

The regiment was an integral part of the British army, just as any of the other old colonial corps, such as the Royal Rifles, were, but, like the latter, was for local service.

The "Nova Scotia Fencible Infantry" and the "Canadian Fencible Infantry" were raised at the same time and for the same purpose. In the two last named the ancestors of many well known Canadian families held commissions.

Yours faithfully,
B. H. VIDAL.
Daly street, Ottawa.

A Strange Phrase in Various Authors.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries":

Sir,—Who is responsible for the error in spelling the King's name on our new coinage? The spelling is "Edwardus" when it should be "Eduardus," there being no "w" in Latin.

I shall be very grateful if you can place for me these words in Shakespeare: "Lead apes in hell." There is a reference to it in "Much Ado About Nothing," but not the one I want.

Faithfully yours,
(REV.) M. LaT. THOMPSON.

I. The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet is so named from its printed character representing a double V, V being the Roman form of our W. The sound of V in Latin, according to the opinion of the best scholars, seems to have been the same as that of English initial W. It corresponded to the Aeolic sicamma, and hence it is called by Quintilian "Aeolae litera." It has the closest affinity to the vowel "u," and, in the course of composition and inflection, often passed into the latter, as "solvo, solutum" from "solvitum, solutum"; "caveo cautum" for "cavitum"; "nauta" from "navita," etc. V is also resolved into "u" by the poets, from prosodial necessity, as "Silua," a trayllable, for "Silva," a wood. In inscriptions the letter "v" might have been expected for "u," on account of its being more easily engraved, and "Edvardus" appears quite as good and correct as "Eduardus." "Edward" is a Teutonic masculine name, and means "happy or valuable guard." It appears as "Eduard" in Danish, Swedish, Dutch and German. In French as "Edouard," and in Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, as "Eduardo." For the letter "w" on the British coin, I suppose the Master of the Mint is ultimately responsible.

II. As regards the mysterious phrase "to lead apes in hell," it occurs only twice in Shakespeare, first, in "Much Ado About Nothing," act II., scene 1., where Beatrice says to Leonato: "He that is more than a youth is not for me, and he, that is less than a man, I am not for him. Therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the bear herd, and lead his apes into hell"; and, secondly, in "Taming of the Shrew," act II., scene 1., where Katherine says to Baptista:

"Will you not suffer me? Nay, now I see
She is your treasure, she must have a husband;
I must dance barefoot on her wedding day,
And, for your love to her, lead apes in hell."

As regards the origin and explanation of the phrase we are still completely in the dark. Malone writes: "To lead apes was anciently, as at present, one of the bear-ward's employments, who often carries one of those animals about with his bear; but it does not appear how this phrase came to be applied to old maids." Mr. F. A. Marshall, writing on the question says: "I think that apes of old times were objects of terror rather than of ridicule. Especially were they deraditul to women. I imagine that this horror of apes might be revived by the intercourse with the West Coast of Africa during the reign of Elizabeth, arising from the slave trade, in which so many Englishmen engaged. This expression, then, might have its origin from some wit assigning the punishment of leading (i.e. attending on) apes in hell, as their peculiar punishment, to those women who died maids; and that the saying became a popular one. I think it first came into general use at the beginning of the 17th century." I may add that the phrase was not confined to that century, but, though seldom now heard, was, continued both in prose and in verse for a long time after. Here is an instance from Massinger's "Virgin Martyr," act II., scene 2, where "Mary" says:

"We may
Lead apes in hell for husbands, if you bind us
To articulate thus with suitors."

Here is another example from Randolph's "Poems," p. 54 (1643).

"VIRGINITY

Let others praise; for me I cannot tell
What virtue 't is to lead Baboons in Hell."

So also in Cowley's "Cutter of Coleman Street," p. 25:

"I do not intend to die the whining way, like a girl that's afraid to lead Apes in Hell."

Another commentator on the obscure saying writes: "The practice of leading about a bear for exhibition gave occasion in time to a secondary and metaphorical use of the term "bear-leading." This was when a tutor went abroad with a young gentleman of fortune to accompany him on the grand tour. We need hardly say that the practice was called "bear-leading." Now, seeing that the ape so often accompanied the bear, and seeing that the term "ape" was sometimes applied to children (whom we call "saucy young monkeys") may we not further suppose that a governess who had charge of children may, on the same principle, have been said "to lead apes." Of course, many governesses marry, and "lead apes" no longer; others remain single, continue governesses, and go on "leading apes" to the end of their days. Now the idea has been fancifully entertained, that whatever profession persons follow in the present life, they will follow the same in the life to come. And thus it was predicted of those ladies, who remaining unmarried, went on "leading apes" to the day of their death, that they would continue the same occupation in—Hades, the place of departed souls."

I cannot agree with this theory, and can only say in the words of Sir Walter Scott:

"I cannot tell how the truth may be;
I say the tale as 'twas said to me."

A few examples of the expression may be cited, as I shall probably never discuss the question again. In Dodsley's "Collection of Poems," Vol. VI. p. 216, we find the following stanza:

"Poor Gratia, in her twentieth year,
Foreseeing future woe,
Chose to attend a monkey here
Before an ape below."

So, again, in "The London Prodigal," Act. I. Sc. 2:

"And women, dying maids, lead apes in hell."

Most literary men have read, or ought to read, Henry Carey's famous burlesque of "Chrononhotonthologos," a copy of which is now lying before me. There I find the following lines:

"Pity that you, who've served so long and well
Should die a virgin, and lead apes in hell;
Choose for yourself, dear girl, our empire round,
Your portion is twelve hundred thousand pound."

In Mr. Arber's reprint of Lyly's "Euphues" (1579-1580), the following three examples of the phrase occur. At p. 75 we read: "Bulcertes I will either lead a virgin's life in earth (though I lead Apes in hell) or else follow thee." At p. 87: "For I had rather thou shouldest lead a lyfe to thine owne lyking in earth than, to thy great torments, lead Apes in Hell." Finally, at p. 282: "My seconde daughter shall not lead Apes in Hell, though she have not a penny for the Priest." In conclusion, Hayley, in his ingenious "Essay on Old Maids" (1783), does not forget to investigate the origin of the enigmatical phrase, but is obliged to confess himself at fault. He writes: "The affectionate adoration which apes have sometimes received, as we learn from the pious poet Prudentius, has at times led me to conjecture that the saying in question might have arisen in some country where it bore a very different meaning from what we annex to it at present; where this destiny of the ancient virgin was intended not as the punishment, but as the reward, of her continence."

I am aware that all this is very far from satisfactory, but is any correspondent prepared to send me a probable explanation of the baffling proverb? I will print it with pleasure.

Editor of "Notes and Queries."

Abbreviation, Explained.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries:

Sir,—In looking over "Burke's Landed Gentry," I came across the following sentence, "she'd circa 1760, leaving a son, William, d. s. p. 1740." Kindly tell me the meaning of "circa," and "d. s. p."

Yours truly,
ALICE LYSTER.
(Stanley Street.

The three letters "d. s. p." that have puzzled you, denote the Latin words "Decessit sine prole," i.e., "He died without issue." "Circa" is a Latin preposition that governs the accusative case, and when applied to time means "about, towards," as "circa meridiam noctem," i.e., about midnight.

Editor of "Notes and Queries."

About 78th Highlanders.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries:"

Sir, I wonder if any of your readers would tell me the year the 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), were quartered in Montreal. I have often heard my father in the old days (he was an officer in the regiment), talk of the good times the 78th had in Montreal, and of the hospitality received. Perhaps, also, one of your readers could tell me if the whole regiment was there or only a few companies. I remember a very good piece of poetry he had called the "Farewell of the Ladies of Montreal to the officers of the 78th Highlanders."

Yours faithfully,
D. P. T.
Campbellton, N. B.

"Saul—A Drama"—By Charles Heavysege.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries."

Sir,—I have a copy of Chas. Heavysege's "Saul" that was published by Lovell at Rouse's Point in 1876, and was asked for lately in "Notes and Queries."

Yours truly,
H. G. LEE.
(G. T. R. General Offices, City.)

WHAT THE POETS HAVE SUNG.

The Child With Earnest Eyes.

Ere the dawn grew red, beside my bed
Came a child with earnest eyes.
"What light have you shed through the world?" she said,
"Now that you are old and wise."

"'Tis a weary while," quoth I, with a smile,
"Since I dreamed it had need of me.
I found but guilt in its fairest wile."
"Then its need was greater," said she.

So the hungry you fed, and wanderers led,
And smiled on the weary and sad?"
"Since I earn," I said, "my own bitter bread,
And I have not time to be glad."

She spoke not blame, nor again of fame;
"But the love that I dreamed about?"
"Bright burned that flame till gaunt Care came
And blew the rush light out."

"But still true friends kind heaven sends
To cheer and comfort you?"
"Nay; friendship bends to selfish ends,
And loyal hearts are few."

She raised her head. "Woman," she said,
And her voice came sobbingly,
"If joy is dead, and your high hopes fled.
You have broken faith with me."

In the dawn, still gray, she stole away,
With a grieving look at me.
"I cannot stay," I heard her say,
"I'm the Child You Used to Be!"

—The Century.

Ballade of the Mandolin.

Weird the violin's refrain,
Passionate its note and clear.
Fit for Norseman or for Dane,
Fierce in wrath and wild in fear,
Pipe and tabor all revere;
Some the bassoon's lusty din;
But to any gentle ear
Sweetest is the mandolin.

Harp and lute should none disdain
(Naught by minstrel held so dear);
Often hath their tender strain
Drawn from noble eyes the tear;
Many a maid will take for cheer
Dulcimer or clavecin;
None of these 'tis best to hear—
Sweetest is the mandolin.

In the sunny courts of Spain,
Land of Don and Cavalier,
Love and music hold domain,
Speeding on the flying year;
There the gay guitars appear—
Domino and harlequin.
Such it is in Spain, but here
Sweetest is the mandolin.

L'envoi.

Prince, believe me not severe—
Silver-soft thy flute hath been,
Even if Pan himself be near,
Sweetest is the mandolin.

—Kenton Foster-Murray, in Century.

Of Love.

Oh! Love is the dream of a summer's night,
That fades not away at the morning's light,
But lingers and lives in the darkest hours,
And scatters abroad its fadeless flowers.
On life's tossed sea!

Oh! Love is the emblem of youth and age,
But it has its own great wars to wage
Against the demons of doubt and despair,
And the bended bows of sorrow and care
That still must be.

The wars are bitter, the wars are long,
And often is heard the wild death-song
Of a vanquished hope, as it flees away
Into the dusk of the endless day
Of "Might-Have-Been."

But the joy that lives in a love-lit soul
Is itself a path of which Heaven is whole,
And life seems fairer, the path more bright,
While flowers of grace, once out of sight,
Are clearly seen.

—Elizabeth M. Nuttall.
Victoria, B.C.

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"The Freebooter's Treasure"

(Translated from the German of Franz Hoffman, for "Young Canada," by "Seamrog.")

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Young Count Hugo, after a stormy interview with his father, sets out for the New World, accompanied by Antonio, whose father, the gamekeeper, has been accidentally shot by the old Count while hunting. Young Hugo becomes a freebooter chief, perishing in a naval combat. On his deathbed he confides to Antonio the son who has been born to him in his exile, together with his treasure and family documents. A traitor overhears, and, hastening to the Count's dwelling on Freebooter's Isle, he sets it on fire, taking possession of the precious strong box, containing the treasure and documents proving little Hugo's rights to the domain of Lichtenstein, intending to claim the inheritance by fraud from the old Count's brother, Frederic, who holds it in trust. Antonio and Little Hugo disappear. Count Frederic, who has waited for years for the wanderer's return, is greatly moved at the startling resemblance to his lost brother of Jock o' the Green Hough, a Gipsy boy, who, after many adventures, has been adopted by crazy Joan the Red, Antonio's sister, and whose life has been saved by the Count's son, Rodolphe, in a lynx hunt in the forest, the two boys becoming fast friends. At this point the domain of Lichtenstein is claimed by a stranger as the guardian of his ward, whom he declares to be Count Hugo's son. On the newcomers taking possession, Jock, out of gratitude to the Count, enters their service to find out the truth about them. Baron von Roden, on seeing him for the first time, is unaccountably agitated, and has Jock imprisoned in the castle dungeon on the false charge of poaching.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

After this happy discovery, the captive drew a long breath. The possibility of escape was before him, or, at least, it seemed much easier now to get out of the horrible dungeon than he had thought at first. With the agility and skill that had developed so remarkably during his stay with the gipsies, he contrived, after some attempts to hoist himself to the edge of the window. But alas! it was his disappointment to find himself facing two enormous bars joined together by iron wire-work. And what made his disappointment greater still was to see that the window opened into a sort of covered balcony, which might be very difficult to get out of, even if he succeeded in surmounting the obstacle between. The poor boy almost sank back into his former discouragement; for so far nothing was gained by having reached the window ledge. In his anger at having made so little headway, he struck the bars a strong blow. What was his surprise to find that they gave beneath the shock! He would have shouted with joy had he not feared to be overheard, for not only was he delighted to find the bars loose, but he at the same instant recalled an incident which might be of the greatest use to him now. He remembered that a few weeks before visiting the more ancient part of the Castle with Rodolphe, they had wandered by chance into a balcony on which the window opened, which had once probably served as a defence of the hidden cell,and had long since been abandoned. They had noticed the narrow window, and curious to see into the dungeon they had amused themselves by shaking the bars which, eaten almost through by rust, soon gave away. They had then replaced them so skilfully as to deceive any eye.

This is what Jock remembered when he saw the bar give way under his blow.

Having proved the possibility of getting through the window, he passed out on the balcony, which he at once recognized as that which he had crossed with Rodolphe. At the same time he recalled the outlets of the old castle, which were at both sides of it. There came to his memory especially a thing precious to know, and which might be of the greatest advantage to him. He remembered that formerly the room which had served Count Frederic Rodolphe's father as a library communicated by means of a door with the outer balcony, but that this passage was condemned, and even in the room itself was hidden by a large painting of one of the Count's ancestors, mounted and armed to the teeth in the fashion of a warrior of the Middle Ages. This door was so skilfully hidden that nobody could suspect its existence unless initiated into the secret of touching a spring concealed in the frame of the painting, so as to open up the intercepted communication. When Jock had taken his bearings he breathed more freely. His fear gave place to full confidence, and it was no longer possible to him to doubt that he would regain his liberty sooner than he had dared to hope.

It was only a question of keeping out of sight of the inmates. From the library he could pass into an ante-chamber and thence into the great vestibule, whence it was to slip into the garden by a little side door; for it was too dangerous to cross the court and seek to escape through the Castle gates, where he would be sure to meet with somebody. Nothing was easier than to climb the garden wall, and make for the forest.

But how was he to get through the library and the vestibule without being seen?

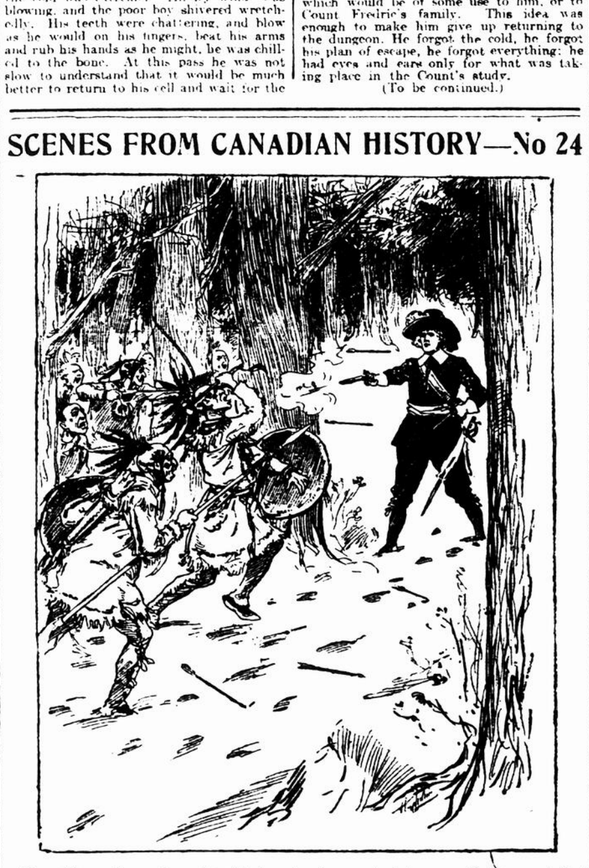
There was no other way to reach the garden. The prisoner reflected for a long time, making all sorts of plans, and weighing thoroughly all the favourable and unfavourable chances that such an undertaking might present. After having thought it well over, he decided to wait until night, impatient though he was to regain his liberty. In the gallery where he found himself, the cold was extreme. An icy wind was blowing, and the poor boy shivered wretchedly. His teeth were chattering, and blow as he would on his fingers, beat his arms and rub his hands as he might, he was chilled to the bone. At this pass he was not slow to understand that it would be much better to return to his cell and wait for the coming of night, than to remain on the gallery where the piercing north wind blew upon him; for at least he would be protected from the blast which chilled his whole body.

As he was about to creep through the window of his prison, he heard the sound of horses' hoots, the voices of several men, and the barks of a pack of hounds. He guessed that it must be the young Count returning from the hunt, with his attendants and the hunting pack. To make sure of it he peeped out from behind one of the pillars of the gallery, and soon saw that he had made no mistake. Whether through curiosity or from a desire to compare for a last time the features of Baron von Roden with those of the cruel captain whose image was so deeply graven on his memory, he could not take his eyes from this repulsive person so long as it was possible to see him.

Little by little silence returned, and darkness began to fall. The horses returned to their stables, the dogs to their kennels, and the hunters went to warm their almost numbed limbs before the fires in the halls.

Nothing was to be heard but the shrill whistling of the wind and the grinding of the heavy metal weather-cocks as they turned on the towers of the Castle. "It is time to return to my cage," said Jock, to himself. He was about to slip through the window when the sound of a voice made him stop short once more. Not knowing at first whence it came he lent an ear, and soon discovered that it was from the former study of Count Frederic. Yielding less to curiosity than to an unconquerable impulse, he approached the condemned passage on tip-toe, and placed himself behind the large painting which served to close off the doorway. Then he stooped and felt softly for an almost imperceptible break which time or some accident had made in the canvass of the picture; having found it he applied his eye to it and could see easily into the interior of the room which was lit by a large candelabrum. He was not wrong, the voice that he had heard was indeed that of the Baron von Roden. What was happening between him and the person he addressed? Was the scene in the forest, of which Jock had been the hero, the subject of their words? The prisoner fancied so, and not without some reason, and he did not think that he was committing a great indiscretion in listening to what they were saying.He might be able to seize upon some detail of their conversation which would be of some use to him, or to Count Freirie's family. This idea was enough to make him give up returning to the dungeon. He forgot the cold, he forgot his plan of escape, he forgot everything; he had eyes and ears only for what was taking place in the Count's study.

(To be continued.)



The soldiers, after a sharp skirmish, have fled in sudden panic towards the fort, leaving their commander to front the enemy alone; as he shoots down their chief the Indians take flight.

Answer to last scene: Maisonneuve's fort about to be attacked by Iroquois; his dog Pilot gave the alarm.

Correct answers received from Gertrude Baker, Montreal; Nioma Rosenberg, Montreal; Percy St. Mars, St. Hyacinthe.

SCENES FROM CANADIAN HISTORY—No 24



THE STORY OF MEDICINE HAT.

In the Old Time, O Papooses, far away in the land, to the north of the Setting Sun, dwelt a small tribe of the Pale Faces, who had wandered there to make their home, where before them only the tribes of the Red Men were seen.

In time other little Pale Faces came unto them; but at this time there was but one small white Papoose among them; only one Papoose for the six cabins of the Pale Faces. Now, being the only one, the little



Papoose was dearly loved of them all. But though she was welcome in all the cabins from morning unto night, and though the women of the Pale Faces showered kisses on her little face, and the men filled her cabin with the toys they made for her, the little Papoose was often lonely for the want of another little one to play with, for the best of big people cannot, play just the same way as a Papoose, and then there are so many things that big people cannot understand and that a Papoose cannot explain, that another Papoose knows all about without any telling, just because it is a Papoose. But there were no others then in all the land to the north of the Setting Sun, except the Red Papooses of the roving Indian tribes, and with these she could not play, for day and night the little tribe of Pale Faces lived in fear of the Red Men who were many, and who loved them not. So for a long time the Papoose was lonely.

But one day in the Spring, when the day seemed very long and the big people very busy about many strange tirssome things, the Papoose, nibbling a piece of bread, wandered away from the cabins alone—a little way—a little farther, looking back over her shoulder—and then farther yet, without looking back any more. And at last she came to a lovely pool made by the great spring rains.

Now though it was not very far from the cabins, the Papoose felt warm, so she thought she would sit down and rest beside the pool, and finish her bread. She could see the blue sky reflected in the water, and, bending forward, she watched the strange picture of the clouds floating beneath her, looking the very same as they did overhead, and not a bit upside down. As she stooped over, watching them, some crumbs fell out of her lap into the pool, and at the same minute up popped a shiney little head with round bright eyes, and gobbled them up, watching her at the time. Now the Papoose had never seen a frog before, so she did not know what kind of a queer little thing this was; but she liked the funny round eyes blinking up at her, and threw down some more crmbs, when up popped three more heads, all blinking at her at once:

"I wonder how many more of you there are!" she said, crumbling up all the bread that was left and throwing it down to them.

"Only the four of us in this pool, White Papoose," said one of the frogs, in a full, deep voice.

"So you can talk,you funny little things!" she cried in glee.

"We can talk to people who are good to us, people like you, White Papoose. This pool is our home, you know, but we often travel. We have seen you before, though you did not see us."

"Oh!" cried the Papoose, "but why do you think I am so good to you? Because I gave you crumbs?"

"Yes, and because you have not tried to hurt us. The Red Papooses would kill us if they caught us."

"And they would kill me, the big people say. I hope they will never catch any of us, and I am going to bring you crumbs whenever I can."

It was getting dark, so the White Papoose said good-bye to her new friends, and ran away home.

But she was never lonely any more now, for she had the frogs to feed and play with. And sometimes when they went for a walk, if it was a very hot day for the poor froggies, used to the nice cool pool, she would take off her big hat and let them hop along under it beside her, talking all the way. But as soon as it began to get late they would say, "It will be dark soon, and the Red Men may catch you, and though we would do anything for you we would be too little to help," so run away home now, White Papoose, and off she would go. But one evening they had such fun chasing her under the hat that they forgot all about the darkness coming, and she was laughing so hard at the sight of her own hat running after her that she never thought of the darkness either, till all the sky was red with sunset. The poor frogs were very sorry and frightened, and they watched her out of sight with solemn, round eyes. They felt so badly that they did not go home to the pool, but just squatted where she had left them, blinking in the moonlight.

All at once they stretched out their necks and stopped blinking; their eyes grew rounder and rounder as they listened to the pit-pat of soft, swift footsteps coming towards them, and the sound of a child crying. The frogs huddled together shivering for fear, for the flying footsteps were those of Indians, and the voice was the voice of the White Papoose! And even as they whispered the name to each other they saw the Indians rush past them with their little stolen friend in their arms. The frogs were so frightened and so sorry that they could not say another word to each other for a long time. Not till the Indians were



nearly out of sight; not till they saw their camp-fire burning in the distance. Then the frogs seemed to wake up, and think they ought to try to do something: "But we are so little," said one of them, "we are too little to do anything—unless we had a m'teoulin, and we have not." "What is a m'teoulin?" asked the youngest. "It is a magic power," said the eldest frog, "that the Indians call Medicine; some animals have a mt'eoulin as well as the Medicine Men or Sorcerers of the Indian tribes; then they can do all sorts of wonderful things, —but we have no Medicine." All the time they were talking the frogs were walking hand in hand towards the camp-fire, till at



last they could see the White Papoose, sitting inside a ring of Red Men, and their round eyes were so full of tears that they never saw the hat she had lost on the way till they stumbled over it. As they picked themselves up they heard the sound of people galloping behind them: "Quick!" cried the eldest frog," it is the Pale Faces after the Indians! get under the hat,—quick!" and all the frogs crept under the hat. "After them, quick!" cried the biggest frog; "they will think the hat has a Medicine, and the Pale Faces will ride up before they can find out!" and hop went the hat in the moonlight faster and higher than it ever hopped before!

Now the Indians had heard the sound too, and jumped up, staring towards it, and when they saw the hat jumping through the air towards them they were terrified, and crying to each other—"Medicine! Medicine!" they rushed away, leaving the child behind. But she had heard the voices of



her little friends singing to her, "Don't be frightened, White Papoose!" and she ran towards them, holding out both hands, just as the Pale Faces rode up to take her home. And the frogs of that pool grew so fat from all the crumbs they got every day, that there were none like them in all the land to the north of the Setting Sun.

And this, O Papooses, is the story of Medicine Hat.

Seamrog.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bob: In Gertrude's letter this week she says: "I believe 'Bob' is a fake," so how can anybody have violated your incognito? What makes you think that somebody has told Gertrude in particular? The Sneak-Snake has grown too stout, and has retired to private life, and long may he be low, bad cess to him.

Nioma: Always pleased to hear from Miss Airy-fairy-contrairy; sure I'm not under the delusion that G. is "a little saint"; that was not what I meant at all, at all; but when I find her consulting my taste in tomb stones and epitaphs at Christmas time, and begging for invitations for herself and all the Papooses to the woods or Nazika wa wa Sun, to my funeral, I do think that she must be of a sad and pensive turn, and in danger of dropping into poetry. If she gets as funny as you say, it is probably a reaction. Hope you enjoyed the tramp, and many thanks for the advice as to the Sneak-Snake's health. He is resting on his laurels, and sends you his best love. Please tell G. he is sorry he can't send her a lock of his hair for her locket, but he appreciates her affection none the less.

Gertrude: Now Maroumeen, don't take on; sure I know the Sneak-Snake is very fond of you, but he's very awkward with the ladies, and shy of showing his regard. He has not had many social advantages, you know, and you must make allowances for him. Cheer up aroon—the course of true love never did run smooth, and you may yet have him for a pet.

Wallace: No, sir! the Sneak Snake is not dead, unfortunately, but he is far too fat for active service any longer. I think you could get the back number at the "Star" office, so long as you know the date.

Percy (St. Hyacinthe).—"B." is the first letter of the Brave's nickname, so, of course, you could not find out by that; but the Brave is there mon vieux, as sure as I am here and trying hard to find you. Did you not see the letter about it in the Club last week? I am rather curious about the stories you mention myself. I saw the notice, Percy, and am very sorry to hear it is the same.

"B." (St. Hyacinthe).—While you are hunting for Percy, he is hunting for you; he writes that he has actually been to look over the hotel register for "Mr. B." Now remember that you are not to come back to the Tribe till you find him, for Percy is as bright a Papoose as he ever was, and we want to know all about him. Aagai Raa! to the trail with you.—or there won't be a feather left in your head when we catch you!

Victor. "S."—Don't you think you could find time to send us a contribution now and then? I have been specially asked to request you to come back to us, and hope you will be able to do so.

Papooses of Valcourt. "S."—Some of your Club friends are asking what has become of you. One has been unkind enough to ask whether the Chief has offended you, though I'm sure there never was a milder Micmac when in such good company.

YOUNG CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB.

Contributions from young readers will be published. Questions of general interest to Girls and Boys will be answered.

Rules.—1. Write on one side of paper only; 2. Contributions must not exceed six hundred words.

Address.—The Editor "Young Canada," Montreal Daily Star.

A REMONSTRANCE.

I think Miss Jenme Darkis is too hard on the rest of us. We are only joking. Fun never does any harm and why we mention Jack so often is because we are so fond of him. That's what I think about it. As for the yell, I think, "Young Canada for ever!" is all we need. For we'll never see each other.

THE BISON.

The bison belongs to a genus of mammals of the bovine family, of which there are two distinct species, the American and the European. The chief distinction between them and other animals of their own kind is that they have much longer limbs and broader foreheads and a big hump above their shoulders, besides being much stronger; and also it is very peculiar that while any ordinary ox has 13 pairs of ribs, the bison has as many as 14. In both the American and European species long and shaggy hair covers their neck and forehead, except in winter, when it covers almost their whole body, although the American families have it nearly all from one year's end to another.

Those that remain of the American genus dwell in the Rocky Mountains, seldom going either to the west or east of these regions extend as far north as 65 degrees of latitude, or as far south as Mexico. These bisons, or buffaloes, as they are more commonly called in this western hemisphere, used to roam in enormous herds over the Western prairies, in order to feed on the fresh grass which springs up after a fire, and these are more easily trained than the European ones. Bisons are generally noted for being very shy at the approach of man, although on getting a wound from one they become furious and the best thing a hunter can do then is to get out of his way as quickly as possible. These buffaloes are hunted and trapped in various ways, especially by the Indians, who capture them by hunting on horseback, using firearms, or their favourite bows and arrows for shooting them, either ways the Indians have are: In a snare formed by great banks of heaped snow, which the buffaloes are not able to get over; and also a very simple, but sure way they have—they attract a big herd towards a precipice, and then get them started from behind by frightening them, or something of that kind, by which they get the whole mass moving and the edge of the precipice they are not about to stop, so that the foremost ones are thrown irresistibly over the edge, when the Indians do not find much trouble getting them, and having many a meal from the food, which was almost indispensable to them, but which they are, from necessity, gradually learning to do without, as they become more extinct.

The bison of Europe is by far the largest of any quadruped on that continent because a full grown one generally measures 12 feet in length and 6 in height, and by their fossil remains, it is known that they used to abound in great numbers in central Europe, but, of course, as most people know, there are very few nowadays. In Caesar's time they abounded in great numbers, this being their really great flourishing period. The Romans used to capture them now and again in Belgium and Germany, and sometimes they were exhibited alive in their great arenas. The countries these European ones were most numerous in, are in Central Europe, in the Caucasus, and in the Carpathian Mountains, but now, although practically extinct, they are found in one of the forests of Russia, where they have survived longer than the others, under the protection of the Russian Emperor: nevertheless they are growing fewer in numbers every day and it has been found impossible to domesticate them. Practically the only food bisons lived on was grass or the bark of young trees.

S. B. L. (Montreal.)

JACK'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

"What do you want for Christmas, Jack?" asked his father. Jack had had something in his mind for a long time, so he replied, that he wanted a pony.

Christmas came and Jack got his pony, which looked quite frisky.

"Now for a ride," shouted Jack, the first thing on Christmas morning, so taking a small lunch and his new whip, he started out. He soon found that Frisky, as he styled the pony, was a bit too frisky. Jack lived in the country, so he took a quiet road, and started for a wood two miles away. Frisky first began to jump about, then he started to run and stopped suddenly, thereby nearly unseating his rider, which he wished to do. Jack soon found that it was no easy matter to keep on the saddle. When Frisky saw that his attempt to unseat Jack had failed, he reared up on his hind legs, but Jack hung on, as for life. Frisky now became quiet, and Jack thinking he was tired, let go; but Frisky was cunning, and that was just what he wanted, so Jack suddenly found himself in a heap of snow.

Looking around he saw Frisky galloping towards the house. Jack got up not as much pleased with his new present as he was at first. When he arrived home he remarked that the pony was very wild; but after two months' training Frisky became quite tame, and Jack enjoys going out riding on fine days.

W. E. BAKER.

(Montreal.)

MY GRANDFATHER'S BEAR STORY.

About sixty years ago, when my grandfather was a young man, Abbotsford was not what it is now; bears and other wild animals were numerous, and the farmers' sheep and pigs were often stolen. One of their chief enemies was a large, black bear, who, for his robberies, became known to every one far and near.

There was one man living in a part of the place called the Angel Hole; his only stock consisted of a large sow, and to protect her against the bear he built a high log fence around the pig-pen. One moonlight night he heard his pig squealing; he rushed out not forgetting his gun, and was just in time to see the bear climbing over the fence with the sow in his arms; he fired and killed the pig. At the report of the gun the bear dropped the now dead pig and escaped into the woods.

The next day a hunt was organized, the dead sow placed on a cart, drawn in a field, and the men had around the spot. There was an old hunter, Mr. Fuller, who did not go to the hunt. He tied a bell around the neck of one of his sheep. He hid in a corner of the field for several nights without seeing anything of the bear. At last on a very dark night he heard the bell go tinkle-tinkle-tinkle in one place and then in another, and he knew that the bear was after his sheep. He did not move until the sheep came dashing past his place of concealment and after them a huge, black form, he fired at this object, and it gave a deep roar. Mr. Fuller then ran to his house for a light and several men and boys hearing the shot ran to the place and accompanied Mr. Fuller in his search for the bear. "Ring," an old dog, who had been with the hunter when he fired at the bear, had left him when he fired the shot and pursued the bear. The party found the bear dead on one side of a brush fence, while on the other side Ring stood with his teeth fastened in the bear's throat; he hung on to the bear so tightly that his mouth had to be pried open before he would let go. The shot had mortally wounded the bear who had started to run, closely followed by Ring, who had finally overtaken him at the fence where the bear died.

The bear was of unusual size and Mr. Fuller hung him to the side of his blacksmith shop. The whole populace turned out to see the dead bear and each family was given a large piece of meat, so there was a bear-meat feast at every house that night.

CLARENCE P. BUZZELL,

Abbotsford, Que.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

(By Joseph H. Nulty, Trenton, Ont.)

It was a summer afternoon, hot and close, without a breath of wind.

"Jim, will you go for a fish this afternoon?" asked Bill Smith of Jim McKee.

"Sure Bill, with the greatest of pleasure; have you got the bait?"

"Yes, everything, already to start, have you had your dinner yet?"

"Yes, I have had it long ago."

"Well then we will start."

They got their things and were off.

"Will we go over the bridge and fish on the pier?" Jim asked, after he came to the double railroad bridge.

"Yes," his companion answered.

The bridge was about a hundred feet above a river, and without sides, with barely enough room for two trains to pass.

The boys had reached the middle, when from each side came a flounding engine at lightning speed.

"What will we do," they both cried together.

"Quick, at once," cried Jim, "get down between the ties and hang on."

His companion did as told. There were the boys, if they dropped they would be dashed to pieces on the rocks below. If they raised their heads up a little bit higher than they were, they would be cut off.

The train was approaching—it was there —in a minute it was gone!

The boys raised themselves up and continued their journey.

THE LITTLE STREETS.

"To-morrow I'll do it," says Bessie;
"I will by and by," says Seth;
"Not now—pretty soon," says Jennie;
"In a minute," says little Beth.
O, dear little people, remember
That, true as the stars in the sky,
The little streets of To-morrow,
Pretty Soon, and By and By,
Lead, one and all,
As straight, they say,
As the King's Highway,
To the city of Not at All.

—Annie Hamilton.

MANITOBA FARMERS WILL GO TO ENGLAND

New Plan of Interior Department to Advertise Canada.

WILL ATTRACT RESERVISTS

An Effort Will be Made to Develop Educational Work in Great Britain.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, Ont., January 17.—A new plan has been adopted to bring the British farmer into closer touch with Canada, and affording him information of the kind that he needs. Some forty representative farmers of Manitoba, and the North-West, will be sent to the Old Country, and will visit every agricultural centre in the United Kingdom during a period of six weeks.

An endeavour will be made also to find some method of creating interest in Western Canada amongst reservists from South Africa, who are now looking for employment.

Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who leaves for England next month, will interview Imperial authorities on the subject.

The department also intends further to develop the educational work which it has undertaken in the schools in the rural districts in Britain for the past two years.

Among other things, a new, up-to-date wall map of the Dominion of Canada will be supplied to these schools.

CZECH'S TIRE REICHSRATH.

Long Speeches, Not Understood by Majority, Block Business.

Vienna, January 17.—Speeches of considerable length in the Czech dialect have tied up the business of the Reichsrath, one session being spun out to 19 hours thereby. Czech talk is not understood by the majority. The subject under debate is the Ausgleich, the terms of which as explained by the Prime Minister elicited applause from a majority of the members. The extraordinary high tariffs on grain and cattle provided for by the Ausgleich surprised even the most ardent protestations. In one instance the new duties exceed the German tariff.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
15 and 17

DEATHS REPORTED

At the Star Office To-day.

New York.—Former Supreme Court Justice William Rumsey, is dead. He was born in Bath, N. Y., in 1841.

New York. — Chas. A. O'Rourke, well known in newspaper circles, here, is dead. He was 53 years of age.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Dean E. A. Furtes, formerly head of the College of Civil Engineering of Cornell University, died Friday, from a complication of diseases.

Toronto — Word has been received of the death at Storr, Alberta, of Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. H. R. Smith, medical missionary among the Indians in that vicinity.

Chicago.—Tunis Isbester, Western Manager of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, is dead. He was well known in railway circles throughout the country.

Toronto — Rev. George Cuthbertson, a well known Presbyterian minister, expired suddenly on Thursday night after addressing a meeting in the College Street Presbyterian Church.

Sunderland, Ont. — The death occurred her Friday, after a lingering illness, of J. B. Vallentyne, head of the firm of Vallentyne & Co., bankers, and vice-president of the Consolidated Copper Company.

Winnipeg.—Mr. John A. Graham, local treasurer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died at his residence here on Friday, after a few weeks' illness. His sister is the wife of Mr. Drinkwater, Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal.

Brockville, Ont.—George Bradley, aged 80 year, a veteran farmer of Leeds County, is dead, at Bellamy's.

Miss Stella Downey died at Phillipsville, aged 22 years.

Mrs. J. K. Ferguson, Smiths Falls, is dead, aged 22 years.

J. W. Jones, a prominent cheese manufacturer, of Frankville, died Friday, aged 45 years.

Mrs. M. Hays died Friday, aged 57 years. She resided in Brockville half a century.

Cornwall, Ont. — Catherine St. Thomas, wife of the late Edward Perry, is dead, aged 60 years.

Mrs. David Ross, of Charlottenburg, is dead.

Mrs. Philip A. McDonald, of the Indian Lands, Cornwall, is dead, aged 50 years.

Mrs. Wm. MacDonald, of the 9th concession of Lancaster, is dead, aged 76 years.

Peter A. McDermid, formerly of Charlottenburg township, Glengarry County, is dead, at Vancouver, B. C.

Bernard, youngest son of Robert Keenan, overseer in the weaving department of the Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills, is dead.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTIONS PROMISE LIVELY CONTESTS.

The nominations of officers for the Board of Trade, closed last evening, and there is every reason to expect a lively contest during the next ten days. Mr. James Davidson gets the treasurership, but in all the other cases there are contests.

The following is the list of nominations made:

President—Arthur J. Hodgson, nominated by Hugh A. Allan; Alex. McFee, by Hon. George A. Drummond.

First vice-president — George E. Drummond, nominated by James Crathern; Hon. J. D. Rolland, by James Alexander.

Second vice-president—W. I. Gear, nominated by Robert Munro; John Torrance, jr., by James E. Rendell.

Treasurer — James Davidson, nominated by by George E. Drummond.

Members of council—George B. Fraser, nominated by A. W. D. Howell; D. L. Lockerby, by Charles P. Hebert; James Thom, by Hugh A. Allan; R. M. Ballantyne, by P. W. McLagan; John T. Wilson, by Robert Munro; H. D. Metcalfe, by D. W. Campbell; Robert Ironside, by Robert Bickerdike; Martin Power, by John Torrance; E. F. Hebden, by Thomas F. How; W. W. Watson, by W. I. Gear; John J. McGill, by J. C. Holden; W. J. Brennan, by F. A. Routh; J. W. Ross, by James Thom; F. W. Thompson, by H. S. MacDougall; Dumont Laviolette, by Thomas J. Drummond; Hugh Watson, by A. McArthur; William Hanson, by Thomas J. Drummond; Charles Meredith, by H. S. Macdougall; Lansing Lewis, by Edgar Judge; J. G. Ross, by Edgar Judge; Ald. H. B. Ames, by D. W. Campbell; William Yuile, by James Thom; George F. Benson, by James Alexander; James Cochrane, mayor of Montreal, by D. L. Lockerby; James Carruthers, by Robert Bickerdike.

Board of Arbitration — J. C. Holden, nominated by Robert Munro; James Crathern, by George E. Drummond; John Macfarlane, by Arthur J. Hodgson; John McKergow, by Thomas F. How; Robert Munro, by Thomas J. Drummond; E. B. Greenshields,by Robert Bickerdike; Robert Bickerdike, by James Thom; Charles F. Smith, by James Thom; Robert Archer, by Robert Bickerdike; Henry Miles, by H. D. Metcalfe; Hon. Robert Mackay, by Robert Bickerdike; F. W. Evans, by H. D. Metcalfe; James Williamson, by James E. Rendell.

Mr. F. W. Lynch has been nominated as a candidate for the committee of management of the Corn Exchange Association by Mr. C. R. Taylor.

FATE OF ST. JAMES PARAMOUNT INTEREST

The Money Must Be Raised Before First of Next April.

DR. CARMAN ON SITUATION

General Superintendent Urges Church to Make Great Effort on This Occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, thus discusses the financial condition of the St. James' Methodist Church in this city, in a recent issue of the Christian Guardian:

"For the coming three months there can be no doubt the fate of St. James' is the paramount interest of Canadian Methodism. Whatever else is on — and there is plenty on — the other thing must take second place to this mighty struggle for relief, and, in a way, for honour and life. This is our Ladysmith, preparatory to a grander than an Imperial campaign. It means failure, discouragement, overthrow, and weakness, or it means courage, achievement, and moral and spiritual power. It has come to pass that this effort is set on high before the nation and the world, and the reputation, character, energy, and wisdom of our church are deeply involved.

COMMITTED TO THE WORK.

Two successive General Conferences have committed themselves to this work. All the Annual Conferences have given their undertakings, and even to a good extent their pledges. Considerable sums of money have been contributed by our preachers and people, and paid in, thus temporarily, at least, affording succour. We have gone altogether too far to retreat. We have put in too much treasure, labour and sacrifice to be now hopelessly buried and lost for the lack of a loyal, hearty stroke of fraternity and co-operation that will do us all good, and will save and secure our name, our credit, and, with God's blessing, our denominational integrity, our connexional vigour, and our spiritual advance."

MONEY MUST BE RAISED.

The last annual conferences reviewed the situation, cordially responded to the appeal made, and appointed annual conference treasurers, who are to hold the moneys raised by their respective Conferences till the stipulated amount has been obtained, which must be done preparatory to the payment for deliverance agreed upon to be made on the first of May next. Every man ought to be able to see what imperatively must be done. About a third of the circuits and missions, taking the church as a whole, have collected their amounts, and made their returns. When the other two-thirds have done as well, there will be in the hands of the annual conference treasurers the fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) required of the connection to secure the large conditional subscriptions made by brethren in Toronto. We must raise the $50,000 in cash to obtain these subscriptions amounting to $75,000, and without getting this last-named amount the whole scheme is a failure. Therfore it is plain that the circuits and missions must have their quotas in the hands of their annual conference treasurers in actual cash not later than the first of April.

NOTHING LESS WILL DO IT.

The $50,000 now required, it must be remembered, is over and above all that had been already contributed and paid in. Some have done well, but we must do again. This present scheme of instant and final deliverance, as our God helpeth, was presented to our last annual conferences, and does not and cannot include the moneys paid in before the time of the said conferences. Fifty thousand dollars in April next in the hands of our annual conference treasurers will do the work we have to do, and nothing less will do it."

PRELIMINARY WORK ON PENSION SCHEME OF CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Officers are Securing Information as to the Exact Standing of Every Employe.

The circulars issued by the Pension officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the different departments seeking information as to the number of employes, their duties, age, length of service and other particulars, have not as yet been all returned to the head office, so that the number of employes who immediately come under the retirement class cannot be definitively known, but it is estimated that probably sixty officials will be retired.

It will probably take until July before the exact standing of all the employes can be ascertained, as there are upwards of 29,000 persons residing in all quarters of the globe who will benefit from the fund.

Under special circumstances, the committee have the power to retire with a pension employes who have not reached the limit age of 65, and they likewise have the power to add additional years to the actual term of service, provided the approval of the board shall have been first obtained. Six months' previous notice has to be given to employes who are to be compulsorily retired. There is, therefore, a lot of preliminary work to be accomplished before the system becomes operative.

Are Not Junk Dealers.

An appeal has been entered in the Practice Court against the decision of the Recorder in the case of Benjamin Spedding and John Wilcox, who were fined for keeping a junk store without paying a license. They say that they are not junk dealers.

Physicians say nothing is so helpful for throat and lung troubles, whether acute or chronic, and for wasting diseases, as Angier's Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It relieves congestion and irritation, soothes and heals the bronchial tubes, makes breathing easy, changes the character of expectoration, and cures the cough. Its effects are rapid. It aids digestion, helps assimilate the food, and has a healthy action upon the bowels. Pills and aperients are unnecessary.

I was troubled with bronchitis for ten years, being frequently unable to work for months at a time. I tried many remedies with poor results. I used Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, and feel like a new man. I have not been so well for many years.—Robert Weir, Toronto, Canada.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold by druggists everywhere. Remember the name and insist on getting Angier's. Large size, $1.00. Small, 50c.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

ENJOYABLE DANCE BY M'GILL JUNIORS

Ranks With Jolliest Dances Ever Given by the Students.

HANDSOME DECORATIONS

Great Credit Due to the Committee Which Carried Out the Arrangements.

The McGill Juniors' dance at the Royal Victoria College last night was a very largely attended and most pleasant affair, and deserves to rank with the jolliest dances ever given by the students of the University. The guests, on arrival, were received in the prettily decorated drawing room and passed on to the corridor, where they received their programmes, and where early in the evening there was quite a crush.

In the big hall which was used for a ball room the decorations were palms and garlands of Boston laurel gracefully festooned. The excellent orchestra was stationed on the platform, and screened by palms. The dance programmes, which were single leafs in white and gold, called for eighteen dances and three supper extras. The floor was in splendid condition, but at times rather crowded.

A great many handsome gowns were worn, the majority being white, although pink and black were much in evidence. Supper was served in the dining room, and afterwards dancing was resumed and kept up for a long time. A number of pleasant sitting out places were arranged in the library, reading room, and common room, the corridors and stairs, being also utilized for the same purpose.

The patronesses of the dance were Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Walton, Miss Oakley and Miss Roddick. Great credit is due to the members of the committee who carried out the arrangements.

For the Hospice Bourget.

An entertainment will be given to-night in aid of the Hospice Bourget, at 150 Ontario street.

Was Committed for Trial.

David Kominsky, who was brought here from St. John, N. B., on charges of fraud, was yesterday afternoon committed to the King's Bench to stand his trial. There are other charges pending which will be heard in enquete next week.

Will Give Illustrated Lecture.

Dr. W. T. Grenfell, of the Labrador Mission, will be in town next week and will give an illustrated lecture in the High School Hall, on Friday, January 23rd.

School Girls Shocked.

Geneva, January 17. — The principals of a number of girls' schools have complained to the authorities that they could no longer take out the girls for their usual walks, because they were shocked at seeing the Crown Princess of Saxony driving with Prof. Giron.

Clement Scott is Ill.

London, January 17.—Clement Scott, the dramatic critic, is seriously ill of paralysis.

At New York on Friday night the main building of the Nichol Chemical Company, on Washington street, was totally destroyed by fire. The damage is reported to be $500,000.

Cigarette and Tobacco Habits

Are Easily and Quickly Cured by Tobacco Specific.



No More Smoke or Dirty Spittoons

A harmless, practically tasteless and colourless remedy, that can be given in tea, coffee or food, and will positively cure any case without the patient's knowledge. It also cures tobacco heart and all troubles caused by tobacco, and cannot harm any person. The Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 68 Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send you, free, in plain wrapper, a trial package of the remedy and the most valuable book on the subject ever published. Write at once for free package and book. 14 1

THE GREAT CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

Graphic Pen Pictures of the Gorgeous Ceremony With Which Edward VII. Was Proclaimed Emperor of India on New Year's Day.

On the first day of the new year, in State Durbar at Delhi, King Edward VII was proclaimed Emperor of India. The magnificence of the ceremonial has perhaps hardly ever been surpassed, and the English papers which arrived by the last mail contain long accounts, in which the correspondents have done their best to convey an adequate impression of the scene. His Majesty sent a striking message to his Indian subjects, assuring them of his deep affection and his anxiety for their welfare, and promising that the Prince and Princess of Wales would before long pay a visit to India. His Majesty also renewed the assurance of his respect for their liberties, dignities, and rights. All the native princes and chiefs did homage to the Emperor through the Viceroy, and displayed their marvellous collections of jewels with dazzling effect.

Nothing occurred to mar the sheer splendour and majesty of its development, and the Delhi Coronation was accomplished amid all the circumstances that could leave a profound impression upon the imagination of the East to display the awakening of its princes and people to the Imperial ideal.

THE MORNING FLUSHED FAIR.

says one correspondent, upon the day for which the "White Metropolis" at Delhi had been called into existence. Drum up and bugle-call were stirring the sleeping lethis with the break of light, and while the sun was still low and the air crisp the vast camp, with the broad Northern plains, became a scene of animation far and wide. In every direction the long lines of tents and khaki expanses of dusty earth were broken by marshalled or marching lines of scarlet battalions. Squadrons of Lancers dashed with gallant pennons along the roads of the camp. All the big arenas created for the Durbar, covering leagues of open ground, were alive with a fluttering vision of the white, even in the north were thronged with a dense mass of glittering carriages, horses, and escorts. The scale of expectation had already been raised by this vivid, exhilarating spectacle, but upon reaching the precincts of the Durbar the full effect of the unapproachable state and brilliance ... to attend.

THIS IMPERIAL SPECTACLE

broke for the first time upon the mind. Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the ... ceremony the ring was dazzling ... the forces upon every side the ... were ... with the dun ... against the blue haze of the skyline. It was crowded as the day waxed with the native multitude in masses of ... and flame. In the midst rose the gigantic and radiant structure of the Great Amphitheatre, constructed for ... The immense sweep of its ... curves opened towards the level ... to the north. Its ranges of ... tiers ... painted a pale white, with a fine ... of gold. The balustrade beneath the ... projecting over the arches ... was covered to imitate trellised ... and picked light as lace. Above the shiny ... of this enchanted ... crystal ... rose against the blue. At the ... of the amphitheatre, looking ... to the opening, and along ... curve was the Viceregal ... wilton, a spacious ... with ... balustrade under ... the ... set ... long throwing up every detail of line and colour in the scene with ... of gorgeous brilliancy, such as can ... have been equalled in the world. The ... Durbar for the ... ceremony had been ... but was postponed for ... on account of the ... Viceroy and Lord ... Before the ...

THE LIVING ... SHONE

and glowed ... the ... and ... Last and West ... were ... among the vast ... All the ... was ... in the ... of ... and the ... party ... Eastern toilettes.

Right ... Viceroy ... were ... Cream ... in ... to meet the Maharajah ... to receive ... to the ... of the Hindu ... Further ... were full of ... among the ... the lines of the ... flour of these ... figures ... were ... were robed in ... and velvets ... with the blaze of ... vests, turbans ... amongst ... dotted ... that the ... ist has ever ... mound ... with gold ... the ... Nizam of Hyderabad, in his ... blue uniform, crossed by the gold ... ribbon of the Star of India, ... yellow turban, the colour ... dynasty. By far the most ... was that composed of the Burmese ... sheathed from head to foot in ... with strange jewels ... from their ears, and crowned with ... pagodas. For the opalescent ... of this ... scene, with its ... the open plain, ... the ... sky of India, there has surely ...

NEVER BEEN A PARALLEL IN HISTORY.

nor an array of ... vassals to match the Oriental ... these ... feudatories.

Among ... hundred ruling chiefs one of the most ... was ... The baby Prince of ... whose ... ancestors once ... Lord Lake with bloody ... sat with his mother in one of two ... pavilions ... the ... dais, ... to screen the ... ladies summoned to the Durbar, among ... one of the most ... and ... feudatories of the Empire, the ... of ...

"All were here now; every one who came from within the ... limits of India—from the ... entrance of the Straits of Malacca to ... and from Cape ... to Aden—governors and ... governors, ... ordinary, and ... also ... agents and ... commissioners and ... general, ... justices and their ... brethren of the ..., ... territorial, ... ordinary ..., ..., private, and ...; ..., ..., ...,

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

HOUSE-KEEPING FOR A LIVING.

An Innovation From Philadelphia—How One Girl Earns Her Income—And Earns It Well.

Many and varied have been the schemes advanced by women for earning money, but possibly the most unique and original of them all is that of a young member of the ultra-fashionable set of Philadelphia. This young woman manages four of the largest homes in and about Rittenhouse Square, taking from the shoulders of the respective mistresses of these establishments all the worry and care incident to the supervision of household detail. She buys meats, vegetables and supplies complete and assumes the decidedly disagreeable task of hiring and discharging servants.

For her services the young woman draws $100 a month from each establishment.

$400 aggregate monthly income.

$5,000, in round numbers, per year.

By careful systematization, too, the house manager has been able to condense all her work into half a days time, and is thus able to give the remainder of the day and evening to home and social duties.

Frequently since her scheme has been in active and successful operation the young woman has been sought by other prominent Rittenhouse Square matrons, who almost begged her to relieve them of the care of their great homes. Content with her present sphere and her income, though, she has steadily refused additional offers, however flattering.

The beginning of this young woman's career was novel and in great degree pathetic. It was the old story of a "slump" in the stock market. Her father was caught among the "shorts." His fortune was swept away in the crash. The shock proved too much. He managed to reach home, but during the recital of the troubles to his little family he was overcome by heart failure and died. In the settling up of the estate the home, all its handsome furnishings, everything, went to defray the last debts. Upon the daughter fell all the responsibility, her own maintenance and the care of her mother, who was an invalid. One by one she rehearsed her accomplishments, music, a dabbling in art, elocution, and one by one she cast them aside as inadequate to meet the necessity of bread winning. In the emergency she thought of the management which she had exercised over their own home, this duty having fallen on her shoulders as soon as she returned from college. She had made a success of it, and saved money. Why should she not carry out the same idea in homes where she had often been a guest, whose mistresses she had frequently heard complaining of the onerous duties which were their lot incident to the care of their establishments? A dozen interviews were the result of the thought. Some looked askance at the innovation, but from the twelve she finally secured four who were willing to give her scheme a trial. These four households she is running to-day, and many of those who looked doubtfully on her plan have since come to see its wisdom and sought the offices of the young house manager.

She has an office in one of the big buildings in the very heart of the city. Her original outlay was less than $100, expended for office desk, chairs, small table and rugs. That was long ago cleared up and settled, though the expense of the office furnishing sadly depleted her first month's income.

At the beginning of each month the masters of the four houses deposit to her credit in her own bank sums which experience has shown will be sufficient. The amounts differ slightly, according to the style on which the respective establishments are run. Usually one gives her $550 a month, two $600 each and the fourth $700. On these various accounts she draws freely, paying cash as she goes. At the end of the month the young house manager presents to her patrons itemized and balanced accounts, the last item entered always being for her salary, which comes out of the allowance made for house maintenance. From experience, too, and the habit of buying wherever possible in large quantities the young woman has been able to save to her patrons sums equal to a large percentage of her salary.

While the young house manager exercises a general supervision of the four establishments under her charge, she is not burdened with the ordinary and hum drum detail of their running. In every large house there is a head servant, or housekeeper, and it was part of the agreement with her patrons that these very necessary personages should be retained. All four, though, are directly responsible to her, and through them she at all times keeps in close touch with the domestic machinery. It is the duty of each housekeeper to report to her daily the amount of everything consumed during the past twenty-four hours, and submit as well a detailed report of the amount of provisions, etc., on hand. These reports are the barometers by which she regulates the replenishing of the various larders.

She rises daily at six, and as the days vary so varies her programme. Three days each week namely, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays she goes marketing, and as all the meats for the households are always bought in open market, she has made it an invariable rule to be at the stalls among the earliest. The meats she chooses personally, giving that branch of the work her closest attention. The marketing done, she finds time for breakfast at home with her mother, but within an hour is up and doing again, executing the commissions given by her patrons and arranging what ever else in line of miscellaneous purchases may be necessary.

Monday and Friday of each week are given over to laying in supplies of groceries. Mondays usually the staples and Fridays the fancy articles. On the former she has made the greatest saving of her business career, for instead of patronizing one grocer, and he invariably the "fashionable" man just around the corner, as did her patrons before she was employed, goes to the cut price man down town. From him she buys all such common articles as soap, brooms, flour, sugar and the hundred and one things which go toward supplying the servants' quarters and the servants' table. The most of each Friday she gives over to the fancy grocer, buying from him at that time sufficient of everything to carry all four of her establishments through the ensuing week.

Wednesday, the one remaining day, is devoted to various purposes. Usually it is necessary to visit the tea and coffee house, for the house manager patronizes just one establishment of this kind, a house which handles only teas, coffees and spices, for experience here has shown that the best of such articles can thus be secured.

On Wednesday, too, she calls upon the establishments under her care, and, after an interview with her principals, makes a general inspection of the respective larders and occasionally hears complaints or suggestions as to changes among the corps of servants.

No matter what the day though, she sees to it that all outside duties are transacted before 3 o'clock, for at that hour she receives in her office the four housekeepers and hears their reports. Frequently, too, these head servants bear messages from their mistresses announcing a reception or dinner, for which special preparation is necessary. Such occasions as this are the hardest part of the young manager's work, for after receipt of such an order, she must repair straightway to the home in which the affair is to be given, and with the prospective entertainer, prepare the menu or programme, as the case may be. If it is to be a dinner, then provisioning for it must be planned at once. If it is to be a reception, dance or party, she is burdened with the same care. If "favours" are required it is she who suggests their form and orders them and sees that they are on hand in time. In fact, the entertainments, which from time to time throughout the season, illumine the four establishments have become the envy of others less fortunate.

The first two weeks when she started in business the young house manager did not have an office, but the experience of that time showed such a headquarters to be absolutely necessary. Before the office was established she had great difficulty in making the rounds to see the various men with whom she had business during the day. Then again, it was necessary to meet the housekeepers in her own home. The office was established, and now all routine business is transacted there. In the hour after the housekeepers have been disposed of the men of her business acquaintance come to see her. The dairyman, one farmer tam'd for his butter, eggs and milk, there receives his orders for supplying the four establishments during the week. The butcher, the baker and the greengrocer come in for settlement of their various accounts.

Her visitors disposed of, the young woman turns to her accounts which are kept very carefully.

THE CANADIAN QUEEN OF SONG



MADAME ALBANI.

The Canadian Prima Donna, Who Will Appear in Montreal Again on January 26.

THE LATEST FOREIGN FASHIONS.

The Vogue of Velveteen in Paris—Increasing Popularity of Lace—Oriental Embroidery in Demand.

(Special correspondence of the Montreal Star.)

Paris Avenue d'Iena, January 3. We are wearing a great deal of velveteen here for the opening days of the year, velveteen both striped and spotted, sometimes trimmed with fur. On the street and at the theatres, we see it constantly, but the varieties of trimmings are so many that we notice no monotony. Velveteen is also being used in pale shades, for reception frocks, especially in fawn and gray. Parisians always show their good sense in dressing in complete harmony, and their fancy for gray is very pronounced.

The keynote of the present fashion is costliest simplicity, though some of the lesser lights will aim at elaboration. Both modes have possibilities of their own, but in Paris when velveteen, velvet or any shimmering heavy stuff is employed, it is very carefully trimmed. Silk cord passementerie is one of the most beautiful and appropriate of such embellishments.

The crocks seen, which have been made for the South of France, show that the spring styles are going to evince trimmings around the skirt, and so the beautiful long lines that have been in so long are now going out.

LACE COMES INTO ITS OWN

The possibilities of lace, instead of diminishing, increase and get more fascinating every day. A lace berthe picked up at one of the sales which are either now on or will be shortly coming on, is an adjunct to the doing up of last year's evening frock.

Soft laces, tulles, gauzes, crepe de chine, and nets will all be pressed into service; in spite of the use of some beautiful satins and brocades, the softer fabrics are certainly the most popular, while the all lace dress is never really out of fashion.

Lace of a coarse make will be a prominent feature of the early spring headgear. Some lovely Paris picture hats are of white moire with a regular curtain of Chantilly lace falling over the brim, consisting of endless tuckings of white chiffon, and further adorned with one enormously thick, black, or white plume.

The all lace blouse is more charming and effective than ever; it is usually worn over an Oriental satin slip. It is sometimes made of fine cream lace net, threaded with black velvet or coloured ribbons, which are in direct contrast to the lace. Irish crochet or guipure, softened with a lining of chiffon or mousseline de soie, is often used with equally good effect.

Some makes charming winter blouses. I have seen some lovely examples in green, made up with coarse lace in the shape of large collars and vests. Very pretty, too, are the plain Oriental satan or tucked cotton blouses worn with a short hanging coat of lace or embroidery. At one period these coatees were only worn at tea time, now we use them as additions to evening frocks and every day blouses.

Of one thing we may be certain, we cannot dress well without a goodly supply of chiffon and lace. Never was the latter more popular, and some of the most acceptable gifts take the shape of pieces of real lace. She who has to content herself with imitation lace need not despair, however, for the reproductions of old patterns are wonderful, and in exactly the right tone.

ORIENTAL EMBROIDERY POPULAR.

There is no doubt that the popularity of green is on the wane in exclusive circles, whereas the champagne shade is on the ascendant and will continue so for fashions edicts until Lent. The new mulberry shade of red is in vogue, and again we rave over the beauties of black and white. Still there exists a feeling for bright colours, as will be seen at the balls. There is a new shade of orange which runs into flame, that is to say, is considerably shot with pink, and this will be immensely popular and extremely becoming when subdued with lace.

A great deal of Oriental embroidery is used both for day and evening wear. I think coloured cloth embroideries are extremely useful for tailored frocks; in fact, with the exception of good braids, they are the only permissible trimmings. There seem to me nothing smarter for the morning gown of utility than the practical blue or black serge made ever so simply, heavily stitched and pressed, with the slightest touch of harmonious colour introduced in the shape of these embroideries on waistcoat, revers, and cuffs.

LOUISE PONTIN.

THE BOILING OF VEGETABLES.

With the exception of peas, all vegetables that are to be boiled require plenty of water. Vegetables that are known to be less digestible than others may be improved by parboiling, pouring off the first water and adding a fresh supply. According to a housekeeper of experience, all greens, such as cabbages etc., are much improved by being boiled with a little carbonate of soda. Soda should not, however, be used in the case of broccoli or cauliflower, which requires very careful boiling or its appearance gets spoiled. Potatoes should always be boiled in a saucepan specially kept for them. If the pan is used for any other vegetables, they will become discoloured. They are best when boiled in their skins. When peeled, they lose their flavour and the salt, which passes out into the water. They should be all of a size, whether large or small. Serve vegetables directly they are done. They should not be allowed to remain in the water for a moment after they have once been boiled.

A NEW IDEA IN WOMEN'S CLUBS

A distinctive new club has arisen in Philadelphia. It is called "The Transient." It has two regular officers, a secretary and a treasurer. The membership numbers a score.

At the beginning of the year, in the early part of September, a president is elected, pro tem. That is, she serves as president at the first regular meeting. She has absolute control of this meeting, for she is really "hostess." She holds the meeting at her own home as a reception or musicale or card party. Or she may preside or entertain anywhere and anyway she may elect, preparing her own programme.

The only proviso is that the affair be informal and not notable for costly show. A simple luncheon or tea or breakfast are popular types of the "meeting," and at each a programme is given. Sometimes the president gives "an evening," since it is her privilege to invite as many guests as she wants at her own affair, and she wants to include men.

The meetings end in June. So each member is president of a meeting once in two years. After the first election the presidents are "called" in alphabetical order. Exchanges may be made to suit the convenience of members.

The dues are $10 annually. This puts $200 into the treasury each year. Each president receives $20 from the treasurer to spend upon her "meeting." She must not spend more than the $20 unless she invites many guests. The keynote of the very brief constitution is that she makes "a delightful and recreative and, if consistent with her social plan, an instructive affair."

The club's expenses are small, books for the secretary and treasurer, and the cost is divided among the members.

Each president provides her own stationery—once in two years.

"The Transient" has been running two years and is a pronounced success.

BAD COOKING CAUSES DIVORCE

Poor cooking was found to be the cause of no less than four hundred cases of wife desertion in Chicago last year. That the same is the underlying reason of thousands of cases of drunkenness there can be no possible doubt. Women should reflect very carefully before imposing any food fad on their families. The no breakfast idea may or may not be a good one, but it is certainly bad when it is unwillingly adopted. There is no question which is as individual as that which concerns diet. A child must be governed in his eating, of course, but grown people should be permitted to follow their own tastes. Even where those tastes are known to be open to criticism the wise woman will overlook the fact rather than run the risk of substituting a worse condition of affairs. She will drink substitutes for coffee herself, eat raw food, or vegetables instead of meat, but she will forbear to insist upon the other members of the family following her example.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Numerous Ways in Which to Prepare Potatoes.

In answer to a request from a correspondent, I. C. M., this week give a number of ways of serving potatoes.

For Swelled Potatoes, pare the potatoes and slice as for Saratoga potatoes; dry thoroughly on a towel; do not soak them in cold water; have ready two pans of hot lard, one to be a little hotter than the other; put a few of the potatoes in the frying basket and lower it into the coolest pan of lard; when fried take up the basket and let them drain; then put them into the hotter lard for an instant; they will swell or puff, drain in paper; sprinkle with salt and pepper, serve very hot.

** **

For Potato Puffs, take one cup of hot or cold mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of cream, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter, salt and pepper to season; if potatoes are cold stir over the fire until hot adding the yolk of one egg, take from the fire, add the white of the egg, well beaten, beat on greased baking dish or in gem pans, bake in a quick oven until a nice brown.

** ** **

Reed Potatoes make a dainty way to serve potatoes with a roast. Wash and boil the potatoes in salted water and drain. To a pint of potatoes add a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of butter. Toss about by shaking the handle of the saucepan and when dry and mealy pass the potatoes through a ricer or vegetable sieve to a heated serving dish. Do not touch them afterward, but if not quite ready to serve keep hot over boiling water.

** ** **

For Stewed Potatoes, cut cold boiled potatoes in large squares; put them in a frying pan with quite a little water, add salt pepper and plenty of butter, let stew slowly half an hour, turning them often, carefully, as not to break the cubes. Serve very hot.

** ** **

For Potato Mince Balls, chop ham very fine, add it to mashed potatoes and the yolk of one beaten egg, form into balls and fry in hot butter.

** ** **

For Irish Potato Pie, season mashed potato with boiled onion, salt, and pepper. Put a layer of this potato in a pie-dish, then a layer of thin slices of cold meat, seasoned with pepper and salt. Then put another layer of potato, etc., and so on till the dish is full. Cover with potato. Brush over with run butter and bake until all is hot through and a nice brown on the top. If the meat be dry, dip each piece into thick gravy before putting it in the pie.

** ** **

For Potato Croquettes, take two cups of mashed potatoes, one tablespoonful of butter, a little celery salt, one teaspoonful of salt, little red pepper, one quarter teaspoonful of onion, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Mix together and roll in egg and cracker crumbs, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.

** ** **

To Bake Potatoes Quickly, put the potatoes into boiling salted water and boil for ten minutes, pour off the water and put potatoes into a quick oven and bake until soft. It will take half the time to bake the potatoes in this manner than by the usual method of putting cold into the oven; as soon as the potatoes are soft, break the skin immediately, this allows the steam to escape.

** ** **

For Sweet Potato Puffs, wash two medium sized sweet potatoes, boil them fifteen minutes, remove them from the water, and when cold peel and grate them, beat the yolks of three eggs; add one egg, form into small round cakes, and fry in hot drippings.

** ** **

For French Fried Potatoes select long potatoes, peel and cut lengthwise in quarters, throw into cold water for half an hour, then dry with a cloth. Have a kettle of hot lard, test it with one piece before putting the others in, fry quickly. When you can put a fork through them easily they are done, drain on brown paper in a colander, sprinkle salt over them, and serve.

** ** **

For Potatoes on the Half Shell, wash, scrub and bake three or four smooth potatoes; when they are soft cut them in halves, lengthwise, without breaking the skin, scoop out the potato and mash with one tablespoon of butter and one tablespoonful of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Beat the white of two eggs until stiff, and mix with the potatoes. Fill the skins and put them in a quick oven until brown. Serve very hot.

** ** **

For Potato and Nut Croquettes, blanch the kernels of two dozen English walnuts or twice that number of pecans, by pouring scalding water over them, and leaving them in it until the skins crack and curl. Strip them bare, spread on a dish, sprinkle lightly with celery salt and paprika and let them get perfectly cold. When cold pound in a mortar, or chop and crush fine. Mix with them two cupfuls of mashed potatoes into which you have worked a piece of cream butter and salt to taste. Beat into the mixture the raw yolk of an egg. Model into croquettes, set aside until stiff, roll in egg and then in cracker crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Drain on a hot colander and serve at once.

CONCERNING PRETTY ARMS.

From an artist's standpoint fat arms are not pretty. But many girls and women have fat arms.

It may be that the Venus de Medici and her sisters had arms that were stuffed so to and from and it may be that the artists of that time and fashion's edicts were considered right, but in modern days such arms are not fashionable.

When [illegible] are considered in everyday life as the height [illegible] considered the most beautiful. When you come to put on the clothes you want a nice rounded arm to show.

With the exception of the neck, which is very easily made thin, there are few parts of the body that can be so easily developed as the arm. Dieting is out of the question, as having thin arms in comparison to the rest as well have fat ones, and the process is one that can be carried [illegible] in a very short time.

It is noted that women [illegible] whose work generally keeps their arms especially at the wash [illegible] which requires that the hands be in water. Dish washing, scrubbing, window cleaning, and all such tasks are excellent ways to develop the arms. Use the [illegible] develop the hands at the same time, but one can always take care of the hands and keep them white and soft.

According to a beauty doctor developing the arms is a very simple matter and especially for one who has enough chores.

In treating a patient with thin arms she rang for a basin of water which her assistant brought. Placing it upon a gas stove, she advised the young woman to bathe her arms in it. "This," said she, "is the first part of the fattening process. When you go home you must give your arms their bath in warm oil or almonds. Do not wash off until it is thoroughly rubbed in, and then take care, of course, that all trace of grease is removed. Do this daily, until your arms are fat."

HER ASTONISHING STEEDS.

There is a 12 year old girl on a ranch near Los Angeles who amuses herself by breaking calves to harness and driving them until they get too big. She had had considerable experience breaking and driving Shetland ponies before her parents moved from Los Angeles to their present quarters and having no ponies to break in her new home she tried her hand on a calf. The experiment was first made with a heifer calf two months old. With this calf hitched to a specially constructed cart the girl now makes daily trips about the country accompanied by her younger sister.

A MOTHER'S CARE.

Every mother knows the constant care a little child requires, and to the young and inexperienced mother who is caring for her first baby there is no other period in her life more trying. In the little ailments that are certain to come to all infants and young children the mother—especially the young and inexperienced mother—scarcely knows what to do. It is to meet emergencies of this kind that Baby's Own Tablets are offered to all mothers. These Tablets are an absolute cure for all the minor ailments of little ones, and should constantly be kept in every home where there are young children. Sickness comes quickly—with Baby's Own Tablets at hand the emergency is promptly met. Mrs. R. H. LaRue, Mountain, Ont., says: "I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers who have cross or delicate children. I do not know how I could get along without them." The Tablets are guaranteed free from opiates or harmful drugs, and crushed to a powder may be administered with absolute safety to a new born babe. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.N.A.—The following recipe for waffles is recommended to me by one accustomed to use it. Mix two cupfuls of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoon of salt, beat the yolks of two eggs, add one and one half cupfuls of milk to them, one tablespoonful of butter, melted, the flour, and beat well; then add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, have the waffle iron well heated on both sides, rub it over with a piece of salt pork, close the iron and turn it, so that the grease will be well heated and cover every part, put enough batter into each section to make it two-thirds full, close the iron and cook over a quick fire, when a delicate brown serve with syrup or powdered sugar and cinnamon mixed. For the cheese cake work into a cup of cottage or cream cheese three tablespoonfuls of thick cream, a half cup of sugar two teaspoonfuls of melted butter and vanilla extract for flavouring. Last of all beat in three well whipped eggs. Fill a pan lined with puff paste with this mixture and bake in a quick oven. Instead of one large cake, several small ones may be made in patte pans.

Etta M.—I would suggest a sofa pillow or something of that nature as a gift for the college-going brother away from home. Don't have anything to do with the purchase of tobacco and smoking sets unless you get a man's advice. It is said, you know, that a man is a martyr who must use the tobacco or wear the ties his wife or his sisters have selected for him.

M. D.—You are wrong, and lose your bet. You should precede your brother when going upstairs unless the stairs are so crowded that it is necessary for him to make a way for you. On the other hand he should precede you when going down the aisle to your seat at the theatre and wait until you have reached your seat before leaving the aisle. He also should precede you when getting off the street car, and assist you to alight. When boarding a car you enter first. (2) It is customary for one to choose a sachet power and use it only. The bags are lined with cotton batting and the powder is sprinkled between the layers. It is a pretty idea to have sachets made for the dressing table or bureau that exactly fit the drawers where one keeps ribbons, fans, laces, lingerie, etc. It is real economy to use plenty of sachet powder in the first place as it makes the bags last much longer.

N. E.—There is such a thing as being over critical. Of course it is customary for a man to wear evening dress when taking a woman acquaintance to see the evening performance of a play, but it is really not a crime to wear a frock coat. I think you are extremely foolish to imagine for a moment that a man meant any disrespect in not wearing evening clothes. In the first place, as you do not know him very well, are you sure he has any? And even if you are sure that he possesses those rather necessary garments are you quite positive that he had not a good excuse for not wearing them? The average young man has not more than one such suit, and you must know from experience that accidents happen to one's clothes. There really isn't anything to make a fuss about and I think, if you will allow me to tell you so, that you were extremely ill-advised to refuse to see the play for so poor a reason. It is just possible that you do not always dress in the most perfect taste and as the occasion demands, but granting that you are quite the best dressed woman you know, don't you think you are among the least wise? This is a democratic country, and although evening clothes are things to be appreciated in the right place, they are not half as necessary as brains. The truth of this you will probably learn to appreciate as you grew older.



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HIGH TARIFF VERSUS LOW TARIFF.

Which Is the Better for the Country?

The tariff question has become so interesting to farmers, traders, professional men, manufacturers, and all classes of the country, that it has been deemed a fitting time to open the columns of the Montreal Star to the fullest discussion by advocates of both sides of the question. The question, on which ever side a writer may take his stand, should be discussed fairly and temperately, and letters should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To the Editor

Sir,—Every man who cares every man who wears clothes, every man able to think for himself, must be able to see the advantages of free trade. The man who profits by protection does so at the expense of the people. And at that he is only temporarily benefited. Ultimately the very system by which he enriches himself causes to the disadvantage of his class by impoverishing the farming community whose success we must depend for any lasting prosperity. If Canada's growth is not stifled by a high tariff it will be the greatest country in the world in the next hundred years. A calm survey of the Canadian situation is always confused by comparison with the great development of the United States under a high tariff. Every country has its own problems to solve and comparison with no other country will furnish an example for Canada to be guided by. The United States has the people. Canada has not. We have inexhaustible natural wealth, but we lack population. Make it profitable for the farmer to till the soil, by making it possible for him to secure what he wears, and what he utilizes on the development of his land, at the lowest possible cost, and you at once stimulate the farming industry. Not only do you attract rural immigration, but you keep the youth of the country on the land. If the farmer could be made to see his unequal position under a high tariff, protection would be doomed.

To explode a popular delusion, the United States furnishes a striking example of the benefits of free trade. Having an enormous population, between which to trade, and no state tariff barriers to hamper that trade, it has prospered in a remarkable degree. Nevertheless the United States to-day has reached a crisis in its existence, an inflated tariff standing in the way of its expansion. Surround New York state with say five or six million people the population of Canada—with a tariff wall and the fallacy of protection would become at once apparent.

By all means let us look to the welfare of the farmer in a country rich in agricultural wealth. If the principle of protection has any merit at all, it cannot consistently be applied until it become a populous country. It will then be time enough for the manufacturer to say to the farmer, who is not protected, but stands in the lanes with all comers in the world's market, "Permit me to get rich at your expense."

Protection is an unnatural law in any country. Even if we admit its success as enriching some particular country, the people of some other country are made just that much poorer. Some day there will be universal free trade and the people of that day will marvel at the standstill of the civilization of the 20th century. With universal free trade Canada's natural resources would develop wonderfully. We would produce food stuffs for the great industrial centres. One country won't have the benefit of the best that was produced in another. Each country would exchange with other countries the commodities that each could most produce most advantageously.

High protectionists have no standard for high protection.

Protected manufacturers found much acrimony among themselves.

Their policy is one of "each for himself." If, say, the cotton industry is to be protected, the man who makes cotton goes into shirts and underclothing. Why he does not want free trade. He simply wants the cotton manufacturer knocked out he is left in the cotton industry undisturbed.

Protection has done much harm in Canada. The Dominion is growing much slower than it might because American capitalists are withdrawing into Canada, and adding their plants to the Canadian farmers' developing our agricultural possibilities.

Free trade England has to-day one of the best farms in the industrial world. The best article secures and holds the market. In free trade England the people can get the best that every country can produce, and only the best can survive in such a market. The result is the country is provided with the best in the world at the lowest possible cost. Farmers have for the interests of the English manufacturer is probably desirous to try the quality of the goods that the farmer has at all times compelled to produce to hold its own against foreign competition in his home market.

Protection develops dependence. An excessively high tariff in the United States makes it unprofitable for certain manufacturers to import their raw material and since they cannot produce it in their own country they create a substitute. The inferiority of many exported American articles, compared with English goods is generally acknowledged. This system of substitution has been carried on so industriously in her domestic market that it has crept into her foreign trade, greatly to its detriment when brought into competition with British goods.

Protection is simply a tariff wall, within which manufacturers combine to enrich themselves and just to that extent are the masses made poorer, and this under the delusion that industry is being fostered. Protection is opposed to the best interests of the Canadian mechanic. Equipped with high protection the manufacturer installs the cheapest foreign labour he can secure. To such an extent is this a truth that in the United States only about seven per cent of American-born wage-earners are employed in protected industries.

High protection in the United States makes it possible for its manufacturers to sell cheaper to foreigners than to Americans. I am told that a well known shoe is sold in the United States for $3.50 a pair, and is laid down at a profit in Hong Kong for $2.50. I can hear the time worn explanation that this is surplus stock. Manufacturers are not exporting goods for their health. Every article they send abroad nets them a profit. These "surplus" products could be sold readily in the home market by cutting prices.

The tariff is ultimately associated with trusts, and is responsible for most of them. Thus the element of competition is eliminated. In the United States, out of a total of 297 large trusts, each with a capitalization of a million dollars or more, only 81 are not protected by the tariff and these for the most part possess franchises or patents which give them a monopoly. England has about thirty loosely organized combinations called trusts. They are nearly harmless, because if they attempt to increase prices unduly, importations will begin, and they must be forced to terms. In high protected Germany and Austria the product of nearly every workshop is controlled by a trust. The criminal code prevents the rapid progress of the movement in France, but trusts are being organized there as fast as ways for dodging the law can be devised. And the most absurd spectacle is the enactment of laws to curb trusts under a high protective tariff.

FREE TRADER.

FOR A MODERATE TARIFF.

To the Editor:

Sir,—The best tariff for Canada is one sufficiently high to encourage home industry, but not high enough to afford any shelter to monopoly. Money gathers into the hands of the few sufficiently fast without accelerating the process by tariff legislation, which gives to one class the power to tax another. What Canada needs at present is not more millionaire manufacturers with their thousands of dependent workmen crowded in tenement streets of great cities. She needs farmers to take up her vacant land. Large cities will come later of their own accord. A high import tariff cannot regulate the home price level of products like wheat, cattle and cheese, whose abundance overflows our borders and whose surplus must find a market in Great Britain side by side with that of all countries of the world. A high import duty on such articles going into Great Britain, where the farms produce only a small fraction of the food necessary for her teeming population, would certainly be very beneficial to the British farmers. For this reason they fought the repeal of the corn laws, and for this reason they will approve of the tax recently imposed on grain. The British manufacturer, however, is sending his surplus production all over the world and is, like the Canadian farmer, quite indifferent about home protection. Manufacturers and colonial dominions will be willing to give the British manufacturer all the protection the latter might ask for, provided the farmer got all he wanted.

For similar reasons, we hear our Canadian manufacturers shouting for protection for the farmers, whose votes they wish to get protection for themselves.

Between these two opposing interests the only sane plan is that of a moderate tariff. If all the available land of Canada were settled then it might be well to stimulate industrial growth even at some expense to agricultural interests, but is far better at present that our surplus population should settle on western land than crowd our cities.

A moderate tariff, besides supplying abundant revenue, has this advantage, that sometimes the foreign manufacturer pays part of the duty. For example, harvesters coming into Canada are charged a duty of 20 per cent on a valuation of 97 dollars, the price at Chicago to the American trade. The duty on one harvester is $19.40, which, when added to 80, and an allowance made for freight charges, brings the total cost up to about $120. But they are sold to Canadian farmers for about that sum. The agent who makes the sale must get at least ten dollars. It is evident, therefore, that if the American manufacturer wishes to sell harvesters in Canada he must take less than 80 dollars for them, or, in other words, he pays part of the duty. To avoid paying this is likely the object the Deering Company has in view in building their works at Hamilton, Ont. A high tariff on agricultural machinery during past years would have shut out entirely the American manufacturer, the Government would have lost a large revenue thereby, the farmers would have paid more for their machines and it is very doubtful if the Deering Company would to-day be building the mammoth works at Hamilton.

This is an age of combines in many lines of manufacture and production, and the object of nearly all combines is to raise prices. A monopoly, either in the form of an exclusive franchise, a corner in some product, or a high tariff schedule, is on our day the magic touch that transforms everything to gold. Fence off a corner of the world and then give notice to all others to keep off the grass, this is the road to affluence. In twenty-five years it has made Rockefeller the richest man in the world, and many are the apt pupils that would ape his ways. By placing a high duty on agricultural implements, American competition is eliminated, and it then becomes a very easy matter for the few Canadian concerns to combine for the raising of prices. And so in other lines of manufacture. There is not in Canada the same room for internal competition that there is in the United States, and under a high tariff Canada would soon be a jaded trust-ridden country. Less than a year ago it was proved before a federal commission that the Canadian paper makers had combined and were practising extortion behind a 25 per cent. tariff, and this in a country where paper can be produced as cheaply as anywhere in the world. The temptation to hold up the public would be proportionately greater under a higher tariff, and it is precisely the fear that a high tariff would be used for such purposes that causes many to oppose an increase in duties.

Manufacturers of various kinds are so closely connected, the finished product of one being the raw material of another, that a high tariff, by raising the price of raw material, must create an unnatural rise in prices all around. This would be especially the case in Canada, where so much raw material is imported. The manufacturer of rubber goods, for instance, imports, besides crude rubber, which is free, stockinette, cotton duck, unbleached cottons and wool fleece, articles subject to duties of 15, 22½, 25 and 35 per cent respectively. If at the request of the cotton manufacturer these duties are raised, the price of raw material for the manufacture of rubber goods rises, and the rubber manufacturer must then have a higher duty on rubber goods and must also charge a higher price for his finished product. This unnatural increase in prices permeates the whole industrial system, an artificial atmosphere is created in which manufacturing plants not indigenous to the country spring up in unhealthy growth. Trusts follow in the wake, and natural competition is eliminated. At length the consumer revolts, his burden, and in a fit of indignation sweeps away the protection. Under such conditions the tariff is the pivotal stone whose removal loosens the avalanche and in the crash that follows, the good and bad suffer alike. It is far better for the country to work out its industrial destiny under a moderate tariff where industries indigenous to the country and not hot-house plants will flourish. Only such industries will stand the vicissitudes of the commercial world. In some of the schedules in the present tariff allow of a keen competition on our markets, but the duties be carried one inch higher. But let us avoid extremes in either direction. Our neighbours to the south went in for protection with a vengeance when they adopted the Dingley tariff and the inevitable reaction is now setting in. Much less protection would have served their purpose just as well and would not have evoked the present demand for reduction.

ALGUA TIL'L.

Ottawa, Jan., 1903.

UNFULFILLED PROPHECIES.

To the Editor:

Sir,—Now that you have been so kind as to open your columns for the full and free discussion of the merits of free trade, I hope to see some plausible explanation of the causes which have made every prophecy uttered by its apostles a false prophecy.

When I recall the glorious hopes and expectations raised by the teachings of its early advocates and compare them with the miserable results of the fifty odd years since its adoption I wonder how any one can have the courage to avow themselves a free trader. When Richard Cobden commenced his campaign of education of the British farmer, he said the farmer had nothing to fear from free trade. Free trade will make him more prosperous than he has ever dreamed of being. No one ventures to claim that the British farmer has prospered under free trade. Yet we have a party in power whose Premier would not ask for a preference for Dominion food products, because he believed in "free trade as it was in England."

There was another prophecy which ran in this way: "Other nations seeing the great prosperity free trade has brought to Great Britain, will hasten to follow our example." Ardent believers were positive that ten years would be sufficient time to convert the whole world to free trade. The ten years went by without bringing the world to the belief that free trade was necessary to bring about the millennium, but there was no diminution in the zeal of its apostles. The millenium did not seem quite so near as it did in 1851, when the great Peace Conference met in London and resolved that the world had become too intelligent to go to war. Ten years more went by and universal peace seemed farther away than ever, and free traders began to look for reasons why Great Britain should ruin her agriculture to promote her commerce.

Then the discovery was made, and announced that Great Britain had nothing to fear from the competition of countries that maintained a protective policy. If the United States of America should adopt a free trade policy, Great Britain might have to look to her laurels. Time went on and brought the American invasion, and this was done under the highest protective tariff the country had ever had, thus falsifying the prophecy that they had nothing to fear from the competition of those countries that maintained protective tariffs.

What has Great Britain gained that will compensate her for the harm done her agriculture by her free trade policy? Would she have opened her markets to the world had she realized that in fifty odd years she would be driven out of them? The only possible explanation which can be given for her suicidal policy is that her manufacturers had conceived the idea that they could defy competition. They did not realize that in fifty years machinery, run as it is by the American artisan, would be the principal factor in competition, and the cheapening of commodities.

The beauty of that kind of competition is that the machines can stand idle without getting hungry, and when they are worn out, or get obsolete, there need not be any compunction about sending them to the scrap heap. To make such a system effective you want to place your industries under the charge of corporations, fill your factories with first class machinery that only requires human automatons to run it, and put a first class captain of industry in charge, and you have a factory that you can run to its utmost capacity without imperiling the souls of its owners or managers. But any country that allows the products of such a factory free entry to its markets, need not be surprised if its industries are forced to the wall and its artisans find themselves without anything to do.

Every first class nation builds fleets, and levies armies to protect and maintain its political existence against the aggressions of foreigners. Are not the industrial interests of a nation worth preserving against foreign aggression? Why should a nation build fleets to protect its commerce and refuse a tariff to protect its industries?

Has unrestricted competition proved itself a blessing? If it is a blessing, why does mankind try to restrain it? The answer is formed to protect the labourer, corporations and pools look after the railway interests. Trusts are formed to keep the great steamship lines from running each other, but the farmer who feeds them all is left to the tender mercies of worldwide, unrestricted competition under the specious plea that an agricultural depression is essential to Great Britain's prosperity.

J. K. GILMAN

Montreal, January, 1903.

PROTECT ALL CLASSES.

To the Editor:

Sir,—Your invitation to discuss the tariff question prompts me to write these lines to you.

A country like ours, I think, should not alone consider the welfare of the farmers, but should, at the same time, take in consideration the happiness of all other occupations which might advance the solidity and prosperity of the country; and in consequence of this it would be unjust if we would destroy our manufacturers or any other institution which tries to advance the intellectual and material well-being of this country.

It is certainly difficult to say how the tariff has to be settled so that the farmers, the manufacturers, their employes and the public in general will earn the greatest possible benefit from it.

Our neighbours raise high duty to protect the manufacturers, and in consequence they are able to supply us with those goods which we do not manufacture ourselves. But really I do not see the advantage to us which arises from this deficiency, and the fact that we pay yearly so many million dollars to our neighbours.

Those million dollars would have remained here had our manufacturers received encouragements to manufacture those goods which we now import from them.

The Government would certainly have to look after the manufacturers so that they would not be able to make combinations which would make them greedy, selfish concerns, instead of profitable investments for themselves and the country's inhabitants.

This is my idea and is given unbiased by selfish desires, for I really do not see why we should not be just as independent as our neighbours, particularly when we try to improve our position to the requirements and the welfare of the country.

MAINTENANCE.

Montreal West, January, 1903.

DON'T CHANGE JUST NOW.

To the Editor:

Sir,—The question of increased tariff will soon be discussed by Parliament, and both that body and the people of this country will be interested to know what changes, if any, will be recorded in that direction in the Government's coming budget. I wish to avail myself of your offer to publish opinions and make a few remarks on the subject dealing with it as it should be looked at under present conditions.

Protectionists who can reasonably expect to get a sympathetic hearing from the mass of voters are not those who argue that increased price under the system are what they expect to obtain, but rather urge their policy on the grounds of, first, economic means of production, second, increased market, and third, promotion of immigration. The economic conditions are produced by the increased market allowing manufacturers to sell a fair output of a special line, and thus reduce the cost. The increased market is mainly caused by shutting out foreign products; it is also increased by the immigration, which is caused by the work being diverted to domestic factories, which would then produce what formerly employed hands in other countries. There is a class of flat-footed protectionists who urge their views on the grounds of monopoly and consequent power to increase prices, and while this class may have a large silent membership, it boasts of few who declare themselves, and that, of course, is very obvious, for those voting at the polls as consumers would like neither monopoly nor higher prices. In answer to the protectionist's first and second reason for advocating his policy, I would point to the present position of manufacturers in this country, which does not reveal any necessity for increased market, for the delivery of goods from domestic mills and factories is so unsatisfactory that the purchasers have just cause for complaint. Factories of almost all classes of goods have ample work, and if they will not regulate and specialize their work under present market conditions, it is difficult to see how increased protection would enable them to do it. I mean by this that when orders are scarce factories are compelled to make a large variety in order to get the quantity, but when orders are plentiful they can reduce the variety and get the necessary quantity, thus effecting an economy, which shows itself either in price or profit, or both. As to the contention that the population would increase under better protection by virtue of the people being drawn here by prospects of profitable employment, almost every manufacturer in Canada to-day is in need of more hands than he can get, and that state of affairs has existed for some time, and yet the industrial population is not increasing to anything like the extent the protectionist would expect under these flourishing industrial conditions.

Why is it? The answer seems to be in the fact that the rest of the industrial world is prosperous, or at least, those portions from which we can expect immigration, and people will not leave a prosperous state of affairs in their own country to run the chance of employment in a new one. In my reasoning I would, then the increased tariff man has under present conditions, only monopoly and increased prices to support him. Tariff changes disturb trade, and we are better to leave the tariff alone until conditions warrant a change, which time will come when business here and elsewhere is bad. Then securing our own market to our own factories and workpeople will stimulate industry here that will compel traders to leave their best export our factories and come here. The writer is when conditions warrant it a protectionist, but when we cannot at present reap the benefits of protection and will not escape the evils of it, it would seem unwise to make the change now. Many of our factories are suffering, not from intrinsic conditions, but from mismanagement in one department or another, and in some cases in all. We see badly managed mills succeeding because of having good agents or salesmen, we see well managed mills succeeding in spite of poor selling men or losing money because of them. Sometimes the office is to blame, or perhaps leakage is going on in some corner of the business through dishonesty or carelessness, but if all departments are placed in the hands of competent and honest men, there is no reason why manufacturing cannot almost any should not succeed in Canada to-day. The woollen manufacturers are complaining of the low tariff more than any others, yet most of them are sold up now until next May, June or July, and some have withdrawn their line altogether, having completely sold up for fall 1903, and a striking example of good results being obtained is furnished in the case of one mill located near by, whose product is affected by tariff influences more than that of any other mill in Canada, owing to the fact that they make a low priced and heavy grade of goods, and, in spite of this, they have been and are paying handsome dividends. Let us look to ourselves.

HAROLD WHYTE.

Montreal, January, 1903

FAVOURS HIGH TARIFF.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

Sir,—Permit me briefly to state why I favour a high tariff for Canada.

About two years since, I was in a hotel at Plattsburg, New York State, and there were present three "drummers," representing three different classes of goods, all hardware. The question was asked by No. 1, "What discount do you allow off the list?" "Twenty per cent."

"Do you go into Canada?" "Yes." No. 3—"Me too."

"What then" "Soon as I pass Rouse's Point I give 50 per cent. off."

No. 2—"Same here."

No. 3—"That is my order."

Each looked one upon the other with astonishment, for it had begun to dawn upon them that there was an understanding at headquarters. This opened my eyes, and led me to do some tall thinking on the subject, and by degrees I began to see how it so happened that the preferential tariff did not stimulate the British imports, and why it seemed to stimulate rather than check the imports from the States. In this case you will see at a glance who paid the duty. The importer did not worry over the duty, for he was buying his goods duty free, but did he sell as cheaply as the same goods were being sold in the States? Why, no, and he could give a good reason, "We have to pay very heavy duty, you know, coming in from the States."

I am a farmer, and have to buy all kinds of farming implements, and I believe that as good machinery or every kind the farmer uses can be made as well and as cheaply in Canada as in any part of the world, and if the barriers were thrown down between the two countries, Canada would not suffer. But as it is at present, Canada is the dumping ground for the surplus stock left over after supplying their home market. With a high tariff the States would be compelled to manufacture in this country, or stay out. As it appears to me, the consumer in Canada has to choose between the importer or the manufacturer. The importer employs as few hands as possible to distribute his goods, and collect all the cash he can to send out of the country. The manufacturer cannot make a dollar without giving the workingman a chance to make his dollar too; and seeing that every workingman must be fed, the more manufacturing, the more market for produce. The more imports the harder it is to find a home market. I have lived in Canada over forty years, and hope to live here the rest of my life. I have travelled all over the States, but Canada is good enough for me. If we would take a lesson or two out of the books of the States Government, and look as keenly after Canada's welfare as they do after the States', we shall not be long in deciding between a high tariff or a low tariff, especially if at the same time we inculcate with it the motto

PRO PATRIA SEMPER.

Moncton, N.B.

MR. BARKER REPLIES.

To the Editor:

Sir, My name having been referred to, and even travestied, in a letter unsigned either by the writer or a pseudonym, in your issue of the 10th instant, one feels sure, in your courtesy, you will permit a reply. I do not wish a comparison with the authority of the young shipowner named, though my experience dates back to knowing his worthy grandfather as commanding the brig "Hope," trading in 1845 between Glasgow and Montreal. I was also acquainted with Messrs. James, Alexander and Bryce Allan, and other natives to say that, if they were living now, nothing would surprise them more than to find a policy in Canada which deprives vessels of commercial cargoes in Britain, etc., to make the round voyage a paying one. The gentlemen referred to were known in their native land as philanthropists without ostentation a good example for the wealthy in the Dominion.

May I ask if your correspondent noted in the resolution Mr. Hugh A. Allan moved that the competition of "foreign" labour was allowed to? Does that include labour in Britain? One understands Canada to be part of one Empire and to be loyal to it, and certainly, when we know the United Kingdom to be our best customer, it surely is not wise to injure such a buyer. I would not consider that good business. Protectionists frequently refer to the closing years of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's administration as retrograde, but it is a fact that it was a time of world depression.

It is usually admitted that that excellent gentleman and cabinet made a mistake in not adding a moderate percentage to the tariff, but it is disappointing and discouraging to the vast majority of our people to meet now with such as the following, given as a specimen of some protectionists' expectations.

The Star of last Saturday announced the coming east of a deputation of B. C. lead mine owners, whose modest (?) purpose is to ask that the Federal Government raise the duty on pig lead from 5 to 75 per cent. The computation of 75 per cent. at present value is over forty dollars per ton, and while the miner are paying twelve dollars per ton (over half a cent a pound) for hard coal, the dozen men interested in lead wish to be made suddenly rich by a bonus tariff of 7,000 tons a year amount of protection asked $300,000, going not into the nation's treasury, but into exploiters' pockets! A Montreal metal merchant says that the protective duty will not be felt. So the iniquity goes on and seems unending, greatly to the despair of the struggling masses. I have information that B.C. lead can be shipped from Vancouver, or via the States, in bond, to Europe greatly cheaper than by rail to Montreal, then why are our Eastern people to be robbed by schemers?

When a manufacturer goes to Ottawa for the privilege of a higher tariff on his products, it is to enable him to exact a higher price, and every rise in duties limits the people's demand for goods. Is this fact good for either the trader or the customers? With all respect for Mr. Hugh Allan's opinions, allow me to say "there are others.

Yours, etc.,

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor:

Sir, The question relating to the tariff is certainly a very difficult one to answer. The tariff question presents many phases to the industrial inhabitants of the world, and is of more importance to the people of our country, because our manufactories so far, are very small compared to what they probably will be in the near future. Nevertheless, we are capable of solving such a question just as well as either the British or the Americans ever were, and probably we will settle the question fully as advantageously to ourselves as they did.

One of our great advantages lies in the fact that we have two great countries, namely, the United Kingdom and the United States, to observe. These two countries have adopted the low and high tariff respectively. Both have been successful in commerce, but the United Kingdom has far excelled the United States in the value of exports per capita. Roughly speaking, the United Kingdom, with 42,000,000 inhabitants, exports annually $1,250,000,000 worth, while the United States, with a population of 76,000,000, exports annually $1,500,000,000 worth. Now without going any further into statistics we would imagine the United Kingdom was far ahead of the United States in the commercial line, but we must look at the imports of each country. Great Britain imports annually twice as much as she exports, simply because manufactories in that country are not able to manufacture goods as cheaply as they can be imported, and the reason why is because they have to protection. On the other hand, the United States imports only one-third of what she exports. Why is this, when the United Kingdom imports twice as much as she exports? Because manufactories in the United States have protection and can, therefore, supply their own people much cheaper than foreign countries can.

These statistics truly show that a good protection is far more beneficial to manufactories than a low tariff.

A CANADIAN OBSERVER.

Sheffield Mills, N. S.

NO FREE TRADE PARTY IN CANADA.

To the Editor:

Sir,—On the 14th of November, 1902, the Toronto Daily Globe, the chief Liberal newspaper of Canada, said: "There is absolutely no free trade party in Canada."

Evidently the question before the Canadian people to-day is not whether we shall have free trade or protection, but whether we shall have partial protection or complete protection, whether some industries shall be favoured at the expense of others, or whether every industry of the Dominion shall receive adequate protection.

Now it seems to me that since it is certain we must have protection of some kind we ought to have the genuine article. If I decide to wear woollen clothes instead of cotton clothes I want genuine wool and won't accept shoddy. So I say, if we are to have protection give us real protection rather than shoddy protection.

ANTI-SHODDY.

Toronto.

A PROTECTIONIST FARMER'S VIEWS.

To the Editor:

Sir,—I am pleased to know that you have opened your columns for the discussion of high vs. low tariff, and as the ball is fairly opened I want to have something to say in favour of high tariff as a benefit to Canada. Permit me to say, all honour to the lady who is first on your list to raise her voice in favour of high tariff as a benefit to this our native land.

It has been said that protection might have been a benefit to Canada at the start, but she is old enough now to compete with other nations in manufactures and natural products. If free trade or low tariff is a benefit to a nation, it is at its birth. Suppose a man brought a farm, he will have to buy what he needs until he gets a start. When he does get a start the most natural and at the same time economical thing for him to do is to raise what he had to buy. So it is or was with Canada. Free trade or low tariff might have been a benefit at the start, but the time has long gone by when free trade or low tariff is a benefit to Canada. Canada pays the United States $3.00 for each and every $1.00 the United States pays Canada, something Canada will not always do. If it were not for Canada's trade with Great Britain her Finance Minister could not show a clean balance sheet at the end of the year, but instead it would take but a few short years when our "Lady of the Snows" would become bankrupt or cease to be a nation. Canada has untold natural wealth; her soil is as yet but merely scratched; her mines and minerals are practically undeveloped; her forests have untold wealth; her fisheries are worth millions annually. Canada has also the brain and muscle needed for the building of a great nation; but if Canada is ever to take her place among the nations there must be some inducement made to capitalists to develope her resources; something that will keep our young men and women at home—the flower of our land who leave our shores to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in a foreign land. And there is no better way than for Canada to protect her own industries with a tariff as high as that of the United States. I will cite one industry that has prospered under protection; that is raising wheat and the manufacture of flour. Twenty-five years ago there was free trade in wheat and flour between Canada and the United States with the result, that flour was then (with the sixty million market) $6.00 per barrel to the consumer in Canada. Ontario would sell her wheat to the United States where it was ground into flour. The best flour was kept in the States and the second grade was sold to the provinces down by the sea for the above price. Then in 1878 or 1879 the Canadian Government put a duty on United States flour but it did not raise the price of flour in Canada, for after the duty was put on flour Canadian wheat was ground in Canada and flour has gradually been getting cheaper, until to-day good Canadian high grade flour costs the consumer $1.50 per barrel less than when there was free trade between Canada and the United States. This is but a sample of how all other Canadian industries will thrive under protection or remain dormant under a low duty or no protection. Canadian consumer says that protection is a hotbed for combines. If there was a tariff wall built high enough so that neither could look over or if the tariff wall was demolished to the ground, would it make any difference with combines? When the millionaires of the United States start a combine the moneyed men of Canada are with them. Ten years ago Canada had a 33 per cent. duty, now she has but 24 per cent. duty, yet the combines are much stronger now than ten years ago.

H. BECKWITH.

Gardiner's Creek, St. John County, N.B.

A THIRTY PER. CENT. TARIFF HIGH ENOUGH.

To the Editor:

Sir,—I am pleased with the idea of your giving space in your paper for the discussion of our tariff. As far as the tariff is concerned, it matters but little who is in power, Grits or Tories. The present Government does not relish the word protection, so they call the present tariff, a tariff for revenue. I notice a writer signing himself "A Canadian Consumer," who appears to be jealous of the manufacturer. He does not mention what he considers a high tariff. For my part I consider a 30 per cent. tariff, quite high enough for any manufacturer. I also believe that competition would level prices. Every merchant in the Dominion cannot have a price to suit himself; competition prevents it. Every manufacturer in the Dominion should take pride in his work, using the best of material with skilled labour, so that outside manufacturers, whether American, English, German or French, could not possibly surpass it in price, quality, or finish. All raw material not products of the country should come in free of duty and all our products such as nickel, lead, copper, pulp, lumber, etc., should be guarded with an export duty.

"CANADA FOR CANADIANS."

Lunenburg, N. S.

HIGH TARIFF AND HIGH PRICES.

To the Editor:

Sir,—I take the liberty of writing you on the question of High or Low Tariff. I am a farmer and am pleased to have this opportunity of showing which side I take in this matter. I think every one should respond to the call. I must say that in my opinion but few farmers understand the tariff question. I think that High Tariff means high goods, poor farmers and wealthy manufacturers. I consider the present tariff too high, and my neighbours think so too. We are losing seventy cents out of every dollar by the present tariff. The manufacturers enjoy so many different rates of protection that it is difficult to fix their share, but say they get thirty cents out of the dollar; the wholesaler fifteen cents, and the retailer twenty-five cents. That makes seventy cents out of every dollar that is spent in making purchases by the farmer, agricultural implements included. I think that no country can flourish under such a tariff. At the present time the farmer is simply robbed.

Among the farmers there are no millionaires, but it is not so with the manufacturers. High tariff feeds the manufacturers with pies and cakes, but the purchasers of their protected goods have to pay for the manufacturers' luxuries. High tariff drives the boys and girls from the farms to work in the cities for starvation wages.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE.

Monteagle Valley, Hastings Co., Ont.

FAVOURS A LOW TARIFF.

To the Editor:

Sir, With regard to the question of high or low tariff, which is absorbing the attention of the readers of your valuable paper, I venture to present a few views on the present situation.

I heartily appreciate the brilliant idea of educating the public mind by a sound, fair and able argument.

The views which I present are as follows:

The tariff was framed for the encouragement and protection of industries, and I believe the home industries receive more encouragement from a low tariff than a high one, for the reason that under a low tariff trade is freer, and, therefore, the volume of trade greater, which means a healthy increase in the funds of the Dominion Treasury and the banks of the people.

ENTHUSIASTIC CANADIAN.

MR. HOOLEY ON RECIPROCITY AS MADE IN WASHINGTON

"Good evenin' to ye," said Mr. Grogan, as he entered Mr. Hooley's cosy little bar room.

"Hello, Grogan, have ye a dollar on ye?" answered Mr. Hooley, as he laid down a paper he had been reading and leaned over the bar. "Ah well" "It's mine now," he continued, having pocketed the dollar handed him by the unwary Grogan. Then the old man, with a shrewd smile breaking over his face, carefully picked out a wooden toothpick from a tumbler on the bar and presented it to his little friend. "There now," said he, "we're square." "Square what?" queried the little man. "What do ye call that?" "That," said Mr. Hooley, is Reciprosh ity as made in Washington." "Reciprosh ity," yelled Grogan. "I call it stalin'."

"P'raps it is," said Mr. Hooley, as he calmly lit his pipe, "but 'tis that kind they make at Washington for the friendly nations an' the kind we Canajins are given an' that we take, too, to the tune of millions of dollars, an' of men too, Grogan, an' not less kickin' than you've made over that dollar."

"I've just been readin' a spache made at a convintion in Washington, Grogan, an' drawin' me own sensible conclusions on it as the lawyers say, readin' between the lines.

"'Twas like this—

"Fellow Citizens," sez the spaker, "we're the greatest nation on the earth an' the most liberal. We have been," sez he, "liberal in the past, an' let us continue to thrate our brother nations to the best advantage. The quistion before us," sez he, "is reciproshity wid our Canada brothers, an' I say, wid a full heart an' pocket let us continne on the lines we have been goin' for years, for it has been good for us an' they're not kickin'. Let us," sez he, "say to our brothers in Canada—'We will continue the same principles that have brought gold an' glory to us, an' may bring 'old glory' to you.'" "We will," sez he, "continue the same principles of reciprocshity we are now givin' you, in effect Lave your doors open free to our steel rails," sez he, "and we, gentlemen, while kapin' sivin dollars on our rails, will admit your product of Wampum belts free. Give the same low rate on agricoltheral implements an' we'll open our markets at twinty per cent to yeer utter of roses. Lower the bars on oats an' hap an' grain an' we on our part will freely meet you—Canajin brothers—on yeer home grown tay.

"Reduce your tariff on cattle an' horses an' sich like, an' we, Sirs, will admit skylarks an' canary birds at twinty per cent.

"Make aisy the way for the intry of our machinery of all kind an' bank drafts an' gold will be admitted free by us.

"Fling wide your gates to our sheep an' hogs, an' hins, an' fish, an' ducks, an' the air of yeer mountains, an' lakes, an' seas can flow freely thro' our portals.

"Admit," sez he, "our wire an' illectric machines an' things like that, an' we will pass all wireless telegraphs as free as the air referred to, an' under the same clause of the tariff."

"We are," sez he, "overflowin' with love for ye, an' if ye continue to let us overflow we will produchts, the Sunny Smile of yeer Primer will be free to shine at our bankwets."

"Don't waste veer time in buildin' works," sez he, "we've plinty, an' we'll build more on the orders ye sind us, an' if veer boys haven't any work at home, sind them over here an' we'll keep them busy, an' if ye continue yeer prisint havin sint policy the boys ye sind will niver forgit home as we can keep them workin' on your own orders."

"Let the Canajins," he sez, "keep their hands on the ploughs we supply, an' all will be well for us. Remimber what the ol' sez," sez he; "If I make the ploughs, I care not who uses them. Let our Canajin frends till their soil, so long as we can keep on emptin' their till," sez he. "Let them keep on," sez he, "on their 'Tis more blissid to give than to resave policy, an' we can stand the resavin'," sez he. "Let us encourage them to be chewers of wood and dhrinkers of wather, an' let us continue to give them the right hand of friendship so long as they let us have the bit wan in their pocket. Wid a policy such as we have wid them now we'll keep on expoortin' them from our farms an' mills an' factheries, an' in return we only have to take their dollars an' their young men, an' what more do we want?" sez he, "what more need we do until they kick?" sez he, "an' I say to ye, fellow citizens, lave what's well for us alone, an' wait till the fellow we are robbin' gets on to it an' kicks, an' it he thrates us to our midicine then 'twill time to offer better terms."

"Thin why don't we kick," asked Grogan, as the old man ceased.

"Sorrow a wan of me knows," answered Mr. Hooley, as he wiped his brow after his oratorical effort. "They say 'tis the farmers that lads like him I've been telling ye of do be persuadin' that 'tis best for them to have it so, an' they say, too, that the Goovirmint here think the farmers don't want to kick, but faith, Grogan, they'll find themselves mistaken wan of these days, for what wid seein' their boys havin to go over the border for work an' wan thing an' another the farmers an' iv'rywan else do be wakin' up, an' learning what we learnt in ould Ireland, avick, that farmin' alone will make no land rich, that we need the lads to ate an' buy as well as the wans to plough an' grow. We need the mills an' foundries an' workshops that kape our sons at home to buy what grows on our farms, for if 'tis the man that drives the plough that makes the whate grow, faith, 'tis the man that makes the plough that ates it, and it pays better to have the lads alongside of ye to buy what ye have to sell, than to be payin' freight to the ind of the world, an' we know too' Grogan, that here in Canada we could feed millions more at good profits, an shtill have lashins' to ship away. Faith' if they had workin' men alongside of thim in Ireland to ate all the praties they can grow there, it's rich they'd be, an' so would we be here, too, Grogan, if we would build up our own fince, an' keep our boys at home by givin' them work to do makin' our own ploughs an' binders and machines, an iv'rything we need, instid of sendin' first our work away over the bordher, an' thin havin' to sind our money an' our boys after it, an' we will niver see boys or dollars back again till we change the tune. Whin the farmers get to know it, they'll kick tho', Grogan, an' they'll hear the kick in Ottawa, for they have their ears to the ground there."

"Mebbe thim farmers are free thraders," said Grogan.

"Well, replied Mr. Hooley, "p'raps they are, but I wud like to meet wan of thim an' ask him—'What that manes, wid a man that won't thrade back, or shwap fair, who keeps his fince so high that we can't reach over, while our fince is small an' mane wid a bar down almost all the way round. I'd say to him: 'Are ye willin' your neighbour should be dhrivin' his cattle through the low bar to feed on your grass an' hay for nothin' an' chargin' you iv'ry time a hin hopped over his fince, or an egg rolled under it.' I'd say: 'Tis foorce of circumstances that makes fair thrade or free thrade right,' an' "Give an' take" would be both free an' fair, but all "give" is naythor the wan nor the other. Ah! Grogan, 'tis like atin' onions. If the lad ye have to lie down by is atin' thim ye must do the same or be smothered, an' if the free thrade farmer couldn't see that, what could he see? Well, well, they call any wan that's aisy—'a farmer' in the United Shtates. They must have been thinkin' of the free thradein' wans whin they invinted the word."

"What would ye do?" queried Grogan. "What I'm going to do now," said Mr. Hooley.

"Shut up the bar."

"Not on yer loife," yelled the little man, "till I have back my dollar."

"Well, here 'tis, me son," said Mr. Hooley; "faith, if the Goovirmint an' the people were as bright as you an' kicked as hard, we'd have had our money an' our boys, too, back long ago, an' a fince up that would keep all tight and prosperous."

LETUS A. WAKE.

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CURRENT ART NOTES

Much interest has attended the exhibition of Mr. Maurice Cullen's paintings in W.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

All Indications Point to a Rusn to Canada in Spring.

AN EVER-PRESENT DANGER

Another Colonial Exhibition Suggested by the "South Kensington Gang."

(From the Special Correspondent of the Montreal Star, resident in London.)

London, January 3—Even little straws sometimes suffice to show the way of the wind. The Canadian Gazette published last week a Canadian settlers letter to some friend in England in which he spoke encouragingly of the progress he had been able to make upon his farm. The result has been to bring down upon the English friend who published the letter something of a torrent of enquiries from all parts of the country, so much so that he has had to beg the editor to relieve him of the necessity of making individual replies. The same wide-spread interest in Canadian settlement is noticeable in the correspondence at the High Commissioner's office and the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. And when one thinks of the glowing tales of Canadian prosperity which have been published broadcast in the British press during the past few months, when one thinks also of the ingenuity with which Canadian agencies here have pushed these glowing accounts before the eyes of probable settlers, there is not, perhaps, much to wonder at in the present eager demand for more specific information. The danger is an old one—lest in the desire to make a good record some should be encouraged to go to Canada who can really have little prospect of success upon the land there. This danger is minimized as far as possible by the heads of such agencies, as the High Commissioner's office and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the trouble, if it arise at all, will arise through the minor agencies such as those of well-meaning clergymen and benevolent persons.

ANOTHER COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

It is still a far cry to 1905 but this has not prevented the completion of preliminary arrangements for a Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in that year. It is announced that the exhibition is to be held at Rogent's Park, the Botanical Society having lent their gardens and buildings for the purpose. It is also announced that the promoters are for the most part old colonial officials and the undertaking has already received blessings from very high quarters. Of two features of the exhibition it is claimed that they promise to be both diverting and instructive. The first is an ethnological section into which specimens of all the races under British rule will be crowded; the second a "Zoo," where will be found a representative of every variety of animal on British Empire soil. Of course there is literally no limit to the good work that exhibitions of this kind can do and we may expect that 1904 will see Englishmen even better prepared than they now are to appreciate evidences of Canadian and other Colonial resources. The promotors of the exhibition will have their work cut out when they proceed to bring across the Atlantic some etymological specimens to be found in the "far corners of, say, the Canadian Dominion," and it strikes one as just a trifle superfluous to attempt to create another "Zoo" when the Zoological Gardens themselves—one of the finest in the world literally adjoin the exhibition grounds. The phrase "old colonial officials" in this preliminary announcement must be supposed to refer to what used rudely to be called the "South Kensington gang." There are Canadians who will recollect what a fossil it was to get the Colonial Exhibition of 1884 upon its feet. That exhibition was essentially the work of the aforesaid "South Kensington gang" and to small trouble did they make. Of course much water has flowed beneath Thames bridges since 1884, and even the old colonial official may be supposed to have learnt a little wisdom in the intervening nineteen years, but for all that one would like to have seen the new enterprise in other hands. If now those who were responsible for that excellent bit of national advertising, the Canadian Arch of Coronation days, could be induced to take a hand in the new Colonial Exhibition, we might hope to get on swimmingly.

WINDERMERE

The Imperial Institute.

(London Times.)

In accordance with the Imperial Institute (Transfer) Act, 1902, the management of the Imperial Institute will be vested in the Board of Trade from January 1, 1903. In carrying out these duties under the Act the Board of Trade will be assisted by an advisory committee representing various Government Departments and the Indian and Colonial Governments. The Institute will be managed by the Board of Trade through their Commercial Labour and Statistical Department, of which Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., is Comptroller-General.

The Board of Trade have appointed Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., (now Director of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Institute), to be Director of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. Professor Dunstan will continue in charge of the scientific investigation of economic products, and will supervise any other branches of work carried on by the Board of Trade in the building at South Kensington, including the collections of products of the Empire so far as they will be under the control of the board.

The work carried on by the Commercial Intelligence Offices of the Imperial Institute will be conducted by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, which, subject to the Comptroller-General, is under the direction of Mr. Thomas Worthington. The question of a city office for this branch (which is now located at 50, Parliament street, S. W.), is receiving the attention of the board, and pending its establishment verbal enquiries on commercial matters, after January 1, may be addressed to the branch through the temporary enquiry office established in 49, Eastcheap, E. C., the city office of the Imperial Institute.

The above arrangements do not affect the parts of the collections and the information offices under the special charge of representatives of the India Office and of certain Colonial Governments.

TAX LAND VALUES.

A British Liberal View.

"Land Values," in its issue for January, gives the following text of a speech, which appears to have been unreported at the time, delivered by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman at an overflow meeting at Keighley, Yorkshire, on the 9th of December. After dealing with the Education Bill and the Temperance Question,

Sir Henry said:

"Now what are we to do in this great question of overcrowding—one of the greatest curses and misfortunes of our people? I have seen reported not long ago an account of the facts of this matter, and whereas I find that London, with its huge conglomeration of humanity which might well be expected to be the worst instance in the country—has 19 per cent. of its population in an overcrowded condition taking two persons to one room to represent that state—your Yorkshire towns (one or two of them at any rate) are even worse, and when you cross the border and go into my country—to Glasgow, the second city of the Empire—something like 59 per cent. of the population are living in houses of that kind. Now why is this? It is because rents are high, and the deeper the poverty of the people the higher proportion does the rent bear to their income. Therefore, the people are so depressed and exhausted, physically and socially, that they cannot keep their heads above water. There are two cures which can be applied, increased means of locomotion, so as to take a man to and from his work, and giving municipalities power over land, so that room might be found for erecting houses suitable for occupation. Why should we rest satisfied with our ring fences, which in the great centres of population are put round the town beyond which people must go to have freedom to build? I have been speaking in the other hall about Free Trade, and the existence of overcrowding is to a large extent due to the maintenance of the same sort of restrictions and privileges at home as Free Trade has abolished in connection with our international commerce. Why should the owner of land gain by the exertions and industry and the enterprise of other people without any corresponding effort on his own part? (Hear, hear.) Let him pay his share (Hear, hear.) Let his land be taxed—(hear, hear)—and help in meeting the expenditure, and assisting the prosperity of the nation by which he profits. This seems to me in itself perfectly equitable, and it will have the immediate effect of putting an end to the immunity of the landlord now enjoyed, and the circumscribing of national expansion, and driving away from the towns industrial development. Nothing short, in my opinion, of taxation of land values will suffice to get at the root of this great matter, so vitally essential to the health and prosperity of the country. I have no doubt that these things are near to you, which you are interested in, because they affect the social condition of the masses, but in these so-called social questions you have to remember that there is a deep underlying thread of political feeling running through them. You must treat them as political as well as social questions, and above all I would urge upon you this. You are going, I am sure, to see these great evils dealt with in some sweeping and, therefore, satisfactory way, but you must not tackle until you are ready. Strengthen your Parliamentary machine before you touch them. There is a motto on the Tweed: "It is always safer to cross by the bridge than to attempt to jump the stream." It is better to wait until you have the full power in your own hands, and make a clean job of the matter. They say, "Where there's a will there's a way," but if you have the will what is the good of it if it has not the power? The workman, however skilled he is, must have good tools. Are your Parliamentary tools good? The Parliamentary machine is not at all perfect. Again and again has this been pointed out, and you must do your best to reform it, and strengthen the representation of the people."

TRIAL OF STANTON ON MURDER CHARGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 17.—Confessions made by Ernest Stanton, of Hamilton, Ont., to the police concerning the shooting of Edna Conrad, alias Frieda McGregor, were the features of the evidence produced yesterday by the prosecution in his trial for murder in the first degree.

Stanton himself was the only witness to the shooting. He made two statements concerning the affair, one at Niagara Falls to police officers of that city on the morning of October 10th, shortly after his arrest, and the other on Sunday, October 12th, to Buffalo police officers. Stanton in these statements admits having shot the woman, but claims that his pistol was accidentally discharged while he and the girl were playing with it.

The prosecution spent all of yesterday afternoon in weaving together the circumstances leading up to the commission of the deed. An attempt was made to show motive and deliberation, but on this point the evidence was inferential, and not at all convincing.

Claims Dead Beggar's Estate.

Toronto, January 17.—A writ has been issued by Thomas Mulvey, K.C., on behalf of Mrs. Esther Westheimer, of San Francisco, against the National Trust Company, to have it declare that the plaintiff is the only lawful next of kin of the late Eli Hyman, or Henry Davis, or Henry Zolanski, the Jewish beggar, who died recently in the hospital here leaving an estate valued at $85,000. The plaintiff claims two-thirds of the estate on the ground that she is a daughter of Hyman by his first wife, who died and was buried in the Jewish cemetery here in 1868. The administration was obtained on behalf of the present widow.

McDougall Embezzlement Case.

Toronto, Ont., January 17.—Alfred McDougall, formerly solicitor to Ontario Treasury was before Judge Morgan on Friday on the charge of embezzlement. The case was adjourned to February 20th, when the following physicians will report as to McDougall's sanity: For the Crown, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Richardson and A. J. Johnston; for prisoner, Dr. F. H. Cameron, McPhedran and Ferguson.

A GOOD COMPLEXION

Who does not wish to possess it?

Who does not delight to see it?

It is the beauty of good health. It is the evidence of rich blood.

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MAKE THE BLOOD RICH AND PURE

50 Tablets 25 Cents

OUR IRISH LETTER

The Lord Lieutenant Shows an Eye to Business.

IRELAND'S GOLD REVIVAL

Remarkable Statistics of Live Stock Production—A Bishop's Optimistic Views of the Future.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, January 3—There is a rumour that an English syndicate has been formed to work Irish gold mines. There would be nothing out of the way in this should it prove correct, for it is well known that in ancient times

"When Malachi wore the collar of gold,"

there must have been plenty of the precious metal going in the Green Isle, and many valuable golden ornaments which are to be seen in our museums, fully carry this out. Some hundred years ago the Irish Government undertook to develope gold mining in the County Wicklow. In 1796 a nugget weighing 22 ounces was found in a tributary of the River Avoca, and it was after the finding of this nugget that the Government started operations. For some years the work was carried on, but only £3,665 worth of gold was got, and the enterprise was abandoned as unprofitable. Private mining, however, was reported to have done much better, getting up to £10,000 worth. The late Mr. Parnell always held the idea that there was gold in the neighborhood of his residence at Avendale, but his prospecting never met with success. All the same, many gold mining companies have often been started in much less promising localities than the County Wicklow.

It is now generally rumoured that if His Majesty pays Ireland a visit this year, the time chosen would be somewhere about Whitsuntide, during the fortnight between the Derby week and Ascot races. Queen Alexandra will probably accompany the King.

Generally speaking people in Ireland are not sorry to see the last of 1902, as the year has not been too satisfactory a one, particularly the closing month. December, though we had little or no frost or snow, has been as bleak and dismal a one as has been experienced in Ireland for a long time. Heavy falls of icy cold rain took place, greatly hindering farmers in their work. Influenza and other complaints were very prevalent in Dublin during December, while want of employment helped to increase the distress. Whatever 1903 brings it must be an improvement on the closing year.

During the visit of the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Dudley to the North of Ireland lately, they paid a visit, of course, to the great ship-building yards of Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

Mr. ——, one of the managers, was showing them around, and was walking with Lady Dudley, who was putting many questions to him.

"By the way," she asked, "where do you get all your raw material from, Mr. ——?"

"Well, my Lady," he replied, with a smile, "we get a good deal from His Excellency."

"Oh! Willie! Do you hear what Mr. —— says?" called out Lady Dudley to her husband, who was walking in front. "They get a lot of the iron and stuff from you."

His Excellency was much interested, and commenced making enquiries amongst others how the stuff came to be ordered.

"Oh," said Mr. ——, "a traveller comes around for orders."

"Well," broke in Lord Dudley, "now that I'm on the spot, myself, couldn't we do some business direct?"

The mayoralty of Dublin is likely to create a lively contest between the Labour party and the United Irish League. Some time ago it was settled that Ald. Dowd, the nominee of the Labour party, was to be Lord Mayor from the 17th March next, when Mr. Tim Harrington would vacate that post after holding it for two years.

But now it would appear that Mr. Harrington has changed his mind, and finding the nest at the Mansion House with the comfortable nest-egg of nearly £20,000 per annum very comfortable, he does not wish to vacate it. The U. I. L. called upon the Labour party to request their nominee to withdraw from his candidature, but this Ald. Dowd stoutly refuses to do. The consequence will be a very bitter fight, and possibly another Nationalist split. The mayoralty of Dublin used only to be held for a year, but lately it has been the fashion to put popular Lord Mayors in for a second term, but the astute "Tim," finding it a "soft job," wants to go one better and hold it for three terms.

In bygone days a Nationalist and a Conservative used to be appointed each alternate year, but that is only a memory of the past. How they will vote in this matter of choosing the Lord Mayor for 1903 will be a hard nut for some of the members of the Dublin corporation, especially for those who have been put in by the Labour party and are at the same time red-hot leaguers.

The Bishop of Elphin, giving his opinion on Irish industries, says he was much impressed by the elaborate detail and the interesting way in which every aspect of the industrial life of Ireland was treated by the experts who met at the conference, held at the Cork Exhibition, before its close. He (the Bishop) and everyone present must have been convinced of the incalculable resources of wealth locked up in the country, not alone in its grazing lands and cultivated plains, but also in the woods, bogs, and coal fields and the seas, lakes, and rivers. The Bishop says that what the people of Ireland have to do is to utilize the machinery which the new Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction places at their disposal to develope from existing resources ample means of employment and livelihood for even more than the present population of the country.

Viewed industrially, Ireland has been rapidly going from bad to worse, because

THE KING AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.



(Black and White.)

A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPH OF EDWARD VII. AND THE CHILDREN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

	1902	1901	Increase.
Horses	24,156	24,270	
Cattle	893,814	596,419	
Sheep	1,026,670	820,613	
Pigs	554,714	516,781	
	2,499,354	1,958,103	541,251

There is nothing which shows up more forcibly the decay of the Irish metropolis than to look over the splendid mansions of the nobility who used in the olden days to keep up their Dublin residences, and see to what "base uses" they have come. For instance we find that Moira House, the home of Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings and Governor-General of India), where Pamela, wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was sheltering the night her husband was taken, is now the mendicity institution. Other palatial residences are Ormonde House (the former home of the Marquis of Ormonde) in Rutland square, is an Orange Lodge. Drogheda House (Marquis of Drogheda's), is used for offices of various charitable institutions; Charlemont House (Earl of Charlemont) is the General Registration Office; Aldborough House (Earl of Aldborough) is an Army Service Corps store; Powerscourt House (Earl of Powerscourt) is a warehouse; Tyrone House (Lord Tyrone's) is the office of the Commissioner of National Education; Belvedere House (Lord Belvedere's) is a school, as is also the former Dublin residence of the Dukes of Leinster. In addition to these many other historic mansions might be mentioned, but these few are sufficient to prove the decadence of poor old Dublin. The houses mentioned are not tumble-down ruins, but grand edifices, massively built, and mostly of beautiful architectural design. It is hard to say what will bring back to Dublin its former glories.

A Liverpool man, who paid his first visit to Ireland last summer, was determined to find out the secret of Ireland's poverty. He was not long in discovering the cause! It was because the people were a lazy and good-for-nothing lot, as in his travels through the country—it was about midsummer day—he had not seen a single plough going! He went back to England fully satisfied that he had solved the trouble, till a friend reminded him that you would not see anyone ploughing in England either. I fear that this Liverpool man's case is very often the experience of other visitors. They come for a few days' run through Ireland, and then fancy they are quite qualified to settle the whole Irish question. T. S. B.

So many lovers have committed suicide together of late in Italy that the authorities now indict the survivor of any such tragedy for murder.

FRAE AULD SCOTIA

Glasga Gettin' a Weel-Behaved Place at a Great Rate.

NEW YEAR IN THE HIELAN'S

Canadian Fitba' Players Entertained—A Grudge Against Chamberlain—New Scottish Books.

(Frae our ain correspondent.)

Glasgow, January 3.—Whatever the rest o' the warl' is daein' we in this rainy city are gaun aboot wi' our hats a' to ae side. The figures o' the police coorts this New Year show that there were na nearly sae many o' us drunk an' disorderly as there were at the same time last year, or ither years for a while back. On New'er Day there were only 203 run in, an' o' that 86 were drunks pure an' simple. Last year there were 211, 98 o' them drunks. For some weeks noo the number o' cases at the police coorts has been gettin' less an' less, an', to judge frae the figures, we seemed to be gettin' mair an' mair o' a weel-behaved city at sic a rate that in less than a generation we could pension aff a' the policemen, an' dae awa' wi' a' oor burglary insurances. But this is ower muckle to expect, an' by an' by the figures will come to a stan'still at a sort o' fair average. The chief constable says the improvement is due to the way that keepers o' publichouses are helpin' the police by refusin' drink to onybody wha already has a little ower muckle, an' tae a new plan o' his, which asks a' the police to argue wi' a man a wee while, an' try to get him to gang hame decently to his ain hoose, rather than be taen to "the nick." Ony way the fac' remains that we seem to be gettin' better at a great rate.

That's aboot a' there's to say on the subject o' the New Year. There's been nae tragedy as yet in connection wi' the holidays, though it isna mony New Year holidays that haena a murder or twa. When the 12th comes there may be news o' hoo the New Year was kept amang the hills whaur the "auld style" is still believed in. Auld New Year dees hard, an' the tamperin' o' Pope Gregory wi' the Calendar, which made the first o' January the first day o' the year, isna even yet cared for. The scientific purpose o' the change is neither here nor there wi' the dwellers in the far awa' glens. A' they care for is the fact that the 12th o' January was Ne'er Day when they were young, an' they see nae reason why it should be onything else yet. Gin onybody should tell them that to be decently consistent wi' astronomy they should noo be haudin' Ne'er Day on the 15th o' January, they wad think that person had already been haudin' Ne'er Day by a guid way ower weel.

The fitba' men frae Canada were at Hawick this week, an' the Hawick Club gae them a big dinner in ane o' the hotels. The Provost, he was chairman, an' Captain Marshall o' the Royal Canadian Rifles an' Canadian Mounted Rifles, made a speech. Ilka man, in Canada, he said, was loyal to the hame country. He kent that Canadians got an' awfu' bad name for lootin', but he thocht he could tell whaur that cam' frae. There were lots o' Border Scots in Canada, an' in the auld days, especially roond aboot Hawick, gin onybody was hungry he didna let the grass grow aneath his feet. He just went oot an' got the hand o' twa—three sheep or anything else that was eatable. Sae when the Canadians in South Africa were starvin' (he was through the war himsel') after a lang march, they didna lie doon an' grumble. They just went oot an' lifted what cam' in their way. A jokin' past, Captain Marshall paid a big compliment to the British Tommy Atkins, an' said the Canadian regiments were delighted wi' the way they were treated by the War Office.

Mr. Chamberlain is in South Africa tryin' to cement that bit o' the Empire firmly on to the ither bits, an' a clever man in ane o' the papers pictures him as a nigger minstrel sittin' on a stool on the veldt wi' a big umbrella ower his head, an' singin'—

"Come under de old umbrellar
Come along, picaninnies, do,
Hark to Uncle Joe a' calling
There's room for all of you."

We'd a' be pleased to see South Africa cosy an' warm aneath the big British umbrella, but Joe should ca' canny wi' his speeches. This week, for instance, at Pietermaritzburg, he spak o' the example o' the English an' the Scots, an' reminded the Boers that a' that was gran' an' glorious in baith nations was now the property o' the United Kingdom. He hoped the Dutch folk in South Africa wad think o' sic an example, an' try to bring aboot the same result. Just as gin Auld Scotia hadna first provided England wi' a King an' then united oor Parliament wi' hers oot o' oor ain guid will, an' no because we couldna dae better. There's nae comparin' this country to the Transvaal. The union here was a bargain atween twa nations, the ane as guid as the ither, but in South Africa it was a case o' the strong beatin' the weak an' layin' doon its ain terms. Mr. Chamberlain should hae kent better. Gin he needed a country to compare the Transvaal wi' he should hae tried some distressfu' country no far awa. The comparison micht na hae fitted in wi' his speech, but it wad hae been nearer the truth.

The Poet-Laureate disna seem to be gettin muckle wiser as he gets aulder. I've aye had a suspicion o' him sin' he boomed that daft trick—Jameson's raid—an' his latest idea disna help to raise him in my opinion. That, of course, may be naethin' to him, but it's somethin' to me. He's to write a play on Flodden for ane o' the big Lunnan theatres. Flodden is a tickfish subject, somethin' like Bannockburn, an' Boyne Water, an' Bunker Hill, an' when it comes to somethin' that is intended to amuse or instruct a mixed theatre o' Scotsmen an' Englishmen, it wad need a cleverer man than the Poet Laureate to write onything on Flodden that wad please them a'. Forbye, Flodden has been done in poetry aince for a'. Scott in the last bit o' Marmion did it ower weel for onybody to try it after him, an' to us wha hae read hoo

"Groom fought like noble, squire like knight,"

on that fatal field where

"Shivered was fair Scotland's spear,"

it winna be easy for Mr. Austin to mak' words, or a stage manager to mak' a battle, onything like as guid as Scott's poetry an' the picter it maks. Imagine the Battle o' Flodden written like Jameson's Raid! Mr. Austin should gie up the idea an' write a pome on the latest arrival in the York family. That sort o' thing suits his style better.

Mr. Bryce—Professor Bryce he is sometimes ca'ed—has been lettin' his fellow Scotsmen hae a word o' advice as a sort o' New Year's message. He says we should dae a' we can to stop the Anglification process that is gaun on, by nurs-in' the particular merits o' Scottish life an' thought, an' institutions. Aboon a' things, he says, we should resist ilka attempt to apply to Auld Scotia the principles o' the English Education Bill. Ane o' the disadvantaces o' the union is that it leaves us wi' but little authority ower oor ain education. In a maitter like this, that is understood by Scotsmen only, we are ruled by the majority of the members o' Parliament, which, of course, is English, an' gin the Government cares to try a bill for Scotland the same as that which they hae got for England, how can we keep it frae passin'? There seems to be nae richt cure short o' Home Rule, an' there isna muckle enthusiasm for that.

The new Spalding Club, whatever that is, met at Aiberdeen this week an' considered a plan o' General G. Biddle Bridge of Allan, for collectin' an' printin' auld Scottish sangs an' ballads an' tunes afore the generation that kens them passes awa'. General Biddle thinks that there are lots o' these things yet floatin' aboot that hae ne'er been printed, things that werena the wark o' professional poets or musicians, but were written by puir an' unlearned men in a moment o' inspiration. The club is to consider the maitter some mair, an' as maist o' the members favoured the general's plan something may be done. Gin ever onything is done it will need to be by a club or society, the job is weel worth tryin, but it's ower big for ony single person.

Scottish books are aye comin' oot, a' the same. Within the last three weeks we hae had nane less than fower. First, there was "A Canny Countryside," by Rev. John Horne, a minister wha lives in Ayr. This is an unca fine collection o' stories o' Caithness, written a little on the Barrie-Ian Maclaren style, but wi' differences that show the pairt o' the country they come frae, an' the peculiar oddities o' the folk up in the far north. I've read "A Canny Countryside" twice ower an' it's worth readin' ither twice. Then there's "The Great Marquis, Life and Times of Archibald, 8th Earl and 1st and only Marquis of Argyll (1607-61)," by Rev. John Willock o' Lerwick, which tries hard to mak the great marquis a clever man an' a brave. But though we admit that the Argyll o' that day may hae been a clever man we canna credit him wi' courage. There's nae gettin' ower his skulkin' at the Battle o' Inverlochy, or Mr. Neil Munro, wha wadn'a say a word against a Hielan' man gin he could help it, wadna hae written aboot it sae plainly as he does in ane o' his stories—John Splendid, I think it is.

The ither twa books are "The Gowrie Conspiracy and its Official Narrative," by Samuel Cowan, an' "Miscellanea Invernessiania" by the late John Noble. The first is anither attempt to throw some licht on ane o' the maist argued aboot bits o' Scottish history, but in this it is totally fails. The second tells aboot the Inverness o' past times, its manners an' customs, its local characters, an' lots o' auld stories in its history. It has a funny auld-warl' way wi' it that'll interest no Inverness folk only, but a' body wha tak an interest in the north.

Carnegie has broken oot in a new place. Tired o' throwin' awa' libraries an' kirk organs, he's to try memorials an' estates. He has bought the Glen o' Pittencrieff, near Dunfermline, a piece o' country he has had his heart set on for a while. The Glen is ane o' the maist romantic places in Auld Scotia. It contains the tower that is connected in history wi' the marriage o' Malcolm Canmore an' St. Margaret, St. Margaret's Cave, an' Dunfermline Palace an' Abbey. When the Palace was built naebody kens, but the Abbey dates frae about 1100. Bruce lived in the Palace in 1322, his son David II was born there, an' Robert III an' his Queen made it ane o' their Royal residences. James IV had some high times at Dunfermline, an' the auld sang which says:—

"The King sits in Dunfermline toon
Drinking the blude-red wine,"

refers to some o' his capers. In the Glen o' Pittencreiff, Mr. Carnegie has got an estate that ony patriotic Scotsman wad consider a prize. Gin the story that he's to throw it open to the public be true naebody will doot his patriotism.

As to memorials he has begun at Greenock. He thinks Greenock should hae a memorial to James Watt, the inventor o' the steam engine or, for this purpose he has offered the toon £10,000. Gin this isna plenty or gin Greenock wad like a bigger memorial than this wad pay for it, he is willin' to start a fund which could be subscribed to on baith sides o' the Atlantic. Has a while syn Greenock began to think o' a Watt memorial but it has ne'er done onything but appoint committees. Now there's a chance for the toon to nourish its maist famous native, as he deserves to be honoured. WATTIE.

"I Would Not Have Catarrh for a Million Dollars," Says Mrs. Leslie Carter—Pe-ru-na Her Safeguard.



MRS LESLIE CARTER, THE GREAT ACTRESS

Mrs. Leslie Carter, probably the most prominent actress in America, says the following of Peruna:

"Peruna is sure to prevent a cold. It will stop a cough before it becomes settled. It cures all catarrhal affections like magic. No money could tempt me to be without this remedy for even a day. It is just the remedy that all women need, especially such women as are exposed to the vicissitudes of climate as I am. I never neglect an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends. It is America's greatest remedy for America's greatest enemy, catarrh and catarrhal affections. I would not have catarrh for a million dollars, and as long as I have Peruna at hand to promptly check the slightest symptoms of its approach, I feel perfectly safe from this disease."
—N. Leslie Carter.

CATARRH is everywhere. No class of people are exempt from its insidious ravages. It enters the palace and hovel with equal facility. It attacks men and women with like ferocity and frequency. Strong men and fair women are among its victims.

Thus it is we find Peruna, the catarrh remedy, everywhere. The upper classes use it the lower classes cannot do without it, and the middle classes praise it.

At this time of the year, when winter is here with its chilly blasts and biting frosts, every one should be as alert as possible to escape what seems to be almost inevitable in this climate, catarrh.

The number of people who have catarrh of some form or other every winter is millions.

Miss Emily Milburne, President West Side Young Woman's Club, 152 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill., writes to the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

"For the past four years the members of our West Side Club have used little medicine except Peruna. It is our cure for the many different complications resulting from colds, whether it is a severe cough, catarrh, influenza or la grippe." Miss Emily Milburne.

Mrs. B. F. Henderson, 632 Grand ave., Milwaukee, Wis., Treasurer of the Schiller Club, writes: "I never had any faith in patent medicines until I tried Peruna, but my experience in this field of medicine has taught me that Peruna is one which can be trusted, and which will not fail in time of need.

PE-RU-NA FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST CATCHING COLD.

"For the past few years I have found that I caught cold easily, which would settle in a most unpleasant catarrh of the head. I had to be especially careful about being out evenings and not to get chilled when dressed in full for parties, but since I have used Peruna as general health-improver and pre-system in such good conditions that even though I am exposed to inclement weather it no longer affects me.

"I have a splendid appetite and enjoy life, being in perfect health." Mrs. B. F. Henderson.

Now is the Time to Ge Pe-ru-na.

Now is the time to get Peruna, and it should be taken as soon as the slightest symptom of catching cold manifests itself.

Many people do not seem to understand that a cold is acute catarrh; that catching cold is simply catching catarrh. An old cold is chronic catarrh. Catarrh is liable to settle anywhere in the system.

While it is true that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located, yet it is advisable for every one to use Peruna as a preventive, and not wait until catarrh has fastened itself in some part of the system.

Mrs. Chas Steinecke, a popular young society matron of Stoughton, Wis., writes:

"My experience with Peruna has been most pleasing. By carelessly leaving a heated ball room I got thoroughly chilled and caught a heavy cold, which settled on my lungs. I wore a protector, took many remedies for colds with out success. With my other troubles I had catarrh of the head. Peruna was recommended to me and I bought a bottle and soon began to improve, and kept on taking it, and it cured me of all my troubles. I am most pleased to testify to its merits." Mrs. Chas Steinecke.



Miss Florence Allan, 75 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill., recommends Peruna.

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

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

MODERN JOHN THE BAPTISTS.

(By Lord Rosebery.)

There has been some reason to think of late years that there has been a great decline in the liberal forces in the country. I am not so sure of that. I think they have been scattered, dispersed and weakened from various causes, but I believe that the forces are there. I believe it may seem a cynical thing to say, but it is a practical thing, that if Liberalism found itself within measurable distance of responsibility and power you would find many of their dissensions healed. For Liberals in opposition more especially in the bleak desert of opposition such as they have occupied for the last seven years, are a little liable to set up as John the Baptists each on his own account, and as the period of opposition wax's longer they are apt to take as their food less of wild honey and somewhat more of an acrid and disturbing condiment which appears to have an effect upon their digestions and temper. But when you see them in search of the responsibility which is given by a majority, I am inclined to think you will see their tempers towards each other and their sense of responsibility increased very considerably. But whether they get that power depends to my mind on how the country takes this measure of education and the principles which it involves. (Lord Rosebery at the Scottish Liberal Club, Edinburgh.)

Will Try Peculiar Suit.

Ottawa, Ont., January 17.—A case of considerable general interest is on the list to be tried at the winter assizes here next week. It is Smart vs. Dana, in which the former Sheriff of Brockville, sues the present occupant for alleged failure to carry out an agreement. It seems, according to Smart's story, that Dana promised him $1,200 a year to vacate the office of sheriff to allow of his being appointed to the position.

TABLET IN MEMORY OF DEAD CANADIAN.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

New York, January 17. The Canadian Society is to erect a bronze tablet to the memory of Morris Robinson, once cashier of the New York branch of the Bank of the United States, who was a Canadian by birth. The tablet to be unveiled February 2 is to be affixed to the front of the building at 56 Wall street in which were the original offices of the First Permanent American Life Insurance organization established by him.

BRITISH SUBSIDIES TO MAIL-CARRYING CRUISERS

The yearly payments by Great Britain for the carriage of mails are as follows:

P. and O. Company	£330,000
Orient Steam Navigation Company	85,000
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	80,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	60,000
Pacific Steam Navigation Company	32,500
South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company	25,000
British India Steam Navigation Company	9,000
	£621,500

Cape Colony and Natal pay the Union Castle Steamship Company (one of the Ring lines) an annual sum of £155,000.

The Admiralty pay the following sums:

White Star Company	£28,000
Cunard Company	28,000
P. and O. Company	18,000
Orient Steam Company	9,000
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	6,500
Pacific Steam Navigation Company	4,500
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	9,750
	£103,750

This gives the call of forty-nine ships altogether for use in war. From the above sums 25 per cent. deduction is made from steamers which carry mails.

Land Grant for Boyd.

Toronto, January 17.—A grant of land in the Temiscamingue district has been made to the family of Constable William Boyd, who was shot while discharging his duty, by Fred Lee Rice, the bank robber, when the latter tried to escape on his way to gaol.

Are an invaluable remedy for all diseases and disorders arising from Weak Heart, Worn Out Nerves or Watery Blood.

They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health to those who are troubled with Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Anæmia, General Debility, After Effects of La Grippe and all troubles arising from a run down system.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by

The T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANADA DISCUSSED IN GREAT BRITAIN

The New Year Has Seen a Wonderful Display of Interest in the Future of the Dominion Among the People and Press of the Mother Country.

Probably the most remarkable feature of the New Year in the British press is the attention which is being paid to Canada and to things Canadian. One can hardly take up a newspaper of any sort from the London Times downwards, which does not contain some reference to the great development of the Dominion. A few selections from such articles are appended for the information of readers of the Montreal Star—

"PEOPLING THE COLONIES."

A Project Which Calls for a Grant of 2,000,000 Acres From the Ontario Government.

(St. James's Budget.)

It is a generally admitted axiom among those who are versed in colonial conditions that while many facilities for settlement may be provided by the local governments, it is absolutely necessary that private enterprise shall do the organizing, and assume the financial responsibility in the inauguration of an emigration scheme on anything like adequate, permanent and Imperial lines. To compass this it is imperative to lift the whole matter bodily from the realm of charity, where it now languishes, and give it a place as secure as the once despised insurance companies among the dividend-paying commercial concerns of the nation.

Again, granting that the Empire, under the present anomalous state of affairs, consists of one vigorous little Motherland congested with a hard-working population on the one hand and a number of young countries, immense in area and resources, but stagnating or lying fallow for want of people on the other, it is evident that the communicating channels along which the stream of humanity is to flow have only to be laid truly and well, and, even as water always flows to the lowest level, a migration of profitably unprecedented nature must set in. But the initiation of an exodus is not the only question that has to be faced, as the problem of our surplus population would have been settled long ago, it is also necessary to provide for the prompt and facile distribution of that exodus so that without in any way lowering or disorganising the present conditions of life in the colonies themselves, thereby causing local discontent, the members thereof shall before they start know exactly where they are going and with a minimum of delay or hardship be introduced to that sphere of self-supporting work for which they are so urgently needed.

With these ends in view Mr. J. Colev Bromfield, whose scheme was mentioned in these columns in June last, has been steadily working and although the public he have not heard much of him during the intervening six months he is now within a measurable distance of success. In a few days there is every reason to believe a concession of two million acres of arable land will be granted him by the Ontario Government and it is hoped that everything will be in readiness by the spring for the despatch of party after party of British emigrants.

While it is only natural that a commercial undertaking will welcome most heartily those with sufficient capital to pay their way in cash until self-supporting, and for many thousands the necessary £100 to £150 should not be a hard matter to procure, this scheme is designed to aid, under suitable conditions and guarantees, the struggling tenant-farmer with insufficient capital and, in order to ensure the necessary scope to the company's operations it is probable that within a reasonable period any respectable man capable of paying his passage to the place of settlement will be given right away to get a farm and the necessities to make a start under expert supervision. The scheme indeed goes further than this inasmuch as it proposes to the people of the above classes unsuited or unsatisfactorily coped with to find suitable poor men at home and paying their passages, give them also an opportunity of making, comparatively speaking, their fortune under the aegis of the company.

Mr. Bromfield has gained the co-operation in the further elaboration of his scheme of some men eminently desirous of pushing forward this great work, who have given much thought to the question and are expert in the local conditions ruling in the various Colonies themselves. From this happy amalgamation of ideas a few important results may well be expected, not the least of which will be a growing tendency to study the scheme from the Colonial as well as the Mother Country point of view. For example, while it would be impossible to design a complete emigration scheme without a trading department, there are, of course, many diverse lines on which this important side could be run. But in framing their articles to permit of the utilization in each State or Colony where operations may be decided upon of the whole firms already established there in such a way that they shall be represented on the company's local board of management, and, with their intimate knowledge of local conditions, help to direct the policy in their own particular part of the world, it may be said that they will be as much in advance of the old methods of Colonial trading as the huge combinations of Pierpont Morgan overtop the independent concerns out of which he built them.

By gaining the credit as well as the local political backing of these influential Colonial firms, instead of their hostility it can be anticipated that a startling economy in the outlay of capital will be attained. Another innovation which has never been attempted before, and which strikes vol mes for the Imperial breadth of view which the perfected scheme will possess, is the proposal to recruit candidates in the Colonies themselves for any rate in the Antipodes where the working men is mastery, thus keeping them well drained of surplus labour, and, therefore, prosperous and contented. This will give the men the option of going out independently of the company and making their initial hostage while gaining invaluable colonial experience.

It may be said in truth that the foundations are being broadly and deeply laid of a movement capable of indefinite expansion from State to State and Colony to Colony which will, it is confidently believed, work wonders in the strengthening of the Empire and the amelioration of the conditions under which so many of our race at present exist.

(A special despatch from Toronto to the Montreal Star yesterday stated that the Ontario Crown Lands Department some time ago received an application from J. Colev Bromfield, of England, for the purchase of two million acres of land. This was rejected by the department as it was not in accord with the Government's policy to sell outright any such large blocks of land. The proposition was then modified by the applicant. Negotiations with the department are pending, and it is altogether likely that a contract will be effected resulting in a rapid settlement of New Ontario by English immigrants.)

THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH.

An English View of Mr. Clergue's Enterprises at Sault Ste. Marie.

(F. A. McKenzie, in London Daily Mail.)

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Seven years ago Sault Ste. Marie was little more than a backwoods village. Today, it is the centre of a great group of enterprises, it has opened up a new era in the industrial history of Canada, and it eyes promise of being in the immediate future one of the great manufacturing centres of the world.

Its story is of special interest, as illustrating in most vivid form the new force which has come into trade, the utilization of water-power for the production of electricity. For untold generations men have used water and wind as power agents, but only recently have they been able to harness the greater waterfalls on any considerable scale and carry their power a distance away.

Today Niagara is giving us on a large scale electricals at low price which formerly were too expensive for general manufacture and is lighting and running the streets of Buffalo. In the heart of California one great region with a radius of eighty miles now has all its work done from the harnessed power of a single waterfall. Farmers there have their power supplied for the same amount that it would cost for steam plants at the doors of the cheapest English coal-mines. Montreal runs its street cars from power generated at falls eighty miles away.

HARNESSING THE WATERS.

Let a manufacturer erect the best coal-engined plant, with all known improvements and economies, and he will not maintain it for less than £3 a year per horse-power. Probably the cost will be much more. Let him harness the waters, and the entire cost of his plant will be less than that one year's total, whilst cost of maintenance will be almost negligible. In one of our largest water-power systems today, generating nearly 50,000 horse-power yearly, the chief engineer estimated his annual upkeep and management expenses at £16,000 a year. To produce the same power with coal would cost about £200,000 yearly.

This new force is going to revolutionize many industries. In the mid-nineties a group of Philadelphia men realized this and determined to secure coming profits. Some of these were the same men who helped to make plans that eventuated in the Morgan Atlantic Trust. At their head is Mr. E. V. Douglas, supported largely by the Cramps, the shipbuilders and the financiers known as the "Pennsylvania group." Certain of the Philadelphia banks and trust companies were also interested.

A young French-American lawyer in Maine, Mr. Francis C. Clergue, planned their campaign and became working head. Mr. Clergue, a solidly-built, commanding, genial and enthusiastic man with a knowledge of the business world going far beyond law books, went out on a voyage of exploration along the St. Lawrence River, and arrived at the Soo—to give Sault Ste. Marie its popular name. Here he found great falls, and on the Canadian side a struggling municipal water-power station. He bought out the municipal plant and quickly erected much greater, giving a horse-power of 25,000.

His first intention was to let his new power out to manufacturers. But the Soo was far away from cities, and despite every offer manufacturers refused to establish themselves here. This would have ruined smaller men. Mr. Clergue overcame it by starting manufactories of his own. The great forests around were good raw material for paper pulp, and so up went two large paper-pulp mills, driven by water power, and capable of turning out 150 tons of drp pulp a day.

NURSING AN INFANT TRADE.

There came rumours of the discovery of fields of iron ore on the American side of the river. Mr Clergue himself plunged in the great Ontario forests, looking for traces of ore there. An abandoned gold claim was purchased for £900, and proved to be the Helen iron mine, an amazingly rich ore property. It is worth mentioning that the man who sold this for so little now receives a pension from Mr. Clergue of £16 a month. Other ore fields were located and secured.

The Soo enterprises now came under special official notice. The Dominion Government had long been desirous of encouraging the manufacture of steel and iron in its borders, and had offered bounties on every ton produced. Acting with wise liberality it went further, it gave Mr Clergue orders for many thousands of tons of steel rails, orders sufficient to maintain a large plant for some time.

But there was no plant, and up to then Canada had not made a ton of steel. A modern plant appeared as though by magic, fitted with appliances of every kind. I came to the Soo fresh from Pittsburg, and found the infant Canadian mill fit to compare for machinery (in quality, not of course, in size) with the mills of the Steel Trust. Today this Canadian mill is working twenty-four hours a day, turning out rails of the highest quality. Soon a plant for rolling steel girders is to be added.

All this sounds little to write about But the road to success was through endless difficulties. The presence of sulphur in some of the ores at one time threatened to wreck all, but was finally made occasion for the production of a nickel-steel of special excellence. To do this chemicals were necessary, and so large chemical works had to be built. Transportation through a new and unbroken country was difficult, and to provide it Mr. Clergue had himself to build and manage railways, and to purchase and run fleets of ore steamers. The railways are only in their beginning. Some are completed and working, others are being laid down with high speed. The most important of all will go right through to the Hudson Bay territories, tapping an untouched timber land, and developing the great fisheries of the bay. To help on this the Provincial Government has given a grant of several million acres.

At present there are between seven and eight thousand men employed on these Clergue industries, and the numbers are going up day by day. Armies are employed in cutting down woods. The lands thus cleared are being settled on by farmers, and trackless woods of yesterday are to-day smiling valleys with tilled lands and opened up by railways.

THE GREATEST ENTERPRISE OF ALL.

The greatest enterprise of all has yet to be mentioned. Although the capital is American and the parent company is under Connecticut registration, the Clergue industries are distinctly Canadian. But it was necessary to do one thing on the American side. Mr. Clergue saw that unless he secured the water rights opposite the Canadian falls all his work might go for nothing through enterprise there. The rights were bought, and the Wizard of the North set about building the greatest power station in America. To do this it was first necessary to construct an enormous canal, with an opening width of 500 feet narrowing down to 200 feet. It is 12,000 feet long, and at the end is the power house, a structure so big that it dwarfs every similar place. It is no less than 1,368 feet long, and contains eighty-one chambers fitted with turbines facing the stream. Above these power-producers is a manufacturing building running the whole length of nearly 1,400 feet. This station will generate 50,000 horse-power.

Manufacturers are already coming in, attracted by the cheap power. The Calcium Carbide Company was one of the first to arrive. The Soo in the immediate future will be a great city. Little wonder that the folk here regard the man who has built it all in a few years with a feeling of awe. His men call him "the King," and king he is of a very material dominion.

"THE INVASION OF CANADA."

How Americans are Flocking to Pre-Empt the Dominion's New Prosperity.

(Robert Donald, in London Express.)

Ten years ago there were over two million Canadians in the United States. Long before the next ten years are over there will be quite two million Americans in Canada.

There is no check to the influx of farmers from the North-western States. It is estimated that the emigrants to Canada this year will number 75,000 at least, half of them Americans. During the financial year recently ended they numbered 68,000.

This new development in the awakening of what an American Consul picturesquely described as the "The Sleeping Empire Beyond" is leading to new problems, commercial and political. The farmers who are selling their lands in the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, and other north-western States are not going to Canada as temporary residents, they are going to stay, and in a few years the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and Assiniboia will be largely inhabited by Americans.

RICHNESS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Canada has poured out her wealth in developing her railways, in advancing agriculture, in improving inland navigation, in building canals and deepening river channels, and was beginning to despair of attracting immigrants in such numbers as would develop her magnificent domain. Now prosperity has come with a rush, and the American farmers are only the forerunners of a greater invasion.

The American capitalists, already powerful in Ontario and Nova Scotia, in building up Canadian manufactures, will soon invade the North-Western Provinces, where rich minerals remain untouched. Between the Red River and the Rockies there are 85,000 miles of coal-bearing strata- a potential harvest richer than the prairies can yield—awaiting American enterprise.

Perhaps Englishmen will also be attracted to the growing North-west, but the Americans will certainly get the start.

What is to be the effect of this inpouring of Americans to Canada—politically and commercially?

AMERICANISING CANADA.

There are Americans who think that the North-Western Provinces should have been regarded as part of the "hinterland" of the United States. There are some who hope that the invaders will assist in the Americanisation of Canada. They think the Americans will become a discontented outlander population who will appeal to their Government to take them under its protecting wing. There is not the slightest indication at present of any such movement, and there is no reason why it should arise.

Americans are just as much at home in Canada as in the States they left; they find political life less turbulent, party politics less corrupt, taxes lighter, the machinery of justice above reproach, and liberty as complete as under the Stars and Stripes. There is no reason why they should not become citizens of the Dominion, and the Canadian Government is certainly doing its best to encourage immigration by sending its agents to the United States and in encouraging settlement.

The American emigration, on the other hand, will have a tendency towards encouraging their trade. While the trade between Canada and the Mother Country is increasing, that between the Dominion and its near neighbour is growing at a much greater rate. And naturally so, not only because of the proximity of the highly developed United States, but also because the best commercial routes in Canada run north and south, not east and west. Canada needs American manufacturing products, and the Americans need raw and agriculturad products from Canada.

This interchange of trade will greatly increase in the near future. At present the tariff is all too much in favour of the United States, but the growing importance of the Dominion as an outlet for American capital and the development of its industries will soon induce the American Government to enter into reciprocal trade relations.

CANADIANS IN THE STATES.

For many years America has attracted Canadians, and many of these settlers are now returning. The numerous Canadian inhabitants of the United States have not been completely absorbed in the general body of American citizens. They maintain their separate organisations, and have patriotic gatherings. Some of them become American citizens and rise to important positions, but they still look upon the Dominion as their Fatherland.

Some of the most enterprising and prosperous Americans are Canadians by birth and education. There is quite a large Canadian society in New York.

The present City Chamberlain of New York, Dr. E. R. L. Gould—is a Canadian. The former president of the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn, now deputy Commissioner of Docks in New York, is a Canadian. America's first representative in Cuba is also a son of the Dominion. The head of the firm of yacht builders who built the Kaiser's yacht Meteor is also a Canadian, so are the builders of the new Brooklyn Bridge.

Among the great host of other distinguished sons of Canada who have risen to important positions in the United States are: Dr. James Douglas, president of a large mining company and of several railways; Mr. James C. Stewart, the builder of the Westinghouse factories in Manchester; Mr. Seymour Eaton, the founder and manager of the Book Lovers' Library, the great organisation for distributing books, which has spread over the United States within a few years, and has now invaded England; Mr. William Chisholm, the organiser of the Union Steel Company; Mr. Hugh Chisholm, organiser of the International Paper Company, and a very large number of professors of American universities.

ENCOURAGING BRITISH COMMERCE.

With the agricultural and industrial growth of Canada there will be a check to the flow of talent into the United States. Canada will soon have a literature of its own, and will offer as good prizes in the industrial world as its greater neighbour.

While the Canadian Government is welcoming the American emigrant it is still more anxious than ever to draw settlers from this country. It is taking advantage of the present wave of prosperity to boom Canada. Four lecturers are at work travelling about the country describing the attractions of the Dominion.

The Government are offering grants to encourage settlers, and are giving prizes for school essays on Canada. The Canadian emigration authorities are erecting a large office in Trafalgar square, which will be fitted up in luxurious style, and everything in it will be the produce of Canada. The Government are also pushing the fruit trade in this country, and a company is about to be organized to start shops which will sell only Canadian produce.

Altogether Canada is just now the most prosperous part of the Empire.

"SPOILING NIAGARA."

Some Features of Canadian Life Which Impressed a London Telegraph Man.

"Eastern" is used relatively as a term to distinguish that portion of Canada to the East of the great lakes from what lies beyond. It must be accepted in the broadest sense, since it represents a vast tract of country, the most populated, the most thriving, and the most settled of the Dominion. In its area are situated, not only the capital, the most important commercial centres, large and beautiful cities, but scores of smaller towns, every one busy and prosperous. All this region, beginning along the banks of the St. Lawrence at Quebec, and extending down into the isthmus bounded by Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and again farther north to where Lake Huron and Lake Superior link their waters together, represents the active industrial sections of the continent. Here are united as great riches, as great resources, as great interests as ever the West can show. Mining, agriculture, and manufactory are in full swing, and to-day the East possesses that spirit of progress and advancement which is now stirring the West. The one is still in the chrysalis stage, the other has found its wings and is full of life. It all resolves itself into a matter of time. The East has had so many years' start of the West, and if one estimates the space of time by the advance of civilization, which in Canada means the railway, the West has still a few years to run before it even comes of age. It is, therefore, young, but it is energetic and precocious in its youth, quick to learn, apt to imitate, and in every direction the Eastern States of Quebec and Ontario are fair to look upon, save where the hand of man has made the land hideous and foul. Much of the most beautiful country has been ruined and blighted by the efforts of man to tear the earth's riches from their bed. A more dreadful and depressing landscape than surrounds the nickel mines in the vicinity of Sudbury Junction, lying to the north of Lake Huron, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the West, cannot be seen or imagined. The approach is through craggy, broken country, but within a radius of a mile from the small town of Copper Cliff, such a scene of desolation reigns as to make the heart sink at the utter barrenness of the spectacle. Not a vestige of tree life, not a trace of vegetation exists, not even a blade of grass. About the streets, in between the rough little wooden shacks, run children, sturdy enough but white-faced, pigs browse disconsolately in search of what they cannot find. But everything is desolate, forlorn, covered with a yellowish dust; tree-stumps stick up mournfully; branches, leafless and dead, strew the ground, for the sulphur fumes blown off from the roasting copper-ore have wrought this destruction. Yet this sorrowful little spot stands over millions of dollars of capital. The entire district is honeycombed with nickel mines, all united in one great trust controlled by American capital. It is one of those centres scattered throughout the length of the country where the agile American has found a good thing and is working it. A little way to the south is a magnificent example of this energy, at that point where the waters of Lake Superior tumble hastily down the short rapids to meet Lake Huron.

TWO TWIN CITIES—

one Canadian, the other American—stand on the opposite shores, divided only by a narrow strait, united by the strongest bonds of sympathy and friendly rivalry. Before their eyes passes the great water-borne traffic of the lakes, double in tonnage to that carried by the Suez Canal in the same period. Of the American "twin" little need be said. Sault Ste. Marie is the name figuring on the map which designates these cities, but they both answer to the soft, sibilant sound of Soo, and it is of the Canadian Soo that notice should now be taken. A few years ago the Soo was a small town, peopled by those who had undergone repeated adverse bouts with Fortune and were must cast down. To-day it is a bustling town of 15,000 inhabitants, all busy, all imbued with hope, all going ahead just as fast as they can. Their city is growing by leaps and bounds, and their present hopeful position is due—and they, the citizens of the Soo, will be the first to admit it—to the energy and foresight of one man. It would be a poor compliment to pay him to say that he took compassion on them, and did so in a spirit of philanthropy. Rather was it that, realising the extremely favourable situation of the Soo as a commercial centre, Mr. Francis H. Clergue was prompted to select the Canadian town for the site of his great enterprises. The capital of the company, which exceeds considerably one hundred millions of dollars, was subscribed at Philadelphia, and to-day gigantic works have been installed along the banks of the canal uniting the two lakes, where by the Bessemer process 600 tons of steel rails are manufactured daily, the first undertaking of its kind in Canada, while two pulp mills are turning out tons of produce every twenty-four hours, including a dry pulp for export. The company owns a great fleet of steamers on the lakes, a railway, which is gradually being extended, and will eventually reach Hudson's Bay, nickel and iron mines, and vast tracts of forest land, whence the supplies of spruce are drawn. Mr. Francis H Clergue, the predominant sprit in every movement, lives with his brother in a quaintly-shaped little house adjoining the works, a restored original of the old Hudson's Bay Fort of years ago. Bears appear to be his chief domestic pets, and he is known in the district as the "King." Signs are, indeed, everywhere evident that the immense water-power resources of the continent are being utilized to their fullest capabilities.

THE HARNESSING OF NIAGARA.

has for some time been an accomplished fact on the American side. The Canadians have now been seized with a spirit of emulation, and before long a great, ugly power-house will be standing at the edge of the Horseshoe Falls. Millions of dollars are being spent, and much commercial benefit will doubtless result, but Niagara, as a show-place, as a shrine of one of Nature's mightiest handiworks, is being rapidly and completely spoiled. The American town has grown of recent years with amazing rapidity, and it is becoming more and more a collection of hotels, cheap refreshment rooms, saloon bars, dime museums, and irritating curio shops where gimcrack souvenirs are foisted on a patient, easy-going public. The whole place has degenerated into a noisy tripper resort, only made the less unbearable because the visitors do not belong to the tripper element, but the town is moulding itself on lines which would appeal most persuasively to the East-ender intent on a "beano." Matters have not gone so far on the Canadian side, chiefly owing to the fact that the Canadians appear to be as unenterprising as the Americans are enterprising. The result is that ninety cents in every dollar spent by visitors must go into American pockets. Rather more than four years ago the only relic of importance on the Canadian shore was burned down. To-day its blackened ruins, plastered all over with painfully obtrusive advertisements, are a standing witness to neglected opportunities. The mighty grandeur of the Falls can never be tarnished, but that the general beauty of the scene will be improved by lines of power-houses and factories with smoky chimneys is open to doubt. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will keep a tight hold on their beautiful park fronting the Horseshoe Falls; but why no protest was made against the erection of a great power-house on the site chosen, when a little ingenuity could have hidden it away—as the Americans on their side have been more or less successful in doing—is a matter for surprise. However, it is pleasanter to turn to places where natural beauty has not yet undergone complete disfigurement.

HARD ON HAMILTON.

Nearly every town of importance in the Dominion is known by some distinctive appellation. Hamilton, Ontario, has been called the "Ambitious City," and is also known as the Birmingham of Canada, although there is nothing in its clean, tidy streets, lined with healthy young trees, or in the clear air to suggest a manufacturing centre. The fruit market at Hamilton is a remarkable and picturesque sight. That belt of country stretching in the direction of Niagara is one great fruit farm, where grapes and peaches hang in such rich clusters from vine and tree as to well merit the name which many have given to the district, the Garden of Canada. But the fruit market is reminiscent of a Normandy or Brittany town. The scene is almost as old and as quaint; it is certainly as picturesque. Clustered round a fine church, and on the stone-flagged square at the back, are the booths and stalls of the market vendors. There, from dawn until long after noon, housewives and servants come and bargain for fruit, vegetables, joints of meat, and poultry. There is a busy hum in the air, the spirit of barter is abroad. What most arouses the admiration of the stranger is the display of peaches, all big, luscious, and juicy, grown in an orchard, as we do apples, and equal in flavour to all save the very best, which we, with tenderest care and all the arts of cultivation, raise under glass. Yet Canada is still believed by many to be a country of snow and ice. These peaches, packed nicely in baskets, fifty or sixty at a time, cost from 1s 3d to 2s a basket. Hamilton's ambition is somewhat vague in outline, and does not trend to any particular path. Its idea is to make itself generally known, and to be "there" every time. Its great misfortune is that Toronto is only forty miles distant. But on one thing Hamilton can justly plume itself. There is no prettier town in the Dominion. It clusters on the banks of an inlet of Lake Ontario, under the shelter of an extensive bluff-ridge, proudly called the Mountain, from the summit of which there is a fine panorama over the city, across the lake to Toronto, which on a clear day is plainly visible, and along the shore, where one fruit farm after another stretches in endless array. Hamilton has not set about to enrich itself with any great architectural undertakings. Such pretensions are left to other places, and by its proud title of capital of the Dominion, Ottawa claims to have the most beautiful public building in all Canada. This is the Parliament House, a noble and imposing structure, set off to the best advantage in a fine square. Apart from its public offices, Ottawa strikes one as rather a mean little city. It is too small for the capital of such a great country. It does not, however, solely exist on politics and social chatter. It possesses great commercial interests, and is the eastern headquarters of the lumber industry. The beautiful banks of the river have consequently been spoiled by the ungainly sight of drifting logs and piles of lumber. The rapids and falls have been harnessed for power, and altogether, and most successfully, the fine scenery has been ruined in the cult of the dollar.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE

Assurance Company of Canada.

The Annual Meeting of the Company was held at the Head Office in Toronto on Monday, January 12th, 1903, a large number of members and others being present.

In the absence of the President, the Hon Sir Oliver Mowat, the First Vice-President, Mr. A. E. Ames, took the chair.

The following report of the business for the year ended 31st Dec., 1902, was presented:

The Directors have pleasure in reporting that:

1. The New Assurances granted and assurances revived during 1902, amounted to $4,127,642, being $930,142 more than those of 1901; and largely exceeding the new business of any previous year. The annual premium income arising out of the new assurances is $158,809.80.

2. The Total Assurances in force at the end of the year aggregated $14,037,444—a net gain of $2,800,744.

3. The Income from Premiums was $482,326.25, and from interest, dividends, etc., $81,178.16, making the total cash receipts $563,504.41, or $114,832.58 in excess of those for 1901. The ratio of expense to income continues to decrease.

4. The Assets amounted to $1,660,393.27, showing an addition of $320,589.12, the largest made in any one year.

5. The Reserves for assurances and annuities, based respectively upon the Institute of Actuaries Healthy Males Table of Mortality, and the latest Mortality Table of the British Government Annuitants, and 3 1-2 per cent. interest, reached $1,102,531, and included $27,968 for deferred or suspended mortality, and for the immediate payment of death claims. The increase in the reserve fund for the year was $303,746.

6. The Death Claims under policies for the year amounted to $36,031, being considerably within the expected mortality. The sum of $52,035.87 was paid during the year under contracts matured by death, for endowments, annuities, etc.

7. The Audit, as heretofore, has been a continuous one, and was performed by the independent auditors selected by the members of the Company, at the Annual Meeting.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the principal items for the years 1901 and 1902:

	1901	1902	Increase	Per Cent.
1 Assurances granted and revived	$ 3,197,500	$ 4,127,642	$ 930,142	29.1
2 Total Assurances	11,236,700	14,037,444	2,800,744	24.9
3 Cash Premium income	395,170	482,326	87,156	22.1
4 Cash Interest, dividends on investments	53,502	81,178	27,676	51.7
5 Total Cash Income	448,672	563,504	114,832	25.6
6. Assets	1,339,804	1,660,393	320,589	23.9
7. Assurance and Annuity Reserves	798,785	1,102,531	303,746	38.0

9. Much credit is due to the Company's representatives for their untiring efforts in assisting to make the year's operations by far the most satisfactory in the history of the Company.

O. MOWAT, President.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To Policy and Annuity Reserves on basis of Hm. Table of Mortality of Institute of Actuaries and latest table of British Gov. Annuitants, and 3½ per cent. interest, including additional reserves, $27,968 (1) for immediate payment of death claims, and (2) for deferred mortality	$1,102,531 00	By Government Inscribed Stock	$ 47,000 00
" All other liabilities	40,660 92	" Bonds and Debentures	563,625 76
" Surplus on policyholders' account	517,201 35	" Bank and Other Stocks	248,557 08
(If the reserves had been computed on the less stringent Government basis, the surplus on policyholders' account would have been $646,280.)		" Mortgages on Real Estate	488,100 62
		" Loans on Policies and Policies purchased	27,517 18
		" Loans on Stocks	4,375 00
		" Cash in Banks	100,113 37
		" Cash at Head Office and other Offices	383 84
		Net Ledger Assets	$1,474,873 15
		" Net Quar. and Semi-Annual Prems. not yet due, and Prems. in course of transit (Full Reserve thereon included in Liabilities)	160,034 09
		" Accrued and Due Interest on Investments, etc	25,468 03
	$1,660,393 27		$1,660,393 27

T. BRADSHAW, Actuary. F. G. COX, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities, with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify the same to be correct. We have also examined the securities of the Company, and the evidences of the Dominion Government Deposit and the Cash and Bank Balances, and find the same correct, and in accordance with the above Statements. A running audit has been maintained during the year, and we certify that the books are well and truly kept.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1903. JOHN MACKAY, H. VIGEON, } Auditors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.
Samuel J. Moore, Manager and Secretary Carter-Crume Co., Limited, Toronto.
Hon. S. C. Wood, Vice-President Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto.
H. S. Holt, President Sovereign Bank of Canada, Montreal.
Thomas J. Drummond, Messrs. Drummond, McCall & Co., Montreal.
J. J. Kenny, Vice-President Western and British America Assurance Companies, Toronto.
Chester D. Massey, President Massey Harris Co., Toronto.
Charles McGill, General Manager The Ontario Bank, Toronto.
F. G. Cox, Managing Director The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.
A. E. Ames, President Metropolitan Bank.
Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, P.C., K.C.M.G., Senator, Ex-Prime Minister of Canada, Belleville.
Hugh N. Baird, Director Western Assurance Company, Toronto.
A. E. Kemp, M.P., President Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto.
Wm. Mackenzie, President Toronto Railway Company, Toronto.
F. R. Eccles, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc., London, Ont.
Hon. William Harty, M.P., President Canadian Locomotive Company, Kingston, Ont.
Warren Y. Soper, Director Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company, Ottawa.
T. Bradshaw, F.I.A., Actuary The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

FIVE YEARS' RECORD.

The following table indicates the success of The Imperial during the last five years. While the Company has made rapid progress, there has been nothing spasmodic in its advance. In every one of the six cardinal items instanced each year shows a substantial increase.

Year—Dec. 31	Gross Premium Income.	Interest income etc. from Investments.	Total Income	Reserve.	Assets.	Total Assurance in Force.
1898	$169,288	$12,464	$181,752	$ 180,761	$ 677,062	$ 4,169,125
1899	317,758	24,906	342,664	434,112	930,443	7,142,625
1900	319,860	36,273	356,133	597,488	1,102,092	9,226,350
1901	395,170	53,502	448,672	798,785	1,344,128	11,236,700
1902	482,326	81,178	563,504	1,102,531	1,660,777	14,037,444

E. S. MILLER, Provincial Manager.
260 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

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A Solid Gold Ladies' or Gents' Watch costs from **$25 to $50.**

Don't throw your money away.

If you want a **WATCH** that will equal for time any **SOLID GOLD WATCH** made, send us your name and address at once and agree to sell only **10** boxes of our Famous Vegetable New Life Pills at 25c. a box. A grand remedy and cure for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. A grand tonic and life builder. These are our regular 50 cent size; they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of pills from you, receives a Prize Ticket, which entitles them to a fine piece of Silverware. **DON'T MISS THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFE.** Send us your order and we will send the 10 boxes and prize tickets by mail, postpaid, when sold you send us the money ($2.50) and we will send you the **WATCH** with

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the same day money is received. We are giving away these watches to quickly introduce our remedy, and when you receive the watch we ask you to please show it to your friends. Hundreds have received watches from us and are more than delighted with them. This is a glorious opportunity to get a fine **WATCH** without paying a cent for it, and you should write at once.

SAMPLES OF THE HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY

NEW LIFE REMEDY CO.,—I received my Handsome Watch to-day. I am much pleased with it, and I thank you for your kind and honest dealing with me. Your pills are all you claim and are a splendid medicine. I will do all I can to introduce them, they have cured me of constipation and great nervousness.
Yours truly, JAMES D. GRANT, Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot thank you enough for the beautiful Watch you sent me. Your pills are easy to sell, they are such a good medicine. Everybody I sold to speaks very highly of them. Please send me 10 more boxes, as I wish to secure another premium.
EMMA J. WILSON,
Halifax, N.S.

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are numbered by Millions, not including those whose annoyance by association amounts almost to suffering.

And yet it is a fact, as capable of demonstration as any problem in Geometry, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has, Does and Will Cure Catarrh and Colds. What are the Catarrhal Millions going to do about it?

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes.

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MORPHINE Opium or Laudanum Habit cured at home No pain. Dr. B.A. WATERMAN, 180 E. 23d St., New York. Trial Free. 360 eot

THE C.M.B.A.—At a meeting of Branch 74, C.M.B.A., which was held in their hall, corner of Centre and Laprairie streets, all arrangements were made for their annual celebration in the form of a euchre party and social, which will take place Friday evening, January 30th, in the Royal Bank of Canada Chambers, corner of Seigneurs and Notre Dame streets. Rev. W. Heneessy, of 172 Island street, the newly-elected financial secretary has been appointed chairman of the social committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—At the annual meeting of the Swiss Benevolent Society, the following officers were elected by acclamation for the ensuing year—Hon president, D. L. Rev. Consul for Switzerland; president, L. A. Monnet; secretary-treasurer, Numa Huguenin (re-elected). Benevolent committee—Messrs. D. L. Rey, Ed. Sandreuter (Vice-Consul for Switzerland), and Rev. Calvin Amaron. Auditors, Messrs. A. Zehnder and Fritz Huguenin.

THE ECONOMIC LEAGUE—At to-morrow afternoon's meeting of the Economic League, a lecture will be delivered on the benefits of free education, after which a general discussion will take place.

THE PAINTERS—A mass meeting of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators will be held on Tuesday evening at 505 Craig street, when matters of interest to the building trades will be discussed.

Topics Concerning the Churches and Their Work in the World.

In Calvary Church to-morrow evening the Rev. Mr. Tippet will preach on "Athletics and Religion."

The Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, will preach to-morrow morning at Douglas Church. The Rev. Principal Maggs will occupy the pulpit at the evening service.

The Rev. H. A. Brooke will be the evening preacher at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow.

The Rev. J. H. Nelms, of Washington, D. C., will preach at both services in the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow.

In Other Lands.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan will be in Cincinnati, it is expected, for two weeks in February.

It is stated that there are at work 456 more foreign missionaries this year than ever before.

The 10,000 Christian Endeavour societies in England and Scotland support a large sixteen-page, illustrated Endeavour paper.

In some parts of England a dram shop can be licensed only when the parish clergyman's signature accompanies the application.

Mohammedanism has had an extensive revival in Africa, and many are making pilgrimages to an African city instead of to Mecca.

John R. Mott is soon to go abroad in the interests of the Student Volunteer World-Wide Movement. He will visit Australia in his travels.

A group of cotton manufacturers in the Carolinas are making arrangements for Young Men's Christian Associations for the benefit of employes at their large mills.

The American Anti-Saloon League has now the unqualified indorsement of more religious, political and scientific bodies than any temperance organization that ever existed, it is said.

Zion's Herald states that a John Wesley rescue mission is to be established in the Bowery, N. Y., by the Methodists of that city. It will be completely equipped for every form of rescue work.

The Pilgrim Missionary gives some of the names of "cranky organizations and sects met with in the Western States" such as "Millenial Dawn," "Sam's," "Brothers of the Twilight of Satan's Reign."

The Talmage Memorial Tabernacle which is being built in Washington, D. C., is a fine edifice of blue Potomac granite. It is situated near to the Capitol, facing one of the most beautiful parks in the city.

The Pope, according to Tribuna, which is the organ of the Quirinal, has ordered the Archbishop of Manila to excommunicate all persons who endeavour to promote the creation of a National Church in the Philippines.

In the church of the Paulist Fathers, New York city, there is a men's club of 700 members. The one condition of membership in this club is that the members shall first be communicants of the Catholic Church.

In a letter to the Outlook Sir Reginald Wingate, governor-general of the Soudan, says "There was no decree issued by Lord Kitchener prohibiting Christian missionary work in the Sudan, but he made it a rule not to allow Christian missionaries to work among the Mohammedan population, though he offered no objection to them working among the pagan population.

The missionaries in the Maratha Mission, India, are greatly relieved because of the late rain which has come, as they had feared it would not fall and it seemed impossible to endure the strain of another famine.

Rev. Dr. Emil Hirsch says there are nearly two thousand separate charity and benevolent organizations among the Hebrews of New York. He thinks that there is need of a society for the prevention of new charitable societies.

According to the Indian Witness Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall has made an excellent impression in India by his lectures on the Barrows foundation. A reception was tendered to Dr. Hall by a large number of representative Indian gentlemen.

A collection of over a thousand hymns or verdas to their gods is the only source of the early history of the Hindus. These remained unwritten till the fifteenth century A.D., but were transmitted with scrupulous exactness from generation to generation.

The new Euphrates College at Harpoot, Turkey, is now completed. The college is situated in one of the most populated parts of Turkey. Its graduates are teachers and preachers all over the Eastern Turkey Mission and other parts of Turkey, and even in Persia.

In a letter to the British Weekly from Rev. L. B. Meyer, he writes the late Dr. Parker once said to him: "Always speak to broken hearts, to those who have missed their mark, who are disappointed and weary, and you will never want a congregation."

The new Marginal Reading Bibles authorized by the General Convention of 1901 are soon to appear and will contain as is the case in all Bibles authorized by the Church, the books of the Apocrypha, differing in this respect from the American Standard edition.

The Italian churches of New York are rarely attended by men. St. Anthony of Padua is the most important Italian church in the city. It is ministered to by Anacletus de Angelis, with four assistants. Its parishioners number 8000, and it holds property valued at $400,000.

When Archbishop Chappelle, apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, arrived on San Juan, Porto Rico, the people of the city turned out in large numbers to receive him and a great procession escorted him to the Cathedral, where services were held.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, who is in Jamaica, has gathered such crowds to hear him that he has found it necessary to repeat the addresses in the different places. On one Sunday afternoon he addressed two thousand persons in the theatre. There have been great meetings of men also to hear him.

King Edward has approved the appointment of Rev. Arthur Mesac Knight, M.A., fellow and dean of Caius College, Cambridge, to be Bishop of Rangoon, in succession to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Strachan, who has resigned. Dr. Knight will be the third bishop of Rangoon, the see having been founded in 1877.

The membership of the Young Men's Christian Association in Great Britain numbers 124,550. One hundred and thirty associations own their own buildings, valued at $3,650,000. Sir George Williams, who as a young man founded the association in 1844, is still at the head of the National Council of England, and contributes thousands of dollars to its support.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan since his return from England, last October, has been working constantly under the auspices of the Northfield Extension Movement.

Pomaine Hospital, Fou-chow, China, together with the residence of Dr. H. N. Kinnear having been destroyed by fire, an effort is being made to rebuild the hospital as a memorial to the late Dr. Richard Sailer Storrs. The hospital work at Foochow has been carried on for thirty years and is the only medical work for men which American missionaries are conducting in Foochow.

A Warning to Ritualists.

In a New Year's letter to the clergy of his diocese, the Bishop of London refers to his illness, which he says "only throws into relief the splendid and unbroken health which has been given me during the well-nigh two years I have already been your Bishop." Turning to the subject of Ritualism, the Bishop complains of the disappearance in a very few churches of what I am afraid I must call Roman doctrine and practice. It is for this reason that I have been obliged to address a formal monition to a certain parish priest in this diocese to refrain from the use of the reserve in the pulpit, the use of the service of Benediction with the Reserved Sacrament, the cult of the Sacred Heart, the Invocation of Saints, and devotions to the Blessed Virgin Mary as part of a public service. I am in great hopes that the extension of time for a final answer, which I have readily twice granted at his request, will lead him to see that a bishop is clearly within his rights in forbidding such services; but, if not, it will be my painful duty to proceed under the Clergy Discipline Act of 1840, and hear the case in my own court. I would ask the prayers of the diocese that this painful necessity may be averted, but if it cannot be I must not hesitate to act up to the obligation which, as I understand it, my consecration vows lay upon me. I may add that the parish priest in question has behaved throughout with great personal courtesy to myself and the Bishop of Stepney, who has in the earlier stages dealt with the matter for me. The difference is purely an official one."

CHURCH SERVICE IN THE DARK.

Where Ladies Cannot Criticise Each Other's Clothes.

(London Daily Mail.)

The ever-increasing reluctance of Londoners to attend church is a problem which is seriously exercising the minds of the metropolitan clergy. Several of them are at present devising means, more or less original, to make their services more attractive.

None, however, has hit upon an idea quite so novel as the one to be introduced at the Clerkenwell Parish Church by the vicar, Rev. C. J. Parker, M.A. Commencing on January 22, he will hold a series of services in the dark. The church will be absolutely unlighted from the time the congregation assembles to its departure. As prayer books would be useless under the circumstances the lessons for the day, the Psalms, hymns, and prayers, will be thrown on a large screen by a magic lantern, and thus the worshippers will be enabled to follow the service with ease and accuracy. Furthermore, the music of the introductory and concluding voluntaries—composed by the vicar himself—will appear on the screen, and will be performed by a stringed orchestra of local musicians organized and conducted by Mr. Parker.

In arranging these services the ubiquity rather than the novelty of the idea appealed to the vicar. He appreciates the fact that the minds of the female worshippers are apt to deviate from serious thoughts to an inspection of the hats and gowns worn by other lady members of the congregation. The majority of his parishioners are poor, and in the course of his enquiries as to why more women did not attend his church he was repeatedly met with the explanation: "I cannot afford to dress well enough." Therefore he determined to remove this objection by instituting the darkened service.

"It is surprising, but perhaps natural," said the vicar, "what a positive dread the average woman has of going to church is she imagines she will be a trifle worse clad than her neighbour. Rather than run the risk of a disadvantageous comparison she will remain away altogether. But now at my services Mrs. Jones will be unable to see Mrs. Brown, much less make mental notes regarding the age of her hat or the untashionable cut of her gown."

In addition to being one of the most versatile clergymen in London, Mr. Parker has the distinction of being the only one elected to the position by popular vote. When the pulpit at Clerkenwell became vacant four years ago, five candidates for the position canvassed the parishioners for two months. On the day of the election six polling stations were opened for fourteen hours, and about 5,000 residents out of a total of 30,000 entitled to vote supported their respective favourites. When the result of this unique election was declared, Mr. Parker was found to have a majority of 2,075.

Since then he has introduced several novelties in the hope of attracting more people to his church, but his latest idea is decided by the most unconventional.

THE NEW PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND

In the appointment of the Bishop of Winchester, Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, the expected has happened. He was considered for the appointment by Lord Salisbury, when the late Archbishop Temple was appointed in 1897. He is only fifty-five now, and was then regarded as young enough to wait and to mature his powers and reputation. It has been natural now for Mr. Balfour, nephew of Lord Salisbury, to ratify the judgment of his uncle and predecessor as prime minister. The only other name mentioned has been that of the Bishop of Ripon, Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D. D. The two men are essentially different in type. Bishop Carpenter is the most eloquent bishop of the Church of England, preeminently its preacher today, especially among the bishops. He is also an author of note, a Bampton lecturer. Bishop Davidson has been an executive, a master of details, an ecclesiastic, the manager and historian of congresses and conferences of church men, but not given to authorship. He is a Scotchman, born in Edinburgh. His career has lingered upon his relationship to two archbishops, Archbishops Tait and Benson. He was chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait from 1877 to 1882. In 1878, he married the second daughter of the Archbishop, Miss Edith Tait. He retained the secretaryship and chaplaincy under Archbishop Benson in 1882-83. He had the unique experience of becoming familiar with all the details of the duties of the Archbishopric and of observing in succession two men so different as those archbishops were, dealing daily with precisely the same topics, and arriving practically at precisely similar results, but not by the same means and methods. Traces of his influence with those archbishops were obvious, constantly, as long as they lived. In 1882, Archbishop Tait sent $25 to the fund of the Salvation Army, for buying the notorious Eagle Tavern in London, and was moved to do so by his chaplain and son-in-law, who had been an admiring auditor at Mrs. Booth's remarkable addresses in St. James Hall. In 1882, Chaplain Davidson then chaplain to Archbishop Benson, happening to meet a secretary of the Church Missionary Society, asked him casually about that missionary who had recently spoken so well at Exeter Hall, at the anniversary of the society, meaning A. W. Poole, of Masulipatam, India.

A few weeks later Archbishop Benson's first Episcopal appointment was announced. A. W. Poole was made the first English bishop in Japan. Bishop Poole died in 1885 and his name is perpetuated both in India and Japan by the Poole Memorial Hall at Masulipatam and the Bishop Poole Girls' School at Osaka.

Archbishop Benson wrote in his diary, October 14, 1882, that for the first speech at the Derby Church Congress was Randall Davidson's—among happy illustrations was "the shillelagh loving theological critic of the church papers, who dashed in hitting freely on both sides and all round him, and pointedly ejaculating, 'God grant that I may be fighting on the right side.'"

May 11, 1883, Archbishop Benson and Dean Davidson, who had become Dean of Windsor, had an interesting interview with Queen Victoria. Her Majesty said: "As I get older I cannot understand the world. I cannot comprehend its littleness. When I look at the tiny things and littlenesses it seems to me as if they were all a little mad. The wickedness of people's spite against one another is so great." Dean Davidson offered a few words of explanation and consolation.

In 1888 Dean Davidson edited the account of the Lambeth Conference all ready and printed and published in five days. It was a phenomenal feat.

The Bishopric of Rochester was offered to Dean Davidson in 1890, and accepted by him. During the autumn of 1890 he received numerous letters from Archbishop Benson.

His biography of Archbishop Tait, published in 1891, in which he was aided by Canon William Benham, B. D., of Canterbury, is a clear narrative, issuing out of a mass of complex material. He suppressed his own personality and relationship. In one chapter he sketched by a few examples the nature of the Archbishop of Canterbury's work in dealing with the problems of colonial and missionary work. They relate to the educational side of the Church's work, the educational difficulties of a mission college in China, the selection of a provost for a colonial university, or the ordination examination of missions in Africa, the formation of a definite line of policy in the development of a native branch of the Church of England in Africa, the limits of the jurisdiction of the American and English Church in Japan, while waiting for the Church of Japan, the arrangements for the personal safety of missionaries in pagan lands, foreign translations of the prayer book, the claims of rival congregations on a building which is at once a cathedral and a parish church. Any bishop becomes familiar with a kindred round of duties at home, but the archbishop manages foreign relations of the Church of England, in cooperation with such missionary organizations as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society.

In 1892 the Bishop of Lincoln was tried for ritualistic practices which had the sympathy of high churchmen, but which low churchmen and evangelicals condemned. The judgment of Archbishop Benson, confirmed by the committee of the Privy Council seemed to legalize them. The Archbishop consulted Dean Davidson constantly about the case.

The archbishop sent him about fifty letters concerning the Natal question in connection with the Colonial Church and held numerous conversations with him on the same subject. In January, 1897, Bishop Davidson, in convocation, said: "Never before have I been and never certainly can I expect for the same number of years to be on like terms of intimacy with any earthly friend." During the fourteen years of Archbishop Benson's primacy (1882-1896) Dr. Davidson was almost daily communication with him upon the problems of colonial and missionary work. His experience under Archbishop Tait had made him familiar with a good many of these problems.

As Dean of Windsor, Dr. Davidson became a favourite of the royal family. In 1894, the Bishop of Rochester signed the Bishop's Manifesto on Disestablishment. He seems to favour a National Church, independent of the State and of parish rates and taxes from Lord Salisbury who had appointed Dean Randall Davidson to the bishopric of Rochester in 1895, appointed Bishop Davidson to the bishopric of Winchester. Now he reaches the archbishopric.

When writing his reminiscences of Archbishop Benson in 1896, he said: "I doubt whether there are more than a fast dwindling handful of Englishmen who realize how great and far-reaching have been the questions of policy and practice affecting the Anglican Church beyond the seas, which have had to be solved somehow during the last thirty years and how much has depended, in the solving of them, upon the guidance given from Lambeth. . . . The position of the Archbishop of Canterbury in all these matters has this peculiarity. His authority, if we can call it such, is almost universally recognized, but it is undefined; it is moral, not legal, and its effective exercise depends in no small degree upon the personal weight, tact and courtesy of the primate."

Archbishop Benson once characterized Bishop Davidson as "a true, perfect representative of the Vaughanian Church of England." The reference was to Dean Charles J. Vaughan, dean of Llandaff.

Archbishop Benson wrote in 1891 that the dean's has been the most serviceable life in the Church in his time. He said: "His great sense, true Christianity, and wonderful power of expressing both, in the purest and most idiomatic modern English, have held a constant congregation of the ablest men and lawyers at the Temple, and he has trained 350 of the best young clergy in Christendom, by love of Scripture, in wisdom and moderation of view, at a time when all these qualities are least valued and most valuable." Later Archbishop Benson wrote: "I doubt whether the Church owes so much to any one at all."

This comparison between Dean Vaughan and Bishop Davidson shows the estimate of him by Archbishop Benson as one of the preeminent men of the Church of England. He has the opportunity of a career of twenty-five years in the archbishopric before reaching the age at which the late Archbishop Temple died.

The Churches and the Coal Crisis.

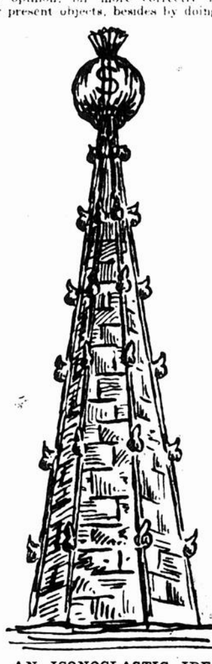
To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

Sir,—I note the Rev. Mr. Manning's attack upon the coal dealers and I agree with every word he says. The great coal strike has been marked by the utmost greed, selfishness and indifference to the rights and comfort of others, beginning with the miners and operators, who have engaged in a gigantic struggle to crush each other, utterly regardless of the golden rule, which is the living essence of Christianity. Then again the coal dealers taking advantage of the situation have "soaked" their unfortunate customers with the most heartless rapacity even doubling (nearly) the price of soft coal, although it has not been directly affected at all. Next we have these consumers, who had contracts made last spring for their winter fuel, and who have insisted upon their contract right with a cold blooded indifference to the needs of other less fortune people, that is simply appalling, especially when we remember that the bulk of all these people are members of one or other of the Christian Churches.

It is an old saying, "Scratch a Russian and you find the Tartar," so if you "scratch a Christian you find a heathen." In 1900 years Christianity has hardly got skin deep.

Is this the fault of the Gospel, or of the Church? There can be only one answer to this question! The truth is, the Church has signally failed in her duty, instead of holding aloof from the mad rush for wealth which is the characteristic of the present age, she is found individually and collectively in the thick of it all, grabbing and snatching equally with the rest, until abandoning her high mission of saving souls she is become almost a laughing stock, with a hollow pretence of godliness that deceive fewer and fewer people as the years roll by. Take the case of a certain prominent coal oil operator, a man who is regarded by most people as the most successful, the most audacious and unscrupulous thief the world has ever seen and whose plunder amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, yet he is the honoured member of one of the most evangelical of the churches, a deacon and a Sunday school superintendent, who, when he is not engaged in breaking the commandments, is on Sundays a model modern Christian engaged in telling the unfortunate children under his charge to be good and honest and copy him and they will surely do well. The Church pats him on the back, shares his "swag" and says he is a wonderful Christian, so he is too! Such instances might be repeated ad nauseam.

In short, the churches now, instead of being centres of vital Christianity are degraded into social clubs, from which poor people are practically excluded. Her ministry, instead of being recruited from men burning with zeal for Christ, and love for Him, has her ranks filled by men who have adopted the sacred calling for the social advantages and easy times which the members are, rightly or wrongly, supposed to enjoy. Until a tremendous improvement takes place in her attitude the Church will never evangelize the world, and until she does so I would suggest that the sacred emblem, which is so prominent on Church spires and gables should be removed and replaced by the one I indicate in the accompanying sketch and which, in my humble opinion, far more correctly indicates her present objects, besides by doing so she



AN ICONOCLASTIC IDEA.

will in a larger measure wipe away the stain of hypocrisy which is so frequently and with so much truth hurled at her.

Yours, etc.,
I. HYPHEN.
(Montreal, January 13).

Confirmation in the Church of England.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

Sir,—I dislike to call to account in a public manner a commissioned teacher of the Church, but the arguments upon the subject of Confirmation contained in the letter of the Rev. Edward Sottley, which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, are so one-sided that I cannot refrain from challenging them.

In regard to the first of the two points in the Bishop of Ottawa's address, to which your correspondent refers, it does not seem possible that he, occupying the position which he does, holds for one moment that Confirmation admits a person for the first time to the membership of the Church. If so, what, in his opinion is Baptism for, and how can he reconcile such a theory with the teaching of that catechism which he quotes, viz.: that in Baptism a person is made a "member of Christ, the child of God and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven?" How, may I ask, can a person join a body of which he is already a member? Confirmation is certainly not "joining the Church," but rather a step forward in the Christian life, as admission to Holy Communion is a step further still, all in the direction of that state of perfection which is the destiny and privilege of every Christian making due use of the divinely appointed means of grace.

As to the second point, surely your correspondent is in error when he states that the Bishop maintained that the promises of Baptism are not ratified in Confirmation. No one would have the temerity to do that in the face of the Prayer Book ritual. As I said in my letter of last week, however, the Bishop simply called attention to the kernel of the rite, and emphasized its importance. The title of Confirmation in the Prayer Book bears him out in this, for it reads: "The Order of Confirmation, or Laying on of Hands upon those that are baptized and come to years of discretion," not "The Order of Confirmation or Ratification of vows of those that are baptized, etc.," as it would seem your correspondent would prefer it to read. It is plain to the unbiassed mind that the ratification of vows is only a part of the preparation of the candidate for the Apostolic Rite of Laying of Hands, and is his guarantee to the Church in the person of her chief pastor that he understands what he is about and is purposed to keep God's holy will and commandments by the help of that gift of the Holy Ghost presently to be bestowed upon him. I cannot see that the good Bishop has said or done anything in connection with this service contrary to his consecration vows, to the law of the Church or to her doctrine. He may, however, have disturbed the tranquility of those good but misguided people who will persist in reading into the Church's formularies a Protestantism which does not exist, together with theories not implied in them.

As to the vestments worn by Bishop Hamilton, to which your correspondent objects (presumably the cope and mitre), they are authorized by the Ornaments Rubric, and are no more Romish than beefsteak is Romish because our Roman Catholic brother happens to eat beef teak as well as ourselves. The cope, especially, has, aside from the authorization of the Ornaments Rubric, the sanction of the Canons of 1603, still in force in the Church of England, where it is expressly commanded that the officiating clergy of Cathedrals and collegiate churches shall wear copes on all Sundays and Holy Days. They have been used in England without interruption or comment both before and since the Reformation, and on occasions like the Queen's Jubilee and the King's Coronation copes of unusual richness and splendor have been made expressly for use on those occasions. It is true, they are not generally worn here in Canada, where, hitherto, owing to the Church's poverty, a great many things perfectly lawful but not essential have not been used, but omission is not prohibition, and the law remains in full force until repealed by the Church.

I would be pleased if your correspondent would inform me where in the Prayer Book the Church of England goes by the name of "Reformed and Protestant." I notice that in the preface she refers to herself as being a part of the whole Catholic Church of Christ, but nowhere does she call herself anything but the "Church of England," which has always been her official title since the days of St. Augustine of Canterbury.

Faithfully yours,
ANOTHER CHURCHMAN.

Granby, Que., Jan. 8, 1903.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

Sir,—On two occasions I have had the pleasure of hearing the Bishop of Ottawa address candidates for Confirmation, and have therefore read with much interest the discussion on what he said in Montreal. Mr. Sottley says he emphasized two points: (1) "That Confirmation does not admit the candidate to membership of the Church," and (2) "that the promises of baptism are not ratified in confirmation." As to the first point I have no doubt the report is quite correct. Membership in the Church is conferred in Baptism, of this there is abundant proof in the Baptismal service itself. Unfortunately there is only too much ignorance, not only among people outside the church, but among church members themselves as to the real teaching of the Church on this and many other points; and as to the real difference between the teaching of the Church of England, and that of the Church of Rome, on the one hand, and the various Protestant bodies on the other. It is to be feared that this ignorance is too often wilful, and that some ministers of the church teach their own private belief rather than that of the church to which they profess allegiance. As to the other point, I think the Bishop has been misunderstood. I have heard him speak on this subject twice, and on each occasion he pointed out, not, as he has been misunderstood to say, that we do not ratify our baptismal vows, but that this ratification is merely preliminary to the great object of the service, viz., the conferring of the special gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of the Bishop's hands, in accordance with Apostolic usage. That there was a special gift of the Holy Ghost subsequent to Baptism, and imparted by the laying on of the Apostle's hands, is evident from many parts of the New Testament, as, for instance Acts 19; and it is this special gift that the Church teaches is bestowed in Confirmation. Why a change was made in the service in 1662 and why the Church instead of simply reminding the candidates of their baptismal vows, now required them to ratify them publicly should be easily understood. When the first Reformers compiled the Office of Confirmation, people brought their children to be baptized and confirmed almost as a matter of course, and there was ample provision made that they should not forget what had been promised for them in Baptism. On the other hand in 1662 the country had just passed through a 20 years anarchy in religious matters. Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy men and sectarians of every shade had united to destroy the very memory of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church. Large numbers had never been baptized, and many who were had received no instruction as to the duties entailed on them by their baptism. Then again it must have been plain to all that a period of great laxity of morals had begun. These two considerations, I think, explain fully why it was thought necessary to make the innovation, for innovation it was, of requiring the candidates to ratify the promises made in their Baptism. But it in no way changed the character of the service, it was merely in the nature of an additional guarantee that the candidates were fit to receive the great Gift that was about to be bestowed on them. It is strange what an outcry is made by men of the Dyson Hague and Softley stamp whenever a Bishop or Priest teaches the doctrines of his Church as he finds them in the Prayerbook. Do they remonstrate when another Bishop publicly teaches that Baptismal Regeneration is a myth? I doubt it. When a bishop refused to receive men into his diocese who were educated in a college which taught this false doctrine he was called a bigot. It seems to me that a good many of our ministers must take their Ordination vows with a mental reservation.

Yours truly,
LAYMAN OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
(Prescott.)

Bishop Hamilton's Vestments.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

Sir, In connection with the controversy regarding Bishop Hamilton's vestments, perhaps the following extract from Gardiner's Student's History of England may be of interest: "A third demand was added later, that bishops and abbots should not receive from laymen the ring and staff which were the signs of their authority . . . the ring as the symbol of marriage to their churches; the staff or crozier in the shape of a shepherd's crook as the symbol of their pastoral authority." Again, "William (the Conqueror) appointed bishops and abbots by giving them investiture, as the presenting of the ring and staff was called." Why should any one object to an Anglican bishop wearing in the present day a symbol of office which, as late as the close of the eleventh century at least, was conferred in the case of his predecessors by a layman?

C.

(Ottawa, January 15.)

The Neglect of Sunday.

Archdeacon Sinclair, in the January "Quiver," writes on "The Neglect of Sunday" in one of a series of papers on "Current Irreligion": We appeal, he says, to the men and women of pleasure to respect, at any rate, a great characteristic national institution, and to have some pity on those who minister to their selfishness. The broad principle of the whole people in this critical matter should be not to employ any single person unnecessarily on the day of rest. Each encroachment seems small in itself, but it is an encouragement to others to follow on, and the aggregate soon becomes startling and revolutionary. We implore them not to give up the habit of worshipping God, at any rate, once on the Lord's day, whether in town or country. We implore them not to encourage amusements in their homes, which cause scandal to the serious and impel the irreligious to greater and more general invasion of the rest day. If they have their friends to see them on Sundays, as is very natural, we implore them, for the sake of their servants, to have plain and simple fare, few courses, and as little trouble as possible. We are told that our late beloved and revered Queen grieved that Sunday was now so much less carefully observed than in early Victorian days, and would gladly have issued, were she able, a condemnation of Sunday dinner parties. We entreat them to give up the practice of using Sunday for starting on their journeys. Let them have some consideration for that admirable class of men the railway servants. The hundreds of thousands of cyclists we urge, for the sake of their own souls, to worship God, at any rate, once in the day, if possible in their own church, or at least in some church which they may be passing. If they neglect the day altogether they will soon lose all sense of religion.

Work for the Church.

(Kingston Whig.)

The Montreal churches have undertaken a worthy and laudable work. They have formed a federation, the purpose of which is to have the city thoroughly canvassed with the object of securing every non-church goer and interesting them in the religious movements of the day.

What the Montreal churches are doing should be essayed by the churches of every town and city in Canada. So many people are going without church connection and the consolations of religion! Kingston has plenty of accommodation for all who attend the churches, but that accommodation would have to be very much increased were all now out of them to come into communion with some denomination.

It is estimated that from one-third to one-half of all the people in this city are non-church attendants. The Christian idea is to hunt them up, to go out into the highways and by-ways and bring the wanderers in. Various reasons have been given by people as to why they do not go to church. Many say that they are not wanted. The wail is occasionally heard, "No man careth for my soul."

The Montreal plan is the correct one. It is the only one by which the masses may be reached. The discipleship that works will win many of the people who are even repellant in their manner. It is this discipleship that is wanted to-day. The one most in demand is the man who, with Christian love and sympathy, looks up the wayfarer and transforms him by his touch and example.

. . . CHURCH SERVICES . . .

(In order to insure insertion in the church column of the Star, church notices should be left at the St. James street office of the Star not later than noon on Friday of each week.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE MOST REV. W. B. ROND, D.D., LORD ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL, METROPOLITAN OF CANADA.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL, D.D., COADJUTOR BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. The Venerable H. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal and rector of Montreal. Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., curate. Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. H. T. Stannage Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Cathedral service 11 o'clock, preacher the Rev. H. T. Boyle. 7 p.m., cathedral service, preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Sunday-school and Bible classes in Synod Hall 3 p.m. All seats free at the 7 o'clock services.

ST. GEORGE'S. His Lordship Bishop Carmichael, rector Rev. Dyson Hague, assistant Holy Communion after morning service. Morning Prayer, 11 o'clock, preacher Bishop Carmichael. Evening service, 7 o'clock, preacher Rev. Dyson Hague. Strangers and non-seat holders entering by front door 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester st. and Alnwick avenue. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L., Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A., Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE, St. Catherine, corner Bishop. Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector Rev. H. A. Brooke, assistant Holy Communion 8 a.m. Choral Communion and service 11 o'clock. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Evening Prayer 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Rev. J. H. Nelms, of Washington. Strangers shown to seats at 11.05 a.m. and 7.05 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S, St. Urbain st., corner Prince Arthur. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Holy Communion 8 a.m. Morning Prayer with sermon at 11 o'clock, preacher the rector, subject: "A remarkable letter." 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and sermon, preacher the rector, subject: "Friends of the Lord Jesus Christ." Seats free. Strangers welcome.

GRACE, 15 Wellington st. The Venerable John Ker, D.D., Archdeacon of St. Andrew's, rector. Rev. F. L. Whitley, M.A., assistant minister. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Matins, 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer 7 o'clock. 2.30 p.m. Archdeacon Ker's Bible class. Morning preacher Archdeacon Ker. Evening Preacher Rev. F. L. Whitley.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Cl. Viger squares. Rev. Charles G. Nollit, rector. Holy Communion, 8 o'clock. Morning service 11 o'clock, preacher the rector. Evening service 7 o'clock, preacher the rector. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown seats.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain sts. All seats free and unappropriated. Rev. Edmund Wood, M.A., rector. Rev. Arthur French, assistant priest. Holy Communion (plain), 8 a.m. High celebration, 11 a.m. Matins, 10.15 a.m. Evensong 7 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Rev. Canon Evans, rector. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Baptism. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Evening Prayer 7 o'clock. Seats free and unappropriated.

ST. THOMAS, 1038 Notre Dame street. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector. Morning service 11 o'clock, preacher Rev. J. Cattermole. Evening service at 7 o'clock, preacher the rector. Communion after evening service. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and rector's Bible class.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner Champlain and Dorchester sts. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Holy Communion 8.30 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock, preacher the rector, Evening Prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock.

ST. JUDE'S, corner Coursol and Vinet sts. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. A. C. Ascah and J. S. Ereaux, assistants. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service 7 o'clock. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Prefontaine street. Morning Prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer 7 o'clock.

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, Verdun. Rev. H. Gower, rector. Morning Prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock, preacher lay reader Sinclair. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer 7 o'clock, preacher, the rector.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH, under St. George's Y.M.C.A., corner Pie IX. and Adam sts. Morning Prayer 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, Westmount. Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A., rector. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher in both services the rector. Sunday-school 2 p.m. All seats free and unappropriated.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, corner Wood and Western, Westmount. Rev. A. J. Budd, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Matins, 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Evensong and sermon 7 o'clock.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Service at 11 a.m. Service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m. Holy Communion first Sunday in month 11 a.m. and 3rd Sunday 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont avenue, Outremont. Rev. Jas. I. Flanagan, incumbent. Morning Prayer 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer 7 o'clock, preacher the rector. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Cote St. Paul. Rev. H. Gomery, rector. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Morning Prayer and sermon 11 o'clock, preacher the rector. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock, preacher lay reader.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine and Richmond square. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Bible class at 3.15 p.m. Service 7 o'clock. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader.

JEWISH MISSION of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, 324 Lagauchetiere street. Reading room, with various papers and literature for Jews, open daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. Enquirers made welcome on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday evenings from 7.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 3.30 p.m. All Jews invited. I. T. Trebitsch, Missionary.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (ANGLAISE), 51 St. Denis st. Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. Bible class 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon; 7 p.m. Evening Prayer and sermon. All seats free.

CONGREGATIONAL.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m.

CALVARY, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. Ernest H. Tippet, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock; preacher the pastor. Evening theme: "Athletics and religion." Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

EMMANUEL, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher the pastor. Evening subject: "The creed of the creedless." Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, corner Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe. Preacher the pastor. Morning subject: "The larger faith." Evening subject: "Typical Temperaments."

ZION CHURCH, corner Mance and Milton sts. Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the pastor. Evening preacher the pastor, subject: "The invisible factor."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. Rev. A. B. Hubly, pastor. Services at 11 o'clock and 7 p.m. Preacher the pastor.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Beaver Hall Hill. Rev. W. S. Barnes, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class immediately after morning service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will officiate. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Bible class 3 p.m. Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., pastor. Seats free at Sunday evening service.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services.

ERSKINE, Sherbrooke st., head of Crescent street. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher the pastor. Sunday school, Chinese class 3 p.m. All welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Drummond and Dorchester sts. Rev. Prof. Scrimger in charge. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland). Rev. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D. Morning service 11 a.m. Strangers welcome. The pastor will preach. Morning subject: "The doors of the temple

VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST EMBARGO

Cattle Exporters and Steamship Men Have Taken Joint Action.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS

Copies Forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Sydney Fisher at Ottawa.

A joint meeting of the Cattle Exporters and Steamship lines met today at the office of Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., to consider the advisability of taking steps to remove the cattle embargo in England. All the cattle exporting firms and all the cattle carrying lines were represented. Mr. Andrew A. Allan, presided, and Mr. H. Goldcrist.

It was decided to forward to Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, the following resolutions as the unanimous protest of the cattle dealers and the cattle carriers.

Whereas, at the time the embargo was placed on Canadian cattle in Great Britain, a definite promise was made by the Imperial authorities, that as soon as it was proved that pleuro-pneumonia did not exist in Canadian cattle the restrictions would be removed.

Whereas, since that time (1893), notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the British Board of Agriculture to discover the disease and the most careful scrutiny on the part of the Canadian Government, not a single case of pleuro pneumonia, or other contagious disease, has been found either in the hundreds of thousands of cattle imported into Great Britain from Canada, or among Canadian herds.

Whereas, the Canadian Government, after having made a most thorough inspection of all the Canadian herds, has submitted undisputable and conclusive evidence that no contagious disease existed or had ever existed.

And whereas, the British Government have been requested to send British experts to Canada to inspect the herds and satisfy themselves that no contagious disease existed;

Be it resolved, that in view of the promise made by the British Government, and of the undeniable proofs submitted to them by the Canadian Government, that no pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious disease ever existed or does now exist in the Canadian herds.

That the live stock exporters and members of the shipping interest of Montreal ask that the Canadian Government take immediate action and protest against the alleged reason for continuance of the British regulations, and urgently press upon the British Government the justice of removing the stigma and the regulations placed by them upon the cattle of the Dominion of Canada.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and that a deputation be requested to wait upon the Cabinet with regard to the matter.

Will Meet This Afternoon.

The special committee appointed to investigate into alleged scandals connected with the police department, is to meet this afternoon. Mr. Recorder Pourier and ex-Chief Hughes have been summoned to appear and give evidence. It is understood that both will appear. An interesting session is looked for.

NEW WINTER PORT ON THE ATLANTIC

St. Andrews-by-the-Sea is Said to Have Great Future Before it.

TO SHORTEN OCEAN VOYAGE

He Believes That Canadian Pacific Railway Will Take Advantage of the Opportunity.

"There is just a possibility of St. Andrews by the Sea becoming some day the Atlantic winter port of the Canadian Pacific Railway," remarked a gentleman to-day who is particularly well posted on matters in that section of the country, and who is intimate with the executive officers of the Canadian Pacific. He was discussing the recent acquisition by the road of properties of the St. Andrews Land and Improvement Company, and he continued:

"From St. Andrews the ocean voyage is about 180 miles shorter than from St. John or Halifax, and with a very short addition to the line the road could secure all the benefits which nature has provided for an excellent winter port.

AN IDEAL COAST RESORT.

"But outside of this terminal question the Canadian Pacific undoubtedly intends to make St. Andrews Canada's ideal coast resort. On the 31st of this month the St. Andrews Hotel Company will hold a special meeting, when it is understood authority will be given the directors to proceed with the construction of the house. The Canadian Pacific will also build cottages for summer occupancy, and everything will be done to make St. Andrews the summer resort of Canada, which Sir William Van Horne has predicted it is destined to become."

MR. H. C. TELFER ISSUES A CIRCULAR TO THE ELECTORS.

Mr. H. C. Telfer, who is a candidate for the office of councillor for No. 3 Ward, Westmount, the election for which takes place on Monday, has issued a circular to the electors of the ward.

In this circular Mr. Telfer says that what he wants especially to do is to help the town to get pure water. He approves of having the municipality erected into a city, but thinks that some of the clauses of the present charter should be amended. Mr. Telfer further states that he is in favour of municipal ownership or franchises when such ownership will benefit the town.

New French Liberal Paper.

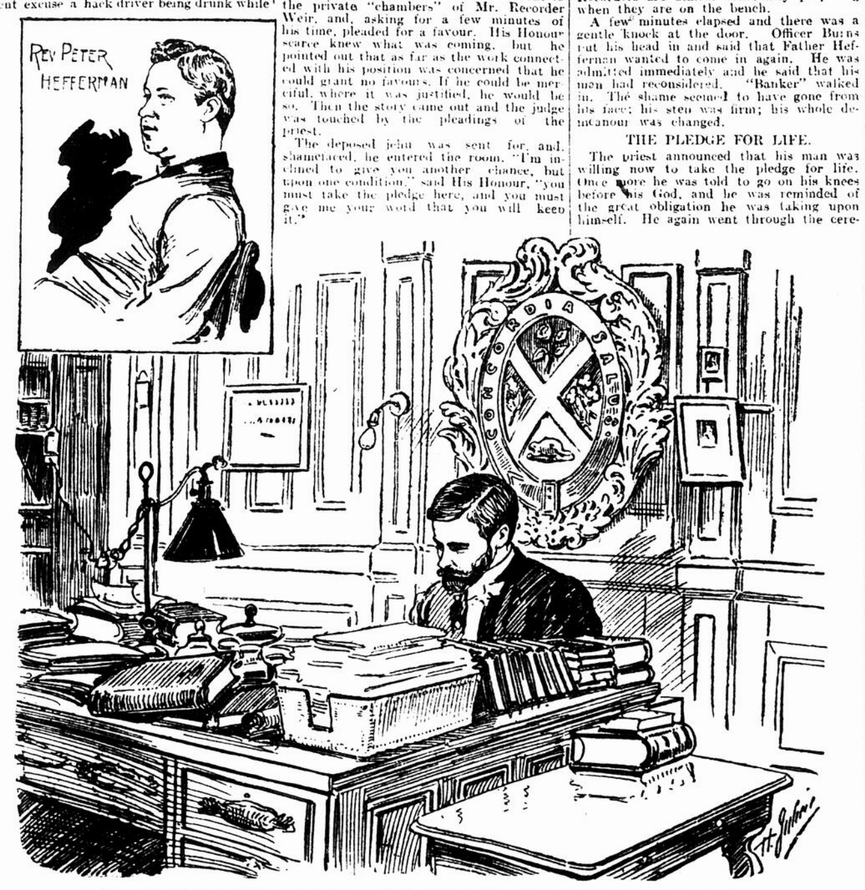
The new French Liberal paper in Montreal will be established and conducted by "La Compagnie de Publication du Canada," just incorporated by letters patent. The incorporators are: Hon. F. L. Beique, P. H. Roy, M. P. P., Victor Geoffrion, M.P., Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., Charles Archer, Joseph L. Perron, Hon. J. J. Guerin, M. P. P., Robert Bickerdike, M.P., P. Demers, M.P., of Montreal; Hon. Jos. Lavergne, of Quebec, and Maurice Perrault, M. P. P., of Longueuil. The capital stock is $150,000.

While there are really no details as to the date of issue, etc., it is understood that the name will be Le Pays.

Took the Pledge for Life; Recorder's Chamber Scene

The name of a man who was recently the central character in a Recorder's Court drama is so much like "Banker" that for the purposes of this story it will do as well as any other.

"Banker" is a hackman — just now a sleigh driver. He knows as well as any one of the 650 licensed hackmen in Montreal that the Recorders will stand almost any class of crime rather than for one moment excuse a hack driver being drunk while he is in charge of his vehicle. Drunkenness at all times is frowned down by both Mr. Recorder Weir and Mr. Recorder Pourier, but when the man places the lives of citizens in danger through careless driving as the result of whisky, they have no pity. It must be a rare case, indeed, where they even temper their justice with mercy. A fine and the cancellation of the license—the taking away of the man's very livelihood—is the sentence almost invariably pronounced for this offence.



MR. RECORDER WEIR AT WORK IN HIS CHAMBERS.

DRUNK WHILE DRIVING A SLEIGH.

A short time ago "Banker" was found in a drunken condition while driving his sleigh, and a policeman arrested him. The police have the most strict instructions in this connection, and it is seldom that a hackman, once he is observed by an officer, makes good his escape.

"Banker" was taken to police headquarters and in due time appeared before Mr. Recorder Weir. It is the same old story—the man was sorry; sorry for himself, and sorry for his family, and he would not do it again. His Honour said that he, too, was sorry—sorry for the public, who were likely to be run down and maimed or killed by just such men.

"Ten dollars and costs, or a month in gaol, and your license to drive is cancelled," was the sentence.

"Banker" knew that there was no use arguing any further, and he paid his fine and went away. With a wife and three small children requiring bread and coal, the man knew that it was no use giving up without a struggle, so he went to Father Peter Heffernan, curate of St. Mary's parish.

FATHER HEFFERNAN'S WORK.

Those who are not in touch with the work of Father Heffernan, have little idea of the good he is doing. Years ago, when his father was a public man, he earned the respect of Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, and this respect has gone down to the sons. Whenever the people of the parish want anything, they go to Father Heffernan. And so it was that "Banker" made his way to the priest and told him of his troubles.

A few days ago Father Heffernan went to the private "chambers" of Mr. Recorder Weir, and, asking for a few minutes of his time, pleaded for a favour. His Honour scarce knew what was coming, but he pointed out that as far as the work connected with his position was concerned he could grant no favours. If he could be merciful, where it was justified, he would be so. Then the story came out and the judge was touched by the pleadings of the priest.

The deposed jehu was sent for, and, shamefaced, he entered the room. "I'm inclined to give you another chance, but upon one condition," said His Honour, "you must take the pledge here, and you must give me your word that you will keep it."

"Banker" thought for a moment, and then he consented. Ever since he has been on the bench His Honour has been sending men away with the pledge, with a promise that he might help them in some way, and ever since he has been doing this he has wondered just how they took that pledge. Some returned with a note from the priest or the clergyman and some with a written pledge in their hands. He asked Father Heffernan to take "Banker's" pledge, and then leaned back to watch how it would be done.

THE TAKING OF THE PLEDGE.

"Down on your knees," said the priest. It was a command that there was no mistaking, yet it was said kindly. In a twinkling the man was on his knees with the crucifix in his hand.

"Repeat this after me," came from the priest in solemn tones:

"I hereby promise," "I hereby promise," "God helping me," "God helping me," "that I will never taste a drop of liquor," "that I will never taste a drop of liquor," "as long as I live," "as long————"

"Oh, not that, not that, Father. Not that. Please don't make it for life." The priest shook his head and turned to the judge.

"I was afraid of that," said His Honour. "I was afraid he was not in earnest. We can do nothing with him. It must be for life or nothing."

"Please make it for six months—for nine months — for a year, but not for all my life," pleaded the man, as he rose from his knees and went towards His Honour. "I cannot say 'for all my life.'"

JUDGE WAS INEXORABLE.

The judge was inexorable. He would not bend, and he wished his visitors good-day. "I am much obliged for your trouble and sorry for the result," said the priest, as he shook hands with the Recorder. "Banker" went forward and half held out his hand, with a word of thanks upon his lips for the chance given him. The hand was unseen; the opportunity seemed to be gone. With his head cast down, the man walked from the room and the judge settled to work on one of the half-dozen judgments that the Recorders are almost constantly preparing when they are on the bench.

A few minutes elapsed and there was a gentle knock at the door. Officer Burns put his head in and said that Father Heffernan wanted to come in again. He was admitted immediately and he said that his man had reconsidered. "Banker" walked in. The shame seemed to have gone from his face; his step was firm; his whole demeanour was changed.

THE PLEDGE FOR LIFE.

The priest announced that his man was willing now to take the pledge for life. Once more he was told to go on his knees before his God, and he was reminded of the great obligation he was taking upon himself. He again went through the ceremony. This time he went to the end and then solemnly kissed the crucifix.

As he rose to his feet the judge advanced and warmly shook him by the hand, wished him every success in life, and told him that he could again drive his cab.

This cabby took no chances on waiting for his chums to ask him to drink before he made his announcement. As soon as he reached his stand he told them that he had taken the pledge for life.

This was only a few days ago, but there is now an account opened with a city bank, and the man who has the right to sign cheques which releases that money is Mr. Jack "Banker."

RECORDER'S WORK IN CHAMBERS.

There is an enormous amount of work in chambers that the press and public know nothing about. There are no private trials, such as were in vogue a few years ago, when almost every prisoner who knew an alderman, saloon-keeper or politician could, for the asking, get a hearing in private and his name erased from the sheet before it went in to the court and press. Still, there are deputations to hear, ministers of the church who have some interest in a prisoner, the Chief of Police, who has something of importance to communicate, and quite frequently a case which, in the interests of the public and all parties concerned, demands a private trial.

The work of the Recorders in the preparation of their judgments is now very great. Never has the city received so much revenue from the Recorders' Court as it does to-day, and it is the result of the close and laborious work of the Recorders. The revision of the city assessment rolls takes up an enormous amount of time in "chambers."

But there are not many cases like that of Mr. "Banker."

W. E. B.

MAYOR IS OFFENDED AT FUEL COMMITTEE

So Did Not Attend the Session Held Yesterday.

ALD. LAPORTE'S EXPLANATION

Yard for Storage of Civic Fuel to be Obtained as Quickly as Possible

There is a sad rupture in the ranks of the aldermanic Fuel Committee.

His Worship the Mayor (chairman of the committee) was so offended with his confreres on the committee that he did not attend a meeting held by the committee yesterday afternoon.

"The fact is," said the Mayor, "that the members of the committee have decided to call a meeting among themselves and have not even notified me to attend. In consequence of this I shall not attend the session."

The Mayor was true to his word, and when the committee met yesterday afternoon he was conspicuous by his absence. When the meeting opened and it was stated that His Worship would not attend on account of the members having decided to call a meeting among themselves.

Ald. Laporte said: "The truth, as to the calling of this meeting by the members, had better be told."

AN ILLEGAL PROTEST SENT.

"The members, late yesterday afternoon, decided that the Mayor had sent an illegal protest to Mr. Dansereau, who had guaranteed to supply the city with wood. The protest was drawn up in a way that would have put the city in a bad position. Mr. Dansereau was actually told in the protest that he would be sued unless he supplied three hundred cords of wood more than what he had contracted with the city to supply.

"Upon finding out this state of affairs, the members of the committee decided to call a hasty meeting to be held on Friday afternoon. The City Clerk and assistant City Clerk were asked to inform the Mayor of the calling of this meeting.

"I told to see why the Mayor should have taken offence and refused to attend the session when these facts are considered. If this meeting had not been called the city would have got into trouble.

"While on this subject it may be said that the Mayor has convened many meetings of the committee and has not even had a secretary to take a note of the proceedings."

The committee decided that the circumstances were such that there was no need of the members waiting till the Mayor was consulted as to the calling of the meeting.

WILL OPEN COAL YARDS.

The committee next took up the question of the civic coal supply. It was shown that when the seven cars, which had just been placed, were unloaded, all the orders in for coal would be supplied.

Ald. Sauvageau—"When the orders on hand are supplied, arrangements should be made to open a yard where coal can be stored. If we do this and get a good supply of coal on hand we shall have no more complaints from persons who order coal and who have to wait days before they can get it."

Ald. Laporte—"This is a good idea, and we will see that it is carried out."

A committee was appointed to see about getting a yard where coal could be stored."

The committee decided to get coal from Nova Scotia as quickly as possible.

STOCK MARKET WAS STRONG.

Prices Well Maintained Although Business Was Light.

The stock market opened strong to-day, but trading was small. In New York most stocks opened fractions above yesterday's final figures. There was nothing done in Canadian Pacific locally in the first half-hour, but in Wall Street it sold at 137 1-4 to 137 3/8. Early sales in local market were: Toronto Rails, 25 at 116 1-2.
Detroit United, 25 at 76 7-8.
Bell Telephone, 25 at 164.
Dom. Iron pfd., 1 at 96.
Dom. Iron bonds, $1,000 at 87 3-4.
Bank of Montreal, 25 at 280, 2 at 279 1-2.
Cable, 50 at 172 1-2.
Montreal Cotton, 3 at 130.
In London at 1 p.m. Canadian Pacific was quoted at 140 3-4.
F. J. Pedoll & Co.'s New York private wire says: The market opened strong, a half to one per cent. above last night's close. Currency movement this week indicates banks gained $9,955,555. Good bank statement expected.

New York, January 17.—Wall street — The market opened only moderately active, and with gains up to 1-2. Louisville and Nashville advanced 3-4, and there was some special demand for Missouri Pacific, at an extreme advance of 5-8.

Grand Trunk Railway system, earnings Sixth to 11th January:

1902	$570,002
1903	512,443
Increase	$66,559

THE WEATHER.

Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours, specially predicted for the Montreal Star at 11 a.m. to-day: Fresh to strong south-west and north-west winds, turning colder to-night, with light local snowfalls or flurries. Sunday, colder.

Maximum and minimum temperatures during the past twenty-four hours: Victoria, 40, 38; Calgary, 30, 16; Qu'Appelle, 24, 6 below; Winnipeg, 26, 8 below; Port Arthur, 28, 2; Parry Sound, 32, 30; Toronto, 36, 32; Ottawa, 32, 20; Montreal, 32, 30; Quebec, 26, 16; Halifax, 30, 20.

MAYOR COCHRANE AND HIS VISITING CARDS

Account for $30 Comes Before the Finance Committee.

AN INDIGNANT LETTER

City Treasurer Sends An Important Communication as to Water Collections.

When the Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon a remarkable epistle was read from the Mayor with regard to the corporation paying $30 for visiting cards.

The letter was as follows:

To the Chairman and Members of the Finance Committee:

Gentlemen,—

"Enclosed you will find my cheque for $30.00.

"I saw in the newspapers that there was trouble at the last meeting of your committee about the payment for the official cards of my office.

"I ascertained that the bill had been sent to the Finance Committee.

"I have still no knowledge that the Mayor had ordered visiting cards, as stated, but I knew that the Printing Committee had ordered official cards for the Mayor's office, as had been done in the past.

"I regret that some gentlemen, who opposed the payment of the bill, did not have it referred back to my office, instead of finding therein an occasion to make civic politics in the newspapers.

"I earnestly trust that every account presented to your committee will be scrutinized in the same way, and I desire that my payment of this bill shall be a precedent for the future.

"Yours truly,

"J. COCHRANE.
"Mayor."

RAISES A STORM.

The reading of the above raised a bit of a storm.

Ald. Sadler—"It is the right of the members of this committee to pass remarks about all accounts which come before them. For my part, I think it most unbecoming on the part of the Mayor to send such a worded letter to any civic committee. It is a remarkable production to come from the Mayor's office."

Ald. Ekers—"I agree with the remarks of Ald. Sadler. I am sorry that the Mayor should send such a letter to this committee."

Ald. Giroux — "Shall we accept the Mayor's cheque for the cards."

Ald. Ekers—"Of course we will; send it to the treasurer."

Ald. Sadler—"Oh yes; do not send the cheque back again."

The incident then dropped.

TO IMPROVE COLLECTIONS.

The following letter was read from the City Treasurer, as to improvements that should be made in collections of the water rates:

To Ald Laporte, Chairman Finance Committee:

Sir,—As directed by your committee, I have again considered the question of the collection of water rates, with a view to seeing whether any improvement can be made calculated to diminish the percentage of loss, and, after conferring with the officers brought more immediately in contact with their collection (now as well as in the past), fail to discover any better method than the existing one, regarded from the standpoint of a personal tax.

But while no more effective plan could be devised than the stopping the supply when the rate is not paid at the specified time, there is very great difficulty in exercising it through the defective condition of the service boxes, which renders this means of enforcing the collection almost nugatory.

WHAT THE OBSTRUCTIONS ARE.

Another obstruction to prompt collection is the excessive protection afforded by law to defaulters, as the following will show:

1. The by-law gives to the 8th Sept. to any one who wishes to pay by instalments, consequently till after that date the turning off cannot be commenced.

2. When, after waiting till all payments made to that date are posted up, so as to admit of lists of defaulters being made out, and giving reasonable warning through the press, much time is consumed before we can commence the turning off.

3. Last year, in consequence of an outcry on the part of those with whom the turning off process commenced, collectors were ordered to be sent with the turn-keys, to give the parties a chance to pay before the turn-keys acted. This, it goes without saying, enormously retarded the work.

4. When the turning off fails to bring payment, an official notice has to be issued (according to form 26 of the charter) threatening execution against their goods and chattels if payment is not made within 15 days; thus 15 days more are consumed, to say nothing of the time previously required to prepare these official notices to over 30,000 defaulters.

5. When payment is not made within these 15 days, there is still another form to be made out, "writs of seizure," which not only take up as much time as the official notices, but give another three days after service of them before a sale can take place.

6. After the preceding 8 days have elapsed, and before proceeding to sale another notice must be posted at the City Hall, and a copy of it mailed to the last known address of the defaulter three days before the date fixed for sale, which, itself, is usually fixed at about 10 days after seizure.

THE TREND OF THE LAW.

Thus the whole trend of the law is to protect the defaulter and put endless obstruction between him and the collector, and when the time required for the several notices above enumerated is taken into consideration, the successive days of grace which have to be observed between each, and that when all is done we are confronted with the fact that in almost all of the cases the only chattels on the premises are those exempted by law from seizure, the wonder is not that the arrears are so large, but that they are not greater. I say nothing of the absolute necessity of desisting altogether from a humanitarian point of view, in cases of extreme hardship.

As regards the question of commission paid to the outside collectors (who, in consequence of the above-mentioned delays and the fact that every means possible is resorted to before the lists are given to them, do not commence their work till January), they naturally give their attention first to those from whom payment can most easily and speedily be got, leaving the smaller and poorer cases, which constitute the great bulk of the ultimate loss, to the last.

The total amount remaining unpaid, even as late as the 1st of November yearly and having to be dealt with as above, is over 20 per cent. of the total levy (on 1st of November last the actual figures were $214,709).

From the foregoing it will be seen that there are three means of improving the collection, to wit:

1. (Most important of all) let the Water Department put its service boxes in such condition that the supply can be cut off from defaulters.

2. Simplify the legal formalities which present such a formidable obstruction.

3. Modulate the remuneration of the collectors so as to make the smaller amount as profitable to them as the larger.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. ROBB
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office, City Hall, Montreal, January 16th, 1903.

The committee decided the subject of water collections was so important that the letter should be sent to a special subcommittee for consideration.

Rumoured Negotiations.

The Montreal Star's special cable from London says that those interested are most reticent regarding the report that the Canadian Pacific people are negotiating for the acquisition of the Elder, Dempster ships.

C. P. R. DENIES STORY AS TO ADDITIONS TO ITS LAKE FLEET.

A despatch sent out from Toronto to the effect that the Canadian Pacific intended making additions to its fleet of lake steamers is denied at the head offices here. "The boats we have now," said an official, "are in every way adapted to the service, and are meeting all the requirements of the lake service."

MAJOR EATON GOES TO STAFF COLLEGE.

London, January 17.—The nomination of Major D. I. V. Eaton, R. C. F. A., "A" Battery, Kingston, Ont., to the staff college is announced by Earl Roberts.

The Staff College is situated in Camberley, South Surrey, the commandant being Col. H. G. S. Miles, C.B., and is for the instruction of officers in military art and history, staff duties and administration and kindred subjects. The examinations are very rigid and officers who obtain certificates are allowed to put P. S. C. (passed Staff College) after their names in the army lists.

Major Eaton is the first colonial officer to be nominated to the staff college. Major Eaton was born in 1869 and was educated at the R. M. C., Kingston, entering the R. C. F. A. on November 14, 1894. He attained his brevet-captaincy in the R. C. R. I. on July 8, 1896. He served in the South African campaign, in the operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, including actions at Belfast, August 26 and 27, 1900, and at Lydenberg, the September following. He served also later in the operations to the west of Pretoria, in the Orange River Colony, and in Cape Colony, to the south of Orange River. He wears the South African medal with three clasps.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

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

Special Notice.
CREDIT
To Working Men and Women.

It is our custom after the New Year to offer to classes of workmen in a position to pay us honourably, a certain amount of credit on furs. We do not require any cash payment and our prices remain as low as formerly.

CHS. DESJARDINS & CIE.
6 eod 6

Give Credit Where Credit is Due.

Two gentlemen admiring the beautiful Hammered Iron Candelabra, now on exhibition in the "Star" window, expressed doubt that work of this high class could be done in this country.

They and other "Doubting Thomases" are invited to visit the works of H. R. IVES & CO., where any day they may watch the operation.

Dancing Cloth on hire at The Merchants Awning Co., 1477 Notre Dame street. Main 3330. 287 eod tf

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



Don't plod along like your grandmother did before you, scouring and scrubbing, bending and rubbing.

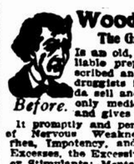
GOLD DUST

makes housework easy. It cleans everything and injures nothing. More economical than soap.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis. Makers of COCCO SOAP (oval cake).

Wood's Phosphodine
The Great English Remedy

Is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction.



It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness. Losses, Spermatorhea, Impotency, and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, the Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants; Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Insanity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Price $1 per package, or six for $5. One will please; six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for pamphlet—free to any address.



The Wood Company.
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street. 231 30eod

CONSUMPTION CAN CERTAINLY BE CURED.

Proof of This Is Found in the Case of Mrs. Irena J. Banks, of Toronto.

After Having Had Three Hemorrhages and Despairing of Ever Being Cured, Powley's Liquified Ozone Gave Her a New Lease of Life.

She Is a Well Woman To-day, Thankful For Her Good Health and Enthusiastic in Her Praises of Ozone.

That Powley's Liquified Ozone will cure Consumption is due to the fact that it is a most powerful antiseptic germicide. Ozone when taken into the system is conveyed by the blood to the diseased parts of the body, the disease germs are killed and Nature is assisted in her work of healing. Mrs. Irena J. Banks, of 787 West Queen street, Toronto, is but one of the cases that go to prove the efficacy of this wonderful remedy in combatting the dread disease Consumption. Mrs. Banks makes the following statement of her case:



MRS. IRENA J. BANKS,
787 West Queen street, Toronto, Ont.

I was afflicted by bronchial and lung trouble for three years. The disease became firmly seated in my system, and I began to despair of ever being well. I had the best medical advice in the city and spent a lot of money in medicine. I became a complete wreck physically at the end of three years, and at night had to be propped up in bed with pillows so that I could breathe. I had three hemorrhages of the lungs. My system was entirely run down and I suffered exceedingly from female troubles. A friend of mine living in Muskoka told me to try Ozone, the new system of treatment, as she had been greatly benefited by it. I purchased one bottle, but did not get much relief. At the end of the second bottle I felt much improved, and when I had taken nine bottles I had quite recovered.

My husband did not know that I had taken Ozone and thought I had stopped the doctoring altogether. He said to me: "Didn't I tell you that you would get well when you stopped taking medicine?" When I told him about Ozone he was surprised and thought that it would do his eczema good. He took some, with the result that it cured him.

We are both very thankful for Powley's Liquified Ozone, and consider it the best household remedy to be obtained. I have never yet been troubled with a return of my old complaint, and feel wonderfully well.

(Signed) (Mrs.) IRENA J. BANKS, 787 Queen street west, Toronto.

Additional Proof of the Wonderful Curative Qualities of Ozone in Cases of Consumption.

As proof of the fact that Mrs. Banks' case is by no means an isolated one we give the following list of persons who have been cured of Consumption by Powley's Liquified Ozone:

MRS. SHEFFIELD, Zephyr, Ont.
ALICE MARSAN, Mount St. Hilaire, P.Q.
MRS. DULCINA MAGNAN, 795 Cadieux street, Montreal, P.Q.
SISTER ST. ALFRED, Monastery of the Good Shepherd, Montreal.
BROTHER CONSTANT, 50 Cote street, Montreal.
MISS HELEN McGRANDLE, Huntsville, Ont.
WM. McKAY, Sutton, Ont.
MRS. TROTTER, Fraserville, Ont.
MRS. C. SHARPE, Stratford, Ont.
MRS. JOHN McQUEEN, Boothville, Ont.
WM. BENTLEY, 104 Upper Water street, Halifax, N. S.
MR. A. P. SHARKEY'S DAUGHTER, 1854 St. Hubert street, Montreal.
JOHN CANTY, Mechanicsville, Ont.
MISS SADIE SHAW, 34 Euclid avenue, Toronto.
MRS. M. CAREY, Lakeview Cottage, Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q.
W. J. ROGERS, Box 17, Kettleby, Ont.
C. BERRY, 336 St. Hypolite street, Montreal.
MRS. THOMPSON, 221 Sherbourne street, Toronto.
MRS. ANNIE LOUISA DON, 442 James street N., Hamilton, Ont.
FLORENCE WEAVER, 369 St. Antoine street, Montreal.
FRED HICKS, Picton, Ont.

Talk to or write to any of the above persons. You will find them all thankful and enthusiastic. Our free book on Consumption will be mailed on receipt of name and address. The Ozone Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold only by reliable dealers—never by peddlers. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

PIANOS VARY.

It stands to reason that the cost of making an ordinary unscientific Piano is much less than in making a high-class one. As a result inferior instruments are often bought. In these instruments—Price and Quality being the illusive inducement. With the

Mason & Risch

Company, "QUALITY," not price, is the dominating criterion.

Buy the Mason & Risch and get QUALITY.

MASON & RISCH
2469 St. Catherine Street.
A. H. MASON, Resident Manager.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS
Of a New Catarrh Cure.

A large and constantly increasing majority of the American people are catarrh sufferers. This is not entirely the result of our changeable climate, but because modern investigation has clearly proven that many diseases known by other names are really catarrh. Formerly the name catarrh was applied almost exclusively to the common nasal catarrh, but the throat, stomach, liver, bladder, kidneys and intestines are subject to catarrhal diseases as well as the nasal passages.

In fact, wherever there is mucous membrane there is a fertile ground for catarrh.

The usual remedies, inhalers, sprays, douches or powders have been practically failures, as far as anything more than temporary relief was concerned, because they simply dry up the mucous secretions, without having the remotest effect upon the blood and liver, which are the real sources of catarrhal diseases.

It has been known for years that the radical cure of catarrh could never come from local applications, but from an internal remedy, acting on the blood and expelling the catarrhal poison from the system.

A new internal preparation, which has been on the market only a short time, has met with remarkable success as a genuine, radical cure for catarrh.

It may be found in any drug store, sold under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, large, pleasant tasting lozenges, composed principally of antiseptic ingredients, blood root, red gum and similar catarrh specifics.

Dr. Ainslee, in speaking of the new catarrh cure, says: "I have tried the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, upon thirty or forty patients with remarkably satisfactory results. They clear the head and throat more effectually and lastingly than any douche or inhaler that I have ever seen, and although they are what is called a patent medicine, and sold by druggists, I do not hesitate to recommend them, as I know them to be free from cocaine and opiates, and that even a little child may use them with entire safety."

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Plays and Players

The production of "The Only Way," which Mr. Martin Harvey and his company gave Montreal this week at the Academy, will be remembered by those who saw it as one of the best bits of stage realism this city has seen for a long time, and those who were fortunate enough to see it will carry that character of Sydney Carton in their mind's eye for a long time to come.

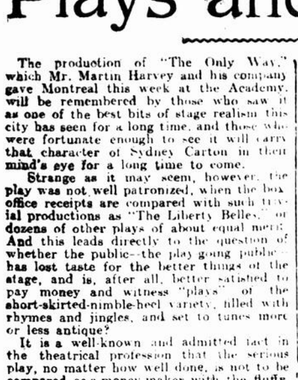
Strange as it may seem, however, the play was not well patronized, when the box office receipts are compared with such trivial productions as "The Liberty Belles," or dozens of other plays of about equal merit. And this leads directly to the question of whether the public—the play going public—has lost taste for the better things of the stage, and is, after all, better satisfied to pay money and witness "plays" of the short-skirted-nimble-heel variety, filled with rhymes and jingles, and set to tunes more or less antique?

It is a well-known and admitted fact in the theatrical profession that the serious play, no matter how well done, is not to be compared as a money-maker with the fluffy, airy and often mediocre farce comedy, comic opera, vaudeville-set-to-music, or whatever it may be styled which is so common on the American and Canadian stage to-day. Therefore the theatrical manager is on the lookout for "plays" of this character, and the comedian who can make a face and dance a jig commands more salary than the artist whose Julius Caesar might go down through time with Booth's.

The so-called Theatrical Trust, which practically controls the American and Canadian stage—for we are dependent to a very large extent upon United States productions—frankly admits that their only endeavour is to give people what they want, and they, with equal frankness, deliver the "goods" which bring the best returns.

The one conclusion is, therefore, that the Theatrical Trust, or whatever name it may be called, will continue to play down to the theatre-going people of the Continent until those people demand with their dollars something better.

Dan Daly and his company, who are said to have scored a success in the new musical comedy, "The New Clown," come to the Academy on January 19. The story of the piece concerns the fortunes of Lord Cyril Garston (Dan Daly), an effeminate nobleman; his friend, Jack Trent, and the sisters Winnie and Maude Chesterton, who are sweethearts of the two men. They all meet at a riverside inn, on the Thames,



DAN DALY,
Who Will Appear in "The New Clown" at the Academy Next Week.

to make preparations for a silver wedding to be given the next day at Chesterton Park. Dixon's famous circus is in the vicinity and it is proposed to arrange with the proprietor for a performance as a part of the festivities. Meanwhile Trent chaffs Lord Garston for his timid methods of making love to Maude. The nobleman loses his temper and, without intending harm, pushes Trent from the window sill into the river below. Thinking he has killed Trent, he takes refuge in flight. In his plight he runs into Tom Baker, the clown of a circus now on his way to join Dixon's organization. Garston quickly concludes an arrangement to take his place. A brutal ringmaster puts him through some exercises much to the discomfort of the quasi buffoon. Maude and Winnie Chesterton suddenly appear at the manager's tent to make final preparations for the silver wedding, and are invited by that worthy to witness the performance. "The New Clown" does very well, but is not recognized by his friends. When Garston sees his friend alive, he doffs his disguise, joins his friends, proposes to Maud, and shakes the sawdust of the ring forever from his heels. There are many new musical numbers and specialties introduced.

Albert H. Chamberlyn, manager of the Columbia Theatre, Boston, who had an international reputation as a promoter of



MISS LAVINIA SHANNON,
As Velma in "Beyond Pardon" at the Francais Next Week.

theatrical enterprises, died at his home, in Boston, on the 10th. He had been ill since last August, suffering from a complication of diseases. He underwent a course of treatment in New York, but returned to Boston some weeks ago, and had since been confined to his home. Albert H. Cannot, which was Mr. Chamberlyn's real name, was born in France in 1860, and received the degree of M.D. at Aberdeen University, Scotland.

"Beyond Pardon" the attraction in which Fred. G. Ross is presenting Lavinia Shannon will be the offering at the Francais next week. This play is said to be an excellent drama, and is presented by a cast of more than average ability. It takes an artful pen to make the tense scenes and frequent climaxes of a strong melodrama run smoothly and without suggesting that the unusual bits of life are unreal, but the author of "The Fatal Wedding" has achieved the presentation of a convincing story in this his latest play. The credit for the entertaining illusions, however, is not due entirely to the author of the book, for without intelligent and clever actors the most carefully wrought scenes could easily be rendered ineffective. Lavinia Shannon as Velma, the famous actress, presents a picture that reminds one of Zaza. Her acting is said to be of great emotional nature, and the supporting company includes R. J. Lander in the role of the Rev. Mr. Gould, the father of the erring daughter.

Clara Morris, in collaboration with Kenneth Lee, the dramatist, has just completed a dramatization of her novel, "A Pasteboard Crown," and the piece will probably be produced in New York in the near future. In its original book form "A Pasteboard Crown" has won considerable success, and it seems likely that the dramatic version of the tale will gain equal favour. Clara Morris stands in danger of losing her country place at Riverdale by the foreclosure of a mortgage. She has completed the play as quickly as possible in order to meet this pressing obligation immediately it falls due. Last week it was announced that a producer had been found who will put the play on this season. Miss Morris, it is understood, is strongly opposed to the plan, resents broached, to give a benefit in her aid. Through her whole career she has been self-reliant, and she regards the benefit project as a most kindly but mistaken plan.

Fatma Sing Hood, said to be the tiniest woman in the world, died on December 29 at Beaumont, Texas. She was twenty-two years old, weighed but fifteen pounds and was only twenty-eight inches high. She and her brother, Smaun, have been very prominent in the freak world for several years. They were born on the island of Mergem, in British East India, and were discovered by Captain Max Weltzein, of Berlin, who adopted them and travelled with them everywhere. The body of the little Fatma was interred in Magnolia Cemetery, in Beaumont, with appropriate services. The midget's life was insured in the New York Life Insurance Company for about $15,000.

Ouida's dramatization of "Under Two Flags" will be the offering of the Phillips stock company at Proctor's Theatre next week. The play is a melodrama, giving excellent opportunity for the display of ability of the romantic heroic order. The story is so well known that it is not necessary to more than outline it. Bertie Cecil Roye Heu, the reckless swashbuckler and idol of good society in England, forswears country, friends, inheritance and everything else to save a brother from the consequence of crime, and a woman whose honour was implicated, in any confession of innocence he might make. Leaving England he goes to Africa and enlists in the French Army, where he lives the awful life of the soldier in the desert. His sterling qualities and dauntless bravery win the respect of his fellows, but his independence earns for him the hatred of Col. Chateauroy, known as the "Black Hawk." Lord Rockingham, whose name Bertie is supposed to have forged, and his sister Princess Venetia Corona, who as a little girl was the last person Bertie saw when he bid good-bye to England, meet the exile on a visit to Algiers and an explanation between Bertie and Princess takes place in her apartments at night. The "Black Hawk" surprises his subordinate in a compromising situation and speaks insultingly of the Princess, for which he is struck in the face by Bertie. Then comes a midnight duel, the intervention of Cigarette, who loves Bertie, and who finally dies from the bullets intended for Bertie. A number of artists have been specially engaged for this production in addition to the regular company. The play will hold the boards for one week, with matinees on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

A unique and original idea, probably introduced from our American neighbours, assuming the pretentious name of "A Poster Show," was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, on the afternoons and evenings of January 9th and 10th. This is the first affair of the kind ever held in Canada. Although the many booths presented a very attractive appearance the central point of interest seemed to have been the platform around which the people thronged to watch the tableaux and concert which were presented afternoon and evening. Some of the most noteworthy tableaux were the Greek poses



MR. GREGORY HAST,
Tenor, Who Will Sing at Concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in Windsor Hall, February 3.

by five young ladies, representing the Greek Dancers, Orpheus playing on his lute, Orpheus and Eurydice at the Gates of Hades, and Hiawatha's Farewell. The patriotic tableaux "A Soldier's Dream" and "For Love of Country" also gained much praise. Great credit is due to the Elocutionist, Miss Anna Berenice Parker, M.E.L., formerly of Montreal, for the talent and artistic temperament displayed in the arrangements of these tableaux. It is to be hoped this young lady will soon appear among the Toronto artists in the role of Elocutionist.

Many friends of Harry Rich, in this city and elsewhere, will learn with regret that he is seriously ill in Toronto, and that there is not much chance of his recovery. His professional friends are getting up a benefit for him, which will take place in the Massey Hall, Toronto, on February 3rd. Mr. Rich did his best work in Montreal as a member of the old Theatre Francais company, in which he was cast chiefly for comedy roles. He played many other engagements in this city.

The entertainment of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, which takes place at Windsor Hall on the evening of February 3rd, promises to be a well attended and altogether a brilliant affair. One of the chief



MADAME HELEN NIEBUHR,
Contralto, Who Will Appear at the Con- stant Benevolent Society in Windsor Hall,

attractions will be Mr. Gregory Hast, the eminent English tenor. Mr. Hast is famous for his London ballad concerts in the Queen's and Royal Albert Halls, and for the appearances at the St. James Hall Pops, the Patti, and the Crystal Palace Saturday concerts. His voice, wide in range and of singular beauty and purity in quality, he uses with exceptional artistic style. His interpretation is cultivated and refined, and he has unusual linguistic faculty, French and Italian songs, German lieder, and Old English ballads are included in his extensive and varied repertory, besides over sixty oratories and cantatas. Among the others who will take part are Madame Helen Niebuhr, contralto; Prof. J. B. Dubois, Master Harry Pilgrim, of Brockville; Miss Ferguson, soprano; Mr. Edouard Duquette, basso, and Mr. M. McCarry.

Next week the Theatre Royal management will introduce to their patrons for the first time this season J. H. Barnes' "Dainty Paree Burlesquers," an organization that comes with the prestige of having drawn crowded houses wherever it has appeared during the current season, and which, from all accounts, is one of the strongest burlesque companies on the road. The opening satire is called "A Night at the Hotel Waldrough," in which the comedians and a score or more of girls have plenty of latitude. The olio introduces La Toska, the agile contortionist; Felix Martin, dialect comedian; Lynotte Sisters, singers and dancers; Schaefer, Stillwagon and Schaefer, German musical comedians; Farnum Brothers, acrobatic comedians; the Grahams, in new illustrated songs, and the two American Macks, in a new comedy creation. The closing burlesque is entitled, "Paris Upside Down," and the three acts are crowded with lively incidents and catchy melodies.

William G. Stewart, who is singing the title role in "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," is hard at work putting the finishing touches to his opera, which he has been writing for the past two years. The opera is in two acts and four scenes, all laid in the "Transvaal." Some of the characters are "Kruger, De Wet, Steyn, Lord Roberts, Col. Kitchener and French." The opening scene is in Ladysmith during the "Siege." There is a certain ring of pathos in the opera with a vein of legitimate comedy, furnished by "Oom Paul."

"Zaza" will be the attraction at the Theatre des Nouveautes next week. This play, ever since its first production in Paris, in 1898, has been popular throughout the theatrical world. Its bright and pathetic story, its catchy speeches, its many striking features have appealed to every audience. On the American as well as on the French and the English stage "Zaza" has been a drawing card. No doubt the production of the play at Les Nouveautes will be a creditable one. Is one of Mlle. d'Arbelly's strongest and, perhaps, her best part. The clever comedienne will surely achieve another success. Mons. Heurion, the new actor, who was so much applauded on his first appearance in this city, will appear as Bernard Dufresne. Messrs. Harmont, Dharvrol, Kelm, Darcy, as well as Mmes. Jeannin, Stuart, Veiorde, Harmant, Debruyne, and D'Artigny will form an able ensemble and give a notable production of "Zaza."

Margaret Anglin, the popular Canadian actress, was the subject of a recent half column article by Hillary Bell, theatrical critic. He said:

"It frequently happens that actresses who kick up their heels vivaciously in private life are engaged for the depiction of virtue in public, and a Cressida at home becomes a Penelope abroad. Of a different quality is the leading lady of the Empire stock company. Margaret Anglin is an honest woman. That many-tongued monster, Rumour, never has been able to connect her name with any of the multitudinous scandals of the theatre. Since she was discovered by Richard Mansfield, author of "Don Juan," the homely and gifted young Canadian has resisted all the get-rich-quick temptations of the stage. Probably the Frohman companies are as safe for beauty as any organizations in the country, for both Charles and Daniel are incorrigible bachelors, not to say woman-haters. Miss Anglin possesses grace, beauty, refinement, wit, emotion and intelligence, all of which qualities are alluring to the Fausta of the drama, but no Mephistopheles has spread a net to entangle her French heels. Blood will tell, even in the playhouse. Our blue-nose sister comes of good stock. Her father was Speaker of the Canadian Parliament, a man of eminent ability and character. Since his death, it is said, our actress has applied almost all her stage salary to the support of her mother and sister. In these circumstances of paternal bequest and filial duty Miss Anglin has no time or disposition to encourage the gay dogs that hang around the stage door. She is devoted to her profession and wedded to her art, as handsome young actresses ought to be. In spite of her virtues Miss Anglin generally is clapped into a character which belies her decorous quality. In "Mrs. Dane's Defense" the author compelled her to illustrate a type of woman which she could neither sympathize with nor understand. In "The Unforeseen" she is put forth with equal misfortune in the role of a lady with seemingly an intolerable past, although happily all's well that ends well."

Charles Frohman's company, including Jameson Lee Finney, Ida Conquest, Jessie Busley, M. A. Kennedy, and Winchell Smith, will present "The Two Schools," at the Academy the week of January 26.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush," with the favourite old actor, J. H. Stoddart, in the stellar role, will be seen again at the Academy during the week of February 2.

THE THEATRES IN NEW YORK

New York, January 16, 1903.

Clyde Fitch's latest effort "The Bird in the Cage," at the Bijou Theatre, is rather disappointing.

The story is based on a German comedy by Von Wildenbruch, but the adaptation is quite liberal and after Fitch's approved style. It was about a mere slip of a child, employed in the household of two rich young brothers, one high-minded and good, but a bore, the other profligate and careless, but the more bearable of the two. Both wanted to marry her. She chose the better of the two, but her heart did not follow her hand, for she really loved the superintendent of a factory.

Her innocence got her into a scrape with the profligate and brought her under the suspicion of her fiancee, but in the height of her trouble he saw the real condition of affairs and released her to her humble lover.

Sandol Milliken gives a very dainty performance of the innocent young girl, and Edward Harrigan and Arnold Daly are excellent in their specialties.

The Empire Theatre Stock Company, including Margaret Anglin, Chas. Richman, Wm. Courtleigh, Beatrice Irwin and Ethel Hornick, opened their home season at the Empire this week in a strong play by Robert Marshall, entitled "The Unforeseen." Miss Anglin has the best scene in the comedy, and, of course, carries off the honours. The play is entertaining, but cannot be called exciting at any stage. The plot is intricate and well drawn out.

An impetuous girl, Margaret Fielding, leaves her friends at Cannes, and goes to Paris, to meet and marry a gay youth, Henry Traquair, who has led a wild life, but is bent on reform. In Paris these fugitives casually meet with Captain Richard Haynes and the Rev. Walter Maxwell, and Traquair introduces Miss Fielding to Captain Haynes as his wife. The purposed marriage is prevented by Traquair's loss of fortune and Miss Fielding proceeds to England. Three years later Miss Fielding becomes the wife of Maxwell, who, being partially blind, has not recognized her as Traquair's companion, at the time of the encounter in Paris. Captain Haynes, however, arriving as a visitor at Maxwell's English vicarage, does recognize her, and presently Maxwell himself, cured of his blindness, is horrified to perceive her identity with the woman whom he recollects as Traquair's wife, and whom he supposes to have been that profligate's mistress. Finally the real facts of the early escapade are established by a letter, and happiness reigns.

The opportunity for display of deep feeling comes when Capt. Haynes recognizes the vicar's wife, and here Miss Anglin does some powerful work.

Mme. Alexander-Marius gave a recital of French songs at Mendelssohn Hall, Monday afternoon. The programme was very interesting in its introduction of compositions entirely new in this country. Notable among these were Ernest Chausson's setting of Maurice Boucher's "Love and the Sea," and Alexander Georges's cycle "The Songs of Miarka," the text of which is taken from Jean Richepin's "Miarka," a story of Romany love.

At Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday night the Kaltenborn Quartet gave its first concert. The assisting artist was Raoul Pugno, and the affair was his last appearance here this season. The G major Rubinstein sonata for piano and violin, Borodine's D major quartet and the beloved Schumann quintet made up the programme.

Mr. Pugno's tour has been very successful. A farewell luncheon was given to him this afternoon, and he sails for home tomorrow.

Mark Hambourg is giving piano recitals here.

The benefit performance for Georgia Cayvan, the afflicted actress, netted $9,000.

STANLEY SCHROFF.

E. S. Willard has concluded to dispose of the American rights in his various plays for next season, instead of sending out a company for their interpretation under his own management. The works to be thus leased are "La Chatelaine," "The Cardinal," "John Needham's Double" and "All For Her." The actor-manager has leased the St. James's Theatre, London, for a whole season, beginning early in September, and during his stay in the British capital will supply himself with all necessary new material for his ensuing tours of the United States and Canada.

The coming of A. A. Farland, the noted banjoist, who appears at the Stanley Hall, January 29, will be looked forward to with interest by all lovers of music. Mr. Farland has established himself as a master of the instrument. The Recital will take place under the auspices of the McGill Bango, Mandolin and Glee Club, which will also render a number of vocal and instrumental selections.

"A Montana Outlaw," a drama depicting desperate and daring deeds and scenes in the far west, is booked to appear at the Theatre Royal week of February 2nd.

The "Resurrection" with Blanche Walsh as Maslova will open at the Victoria Theatre, New York, on February 16.

The next Symphony Concert will be held on Friday, January 23, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Windsor Hall.

"M'Liss," a play which wears well with the public, will be at the Francais shortly.



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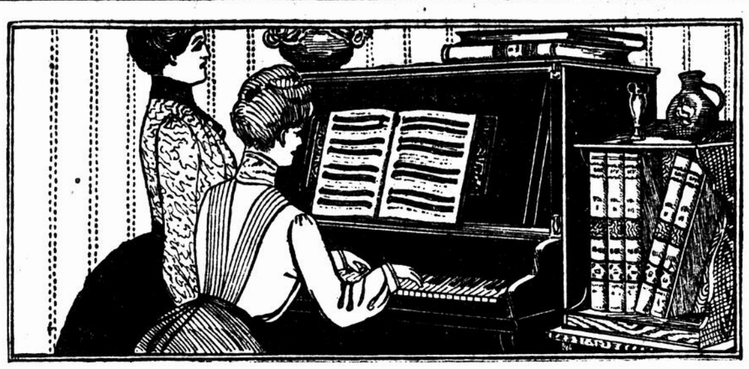
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THE CONQUEROR OF CATARRH

If you have Catarrh, let me conquer it for you. It won't be overpowered now, it's bound to get the best of you in the end. You think not? Lots of people have made that mistake. They say, "Oh, it doesn't amount to much, it's only Catarrh." So on they go, adding to it just a little every week. They never notice how it's creeping along through the system. At last there comes a day when "only Catarrh" turns out to be a pretty serious thing.

But leaving out the danger, there's another reason for getting rid of it. Catarrh is an UNCLEAN disease. To put it plainly, your hawking and spitting and bad breath make you a nuisance to your friends. It's not pleasant for them to have you around. That sounds harsh—but it's the truth. Of course they don't tell you so. They don't want to make you feel badly. Just the same, no one, not even a relative, enjoys being near a person with a foul, fetid breath. There's not the slightest doubt it hurts you terribly with outside people—with the people you meet in a business way.

Did you think it no use to try to cure Catarrh? Some physician whose knowledge on the subject is as limited as it is unreliable, may have told you so. Perhaps you tried to cure it yourself with some of the many nostrums so widely advertised for the purpose. Then you failed, for such things simply CANNOT cure Catarrh. You see, it's a disease that affects different persons in different ways. It demands individual treatment. You simply haven't done the right thing for it. But don't be discouraged. Seek help in the proper place. Write to me at once and I will give you

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

I offer you counsel, sympathy and aid, without charge. This treacherous disease has been my life study and I am familiar with its workings from start to finish. I can tell you how to cure it safely—quickly—permanently. The thousands to whom I have brought relief, and they may be found in every part of North America, gladly testify to my wholeheartedness, sincerity of purpose and the wonderful cures I have made. I will gladly send you the names of many people I have cured that live right near to you.

Following are some of the common symptoms of

Catarrh of Head and Throat

Is your throat sore?
Is your breath foul?
Do you spit often?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you take cold easily?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B.A. (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston, Mass. He will give you valuable aid, FREE OF CHARGE.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....

14 1



Dr. Sproule, B. A., Catarrh Specialist.

In the early, mildest stages
Of the trouble called Catarrh,
Who that has it thinks of peril,
Sees the danger from afar?

Then it seems a simple matter,
Nothing that requires a cure,
So it grows with stealthy power,
Makes it progress slow but sure.

Soon it poisons all the system,
Wrecks the hearing, taste and smell;
But there is a graver danger
Coming, as the days will tell.

'Tis Consumption, grim and awful,
Strangling soon the sufferer's breath;
And Catarrh's unheeding victim
Finds himself confronting death.

ASTHMA

Climates wear out. Smokes and sprays do not cure. They relieve symptoms instead of removing causes; whereas, we take Asthma so thoroughly out of the system that nothing remains which can produce attack; sufferers are soon able to work, eat, sleep and stand exposure without the slightest return of Asthma. Being right in principle our treatment does what "reliefs" cannot do. We cure to stay cured severe, long-standing and pronounced "incurable" cases. If you are skeptical, it is because you are ignorant of our great work. Since 1888 we have treated 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers. If you desire complete relief, health restored, and no return of Asthma, write for our Book 21 Free.

P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

325 2aw

SAFE. EFFECTUAL. NO NARCOTICS. TRY IT! 25c & 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

DR. LAVIOLETTE'S SYRUP OF TURPENTINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS. CURES LUNG TROUBLES. HOARSENESS. ASTHMA. WHOOPING COUGH. BRONCHITIS. CROUP.

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BAUME MENTHOL DU TOUX DR CANET RHUMES

MANY CHARGES FALL THROUGH IN ELECTION TRIAL.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., January 17.—In the election protest against A. Miscampbell a strong case is not being made out by the petitioner. Most of the charges already taken up have been dismissed by Justices Osler and Falconbridge. The whiskey charges against Morrault was dismissed on the ground that there were no formal committee meetings in the rooms where he kept liquor.

The charge against William Turpin for giving liquor to one Tourangeau to procure his vote was dismissed.

Edward Bernard was charged with treating fifty voters on election day. The charge was amended to a charge of having supplied liquor corruptly, but it was not proven.

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES.

Railways File Their Statements in Defence of Increase.

Washington, January 17.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Lehigh Valley Railway have submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission statements that the increases in freight rates on grain and grain products, dressed meats and packing-house products, and a few other commodities, are merely restorations to a usual or reasonable basis, and are justified by increasing expenditures. The Pennsylvania Railroad admits that during the six months ended January 1st, 1902, it participated in the payment of rebates on shipments originating at points west of Pittsburg to the extent of approximately $110,000. From then until June 30, last, it paid no rebates.

The cost of material and labour is an important factor in justifying its restoration of rates affected by the increases, the Pennsylvania points to the increased cost of operation due to the difficulty of moving an abnormally large traffic. Since May 1st last, the average rate of wages has increased about 8 1-2 per cent. The company estimates that the advance in the rates on grain, grain products, dressed beef and export provisions will increase its revenues only $150,000 to $130,000, while the increased cost of labour and material will aggregate at least $2,000,000.

The Lehigh Valley replies that there has been no general advance in rates, and none is contemplated. The rates on the commodities mentioned had been reduced below a reasonable basis.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western says in 1902, compared with 1900, there was an increase averaging about 30 per cent. in the cost of main articles of supply.

THE REFORM CLUB—At a meeting of the Godmanchester, Que., Reform Club, these officers were elected: President, Daniel McCarthy; first vice-president, Peter Galipeau; second vice-president, John Harvey; executive committee, James Clark, Thos. Revet, Jas. Savage, Simon Kerbov, Peter McManus, Simon Montgomery, Robert McNab, secretary, James Tannahill, treasurer, Andrew Woodrow.

DISTRICT ORANGE LODGE—At the annual meeting of District Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2, the following officers were elected and installed for 1903: Bro. Stephen Brown, W.M.; Bro. Wm. Brown, D.M.; Bro. J. Kelly, chaplain; Bro. E. T. Kyle, rec. sec.; Bro. S. Brown, fin. sec.; Bro. R. Edison, treas.; Bro. T. Ingram, D. of C.; Bro. James Singleton, lecturer; Bro. A. McClellan, proxy. The County Master was ably assisted by Bro. W. T. Cox, P.C.M., and Bro. J. Clark, P.D.M., No. 1.

LACHINE LODGE—At the regular meeting of Lachine Lodge, No. 14, A.O.U.W., held in the lodge room at Lachine, D.D.G. M.W. James Ramsay, assisted by P.M.W. Ralph C. Thornelee acting as Grand Guide and J. Horsfall acting as P.G.M.W. This lodge will hold its annual dinner at the White Elephant Club, Lachine, on Monday evening, January 26.

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For 52 Years the Dentifrice of Quality
Absolutely Non-Acid

BIG CAN. New Patent Top. No Grit. No Waste. 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

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BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for all unnatural discharges, and any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00, or 3 bottles for $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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Circulation of the Star.

WEEK ENDING JAN. 10TH, 1903.

MONDAY	54,113
TUESDAY	54,037
WEDNESDAY	54,046
THURSDAY	54,071
FRIDAY	54,096
SATURDAY	60,376
TOTAL	330,739
Daily Average	55,123
Weekly Star Last Week	122,108

CIRCULATION OF THE STAR DAILY AND WEEKLY LAST WEEK. **452,848**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903.

THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

We publish today another series of letters upon the relative merits of a High Tariff or a Low Tariff for Canada. The question is discussed intelligently from many points of view and the letters form a valuable contribution to the general stock of knowledge upon a most interesting and most important subject. There is no greater mistake, and perhaps there is no commoner mistake, among ardent Protectionists and ardent Free Traders alike, than to assume that all the argument is on their own side of the question. Our correspondents on both sides are to be congratulated upon giving intelligent reasons for the faith that is in them. The controversy is essentially an educative one, and as the tariff question is rapidly becoming a very live issue in Canadian politics, the discussion should have valuable practical results in the near future.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The president of the North Toronto Liberal Club, Mr. H. Dickenson, writes to the Mail and Empire proposing joint action by the two political parties in Ontario to put an end to corrupt practices in elections. He says: "When Leader Whitney is willing to sign a round robin with Premier Ross for the stamping out of corruption in elections, the era of the corruptionist is ended."

The idea of joint action by both parties is all right, but we doubt if anything of practical value can be accomplished in this matter by the mere signing of round robins.

Then why should either party wait for the other before beginning to purify itself?

The notion seems to be that if one party were to swear off corrupt practices and the other were not to immediately follow its example, the latter would have an advantage over the former.

We are not sure but that the very reverse would be the case, always providing that the purification of the one party were obviously genuine and complete.

Notwithstanding our correspondent, "Critic," whose letter appears in another column, we believe that the great majority of the people of Canada are honest and desire to have justice and fair play in their elections. Were they in a position to hold either political party responsible for the crimes of its leaders, its candidates and its workers, we are convinced that they would do so. But so long as both parties are willing to benefit by corrupt practices, public opinion is powerless.

A party leader who makes the purification of his own party dependent upon a pledge of similar action by the leader of the opposite party cannot be regarded as wildly enthusiastic for the abolition of corrupt and fraudulent practices.

What the country needs is a leader who will say to his followers: "I do not want any of my supporters elected by fraudulent means, and I will refuse to accept any benefit from their election"; who will say to the corrupt candidate or worker: "Never more be officer or inner; go and join the party which encourages ballot thieves, bribers and perjurers"; who will publicly repudiate every candidate elected by dishonest means and publicly denounce every corrupt practice performed in the interest of the party he leads.

Such tactics would undoubtedly lead to a great shaking up of parties and to a great removal of party land-marks, but that the advantage would be all on the side of the party which preferred to rely upon ballot thieving and corruption we do not believe.

PLAYING WITH THE SNOW.

The City Surveyor wants one thousand carters to remove snow which has been shovelled to the sides of the streets, and he cannot get them. Asked if arrangements could not be made with the Street Railway Company to carry away the snow in cars he replies: "I fear not. The company has no cars it could use for this purpose. It is very annoying." It is very annoying, and just as annoying to the public as to the City Surveyor. Had the Road Committee used ordinary gumption last year in dealing with this question the company would have had all the cars and all the machinery necessary for doing the work well and cheaply. As the company has to bear half the cost of snow removal, its interest is precisely the same as that of the city, namely to get the work done for as little money as possible. It happens to be in a position to do the work better and cheaper than anybody else. Utterly ignoring these facts, so obvious to every one else, the Committee went through the farce of inviting tenders for work that practically nobody but the Company can perform satisfactorily. Only two tenders for small sections were forthcoming and neither was worth accepting. On the face of it the case is one for a business-like negotiation between the city and the company. The engineers of the Road Department ought to be able to form a tolerably accurate estimate of what it will cost the company to remove the snow, and if the company's estimate is anywhere near the same figure and that figure is (as it must be) less than half the present cost, there ought to be no difficulty in arriving at an agreement. Every waste this is postponed costs the city and the company probably $50,000 apiece, besides creating a state of affairs, which as Mr. Barlow truly says "is very annoying."

THE RAILWAY AND THE PARK.

A street railway coiling through Mount Royal Park would:

Make it dangerous for children;

Render impossible the present excellent practice of taking a whole family up to the Mountain and turning them loose on it for a full day;

Bring a trail of "merry go-rounds" and shooting galleries and other destroyers of quiet to the top of the Mountain;

Banish the tired man, who now seeks quiet in the distant paths;

Drive out all its woodland charm which makes it unique among the city parks of the continent;

Turn it into an elevated city square, with more park benches than trees and grinding trolley cars always in hearing;

Kill the cab business which now thrives on carrying visitors to the city up its winding roads to the "Look Out";

And make it very little easier than it is now for anyone to get to any part of the Mountain that pleases him.

The average family would rather walk a little way from its cars and then enjoy the delights of a picnic in the Laurentians, than have its car drop it off into an imitation of Victoria Square.

LOSSES BY STRIKES.

Mr. Joseph H. Bishop, in the International Quarterly, tells the people of the United States what strikes have cost them during the last twenty years. They were nearly 23,000 in number, the total money $290,000,000 fell on the employed, and $109,000,000 on employes. The strikers failed about as often as they succeeded.

We suspect the figures to be exaggerated, because Mr. Bishop certainly exaggerates, not intentionally, but by an error in the method of his estimate, the cost of the recent coal strike. To get the sum of money lost by it up to $142,500,000 he reckons on $30,000,000 wages lost by miners, and $55,000,000 lost to operators on price of coal. This calculation seems to ignore the fact that the item for lost price of coal includes that for lost wages, as it includes also that for lost railway freights, and that for profits lost by merchants who, but for the strike, would have done their regular trade with the miners. Again, the losses of these, the more directly concerned classes, are more apparent than real, because the coal left unmined during the strike remains in possession of the operators and, when mined, will recoup all the directly concerned for a considerable portion if not all of their apparent money losses.

The real losses have fallen on the outsiders—on the guiltless public, on the families, the homes, the men, women and children who have been put to much need and much suffering for lack of the customary fuel. Those losses cannot be estimated in money. Who shall put a price on the lives destroyed or the diseases incurred by deprivation? We have heard much of and sympathize much with the sufferings of the miners and their families, but these the workers deliberately incurred in hope to better the condition of themselves and their kin. For the woes of the multitude who have lacked and do lack fuel, through no fault or purpose of their own, where is the recompense?

None whatever can accrue unless the people shall require and compel their legislators to deal with the remaining unmined stocks of coal, and with those directly concerned in marketing it, in such a way that future generations of the innocent shall be saved from such afflictions as have fallen on the present innocent during the dreadful winter.

The enormous, though possibly exaggerated figures of the total loss by strikes during the last two decades preach the same lesson. They declare the need for sane, systematic reforms in law—reforms that will enable representatives of the public need and the public sense to intervene in disputes between capital and labour whenever these seem on the point of causing strikes or lockouts.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEGRO QUESTION.

If President Roosevelt persists in his policy on the negro question there will soon be a marked falling off in his popularity in the Southern States. It is indeed far from certain that the course he is pursuing will be altogether acceptable even in the Northern States. A recent act of his was to close a Post Office in Mississippi because the Postmistress, a negro woman, had been obliged to resign on account of the annoyances to which she had been subjected by a portion of the population. She had held the office for five or six years with entire satisfaction to the Department, and had given no cause of complaint whatever in her relations with the public. None the less she was made the object of unceasing persecution by those who objected to her on account of her colour. Finally she could hold the fort no longer and resigned. Now the Post Office is closed, and the President will not re-open it. He says, in effect, that if the people of the locality do not care enough about the Post Office to protect a faithful and obliging postmistress from insult, on account of her colour, they cannot want it very badly; and he will save the cost of sending the mail twenty-five miles out of the way to serve it. The name of the place is Indianola, and it is twenty-five miles from the nearest Post Office. Some of the Southern papers are saying that the President is more zealous for the cause of the negro in the South than he is in the North. How this may be we are not in a position to affirm; but it may be shrewdly conjectured that any decided display of opposition to the current prejudice in the North against the negro race might have very undesirable political effects. Most of the Southern States go Democratic and there might be more to gain by cultivating the negro than the white vote. In the North it is different; and a little show of what was considered undue favour to the negro might turn the scale the wrong way. We are far from saying that President Roosevelt is influenced by these considerations; but it is always easy for a politician to act in the direction of his political interests.

A WEEKLY TOPIC.

Motto for the Week:

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. —O. W. Holmes.

The course of human life is, on a larger scale, like the life we can see on the street every day. There is an ever-changing multitude, passing to and fro, each man bent on a separate errand, and revealing somewhat of its nature in his face and gait. There are also those who do not press forward, like the majority, but who amble aimlessly along, attracted hither and thither by every trifling sound or sight.

Again, there are the sorry-looking few who stand still, either in sheer idleness and ignoble curiosity, content to watch the progress of the more energetic, or engaged in some mean industry which depends on the good-nature or credulity of the passers-by. Lastly, there are the mendicants, most pitiful sight of all, with heads bowed and hands extended for charity, eking out a precarious livelihood by their stereotyped appeals for the sympathy of the multitude.

When we reflect upon it, how startlingly similar to these are the conditions prevailing on the great highway of life over which we are all travelling towards our respective goals. With what rapidity we can classify our friends and acquaintances into the same groups as above designated. This one we have seen steadily moving forward, year by year, to success, fame, happiness. Another we have watched following the easier path of pleasure, careless of duty, health, honour, or anything that might hinder a moment's enjoyment.

A third stands stock still, learning nothing, helping neither himself nor any one else, always rather stupidly staring at the achievements of others. A fourth spends his life trying to trade on the good faith or the simplicity of his fellow-creatures, gauging their worth by the amount which he can wheedle them into contributing to his support. And so on, down to the poor and helpless ones, who, having exhausted all their own resources, must depend solely on the strength and the support derived from charity.

In making such a classification of the persons we know, we must not forget to place ourselves in the category to which we rightly belong. If we could but stand outside of our own little orbit for a while, and watch the daily course of the person called "I," with the same frankly critical eyes which follow our friends and acquaintances as they move, back and forth, what verdict would we pronounce on that life, viewed as a whole? Would we blame the world for its low valuation of our worth? Would we not see, what we had not hitherto suspected, that the motives and impulses we imagined were our inviolable secret, are written as plainly on our foreheads as though they had been branded there with a red-hot iron? Would we not be pained and shocked to hear the comments made on our appearance, behaviour and actions by those who are accustomed to greet us with smiles and fair words? Yet, might we not be forced to admit that this unkind criticism, the ridicule, are not undeserved. This is what hurts most of all—the self-knowledge which destroys all our pet illusions concerning our imaginary virtues, and brings us sharply face to face with the unlovely reality. But it is this kind of moral surgery which averts disease and decay in the soul, and induces growth in new directions. For the man who is never awakened to his own shortcomings there is no hope. He will let them drag him down to an unhonoured grave, and will even be content with his gradual deterioration. Such as he have no kinship with the elect who grow and move from year to year, ever ready for fresh effort as new worlds to conquer rise above the horizon.

These are the salt of the earth, who wait not for praise or blame, but knowing what lies ready for their hands to do, do it with all their might.

L. E. F. B.

THIS DATE 30 YEARS AGO.

Heavy fall of snow in city.

Water in south side of reservoir guaged 15 feet.

Governor-General plays at Montreal Curling Rink; his rink winning by four shots, the score standing 9 to 5.

Prince Napoleon announces that he will abstain from all intrigues, either on his own behalf or for Napoleon IV.

PROMINENT CANADIANS WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY.

On January 17, 1888, the Montreal Star published an interview with Hon J. J. C. (afterwards Sir John) Abbott, in which it was stated the governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital had instructed Mr. Saxon Snell to prepare plans for the new hospital. Mr. Abbott, who has since died, was of English descent.

Sir A. T. Galt was of English birth; not of Irish descent as published yesterday.

TO-NIGHT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Academy—"The Only Way."
Theatre Francais—"Sweet Clover."
Proctor's—"The New Dominion."
Theatre Royal—Vaudeville and Burlesque.
Nouveautes—"L'Etrangere."

Montreal Coachmen's Association.

The Montreal coachmen held their fourth annual ball in the Conservatory Hall on Thursday, the 15th, there being about 180 present. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

CANCER ATE RIGHT CHEEK.

A Distressing Case, Completely Cured by the New Constitutional Treatment After Plaster Failed.

Cancer of the face is peculiarly distressing, not only on account of the suffering involved, but also because of the terrible disfigurement.

The case referred to was one in which the right cheek was almost gone, having been eaten off by the disease and the plaster treatment, from the eyes to the lower part of the jaw and back almost to the ear. Instead of helping the cure, the plaster extended the area of the tissue destructions.

When the New Constitutional Treatment was started, its beneficial results soon became apparent, and the cancer ceased to spread, the tissues became healthy, and commenced healing, till, in a comparatively short time, the disease was cured completely, and, we may say, permanently, for there has been no recurrence in the past three years.

A complete account of this case will be found in our book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," which will be sent to any one on receipt of two stamps. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. 14 1

The Passing Hour.

Vice-President Ross has again handed the temperance people of Ontario another promise. There will be no torchlight procession until they see how it is redeemed.

Car loads of coal are getting so scarce that people are photographing them.

It is all very well for Congress to pronounce in favour of "free coal," but the average man cannot get it at any price.

The aldermen who say that the protest of the ladies against the desecration of the Park was premature, probably think that they should wait until the cars are running, and then grease the rails.

Now that the Liberals are threatening to "get busy" in North Ontario, Mr. Foster probably wonders whether he is up against real "local option," or the total prohibition of the "machine."

Of course, Ald. Couture does not want to run street cars on the Mountain. He is just amending the charter because he thinks it a little too long for taste.

The Street Railway is to be petitioned for smoking cars. What is the matter with those that are now burning soft coal in their little stoves?

If that Saxon Crown Princess affair has really been settled for the last and final time, she will kindly get out of the limelight, and give the Senate Divorce Committee a chance.

It is said that the Kaiser is falling a victim to the Higher Criticism. What an awful thing it would be if he were to lose faith in his own partnership with the Deity!

The Americans are beginning to discover that the Canadians, "man for man," are the best customers they have. And, woman for woman, we are still better.

The Powers will get into that Moroccan business yet; and then the Moors will perceive that they must have really been only a "calf edition," to give their predatory neighbours such a chance.

Toronto's City Engineer rejoices in the name of Rust. Certainly, if there is a town where rust on the city machine would not be noticed, it is Toronto.

NOT LIKELY.

Husband—"See, I've got my New Year's resolutions framed."

Wife—"Do you think you'll keep them long enough to make it pay?"

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Here are some examples of what the British school boy can do when he tries hard:

"John Wesley was a great sea captain. He beat the Dutch at Waterloo, and by degrees rose to be Duke of Wellington. He was buried near Nelson, in the Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey."

Asked to name six animals peculiar to the Arctic regions, a boy replied: "Three bears and three seals."

"The Sublime Porte is a very fine old wine."

"The Possessive Case is the case when somebody has got yours and won't give it to you."

"The plural of penny is twopence."

"In the sentence, 'I saw the goat butt the man,' 'butt' is a conjunction, because it shows the connection between the goat and the man."

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places and so they look like umbrellas."

"The difference between water and air is that air can be made wetter, but water cannot."

Flora—"Somehow, Jack cannot seem to get up courage to propose to me."

Dora—"Perhaps he's afraid you'd say 'yes.'"

Mr. C. Rank—"Why do you persist in putting water in your milk, my good man?"

Mr. Chawklett—"Well, do you know of anything cheaper?"

Jane—"Charley Snow a dangerous character? Why, he wouldn't look at a woman."

Lydia—"Not in the street car, if he had a seat and she didn't have one."

"The great poets are born," remarked the sententious person.

"Yes, and they are also dead," replied the editor, wearily.

Little Clarence (who reads and ponders)—"Pa, who was Pepys?"

Mr. Callipers—"I don't know, my son—in fact, I do not know anybody who does know; but I fancy he was the man who first invented dyspepsia."

Fulton—"Some fellows pay fifteen cents or a quarter for a cigar. Now, there's a cigar I always smoke, and it only costs me two for five cents. What do you think of that?"

Bellick—"I think you're the most extravagant man I know of."

The Conservatives of Ontario either protest too much or they don't protest enough.—Toronto News.

A local band was one day playing at Dunfermline, when an old weaver came up and asked the bandmaster what air they were playing.

"That is 'The Death of Nelson,'" replied the bandmaster solemnly.

"Ay, mon," replied the weaver, "ye hae gien him an awfu' death."—Tit-Bits.

NEW METHOD OF SAVING FUEL.

"Cooking meat by cold instead of by heat" said a wholesale butcher up town "is the odd experiment that my firm has recently been trying. I suppose you are aware that the effect of intense cold is much like that of fire. You know that, if your finger is frozen, the injured tissues take on precisely the same condition that they would if the finger had been roasted. Well, that is the basis we went to work on, our motive being the idea that with our ice making plant it would be cheaper, in our canning department, to freeze our meat than to cook it. So far, in our experiments, we have had good success. We have submitted the meat to a temperature of minus 33 degrees Fahrenheit, and then have packed it in cans. It has shown all the appearance of half-cooked meat; it has been impossible to tell the frozen and the half-cooked brands apart. So far, too, it has kept well. But whether it will keep as well and as long as the meat treated with fire we do not yet know, as our experiments have not continued a sufficient length of time. We will save about an eighth of a cent a pound on tinned meats if we succeed in substituting cold for heat in their preparation."—Philadelphia Record.

He—I notice the Harrison-Joneses write their name with a hyphen now. Wonder what that's for?

She—Don't you know, you silly, that next to money, there's nothing like a hyphen to get one into society.

She—It was fortunate that you were such a fine French scholar. I suppose when you were in Paris you had no difficulty in making yourself understood?"

He—Not when I talked English.

"I wouldn't give two cents for a cigar like that!" he exclaimed, as he tried for the fourth time to light one.

"But I didn't, George," protested his tearful little wife. "I only gave ninety-nine cents for fifty of them."

"Gracious, Mr. Halton, you have eaten all the birdseed."

"You don't say? I thought it was a new breakfast food."

Special Notice.

CAN YOU PAY CASH FOR A PIANO? Or Within 1 Year?

We make a specialty of cash or short-date sales of pianos. We carry the best class of instruments in Montreal, Steinway, Nordheimer, Pratte, Haines Bros., and Marshall & Wendell. You will be surprised at the pianos we can offer you at the lowest prices both new and second hand. See us before you decide. Pratte, Nordheimer & Glendon, 2461 St. Catherine street, above Drummond street. N.B.—We have only one store.

The Result of the Coal Famine.

The working classes have been greatly inconvenienced by the coal famine. A large number have put off the purchase of furs. Chs. Desjardins and Cie will give to honourable parties a reasonable credit. We will not require any cash payment and will charge very reasonable prices. 6 feod



Two Ounces of Solid Strength

is what every two-ounce bottle of **Bovril** holds. **Bovril** is the only essence of meat in which you get **all the beef.** *Extracts* contain the *juices*, only. Bovril contains all the muscle forming Fiber, too; giving it staying power, as well as stimulating properties.

Winter Trips and Cruises

To the MEDITERRANEAN and ORIENT, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, BERMUDA and NASSAU.

Descriptive Pamphlets, giving full particulars, on application to

W. H. HENRY, 185 St. James, Temple Bldg., Ground Floor Front.
Tel. Main 2646 14s1 ALL LINES TO EUROPE.

Why Not Buy a PIANO NOW?

You won't get a better chance. We are giving

DISCOUNT PRICES.

During the Month of January, and our assortment of artistic PIANOS and ORGANS is the largest in the city.

Fifty (50) of our fine Xmas stock of Pianos from all our great factories arrived too late, as the demand exceeded the output. We have them now, several parlours filled with select Holiday Pianos, and all offered at a large discount from regular prices.

WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents,

KNABE, DOMINION, NEWCOMBE, BELL, CABLE and KINGSBURY PIANOS, DOMINION and BELL ORGANS, and the CECILIAN, "The Perfect Piano-Player." All at bargain prices. CASH or ON TIME.

Ware-rooms, Empire Building, 2470 St. Catherine St.

Winter Trips to Summer Climes

If you are contemplating taking a trip to BERMUDA, JAMAICA, NASSAU, WEST INDIES, THE ORIENT, MEDITERRANEAN or to EUROPE,

We can offer you the best accommodation at lowest rates.

Booklets and full particulars on application

NORMAN L. LUSHER, Battersby's Tourist Agency,
Tel. Main 1507. 178 ST. JAMES STREET.

RADWAY'S PILLS

ALWAYS RELIABLE — PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY.

Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, Etc., and renders the system less liable to contract diseases.

DYSPEPSIA.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to perform its functions.

PRICE 25c PER BOX, Sent by Mail. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

KING'S HALL, COMPTON.

The school will re-assemble on Monday, 19th January, 1903. For circulars and all information write to the principal,

MISS GENA SMITH, King's Hall, Compton, P.Q.
6 6 eod

Terms: Class Lessons, 80c for 3 hours, with use of paints, etc. Seven Lessons for $5.00. Private Lessons, $1.00 each.

CHINA PAINTING STUDIO,

Canadian Agency for Marshall Fry's Paints and Filkin's Gold, which needs only one firing. China mended to be proof against hot water. Undecorated China in stock. China and Glass Fired. Euchre Prizes a specialty. 57 Fort st., Montreal. 12 3

FORESTRY

A course of ten lectures will be delivered by Professor B. E. Fernow, Director of the New York State College of Forestry, in the School of Mining, Kingston, from January 26th to Jan. 30th. The lectures are free. Every one interested in the subject of forestry is invited.

For syllabus apply to

GEORGE Y. CHOWN, Secretary.

This Week's Patent Report.

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

United States—718,122, roller bearing, A. E. Henderson; 718,128, miner's lamp, J. Jacobsen; 713,137, carriage spring, J. Maillie; 718,289, feed cutter, W. G. St. John; 718,489, secondary battery, J. W. Mudigan; 718,547, joiner's clamp, W. R. Tucker; 718,559, scrap cleaner, J. Wiebe.

Allen's Lung Balsam

The Best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY

should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon its safety depends one's life; ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS.

So agreeable is it medicinally that the

MAGI Caledonia Water

has grown to be also the principal Table Water of Canada. Sold everywhere.

CHAS. GURD & CO., Sole Agents, Montreal 13 16

COAL. COAL. COAL.
WHAT? Heat Without Coal NOW?
Dance in Fraternity Hall.

715 Wellington Street, every Saturday night, from 8 to 11.30. Admission 25c couple. Pianist Miss Tyler. A. Chisholm, Proprietor. 13 2

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

FRANCAIS MATINEES Wed., Thur., Sat.
THIS WEEK.....
"SWEET CLOVER"
WITH
OTIS B. THAYER, BLANCHE HALL,
And an excellent company.
ALL NEXT WEEK
Mr. Fred. G. Ross presents a complete scenic production of Theodore Kremer's latest and greatest play, in 4 acts,
BEYOND PARDON
By the author of "The Fatal Wedding," "The Power Behind the Throne," "For Her Children's Sake," etc.



A Superb Company INCLUDING
Lavinia Shannon
Prices 10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c. 12s3

PROCTOR'S Under New Management
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinees Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat.
THE PHILLIPS STOCK CO.
Will present the Idyllic Drama,
"The New Dominion"
FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY.
Prices 10, 20, 25, 35, 50 and 75c.
NEXT WEEK—"Under Two Flags." 9s8

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY ALL THIS WEEK Matinee Saturday
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, present MR. MARTIN HARVEY and his entire London Company in
..... THE ONLY WAY, ...
from Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities."
Curtain rises at 8 p.m.
Coming—Dan Daly in the New Clown. 1085

ALL NEXT WEEK Matinee Saturday
THE INIMITABLE
Dan Daly
IN HIS
Greatest Musical Comedy Success
The New Clown
BY H. M. PAULL
Revised and Staged by NED WAYBURN
THE CAST INCLUDES

Louis Harrison	Merri Osborne
Tom Browne	Eugenie Hayden
Bert Thayer	Eva Westcott
Harry Brown	Jane Lovell
Francklyn Wallace	Maude Gillette

AND OTHERS
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THEATRE ROYAL—Every Afternoon and Evening, THIS WEEK, JAN. 12.
The Majestic Burlesquers
ALL THIS WEEK.
including high class European and American vaudeville acts. Prices 10c, 20c, 30c. Next week—DAINTY PAREE BURLESQUERS. 9s6

Theatre des Nouveautes
Bell Tel. East. 1395 1861 St. Catherine st.
This Week, L'ETRANGERE
Next Week: ZAZA.

PROCTOR'S Under New Management.
NEXT WEEK, Commencing MONDAY, **Jan. 19th**
Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
THE PHILLIPS STOCK COMPANY
WILL PRESENT
A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
Of the Latest New York and London Success!
The Famous Melodramatic Sensation,
Under Two Flags!
MATINEE PRICES: 10, 20, 25 AND 35c.
NIGHT PRICES: 10, 20, 25, 35 AND 50c.
NO HIGHER.

ARENA TO-NIGHT AT 8.15
Quebec vs. Shamrock
Usual prices. Seats on sale at Star Branch Office. Phone Up 1346.
2.30 P.M. Shamrock vs. Montreal
Intermediate Matches 4.00 P.M. Westmount vs. Victoria
ADMISSION 25c. CHILDREN 10c.

Subscription list for $1.00 tickets for Stanley Cup series now open at the Star Branch Office. Boxes may be secured on application to the Secretary at the "Arena." 14s1

Rev. John Potts
D.D., of Toronto, Will Speak
MEN'S MEETING, Association Hall,
SUNDAY, JANUARY 18th, 4 p. m.
Good Music. Every man invited. Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square. 18s2

Windsor Hall
Friday Next, Jan. the 23rd, at 4.30
5th SYMPHONY CONCERT
Tickets on Sale at Shaw's
75c, 50c. Admission 25c. 14s2 2aw

CALVARY CHURCH
Guy St. above St. Antoine.
SUNDAY, 18th Jan. inst.
THE PASTOR,
Rev. E. H. TIPPETT,
will preach at both services.
Evening Theme:
'Athletics and Religion.'
Everybody Welcome. 14s1

Independent Order Of Foresters, Court Prince Arthur, No. 1967. All officers and members of the above court are requested to attend the meeting to be held on Monday, Jan. 19th, at 8 p.m. sharp, in their chambers, No. 2 Victoria st., for installation of officers and initiation of candidates, also other business of importance. Brother, T. J. KAVANAGH, Rec.-Sec.

Y. W. C. A.
School of Cookery,
896 DOROHESTER ST.
Demonstration Monday Evening
January 19th, at 8 o'clock.
ENTREES.
ADMISSION - - - - 10 cents

DANCING
New Classes for Beginners forming at CONSERVATORY HALL, 2280 St. Catherine st., cor. McGill College ave.
FREDERIC W. NORMAN.
Annual drive Monday, January 19th. Tickets $1.00 a couple. 11s16

FINE MUSIC EVERY DAY
MONTAGNARD SKATING RINK
ADMISSION 10 & 15 Cts.

WINDSOR HALL MONDAY, 26 Jan.
ALBANI
GRAND CONCERT.
Plan for the sale of seats now open at J. W. Shaw & Co's piano and music house, 2274 St. Catherine St. Prices $2, $1.50, $1.00. 12s16

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."
Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast"
WINDSOR HALL.
Open Rehearsal, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
Grand Performance, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
Madame SHANNA CUMMING, Soprano.
DR. ION JACKSON, Tenor.
250—Chorus and Orchestra—250
Organist—MRS. BURTON YAW.
Conductor—HORACE W. REYNER.
Seats—Open Rehearsal, 50c and 25c. Grand Performance, $1.00 and 75c.
Plan open at Shaw's, 2274 St. Catherine street on Monday. 14s1

Douglas Methodist Church
REV. THOS. GRIFFITH, Ph.D., Pastor.
Educational Services
SUNDAY, January 18th.
Morning, 11 a.m.—Sermon, Rev. John Potts, D.D., General Secretary of Education for Methodist Church.
Evening, 7 p.m.—Sermon, Rev. Principal Maggs, M.A., D.D., Wesleyan Theological College.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
Horace W. Reyner, Mus. Bac., Director of Music.
14 *1

ALL UP, McGILL
McGill Glee and Banjo Club, assisting A. A. FARLAND, world's most famous Banjoist. The most wonderful and novel entertainment before the public. Musicians unsurpassed. Plan opens 20th. Boston Transcript says:
Those who fell into a fine frenzy at Kubelik's technical feats, should not miss hearing Farland's still more amazing exploits.
A specially selected programme of popular and classical music. Stanley Hall, Thursday, Jan. 29.
F. H. NORMAN, Manager.
Tel. Up 934. 14s1

ERIE COMPANY'S EVIDENCE IS IN

Scranton Company's Witnesses Now Before Coal Strike Commission.

MONEY PAID TO MINERS

Bookkeeper Explains to Commissioners Statements Prepared and Handed in by Company.

Philadelphia, January 17.—The Erie Company, which controls the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, closed its case yesterday before the coal strike commission after calling a physician who testified to the good health of the mine workers. The Scranton Coal Company, which operates, besides its own, the collieries of the Elkhill Coal and Iron Company, then took up the attack on the demands of the miners. The witnesses called testified generally that no black list exists; that the contract miners work on an average of from six to seven hours a day; that the local unions compel the men to load an equal number of cars, thus restricting the output; that the men are careless in obeying orders, and that frequent petty strikes occur because a union man is dismissed for insubordination.

At the afternoon session Superintendent Allen stated, on cross-examination, that he believed the Raymond and Ontario collieries of the company could produce about 1,000 more tons of coal a day if the men would mine as much coal as they are capable of doing.

AS TO WAGES.

Frank L. Northup, a bookkeeper and accountant of the Scranton company, explained the several statements handed to the commission by the company. These included a table showing the wages paid the men, hours of labour and other data required by the arbitrators. The wage statement for the year 1901 showed that 786 men worked less than four months, 758 worked more than four months and received under $400, 265 worked more than four months and received between $500 and $600, 181 worked nearly full time, and received between $600 and $700, 78 worked full time and earned between $700 and $800, 23 earned from $800 to $900, three earned from $900 to $1,000, and three received over $1,000.

On cross-examination, Mr. Northup said that the check docking boss and the docking boss employed at three of the company's collieries always agreed on the docking of cars.

James Smith, of Peckville, inside foreman at three collieries, gave instances of insubordination on the part of the mine workers, stating among other things that one of the company's breakers burned down just before the strike began last year, and that the union men would not permit builders to work on it during the suspension.

HON. MR. LONGLEY MAY BECOME A SENATOR.

Toronto, January 17.—A Globe special from Halifax says that Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, who is now in Ontario, will, it is announced there, be appointed to the Senate in the place of the late Senator Primrose, of Pictou.

MANUFACTURERS ARE WORKING ON TARIFF.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Toronto, January 17.—The Mail and Empire says to-day that a committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been engaged for some weeks past in revising the tariff, and in a few weeks' time a deputation will wait upon the Government. The manufacturers for the most part feel that the tariff should be kept out of politics, and they have decided to work along those lines. It is understood that a great many advances will be recommended, and Hon. Mr. Fielding has given his word that the suggestions of the Manufacturers' Association will receive due consideration.

MINERS ARE EXCITED.

Black Sand From Cariboo Yields Great Deal of Gold.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Vancouver, January 17.—Senator Read has just had a bottle of black sand assayed which proved so rich that a ton of the same material would go $964.00 in gold, platinum and osmiridium. The sample was given to Senator Read ten years ago by Cariboo miners to have assayed. Senator Read forgot about the matter until the other day, when he turned the bottle over to Mr. Robertson, the provincial mineralogist, with the above results. This black sand is found in streaks all over Cariboo, and has, up to the present, been discarded as worthless. The report of Mr. Robertson's assay has caused excitement in the mining world here.

Nicholls Makes Confession.

St. John's, Nfld., January 17. A confession has been made by Captain Alder Nicholls, who was recently extradited from England on the charge of casting away the schooner Bessie Dodd off the Labrador coast last October in order to obtain the insurance on the vessel. He implicates a Mr. Jerett of this colony, who shipped the cargo of fish, which the Bessie Dodd carried when she was lost. Jerett is under arrest. The insurance on the Bessie Dodd's hull and cargo amounted to $10,000. The case will come up for hearing before the court next month. Four of the witnesses for the Crown were drowned at the time of the loss of another vessel off this coast last month.

Studying School System.

Toronto, January 17.—G. H. Knabbs, of the University of Sydney, N.S.W., and J. W. Turner, representing the training college of the same place, called on the Minister of Education yesterday. They have been appointed state commissioners for education by the Education Department of New South Wales, and their object is to learn as much as possible about our educational system. Every attention is being paid them by the department, and they will be given an opportunity to visit all the leading educational institutions from the Normal School kindergarten to the university.

Two Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, January 17.—A fatal fire occurred last night. Two lives were lost and the dry goods store of Aarons & Wertheimer, at 119th street and Third avenue, was totally destroyed. The dead are Herminia Josefson, the head bookkeeper, and John Cottain, the engineer of the store. The store occupied a range of five old frame structures which burned like tinder, making difficult the escape of 125 employes and many customers who were in the place. One girl was slightly burned while escaping. The damage is estimated at $80,000.

Death of Miss Tassie Rose.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Cornwall, Ont., January 17.—Miss Tassie Rose, of Stanley Island, Summerstown, died at the Cornwall General Hospital this morning of pneumonia, aged 26. Miss Rose was a sister-in-law of Mr. J. R. Duquette, proprietor of the Algonquin House, Stanley Island. She was a general favourite with the numerous guests visiting the island.

Col. Pinault's Trip.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

OTTAWA, January 17.—On Monday Col. Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia, leaves for an extended holiday, after the great amount of work which has been entailed upon him during the South African war. He will cover 9412 miles in the course of his trip.



Don't Worry! Cheer Up!

USE SUNLIGHT SOAP

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

901



EVERY ART LOVER

Should not miss the opportunity of inspecting the

MOST MAGNIFICENT AND UNRIVALLED STOCK OF

Persian Turkish Rugs

It is the largest and most artistic collection that ever came to Canada.

Every rug is a connoisseur's dream.

Being direct importers from the native weaver, we are enabled to sell at a figure that defies competition.

Come early and have first choice.

L. BABAYAN & CO.,

2362 St. Catherine St.

KAEN BLDG. 10 2 2aw

MORGAN MISTRUSTED GATES' RAILWAY DEAL.

Interstate Commerce Commission Told of Louisville and Nashville Railway Transfer.

New York, January 17.—Before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan declared that the principal person with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. acted as intermediary in the negotiations which ended in the transfer of 200,000 shares of Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock from the estate headed by John W. Gates to the Atlantic Coast Line Company syndicate was because he regarded Mr. Gates and his friends at that time as a menace to the prosperity of the country.

Reputed to be assigned that as almost the sole reason, adding in response to questions that he did not consider Mr. Gates a safe man to have control of so important a railroad; that he feared the Gates syndicate would injure the Southern Railway situation; that he knew they had no experience in such management, and that he had before him always a recurrence of the conditions following the Northern Pacific corner of the year before.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

Austria and Hungary have agreed on a customs alliance.

The police of Rossland, B. C., have been ordered to close down all gambling in the place.

The French Arctic expedition under Dr. Jean Charcott will start from St. Malo on May 15.

It is not probable that Rev. Dr. Gordon, the new principal of Queen's University, Kingston, will be installed before October next.

At Ottawa on Friday the members of the Kootenay silver-lead mine owners' deputation laid their case before Sir Richard Cartwright.

According to the official report of the secretary of the Quebec Board of Health, issued on Friday, there is not one case of contagious disease in that city.

Arthur Labrosse, who was fatally shot at Spokane, Wash., did not represent Prescott County in Parliament during the eighties, as reported in Friday's despatches.

Lieut. Enestroem, the Swedish aeronaut, who attempted to make a balloon voyage from Stockholm to England, has failed in the attempt. His balloon descended at Randers, Jutland.

Four thousand clothing workers are locked out in Chicago. The employers have decided the workers must quit their special order and join the United Garment Workers.

The mayor and town council of Digby, N.S., have resigned in a body owing to trouble over the stipendiary magistrate, whom they wish to have removed because of irregular proceedings. Failing this they asked for an apology, which was not forthcoming.

The customs authorities have agreed to help the police banish all unconventional posters. The campaign is being energetically conducted, and customs officers all along the frontier have been notified from Ottawa to beware lest posters of evil design pass through their hands.

During a fight which followed a dispute over a dinner bill in the French restaurant, known as the Black Cat, New York, Detective-Sergeant Wm. D. Welsh was shot through the neck last night and possibly fatally injured. A waiter named Gabriel Arne was arrested.

Most Favoured Nation.

Berlin, January 17.—By a vote of 141 to 67, the Reichstag yesterday adopted the substitute for the resolution of Baron Hoyl Zu Herresheim, asking the Government to denounce the most favoured nation treaties, which was directed against the United States and Argentina. The substitute requested the Government to denounce the treaties with the countries with which experience had shown that the most favoured nation clause was injurious to Germany's interests.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes.

Regular Weekly

TRADE SALE

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,

Will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21st,

at 10 o'clock a.m.,

a large assortment of dry goods, woollens and worsteds, tweeds, clothing, etc., etc.

Also at 2 o'clock p.m., 50 cases rubbers, assorted.

Also boots and shoes assorted.

Sale without any reserve.

Liberal terms. 14 3

By Marcotte Bros,

Great auction sale of furniture and furnishings.

We have received instructions from Mrs. L. E. Gingras, who is giving up housekeeping, to sell without the least reserve all the contents of 8 rooms, removed to our store, 1692 Notre Dame street, comprising:

1 splendid upright piano (Holze make), fine parlour set in silk covering, mirrors and pictures, portieres, lace curtains, fancy tables and chairs, splendid velvet and Brussels carpet, oil cloth, 1 sideboard (cost $150), dining table and set of chairs, bedroom sets, odd bureau, iron bedsteads, 1 fine cooking range (Laporte make), 1 hotel stove with a fire pot and 6 feet long (cost $125), and a lot of chairs, etc., etc.

Also on the same day a large lot of new furniture and furnishings for parlour, dining room, bedroom, sitting room; carpet square, English oil cloth and carpet, chairs, tables, etc., etc. All for positive sale, on TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 20, 1903.

Sale at 2.30 o'clock.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

14 2

NOTICE OF SALE.

10,000 Dozen Hosiery.

On Wednesday, 21st January, at ten o'clock for account of a bank, we will sell, by auction, in lots to suit the trade, the following:

1500 pairs of ladies' cashmere hose, ribbed.
1500 pairs of ladies' cashmere hose, assorted.
1250 pairs of children's cashmere hose.
500 pairs of ladies' cashmere hose, plain.
2000 pairs of men's cashmere socks, ribbed and plain.
3000 pairs women's cashmere hose, assorted.
500 pairs children's cotton hose.

This stock is to be sold without any reserve to cover advances made by a bank at our rooms, 69 St. James st.

MARCOTTE FRERES, Auctioneers

14 3

Trade Sale.

At our rooms, St. James street, on Wednesday, 21st January, at ten o'clock, Balance of bankrupt stocks, tweeds, dress goods, suitings, prints, linens, flannelettes, handkerchiefs, top shirts, underwear, linings, buttons, suspenders, whitewear, hosiery, gloves, pants, toys, fancy goods, assorted shoes, etc.

Also a large quantity of dress skirts, jackets and cloaks, to be sold at any price, to make room for other goods.

No reserve, and in lots to suit the trade. Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS, Auctioneers.

14 3

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re F. X. LAPLANTE, 39½ Rachel st., insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at Marcotte Bros., 69 St. James st., on Tuesday, the 20th day of January inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., the assets of said insolvent, as follows:

Stock of hosiery and woollens..... $525.00
Fixtures and shelvings..... 50.00
Knitting machines and machinery..... 150.00
Rent to 1st of May..... 52.50

Total..... $777.00

The store will be open for inspection of stock on the 19th January. The inventory is at my office.

WM. RENAUD, Edel Com.,
15 St. James st., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 9 2 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re GEORGE HENRY ADAMS, 139 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, Que.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at their salesrooms, 69 St. James st., Montreal, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1903,

At 11 O'Clock A.M.

Stock of crockery and fancy goods $781.49
Store furniture and fixtures..... 99.50

Total..... $880.99

Terms cash. A deposit of ten per cent. on adjudication.

The inventory and all information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

WILKS & MICHAUD, Assignees,
205 St. James street.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Montreal, January 14th, 1903. 12 3 3aw

Turkish Rugs

AT PRIVATE SALE

Owing to the arrival of our most important consignment of rugs, almost at the end of the season, our stock is much too heavy at the present time.

We are therefore compelled to make a clearance, and are now offering these goods by private sale, to cover advances, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular prices.

We have undoubtedly the largest and best assortment of genuine Turkish, Indian and Persian Rugs and Carpets in Canada, and if favoured with a call we feel assured that the quality of the rugs and the prices quoted will tempt you to secure some bargains.

M. HICKS & CO., 1821-1823 Notre Dame st

14 4

January Clearing Sale.

We are now offering at PRIVATE SALE a choice collection of

STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
ETCHINGS,
COLOURED REPRODUCTIONS,
OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS,
ENGLISH OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM,
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
TABLE AND BED LINENS
TURKISH RUGS,

AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS, at from 25 to 40 per cent. under regular prices

M. HICKS & CO., 1821-1823 Notre Dame st.

14 2

House Furnishing Goods

Clearing Sale of best quality Irish Table Linens, in cloths (all sizes), napkins, towels, tea and tray cloths, huckaback, etc., Marseilles, toilet and honeycomb quilts, coloured counterpanes, English, Scotch and Irish tweeds, serges and overcoatings, in lengths to suit customers, dress goods, and

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS

At our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame st.,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,

JANUARY 20th AND 21st,

At 2.30 O'Clock Each Day.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

14 3

New and Secondhand Furniture, etc.

At Our Salesrooms, Nos. 453 and 455 St. James Street, Regular Auction Friday Morning, 23rd January,

at 10 o'clock.

A large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Hall and Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Domestic Requisites, and a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, also Jewellery, etc. Safe, clean, dry storage for furniture, pianos, etc. Private sales at all times. Furniture, Pianos, Safes, Sleighs, Harness, etc.

Cash advances made.

14 5 FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

SALE BY Authority of Justice

Will be sold on MONDAY, the (2nd) second day of the month of February next, the following property, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late Joseph Antoine Brunelle, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Physician, to wit:

A lot of land of irregular form, situate in the St. Lawrence Ward, in the City of Montreal, being the northwest part of the lot of land known and designated under the number one hundred and seventy-six (176) on the official plan and in the Book of reference of the said St. Lawrence Ward, containing about thirty-feet, six inches in front and thirty-one feet in rear by about one hundred and twenty-seven feet in length, more or less, English measure, bounded in front by Sherbrooke street, in rear by a lane, having communication to Fleury street, to the northeast by a property belonging to John Sinclair or representatives, and to the southwest, by the representatives of the late W. E. Holmes, with a stone house, bearing No. 668 on Sherbrooke street, and other buildings thereon erected; with and subject to the mitoyennetes in the gable walls of the houses erected and east of the lot adjoining said lot of land, and with the right of passage in the said lane.

The said sale will take place at ten o'clock in the forenoon in the office of the undersigned notary, room No. 3, La Presse Building, in the city of Montreal.

For the conditions apply to

P. MAINVILLE, Notary.

Montreal, January 16th, 1903. 14 3 2aw

Frank Mitchell, a negro born in slavery 108 years ago, is still living at Akron, O., and has a vivid recollection of events that occurred in the first part of the last century. He has smoked and chewed tobacco for over one hundred years.

THE PEOPLES AUCTIONEERS

Important Catalogue Sale

OF

Unredeemed Pledges

The undersigned has received instructions from Aronson & Rutenberg, pawnbrokers, 601 Craig street, to sell by public auction at their salesrooms, 241 and 243 St. James street, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

JANUARY 20th and 21st, 1903,

Sales each day at 2 and 7 p.m., the balance of unredeemed pledges for the months of November, December, 1901, till January 16, 1902, being from pledge No. 13,363 to 18,547, comprising a large assortment of costly ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches in Waltham, Elgins, P. S. Bartletts, C. P. R. Specials, Agassiz, Springfields, English and patent lever movements, an assortment of diamond rings, pins, studs and brooches, gold rings, pins, brooches, bracelets, earrings, studs, links, cuff-buttons, spectacles and eyeglasses, gold and silver chains and lockets, solid silver and silver-plated ware and cutlery, hammerless and double-barrelled guns, opera and field-glasses, chest of draughtsmen tools, custom-made clothing in suits, dress coats and vests, and a large assortment of winter, spring and fall overcoats fur-lined overcoats with otter collars, overcoats trimmed with otter, raccoon and Persian lamb jackets and fur-lined capes, collarettes, caps and muffs in lamb, otter, seal, sea otter, musical instruments in violins, mandolins, guitars, banjos and accordeons, dresses, dress goods, blankets, quilts, satchels, boots and shoes and other goods usually found in pawnbrokers' collections, and which are too numerous to be mentioned.

Catalogues can be had from the auctioneers, 241 and 243 St. James st., or from Aronson & Rutenberg, 601 Craig st.

Goods on view Monday and up to hour of sale.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

14 3

Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Dupuis Freres

Store closes daily, at 6 p.m. Saturday excepted.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

No discount, BUT GENUINE AND ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS in mostly every department. Our sale of FRENCH FLANNELS at 25c and 35c is increasing every day as the news is being spread. OUR MOLLETON CLOTH for bath robes or house wrappers at 8c is a great value; same merchandise is marked and sold regularly at 20c; reduced for the January Sale at..... 8c

Flannelettes

Canadian and Imported Flannelettes. THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT SOLD AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

10c Flannelettes reduced to..... 6c
15c Flannelettes reduced to..... 8c
25c Flannelettes reduced to..... 15c

No discount off the above prices.

Our Fancy Silks at 45c

The best offer of the season, at least we have heard customers say so. We know they are selling well. They are of a good quality foulard, in black, blue (2 shades), green, violet, mauve, rose and cardinal ground with narrow stripe of white. Good choice and exceptionally good value at..... 15c



To Close the Furs

To bid a quick good-bye to the remaining few Neck Scarfs, Collarettes and Muffs. Prices take another tumble on Monday.

Muffs, Black French Cooney, 7 only. Price $1.25 Reduced to..... 95c
Neck Scarfs, of Black Cooney and Opossum, $2.95. Reduced to..... $1.95
Neck Scarfs of Black Cooney, $4.25. Reduced to..$2.95
Neck Scarfs of Black Cooney, $5.50. Reduced to..$4.00

Winter is not over yet, and if the above reductions are a sufficient inducement we will be pleased to wait on you.

The Muslin Underwear Sale

The great White Sale swings into its second week with renewed assortments and even better values than ever. In addition to our fine stock and good values already advertised we shall offer on Monday morning all the samples of a representative of one of the largest makers on the continent. Goods will be marked at reduction price. No discount. Sale will open at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Silk Chiffon 42-inches Wide at 20c

A regular value of 65c. Just four shades left—pale green (2 shades), pink and pale blue..... 20c

LADIES' SCARFS—White Lawn Windsor Scarfs, clean and perfect goods, generally selling at 20c and 25c. Our price just..... 5c

Stationery

Three of our special lines that are getting to be very popular—

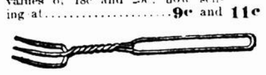
Fancy Cabinets, containing 16 Sheets of Note Papes and Envelopes..... 15c
OUR LANCASHIRE LINEN PAPER, put up in neat boxes, 24 Envelopes and 24 Sheets of Note Paper for..... 15c
Artistic Stationery, in rose, pale blue and Lavender, gilt edge, 8 envelopes and Note Paper..... 5c

Reductions in the Basement



Chopping Bowls, value 12c, now selling for..... 5c

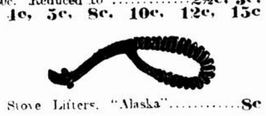
SALAD BOWLS, English China; regular values of 18c and 25c; now selling at..... 9c and 11c



Kitchen Forks, 5c. Reduced to..... 3c



Strainers of 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c. Reduced to..... 2½c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c



Stove Lifters, "Alaska"..... 8c

Kitchen or Butcher's Knives "Lacroix Fils."



The complete range at the following low prices—4 in. 8c, 44 in. 15c, 5 in. 18c, 6 in. 20c, 7 in. 22c, 8 in. 25c, 9 in. 30c, 10 in. 35c, 11 in. 40c, 12 in. 45c.



Screw Drivers, at 2½c, 5c, 6c and 15c.



Cuspidors, white metal or painted..15c



German Tea Strainers..... 2½c

DUPUIS FRERES,

THE BIG EAST END DEPARTMENTAL STORE,

1571 to 1589 St. Catherine Street.

IN RE G. A. PERRY, Dalhousie Station.

The undersigned will sell by auction at No. 69 St. James street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 10th February, 1903, at 11 o'clock, the following immovable property:

1. A store and dwelling situate at Dalhousie Station.

The lot is of irregular form, and is part of lot No. 324 on the official plan for the Parish of St. Telesphore.

2. A lot of land forming part of lot No. 224 on the official plan for the Parish of St. Telesphore, with buildings thereon erected.

3. A vacant lot (about one acre) forming part of lot No. 4 on the official plan for the Parish of St. Telesphore.

KENT & TURCOTTE, 97 St. James street.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 12 3

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re LOUIS ROSENZVAIG, 689 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named insolvent has this day made a voluntary assignment to the undersigned of all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors.

Claims must be fyled at our office within fifteen days from this date to ensure their collection for dividend.

WILKS & MICHAUD, Assignees, 205 St. James street.

Montreal, January 16th, 1903. 14 2

Auction Sale!

RARE CHANCE.

Will be sold on Tuesday, the 20th of January, 1903, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Kingston, the whole of the estate of C. E. Follest, insolvent, being lot 25 on west side of Nelson street, and lots 95, 96 and south part of 97 on the east side of Victoria street, being the Green House Property of the insolvent. This property consists of dwelling house, green houses, barn and other outbuildings, and complete steam heating plant (all of which are new), flowers growing in beds, pots and boxes, all coal and wood on hand, garden implements and green house implements. All are situated in the heart of the city, with good approaches by streets and sidewalks, and having good drainage and water works supply. There will be one reserved bid.

The purchaser at the time of sale shall pay down a deposit of 20 per cent. of the purchase money to the assignee, and shall pay the balance of the purchase money within five days therefrom after. Further particulars may be had from the inspectors, or the assignee.

E. M. STOREY, Assignee.

January 16th, 1903. 12 2eod

CANCER CURED

WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS.

Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address

DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Kansas City, Mo. Broadway,

241 26 1aw

Fine Quality. Low Prices. Good Reception.

Opportunities Without Precedent.

Le Louvre

Only Our Enlargement Sale Enables Us to offer such Remarkable Low Prices.

In view of the improvements which will transform "Le Louvre" and make it really a Dry Goods Palace, we have resolved to make room for the new goods by making a great reduction in all the stock now on hand.

Sale of Embroidery and Whitewear Without Reserve.

We are placing on sale our entire stock of Embroideries, wide or narrow, in lawn or in muslin, at prices that will force the sale. We offer at irresistible prices our assortment of Ladies' Whitewear. A great choice of Chemises, Corset Covers, Night Gowns, etc., etc., all in prime condition.

Exhibit of Whitewear.

35 pieces Shirting, easily worth 8c. Enlargement Sale..... 5½c

White Shirting, checked, for Aprons or Children's Dresses. Reduced from 10c to..... 6 3-4c

Special Line of Muslins

Checked, for Aprons and Children's Dresses. Reduction for Enlargement Sale, from 8c to..... 5c

Capes.

A great attraction is created by our Capes, in tibbet trimmed plush. The most comfortable thing possible, in all-together new style. These Capes are worth $12.95, $11.95, $9.00; will be sold for the Enlargement Sale at..... HALF PRICE

New Idea Patterns.

We believe we will be agreeable to our Lady Customers by selling our New Idea Patterns at 10c instead of 15c.

Jackets.

JACKETS SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

A splendid choice of Jackets, latest styles, in Drab, Brown, Grey, Blue, etc. Price reduced to half—

From $5 to..... $2.50
From $7.50 to..... $3.75
From $10.00 to..... $5.00
From $11.50 to..... $5.75
From $13.50 to..... $6.75
From $15.00 to..... $7.50
From $20.00 to..... $10.00
From $27.00 to..... $13.50

TWO SPECIAL LINES.

1ST. Iron Grey Jackets, tight back. Worth $12.95, for..... $6.48

2ND. Black Jacket, tight back, very fine article. Always sold $12.95. For..... $6.48

Ulsters.

The great practical Jacket par excellence. We have only a few Ulsters left. Colours, Iron Grey and Black; value, $12.00. You will get them during the Enlargement Sale for..... $6.00

Hose At Low Prices. Hose.

We have 20 dozen of good black ribbed cashmere Stockings; large or small. Worth 35c. Given away as long as they last at..... 22c

There are many sales on just now, but do not forget that our Enlargement Sale coincides with our January Reduction Sale. For that reason you will find at "Le Louvre" extraordinary opportunities in the very latest goods.

ARMAND GIROUX, Successor to N. Tousignant. 295 St. Lawrence St. Cor. Demontigny St.

We close every Thursday evening at 6.30. Open late other evenings.

D. GAGNON & CO.'S JANUARY BARGAINS SALE.

3 LINES OF GOODS UNEQUALLED IN CANADA.

A Big Week Expected for Our Mail Order Department

About 1,000 yards of fine COLOURED FRENCH DRESS SATEENS, principally in light printed colours, real silk effect, 25 new designs to choose from, 28 inches wide. Regular trade value, 25c, 30c, 35c a yd. On Sale now, to your choice, at 15 Cents.

Also about 1,000 yards of fine COLOURED FRENCH DRESS MUSLINS, also in 25 different new designs and colourings, 28 inches wide. These Muslins and above-mentioned Sateens are all in artistic designs, and very suitable for evening wear. Regular trade value 25c, 30c and 35c a yard. On Sale now, to your choice, at 15 Cents.

Ladies who can spare time and money to buy these two lines now, will save a great deal of money.

Several pieces of good PONGEE SILK, ordinary width, in the following shades: Full Pink, Cardinal, Garnet, White, Heliotrope, Purple, Brown and Navy. Regular trade value 30c a yard. On Sale at Half Price, 15 Cents.

For those three lines of goods we are prepared to give or send by mail, free, on application, samples of each colouring, in Sateens, Muslin and Silk, at 15c.

SPECIAL SALE OF KID GLOVES.

LADIES' BLACK FRENCH KID GLOVES, odd sizes., 5 3-4, 6, worth $1.00 a pair. On Sale at 25 Cents.

LADIES' BLACK FRENCH KID GLOVES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, 7 1-4, 7 1-2, worth $1.00 a pair. On Sale at 50 Cents.

LADIES' COLOURED FRENCH KID GLOVES, principally large sizes, worth 50c a pair. On Sale at 25 Cents.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT DURING JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

D. GAGNON & CIE.,

165 St. Lawrence Street, Corner Dorchester.

Partners, D. GAGNON, L. P. DION.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

Mrs. Wm. J. Flewelling, Arthur, Ont.

RATES
—FOR—
Prepaid Classified Advertisements
In the MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.

PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

All other "WANTED" ads. 25 cents for 25 words or less and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.

ROOMS TO LET, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.

BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.

FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.

TO LET, HOUSES, STORES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

PROPERTY FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

BUSINESS CHANCES, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When such advertisements are not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for classified advertisements of less than five lines.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET — LARGE FACTORY, SIX flats and cellar, 33 x 110, rent low, very good location and light. Address 508 St. Paul street. 14 2

TO LET — McGILL STREET NEAR Notre Dame — A four story warehouse, containing about 7,000 feet of floor space, rear entrance on St. Henry st., splendid facilities for receiving and shipping goods and first class light. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co., Merchants Bank Building. 12 2eod

TO LET — FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, shop, situate in the best part of St. Catherine street west, between McGill College avenue and Metcalfe street. Rent low to lease from 1st May next in either one or two lots, to be changed into shops, four houses on Mansfield st., immediately below St. Catherine st., extending along Mansfield street ninety feet. Apply at 324 Prince Arthur st. S 2 law

TO RENT — A FINE CORNER STORE near McGill st. Now in Dear occupied as fancy shoe, drug store, millinery or clothing store. Address B A V, 1876, Star office. 14 2

TO RENT — FACTORY, WAREHOUSE and store space and flats in good central locality. Hall Estate and Insurance Agents, room 607, Temple Bldg., 185 St. James st. Tel. Main 2626. 112 3eod

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED — HOUSES IF PROPERTY owners who have houses to rent in good locality will place them in our hands we will be careful to secure desirable tenants for them. D. W. Ogilvie and Co., 11 St. Sacrament st. Tel. Main 3113. 1 tf

WANTED TO HIRE A TWO OR THREE storied house with an extension kitchen; must have at least five bedrooms, and be centrally located. P. O. Box 552. 12 3

WANTED BY A RELIABLE TENANT a good selling house, situated on or above or near Sherbrooke st., between St. Denis street and Lilet avenue; must have four rooms on ground floor and six bedrooms. Stable also wanted. Address stating rental, Tenant P. O. Box box 2, 2091. 12 3

WANTED — FOR THE UPPER FLAT of a six family house, centrally situated, of six rooms and bath. Rent about $20 per month. Apply stating full address B. 1760, Star Office. 14 2

WANTED — FOR NEXT SEASON A good house, well situated and furnished at Little Metis. Address stating particulars and price, L. 1656, Star Office. 14 2

WANTED — SELF CONTAINED house with 7 to 9 rooms for first May or sooner. Rent not to exceed $25. Locality, West mount. Address Subscriber, Notre Dame P. O. 14 2

WANTED — FOR 1ST MAY A HOUSE in the west end of or near Dorchester cars, 10 or 12 rooms, extension kitchen. Address A, 7815 Star Branch Office. 14 2

WANTED — SELF CONTAINED HOUSE, lower flat preferred, or middle flat, rent $20 to $30, possession between now and first May. Address V, 1886, Star office. 14 4

WANTED — TO PURCHASE MODERN two roomed cottage or self-contained house, Shuter street or vicinity preferred. Address giving price and particulars, C, 7910, Star Branch Office.

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A CORNER house, or one having side light. Something that would lend itself to a remodelling by the purchaser, must be in a decent and convenient neighbourhood. P. O. Box 552. 12 3

WANTED — TO PURCHASE OR HIRE a small two storied house with an extension kitchen; must be in a central situation P. O. Box 953. 12 3

WANTED — TO BUY A GOOD MODERN residence in west end of city, price from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. Address P. O. Box 288. 13 2

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A SMALL house or cottage in good locality. Give full particulars A, 1955, Star Office.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE MODERN stone front property of three flats, between Lafontaine Park and St. Denis st. Must be a bargain. Box N, 7899, Star Branch Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — IN LACHINE WELL FURnished house for summer or longer, good locality; all modern conveniences, convenient to cars Apply Box 214, Lachine. 12 4

TO LET — A WELL FURNISHED house, including piano, Auer light, telephone; central locality; moderate rent. 672 Sherbrooke st.

TO LET — FROM 1ST MAY, 4170 DORchester street, self-contained, ten rooms, large cellar, concrete floor, electric light, Daley furnace, and all modern improvements, nice flower garden in rear. Apply at address given. 14 2

HOUSE TO LET, FLAT SEVEN ROOMS and bath, 10 dollars per month Possession first February. 64 Charron st., Pt. St. Charles.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED — USE SMALL SAMPLE ROOM for line gent's furnishings, would join another party renting one Central location J. 1070, Star Office.

IF PROPERTY OWNERS HAVING FACtory, warehouse and store space to rent will place their properties in our hands we will be careful to secure desirable tenants for them. Hayden and Veith, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, room 607, Temple Building, 185 St. James st. 14 2eod

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FARM AT WINDSOR Mills, 50 acres, 25 cleared, 6 miles from G. T. R. station; one mile from cheese factory and school house. Price $500. Easy terms if required. Address B, 7892, Star Branch Office. 14 2 2aw

FACTORIES WANTED

WANTED — TO RENT A SMALL FACtory, about six thousand square feet, with or without steam power. Address C, 1429, Star Office. 12 3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, OR WOULD EXchange for cottage of 7 or 8 rooms, small house, two tenements, in north end of city. Address with particulars, T, 1318, Star Office. 10 6

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE TWO cottages in Annex, for shares in Ohio and California Refining Oil Co. J. G. Lee, 180 St. James. 10 2 2aw

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO LET.

FLAT TO RENT — NEAR GUY ST., IMmediate possession. For sale seven rooms of all new furniture, will sell whole or part. W, 7883, Star Branch Office. 12 2eod

TO LET — IN WESTMOUNT SMALL flat, with basement till first May next, with option of staying, supplied with hard coal; tenant leaving city, wishes to sublet. Apply 2, 1840, Star office.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS WANTED.

WANTED — FLAT OR UPPER TENEment, six or seven rooms, nice locality, for occupation in March or April. L, 1949, Star Office. 13 2

WANTED — SMALL FLAT FROM 1ST May next, from 4 to 6 rooms, situated in the city Annex or Westmount. Address, giving particulars W, 1309, Star Office. 11 2 2aw

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — 4169 ST. CATHERINE street, Westmount, double house, rough stone front, with every convenience for family or professional man, good opportunity for an investment. Apply at house. 10 5

STUDIO WANTED.

WANTED — STUDIO (WITH PIANO) FOR several hours a week, either in Westmount or in vicinity of Peel Address, stating terms, Address R, 7828, Star Branch Office.

BUSINESS FLATS TO LET.

TO RENT — FLATS FOR MANUFACturing or storage, strong building, good light, steam heat; power elevator, central location 45 St. Maurice st., near McGill st.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET — THE BEST EQUIPPED lodge rooms, situated in the centre of city, banquet and dressing rooms attached. For terms and rental apply to Box 133, city. 14 2

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — MILK ROUND IN WEST END. Apply 684 St. Antoine st.

FOR SALE — A WELL LOCATED AND long established retail boot and shoe business for sale Apply 2214 St. Catherine st. 9 6

FOR SALE — AT SACRIFICE, LARGE boarding house in central part of city, established ten years ago by present owner; exceptional opportunity. Apply L. Harris, 25 St. Lawrence. 10 8

FOR SALE — DRUG BUSINESS IN THIS city, established 15 years, doing a good family trade. A good opportunity for one with small capital. Address A, 1581, Star Office.

FOR SALE — CUSTOM MILLS, GRIST mill, carding mill and saw mill, in Vaudreuil County, Province of Quebec, run principally by water power in a good locality. For further particulars C. F. Stackhouse, Peveril, Que. 13 6

OUR "SAFETY VALVE" PLAN OF INvestment in Grain and Stocks is the best manner of dealing, as the chances of loss is reduced to a minimum, and the opportunities for profit making unlimited. Write for particulars and send for our free book "Modern Methods for Safe Investments." Richard Oliver and Co., Bankers and Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

DAGENAIS & CO., 505 CRAIG, HAS FOR sale briks, licenses and restaurants in all parts of the city, from $1,600 to $12,500, also country hotels, with property. Call for list (free of charge), Dagenais and Co. Must sell at once fresh butcher shop, grocery store (temperances), Point St. Charles, doing good business. Pool room, cigar store connected. All other businesses.

DAGENAIS & CO. BUYER AND SELLER get satisfaction. You will not waste time and money by consulting us, as most probably we hold the Klondyke you are looking for in vain, no charge, our reputation being made, established since 1892, chambers 10, 11, 12, 505 Craig, corner Main. Telephone East 1810.

JOHNSON & COUSINEAU, #2 ST. JAMES st. For sale, licensed restaurant, prices from $700, $1000, $1500, $2200 to $8000, also two country hotels to let. Cigar and tobacco stores, prices from $150, $250, $350, $500. General country stores, will advance part of money if desired. 9 3 3aw

PATENTS GUARANTEED. PATENTS SEcured or fee returned. Send model or sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Send for our Illustrated Guide Book, finest publication issued for free distribution. Contains 100 mechanical movements. Tells how to obtain a patent, how and what to invent for profit, how to sell patents, law points for inventors, etc. Patents secured through us advertised without charge in the Patent Record. Sample copy free. We also send free our list of inventions wanted. Address Evans, Wilkens and Co., Registered Patent Attorneys, Evans Building, Washington, D. C. 223 law tf

FOR SALE — STOCK AND FIXTURES OF stationery, fancy goods and cigar store, situation in the best business part of St. Catherine st Low price and particulars apply to No. 2585 St. Catherine st. 11 3 3aw

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE LARGEST millinery stores of St. Lawrence street, case of sickness. Apply to S. Adam, 228 St. Lawrence st.

FOR SALE — THE SECRET PROCESS OF the famous Ruggo system of carpet cleaning and renovating, without removal from the floor. The secret process is known only to two men on this continent who have not sufficient capital to make it a success, the same process used in His Majesty the King's household and most of all other principal buildings throughout England and many other parts of the world. For particulars apply between 7 and 8 p.m. to Mr. Barton, 122 Mansfield st. Testimonials on view. 14 3

FOR SALE — BUTCHER SHOP, FIXTURES, business. Address 2577 Notre Dame, between 12 or 1 a.m. or 2381 St. James, between 7 and 9 p.m. 14 4

WANTED — MAN AS CLERK OR SALESman for established manufacturing business, must have $500 to invest, good salary and share of profits. Address S, 1814, Star Office.

WANTED — AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH a small capital to undertake a cash business in dairy produce and staple articles; steady trade with good profits. Will be sold cheap to prompt buyer. C, 7912, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN WITH a small capital, to join the advertiser, who is experienced in a steady and successful business in farm and dairy produce. C, 7911, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — SILENT PARTNER, WITH $2000 secured and 20 p.c. guaranteed. B, 7849, Star Branch Office.

JOHNSON & COUSINEAU, 62 ST. JAMES. An old established blacksmith and carriage shop, doing A1 business, finely equipped, worth $900, will sell for $400. Business good, but the vendor needs the Gold Cure. Money to loan on notes and real estate, at low rates, confidential.

JOHNSON & COUSINEAU, REAL OPPORtunity, confectionery, cigar and tobacco store, St. Lawrence st. We are not ashamed to show you this store and the receipts per week, everything clean and inviting, worth $1800, will sell for $1200, reason for selling the proprietor's wife wants to go to the States to her parents, and the poor man much rather his wife than the store. Can you blame him?

JOHNSON & COUSINEAU, 62 ST. JAMES. Cigar and confectionery store on Craig, fine fixtures, doing good business, worth $500, will sell for $250, reason for selling the proprietor is a young man, has a swell head, wants to branch out into bigger business. Buyers call and see us, we will loan part of money to purchase if required. Money to loan on notes and real estate, low terms, confidential.

FOR SALE — A WELL ESTABLISHED MILlinery store, with fixtures and stock. Apply Miss Taylor, 56 University.

WANTED — 200 SHARES GRANBY CONsolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. Please state price. Address W, 1906, Star Office. 14 3

MACHINERY.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES, headquarters for everything needed in the modern laundry. Write for new illustrated catalogue and full particulars. York Manufacturing Co., Toronto. 4 12eod

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer sewing machines; steady employment. We do not work Saturday afternoons. Apply to John P. Black and Co., 183 Vitre st. 234 tf

WANTED — LATHE HANDS, DRILL press hands, brass finishers, tool makers, pattern makers and machinists. Apply Canadian General Electric Co., Limited, Peterborough, Canada. 254 tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHIRT operators in all departments, runners, stitchers, etc., highest prices. Apply at once, Crescent Mfg. Co., and secure permanent employment. 206 30

WANTED — TWO DRUGGIST'S ASSISTants. Address J, 524, Star Office. 6 tf

WANTED — WOMEN TO MAKE WRAPpers at home. Good steady work. John P. Black and Co., 183 Vitre st. 9 6

WANTED — AT ONCE FIRST CLASS hands to work on lawn waists; all high grade goods; best prices paid. Apply Crescent Manufacturing Co., 2 Inspector st. 9 30

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family; no washing. Apply 15 Springfield avenue, Westmount. 9 6

WANTED — MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. New system. Only eight weeks required. Wages Saturdays. Tools donated. Diplomas awarded. Position guaranteed when through. Special inducements now. Write for catalogue. Moler's Barber School, New York City. 9 6

WANTED — THE PROGRESS MFG. CO., 1501 St. Catherine st., wants 50 experienced operators for ladies' vassals, to right hands steady work and good wages guaranteed. 11 4

WANTED — MACHINISTS, 25 LATHE, planer and vise hands; highest wages paid and steady employment for first class men Apply The John Bertram and Sons Co., Limited, Dundas, Ontario. 9 6

WANTED — A FOREMAN CAPABLE OF taking charge of a paper box factory. State reference, age and salary. Address to "Dominion Corset Mfg. Co.," Quebec. 9 6

WANTED — A GOOD COOK, ALSO AN experienced housemaid, city references required. Apply 419 Guy st. 10 tf

WANTED — LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERer, also youth to learn the trade. Apply to Benallack Litho. and Pig. Co., 8, 10 and 12 Latour st. 12 3

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced laundry man, one capable of superintending and instructing help and thoroughly proficient in washing our first class work. Address G, 1452, Star Office. 11 9

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 10 St. Famille st. 13 2

WANTED — SMART YOUTH TO LEARN the wholesale clothing business. Apply 423 St. James st. 13 2

WANTED — A BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE entry. Give past and present employers, also salary required J. 1608, Star Office. 13 3

WANTED AT ONCE STRONG GIRL FOR scrubbing, no Sunday work, sleep at home. Apply 1750 Notre Dame st. 13 2

WANTED — YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTant bookkeeper, only one having office experience need apply, must also understand typewriting and stenography. Applicants must state nature of experience and give full particulars otherwise same will not be considered. Address J, 1612, Star Office. 13 2

WANTED — A GOOD, TRUSTWORTHY woman to care for a baby, five months old must have best of references, good wages Apply 2717 St. Catherine st. Apply 6 to 8 p.m. 13 2

WANTED — COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER with good connection, gent's furnishings, for direct and special importation orders, from first class London houses, principal towns only. Give references and all particulars as to ground, covered experience, etc. Address J, 1605, Star Office. 13 3

WANTED — MATTRESS MAKERS; ALSO young men to learn the trade; steady work and good pay. Apply at once to The Alaska Feather and Down Company, Ltd., St. Henri. 13 2

WANTED — FOR A PRIVATE HOUSE A coachman, who must be a good driver, honest and sober. Apply to M. 1668, Star Office. 13 2

WANTED — GIRL FOR CASH DESK, RE tail store, hours 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Must have experience and best references; also must write a good hand and be quick at figures; speaking English and French. Apply The Laing Packing and Provision Co., Ltd., 839 St. Catherine st. 12 3

WANTED — GIRLS, APPRENTICES, TO learn operating ladies' outer garments, light cloaks, coats, etc., Singer machines, electric power. Good pay when operating. 4 Lemoine st., cor. St. Peter. 12 3

WANTED — $65 MONTHLY FARMER'S sons or other industrious persons of fair education to whom this amount would be an inducement; Could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. Drawer 66, Brantford. 8 12

WANTED— YOUNG LADY, A GOOD READer, fond of teaching, and willing to assist lightly in a business college and in exchange will receive a thorough business course, B 7882, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT, MIDDLE aged woman as companion, in flat, willing to assist in light housework; no children Call Monday 4 to 6, 169 Selby avenue, Westmount. Reference required.

WANTED — LADIES COPY LETTERS AT home $20 per 1000 Send stamped envelope for application. Leslie Novelty Co., Dept. 25, Chicago.

WANTED— DETECTIVE, SHREWD, RELIable man wanted in every locality for profitable secret service, experience unnecessary. Write American Detective Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED — LADS TO ASSIST WITH shirt cutting, and willing to learn the trade also girls to examine shirt trimmings. Skelton Bros. and Co., Shirt Manufacturers. 14 2

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Apply immediately 18 Balmoral street.

WANTED AT ONCE GOOD, SMART boy about 15 years of age; must write a good hand. Apply personally at Canadian, American and National Express Co., corner of Mountain and St. James sts.

WANTED — A TRAVELLER FOR A LEADing wholesale grocery for the city, speaking both languages, French preferred, one having good connection in Montreal where employed previously. Ne-Quintal et Fils. 14 law tf

WANTED — CITY TRAVELLER TO CALL on engineers with our "Crown Boiler Compound." Liberal terms to man acquainted with engineers and who can command trade. Crown Boiler Compound Co., Toronto.

WANTED — ON STRAIGHT SALARY, GENtlemen or ladies, not to canvass; but to employ agents, position permanent; $800.00 per year and expenses; reliable firm; best references; experience unnecessary. Address M A O'Keefe, District Manager, care of Toronto Office, Montreal Star, Toronto, Ont. 14 2aw tf.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, must be a good plain cook; no washing. 249 Bishop st. 14 3

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK, AN swer by letter, with name, address and references, to B, 7885, Star Branch Office. 14 2

WANTED — COPYING LETTERS AT home, full or spare time, no names to supply, or addressing envelopes, nothing to buy. $20 per thousand, paid weekly. Send addressed envelope for copy and application blank. Imperial Co., 123 Liberty st., N. Y.

WANTED — LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking bread, pastry, etc., thoroughly, to demonstrate flour in department store. Address O, 1736, Star Office.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 14 OR 15 years of age for light housework. Apply 95 Selby st., Westmount.

WANTED A GOOD RELIABLE WOMAN accustomed to the care of children, to take charge of baby 11 months old; must be well recommended. Apply 1 Drummond st.

WANTED — A HOUSEMAID, APPLY 253 Mountain street, after 8 p.m.

WANTED — COMPETENT YOUNG LADY stenographer for permanent position in large business institution. Apply with reference and state salary expected to O, 1755, Star Office. 14 2

WANTED A MATRON FOR SABREvois' College; must speak French. Apply to Rev. Principal Lariviere, 121 Chatham st., Montreal. 14 3eod

WANTED — WOMEN TO MAKE WRAPpers at home. Good steady work. John P. Black and Co., 183 Vitre st. 14 6

WANTED — A GOOD STRONG BOY FOR factory. The Hughes, Owens Co., 589 St. Paul st.

WANTED APPLICATIONS WILL BE received until the 15th February, 1903, by the Secretary, Revelstoke Hospital Society, Revelstoke, B. C., for the position of resident physician. Applicants will please state qualifications and salary expected. 14 4 law

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — AT FORT WILLIAM, ONT., boilermakers, tank builders and riveters. Apply MacDonald Engineering Co. 308 tf

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY A MAN OR man and wife; man to care two work horses and do general work; wife to keep house. Apply 124 Wiseman avenue, Outremont. 11 4

WANTED — TAILOR TO DO GENERAL repairs, steady employment to active man; wages $9 per week; also pants makers for first class ready-made work. Wm. Currie, Clothier, 1907 Notre Dame st. 12 3

WANTED — FIRST CLASS FINISHERS on coats. Apply 444 St. James st. 12 3

WANTED — TWO STENOGRAPHERS; young men, for railway office. Apply to Box G, 1840, Star Office. 12 3

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS PORTRAIT painter. Erdrich, 1839 Ontario st., 10 to 12 a.m. 12 3

WANTED — SEWING MACHINE OPERAtors, all departments, running collars and trimmings, hemming yokes, bogoms, stays, pleats. Skelton Bros. and Co., Duke and William sts. 12 3

WANTED — JEWELLERS AND SETTERS. Miller and Bremner, 118 Mansfield st., corner St. Catherine st. 12 6

WANTED — $2.50 A DAY. MEN AND WOmen. Some to travel, others for local work. Rapid promotion. Salary increased. Best plans. Established business. W. W. Linscott, Toronto. 8 12

WANTED — PANT AND OVERALL MAKers to work at home or in our factory; steady work; good wages. Robt. C. Wilkins, 2088 St. Catherine, corner of Bleury. 10 5

WANTED — A GOOD, RELIABLE DRIVer; must be a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; none but steady men need apply. Ogilvie Brothers, 249 Bleury st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on silk waists. Highest wages and shortest hours. Apply The American Silk Waist Co., 1853 Notre Dame st. 13 2

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on silk waists. Highest wages and shortest hours. Apply The American Silk Waist Co., 1853 Notre Dame st. 13 2

WANTED — A BOY FOR THE OFFICE. Apply in applicant's handwriting to Tooke Bros., Limited, St. Henry. 13 2

WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter, able to take dictation in English, and transcribe into French when necessary; one having some knowledge of office work preferred. Bring written application at once to The Singer Mfg. Co., 2437 St. Catherine. 13 2

WANTED — AT ONCE WIREMEN FOR telephone and electric light work. Ness, McLaren and Bate, 419 St. James st. 13 2

WANTED — AN ADVERTISING SOLICITor for a weekly trade publication. Apply Box 218, Montreal. 13 2

WANTED — A GENTLEMAN WHO IS CApable of doing all the work in connection with the issuing of an illustrated supplement to a trade paper, the field would cover the principal cities and towns throughout Canada. Apply P. O. Box 218, Montreal. 13 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A SMART bright girl for the Y. W. C. A. School of Cookery. Apply to Miss Dow, 896 Dorchester street. 13 tf

WANTED — FIRST CLASS HANDS ON silk dress skirts. Also hemstitchers; good pay; steady work. Apply 444 St. James st. 13 3

WANTED — FIRST CLASS OPERATORS on skirts, steady work. Apply 444 St. James st. 13 3

Does Advertising Pay?

Compton, Que.

To Publishers the "STAR," Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—I have had most satisfactory results from my want "ads." in the "STAR." From a 25c For Sale "ad." I have had single orders amounting to as much as seventy-nine dollars each.

Yours truly,

E. C. PARKER.

IT DEPENDS UPON RESULTS

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, 03 Union avenue. Apply morning or evening. 13 2

WANTED — AT ONCE A GENERAL SERvant, capable and with good city references family four, no washing. Apply to 685 Cadieux st. 13 2

WANTED — SMART YOUNG GIRL TO wait on table for boarding house, sleep at home 113 Metcalfe st. 13 2

WANTED — A HOUSEMAID, WAGES $12, must have good references. Apply 182 University st. 13 2

WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL FOR KITchen, must be good plain cook, no washing; reference 971 Dorchester st. 13 2

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SILK WAIST operators, also tuckers for Wilcox and Gibb machines, sleigh drive January 24th. New York Silk Waist Mfg. Co., 40 St. Antoine st. 13 2

WANTED — YOUNG MAN, RESIDING with his parents, as typewriter, speaking both languages; French preferred. State age and salary expected. Address N, 624, Star Office 5 2aw tf

WANTED — YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHer and typewriter, both languages used. Apply room 29, 97 St. James st. 13 2

WANTED — A SMART YOUTH FOR THE office; must write well and be quick at figures, A. H. Sims and Co., Shirt and Collar Mfrs., 54 Latour st. 13 2

WANTED — SMART, INTELLIGENT OFfice boy by a large mercantile institution, good prospect of advancement. Apply to N, 1697, Star Office. 13 2

WANTED— A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT candy maker, all kinds, up to date. State salary expected. Address G. M. and A. A. Barker, 100 Princess st., St. John, N. B. 13 4

WANTED — AT ONCE GOOD GENERAL servant in family of three; must be good plain cook. Best references required. 102 Crescent st.

WANTED — GIRLS TO LEARN ASSORTing home nails; light work and regular employment. Saturday half holiday. Canada House Nail Company, 120 Mill st., next Ogilvie's mill.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; must be well recommended; family of three. Apply Mrs. R. A. Nixon, 896 Park ave.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT IN small family. Apply 203 Stanley st.

WANTED — STRONG, WILLING BOY TO make himself generally useful Apply with reference, Waldman and Sommer, 513 St. Paul street.

WANTED — TWO MAIDS FOR THE 22ND, good plain cook or general servant and a house and tablemaid; good wages. Apply in the first instance by telephone (Uptown 818), to Mrs. J. A. L. Strathy, 200 Cote des Neiges Road.

WANTED — EVERYWHERE HUSTLERS to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED — TO GO TO TORONTO, A first class ring maker. Apply stating wages to H. and A. Saunders, 20 Adelaide st. west, Toronto.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take charge of two young children. Apply with references to P. O. Box 382, St. John, New Brunswick. 14 4

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family. Apply 19 Crescent, Monday.

WANTED — AT ONCE FOR PRIVATE hospital young lady as nurse; must speak French and English and have some experience in nursing. Address B, 7891, Star Branch Office.

WANTED—A GOOD CHILDREN'S NURSE, youngest five months; good wages and railway expenses. Mrs. Boulden, Box 291, Brockville. 14 4

WANTED — AT ONCE EXPERIENCED girls for raw silk winding and doubling; good wages The Oriental Silk Co., Ltd., 65 Dalhousie st. 11 3 3aw

WANTED — A SERVANT TO MAKE HER self generally useful for small family; not much work; good home for the right party. Apply 445 St. Urbain st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED TUCKERS for No. 61 Wheeler & Wilson machines, steady work; highest prices. Apply at once, 2nd floor Ask for Philip 18 Main st. 14 2

WANTED — FINISHERS, GIRLS TO SEW buttons on pants, also girls to learn the trade steady employment; highest wages. E. A. Small and Co., 9 Latour, top floor.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY 3 BOYS FOR office work; must be 15 years of age or over, having good common school education. Address in own handwriting, Box O, 1731, Star Office.

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG MAN OF good address and appearance, speaking French and English, for outside work, experience as canvasser desirable. Address, giving age, experience, references, etc., Post Office Box 452.

WANTED — GIRL ABOUT FIFTEEN TO assist with light housework and care of baby; good home. 23 Chesterfield ave., Westmount. 14 2

WANTED — CANVASSERS TO WORK ALL cities in Canada for an article used in every house. Good seller. Liberal commission. Write Box N, 1722, Star Office.

WANTED — A PLEASANT SITUATION; good pay. Apply now to G. Marshall and Co., Tea Importers, London, Ont. Outfit supplied.

WANTED — BOY ABOUT 15 FOR RAILway office; must have good references. Address in own handwriting to A, 7814, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — HOUSE AND TABLEMAID. Apply Apartment 12, 1018 Sherbrooke st.

WANTED— CUSTOM CUTTERS. THERE IS always room "at the top," and the Great Modern System will help you to get there. Taught at The New York Cutting School, 1133-1135 Broadway, New York City, A. D. Rude and Son. 14 2 2aw

WANTED — DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHout Canada and United States to distribute samples of merchandise, circulars, almanacs, story papers, etc. Liberal remuneration, enclose stamp. Globe Advertising Bureau, London, Ontario. 14 law tf.

WANTED — TWO STRONG BOYS, CAREful and accurate and not afraid of work, for a wholesale warehouse; wages $3 per week. Apply in own handwriting, giving references. Address R, 1797, Star Office.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, LAUNdry sent out, 5 Thistle Terrace, near Turkish Bath Hotel.

WANTED — GOOD DRESSMAKERS, ALSO one who understands children's wear. Apply at once 152 Peel st.

WANTED — SMART WOMAN TO TAKE home washing for small family; no public laundry. Apply 4150 Sherbrooke st.

WANTED — STRONG GIRL FROM COUNtry, able and willing to learn general housework; small family; easy place; no washing; good wages. 4150 Sherbrooke st.

WANTED — 25 GIRLS FOR WORK ON cords and tassels and 25 girls to make dress ornaments. The Dominion Cord and Tassel Co., 502 St. Paul st.

WANTED — A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse to two children, aged 3½ and 2 years; must be a Protestant and have satisfactory references. Apply 427 Elm avenue.

WANTED — AT ONCE 20 GIRLS FOR SEWing on the machine and by hand. Apply at No. 6 Lemoine st. 14 2

WANTED A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT lad about 16 years of age for the stock department, wholesale drug sundry house. Apply in own handwriting, O, 1749, Star Office.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED— YOUNG LADY RESIDING IN west end, holding French and English diplomas, prepared to give lessons in both languages; also to coach children in mathematics. B, 7827, Star Branch Office. 13 3

WANTED — HOUSE AND TABLEMAID. Apply between 1 and 3 or 6 and 8 p.m. 129 Mackay st. 13 3

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at No. 88 Sanguinet st. 13 2

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN do our work at home, spare time, $5 to $10 per week. Address, with two cent stamp, Box 249, London, Ont. 10 eod tf

WANTED — YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper, residing with his parents, speaking both languages; French preferred. State age and salary required. N, 631, Star Office. 5 2aw tf.

WANTED — LEARN PROOF-READING; situations secured, $15 to $25 weekly. Home Correspondence School, Philadelphia. 2 law tf

WANTED — LIVE REPRESENTATIVES to sell our Little Wonder Curling Iron Heater, to the wholesale and retail trade, a fast seller, every one buys. Call or write to The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., 82 Church st. 306 law tf

WANTED — AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH good business qualifications, can secure a managerial position with Ohio corporation, capitalized for $250,000 ($150,000 paid in) at salary of $1500 and liberal commission, by taking stock in company for term of engagement, stock to be taken up at expiration of agreement. This company is composed of some of the best business men in Columbus. Address C. W. Walker, 68 and 90 La Salle st., Chicago. 8 eod tf

WANTED — ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD character to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries. Previous experience not essential. Steady work. Liberal pay. Handsome outfit free. Apply at once, Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 98 eod tf

WANTED — HELP. IF YOU CAN SPARE about one hour each day write me and I will show you how you can make about $50.00 a month, nothing to sell, no experience necessary For particulars address S. Goldberg, 1 Wilcox street, Detroit, Mich. 2 5 law

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT with references. Apply 9 Lincoln avenue.

WANTED — $3 A DAY SURE. SEND US your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day. Imperial Silverware Co., Box 502, Windsor, Ont. 190 156eod

WANTED — COPPER PLATE PRINTERS for visiting cards. Day or night work. Piece 30 cents, or highest weekly wages. Atlas Engraving and Printing Co., 806 Craig st. 8 4eod

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to copy letters at home evenings; sent anywhere; strictly genuine. Address Excelsior Mfg. Co., B, Cleveland Ohio. 4 8 2aw

WANTED — BY WHOLESALE HAT AND fur house a traveller to cover part of the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Apply P, 1231, Star Office 10 2 2aw

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on shirts, collars and cuffs for single and double needle machines. Also operators on ladies' skirts. Highest wages paid and steady work all year round. 646 Craig st. 10 3eod

WANTED — AT ONCE GIRLS FOR SHIRT and collar starching, also girls to learn blouse folding. Apply to Mr. Williams, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 213 DeLorimier avenue. 223 eod tf

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family, middle aged preferred. 137a Hutchison st.

WANTED — A MOTHER'S HELP; MUST furnish reference, 941a St. Denis st.

WANTED — A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE Girl, 2 year old baby; references required. 9 Edgehill avenue, 1160 Dorchester st. 14 2

WANTED — A HOUSEKEEPER OR GOOD plain cook for family of two; can sleep out if preferred; best of wages to the proper party. Apply between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily, 3 Platt st., off Ontario, between Church and Mance sts. 14 tf

WANTED — A YOUTH FOR OFFICE, ONE having knowledge of typewriter preferred. Apply, stating particulars to S, 1811, Star Office.

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST in light housework; family of three. 678 St. Denis st.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 123 Union ave.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; MUST be good cook, have references; no washing or furnace to attend, small family. Apply 35 Lorne avenue, before three or after seven p.m.

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE, one having previous experience and capable of using typewriter required. Address with full particulars to S, 1812, Star Office.

WANTED — AT ONCE FIRST CLASS dressmakers, steady employment. Henry Morgan and Co. Phillips square. 14 2

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced carpet layer, steady employment. Henry Morgan and Co., Phillips square. 14 2

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED BAR tender. Apply with references to T, 1858, Star Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR PACKING room, wholesale house; must be active, some experience preferred, state age and salary expected. V, 1874, Star Office.

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant, young girl preferred; wages $3.00 a week. Apply 48 Victoria square.

WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHER FOR wholesale business, one acquainted with the hardware line preferred. Apply stating salary expected and also experience. W, 1915, Star Office.

WANTED — A LEADING BRITISH FIRE insurance company is anxious to obtain a good agent for Point St. Charles district. Liberal arrangement with the right man. Address W, 1916, Star Office.

WANTED — LADY SPEAKING ENGLISH and French to canvass for Standard designer, salary and commission. Address W, 1910, Star Office.

WANTED — MESSENGER FOR INSTITution work; must be smart, age about 15 years. Apply W, 1908, Star Office.

W

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — NOS. 26, 28 AND 30 Dufrecher street, three handsome sandstone fronts, solid stone and brick houses, unexceptionally well built, nearly new, concrete basements. Drawing room, dining room, library and small conservatory, extension kitchen, pantries on first floor, with five rooms, baths, etc., on second floor. Open plumbing and all modern improvements. About three minutes' walk to Park avenue cars and fifteen minutes' walk to City Post Office on St. James street. These are convenient and most desirable homes, and will be sold at very moderate prices and easy terms.

FOR SALE — A FINE BLOCK OF PROPerty on St. Antoine street west, comprising corner store, eight flats and cottage, solid stone and brick and superbly built. All well rented to most excellent tenants and a very first class permanent investment property. Will be sold on very easy terms and low prices.

FOR SALE — ST CATHERINE STREET property, near corner of Greene avenue, two stores and flats, with large bakery and flats in rear, fronting on Dunlop Place. All occupied and paying good rental. This property is in the heart of what is becoming a great business centre and certainly has a most promising future. Will be sold at a bargain and on very easy terms.

FOR SALE — AT WEREDALE PARK, corner of Upper de Lorimier and Aylmer avenue. We have left in this beautiful Park four of the finest lots in Westmount, having all the advantages of the city, with the old shade trees, quiet, calm and almost the quiet of country life. People living here do not require summer outings for health. To close we will offer them on most favourable terms.

FOR SALE — ON MT. ROYAL AND Fabineau avenues, all fronting on these two avenues, a balance of 45 out of 236 lots. And to close the transaction we will offer them on most favourable terms. We hardly know in the East End of a property that has a better future than this, being at the corner of two of the principal avenues, only two blocks west of the fine, very extensive McCready factory and other prominent buildings, and about a half mile west of the new Canadian Pacific shops, and which is fast growing into a manufacturing and business centre, with largely increasing values. To a prompt buyer there is certainly a fine speculation in this property. W. E. LEWIS,
30 Hospital st.
Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

FOR SALE — WESTMOUNT BUILDING lots for sale at a bargain; upper level; sure profit; better than stock speculation. Address The J. Cradock Simpson Co., 205 St. James st. 11 4

FOR SALE — SUMMER HOMES. We have several choice places for sale along Lake St. Louis at from $5500 to about $10,000. The Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co. 12 6

FOR SALE — FINE MODERN STONE front house on St. Luke street, 8 rooms, beautiful situation; easy terms. Apply to J. 1093, Star Office. 13 2

FOR SALE — CHEAP, ON CORNER OF Island and Grand Trunk sts., Point St. Charles, four tenements, two self-contained; with modern conveniences. Apply O. Brien, 472 William st. 12 3

FOR SALE — STONE FRONT RESIdence, No. 29 St. Famille street, good order, contains 7 bedrooms, concrete basement, Daisy furnace, low price; easy terms. U. H. Dandurand, 8 and 10 La Presse Bldg. 13 2

FOR SALE — AT OUTREMONT, NO. 24 St. Catherine Road, beautiful residence, cottonwood finish; electric wiring, hot water furnace; size of ground 100 x 120 feet; a real bargain to a prompt buyer. U. H. Dandurand, 8 and 10 La Presse Bldg. 13 2

FOR SALE — TWO NICE COTTAGES at Pointe Claire, beautifully situated and finished; also stone house and grounds at St. Lambert's Junction, St. Helen's Island. U. H. Dandurand, 8 and 10 La Presse Bldg. 13 3

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE ONE OF the best finished residences in Westmount, 241 Clarke avenue, beautifully decorated, hard wood floors; best of plumbing, also several cottages on Victoria avenue. U. H. Dandurand, 8 and 10 La Presse Bldg. 13 3

FOR SALE—

$1,000—VAUDREUIL—8-roomed house, situate on river front; brick encased on stone foundation with extension kitchen; stables and sheds in rear; cost $3000.

$2,600—A modern well designed stone and brick cottage, 8 rooms, hot water heating, situate just above Sherbrooke, near Ste. Famille st.; easy terms; an ideal home.

$5,500—STE. FAMILLE—A very handsome modern stone front corner house, 12 rooms, hot water heating, sold to close an estate.

$14,000—HENRY ST.—A splendid factory site, with block of tenements and stables; lot about 81x129 feet; 11,089 feet land.

$15,000—Magnificent corner lot in best residential part of city, just above Sherbrooke, with detached house thereon; lot 100x150; fine site for apartment house or modern flats.

$15,500—A stone front modern apartment house, in fashionable west end residential locality; suites of apartments of 8, 9 and 10 rooms; finished throughout in natural wood, hardwood floors, tile bathrooms, nickelled plumbing, etc.; well rented; a splendid investment; reason for selling, owner leaving town. Terms one-third cash.

Choice building lots on Selby st., Westmount, from 20c a foot to 35c.

I have already on hand a number of applications for houses to rent. If real estate owners and others who have houses to rent in good localities will place them in my hands, I will be careful to secure desirable tenants for them.
W. ERNEST BOLTON,
14 1 1763 Notre Dame st.

FOR SALE — THAT TWELVE ROOM boarding house and basement, near station, Shawinigan Falls; no reasonable cash offer refused. For particulars apply John Argall, 58 Victoria st., Montreal. 14 2 24w

FOR SALE — TWO SEMI-DETACHED houses, Lakeside, Summerlea, a ten per cent. investment; also other desirable houses, Lachine, Dorval and Westmount. S. Shackell, 1724 Notre Dame st.

FOR SALE — MAISONNEUVE, FINE FACtory lot, about 17,000 feet, two frontages, will be sold at a bargain for prompt sale. S. Shackell, 1724 Notre Dame st.

FOR SALE — STORES, DWELLINGS and flats, also vacant lots, city or suburbs, terms and conditions to suit purchasers. T. J. O'Neill, 180 St. James st.

FOR SALE — SEVEN ROOMED COTtage, Longueuil, with extension kitchen, modern conveniences and 8,000 feet of land; only $1200; easy terms. Particulars room 385, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — FINE CITY LOTS, THREE of the finest properties for banks, insurance companies, fine office buildings and business houses. Fred. R. Cole, 16 Buckingham ave.

FOR SALE — AT 702 MANCE STREET, Montreal Annex, fine modern house, one flat and one tenement, with two floors, size of lot 25 x 100, with lane of 20 feet. Apply 131 Place d'Youville 14 7

FOR SALE — A THREE TENEMENT building on St. Dominique street, at great sacrifice to prompt purchaser. Apply 786 Craig street.

FOR SALE — A FINE BUILDING, TWO stories high, suitable as coal or grain elevator or manufacturing establishment, with 18 h. p. engines on C. P. R. tracks at Mile End. Address Box L. 1635, Star Office.

FOR SALE — LATOUR STREET, FINE tenement properties, $3500, $7500, $8500, best renting in city, factories all round. Fred. R. Cole, 16 Buckingham ave.

FOR SALE — $13,000, ST. DENIS ST., solid, modern built house, stone front, hot water furnace, cement yard, 8 dwellings of 8 and 9 rooms each, well finished and rented. For further information apply to proprietor, 1934 St. Denis st. Reason for selling, owner leaving city. 14 2 1aw

FOR SALE — COTTAGE, 207 LAVAL ave., shed, stable, yard, vacant lot, possession immediately. O. LaBadie, Notary, 15 St. Lambert Hill.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FIVE SMALL HOUSES, 37 to 43 Shaw street, 4 rooms in each, near Rubber Works, good renting locality.

FOR SALE — WESTMOUNT, NICE modern cottage, room), modern, with stable and coach house and garden, corner, $4500. Fred. R. Cole, 16 Buckingham avenue

FOR SALE — PARK AVENUE, FINE residence, with extra lot, corner, also marble front flats, all up to date. Fred. R. Cole, 16 Buckingham avenue.

FOR SALE — MODERN TEN-ROOMED house on Dorchester st., vacant lots in Westmount, sale or exchange; two fine semi-detached houses, convenient situation in Westmount; good views back and front. H. F. Jackson, 473 Argyle avenue. 12 2eod

FOR SALE — A GOOD SIZED COMfortable house on the top of the Mountain in Westmount, with a stable and 19,000 feet of ground and within easy reach of the Guy street cars. To persons of weak lungs or requiring a dry and bracing atmosphere this place has all the advantages of St. Agathe or the Adirondacks. Address T. 185, Star Office. 2 1aw tf

FOR SALE — 665 HUTCHISON STREET, Annex, this solid stone and brick house, containing seven rooms, will be sold at a bargain to a prompt buyer. Henry Blachford, 180 St James st. 3 6 22w

FOR SALE — PAIR OF ELEGANT NEW semi-detached houses, corner Cote St. Antoine Road and Churchill avenue, Westmount. Now open for inspection. Chas. J. Brown and Ed. Rielt, 4257 St. Catherine st. 10 2eod

FOR SALE — 481 ST. URBAIN STREET, seven rooms, extension kitchen, hot water heating, cement floor to cellar, good garden in rear; price $3500, terms easy. Chas. J. Brown and Ed. Rielt, 4257 St. Catherine st. 10 2eod

FOR SALE — A NICE LITTLE COTtage, nice house, stable, workshop, icehouse, the whole of it for $1500, about half cash. Apply to 283 Dufferin.

FOR SALE — THAT CENTRALLY SITUated property, 56 to 66 St. Henry street, consisting of three 3-story solid brick houses, which could be easily converted into a factory, large yard, brick stable, accommodation for 30 horses, area about 11,000 feet. Terms easy. Apply to M. Burke, 180 St. James st.

FOR SALE — OR TO LET A LARGE factory, with power, corner of Bonsecours and Champ de Mars st, about 30,000 square feet of floor; liberal conditions. D. C. Brosseau, 1440 Notre Dame st.

FOR SALE — FINE TENEMENT HOUSE on Mountain street, rents for $850.00, upper part 8 rooms, lower 11 rooms. Apply Box 1005, Post Office.

FOR SALE — THAT DESIRABLE PROperty known as the Hays House, Nos. 613, 615, 617, 617½ Craig st., corner of Chenneville. For particulars apply to Laflamme, Johnston and Senecal, 97 St. James st., room 9.

FOR SALE — 447 ELM AVENUE, a Westmount, above Sherbrooke street, a modern stone front house, with extension, etc. To close an estate. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE—MACKAY STREET (ABOVE St. Catherine), a modern stone front house, English style, all in perfect order, ground floor contains dining room, smoking room and kitchen; upper floors, drawing room and six bedrooms; modern plumbing, etc. Possession 1st May. Price $8000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — DORCHESTER STREET, corner of Drummond st., a deep extension house, specially convenient for a medical man; must be sold to close an estate. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — CLOSE TO WINDSOR Hotel, on Dorchester street, a choice piece of land, 67 feet front, 90 feet deep, with old buildings, one of the best sites for building in the city. Will be sold cheap for cash. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — WESTMOUNT, TWO SEMIdetached houses, one close to the park, the other just above Sherbrooke street. Both are recently built and contain all modern conveniences, one has 9 bedrooms, the other five. Prices $6200 and $7900. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — (SPECIAL), WESTMOUNT houses, in a choice situation, the property of an estate wishing to realize. These houses are of the most modern design, and have not been in the market before. H. L. Putnam, first floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — VICTORIA STREET, close to Sherbrooke, an extra wide stone front house, of two dwellings, well rented, and in good order. Owner anxious to sell. Price $7,500. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, overlooking McGill grounds, a handsome, full sized house, with side lights and side entrance, lot 38x120, lawn and fruit trees in rear. The house is in excellent condition, with modern plumbing, etc., three fireplaces, large gallery in rear, price only $10,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — TWO BLOCKS OF LAND (including corners), on Papineau avenue, close to St. Catherine and Ontario streets, suitable for manufacturing or residential purposes. Full particulars at office. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — PINE AVENUE, A SEMIdetached, double house of modern design and in perfect condition, frontage over forty feet, view front and rear superb, side entrance and partly finished basement; living rooms all on two floors, an exceptional home at an exceptional price. Terms easy. Price $11,500. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — ST. CATHERINE ST., A fine property, comprising three stores and two dwellings, with a second frontage, also solidly built, with two dwellings, always well rented, a great investment. Price $20,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — PARK AVENUE, CLOSE to Sherbrooke street, a cut stone front house, with two dwellings, heated by hot water, will be sold to close an estate for $6,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — CLOSE TO DUFFERIN square, five minutes' walk from Post Office, a manufacturing and house property combined. The front is occupied by good dwellings, always well rented. The rear is approached by large open gateway and is built with solid two-story warehouses, fitted with cold storage appliance and suitable for manufacturing purposes of any sort. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — BUILDING LOTS, CRESent street, each 25 feet front, 100 feet deep, lane in rear. The cheapest building land in the west end. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

House For Sale, Semi-Detached, Above Sherbrooke St.

Handsome full-sized house overlooking McGill grounds; side lights and side entrance; lot 38x120; lawn and fruit trees in rear. The house is in excellent condition, with modern plumbing, etc., three fireplaces, large gallery in rear, price only $10,000.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.
14 1

Semi-Detached Houses For Sale or To Let.

I have in Westmount, close to city limits, two houses, semi-detached, rooms all on two floors, deep extension, side lights, modern plumbing, which can be sold or rented for possession 1st May.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.
14 1

St. James Street Space to Let, First Floor Up.

In a modern Fire-Proof Building in the most eligible part of St. James Street. A front space of about 60 feet front by 40 feet deep—just above ground floor. Would be rented en bloc or subdivided to suit desirable tenants. Suitable for Insurance Company or other Financial Corporation.

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

PUPILS WANTED.

WANTED — A FEW VACANCIES LEFT for pupils for piano instructions at their own residence. Day or evening as pupil requires. Terms $3 per month. Two lessons weekly. Drop a postal card or telephone Uptown 2681. G. H. Benson, 2490 St. Catherine st. 304 26

WANTED — VIOLIN, BANJO, MANDOLIN and guitar pupils; terms moderate; also "players" to join club; terms $1.50 per month. T. A. Simpson, 2256 St. Catherine street. 7 8

WANTED — THE INGRES-COUTELLIER School of Languages, established 1888, French, German, Spanish, Italian; natural conversational method. Fraser Institute, 9 University. 10 5

WANTED — CENTRAL BUSINESS COLlege, corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence. Shorthand, both languages, speed classes, any system, typewriting, penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, mathematics, English branches, French conversation, German, Latin. Matriculation. Civil Service, pharmacy exams. Backward pupils carefully taught. J. J. Conolly, Principal.

WANTED — PIANO PUPILS, COMPETENT lady teacher, two lessons weekly, day or evenings, $1.25 month. 3 Mont St. Marie ave. 14 2

WANTED — PRIVATE PUPILS, BY ENGlish gentleman, highly qualified (London University), day or evening. Terms moderate. Write B, 7873, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — THE NIGHT CLASSES IN shorthand and the usual subjects for matriculation are now open at the Catholic High School, Belmont Park. Terms moderate. J. Hales-Sanders, Principal. 3 7 4aw

WANTED — PRIVATE FRENCH COURSE by Prof. Beaudry, 733 Sherbrooke st., $5 per cts. per lesson of one hour. 301 10 1aw

WANTED — FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANish successfully taught. Prof. Dambach, 168 Mansfield. Box 323 P. O. 9 7 3aw

WANTED PUPILS, SINGERS, THE QUALity of your voice depends upon the vibrations in the chest, mouth, face, and especially the nasal cavities. If your voice is not round, pure and sympathetic, and if your throat pains you after singing, or your feel husky, you need vocal lessons. These troubles I can remove in one term at the longest. I give a pupils' recital once a month, and am constantly bringing out new voices. I make a specialty of voice production, tone placing and breathing for singers and speakers. No charge for trying a voice. Singers furnished for sacred or secular concerts. For full information call at my studio, Cal. H. Corey, 13½ Berthelet st.

WANTED — MUSIC LESSONS ON PIANO, $1.25 a month. 123 Mansfield st. 14 2eod

WANTED — MISS BALL'S KINDERGARten and Primary Class, 9 Buckingham avenue; residence 34 St. Matthew st. Telephone Uptown 765.

WANTED — SHORTHAND (QUICKEST method), typewriting. Private lessons. Day and evening. $1 monthly. Prof. Cooke, 2 St. Denis st. 14 3 3aw

WANTED — BY PARISIAN LADY TEACHer pupils for private lessons at domicile. Apply J. 1624, Star Office. 14 3eod

WANTED — MUSIC LESSONS ON PIANO, course thorough, rapid, $3 per month. 19a Victoria. 14 4 3aw

WANTED — MRS. MATHEWS, 88 McGILL College avenue, will receive pupils for singing.

WANTED — PROF. CAMPBELL, FOWLERWells graduate, 20 years' experience as public lecturer, registered, London and New York, gives lessons in phrenology, hypnotism, magnetic healing, personal magnetism, Institute of Mental Science, 131 Bleury st.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — THREE OR FOUR UNFURnished or partly furnished rooms for married couple; no children; not far from Bleury and St. Catherine. Address, with full particulars, B, 7887, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — TWO SINGLE BEDROOMS and sitting room, for two gentlemen; must be moderate, on same floor, good locality and west of Bleury. Address, stating terms, with and without board, L, 1646, Star Office.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY EMployed during the day single room, with bed lounge; central locality. X, 7751, Star Branch Office. 14 2

WANTED — FURNISHED ROOM ON MAIN entrance, bachelor's privileges of all kinds. Advertiser often out of town. Answer P, 1779, Star Office.

WANTED — ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, ENtire floor, open grate, bath flat preferred, in private house, between Sherbrooke and Dorchester, St. Urbain and Metcalfe. B, 7871, Star Branch Office

WANTED — TWO OR MORE WARM, COMfortable furnished rooms, with bath; bachelors privileges. T, 1842, Star Office.

WANTED — BY TWO YOUNG MEN A double room, permanent if suited. State terms which must be moderate. B, 7897, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — BY A PROTESTANT LADY one or two unfurnished rooms in private family. Park avenue. State terms, must be moderate. B, 7868, Star Branch Office

WANTED — SINGLE ROOM AND PARtial board, near St. Catherine st., by young man, quiet habits, private family preferred. C, 7908, Star Branch Office

BOARD.

BOARD — AND ROOMS FOR LADIES DUring confinement, private. Ladies treated and attended. Terms moderate. Mrs. Bohme, Ladies' Doctress, 51 Sanguinet st., Montreal. 241 30eod

BOARD — MRS. McEWAN, LADIES' SICK nurse, superior accommodation, hot baths and Auer lights, best medical attendance, strictly private. 187 Cadieux st. 225 30eod

BOARD — THE BEST BOARD IN THE city for $3.50 per week; breakfast and tea cooked to order St. Elmo Restaurant, corner McGill and Recollet. 3 12

BOARD — MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCtor, strictly private accommodation, with professional attendance, for ladies. Ladies treated and attended 28 St. Monique st. 14 5

BOARD — MRS. FRAZEAU, FOR LADIES during confinement; superior accommodation; strictly private; charges moderate, with best of medical attendance. 10½ Berthelet st. 208 12eod

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

WANTED — A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN desires good board and room in English or fine French family. Place must be central and permanent. Kindly state terms. Address J. 1610, Star Office. 13 2

WANTED — DOUBLE ROOM AND BOARD for two ladies in private family, central locality. State terms, O, 1742, Star Office.

WANTED — BY MARRIED COUPLE ROOM and board for February 1st, private family preferred; central locality. State lowest terms. B, 7872, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — TWO YOUNG LADIES ATtending school and sharing same room, want good board and room in private family. Terms not to exceed $14 each. Address B, 7848, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — FOR TWO PEOPLE ONE double and one single room, with board, on bathroom floor, after middle of February, between University and St. Lawrence, north of Sherbrooke; house must be clean and comfortable, good board and references absolutely necessary. B, 8721, Star Branch Office.

Old Residence And Grounds For Sale or Exchange

That large, old-fashioned residence on Sherbrooke street, with grounds reaching back to Concord street, is in the market for sale or exchange on a very reasonable basis. Terms of payment can be made satisfactory to a good purchaser.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.
14 1

Butchers, Packers, Etc.

I have for sale a property close to St. Lawrence Market, with packing and cold storage accommodation. Dwelling houses on front portion of the property will pay interest on the whole property.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.
14 1

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — LARGE AND SMALL, WELL furnished, hot water heating, electric light, telephone, in private family, 47 Victoria street. 5 10

ROOMS — SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION, with home comforts, in house having every convenience; electric light; furnace; close to uptown centre. 131 St. Alexander st., opposite St. James Methodist Church. 6 12

ROOMS — TO LET LARGE, WELL FURnished room, with board. 200 Peel st. 6 10

ROOM — LARGE, WARM AND CHEERFUL, with Auer light, on bathroom flat, for gentlemen only, at 766 Palace st., near Beaver Hall Hill. 7 8

ROOMS — 905 DORCHESTER ST., IN A well appointed house, elegantly furnished, double room, with superior board, with hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, for two gentlemen or married couple. 9 6

ROOM — FURNISHED, ON TOP FLOOR, bath flat, suitable one or two gentlemen; ten dollars per month; transients; telephone. 47 McGill College ave. 9 6

ROOMS — TO RENT IN QUIET PRIVATE house; references exchanged. Apply forenoon or evening until 8.30, 37 McGill College avenue. 10 5

ROOMS—AT 1505 ONTARIO STREET, COR. St. Denis st., large front room, parlour flat, modern comforts; private family; terms reasonable. 10 5

ROOMS — TO LET AT 2574 ST. CATHERine st. 10 5

ROOMS — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED, hot water heated, electric light; gentlemen only. 66 Aylmer st. 11 4

ROOM — BRIGHT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for gentlemen; warm and clean; bath and w. c., at 2328 St. Catherine st. 11 6

ROOM — LARGE AND SMALL FRONT room, bathroom flat; hot water heated. 22 McGill College avenue. 12 2

ROOM — TO LET, GOOD SIZE ROOM ON bath floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; heated by steam. 88 City Councillors, corner of Sherbrooke. 13 2

ROOM — TO LET NICELY FURNISHED warm room on bathroom floor; private family. 18 Mackay st. 12 3

ROOMS — TO LET FURNISHED FRONT room to let on bathroom flat. 127 Alexander st. 12 3

ROOMS — TO RENT, BEAUTIFULLY FURnished and decorated suite of rooms for bachelor; private bathroom, electric light, etc. A, 7696, Star Branch Office. 12 3

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, bath flat, private family. No. 5 Wrexham avenue, off Guy st., little below St. Antoine st. 13 2

ROOMS — TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, heated by steam and hot bath. 1944 Notre Dame st. 13 3

ROOMS— NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON bathroom flat, heated by hot water. 101 Mance st. 13 2

ROOMS — TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms in a private family; centrally situated; terms moderate. Apply 2066 St. Catherine street. 13 2

ROOMS — TO LET IN WELL APPOINTED house, nicely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, on drawing room floor; all conveniences; suitable for professional gentleman. M, 1682, Star Office. 13 2

ROOM — WITH LATE DINNER AND breakfast, modern conveniences; private family; references exchanged. 1175 St. Denis st. 13 2

ROOM — NICE WARM ROOM, USE OF kitchen and sitting room if wanted. 76 Marin avenue, west of Atwater, near St. Antoine. 13 2

ROOM — BRIGHT FRONT ROOM, BATH room floor, large cupboard; gentlemen only, overlooking Dominion square. 1 Cypress st., opposite Windsor Concert Hall. 13 2

ROOM — LARGE, BRIGHT FURNISHED front room, well heated, large closet, electric light, porcelain bath, telephone, Stanley street, near Sherbrooke, suitable for gentlemen of quiet habits. Address B, 7820, Star Branch Office. 13 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, heated by furnace. 90 Cathcart st. 13 2

ROOM — SINGLE ROOM, NEWLY FURnished, modern conveniences, gentlemen only need apply. 127 Metcalfe st. 13 2

ROOM — FURNISHED, IN QUIET HOUSE, modern conveniences, central; transients received. 267 St. Urbain st. 13 2

ROOM — FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM ON bathroom flat, also table board. 51 Metcalfe street. 13 2

ROOMS — TO LET IN WESTMOUNT, A flat of four furnished bedrooms. Address B, 7840, Star Branch Office. 13 2

ROOMS —UNFURNISHED, TWO OR THREE nice rooms on parlour floor, gas and bath; lowest terms; no others taken. 23 Monique st.

ROOMS — EVERY COMFORT, TRANsient or permanent, two baths; quiet; special terms to gentlemen. 741 Sherbrooke st.

ROOM — A SINGLE ROOM IN A QUIET family, for gentlemen or ladies, $4 a month. b and c, 316 St. Antoine st.

ROOMS — NEATLY FURNISHED, ALL modern conveniences. 53 Victoria st.

ROOM — TO LET ONE LARGE FURNISHed front room, with board, in private house with telephone, etc. 25 St. Luke st. 14 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 7 Union avenue, warm, well furnished, double front room, bath flat; family private.

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOM, private house; no children. 49 St. Hubert street.

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOM, LARGE double front room, nicely furnished, bath flat, warm and comfortable; ladies, gentlemen or married couple. 28 Victoria square.

ROOMS — TO LET THREE LARGE ROOMS in house occupied by a dentist; rent free for attendance on door; one speaking English and French preferred. Address T, 1845, Star Office.

ROOMS — TO LET TWO VERY PRETTY large rooms, newly furnished, electric light, hot water furnace, etc. 30 St. Denis.

ROOM — A VERY PRETTY LARGE PARlour as bedroom, everything first class, very suitable for two gentlemen or married couple. 46 St. Denis.

ROOMS—AT 29 VICTORIA STREET, SMALL room on upper flat, heated by furnace, gas, hot water; terms moderate; gentleman.

ROOMS — ON BATHROOM FLAT, VERY warm, suitable for one or two gentlemen, private family, 158 Peel st., Dominion square.

ROOMS — 80 MANSFIELD ST., WELL FURnished double and single rooms, private family; terms moderate.

ROOMS — TWO SINGLE BEDROOMS, neatly furnished, with all modern conveniences; private family; no children. Apply at 780 Palace st.

ROOM — TO LET, AND BOARD, FOR ONE or quiet habits. English family, central. 21 St. Edward st., near Jesuit Church.

ROOM — LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, FIRST flat, Auer light, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen, with or without board. 128 Mansfield st. 12 2eod

ROOMS — WARM AND COMFORTABLE furnished, with or without board; terms moderate. 3 Underhill Place, off 247 University street. 10 3eod

ROOMS — WARM, WELL FURNISHED, quiet, private house, modern conveniences; no boarders or children; gentlemen only. 28 McGill College avenue. 10 3eod

ROOMS — TO LET A LARGE FRONT room, nicely furnished, bathroom flat, Auer light; central locality. Apply 1853 St. Catherine street. 9 3 3aw

ROOMS — WARM ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, $4 to $12. 462 Guy st., above St. Catherine. 11 2 2aw

TO LET — A NICE BIG ROOM FOR married couple or gentleman, all modern conveniences, small private family; no children. 2081 St. Catherine. 10 3eod

ROOMS — TO LET FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and warm. 156 Mansfield st. 4 2aw

ROOMS — TO LET — TWO NICE UNFURnished rooms. Apply 217 Pine avenue.

ROOMS — TO LET NO. 8 MAYOR STREET, two furnished rooms, one double and one single, on bathroom flat; private family; no children; terms moderate. 14 2

ROOMS — 149 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, opposite St. James Methodist Church, furnished rooms, hot water heating, etc. Immediate possession.

ROOMS — COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND good board can be obtained at 11½ Mayor st., for $3 per week.

ROOMS — TWO ROOMS TO RENT UNFURnished, $5 per month, also one furnished at $4 per month. 11½ Mayor st., off Bleury.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — TO LET ONE DOUBLE FRONT room, also single on bathroom flat, very warm, nicely furnished, electric light, hot water heating. 108 Mance st.

ROOMS — FRONT SUITE, WITH GRATE, also single room on bathroom flat; gentleman only. 31 Beaver Hall Hill.

ROOMS — TO LET TWO LARGE BRIGHT double rooms, air heat, Auer light, with or without board; latter preferred. 790 Palace street. 14 2

ROOMS — NO. 9 EDWARD STREET, OFF Bleury, double and single, warm, comfortable front rooms on bath flat. Terms reasonable. 14 2

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED single front room, bathroom flat, private family; gentlemen only. 173 Mansfield st. 14 2

ROOMS — TO LET FRONT ROOM, FURnished, for one or two gentlemen; board if desired. 123 Shuter st.

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM. 164 Mansfield st.

ROOM — 150a MANSFIELD STREET, COMfortably furnished large raised single front room, on first floor, hot water heating and gas.

ROOM — NICE SINGLE FURNISHED room, $4 a month; light housekeeping privileges. 232 Bleury st.

ROOMS — FURNISHED COMFORTABLY, 75 cents per week, two in one room, $1 per week; board if required. 293 St. Charles Borromee st., near Sherbrooke. 14 2

ROOM — A NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE front room for a gentleman; no boarders. 90 Mansfield st.

ROOMS — TO LET WELL FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 142 Mansfield st.

ROOMS — TO LET LARGE FURNISHED room. 47 Cathcart st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOM — FRONT, WARM, DOUBLE ROOM, with board, on bathroom flat, suitable for married couple, without children, at 92 Union avenue. 6 10

BOARD — TRANSIENTS AND PERMANent boarders accommodated, nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; superior table service; employes polite and attentive, Parisian House, 81 and 83 Union avenue. 11 4

ROOMS — LARGE SUNNY ROOM, SUITable for two, with or without board; transients. 85 McGill College avenue. 11 10

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, one front parlour, electric light, telephone, modern conveniences; terms moderate. 21 Brunswick. 12 3

ROOM — WITH BOARD, LATE DINNER, large front room, first floor, sunny aspect, hot water heating and all modern requirements. 47 St. Mark st., corner of Tupper. 12 3

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED rooms, with board, hot water heating, Auer light; no children. 60 University street. 13 4

ROOMS — AND BOARD. NICELY FURnished single room, with good board. 249 Bishop st. 14 3

ROOMS AND BOARD, ONE LARGE FURnished front room, suitable for married couple, with board. Auer light; terms moderate. 77 Mansfield st.

ROOMS — VACANCY FOR GENTLEMAN or married couple, large, nicely furnished front room, hot water heating, Auer light; board if desired. 188 Mance st.

ROOM — TO RENT A LARGE WARM room on bathroom flat, with board, comfortable quarters for the winter. 94 Union ave. 12 2eod

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, WITH board. Auer light, steam heat. Tel. Up. 1673. 7 Beaver Hall sq. 5 5 3aw

ROOMS — AND BOARD ON BATH FLOOR. A double room with good cooking. 24 McGill College avenue. 9 4 4aw

ROOM — AND BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMily, house pleasantly situated, convenient to car lines. References exchanged. T, 7591, Star Branch Office. 3 4eod

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, EVERY comfort and good table board if desired. 802 Palace st. 10 3eod

ROOM —AND BOARD, NICE SUNNY ROOM, newly furnished, heated by furnace and electric light. No 769 Palace. 14 3

ROOM — AND BOARD, 840 DORCHESTER st., opposite St. James Club, healthy, convenient to cars, churches, theatres, Auer light, telephone, choicest board and cooking. 14 3eod

ROOMS — AND TABLE BOARD AT THE Arlington House, 49 Metcalfe st., opposite Dominion square. 14 3eod

ROOMS — AND BOARD TO RENT IN Westmount a large double room, with bay window, well furnished, warm, southern exposure, with first class board, bathroom flat; telephone. Address 320 Kensington avenue. 14 4

ROOM — AND BOARD. LARGE FRONT room on bathroom flat, with good board. 7 Burnside Place.

ROOMS— AND BOARD. NICELY FURNISH-ed room, with first class board and all home comforts, steam heated. 468 Guy street, above St. Catherine.

LOST.

LOST — LADY'S MUFF ON OR BETWEEN Burnside, Metcalfe and St. Catherine sts. Reward 423 St. James st. 13 2

LOST — PROBABLY NEAR HEAD OF Mount Pleasant avenue, gentleman's gold watch. Finder will be rewarded by returning to room 509, Merchants Bank Bldg. 12 2

LOST — ON XMAS EVE, AT PLACE VIGER station, purse, containing sum of money, belle of St. Anthony, car tickets, etc. Reward at 141 St. Alexander st.

LOST — AN OVAL BROOCH, WITH 3 GARnets and drops, from Atwater avenue, St. Antoine, etc., to Metcalfe st. Reward at 647 St. Antoine st.

LOST — IN STANLEY HALL ON WEDNESday evening, 7th inst., a pearl spray safety brooch. Return to Geo. G. Robinson and Co., Jewellers.

LOST — FIVE DOLLAR BILL BY WORKing person, from Wood avenue to Elm Hall. Finder please return and receive reward. H. Jones, 380 Elm avenue, Westmount.

LOST — WILL THE PERSON WHO PICKed up the purse on St. James st. last Saturday, containing money, key, etc. Please return it to 682 Sherbrooke st. Reward.

LOST — PARCEL, CONTAINING ONE yard net, two yards pearl insertion, on St. Catherine st., from Henry Morgan and Co.'s or in Scroggie and Co.'s. Finder return same to 218 St. Urbain st. and be rewarded.

LOST — BRINDLE BULL TERRIER, TAN breast, collar. Reward at 272 St. Antoine street.

LOST — LAST NIGHT BY POOR GIRL, pay envelope, containing $ dollars, 2 dollar and 1 dollar bill. Name, Miss Ryan, on envelope. Please return to Ross and Felsen Co., 40 St. Antoine.

LOST — $5 REWARD, ON 7TH INSTANT, lady's gold watch, with chatelaine pin attached, bearing initials J. F. H. on cover. Return to 283 Charlevoix st. and receive reward.

LOST — A TOBOGGAN FRIDAY NIGHT AT La Hallowe'en street entrance to M.A.A.A. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 88 Souvenir avenue.

LOST — THURSDAY EVENING ABOUT nine, between Douglas Hall and Westminster Church, lady's gold hunting case watch, initials M. E. P. Reward if returned to N. Shearly, jr., 26 St. Helen st.

LOST — LARGE ST. BERNARD DOG, will answer to Azor, no collar. Telephone Main 2571 or return to 88 Windsor st. and receive reward.

FOUND.

FOUND — JAN 11TH, GOLD AND ENAMEL brooch, with name. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. 142 St. Catherine st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED — PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL, to manufacture a trolley guide, patented in 8 countries. Ed. Gagne, 745 Wellington st., Montreal, Canada. 14 2

WANTED — SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man, thirty years or over, thoroughly acquainted with the produce business to join advertiser in the fruit and produce line, principally on commission basis. Capital one or two thousand each for beginning. References exchanged. Address in confidence, to O, 1756, Star Office.

WANTED — OFFICE PARTNER WITH small capital; large returns, no risk and splendid prospects. References exchanged. Address W, 1904, Star Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; cut maple, $3.00; tamarac blocks, $2.00; mill blocks, $1.75 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MacDiarmid, Richmond square.

WESTMOUNT CONTEST IS WAXING WARM

Great Interest Centres in the Ward Three Fight.

THE RIVAL CANDIDATES

Mr. Plow in Address to Electors Touches Upon Various Municipal Problems.

Considerable interest is taken in the municipal contest which closes in Ward 3, Westmount, on Monday next, polling day. The candidates are Mr. Henry C. Dean and Mr. George S. Plow, and each is out for the seat vacated by the resignation of Mayor Lighthall. An energetic canvass is being carried on on behalf of the respective aspirants. While Mr. Dean succeeded in first getting into the field, Mr. Plow's friends announce that they have the situation well in hand and that their candidate will, without doubt, head the poll. On the other hand Mr. Dean's friends claim that he will have a majority.

In soliciting support Mr. Plow assures the electorate that he does not come before it as a stranger, he has been a resident of the ward for a great many years. It is the duty of all citizens to take an interest in the town's affairs; it is also the duty of the Council to take the citizens into its confidence. To that end Mr. Plow contends both Committee and Council meetings should be open to the public and the meetings held at a convenient hour.

Continuing, Mr. Plow's address to the electors declares:

"Of the problems whose solution must immediately engage the attention of the new Council, first in importance comes the health of the town, and in connection with this, if elected, I shall use every effort to see that the present contractors observe the conditions of their contract, and furnish the citizens with a supply of water above suspicion.

"I shall also endeavour to see that corporations in the enjoyment of valuable franchises from the town fulfil their obligations to the citizens.

"The financial affairs of the town ought to be administered with a due regard to economy, and the provisions of the law with respect to financial and all other matters observed, so that faith may be kept with the tax payers and bond holders.

"Issues vital to the well being of the town for many years to come are involved in the proposed new charter. Within a month the personnel of the Council will be entirely altered from what it was a year ago, and as no pressing need of change has been shown to exist, in my humble opinion it follows that action on the charter should be deferred until the new Council has had ample opportunity to study the complex issues involved, and confer with the tax payers thereon, so that a new charter may be evolved suitable to the town's needs, future as well as present, and acceptable to its citizens."

BURNS' BIRTHDAY AND ITS CELEBRATION.

Rev. Prof. Clark, of Toronto, Will Deliver the Annual Address in Montreal This Year.

Rev. Professor William Clark, of Trinity University, Toronto, has been chosen to deliver the oration on Burns at the banquet to be held by the Caledonian Society of Montreal in celebration of the 144th anniversary of the birth of Scotland's immortal poet, the event taking place in the Ladies' Ordinary on Wednesday evening, the 21st January.



REV. PROFESSOR CLARK.

Professor Clark is one of the best known college men in the Dominion and one who has long been connected with the affairs of the Church of England in Canada. He was born at Inverness, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1829. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen (M. A. with honours 1850), and at Heidelberg (Ph. D. 1856; D.C.L. 1857; M.A. 1866). Entering the Church of England, he was ordained deacon in 1856 and priest in 1857 in the Bishop of Worcester's Diocese. He served for a time as curate at Birmingham and Leamington, and was appointed Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. Coming to Canada in 1862 he was appointed in the following year to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Trinity University, Toronto, which he has filled ever since. He has repeatedly served as a delegate to the General and Provincial Synods of the Anglican Church and was a delegate to the Pan Anglican Congress on Religious and Educational Work in Toronto in 1893. In 1891 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He has published many works on literary and theological subjects, and has been a frequent contributor to the leading magazines of Great Britain and the United States.

Apart from literary pursuits, Dr. Clark is widely known as a public speaker and lecturer, and is a popular contributor to Dominion day celebrations. He has long won an eminent place in the estimation of the Canadian public. He enjoys the distinction of being a great favorite with the students of the university, and has been a lecturer, teacher, examiner and member of the governing body for many years. He is one of the men who are entitled to be called one of the "grand old men" of Canada.

Though being a Presbyterian by birth, Prof. Clark has for many years been a member of the Church of England, and has been active in the work of the Church in Canada. He is a delegate to the Provincial Synod, and has been admitted to the degree of D.C.L. by the men of scholarship and letters. He is a rare man who can interest literature on the one hand, and theology on the other, and he will, no doubt, have a large audience to hear his address on Burns on the 21st January.

Diocesan Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Diocesan Association will be held in the Synod Hall on Monday, January 19, at 3 p.m. The subject for discussion will be "The Sunday Problem," and the Rev. Canon Mackay-Smith, D.C.L., Principal of the Diocesan College, will open the discussion. Other addresses will be given by Dr. H. H. Davidson, K.C., "The Week's Rest," and Mr. H. Eden Smith, "The Sunday Walk." Rev. Canon Ellegood, Rev. Canon Chambers, M.A., Principal Mackay, and Mr. Sunday School Secretary Hall, B.A., will also speak. Music by the choir of Grace Church.

Death of Mrs. Porteous.

Many Montrealers will regret to learn of the death on Monday of Mrs. George H. Porteous, wife of Mr. G. H. Porteous, K.C., of the Witness staff, which occurred suddenly at her home, 156 Elgin avenue, Ottawa, on Monday. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Rev. Craig of Cornwall.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Many Prominent Citizens Have Become Patrons and Have Promised Substantial Support.

The Oratorio Society's first concerts of the season will take place on the 27th and 28th of this month, in Windsor Hall. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Coleridge



MADAME SHANNA CUMMINGS.

Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" will be given each evening, with full orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Horace W. Revnes, with Madame Shanna Cummings and Dr. Jos Jackson, of New York, as soloists and Mrs. Burton Yaw organist and accompanist.

The Oratorio Society has no guarantee fund and has to rely upon the citizens for support. That the concerts are worthy of consideration, it need only be said that during the past few weeks, in response to a letter sent out by Mr. Revnes, setting forth the claims of the society, nearly one hundred prominent citizens have promised substantial support, at the same time becoming patrons of the society. This is highly gratifying to the conductor and members of the society, and assures the success of the concerts. The following is the list of patrons: Mrs. J. Bell, Mrs. G. A. Drummond, Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Mrs. F. H. King, Mrs. R. M. Liddell, Mrs. W. S. Paterson, Mrs. H. L. Rutherford, Mrs. Dr. Armstrong, Mrs. Jas. Cornstine, Mrs. J. H. Peck, Messrs. W. J. Morroe, R. B. Angus, Dr. H. G. Birkett, E. H. Copland, W. Wainwright, G. A. Greene, Dr. Yates, R. Wilson-Smith, James Ross, Principal Peterson, Messrs. James Crathern, A. Haig Sims, Charles M. Hays, Hugh Paton, J. B. Learmont, R. Lake, Hugh A. Allan, Bartlett McLennan, D. Byers, C. H. Gould, Wm. Hanson, E. A. Gogg, Wm. Bentham, S. O. Sneyes, Samuel Bell, R. H. Bryson, L. E. Rondeau, W. H. Nolan, Charles Gurd, Dr. D. E. Caird, D. Williamson, Chas. Morton, E. P. Heaton, A. R. Oughtred, L. T. Lee, W. Gosbee Brown, R. Ingles, C. A. E. Harriss, W. F. Carsley, Geo. Olds, J. W. Race, G. J. Crowdy, E. J. Coyle, H. C. Joon, McKergow, F. H. Mathewson, Emson Sandreuter, Edward Sandreuter, Alfred McDougall, J. C. Holden, Mr. Percival, J. W. McKim, T. E. Vasey, W. Craig, John Marshy, E. Holton, J. C. Barlow, D. M. Stewart, Wm. Tees, James Baillie, H. H. Lang, James A. Matthewson, J. H. Hutson, W. A. McKay, Fred. Fowler, H. A. Hodgson, R. A. Dunton, J. Wesley Palmer, J. R. Walker, John Nicholls, Robert Jaffrey, W. B. Smith, P. W. McLagan, Randolph Hersey, Thomas Todd, Mr. Lang.

The Creeds of the City.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor of Emmanuel Church, commences to-morrow evening a course of sermons on "The Creeds of the City," the subjoined list of topics shows the creeds to be dealt with are not those ordinarily recognized by the churches, but those by which many are living. The following is the list: January 18: The Creed of the Creedless. January 25: The Creed of the Agnostic. February 1: The Creed of the Sensualist. February 8: The Creed of the Secularist. February 15: The Creed of the Traditionalist. February 22: The Creed of the Christian.

Dr. H. T. Barnes' Lecture.

Before the literary society of Emmanuel Church last evening, Dr. Howard T. Barnes, of McGill, lectured on "Water," illustrated by a number of interesting experiments. Examination of water from mineral forms was shown by the experiments. The lecture also dealt with the essentiality of water to human existence, its power and its functions and its properties.

Died Before Operation.

The case of Elma Burrell, the little girl who died in the Royal Victoria Hospital on Thursday evening, was disposed of by Coroner McMahon without calling a jury. The child's parents reside at Mountain, Ont., from whence she had been brought to the city in a critical condition and died before an operation could be performed.

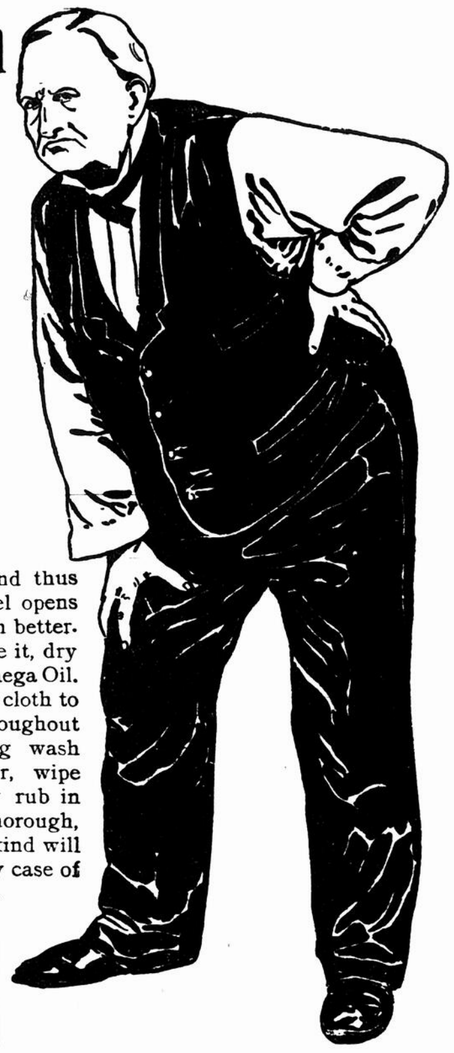
Memorial Services.

Services in memory of Mr. Robert Bryson will be held to-morrow in Melville Presbyterian Church, Westmount.

Omega Oil

Rheumatism

The Proper Treatment



We advise sufferers from Rheumatism to eat no sweet or fatty foods. Leave spices and coffee alone. Eat sparingly of meat but once a day — never pork. Fresh vegetables are always in order. Drink plenty of pure water and milk. Keep the bowels regularly open. Keep the feet warm and dry, and avoid wet clothing.

At bedtime bathe the affected parts freely with Omega Oil. Then dip a towel in hot water, wring it out, wrap it over the Oil and thus "steam it in." The hot towel opens the pores and drives the Oil in better. When the towel cools, remove it, dry the parts and put on more Omega Oil. Then cover the parts with a cloth to hold the Oil in its place throughout the night. In the morning wash the parts in warm water, wipe thoroughly dry, and briskly rub in some more of the Oil. A thorough, persistent treatment of this kind will come pretty near curing any case of Rheumatism that is curable.

I have suffered with the rheumatism for seven years and tried most every remedy, but none gave me relief. A friend told me of Omega Oil and I bought it, and after using one bottle I found great relief. I continued to use it, and seven bottles have made me nearly well. M. SAUNDERS, 6 South St., Morristown, N. J.

Omega Oil is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for. 8tf

Are You Wasting Coal In Overheating Your House?

The Powers Heat Regulator will **automatically** maintain a **uniform** temperature in your house and **save coal.** Adapted to any heating system. In use in hundreds of residences, schools, office and public buildings in the United States and Canada.

Call and see it at Ness, McLaren & Bate's, 419 St. James Street, or send for descriptive booklet. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The POWERS REGULATOR CO.,

419 St. James Street, MONTREAL. 309tf



Mitchell's

"HEATHER DEW"

Old Scotch

The best for punch or toddy, hot or cold— straight or with soda.



Laporte, Martin & Co., Montreal. Wholesale Grocers. Agents for Canada.

New Life to Weak Men.

Old Men Made Young Again — Weak Men Find Old-Time Strength and Power of Youth.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

To the men who have tried every known remedy to revive their waning power or lost vigor, and have given up in despair, the following message comes as a most blessed promise. This new discovery restores all men who suffer with any form of vital weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation. It gives the warmth, strength and development just where it is needed, and cures at once all the ills and troubles that come of years of misuse of the functions, for it has been an absolute success in all cases. A simple request to the State Medical Institute, 2134 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., will bring you one of these free trial packages, in a plain wrapper, without any marks to identify its contents or where it came from. The Institute has had so many inquiries from men who are unable to leave home or their business to be treated, that it has perfected this splendid home treatment, and sends it in free trial package to all parts of the world, to show just how easy and simple it is to be cured at home of any weakness when this wonderful new vital discovery is employed. The Institute makes no restrictions, and any man who writes will receive by mail a free trial of this wonderful remedy absolutely free. Those who write need have no fear of any publicity, as the State Medical Institute is an old established institution, incorporated by the State for 50 years.



Chief of Staff, State Medical Institute.

Cures Blood Poison.

A trial package sent free to all who suffer from blood poison, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper coloured spots, chancres, ulcerations, falling hair, etc. Address Dr. A. E. Robinson, 903 Berry street, Ft. Wayne, Ind., to-day for free trial package. 265 law

International Hair Rejuvenator,

The greatest coloring for the hair on the market. It restores the color to Gray, Bleached or Discolored Hair. Without any injurious effect upon the hair or scalp. If your druggist does not keep it, send to us direct, and when ordering use the numbers below to indicate the shade.

(1) Black. (2) Brown. (3) Chestnut. (4) Medium Brown. (5) Red.

P. O. or Exp. Money Order to accompany all orders.

THE DORENWEND CO., OF TORONTO, LTD.,

103 and 105 YONGE ST., TORONTO. 14eodtf

Malt Breakfast Food

Stands Far Above All Other Breakfast Cereals.

CHILDREN LOVE IT AND THRIVE ON IT.

For the past three years a vast number of breakfast cereals have been presented to our people through the newspapers and by samples put into homes. Some brands have already disappeared from the market; others are gradually dropping out of sight, not proving healthful or popular.

The introduction of that perfect health food known as Malt Breakfast Food has brought joy, contentment and health into thousands of Canadian homes. Malt Breakfast Food is spoken of on the street, in our colleges and schools—in our hotels, and on the great railway lines. Malt Breakfast Food stands far above other breakfast foods on the market. Its delicious flavour and health-producing virtues are peculiar to itself and are not found in any other cereal food. It is relished by all, the little ones love it and thrive on it. Every Grocer will cheerfully endorse it.

SANTA CLAUS WENT TO GREY NUNNERY.

A Charming Letter From the Great Orphanage on Guy Street.

Kind Gentlemen of the Star,—

Santa Claus, knowing everything, of course, is well aware that little French boys and girls hang their stockings only on New Year's Eve. Although it appears that twenty beautiful dolls and many other things had been put into his bag as he went by the Star building on Christmas Eve, the dear old man lingered in Montreal until he could dispose of them so as to make twenty little orphans bright, happy and thankful.

He took also great pains to whisper all around the names of the kind ladies who made the dolls look so cute and fresh. Their cards now adorn the little girls' hair and tell to all the visitors the gratitude of

THE ORPHANS OF THE GREY NUNNERY.



His babyship

will be wonderfully freshened up, and his whole little fat body will shine with health and cleanliness after his tub with the "Albert"

Baby's Own Soap.

This soap is made entirely with vegetable fats, has a faint but exquisite fragrance, and is unsurpassed as a nursery and toilet soap.

Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs.

MONTREAL. 6tf

WORKERS.

All those whose work or sport makes their hands greasy and black, or stained with earth or paint, should use the MASTER MECHANIC'S EXTRAORDINARY SOAP

Send 2c stamp for free sample cake.

It is pure tar soap, and both cleanses and heals; it is the ideal soap for workers.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS., MONTREAL. 14 1

STREET EXPROPRIATION WILL BE CONSIDERED BY CITY COUNCIL.

There was some talk at the Finance Committee meeting yesterday of making certain expropriations this year which are deemed most necessary. It was asked that St. Lawrence Main street be widened from Sherbrooke to Roy street.

Ald. Laporte explained the proposal was to have the expropriation on this street and Notre Dame done in sections. St. Lawrence street, in the section named, would be followed by expropriating it from Roy to the city limits. Then Notre Dame street eastward would be expropriated by sections in the same way; first from Frontenac to Marlboro, and then to the city limits.

The question of expropriations is to be brought before Council for consideration.

Carried Away Furs.

Alexander Nelson & Co. have reported that burglars again visited their store on St. Catherine street on Thursday night, and that this time they carried away with them about $600 worth of furs. There is no clue as to who the thieves are. The door of the store was broken open the night previous, but nothing of value was taken away.

Italian Military Ball.

The Italian Military Association of Montreal, "Conte di Torino," affiliated with the Fratellanza Italana del Canada, will hold its third ball to-night in Empire Hall, St. Catherine.

A statue of Jules Simon, the French philosopher and politician, is to be erected in dignified attitude, his arms folded over his breast. On a column on his left are numerous manuscripts, and behind him is a pile of books.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. 2 12eod

PARLIAMENT WILL NOT MEET TILL MARCH.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, Ont., January 17.—The report that Parliament will not meet till March, is confirmed by an announcement in the Canada Gazette of prorogation pro forma, until Monday March 2.

The Postmaster-General.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, January 17.—Sir William Mulock left last night for Toronto, where he will receive a deputation of railway men in regard to the Railway Arbitration bill. The hour fixed for the interview is 12 noon. The Postmaster-General also will probably hear a deputation from the Press Association on the subject of Postal rates.

Men, Be Cured

How the Frightful Tension of STRICTURE Is Instantly Relieved.

Startling Record of Gran-Solvent.

DISSOLVES STRICTURE Like Snow Beneath the Sun, REDUCES ENLARGED PROSTATE, Contracts and Strengthens the Affected Ducts, FOR EVER STOPPING DRAINS AND LOSSES, IN **15 Days**

No Drugs to Ruin the Stomach. But a Direct Local and Positive Application to the Entire Affected Tract.

GRAN-SOLVENT IS NOT A LIQUID. It is prepared in the form of Crayons or Pencils, smooth and flexible, and so narrow as to pass the closest Stricture

Showing the diameter of the St. James Crayons, containing the solvent "Gran-Solvent" or tonic "Civinine," or both in combination. THEY ARE PREPARED IN VARIOUS LENGTHS TO SUIT THE PATIENT'S CONDITION, are applied upon retiring at night, slip into position without the slightest effort, requiring three hours to dissolve, are wholly soluble and act like a mild electric current, invigorating and imparting vim and snap to the entire body. The curative effect is felt from the first application.

The Great Virtue in the Method of Application

Is its direct and positive action. No vile, drastic drugs to ruin the stomach and digestive system. The crayons are applied upon retiring at night, dissolving by the heat and secretions of the body, in three hours, which is sufficient time to penetrate and dissolve Stricture, dislodging the granular mass, root and branch, TOGETHER WITH THE FALSE MEMBRANE UPON WHICH IT FORMS, thoroughly medicating the PROSTATE GLANDS, reducing enlargement and contracting the affected Ejaculatory Ducts, for ever stopping





Showing Stricture Granules dissolved on the eighth night.

DRAINS AND LOSSES,

Curing while you sleep, without pain or inconvenience, in Fifteen days, the wonderful antiseptic action of "Gran-Solvent" asserts itself in destroying Gonococcoid and the germs that infest the Bladder and Prostate Gland. During the past year thousands of weak, stricture, wasting wrecks were cured—a vast army born again to begin life anew, with fresh vigor, full of strength and the consciousness of restored manhood. Under the influence of this sovereign solvent

STRICTURE

Is dissolved and dislodged in Fifteen Days, no matter how old, tough or calloused it may have become.

From time immemorial swelling and dilating have filled up the brutal, fruitless record of treatment in Stricture, and yet there has never been one cure by such savage methods. The separation with which medical men are applying for this solvent is as the noonday sun to the darkness of midnight. Every Leading Physician in the United States and Canada have abandoned the knife, and are employing Gran-Solvent in their practice, as a humane and unfailing agent.

VARICOCELE

Is an accumulation of sluggish blood in the veins of the scrotum, due solely to imperfect circulation, and has its origin in a diseased and torpid Prostate Gland. Operations in this disease are only temporary, and no mechanical device yet discovered has cured a single case. Gran-Solvent heals the Prostate and restores healthy circulation, Varicocele disappears and the sluggish accumulation is replaced by pure, healthy, red blood.

There is no question that you feel like you look; despondent, weak, nervous and despairing. Your sleep is disturbed with unpleasant dreams and you awake tired, and with your mind filled with evil forebodings. You know you are vitally weak; you also know from sad experience that all of the drugs that you have poured into your stomach have left you worse than they found you.

Write To-day. Do Not Delay.

Any sufferer from **STRICTURE** and its offspring, **Varicocele**, Prostatitis and Seminal Weakness, is invited to cut out the coupon herewith, write his name and address plainly, mail it to the St. James Medical Association, 77 St. James Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and they will send their Illustrated Treatise, showing the parts of the vital system involved in these ailments, secretly sealed, postpaid.

FREE

HOME TREATMENT By mail can be used by the Patient as successfully as by ourselves.

We Have Cured Men in Every City in the Union and Almost Every Country on Earth.

FREE TREATISE COUPON.

ST. JAMES MEDICAL ASSN., 77 St. James Building, Ing. Cincinnati, O.

Please send to me a copy of your Complete Illustrated Work upon the Male System, securely sealed, PREPAID, FREE of ALL CHARGES.

Name _____

Address _____

ST. JAMES MEDICAL ASS'N, 77 St. James Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.

14 law tf

CANADIAN KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ogdensburg, N.Y., January 17.—A fatal accident happened at the Sterling ore mine, near Antwerp, yesterday. Joseph Gauthier, a French Canadian of St. Irenee, Quebec, was the victim of a prematurely exploded blast, his head and left arm being blown off. He and his brother were the only ones that worked where the accident happened. The blasts are touched off by electricity. He was told by his brother not to touch the wire until he went to the switch and told him to do so. After he had started, it is thought that he must have connected the wires in some way, causing the firing of the blast. Coroner Ryan, of Philadelphia, was summoned to the mines. The body was shipped to Canada to-day. Gauthier had been working in the mines since December 3.

To Honour King Menelik.

Paris, January 17—France will honour King Menelik by sending a naval force to the opening of the Djibouti railway, at which the King will be present with 6,000 men.

OTTAWA NEEDS MORE FIRE APLIANCES.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, Ont., January 17.—Inspector William Howe of the Canadian Board of Fire Underwriters, who has been in the city for some days examining the fire appliances of Ottawa and had an interview with Mayor Cook yesterday, it is understood that Mr. Howe did not find the water pressure satisfactory. He also thinks that the city should have more fire steamers. He will make a written report to the Council at an early date, in which he will recommend the purchase of more steamers, a water tower and other appliances as well as the enlarging of some and the renewal of other mains.

Capital Stock Increased.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, Ont., January 17.—The capital stock of the Dominion Cartridge Co. has been increased from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

LADIES Whether you are sick or well you can obtain much valuable information from my new book "Woman in Health and Disease," a copy sent for ten cents. JULIA G. RICHARD, P.O. Box 986, Montreal, Can. 138 law tf

HAIR HEALTH warranted to Renew youthful color and beauty to GRAY HAIR. Use only Hay's Hair Health. Most satisfactory Hair Preparation. Stops dandruff, hair falling and scalp diseases. Covers BALD spots. Don't stain skin or linen.

Large 50 Cent bottles, at leading druggists. Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros., Toronto. 306 319

THE YUKON MURDERERS.

Cabinet Decides That Both Must Die on Tuesday Next.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, January 17.—The appeal for executive clemency in the case of Labelle, the Yukon murderer, was in vain. The Cabinet has decided that the case was not one that called for the exercise of clemency or a delay in the execution, so that the death penalty will be inflicted upon Labelle and Fournier, the two condemned men, on Tuesday next.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Positively cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiffness, Soreness, and all Bodily Aches. It kills pain instantly. It acts like magic.

CONQUERS PAIN.

A New Cure For Weak Men

3 REMEDIES FREE.

Prof. Rop. P. James' 3 New Preparations will stop at once, Drains, Losses and Weakness, cure Nervousness and Men's Weakness, Psychatic Troubles and restore NATURAL Strength, vigor and vital power without stimulation. Three large bottles free to convince you. No money is wanted. Just tell us where to send them.



What This Free Package Contains.

One large bottle of Formula C, to heal the Prostate Gland; contract the weakened and relaxed ducts to prevent drains, losses and wastes and to bring circulation to the distended veins and cure Varicocele. One large bottle of Formula B, to replenish vital substance, revitalize the brain, spine and vital structures by furnishing the true vital elements of vigorous manhood. A bottle of Formula A, to reconstruct the nervous and general system, to restore natural strength, manly vigor and vital power without stimulation.

These three new preparations cure and restore all men—whether old, young or middle-aged—who suffer from any form of nervous and vital weakness, resulting from overwork, physical decay, excesses, the practice of secret vice or otherwise. You can write with perfect confidence and without fear of being humbugged by a "Prescription, C. O. D." or any other fraud. Just tell us where to send them, and that you wish to be convinced of a cure without paying us one cent and the three large free bottles will be forwarded to you in a plain, sealed box, without any marks to identify its contents or where it came from. This is the most exhaustive and complete free test course ever offered nervous and weakened men. That it is absolutely successful in all cases is proven by the fact that we ask every man to get it a thorough test, at his own home, and be his own judge, without paying us one cent. There will be no interference with your work and daily habits, and strict confidence regarding names, correspondence, etc., is assured. Address JAMES & JAMES, 56 James Bldg., Covington, Ky. 8 law tf

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

Relieves **Kidney & Bladder** troubles at once.

Cures in 48 Hours all **URINARY DISCHARGES.**

Each Capsule bears the name of MIDY. Powered useless counterfeits.

M B law

AN AMBITIOUS RAILWAY PROJECT

Charter Asked for Line From Seven Islands to Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PROJECTS

Large Number of Branch Lines Will be Built in the West Next Summer.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, Ont., January 17.—The week's Canada Gazette contains another batch of railway applications. A charter will be sought for a railway to run from Seven Islands in the County of Saguenay, westerly to Winnipeg, the solicitors giving notice being McPherson Clark, Campbell and Jarvis, of Toronto.

A revival of the Canada National Railway and National Company's charter, giving the right to build from Toronto to Collingwood, will be applied for.

The James Bay and the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Companies want an extension of time for completion and construction of their lines.

The following branch lines are proposed by the Canadian Railway Co.: From Sterling, Man., via Morris, to a point between Ste. Anne and the southern boundary of Manitoba; from Hartney, Man., northerly and westerly to Regina; from the Swan River westerly to the Saskatchewan River, from Battleford westerly to a point on the Brazeau River, Alberta district; from Edmonton, in a northerly or northeasterly, or north westerly direction for 100 miles; from a point west of Edmonton to Rocky mountain House, Alberta district.

The Red Deer Lake Railway asks to be incorporated with authority to build from a point on the Canadian Northern, between Swan River and Erwood Stations to Red Deer Lake, Sask.

A charter will be sought for a railway from Fraserville to Gaspe Basin, with power to lease or purchase the Baie des Chaleurs, and Atlantic and Lake Superior Railways.

OTTAWA-BROCKVILLE RAILWAY

The Preliminary Survey Has Now Been Completed.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

BROCKVILLE, January 17.—The engineering party engaged in making the preliminary survey of the line of the new railway from Ottawa to Brockville have arrived here. The survey is completed to a point about three miles northwest of Brockville. A most favourable alignment had been found all the way with gradients that promise a first class road bed. The work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible to permit the permanent location line to be established at the earliest moment, in order that the construction may be begun at once. The president of the company, J. Carling Kelly, sails to-day from New York for England, where every arrangement for proceeding with the work immediately will be concluded. The engineering difficulties to be overcome are of such a slight character that it is unlikely that a second survey will be necessary. The surveying party expect to return to Ottawa to-morrow.

A Quebec Will Case.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Quebec, January 17.—Action has been taken in the Superior Court in an interesting will case. Miss Willocks, an old maiden lady, died about two months ago, leaving an estate valued at $7,000 to $10,000. She died in the house of an old neighbour, Mr. A. E. Hookes, lumber merchant, of St. Roch's. By her last will she left a few small bequests to distant relatives, and the balance of her estate to Mr. Hookes and another old friend and neighbour, Mr. William Brodie, a retired merchant. This last will, made a short time before her death, revoked an earlier one, bequeathing the larger part of her estate to Rev. Mr. Love, and trustees of St. Andrew's Church, for the use of the poor of the church. On behalf of the church authorities, action is now taken for $10,000 against Messrs. Hookes and Brodie to annul the final will, on the ground that undue influence was employed to obtain it, a charge which is vigorously denied by the other side. Startling stories are told on the one side and on the other respecting influence with the deceased, and it seems as if the courts will have a difficult problem to solve.

SCROFULA

Bad air, poor food, insufficient clothing, dark, damp or crowded apartments are frequent causes of scrofula. Perhaps this explains why the ailment is so common in the poorer sections of large cities. Scrofula, however, does not recognize city limits. It prevails under all conditions of location, soil and climate. Moreover, it is but a step to consumption, and herein lies the great danger. It is just as well to avoid the step.

It is rather strange that Scott's Emulsion should contain just the very things that nature requires in curing scrofula. The pure Norwegian cod liver oil helps to build up the whole body and enables one to acquire new, healthy, solid flesh. The hypophosites of lime and soda act as a tonic on the blood and tissues, replacing the waste and giving strength and new structure where it is most needed. Because of its mild action, pleasing taste and nutritive properties, Scott's Emulsion is vastly superior to plain cod liver oil. There is nothing that will do more good in the case of scrofula than Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
55 Front St., W., Toronto.

CONSUMPTION
Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

FREE.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

11 6 2aw

The Natural and Only Genuine

Carlsbad Salt

(In Crystal or Powder.)

Is prepared from the famous Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad. It is largely prescribed in cases of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Diabetes, Chronic Constipation, Gout, Gall Stone and all diseases of the Liver and Spleen.

To avoid imitations see that the signature is on each wrapper of the Sole Agents,

INGRAM & ROYAL, LIMITED,
For sale by all druggists.

VALUABLE SHIPMENT OF SILK FROM CHINA.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ogdensburg, N. Y., January 17.—A valuable importation of raw silk and silk goods from China was entered at this port today. It came through Canada over the C. P. R. It consisted of nine cars of raw silk and five of silk goods entered under consular seal for immediate shipment to distant cities. The whole consignment was valued at $1,500,000 and is the largest and most valuable that has been entered at this port in some time. A force of five customs officials were engaged all the afternoon inspecting the cars. The raw silk comes in on the free list, but the silk goods are dutiable and the duties will be levied and collected when the goods are withdrawn from the bonded warehouses. The raw silk goes direct to New York and the silk goods will be distributed between New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other large cities.

EXCHEQUER COURT MET AT CORNWALL.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Cornwall, Ont., January 17.—At the sittings of the Exchequer Court, of Canada, presided over by His Lordship Mr. Justice Burbidge, of Ottawa, at the court house, Cornwall, yesterday and to-day, evidence was taken in two actions instituted by land owners against the Government for damages to their lands in the town of Cardinal. The cases were adjourned to Ottawa for argument by counsel at a date to be fixed later on. A considerable number of witnesses were examined on both sides. The lamants are Rev. Geo. MacArthur, of Cardinal, and Patrick Keefe, of Iroquois, who own adjacent properties in the village of Cardinal. Mr. McArthur claims $1250 and Mr. Keefe claims $1000 damages. The damage complained of consists in the cutting off of access to the properties in question from the northern part of the village and the surrounding country by the construction of the Cardinal canal to the north of these properties, the bridge provided by the Government being all-good by the claimants to furnish inadequate means of access to their properties.

Wife of Pioneer Dies.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

BROCKVILLE, Ont., January 17.—Mrs. E. H. Whitmarsh, wife of a pioneer who was closely identified with the municipal history of these counties, died at Merrickville. Deceased had been paralyzed for six years. Deceased's maiden name was Laura A. Smith and she was born in Brockville. Had she lived until next month, she would have completed her 90th year. She lived her long life in these counties. She leaves a family of three children.

Says Tea Injured Her Health.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, January 17.—An interesting case will be heard at the Carleton Assizes next week. Mrs. Beland, of Suss x street, has entered suit against Gil Bros., of Toronto, and Mrs. L. Martin, grocer, of Rideau street, claiming $1,000 damges on account of injury which she alleges she suffered from drinking arsenous acid contained in the tea, thereby suffering from arsenical poisoning.

The Canadian Winter.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

There is no more enjoyable weather in the world than the Canadian winter season. When the temperature is down to zero, the air like champagne, the brilliant sunshine reflected with a daring splendour from the pure white snow, relieved by the delicate blue traceries and slanting opalescent sheets of shadow; the spirals of fleecy smoke rising high in the clear, thin air, and over all the dome of the cloudless sky, with the steel blue sheen of a polished cuirass. And the nights! A fairy scene of white and gold; the auriferous disc of the moon refracting its rays upon the still, pervasive, mist-like atmosphere with a molten lustre mirrored in the sky, flecked with a million starry molecules of gold dust.—Those who talk about a silver moon and the cold, clear, brilliance of the northern stars never saw a typical Canadian winter night, with the temperature at or below zero.)—The dry snow, crisp as sugar, as it lies, crunching musically under foot, every object outlined in white and gold, and inky opoque shadows standing out against the whiteness of the landscape, the air scintillant with the moth-like congelations of the atmosphere, and in the northern sky the search lights of the gods sweeping their giant beams across the sky. None but spiritless weaklings could be immune to the physical and mental inspirations of such a season, or wish to exchange it for the climatic nonentity of the snowless winter of a southern land, or the alternately enervating humidity and dust-dirty baking of less fortunate countries, where tired Nature, languid, passe and unrejuvenated, lingers on through the monotonous cycles of perennial summer.

In the restaurants of Germany venison is as cheap and as abundant as beef. Great pains are taken to preserve and improve the deer. It has been found advantageous to cross them with Siberian animals, and the demand for these consequently far exceeds the supply.

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORTS.

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA

Land of the Oranges, Pines and Palmettos

Tampa Bay Hotel

Modern, Luxurious, Fireproof Resort Hotel.

Fine Golf Links, Turf Greens, Shell Roads for wheeling, automobiling. Pretty drives splendid quail and duck shooting, trap shooting and Gun Club. All kinds fishing, sailing, launching trips. Tropical river for canoeing. Riverside Boat Club Casino and Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, Out-of-Door Concerts in beautiful gardens.

A Resort for Young People. A Winter Home for Families.
Medicinal Sulphur Spring. Bathing in Pool.
Hydriatic Establishment Finest in America. Open Jan. 8, 190 .

Through Pullman Cars on Fastest Trains to Hotel.

BELLEAIR, FLORIDA
Through Pullman Service on Fastest Trains to THE NEW RESORT
Hotel Belleview Finest Golf Links in the South. Turf greens.
Excellent fishing; bathing good boating. **Open in January**

THOMASVILLE, GA.,
Through Pullman Service on fastest trains to
Piney Woods Hotel,
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS
Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths

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Southern Pacific
"Sunset Limited"
DAILY FROM NEW YORK
via Washington and New Orleans. Southern Ry. A. & W. P. Ry. L. & N. R. R. Connecting steamships for China and Japan
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Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
J. W. Hemsley & Son
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Mount Clemens, Mich.

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT

for people afflicted with rheumatism and kindred ailments, or for those who require absolute rest. The hotels are commodious, evenly heated, provided with the famous mineral baths, and the circumstances such that a larger percentage of cures is effected in winter than in summer. Address F. R. Eastman, Mt. Clemens, Mich., who will mail you free a beautifully illustrated book and full particulars. 267 45 2aw

THE DUNLOP,
Atlantic City, N.J.

Most centrally located, directly on the Boardwalk. European plan. Hot and cold sea water baths, public and private. Restaurant attached. Game and sea food a specialty. Write for Booklet.

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HOTEL STRAND.

Winter Resort. ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort

The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone, fireproof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and caters to a refined class of patronage all the year round.

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Owners and Props.

THE WILTSHIRE.

Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Open all the year. Centrally located, within a few steps of Steel Pier and all amusements. Steam heat. Sun-parlour. Elevator to street level. $2.50 per day. $12.50 per week. Send for illustrated booklet. S. S. Phoebus. 260 78

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea view in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf Booklet.
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HOT SPRINGS, ARK. THE PARK HOTEL.
HIGH - CLASS

Finest, Cafes west of New York. $50,000 in recent improvements. Open Jan. 3rd to May 15th. Under new management.

J. R. HAYES, C. A. BRANT, Lessee
289 26oct

SAVE MONEY

TIME AND TEMPER. Why go up town to lunch when you can get a first class one here at No. 711 Craig St.

STILLWELL'S

SKATING RINKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Ald. Walsh has arranged for the opening of two skating rinks, for boys, in St. Ann's Ward. One rink will be on Hay Market Square, and the other on the rear of No. 9 Fire Station, Centre street. The Fire Department will probably flood the rinks.

Movements of Railway Men.

Mr. D. McNicoll, second vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific, is expected back from his western inspection about the first of February.

Sir William Van Horne will remain in Cuba until the end of February.

Mr. Frank Conway, general passenger agent of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, was in town yesterday.

Mr. W. Phillips, general eastern agent of the Canadian Northern Railway at Toronto, arrived in the city yesterday.

Mr. C. A. Hayes, manager of the National Despatch Great Eastern lines, arrived in the city yesterday morning.

Mr. G. H. Shaw, traffic manager of the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg, arrived in the city yesterday.

Mr. E. Tiffin, traffic manager of the Intercolonial, left for Moncton last night.

Railway Appointment.

Mr. J. Dozier, of the general freight department of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been transferred to the general agent's office in New York. Mr. Dozier will have here to-morrow to take up his new position.

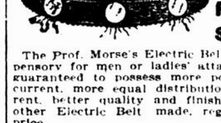
Appointed President.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Widows' and Orphans' Life Assurance Company, held yesterday, Mr. A. P. Smart was appointed President to replace Mr. Victor Guertin.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

ELECTRIC BELTS IN THE REACH OF ALL

We Are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.



A $20 BELT FOR $5.00

The Prof. Morse's Electric Belt (with suspensory for men or ladies' attachment) is guaranteed to possess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current, better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

THE PROF. MORSE'S BELT is a sure cure for Nervous Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaints, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will awake feeling years younger than when you went to bed.

Beware of those who ask you to pay from $10 to $40 for an Electric Belt not half as good as the Prof. Morse's, which we sell you for only $5.00. We have only one price. We do not ask you forty dollars first, and if you do not buy, try and sell you the same belt at any old price.

OUR HONEST OFFER.—If you do not care to send us the five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D., $5.00, with privilege of examination. If satisfactory, pay the express agent $5.00 and express charges and take the Belt. If not as represented you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Electric Appliances. Write us for our Book, giving prices and full particulars. It is sent free.

Do not buy a Belt until you see the Prof. Morse's.

Write at once. Address

THE F. E. KARN CO.,
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1899 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Private Entrance, 179 St. Dominique St.

Opened all night. Meals to order. Moderate prices. French cook. Dinners served at private residences in 15 minutes' notice. Jos. Gravel, prop. 295 2aw tf

Death Insurance.

$1.00 A YEAR ensures you and your family to a respectable funeral. Ask for particulars.

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Established 20 Years. 87 and 89 Inspector St.
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COUGHS DR CANET'S COLDS
MENTHOL BALSAM.

MRS. PERRAULT'S REQUEST TO BE ADMITTED AS STENOGRAPHER.

The hearing of Mrs. Eloise Perrault's petition to be admitted as an official stenographer at the Court House has been postponed until Tuesday next. An answer to her petition has been filed by Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P., representing Mr. Arthur Turcotte, the Prothonotary. The Prothonotary denies that Mrs. Perrault was admitted as an official stenographer by the Council of the Bar, as that body has not the power to make such an appointment, and has refused to appoint the petitioner.

The Prothonotary further alleges that he increases the number of stenographers only as the administration of justice demands appointments, and that at the present time such an appointment would be contrary to the interests of the proper administration of affairs at the Court House. He urges that the Prothonotary alone is the judge of the number of stenographers required, and denies that he has discriminated against the petitioner on account of her sex.

In reply to the Prothonotary, Mrs. Perrault denies that the Prothonotary is the only one who has the right to make such appointments.

Arts and Manufactures.

Last Tuesday Messrs. Thomas Gauthier, president; Lyall, Caghin, Mercier and Berube, of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, visited the freehand drawing, modelling, mechanical drawing, painting and lettering, boot and shoe pattern making, and carpentry classes situated in the Monument National building, which meet every Tuesday and Friday. They noticed with satisfaction that a large number of young men and ladies were working in the various classes and preparing fine specimens for the annual exhibition. Certain alterations in the classrooms were suggested and will help in giving the pupils more comfort and complete the installation of the school.

Mr. McGregor, manufacturer of lasts for boots and shoes, has given to the course under the charge of Mr. C. A. Payfer a dozen pairs of lasts of the latest style, which is a good addition to the models of this course.

A large number have made application for the drawing from life class, the first lesson of which was given last Tuesday. It will be given in the future on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 7.30. Former pupils and those found sufficiently advanced can apply at the class-room on those evenings.

The pupils of Solleggio course are preparing for their annual concert to be rendered during the month of March. The rehearsals have been started and the pupils are attending regularly. Mr. Dubois, the professor, will have a grand oratorio of Robert Schumann executed in Montreal for the first time.

FREE BOOK ON CATARRH

I will send my fine book on Catarrh to all sufferers from the disease. It explains the origin, dangers and cure of this treacherous trouble. It is fully illustrated by the best artists. Address, Specialist Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

Rev. Dr. Potts at the Y.M.C.A.

Rev. John Potts, D. D., Educational Secretary of the Methodist Church in Canada, will address the Men's Meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Jas. W. Knox will conduct the Saturday night meeting at eight o'clock. Sunday afternoon Bible Class meets at three o'clock, under the leadership of Mr. Budge, General Secretary. Good music at all the meetings. All men heartily invited.

HE CURES THE SICK

Makes the Lame Walk and Performs Modern Miracles Which Astound and Mystify the Doctors

"I Want the Sick to Write Me," Says the Great Healer

Tell the People My Services Are Free, So are the Services of My 20 Eminent Specialists

Tell Them They Can be Cured at Home: That I am Giving my Great Discovery to the World, That All May Be Well And Enjoy the True Blessings of Perfect Health.



PROF. THOS. E. ADKIN.

"My ambition in life is not money," says Prof. Adkin, the great healer, who is daily curing men and women of the very worst diseases, after learned doctors have pronounced their cases hopeless. His method of treatment is somewhat mysterious, but the fact that he cures the sick when all else fails, when the doctors lose hope and science despairs, is demonstrated beyond controversy. No matter whether you have Consumption, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, or simply an ordinary cold or fever, they are all alike to Prof. Adkin. He cures them all, he cures you quickly, painlessly, permanently at your own home. He also tells you a secret method by which you may keep yourself in perfect health. Without exaggeration it can be safely said that Prof. Adkin is the most interesting, remarkable and wonderful physician of this age. His only talk, his only thought is How to cure Incurables, to bring hope to the hopeless, joy, sunshine, and happiness to the miserable and suffering. He is truly carrying on a grand work. He is President of one of the largest healing institutions in the world. He employs twenty eminent physicians and specialists to assist him with his work. He spends thousands of dollars every year in giving free advice and help to the sick. No matter where you live, the services of the best specialists may be yours. All you have to do is to write a letter to Prof. Adkin describing your case and he will immediately diagnose your disease and explain the proper home treatment for your speedy recovery. This will not cost you a single cent. No money is asked for this service, none is taken. If you are sick and want to make a donation for the purpose of carrying on the work, such will be thankfully received. Prof. Adkin will also send every sick person who writes him within the next thirty days, a free copy of his wonderful new book, entitled "How to be cured and How to cure others." This book is highly endorsed by leading physicians, it contains invaluable information in regard to diseases and what to do in case of emergency. It should be in every home. Remember it costs you nothing if you write Prof. Adkin now.

Mrs. C. A. Browne, of Dane, Oklahoma, writes: "I was tortured for months by terrible pains in my head, and this, together with loss of sleep, began to affect my mind. Your treatment has done wonders for me. I sleep well nights and those terrible pains in my head are gone. Thank God, hope has taken the place of despondency and I have a new lease of life."

Alex. Moffat, of 33 Brown street, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "When I applied to you for treatment I was as I might say a physical wreck, suffering from pains in the chest and stomach, also poor digestion and on the verge of nervous prostration. I had tried most everything and had about given up when I tried your treatment. My pains have gone, my nerves are strong and I feel like a new man. I wish you success in your noble work."

Mr. J. N. Purdy, Purdy's, N. Y., writes: "I have been suffering from severe stricture and bladder trouble for over three years. I was given up by my physician as incurable. My urine had to be drawn from me and the scalding and burning was intense. My suffering was almost unbearable. I took advantage of your offer, and to my great astonishment I was relieved the second day. Your cures are certainly wonderful."

Mrs. A. Lynch, of 1322 Girard Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "Two months ago I was almost prostrated with insomnia and general debility, from which I had suffered sixteen years. I could sleep at most only two or three hours out of the twenty-four. I suffered with severe headache and neuralgia, could scarcely endure a sound. I feel like a new being. The results of Vapathic treatment in my case have certainly been wonderful.

If sick be sure to write Prof. Adkin at once for free help. Be sure to state the leading symptoms of your disease, how long you have been sick, etc. Your letter will be treated with the strictest confidence and receive immediate attention. Address Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, office 164 B Rochester, N. Y. 14 1

"TONY'S" Shoe Shining Parlor
(Ladies and gentlemen), Cor. Peel and St. Catherine streets. Best Shine in the city. 194 1aw tf

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE — RAILROAD

FINE SERVICE — FROM CHICAGO

New First-Class Through Line

from Chicago via Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fast Vestibule Night train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

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Like a Welcome Guest.



"It is doubtful if such kindness and courtesy can be met anywhere else as is shown by the railroad employes on the through trains west of Chicago. They are all mind readers. All you have to do is to look a little anxious and somebody will immediately volunteer the exact information you need. You are looked after like a welcome guest. You have every convenience that a first-class apartment home affords except a bathtub, and I presume the porter could have produced that if necessary."

This letter was written by a lady who made the trip to California in a Rock Island tourist sleeping car. It tells its own story. All that it is necessary to add is that these cars leave Chicago, daily, for Los Angeles and San Francisco via the El Paso-Rock Island route; Tuesdays and Thursdays via Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City.

Call or write for folder giving full information.

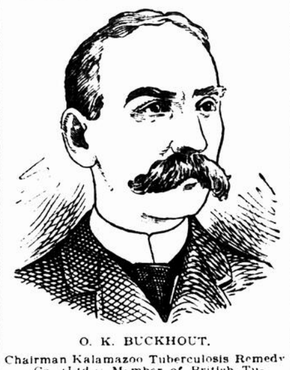
A. C. Turpin, 178 St. James Street, Opposite Temple Building. Montreal, Que.

Rock Island System

COPPER CURES CONSUMPTION

New Treatment for Consumption Indorsed by Member of British Tuberculosis Congress- "Antidotum Tuberculose" the (Copper Cure), Marvel of the Medical World—Hope for All, No Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son and Cures Others of Quick, Galloping and Fast Consumption in Their Own Homes—Any One Can Receive FREE Specially Written Books Which Explain Exhaustively the Cure and Prevention of Consumption by "Antidotum Tuberculose"—Let Every Reader of The Star Write the Company at Once.



O. K. BUCKHOUT.
Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co. (Ltd.), Member of British Tuberculosis Congress, Member International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Consumptives need not worry about their future any more, as the long-looked-for cure for consumption has at last been found and a cure is now just as sure as to the simplest disease. To satisfy yourself of this you have only to write the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co., 414 Main street, Kalamazoo, Mich., of which the chairman is Mr. O. K. Buckhout a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress and also of the International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption—its cure and prevention—a life study. This cure is something entirely new, and is called "Antidotum Tuberculose," or the Copper Cure, and is the only discovery we know of that absolutely kills all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption, as unless this is done the disease cannot be cured. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ. "Antidotum Tuberculose" is the original copper cure.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and hawking by continually spitting especially in the morning when you throw yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs night sweats flat chest fever weak voice peculiar flushed complexion pain in chest wasting away of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs then builds up the lungs, strengthens the heart puts flesh on the body and muscle on the bones until the consumption is all gone, and you are again a strong, healthy, robust man or woman.

Don't doubt this, for the very same discovery benefited A. H. Dingley, a son of Congressman Dingley, of Dingley Tariff Bill fame, who went West and South for relief and didn't get it, and came back with death staring him in the face, and was benefited by Antidotum Tuberculose after all else had failed.

So don't give up hope, and don't spend your money in travel. Attend to it right away, for consumption spreads to other members of the family. If you have consumption or fear you are predisposed to it, write to-night to the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co., 414 Main st., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you illustrated and scholarly books free of charge telling you fully how the Copper Cure will cure you in your own home in a very short time. 14 2eow 1aw

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE.

LV. WINDSOR STN., 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., 8.10 a.m., 4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m.
AR. OTTAWA, 11.45 a.m., *12.40 p.m., 8.25 p.m., 7.00 p.m., *1.40 a.m.
LV. PLACE VIGER, 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
*Daily. Sundays included. aSundays only.
Other trains week days only.

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BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Merion ..... Jan 17th, Feb. 19th

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
Manxman ..... Jan 17th Colonian ..... Jan. 31st
Ottoman ..... Jan. 24th Irishman ..... Feb. 7th

AVONMOUTH DOCK & BRISTOL
From Portland
Manxman ..... Jan. 17th Turcoman, ... Jan 31st
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New England ..... Jan 17th Commonwealth Feb. 14th
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Will Ye No' Come Back Again?

The Scots Laddies Bid Fareweel Tae Montreal an' Noo They're Aff Tae Ottawa.

Curlers Frae Far an' Near Foregathered at the Big Bonspiel Yesterday an' at Nicht They Had a Graun' Dinner at the Windsor.

A most appropriate closing to the visit of the Scottish curlers to the city was the most enjoyable banquet tendered them at the Windsor last night by one of the curling clubs of the city. The visit of the Scottish team brought about one of the most successful bonspiel that had ever been held in the city, and it was fitting that the last event should be the most pleasant one of all. Close to three hundred of the most prominent curlers in the city gathered together to do honour to the visitors, to show them by their presence how glad they were that they had come and to urge them to come again soon and assure them that their welcome would be more cordial than it had been on the present occasion. What lent especially to the enjoyableness of the event was that all were curlers, that there was a common topic, in which all were interested—curling—and that all were anxious to explain how the Montreal teams had succeeded in coming out ahead of the visitors.

A LARGE GATHERING.

The banquet was held in the large dining-hall of the Windsor, and thanks to the management, the arrangement of the diners was a very pleasing one. One long table ran the length of the hall, smaller tables branching off at right angles. The guests of honour sat at the long table, and each club occupied one of the smaller ones. The visitors were decided by the fact that they were represented with each club. The large dining-room was decorated with patriotic designs. Union Jacks, the flag of the old land, and Scotland's royal lion showing out boldly. The entrance was covered with a pair of flags, a Jack and ensign, these being caught up by a shield with crossed cues picked out in curlers' implements, holding stands of colours, were in every pillar. In the centre, opposite the chair, a Union Jack and Canadian ensign were entwined, and held together by a large maple leaf, brilliant under many lights. At the other end, an ensign and Jack held up electric lamps were placed over the Royal Stand, and, also marked with a flag. Behind the chair was an immense Scots flag and a shield with Scotland's coat of arms.

Colonel Stevenson occupied the chair, and on his right was Rev. Mr. Kerr, captain of the Scotch team, and to their Mayor Cochrane, Provost Ballantyne, Mr. Justice Archibald, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Mowatt, and Rev. Mr. Herridge were on the table.

The gathering was one of the most representative curling functions that has ever taken place in the city, every club being largely represented.

Before opening the toast list Colonel A. A. Stevenson explained how the project first came to be mooted. It appears that many years ago, when it was the custom of Montreal merchants to make two annual voyages across the ocean to the Old Country for the purposes of buying their goods, a party of Montreal merchants of Scottish descent attended one of the big bonspiels in Scotland, participated in the competition and proved victorious. This was told on their return to Montreal, and thereupon originated the idea of inviting Scotland to send to Canada a team, and it also had the effect of giving a great impetus to the game in this city.

When full justice had been done the many good things prepared by Host Weldon, the toast list was opened with that of "The King," toll-ed by "The Queen and Royal Family."

In a few well chosen remarks Mr. Justice Archibald proposed the toast of "Our Imperial Forces, Home and Colonial." He suggested that at a curlers' dinner the military must take the minor part, for there was a bond between the soldier and the curler, for on the ice there is a sort of mimic war and all are drawn to the brothers of the arms.

In response Mayor Bertram and Captain Simpson spoke. Both had seen service on South African fields and both had good words for the Canadian contingents. Colonel Gordon also spoke in this toast on behalf of the Canadian militia.

"The Mayor and Corporation" was proposed by Colonel Gardiner, president of the Montreal Curling Club. He referred to the fact that the worthy chairman had just celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday, and he took advantage of this opportunity to convey to Colonel Stevenson, the congratulations of the curlers.

Mayor Cochrane responded in felicitous manner, and had kind words for the visitors, and assured them that they would always receive a hearty welcome in Montreal. Ald. Sadler and ex-Ald. Peter Lyall also replied to the toast.

COLONEL STEVENSON PROPOSES THE CHIEF TOAST.

"Scotland's ain game o' curlin'" and the Scots Canadian team, was the important toast of the evening, and in proposing it the chairman, Colonel A. A. Stevenson, made a particularly pleasant speech.

After referring to the pleasure there had been in entertaining such a splendid team, he said that he was speaking on behalf of every team in the city when he expressed the hope that they would soon find it possible to return again. Then, becoming reminiscent he passed on from stories of his early days to the first days of curling. There could not be any doubt but that curling was one of the best games played. It was a clean game, a game of skill and physical and mental powers. Then as a social game it was one that was entirely free from any objectionable feature. In closing he again made mention of the manly men that composed the Scottish team, and said that any game would benefit by having such men play it.

REV. MR. KERR'S BRIGHT REPLY.

In his reply, Rev. Mr. Kerr, the captain of the Scottish team, cordially thanked the local teams for the almost too hearty reception that had been tendered them. The week they had spent in Montreal was one that they would always remember, and in leaving their one wish was that they might return again. Continuing, he spoke as follows:

"You have called this the toast of the evening, it might be more appropriately called the toast of the morning. Several have said that we are in a hurry now and want to disabuse your minds of the idea that we are in a hurry.

"As a member of the Scottish team I am prepared to sit it out with any of you. Not one of us is in any hurry to leave this noble and dignified city, and I only ask that afterward you come to our rooms and help us to pack our trunks."

The speaker, continuing, said that they bore a message of good wishes and greeting from an old mother club to a great daughter. What was now taking place was the most important thing in curling, and it was a most important thing between Scotland and Canada.

To illustrate his position the captain related several witty stories of his fellow-countrymen, and from this he came to a great point, the freedom of curling, and spoke of "that abandonment of caste and distinction between man, and man for which curling is famous."

The reverend gentleman related that he was telling one of the elders of his church of the difficulties of securing a team to go to Canada. He had told the elder that conditions were different in Canada, and of the need of having men who drank only one glass of whiskey a day.

Then, sadly replied the elder: "Mon, a' fear ye'll no be gang ye'r sel."

The peal of laughter that followed this salient little story was such as had seldom been heard at any banquet, and when Rev. Mr. Kerr resumed his seat, the members of the local team cheered him again and again, and persistently voted in song that he was a jolly good fellow.

PROVOST BALLANTYNE PRAISES CANADIANS.

Provost Ballantyne followed and was enthusiastic in his appreciation of Canadian curlers. They one and all wanted to come back soon again and he was already trying to organize a Scottish team to come over during the summer months, when they might have an opportunity of seeing Canada robed in all the glories of summer time. Dr. Kirke also had a few words to say of the ability of Canadian curlers, and expressed the hope that now that the members of the Scottish team were getting accustomed to the harder ice in Canada they would be able to give a better account of themselves.

During the speechmaking there were several songs. Mr. Provan made a hit with his humorous Scotch verses, "Jamieson's Bonnet" and "The Law" being particularly appealing. Capt. Simpson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. F. Hickey, Mr. Telford, Mr. W. Lyall and Mr. Oughtred also added to the musical programme.

It was well into the small hours when the dining party broke up, and then an adjournment was made by many to the rotunda, where many tales were told of how the games had been won and lost.

THE GREAT BONSPIEL FINISHED IN FAVOUR OF THE CANADIANS.

Scotchmen Were Beaten on Nearly Every Ice.

The great Montreal bonspiel, in which eighty-eight Canadian born Scotchmen were pitted against eighty-eight Scottish born, was finished yesterday, and was won by the Canadians by a total score of 320 to 211, making a difference in the Canadian favour of 109.

ON HEATHER ICE.

The Canadians were again successful yesterday afternoon in the curling contest on Heather ice, between native born Canadians and those who hail the land o' the heather as the land of their nativity. In a thirteen end contest the former won by the handsome margin of 20 shots. The rinks and scores were as follows:

Scotch Born.	Rink No. 1.	Canadian Born
Robert Lewis,		J. T. Patterson.
D. McMillan,		C. M. McCuaig.
J. Stewart,		Arthur Darling.
James Baillie,		W. S. Gardiner.
Skip 8		Skip 10

Rink No. 2.

H. McLaren,	J. S. Riefert.
D. Murray,	H. Drysdale.
J. Morrison,	O. W. G. Dettmers.
J. Mundie	G. Anderson.
Skip 4	Skip 22

ON MONTREAL ICE.

The struggle on Montreal ice was pretty close in at least one rink, but on the whole it was entirely in favour of Canadians.

Messrs. Husband, Bramwell, who has shown himself such an excellent skip, and Henderson played for the visiting Scotchmen on the Scottish born team.

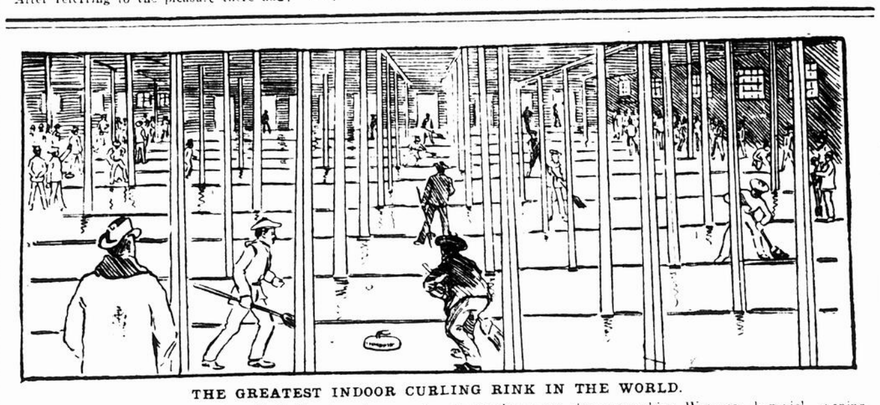
The results were.

Rink No. 1.

Rev. Mr. Mowatt,	Rev. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Husband,	A. L. Robertson,
W. W. Wilson,	W. Stewart,
A. F. Riddell	A. C. Hutchison,
Skip 12	Skip 16

Rink No. 2.

A. J. Williamson,	H. Adams.
E. Bramwell,	W. H. Murphy,
J. B. Bell,	E. J. Tooke,
Rev. J. Winfamson,	T. O. Lyall,
Skip 17	Skip 7



THE GREATEST INDOOR CURLING RINK IN THE WORLD.

The securing of the American Abell Threshing Company's new warehouse for the approaching Winnipeg bonspiel, opening on the evening of February 5th next, should make this year's bonspiel the greatest yet held in the city. There will be fourteen sheets of ice in the new rink, accommodating 56 players, making 28 sheets of under-cover ice available, and enabling the ice committee to pull off in the neighbourhood of 140 games per day, or over 500 games in four days. This will also ensure outside curlers reaching home one or two days earlier, if they are detained by waiting for semi-final or final games.

Rink No. 3.

J. MacConnell,	J. Morrison,
F. Duckett,	J. Cleghorn,
D. Williamson,	A. E. Beckett,
W. Hamilton,	Dr. J. C. Cameron,
Skip 15	Skip 16

ON ST. LAWRENCE ICE.

On St. Lawrence ice there were among the visiting Scottish curlers, Rev. Dr. Kerr and Dr. Kirk, and there were some very pleasant little speeches after the matches were over. His Worship Mayor Cochrane also played. The score was:

Rink No. 1.

His Worship the Mayor	H. E. McIntosh,
Alex. Miller,	Wm. Farr,
David Guthrie,	Wm. McNally,
Dr. Kirk,	Lieut.-Col. Cameron,
Skip 5	Skip 6

Rink No. 2.

John Laing,	T. H. Ryan,
Hugh M. Watson,	E. T. Houghton,
J. Fenwick,	P. D. L. Lyall,
Rev. Dr. Kerr,	J. H. Robertson,
Skip 26	Skip 6

ON CALEDONIA ICE.

Major Scott Davidson and Skip Peaks were among the visiting Scottish curlers, who played on Caledonia ice yesterday afternoon. They were pretty badly beaten.

The results were.

Rink No. 1.

Major Davidson	E. Bernard
Jno. Allan	J. C. Forbes
D. Cameron	G. H. Balfour
R. Scott	W. J. Cleghorn
(skip) 6	(skip)—17

Rink No. 2.

D. Miller	H. Cameron
R. Tedford	A. F. Hurlbut
H. Prain	J. Baillie
W. F. Scott	W. J. White
(skip)—9	(skip)—14

ON THISTLE ICE.

On one sheet of ice in the Thistle Rink, the Scottish born actually managed to win by one point. On the other they were beaten.

The results were

Rink No. 1.

J. R. Abbott	T. L. Paton
R. Cousin	A. H. Oughtred
Rev. Dr. Barclay	Col. Ibbotson
W. W. Mowat	W. I. Fenwick
(skip)—11	(skip)—10

Rink No. 2.

G. McCombe	Geo. Ekbolson
C. Barron	Geo. Sheppard
A. E. Campbell	J. Simpson
C. McLean	A. Lockerby
(skip)—8	(skip)—10

SCOTTISH CURLERS WERE GIVEN A ROUSING SEND-OFF

Members of Scottish Societies Were Present to Wish Them Luck at Ottawa.

The Scotch curlers were given a rousing send-off at the Windsor station to-day by the Scotchmen of Montreal, on the occasion of their departure for Ottawa. In fact, it was not only a rousing send-off, but a roaring one as well. The gathering of local men was a large one, and it is safe to say that every curling club and every Scottish society in the city was represented on the platform. The Scotch curlers were played from the Windsor to the station by Piper Clark, one of the youngest pipers in the city, and one who has done much in the way of adding a typical Scotch flavour to the various entertainments of the past week, at which the visitors have been guests.

At the station a big crowd had gathered, including many ladies, and as there were some minutes to spare before the departure of the train, the interval was given over to merry-making. Short addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, and others in which a goodly number of compliments were exchanged in the humorous style peculiar to Scotchmen, between hosts and guests.

Then the au revoirs were said, hands were shaken, and the train was boarded. It was only for a little while, however, as the departure of the express was delayed somewhat by the late arrival of the Halifax train. The wait inside proved a tedious one to several of the Scotchmen, and a great many of them sought the freedom of the platform as soon as they found out that the express would be a trifle late in leaving Montreal. Those who did so paid the penalty of venturing into too close a proximity with Canadian hospitality. They were caught up and bounced. Not once, but thrice was the bounce repeated in each case, and by the time the men were again on terra firma they had formed a pretty good idea of what the pastime felt like.

Big Dr. Kirk was only saved from being sent up into the air by the conductor's warning "all aboard."

After more handshakes, the train pulled out. And then ensued the finest cheering that has been heard in Montreal for a long time. Both hosts and guests tried to rival one another in giving a demonstration of their lung power, and the result was gratifying to each.

Among those present on the platform were Messrs. J. H. Hutchison, David Robertson, Robert Scott, T. Cushing, Robt. Sharp, C. O'Connor, John Watson, James Cleghorn, G. H. Balfour, Walter Williams, Anderson, John Rose, David Guthrie, Charles McLean, A. Milne, Peter Lyall, Col. Stevenson, Col. Gardiner, James Paton, W. S. Weldon, R. Clark, McDuff Lamb, J. McLean, W. W. Watson, A. C. Hutchinson, Ald. Sadler, James Simpson, P. W. A. Barker, J. W. Wilson, James Currie, W. Currie, Geo. Lamb, W. Patterson, W. Lyall, John Stephenson, Capt. McGill, W. Wilson Charles Blackmore, W. A. Murphy, J. W. Hughes, J. McGowan, Capt. Rodden, Lieut. McGregor, W. Cunningham and others.

PROGRAMME OF MONTREAL ICE RACE MEETING.

The Events for the Five Days and the Purses.

Following is the programme for the five-day ice race meeting to be held at Delorimier Park, under the auspices of the Ottawa Ice Racing Association, and in which at least 200 horses will take part:

Tuesday, February 24th.

	Purse
No. 1, for pacers and trotters that started at the big Crescent meeting only at Ottawa and not in the money, 1, 2, 3, in all classes from 2:00 to 2:35 class	$300.00
No. 2, 2:12 pace and trot	300.00

Wednesday, February 25th.

No. 3, for pacers and trotters, same conditions as above, not 1, 2, 3 in 2:17 to 2:12 classes	300.00
No. 4, 2:22 pacers and trotters	300.00

Thursday, February 26th.

No. 5, 2:08 pace and trot	300.00
No. 6, for pacers and trotters, same conditions as above, not 1, 2, 3 in 2:30 to 2:20 classes	300.00

Friday, February 27th.

No. 7, 2:20 trotters	300.00
No. 8, 2:15 pace and trot	300.00

Saturday, February 28th.

No. 9, 2:24 pace and trot	300.00
No. 10, free-for-all pace and trot	500.00
No. 11, five-mile dash	200.00

Entries close Thursday, February 12th, in No. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Horses eligible February 9th, 1903.

Conditions—American rules to govern, with exceptions (hopples allowed). Heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, 6 to enter, 4 to start; usual division of money; no horse entitled to more than one money. Trotters allowed 3 seconds in mixed classes, 5 per cent. to enter, and 5 per cent. additional from money winners. Turf and ice records to govern. Entries can be made to J. A. MacCullough, sec.-treasurer, Ottawa, Canada.

BOWLING

Two Good Matches.

Following are the results of the two latest matches played:

M.A.A.A.

W. J. Baillie	180	170	213	563
J. Baxter, jr.	167	148	186	501
W. J. Thompson	167	188	148	503
W. Mackay	171	146	172	489
E. Burnett	137	188	186	511
L. Rubenstein	222	146	141	509
Total				3075

P.A.A.A.

A. Surgeon	171	148	216	535
W. Surgeon	117	178	195	490
A. Hale	160	147	169	476
W. Edison	173	177	176	528
W. Pearson	151	159	147	457
W. Ward	211	135	159	505
Total				2889
Majority for M.A.A.A., 86.				

COLONIALS WIN BY 64 PINS.

3RD V.R.C.

Stephenson	149	172	148	469
Taskar	158	133	112	403
McNab	151	176	171	498
Melldowie	133	189	162	484
Therrien	124	202	143	469
McIldowie	165	154	149	468
Total				2791

COLONIALS.

R. Reid	178	143	126	449
T. Matthews	157	187	164	508
A. Perrier	142	141	117	400
J. Bisson	148	150	125	423
J. Sutherland	159	136	171	466
E. Poudrette	212	243	154	609
Total				2855

Two teams of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Company played an exciting game of hockey at the Crystal Rink, last night. It resulted in a victory for the sub-stations by two games to the head office's one.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been long and favourably known as an admirable remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles.

"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."—N. P. Willis.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

"CHARLIE" LIFFITON FOR PITTSBURG

Fast Montreal Forward Leaves To-morrow.

TRIED HIS GAIT THERE FIRST

Played Last Tuesday Night—Goes to Fill a Position With Brilliant Prospects.

Montreal is going to lose one of its fast forwards after all.

Charlie Liffiton is going to play in Pittsburg.

He will leave for Pittsburg to-morrow evening at ten o'clock.

His friends say that he had the matter under consideration for a long time, and that the final offer which was made to him in the way of a position, with bright prospects, was such a good one that he decided he could not very well refuse it if he consulted his own personal interests.

He will continue to work in the jewellery business, and will play in Pittsburg for the last half of the season, during which, according to a rule lately passed, it is allowable to bring new men on the teams.



"CHARLIE" LIFFITON,
Of Montreal, Who Leaves for Pittsburg To-morrow.

He will not play with Montreal to-night, although he offered to do so.

It appears that, without really knowing that the American Amateur Athletic Union had professionalized all the Pittsburg teams, he went there to try and see how he would show up in the last company which is playing there.

He did play there on Tuesday night, and finding that he could easily hold up his own he decided to accept the position offered him.

For this reason, although he was ready to play a farewell game with his old team to-night in Ottawa, it was decided that it would be better to decline his offer as the Montreal Club although not officially notified that the Pittsburg teams were professionalized, would lay themselves open to being put under the ban.

Mr. Liffiton has been a prominent figure both on the lacrosse field and on the ice for the past three or four seasons, and has been a very popular player.

His departure will be a serious loss to the Montreal team. To-night either Starke or Smith will take his place.

The Referees.

Mr. McRobie has been agreed upon as a referee for the Shamrock-Quebec match to-night.

At a special meeting of the hockey league last night, the following men were selected to act as referees at Ottawa: Frank Stocking, of Quebec; Frank Wall and Arthur Farrell. Mr. Stocking is unable to act.

JOHNNY NILSSON, SKATING WONDER, ON HIS WAY.

He Will Arrive To-morrow or Monday.

Johnnie Nilsson is expected here to-morrow night or Monday morning. He wrote to this effect from Marquette, Mich.

He will at once commence training for the skating championships.

The great little skater intends to leave the ice after this winter.

He has been offered a fine position by a relative on the Pacific Coast, and his wife is tired of travelling.

Therefore, his appearance here will in all probability be his last one on skates.

He intends, however, to try and break a few records at this meet so as to leave a memento of his work on the ice track behind him when he goes.

Sinnaeud will be here on February second.

Shamrock Third's Progress.

Dumbarton, Scotland, January 17. The Shamrock III. is now completely framed and more than half plated.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here this morning to inspect the cup challenger and complete the arrangements for launching her.

The Allan line steamer Norwegian sailed on Thursday afternoon from Glasgow for Portland.

LUNG WEAKNESS

IS DUE TO POOR AND WATERY BLOOD.

That is Why Some People Cannot Get Rid of a Cough, and Why it Develops Into Consumption.

The lungs are just like any other portion of the body they need a constant supply of pure, rich blood to keep them sound and strong. If the lungs are not strong they are unable to resist disease, and that is the reason why an apparently simple cold clings until the patient grows weaker and weaker and finally falls a consumptive's grave. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to strengthen the lungs, because they make the new, rich red blood which alone can do this work. The most emphatic proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills re-build the lungs and cure consumption in its earlier stages, is given in the case of Miss Blanche Durand, of St. Edmond, Que. Miss Durand says:—"In the month of September, 1901, I was visiting at the home of an uncle at L'Assomption. One day we were out boating. I got my feet wet and caught cold. The cold seemed to cling to me and when I returned home about the end of September, I was quite ill. I was quite feverish, had no appetite, and the cough seemed to exhaust me. I began doctoring, but did not get any better, and in January, 1902, the doctor told me that my lungs were affected, and that I was in consumption. At this time a friend who had come to see me advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I sent for six boxes. The pills soon began to help me, as little by little, the cough grew less severe, my appetite became better, my strength returned, and I began to have a healthy colour. I used eight boxes of the pills, and was then fully recovered. I am sure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I shall always speak gratefully of them."

Such cases as these tell better than mere words the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure all constitutional weakness because they go right to the root of the trouble and build up the blood. That is why they never fail to cure rheumatism, lumbago, kidney and liver troubles, headaches, backaches, indigestion, biliousness and all other blood diseases. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Substitutes are sometimes offered, but you can always protect yourself by seeing that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapped around every box.

Not Only Relief; A Cure.

ASTHMA

Many discouraged Asthmatics who long for a cure or even relief lack faith to try, believing a cure impossible. HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE is truly a grand remedy and possesses a virtue unknown to other remedies that not only instantly relieves but cures.

The late Sir Dr. Morrell McKenzie, England's foremost physician, used HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE constantly in his private practice. If you are discouraged send for a generous free sample. It will not disappoint you.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE is a standard remedy prescribed by many eminent physicians and sold throughout the world for over a quarter of a century. A truly remarkable testimonial in itself.

HIMROD M'F'G CO., 14-16 Vesey St., New York. For sale by all druggists.

847 1awtf

Guarantees to Cure Rupture

A Syracuse Genius Has Discovered a Marvellous Home Cure that Quickly Heals Rupture and He Positively Guarantees this Wonderful Result.

NO CURE—NO PAY IS HIS MOTTO.

Has Many Remarkable Testimonials From Those Who Were Cured, Showing Unquestionably that His Invention is Destined to Completely Revolutionize the Treatment of Rupture.

There has been invented, by a Syracuse genius, a new and simple electrical appliance which has been trade-marked "Electrus." He sends it to ruptured people



JUDGE BARTOLETTE, of Kentucky, Cured of Double Rupture After Suffering Over 20 Years.

with an absolute guarantee to cure or not pay. This certainly marks a new era in treating rupture, and puts to flight a horde of truss vendors, quacks, sure-cure fakirs and dangerous operations.

It combines not only the features of perfect retention, but it sends into the ruptural opening a steady current of electricity that thoroughly enlivens the muscular tissue, and there is an almost instantaneous activity of nutrition and circulation that heals up the ruptural opening quickly and permanently. It is having a most remarkable success in curing rupture. Old men, ruptured for years and years, have been cured in a surprisingly short time so they can walk or work and exercise their muscles without fear of the rupture breaking out afresh.

Send your name and address to The Electrus Company, 856 Wood Building, Syracuse, N.Y., and they will forward free the complete detail of this wonderful cure for rupture. Keep abreast of the times and learn what marvellous progress is shown in this wonderful invention. 14 1

"I'm Strong Once More"



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, With Its Free Electric Suspensory, for Weak Men, Has Restored His Lost Strength.

This is the way they feel, the men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "care to the winds." Pains are gone, weakness is gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel like a two-year-old. It puts steam in your run-down body, drives away pain and renews youth.

Here Are Happy Men:

I have used your Belt for thirty days. The drain upon my system is entirely stopped. I have found that everything you told me in your letter came true, which pleases me very much. Before this I doctored and derived no benefit whatever. They all promised to cure me, but failed.

Yours, WM. WEIS, St. Catharines, Ont.

I have been wearing your belt for one month, and I must say that it has done me good. I have gained in weight; am stronger; in fact, stronger and better in every way. The drain has stopped as well as the burning sensation which I complained of. I do not have that tired feeling any more.

PHILIP WHITNEY, Hintonburg, Ont.

I got one of your Belts, and I have never been sorry for doing so. As to the merits of your Belts I cannot speak too highly for the cure of all forms of weakness.

E. M. CLARK, Attercliffe, Ont.

If you have pains in your back, if you feel tired and listless, if you are nervous and weak, if you are growing old too soon, if you have lost the vigor and courage of youth, if you have Rheumatism, a Weak Stomach, or any evidence of breaking down, you are wasting time. Get Dr. McLaughlin's Belt with Free Electric Attachment.

GET SOME LIFE INTO YOU!

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were seventy years old and had one foot in the grave. Ginger up! Feel young and full of glee. That's the way a man ought to feel. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up and saying to yourself "I'M A MAN!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt as slow and poky as you do now. Come and see me and I'll explain, and you can see how my system works. If you can't call, cut this ad. out and send it to me and I'll send you a book, beautifully illustrated, that makes a man feel like being young again. Act to-day. Late is sweet, so enjoy every minute.

There are many people to-day who will be only too willing to share their knowledge with you—they will tell you what my Belt has done for them; perhaps some of them your neighbours. Then the terms which I offer you leave nothing to lose. I take all the chances. All I ask—give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security, and you can

Pay When Cured.

CAUTION—Beware of the many cheap imitations which are advertised. They either burn or blister so that they cannot be used. Even if they had virtue those selling them could not give any advice as to the way they should be used.

READ WITH CARE. Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK—If you can't call, write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day.—Address:

Dr. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9. Sundays, 10 to 1.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

To the Merchants of Montreal.

Merchants who are in a position to furnish such Cloths as are used in the making of Uniforms for the Members of the Police Force are invited to furnish Samples for the inspection of the Police Committee.

The Quartermaster of the Police will, on application, give cuttings of the cloths required.

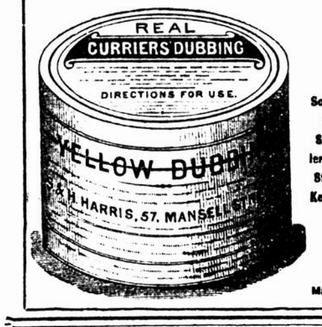
These samples must be handed into the Police Department, Secretary's Office, not later than 11 A.M., SATURDAY, the 24TH JANUARY inst.

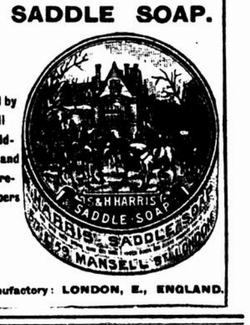
(By order) L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 15th January, 1903. 13 2

S. & H. HARRIS'

SADDLE SOAP.





Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

TOES FOR TOBOGGANING

Saves your toes from being hurt, saves your moccasins from wearing out, gives you more control over your toboggan, made of oil tanned leather, hand sewn with strap around heel, all sizes. 35c ea.

GEO. G. GALES & CO., 187 St. Antoine St., 3 doors west of Windsor St.

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Houses, Flats, Tenements, Stores, Etc., Etc.,

With the reliable firm of 21 years' experience,

Architecture and Real Estate

John James Browne & Son

Real Estate Experts, 207 St. James Street.

Telephones—Office, Main 1250; residence, East 150.

A New Secret Remedy Absolutely Unknown to the profession. Permanent Cures in 15 to 35 days. We refund money if we do not cure. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guarantee, or prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or pay expense of coming, railroad and hotel bills, and Make no Charge. If we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, Iodide potash and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, this is the Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. For many years we have made a specialty of treating this disease with our MAGIC REMEDY and we have $500,000.00 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Write us for 100-page book and absolute proof. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1007 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

233 tf

BARROW WILL MANAGE DETROIT—TAKE MERCER'S PLACE

Steps Into Position Which Suicide Was to Have Occupied.

Detroit, Mich., January 17.—H. F. S. Angus, of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, announced that E. G. Barrow, who last year managed the Toronto team in the Eastern League, would succeed the late Winnie Mercer as manager of the Detroit team. Frank Dwyer, last year's manager, will assume the business management of the local team. Barrow was president of the Atlantic League from 1896 to 1899, and has managed teams in Wheeling and Paterson. He went to Toronto in 1899.

The Quebec team, which left last night and this morning to play the Shamrocks to-night, is composed of Moran, goal; Doyle, point; Rocke, Power, cover point; Garnues, Jordan, Copeman, and Stanley, forwards; Nolan, spare.

NO MORE COLD FEET.



PROF. WINGREN'S NATIONAL ELECTRIC INSOLES, are a sure cure for *Rheumatism, Cold Feet, Cramps, and invaluable for Feter or Sweaty Feet and Gout. Over 5,000,000 pairs in use.* You can have *warm feet for a mill a day.* Sent by mail prepaid for 50 cents per pair. We have them in Ladies' or Gents', any number. Write or call.

The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., 82 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

The first game of the Inter-collegiate Hockey League was played at Kingston last night between Queen's and Varsity Seniors, before 1,500 people. The game was very fast and exciting. The score at half time was 3 to 0 in favour of Queen's. In the second half Varsity scored a goal. The fast work of Richardson and Walsh, on Queen's forward line was the feature of the game. Varsity's defence was also exceptionally good. The game ended 7 to 1 in favour of Queen's.

STUDIO, KARN HALL, 2362 ST. CATHERINE street. Private residence, Avenue House, 17 McGill College avenue. Tel. Up 1415. The Italian-French Grand Opera School, by Madame Frida Ricci and Monsieur Edgari Zerni, the renowned Soprano and Tenor, from the Grand Opera House, La Scala, of Milan (Italy). High class vocal instruction. The Italian and French methods. Pupils will be prepared for Stage, Concerts and Oratorio. Teaching in Italian, French, Spanish, English and German. Hours at the Studio for terms and consultation every day except Sundays, from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m. Madame Ricci and Signor Zerni will accept engagements for Concerts, Musicales, Clubs and Private Entertainments. 14 1bcd

MISCELLANEOUS

MUNROE'S OWN STORY OF BATTLE

How He Came to Get Mixed Up With Jeffries.

CHANCE TO KNOCK HIM OUT

Munroe Enjoyed the Experience Immensely and Says He is Not Afraid of the Big Man.

This is the way Munroe tells the story of how he lost to Jeffries:

"It was a good pike on Jeffries, the way I got mixed up in his game. I was working along in the Anaconda mines in Butte, never thinking of being again, just running a rock drill now and then and playing football on the Butte team the rest of the time, when I heard that Jeff and Fitz were coming along. They had big posters all over the town with offers in big type of $250 for any man who could stay four rounds against either one of them, and $100 for any one who would come up and get whipped before the limit.

HOW THE BOUT CAME ABOUT.

"I didn't study much on the $250 proposition, but I needed some Christmas money and I thought I'd gather in that hundred. That looked like a cinch to me. So I went down and saw Billy Gunon about it. He said he'd fix it up all right, and I went back to work.

"When Jeff and Fitz came to Butte from Missoula Jeff went to Gunon and asked about the men who had been picked to go against them.

"'I've got an awful boxer for you,' said Billy. 'Tell Fitz to put him out in a couple of punches. He don't know much about boxing and it will look bad to fix up such an easy mark. Have Fitz put him out before the crowd gets on.'

"'How about me?' asked Jeff.

"'I've got a nice fellow for you,' said Billy. 'He used to be a amateur champion and he's pretty clever. You can put him up with him in a couple of rounds to give the crowd a run for its money and then knock him out.'

"'Not me,' said Jeff. 'I'll put him out as quick as I can get at him.'

"You see he was curious about letting Fitz put his man out in a shorter time.

"'I won't be any dub to get a reputation off me,' said Jeffries.

"'Well, surprise a few,' Billy told him.

"'Then I'm going to put him out in the first round,' said Jeff, going out.

"Well, I went around to the theatre, got a dressing room and put on my tights. Fitz put on Jack Stewart in round one, and I was just listening to the noise and thinking what an easy handful Stewart was making when my turn came.

FIRST FIGHT IN TWO YEARS.

"I got into the ring and put a pair of boxing gloves on for the first time in two years. Jeffries was in the other corner, glaring at me as if he intended to make me jump out of the ring. I didn't mind that, but when he got up at the bell and came swaggering over to my corner grinning at me as if I was easy, I made up mind. He came over as confidently as if all he had to do was to eat a piece of pie. He didn't take the trouble to crouch—just stood up straight.

"I stood in my corner waiting with my mind made up to strike the first blow. He came right up to me, with his guard held carelessly.

"I saw his guard was too low and I hooked my right over as hard as I could. It caught him right under the ear. For a moment Jeff stood there with the silliest, most stupid look on his face I ever saw. Did you ever see a man straighten up suddenly and bang his head on a low beam or a table or something? He looked as if he did just that.

HAD JEFFRIES WOBBLING.

"I noticed that his legs were shaking and when he moved he wobbled. I think that if I had known enough then, before he recovered a few seconds later, I might have knocked him out. But I got the idea in my head then that Jeff wasn't such a terror as everybody thought, and I just made up my mind to stay the four rounds.

"You ought to have heard the crowd yell when I landed the first punch and Jeff stood there dazed without even trying to return it. But in a little time his head cleared up and he came at me. He was groggy, though, and weak and for the rest of that round he couldn't hit me. I blocked or ducked every blow, and when he came too hard I clinched. I was there to stay the limit then and I didn't try to do any aggressive work.

JEFFRIES WILD IN SECOND.

"But in the second round he was wild. Fitz had been yelling and waving his hands over in Jeff's corner and giving him advice. When the bell rang Jeff jumped up and ran at me. I didn't feel excited at all. I just mixed it up with him or clinched when I had to. In the middle of the round, he seemed to get furious because he couldn't land on me when I was either running or blocking or clinching. Whenever he crouched I either jabbed him or straightened him up with a left hook that caught him in the face.

JEFFRIES STRIKES FOUL.

"We had agreed to box breaking clean at the order of the referee. But now that Jeff was good and mad he began fighting foul. The first blow he struck me put me down and nearly out, too. It hurt more then any other blow I ever had landed on me, and it was hard work for me to straighten up enough to fight.

MUNROE KNOCKED DOWN.

"The referee had just told us to break from a clinch.

"I let go and was about to step back with my two arms still lying across Jeffries' shoulders and my muscles all relaxed, when Jeff suddenly punched me in the pit of the stomach with his right, and as I went down followed on the same spot with the left. That was the only time he knocked me down in the whole fight.

CROWD HISSES JEFFRIES.

"It was a foul blow, and the whole crowd yelled and hissed.

"I heard some of the boys yell: 'Hit him, Jeff! Why don't you kick him while he's down?' and other things.

"When I got up Jeff rushed me right away. I clinched, and on the break he tried the trick again. In fact he fouled me that way all through the second and third rounds.

"That first blow in the stomach made me hot. When I was playing football and the fellow opposite tried any tricks on me I had a chance to get even. I did the same thing now. Near the end of the second round I got my chance.

FAMOUS KNOCKDOWN.

"Jeffries reached for me with a left hook, and he seemed to be slowing up.

"Anyway, I stepped in toward him and let the blow go over my neck. At the same time I drove my right against his ribs over the heart, as hard as I knew how.

"Jeffries staggered against the ropes, which kept him from falling on his back. Then his legs gave way and he dropped over forward on his knees. He couldn't stand straight when he got up, and didn't seem to be able to move his legs. Before I could take advantage of the chance the bell rang. Jeff reeled to his corner.

"The third round Jeff came out tired and weak. I don't think that if he had been in good condition my blows would have hurt him so much, and he wouldn't have fought himself out so soon by going after me. He was very big and fat and soft. Doc Flynn, of San Francisco, told me before the fight he thought Jeff would weigh 240 pounds stripped, and he looked it.

JEFFRIES TRIED ROUGHING IT.

"Jeff tried to rough me out of it all through the third round, and I gave him a little football work. I retaliated as well as I could at his own game, but I didn't know how to hit in clinches and breaks. He had the better of me. But by the end of the round he was in bad shape. I never saw a man so slow as he was when he came out for the fourth. Of course, it was bad condition that made him go so soon. He couldn't walk straight, and he didn't seem to be able to punch very hard. I felt strong, and I was sure I could last, so I cut loose.

EASY TO HIT CHAMPION.

"For all of that last round it was easy to hit Jeff. He was too weak to rough it in the clinches and he gave up hitting in the breaks.

"Whatever holding there was in the fourth round Jeff was doing himself.

"He hung on for all he was worth. I guess I landed two blows to his one in the last half of the fight, and did all the forcing. McDonald gave me the decision on points and aggressiveness.

MUNROE DID MOST OF FIGHTING IN LAST.

"In the last round I did most of the fighting. Jeffries went back to his corner all in and staggering. I hear he says he would have finished me in another round. I was in much better shape to fight a fifth round than he was.

"Jeff and Fitz go through a boxing stunt on the stage after the fights each night. There was a long interval after he fought me, and they cut their bout down to nearly nothing. Then Clark Ball came out and announced that Fitzsimmons would give me $500 to stay four rounds with him. The crowd yelled.

"'What's the matter with Jeffries?' Give the champion another chance.'

"Then a photographer took a flashlight of Jeffries and Fitz standing in the middle of the stage shaking hands. The boys all yelled.

HAILED MUNROE AS CHAMPION.

"'Put Munroe in there. He's the champion now.'

"That was fun for me, but it made Fitz hopping mad."

About 15,000,000 acres in north-western Nebraska are so sandy as to be unfit for tillage.

Five large volumes of six hundred pages each will compromise the official report of the 1900 Paris Exhibition, which is shortly to be published.



A Hospital Case

There was a hurry call for the ambulance of the City Hospital. In the course of a few moments a very sick woman was brought in on a stretcher — she was pale as death and evidently suffering keen agony. There was a hasty examination and consultation, and in less than a quarter of an hour the poor creature was on the operating table to undergo an operation for ovaritis.

The above is an accurate account of an incident which occured in New York recently; the young woman in question had warnings enough of her dangerous condition in the terrible pains and burning sensation low down in her left side. She had no one to advise her, and she suffered torture until it was too late for anything to save her life.

Women should remember that if they do not care to tell a doctor their troubles, they should be willing to tell them to a woman, who stands ever ready to advise and help them. Again we state that Mrs. Pinkham's advice is freely and confidentially given to every one who asks for it. Address, Lynn, Mass.

The following letters prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the power to cure, and does cure thousands of cases of inflammation and all other derangements of the female organism.

MRS. OTTOSON SAVED FROM A SURGICAL OPERATION.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had organic inflammation and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it I concluded to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to any one suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa. (June 9, 1901.)

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, the great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—Stick to the medicine that you know is Best. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

INFLAMMATION OF THE OVARIES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the organs, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga., Treasurer St. Francis' Benevolent Association.

$5000.00 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

DEAFNESS CURED

By No Method Until "Actina" Was Discovered.

Ninety-five per cent. of all cases of deafness brought to our attention is the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear. The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or spraying, hence the inability of aurists or physicians to cure. That there is a scientific cure for deafness and catarrh is demonstrated every day by the use of Actina. Actina also cures asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, colds and headache, all of which are directly or indirectly due to catarrh. We are receiving hundreds of letters like the following. F. W. Harwood, 188 Walnut St., Springfield, Mass., writes: "Actina cured me of deafness of six years' standing, after all other remedies had failed." Rev. W. H. Moss, Joshue, Tex., writes: "Actina cured my wife of deafness of 40 years' standing, also improved her eyesight." E. E. Thomas, 2500 Ragleis Ave., St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Actina cured my father of catarrh and total deafness in one ear." J. E. Sigh, Fairhaven, Wash., writes: "Actina has improved my hearing and greatly benefited my eyes." N. J. Byrne, Honey Grove, Texas, writes: "Actina has done wonders for me; it cured me of catarrh and deafness, no signs of catarrh or deafness now."



Actina is Sent on Trial, Postpaid

Call or write us about your case. We give advice free and positive proof of cures. A valuable book—Prof. Wilson's 100 page Dictionary of Diseases, Free. Address, New York and London Electric Association, Dept. 128D, 929 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

SAFE. CHEAP. RELIABLE.

TO PREVENT SMALLPOX, FEVERS, AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, USE

CALVERT'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER

Prevents noxious odours, keeps away insects, and should be used regularly in every household as a precaution against epidemic and infection

¼lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. Dredgers.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA KIDNEY PILLS.

SICK KIDNEYS, The Bladder Rheumatism, and the Blood—all these diseases yield at once and are quickly and fully cured. 100 Pills only 25c.

A Cure at the People's Price.

All dealers, by mail or at office. I will mail my book Free to any address.

W. F. SMITH,
126 Summer St., Boston.

CURE PAIN in THE BACK

Whitereck, Maine, June 11, 1901.

MR. SMITH.

Dear Sir,—You will find enclosed $1.00 for which please send me four boxes of your Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills. I am sending for these pills for friends of mine to whom I have recommended them, as they have seen how much good they have done my husband. He has not taken all the pills you sent him last and he has got entirely rid of the stiffness and pain in his back and his general health is much better. They have done a great deal for him. Now I am recommending them to a great many whom I know who are suffering from similar troubles and shall continue to do so to all my friends as I think they are worth all the praise I can give them.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) MRS. F. H. BROWN.

Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills act gently on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Nature's easy physic, good for young and old. 100 Pills in glass vials only 25 cents. 14 1

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea is now on the market. Try it

Put up Black, Mixed & Ceylon Green.

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The old reliable 5c Cigar—hand-made.
Equal to any 10-cent Cigar. 251eod tf

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To visit our stores during our great Annual Discount Sale of Fine Footwear.

W. H. STEWART,

235 St. James Street. 2293 St. Catherine St.

Men's Fine Footwear. Ladies' Fine Footwear



P. DAWSON

DUFFTOWN
Glenlivet District

Extra-Special OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

P. Dawson

Bolvin, Wilson & Co. • Montreal • Sole Agents.

To Sick Ones

I Will Send You Help If You'll Ask It.

Send no money—just a postal, stating which book I shall send.

Simply write me as thousands do every week—to tell me that you need help.

Then I will do this—I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and I will leave the decision to you.

I do that to convince you—to prove my faith in myself. I have perfected a remedy so unusual—so nearly certain—that I want all who need it to have it. I have made my offer so fair that no doubt or prejudice can deter any sick one from accepting it.

In the past twelve years I have furnished my Restorative to over half a million patients, on trial. My records show that thirty-nine out of each forty have paid for it gladly, because they were cured. The rest had the month's test free.

My Restorative is the result of a lifetime's work, in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. It is the only remedy that can bring back the nerve power which operates the vital organs.

A weak organ means weak nerve power. It simply lacks the strength to do its duty. It is like a weak engine, that only needs more steam.

With the old way we doctored the organ itself, and the results at best were but temporary. The results of my Restorative are permanent, and they are absolutely certain, save where some cause like cancer makes a cure impossible.

With this remedy I have cured cases as difficult as physicians ever meet; and I have rarely found a chronic case that could be really cured without it.

My book will tell you why. If you don't need it, please tell me no who does.

Simply state which book is wanted, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 29, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed.)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is sold by all druggists.

SKATING.

SKATING RACES WILL HAVE LARGE ENTRY

Enquiries For Particulars From All Over America.

CHICAGO WILL SEND SOME

Western Men are Practicing and the Lower Provinces and New York Will Supply Competitors.

Mr. Louis Rubenstein is daily in receipt of letters from all over the country asking for entry blanks and information about the coming Championship skating races.

In most cases these enquiries are accompanied by promises of sending men to take part in the races.

The latest of these communications has been received from Chicago, and states that it is the intention of the enquirers to send a large number of fast men.

The Lower Province sporting organizations intend to send a number of men, and there will be some from New York.

The men from the West who came down this week, are practicing daily, and Johnny Nilsson may be expected at any day now.

From all indications the meet promises to be one of the largest ever seen here.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIAL SKATING RACES AT M.A.A.A.

Last Ones Were Held Yesterday Evening on the Track.

The semi-weekly trial skating races on the M.A.A.A. track last night resulted as follows:

220 yards—
A. Pilkie, scratch 1
F. Polan, scratch 2
A. Morin, 10 yards 3

D. Finlayson, G. Wells, P. E. Aird, J. A. Aird, Z. St. Marie also started. Time, 20 3-5.

Two miles—
J. A. Aird, 50 yards 1
P. E. Aird, 150 yards 2
R. Sonne, 200 yards 3

D. Finlayson, J. Wells, A. Morin, J. Moore, jr., F. Polan, Z. P. St. Marie (scratch), and A. Pilkie (scratch) also started. Time—6.06 2-5.

The officials were: Judges—Messrs. Bennett and Macdonald. Starter—Mr. James Drury.

At St. Lawrence Rink.

The races at St. Lawrence Rink were very interesting, especially the quarter mile for boys, with only one skate on. There were fourteen competitors in the race, and it was certainly an amusing sight to see them go around the track. R. Glass came in first, and W. Clements second.

In the two mile amateur, there were four entries, G. Walker, W. Shea, A. Leger, and O. Savagnau, this race was very well contested, and was won by A. Leger and G. Walker second.

In the high jumping there were five competitors: P. Dunphy, W. Massee, L. Thornley, W. Heanult won first, and P. Dunphy, 2nd.

Height, Three feet.

Mr. Lorne Bishop and Reid, Hunter were the judges, and gave entire satisfaction. These races will be continued every Friday night for the season.

Londoners Enjoy Skating.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

London, January 17.—Skating is now general around London. Not since the great frost of 1895 have so many skaters appeared to enjoy the sport in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis as was the case on Friday.

Pastime Euchre League.

The standing of the teams at the end of the tenth week is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Toilet Co.	8	2
Britannia	7	3
Adelphi	7	3
Wilson's	6	4
Mitchell	5	5
Mystic	5	5
Can. Switch	5	5
Machinists	5	5
Crescents	1	9
Sovereign	1	9

The games for next week are:
Monday—Mystic vs. Mitchell.
Tuesday—Britannia vs. Machinists.
Wednesday—Wilson vs. Can. Switch; Sovereign vs. Toilet.
Thursday—Adelphi vs. Crescents.

The estimates of the population of the Philippines vary from 7,500,000 to 10,000,000.

THE TURF

HORSES BOUGHT AT NEW ORLEANS RACES YESTERDAY.

Only Two Favourites in the Lot That Won.

New Orleans, January 17.—Rain throughout the day made the track heavy and upset all calculations. Ahumada, who made a show of his field, and Amigara, who won with almost equal ease, were the only successful favorites. Imp. Corbett's Bay was claimed out of the first race for $1,115 by K. D. Orr. After winning the last race Bound Lee was run up to $1,005, and bought by Cash Sloan. Ben Rigby, the jockey, fresh from a European campaign, arrived to-day. Summary:—

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Little Jack Horner, 94, Fuller, 5 to 1, won; Light Hunt, 107, Battiste, 13 to 5, second; Dr. Scharff, 106, Head, 9 to 1, third. Time, 1.18 1-5. Imp. Corbett's Bay, Blue Blaze, Dr. Guernsey, Macie Marie, Alpaca, Prince of Melrose, Okla and Valleda also ran.

Second race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Simon, 102, Robbins, 4 to 1, won; Ermac, 94, Hanck, 20 to 1, second; Eliza Dillon, 100, C. Bonner, 6 to 5, third. Time, 2.00 4-5. Macon Mary, Moore, Maple and Rastus also ran.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Ahumada, 106, Gannon, 2 to 5, won; Uranium, 106, Scully, 5 to 1, second; Star and Garter, 115, McCafferty, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1.03. Exapo, Mezzon, Little Stingy and Amusement also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, high weight, 6 furlongs—Kaloma, 100, Donnegan, 3 to 1, won; Mrs. Frank Foster, 111, Lindsey, 18 to 5, second; Allyar, 120, Winkfield, 13 to 5, third. Time, 1.18. Pageant, Frank Rice, Farmer Jim, Apple Bloom and Lady in Black also ran. Pickle Saint left at post.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Amigara, 105, A. Hall, 4 to 5, won; Tioga, 92, Redfern, 13 to 5, second; Bucciuth, 107, Donnegan, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1.31 4-5. Computation, Tom Kingsley, Kilimandscharo and Judge Magee also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Bound Lee, 103, Donnegan, 5 to 1, won; Joe Lesser, 105, Battiste, 8 to 1, second; Chickadee, 103, Redfern, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.47. Pyrrho, Shutup, Ecome, Thane and Madeina also ran.

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Simply send me your name and address and I will arrange to deliver to you free of charge my latest model belt with all proper attachments. Wear it 60 days and pay me only if cured, not one penny on deposit.

Weak Men, Nervous Women.

For men with weakness resulting from indiscretion, such as Impotency, Nervousness, Losses, Varicocele, etc., for troubles peculiar to women, for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney, Liver, Stomach or Bladder Troubles. Illustrated descriptive books and statement blanks free sealed by mail. No charge for advice. Remember an absolute FREE TRIAL. Let me hear from you at once. Drop in at my office if possible and let me tell you some truths about electricity and its application. I will go over your case giving you, free of charge, the benefit of my 30 years' experience as a specialist. It is always a pleasure to show the Dr. Sanden's Herculex Electric Belt and demonstrate the current.

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ST. LOUIS SAFE IN PORT RECALLS HISTORIC PILGRIMAGE

Forty Canadian Travellers Who Spent Thirty-one Days Tossing in Mid-Atlantic on Board City of Brussels Mr. Tansey Tells of Life Aboard the Belated Ship.

(Continued From Page One.)

The American liner St. Louis has at last been sighted, and anxiety is relieved in many a heart throughout the American continent.

Montrealers rejoice at the news, for, besides the fact that there were three Montrealers on board the delayed ship, the people of this city have always taken a deep interest in the movements of belated ships.

The St. Louis was the topic of conversation in the hotel rotundas and on the street, and in all other places where men do congregate, and there was a sigh of relief when the welcome news that she had been sighted off Nantucket reached the city last evening.

There was one man, however, who strongly maintained that there was no ground for apprehension. He founded his belief on actual experience which is known to many Montrealers, but in which only a few now living took part.

MR. TANSEY'S EXPERIENCE.

"I will never give up a ship until she is out for over two months," said Mr. Bernard Tansey, who is one of the best known men in Montreal. "With the facilities now possessed for cold storage purposes, provided there is enough food on board, passengers can be kept alive on the ocean for months, unless some accident occurs, like a collision with some other ship. Ships always carry enough canvas to make port some way or another, though they may be delayed for many weeks.

"The reason for my optimism in regard to the safety of the Ivernia is due to my experience of the Irish Canadian pilgrimage to Rome in 1887. We left Montreal with Father Dowd, of our board, on April 19th, 1887, and on the 21st we embarked on the Inman line steamer City of Brussels at New York. Forty left Montreal, and several joined us at New York. Rev. Father Dowd, curate of St. Patrick's, was at the head of the pilgrimage. His Lordship the Very Rev. Ed Dowling, now Bishop of Hamilton, was also one of the party.



MR. BERNARD TANSEY.

Rev. Father Crombleholme, an Englishman, now dead; Rev. Thos. J. Taate, Rev. D. Sheehy, the great Catholic writer, now dead; Rev. Thomas F. Barry, now Bishop of Chatham, N.B.; Rev. T. J. Bannon, dead; Rev. John Egan; Rev. Joseph Hauber, a German priest from Brooklyn; Rev. Meagher; Mr. F. H. McKenna, now dead; Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Judge Curran with her two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, K.C., and her son, Eddie. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brennan, now both dead; Miss Jane Carolin, Miss Mary L. Rice, P. F. O'Brien, a Brockville contractor, Mr. and Mrs. James Sneeden, now dead; Miss Lizzie Sneeden, who was killed by a street car in Westmount last summer; Mrs. Joseph Currie, mother of H. J. Cloran, K.C.; Miss Austin and Miss Alice Austin, of New York; Mr. J. E. Mullin, wine merchant, St. Paul street; David Rattle, of Thorold, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. P. Rabaut, old country French people of Detroit; Hon. William Walsh, of New York, now dead, his son, Jas. J. Walsh; Miss A. Mahon, of Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. D. Reece, M. Farmer, now dead; the latter's wife; Farmer, of the Crown Court office; Maurice Delia, Robert Mullin, Miss Sheehy, a sister-in-law of Rev. Sheehy, also dead, were among those who formed the party which went to Rome. The family of Hon. Frank Smith, of Toronto, consisting of Mrs. Smith, two sons and three daughters, accompanied us to Leardes, as did also General Noetlin, the man who blew up Hell Gate, New York, and there were a number of others who turned back from Lourdes."

"As I said before, we sailed from New York on April 21st, 1887. When we marched down to the boat, I carried the standard of the pilgrimage, an Irish flag, with the arms of the Pope embroidered upon it. We got a great send-off, and started under the most favourable auspices. We had hardly got outside of Sandy Hook, however, when a storm came on. We kept battling our way along as best we could.

"Capt. Watkins, the captain of the ship, was as fine a type of an Englishman as ever I met. He was true blue all through, and we all learned to like him and have confidence in him. On the third day out, however, the ship suddenly stopped and we all knew something terrible had happened. We kept as calm as possible so as not to alarm the women and children, and went to see the captain. He called in Father Dowd, General Newton and myself, as the heads of the party, and laid the case before us.

"90 MILES FROM SANDY HOOK.

"We were then only four hundred and ninety miles from Sandy Hook, but the wind was favourable, and we had lots of canvas. He had been caught in the same predicament once before, when the shaft was broken, he said, and had sailed across under canvas in twenty-five days. He told us that if he put back to New York, and anything happened to the ship, the cargo would be a total loss, as the goods on board were insured for Liverpool and not for New York, and besides he would prefer to go on and not miss his trip. At the same time, he left the decision entirely in our hands. We all felt the great responsibility, and I can assure you that so long as I live I will never forget St. George's Day, and every time it comes around, even if every Englishman in Canada forget, it would not pass unnoticed by me."

STARTED UNDER CANVAS.

"When we decided to start under canvas, the captain said that the 'City of Chester' of the same line, would leave New York a couple of weeks after us, and if we did not get along by ourselves, would take us along.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY WENT MERRILY.

"Rev. Father Crombleholme was in exhaustible Englishman, as was Captain Watkins and there were a few people of English descent in the party, and we celebrated St. Georges Day as merrily as if everything was going under the best possible circumstances. The wind was favourable for a short time, but it soon turned, and continued shifting. We would run in one direction one day, and the next day we were driven back to nearly the same spot we had left two days before. We continued getting out of the regular course of the Inman Line for some days. We experienced no uneasiness. The captain encouraged us to hope, and as we were not out longer than the usual trip, we felt no apprehension.

BEGAN TO GROW UNEASY.

Gradually, however, we began to feel that our lot was worse than it had seemed at first. We were making very little progress. The women and children began to get anxious. We sighted a French ship about seven miles from us, and signalled her. She made some reply, which we did not understand, but kept on her course. A little later on the same day we saw another ship about fifteen miles away, but she did not see us, as we had no smoke to draw her attention. We felt very much disappointed as we had all written letters home, and expected to have an opportunity to send them by the first ship crossing our path.

"Discouragement began to invade the party. The captain kept up our courage, and Father Dowd was a host in himself. As I have always been of a sanguine disposition, I entered into their spirit, and did all in my power to enliven the party.

PLAYED VIOLIN AND DANCED.

The steward had a violin and could play some, so we had a dance nearly every day to while away the time. We had games of all kinds, and did everything possible to keep the party amused. Seasickness invaded the ship, and I was one of the first victims. For two days, during the rough weather, I thought I would never see Canada again, but still through it all I felt more for my wife and family at home than for myself."

"From the conversation on board ship, we could see that this was the prevalent feeling on board. We felt little apprehension for ourselves, as the captain assured us that barring an accident, such as a collision with another steamer, or with ice or some other object, we were bound to be rescued. About the tenth of May, the steamship "City of Berlin" of the Inman line came in sight. The Captain signalled her, although she was so far away we hardly dared to hope for rescue. He told us to prepare our letters and that he hoped to attract her attention. This he succeeded in doing. We were then running well under canvas, in the right direction. The sea was running pretty strong, but the Berlin lowered a boat, and came to the side of our ship. They told us the news from the English side, but at the time she sailed there was no great apprehension on for us, as we were only a few days late, and it was not thought extraordinary.

WAS A VERY FAST BOAT

"The City of Brussels had been chosen for the pilgrimage because she was a very fast boat, being known as the telegraph boat of the Inman line, and made her regular passages in twelve days. We all got letters off on the City of Berlin, and the first news of our whereabouts reached Montreal on May 18th. The City of Berlin expected to sight the City of Chester and to tell her of our plight. We never found out whether she had done so, but the City of Chester never sighted us and we kept on.

"The fact that the City of Brussels was a sister ship of the City of Boston, which had left New York in 1870, and never been heard of after, was not of a nature to encourage us. Still, we kept up our courage as best we could. We sighted several more sailing vessels and steamers, but failed to attract their attention.

SOME OF PASSENGERS GOT ILL.

"Cold storage facilities were not so elaborate in those days as they are now. We had lots of meat and other provisions on board, and so long as the ice lasted we were not at all anxious on that score. Some of our people were getting ill, however, and we were not in much of a humour to be jolly.

"Still we made the best of our position. The steward kept his violin in tune, and the younger members of the party amused themselves despite their anxiety. The food, however, began to run short. When the ice ran out, the meat spoiled, and had to be thrown overboard. This did not tend to encourage us. The stench was awful, and throwing away the meat meant a shortage in the food supply.

DRANK HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.

"Finally, we came to the Queen's Birthday. We were under canvas, and the weather was fine. We were going in the wrong direction, however, as the wind was unfavourable.

"Before leaving Montreal, I had placed a couple of bottles of wine in my trunk, and they were still untouched. I mentioned the fact to Father Crombleholme, and he thought it would be a good idea to bring them out to drink the health of good Queen Victoria. He agreed with me, and I went down for them. One of them was broken, but I brought the other up, and there in mid-ocean, with small hope of ever seeing home again, we drank the health of the good Queen as heartily as if we had all been safely at home. Capt. Watkins fired a salute, and we tried to enliven the day as much as the circumstances would allow.

"About noon I was walking on the deck with Father Crombleholme, when the lunch bell rang. We let the women and children go down to lunch, as we did not feel that we needed anything under the circumstances, as we knew what they did not, that our food supply was limited to a small quantity of canned goods. As you may imagine, although we kept up a bold front, we were very anxious at heart. Father Crombleholme mentioned that fact to me, and congratulated me on the show of cheerfulness which I had made to encourage the less optimistic of the party.

"He added: 'Bernard, I believe we will be rescued today.'

"'What makes you think so, Father?' I asked.

"'Well,' he replied, 'there is no doubt that prayers have been offered up in all the churches in Canada, both Catholic and Protestant, but there is a special reason for my hope today. This is Thursday, the Queen's Birthday. This is the day fixed for the first communion in the Irish parishes of Montreal. There are two thousand young children making their first Holy Communion today, and I know that every one of them will offer up prayers from the heart for our safety, and I cannot believe that God will refuse to answer their prayers.'

A FAINT TRACE OF SMOKE.

"As we continued our walk, I noticed something like smoke a great distance ahead.

"I said nothing at first, because we had been disappointed so often that I did not dare to hope. We walked up the deck, and when we came nearer to the bow there was no mistaking the smoke.

"'There,' I cried, 'there is the help you expected.'

"At the same moment Captain Watkins rushed forward with his marine glasses, and tried to make out the ship. He had to wait some time. We finally made out that we were running towards her, but she was sheering off to the south, away from us.

"He declared, after a while, that the ship was about twenty-two miles away. Cannons were fired, rockets set off, and everything done to attract attention, but it all seemed useless. The strange ship kept on her course, and did not seem to notice us, nor our signals of distress.

THREW BURNING WASTE OVERBOARD.

"At last, Captain Watkins thought of another plan. The tide was running so that anything thrown from our ship would probably cross the path of the oncoming vessel. The captain got a package of waste, and soaked it with sulphur, then set fire to the whole bundle and threw it overboard. The burning sulphur floated away, in the direction that would probably be crossed by the stranger, and we waited the result with the deepest anxiety.

"At last, we saw the ship slacken speed. Her captain had seen the trail of sulphur, and knew what it meant. He followed the trail back, and finally signalled the City of Brussels.

"There were then glad hearts on board, for we knew that rescue was at hand.

"We knelt on the deck of the ship and Father Dowd led in a prayer of hearty thanksgiving. I do not believe there has ever been on board any ship such a heartfelt prayer as there was at that moment on the Brussels.

IDENTITY OF THE STRANGER.

"When the strange ship came near enough to be spoken, she was found to be the mail steamer Russia, from New York to Liverpool. Our captain asked her to take us in tow, but her skipper said it was impossible, as he was carrying the mails. He offered to give us all the provisions we needed, however, and that offer was thankfully accepted. We were not very far from England then, and he believed that the ships and tugs which had been out scouring the ocean for us would come up with our ship within a short time.

"A life-boat with six men and two officers was lowered from the Russia and came to the side of our ship. One of the officers came up on deck and gave us the news from New York and from Canada. He told us that prayers were being offered up in all the Catholic and Protestant churches in Canada for our safe arrival, and that ships were watching for us on the English side. The life-boat returned to his ship and left the officer of the Russia on board our vessel. A few minutes later we saw the life-boat coming back with another supply of provisions on board, and two men in the stern sheets again. We all wondered what that meant, as we had one of their officers on board already. We soon discovered that the second man was not an officer, and we craned out necks to make out who he was. The strange officer smiled meaningly, but would not enlighten us.

"I had little Fannie Smith in my arms at the time, and Mrs. Frank Smith was quite near us with her other children. We guessed at the identity of the men in the boat, and thought of every person possible, but failed to get the right name. As the boat came right under the lee of our ship I recognized the passenger, and exclaimed to the child in my arms: 'Why, Fannie, it is your papa!'

STRANGER WAS SIR FRANK SMITH.

"It was, indeed, Sir Frank Smith.

"His wife fainted with joy, and it took some time to revive her. She was able to recognize her husband when he came over the side, however, and never have I seen a more pathetic sight.

"We naturally enquired for news of home, but Sir Frank merely replied: 'It is no use asking what is going on there. In the city of Toronto, where our people are a mere handful, prayers are offered up daily for your return in all the Protestant churches. What must the feeling be in Montreal, the home of most of you?'

"When we got down to talking of the events of our voyage, Sir Frank Smith told us what had happened. When he received the news on May 14th, that the ship had been met in a disabled condition, he felt that he must seek for them. His whole family was on board. He started for New York. He was told that there was no room for him on board the Russia. At last the purser consented to share his room with Sir Frank, who was almost distracted. A couple of days out he grew so ill that there was some alarm for his safety. He did not eat, he could not rise, and worry was sapping his energies. The captain came down to see him, and he begged the officer, at any price, to alter his regular course and try and get on the line generally followed by the Inman line. This, it was explained was impossible, and would likely prove useless, as the City of Brussels was clearly out of the course that the line's steamers followed generally. At last, however, in reply to one entreaties of Sir Frank, the captain consented to alter his course somewhat in the desired direction, and this proved the very best thing he could have done.

RUSSIA LEFT AT TOP SPEED.

"The captain of the Russia had not the time to take off the passengers on our ship, but he promised to keep a sharp lookout for us, and advised our captain to try and remain for a few days in the latitude he was then in so that the rescuers might find him. This was agreed to and the Russia left at top speed, with one of our officers on board.

"Two days later, we sighted a tug coming towards us and found that it was the Challenger, of Liverpool, which had been making several trips out to try and find us. Our officer, who had gone on the Russia was on board. The Challenger passed a hawser and towed us along. Next day, we met the Kingfisher, another powerful sea-going tug, and she too, gave us a rope. We also came across the United States. These three had been scouting out for days, trying to come up with us, and the three of them towed us up the Mersey.

RECEPTION AT LIVERPOOL.

"Our reception at Liverpool was one of the grandest sights we ever witnessed. There must have been forty thousand people on the docks. The Inman line had chartered a big steamer and she came down the Mersey to meet us, the Liverpool Club had another; the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool also turned out to greet us as if we had returned from the dead, and I never in my life saw so many newspaper men at one time. They were on their own steamer and represented all the papers in Europe and America. We were given permission to march through Liverpool with our banner, and at the Hotel Adelphi we received from the people of Liverpool every kindness.

PRAYERS OF THANKSGIVING.

"Prayers of thanksgiving were offered in all the churches of Canada for our safe arrival. We went on to Lourdes, where we left our banner entwined with that placed there the preceding year by the French-Canadian pilgrims, and went on to Rome, where we were received by Pope Pius IX. The first student I saw at Rome from among the Canadians was our present Archbishop, Mgr. Bruchesi, and glad, indeed, he was to welcome any one from Montreal.

"We had a pleasant trip after that and returned to Montreal in August. After our experience, I will never give up hope of a ship at sea for at least two months."

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500 Tonopah Mining.
1,000 Tonopah Pref
1,000 Mizpah Extension Common.
500 Tonopah and Salt Lake.
500 Mohave Common.
1,000 Mohave Pref.

I WILL SELL

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

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company will be held at the Company's Office, Room 85, Temple Building, St. James street, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1903,

At 12 O'Clock (Noon),

for the purpose of receiving from the Directors their report of the business for the past year, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other business.

JAS. L. WALDIE,
11 10 4aw Secretary.

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WOMAN FELL DEAD ON STREET CORNER.

Mrs. Rodgers Had Not Been in the Best of Health for Some Time.

Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Thomas Rodgers, tailor, of 157a Craig street, fell dead yesterday in Thomas Lamb's grocery store, at the corner of Notre Dame and Panet streets, where she was making some purchases. The deceased had not been in the best of health for some time, and her sudden death is attributed to heart disease.

THE MOON, Canada's Satirical weekly, has, without question, a staff of cartoonists that is unequalled not only in Canada, but, we believe, in America. THE MOON'S staff includes J. W. BENGOUGH, C. W. JEFFREYS, SAM HUNTER, and "CHIC," the great unknown, and many others of equal ability. This week's issue has two cartoons on the Ontario By-Elections. Buy THE MOON and enjoy a good laugh.

Special Notice.

Special Piano Offer Until Feb. 1st.

Large size Cabinet Grand Pianos, containing third pedal and every modern improvement, regularly sold at $300, now $195, payable by instalments. Layton Bros., The Art Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street. N. B.—Open evenings. 12 3eod

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A Great Success.

The sale of a Manufacturer's Stock of Ladies' White Underwear now going on in the Whitewear Section of The S. Carsley Co., Limited, has proved a great success, yesterday hundreds of ladies took advantage of the extremely low prices and laid in a year's supply. Sale continues all this month.

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THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the OFFICE of the SECRETARY-TREASURER, No. 207 MERCHANTS BANK CHAMBERS 206 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2.30 o'clock AFTERNOON, to receive and consider the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Officers, and to transact all such business as may be legally transacted at a general meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st till the 18th February, 1903.

JOHN HYDE,
5 5 3amo Sec'y-Treas.

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NOTICE.

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company," to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near either Gravenhurst or North Bay, in the Province of Ontario; thence in a north-westerly and westerly direction through the Provinces and Territories of Ontario, Keewatin, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca, and the British Columbia, or any other Province or Territory of British North America, to the Pacific Ocean at or near Port Simpson, or at or near Bute Inlet, or such other port as may be hereafter determined by way of the Peace River or Pine River Pass or such other pass as may be found most convenient, or by such other more feasible route as may be hereafter more clearly defined; with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and any other point or points in the said Provinces or Territories, and to acquire, lease, amalgamate or collect with or otherwise make arrangements for the use of the line of any railway company in Canada, with power to build, purchase or otherwise acquire and operate upon any navigable waters in any of the said Provinces or Territories, or from any point in the Dominion of Canada to any other point or points in or beyond the same, steam or other vessels and ferries for the purposes of the company; to engage in and carry on an express and forwarding business on the company's railways and vessels; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land and water lots, and thereon erect, maintain and use wharfs, docks, dock yards, elevators, warehouses, bridges, hotels, restaurants, houses and other buildings, terminals and properties, and collect wharfage, storage and other dues and charges for the use thereof; to acquire and utilize any property, water powers, etc., for the purposes of the company and for the production and supply of electricity for any use, and to sell and dispose of such water and electric power to locate, acquire, work, develop and dispose of mines and mineral lands, timber and timber lands, to crush, smelt and otherwise treat and dispose of the ore and products if any mine, and to construct and use all buildings and works necessary therefor; to construct and operate tramways and other ways, and expropriate any lands required therefor, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purposes of the company's business and for public use, and to connect the same with any such lines already constructed; to acquire and dispose of any rights in letters patent, franchises or part rights for the purposes of the Company's undertaking, to acquire lands for, and to lay out establish and control parks and pleasure resorts; to acquire and utilize lands in Canada for the purposes of the Company's undertakings, and to dispose thereof when not required; to aid settlers upon lands served by the Company's railways; to mortgage, pledge or charge any of the assets and property of the company; to issue, sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of from time to time, bonds, common and preferred stock, debentures or other securities of the Company; to receive from any Government, corporation, company or individual, lands, loans, gifts of money or securities for money or other benefit, or any kind in aid of the Company's undertakings, and dispose thereof; to make arrangements with any Government or municipality respecting exemptions from taxation; to acquire, guarantee, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of shares or other securities of any Government, corporation or company, and to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation, company or individual in respect of such shares or other securities, or in respect of the construction, acquisition or operation of railways, steamships, telegraph or telephone lines or any public or private improvements in any province of Canada or elsewhere, together with all such other powers and privileges as may have been given to any Company having like purposes in view, or as may be incident to or reasonably necessary for the successful carrying out of the undertaking contemplated.

Dated this 15th day of December, A.D. 1902.

JOHN BELL,
301 9 1aw Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montfort & Gatineau Colonization Railway Co. will be held on Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 30 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, at eleven o'clock a.m., to approve and sanction a certain agreement made between the said company and the Great Northern Railway Company of Canada, for the sale of the Montfort & Gatineau Colonization Railway Company, with its equipments, engines, rolling stock, lands, buildings, franchises, assets and generally all things appertaining to the said Railway, as executed by the said two companies on the third day of October last (1902) and as same may have been further amended.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. E. NORMAND,
8 4 1aw Sec'y-Treas.

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2. To have enacted that the acceptance of a benefit does not constitute for the beneficiary the acceptance of the estate, and that said benefit does not form part of either the estate nor the community.

3. To repeal the obligation of having its by-laws approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

4. To strike off all the provisional clauses of the present charter and annul the articles so as to render the convention all-powerful for the adoption of by-laws which are to govern the society.

Montreal, 14th January, 1903.

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D'Abra the Buddhist.

By E. M. Lonsdale.

(Published Exclusively in Canada by the Montreal Star.)

CHAPTER XV.

A meeting of our directors was to convene at an early date, before which I was expected to place an account of my negotiations with the rival Yorkshire firm for their approval. It was in no way possible for me to leave my duties and run up to town even for a day. The intervening time was all too short for a satisfactory investigation of the whole concern, and to make therefrom a reliable generalization and estimate.

I was therefore chained to the North, in the teeth of my wild longing to hasten after D'Abra and win from him at all costs some notion respecting the fate of Ella. My terror of him appeared for the moment to have completely vanished. There seemed no room in my mind for any other feeling than that of a craving to question him. Wherever had he seen her? In London, in the country, or abroad? He had held some sort of communication with her. What had been her message? Why had she communicated with him? What about this note to myself? What was her address? In what sort of captivity? My head was the cage of a thousand buzzing questions.

At the earliest possible moment I shot back to town, praying for the moment to come when D'Abra would condescend to communicate with me. Every hour of delay seemed to put Ella farther from my reach, and I groaned as I remembered how long a time had elapsed since he had seen her. The efforts of the police, so far as I was concerned, had been absolutely fruitless, and to him only could I turn for news of her. What a power the man possessed, assuredly so, to have set on fire with a craving for the presence which my soul dreaded and detested.

As I expected, I had not long to wait for his coming. Just before I was retiring to rest the following night a ring aroused my housekeeper, but before she reached the door I heard a step in the hall, and in the next minute D'Abra stood before me in my room. How he had entered I did not at the moment undertake to consider. All I could contemplate was the fact of his presence, and the likelihood of his willingness to answer the chain of questions I had ready on my tongue.

At a later time I learned from my housekeeper that she had left the latch on the door, and neither chained nor locked it. The only explanation of his surprising entrance that I can at all offer is that he must somehow have secured a duplicate of my latchkey—no difficult matter for a man of his resources—and made this use of it.

But why this precipitate entrance? Was he fearful that I might not accord him admittance? Yet he must have been aware that lapse of time would only have intensified the eagerness with which I had thrown after him my heartfelt inquiries. As well remembered the hansom in the Sheffield main street. Or was he again shadowed? Had he again caught sudden sight of that same terror, whatever it might be, that had driven him so mysteriously from my side at Westminster Bridge.

I watched him during the interview, and noted the vivid paleness of his face that might have betokened a recent shock. Of course, remembering his marvellous powers of self control, I could not expect to see him ebullitive marks of recent discomposure. But in the dull eyes and about the powerful mouth certain evasive signs of such upheaval of feeling were not altogether wanting.

I had stood up at his entrance, and accosted him in surprise. He greeted me in his grave, deliberate manner, but the tone of his voice was altered from what it had been when last I heard it in London. It was characterised by the same coldness and serenity, but there was a thinner note in it. He made some haste to seat himself, and with some trifling excuse drew forth his flask and half emptied it. His face changed violently under its immediate action, as if his self control having been suddenly relaxed, his reserve had momentarily parted and let out some of the strange, wild emotions that boiled within him. It was as if the smoke and vapour that shrouds the crater of an active volcano had been suddenly swept aside and revealed the awful commotion that seethes in the abysses below. The view was instantaneous, but I shuddered at the sight. What depth and depth of experience was hinted at in that terrific look through what reach on reach of unsuspected dark history had he past? In that pregnant moment glowed out all luridly a veritable looming, flaming fire of passion, cruelty, ambition, jealousy, greed, hate. It was with enlightened eyes that I gazed upon the calm look that sprang to its accustomed seat upon his face. What a supreme power that must be which could bolt down those swirling passions into cowering imprisonment, and what an added terror it signified for me. His interest in me and cleaving to me surely meant my doom, if not also the doom of Ella. Was there no power on earth that would rise and rid me of this living terror? Was there no one to whom I might have recourse to nullify his baleful power? My old dread was strong upon me, yet I was determined to question him. Nay, my hunger for news of Ella drove me on, in spite of my dread, which would have moved me to interrogate him, in the face of any previous determination to the contrary.

"You informed me in Sheffield, Dr. D'Abra, that you had seen Miss Birch," I commenced, and waited for him to accept the cue.

"I saw her for a second. She was driving in a close carriage along Rotten Row," he replied, with his customary lack of emotion.

"Did she appear to be in distress?"

Why did the man exhibit his coolness and deliberateness at this breathless moment, when words were precious to me as coined gold? Why, why could not my feverishness draw forth something of that fire which I knew raged within his breast, and prompt him to swift and adequate reply?

After a few moments he gave his answer judicially—

"No; my opinion is that she was at the time fairly contented."

I lifted my gaze and forced myself to look into the caverns wherein darkled the snakes which served him for eyes. Was he mocking me? Scorn from that changeless face in that steely voice would have availed to wither every further question as it mounted to my tongue for utterance. Nay, it could not be scorn. Besides he had always dealt straightly and fairly with me.

"Was there no one with her in the coach?"

"I believe she was absolutely alone, that is as to the interior, but a horseman was riding by the side of the carriage, a Hindu."

I felt D'Abra was speaking only truth. His words rang of solid fact, but they wofully perplexed and troubled me. She was content, though held captive in the hands of a foreigner, ay of a regal foreigner! Why was she not in a very tempest of distress when she knew I was straining every nerve to discover her? Why did she not appeal to passers-by for rescue? There might be two answers. My jealousy supplied one, which D'Abra perhaps wished to be supplied, but which my reason and confidence in her slew forthwith. The noble, honourable stranger had won from me! "Raving nonsense, stark wild nonsense!" was a rejoinder sufficient to destroy that evil-looking lie.

The other explanation found favour with both my reason and my prejudice, and, disturbing though it showed itself, nevertheless I cherished it. She was in the hands of unknown men of the East. They had, by their knowledge of supernaturalism and of their obscure and perhaps diabolical trickery, rendered her abjectly tame. All the more reason then that I should struggle more passionately than heretofore to free her from her uncanny thraldom.

"You had some communication from her, doctor? Was it intended for me?"

"It was intended for you. There is lying at my house a slip of paper which is addressed to you. Miss Birch herself wrote it, securing from the bearer of it a solemn pledge that it should be given directly into your hands, and into no other. That messenger is at my house, and is waiting to hand you the missive. I await your pleasure."

The man's will was assuredly life fate. Who could withstand it? He had probably made an effort, and that effort had resulted in the communication in question. He had decided on my visit to his house, and his decision was nothing less than a future fact. To know D'Abra's future evidently was to learn what he had willed. If only he could be prevailed upon to will the recovery of Ella? My heart sank at the thought. I feared that he had likely willed the reverse.

What then was to be my course? To disregard my inexpressible longing to grasp the letter of my beloved, to forbear looking upon her handwriting so recently penned, above all to omit reading the message she had intended for my eyes—this was an idea that roused scornful laughter in my breast. But to trust myself to the nefarious keeping of a fiendish-souled wizard all unprepared and all unknown to a second person was a thought that had madness printed on its front. Whatever my decision was to be, it must not be taken that night. I must think over the proposal in broad daylight. I must first apprise my trusted Bright, and especially I must know that my revolver was safely in my keeping, indubitably and mortally primed. In my present condition I presented an easier victim than a mouse in a trap.

It is perhaps a curious fact that I hesitated never a moment to accept this word of his as a truth, and that I looked upon it as more than a trap to snare me to my doom. But as before, as always indeed, I implicitly trusted the statement of this apparently unscrupulous man. He observed my hesitancy, and I have little doubt read my every thought. With what a furnace of eagerness he was consumed at the time that I should hasten to bear him company home, I of course was quite unable to gauge; but later thought has led me to marvel at the iron will that smothered down the passion of anxiety that must have burnt in him at the interview.

As I sat in his presence I began to feel that he was bringing his titanic will to bear directly upon my brain.

"At once! At once! The letter is of the gravest importance," were thoughts beating with clear, steady regularity in my mind. He was determined, whether I would or not, to bend me to his own desires, and I knew myself to be slipping from my own control and falling under his mighty sway. I even feared that he was about to act upon me as he had acted upon the poor Frenchwoman, and reduce me to the condition of a mere puppet in his hands. Slowly, very slowly and surely, the top, tap, tap of his thought on my own brain beat down my own until I found myself rising in slavish obedience to his will. The terror in my plight that in it all I was conscious of my humiliation. I knew that by some awful method his will was bearing down my own personality, down, down, down to the very dust of abjectness. My eyes were fascinated into a steady, horror-stricken stare into the cold fleshiness of his. His breathing came heavy, and I could distinctly see he was under some intense strain.

Suddenly, however, there came a sudden change darting through his face, and simultaneously with the change sounded a ring from the outer door. He had perchance caught the noise of a step at my door before the ring had announced it to me. The change quickly spread, until there lay for a brief moment across all his gaunt features a look of blanching terror, and the word MAHARSHI formed upon his lips, although it failed to fall into distinct utterance.

"John Eames!" he said in a voice that scorched me. Never before had he addressed me by name. "You have visitors, but not a word to them of me."

His wonted calm was upon him, and he left me, that he might pass out at the back, with his usual salutation—

"Adieu, my dear sir, adieu."

CHAPTER XVI.

The bell again sounded before I had strength or will enough to answer the summons. A heavy fog was cloaking everything out of doors, and as I strained my eyes into the outer gloom, I at first could see nothing whatever before me. Presently there loomed against the fog the figure of an extremely tall man, robed in gray, and I heard a voice, rich, musical, of a deep bass quality, addressing me.

"Mr. John Eames?"

"That is my name," I replied.

"I come as a friend, are you prepared to treat as with a friend?"

"How can I know you as a friend?" I asked, "when your very face is hidden from me?"

"Will you believe me, when I say that on me, and on me alone, in all this world, depends your recovery of your betrothed? Interested before, I was now instantly stirred in all my depths. Oh for some news of Ella, and that all independent of yon Indian scourge!

"You are moved," observed the unknown. "I would speak with you on the subject."

"Pray enter," I replied, with all the earnestness I was capable of expressing.

"Only on one condition, that we have our interview absolutely in the dark."

"With an absolute stranger!" I ejaculated, surprised beyond measure by the amazing proposal.

"You are a man of honour, Mr. John Eames; I will trust you. Pass your word that you will deal with me honourably."

"I don't understand you."

"You will be guilty of no treachery if I place myself absolutely in your power."

"You may rest entirely assured on that score." I readily agreed. I have noticed that one difference between a great business man and a second rater is the characteristic that the latter knows only whom he should mistrust, whereas the former knows who is worthy of his confidence and trusts accordingly. But my wonder grew with his words.

"You have a revolver."

"Yes, I have a revolver," I replied, with wonder still rising.

"Take your revolver, load it carefully, our confidence must be in the dark, but you may hold your weapon for your security. I will trust to your word that you will show no light, nor in any way deal treacherously with me."

The offer was a generous one, and captivated my esteem and confidence on the instant. Without another word I said with all cordiality—

"My dear sir, pray enter at once. I need no revolver in the presence of a gentleman. No light shall be shown, and all shall be square and above board."

(To be continued.)

The SECRET of A PERFECT BUST and Form Sent Free

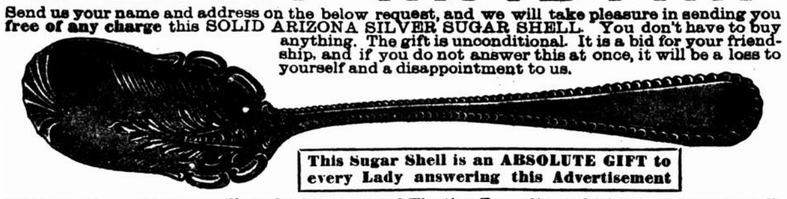


Madam Thora's French Coraine System of Bust Development is a simple home treatment and is guaranteed to enlarge the bust six inches; also fills hollow places in neck and chest. It has been used by leading actresses and society ladies for 20 years. Book giving full particulars sent free, beautifully illustrated from life, showing figures before and after using the Coraine System. Letters sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp and address, Madam Thora Toilet Co., Toronto, Ont.

208 1aw tf

DEAR MADAM

Send us your name and address on the below request, and we will take pleasure in sending you free of any charge this SOLID ARIZONA SILVER SUGAR SHELL. You don't have to buy anything. The gift is unconditional. It is a bid for your friendship, and if you do not answer this at once, it will be a loss to yourself and a disappointment to us.



This Sugar Shell is an ABSOLUTE GIFT to every Lady answering this Advertisement

With the Sugar Shell we will send you 8 boxes of Electine Remedies, which we wish you to sell, if you can, at 25c. each. Then return our money, and we will give you absolutely free a Butter Knife, a Pickle Fork, and 6 Full-Size Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons. If you fail to sell our Medicines, return them to us and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift, it being free in any event. Our Solid Arizona Silver Premiums are fast superseding Sterling Silver for Tableware. They look as well and wear better; they are the same beautiful metal all the way through and are guaranteed for 50 years. Now, please don't say "I'll answer this tomorrow." Just sign and return the attached request today. The Sugar Shell and Medicines will then be promptly mailed, postpaid. Even if you fail to sell our Medicines, you at least have an elegant Sugar Shell, worth 75 cents, for simply making the effort.

REQUEST FOR SUGAR SHELL AND MEDICINES

Electine Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Ship immediately, by mail, 1 Solid Arizona Silver Sugar Shell and eight 25c. Boxes of Electine Remedies. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the Medicines, and return you the money, with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Butter Knife, a Pickle Fork, and Six Full-Size Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons. If I fail to sell the Medicine, I will return it to you in 30 days, and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift from you.

Name .....
(Write Name Plainly, "Mrs." or "Miss")

Address .....

M. S. .....
PLEASE WRITE VERY, "VERY" PLAINLY

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., Limited, No. 1 Medical Building, Toronto, Ont.



Properly matured, Quaker Tea is a beverage of exquisite flavor, and it has a good effect on both nerves and heart.

QUAKER "CEYLON" TEA

J. A. Mathewson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Meetings and Societies.

ST ANN'S COURT.—At the regular meeting of St. Ann's Court, No. 149, C.O.F., the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Wm. D. Guilfoyle, C.R.; James L. Devine, V.C.R.; A. D. Kavanagh, sec. sec.; Bernard C. Gotlieb, fin. sec.; Hugh Tracey, treas.; J. P. Gavagan, J. Brophy and Wm. Raymond, trustees. At this meeting the brothers took occasion to present their worthy chief ranger with a handsome smoking set. The evening closed with vocal and instrumental selections.

MONTREAL LODGE.—Seventy-five members attended the regular meeting of Montreal Lodge, No. 1, A.O.U.W., in the hall, 251 St. James street, on Thursday evening, when D.D.G.M.W. William J. Pendleton, assisted by P.M.W. John T. Courtenay, acting as P.G.M.W., and E. J. Charlton, acting as Grand Guide, installed the new officers for the year 1903. The D.D.G.M.W. on behalf of the lodge, presented the retiring master workman, Dr. W. H. Smyth, with a handsome P.M.W.'s jewel set with his precious stones, which the doctor, for the moment, acknowledged. After the installation a social evening was spent with euchre and cribbage.

NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED.—At the meeting of Branch 1, C.M.B.A., the following officers were installed: T. G. Nolan, president; W. Tracey, first vice-president; J. Nolan second vice-president; F. C. Lawlor, recording and corresponding secretary; W. J. Scullion, financial secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; F. Riley, marshal; P. Connolly, guard; board of trustees, T. Cullen, Nolan, O. Gorman, F. Riley; and F. J. McCann, representative to the Grand Council convention. Grand Deputy Bro. Lawlor; alternate officer, Fin. Sec. Bro. Scullion. The retiring president, Mr. Laughlin, was elected to the chancellor's chair. Brief addresses by all the officers were then in order. Many members of the new branch, No. 8, were also in attendance.

LEADERS INSTALLED.—At the regular meeting of Excelsior Rebekah Lodge, No. 6, P. G. Sister Fuller, assisted by the past grands of the lodge and P.G.M. Bro. Dickson, of Beaver Lodge, and Bro. W. J. Fuller, of Excelsior Rebekah Lodge, installed these officers: N.G., Sister Klock; V.G., Sister Saurr; rec. sec., Sister Fuller; fin. sec., Sister Yaphi; treas., Sister G Hinchcliff; conductor, Sister M. Hinchcliff; warden, Sister Barrington; chaplain, Sister Randel; O.G., Bro. Clealand; R.S.N.G., Sister Irvine; L.S.N.G., Sister McMullin; R.S.V.G., Sister Hawkin; L.S.V.G., Sister C. Walsh; R.A.S., Sister Taylor; L.A.S., Sister E. Ponting. At the conclusion of the installation, refreshments were served, and a programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, was successfully carried out. The lodge meets in Gariepy Hall on the second and fourth Friday evening of each month.

CLARENCE LODGE.—The regular meeting of Clarence Lodge, No. 16, A.O.U.W., in the Empire building, at which the officers were publicly installed, followed by a concert and social, was one of the most successful gatherings since its institution ten years ago. The installing officer was D.D.G.M.W. Wm. J. Pendleton, and he was assisted by P.M.W. E. H. Watkiss, E. J. Chartier, R. E. Young, S. C. Jackson and M. Stallion. His Worship the Mayor of Montreal was present, and after the installation Master Workman T. A. Lynch, who was installed for the fourth term, extended a cordial welcome to the ladies and gentlemen present. Mayor Cochrane, who had joined a fraternal benefit society over thirty years ago, paid a high compliment to the A.O.U.W., which he considered one of the best fraternal societies extant, and urged every man who had others dependent upon him to join such an order. An excellent musical and literary programme followed, in which Miss Macdonald, the Misses St. Germain, Miss Delehanty, Miss L. Marion and Miss Gertie O'Brien, and Messrs. F. J. Hogan, J. St. John, H. J. J. Power, D. Herron, L. L. Gravel and G. Morgan took part. After M. W. Lynch had said a few words regarding the benefits of the A.O.U.W., which were endorsed by the Mayor, refreshments were served, and the rest of the evening was devoted to dancing.

FREE EDUCATION DEMANDED.—At the meeting of the Amalgamated Bakers' Association in the Empire Hall, the president, Mr. T. Burns discussed the question of free schools at considerable length. He contended that every child should be given an opportunity to acquire a common school education. He said the disabilities that a country labours under through not having an education working class is strikingly exemplified in the case of the Russian Empire, which, in spite of its one hundred and ten millions, is politically, financially and morally stagnant, and this state of affairs will eventually culminate in a bloody revolution, engendered through denying the peasant and artisan the educational light that dispels the darkness of ignorance, discontent and immorality. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for an entertainment to be held about the end of February. There was a lively discussion regarding cellar bakeries. One of the members said that the boy who is sent into a Montreal cellar bakery to learn a trade has a very hard life before him.

MONTREAL CHAPTER ROYAL ARCH MASONS INSTALS ITS OFFICERS.

The January convocation of Montreal Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, which was held in the Masonic Temple, was largely attended by both members and visiting companions. The grand superintendent of the Montreal district, Right Excellent Companion J. I. Phillips, accompanied by R. E. Comp. D. A. Young, R. E. Comp. H. Hartley (Trinidad), V. E. Comp. T. A. Emmans and E. Comp. D. McLaren Brophy, paid an official visit and installed the new officers for 1903. R. E. Comp. Phillips also, on behalf of the chapter, presented the retiring first principal, V. E. Comp. John Gouldthorpe, with a very handsome and valuable Past Z.'s jewel, in recognition of the important services which he had rendered as presiding officer during 1902.

After the installation, on the invitation of the newly-installed first principal, E. Comp. Charles Manhire, the Grand Chapter officers and companions sat down to supper, which was excellently served under the direction of Comp. John Wilson. After the toast to "The King and the Craft," Master Ernest Manhire, the talented thirteen-year-old son of E. Comp. Manhire, gave a couple of exquisitely rendered violin solos, his teacher, Comp. Herbert Spencer, accompanying him on the piano. Comp. Charles Austin, of Red Bluff Mount, also favoured the gathering with a song, and Comp. J. Hanson Miller with a recitation, during the evening.

Speaking for the Grand Chapter of Quebec, R. E. Comp. J. I. Phillips said that the great progress made by the royal craft in Montreal district during the past year was a matter for the sincerest congratulation, and the four chapters in Montreal had all shared in this prosperity. R. E. Comp. D. A. Young did not think the Grand Chapter had ever had such an era of prosperity as during the last few years, and it was with especial pleasure that he had assisted the Grand Z. M. E. Comp. George O. Stanton (who was a member of Montreal Chapter) in the institution of the new chapter at Cookshire, when all the degrees were conferred upon 24 candidates. He also complimented R. E. Comp. Phillips upon his enthusiastic work in capitular Masonry, and stated that they expected to have at least a fifty per cent. greater attendance than last year at the "at-home" in Victoria Hall Westmount on January 29. V. E. Comp. T. A. Emmans also added some kindly words of congratulation to Montreal Chapter.

R. E. Comp. W. M. Lesmessurier proposed "The Visiting Companions," in a happy speech, and responses were made by E. Comp. D. McLaren Brophy and Comp. Allan Austin, Carnarvon Chapter; Comp. J. Poole, Royal Albert Chapter; Comp. A. Stoddard, Simcoe, and Comp. W. H. Chave, Indiana; Comp. Bramer, Toronto. R. E. Comp. H. Hartley, Trinidad, and Comp. Charles Austin, Montana. R. E. Comp. Phillips proposed "The Newly-Installed Officers," which was acknowledged by E. Comp. Chas. Manhire, Z.; E. Comp. F. W. Foster, H. and Comp. R. H. Fulton, J. The grand superintendent also toasted that old stand-by of Montreal Chapter, R. E. Comp. W. M. Lemessurier, and the latter proposed the health of the retiring first principal V. E. Comp. J. Gouldthorpe, whose earnest and conscientious work during 1902 had been attended with such excellent results.

MOUNT HOREB CHAPTER.

At the regular convocation of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, in the Masonic Temple, R. E. Comp. H. Dunne installed into office those companions who were elected to their positions for the first time. The masters of veils are: Comp. C. Denman, fourth veil; Comp. T. Turner, third; Comp. Alex. J. McRoble, second; Comp. D. R. McLennan, first. This chapter is now in a flourishing condition. Several candidates received the Holy Royal Arch degree.

THE FREEMASONS OF BEDFORD DISTRICT TURN OUT IN FORCE.

On Thursday evening the Masons of Bedford District gathered in force at Stanbridge East, the occasion being a district meeting called by Right Hon. Bro. S. H. Soraburger, the District Deputy Grand Master for that district. Brethren from all parts of the Eastern Townships were present, and the capacity of the local lodge room was taxed to its utmost. A most enthusiastic reception was tendered to the Deputy Grand Master, Right Wor. Bro. J. B. Tresidder, who was present in his official capacity, and representing the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, who was unavoidably absent. The D. G. M. was accompanied by the Grand Secretary, Right Wor. Bro. Will H. Whyte, the District Grand Chaplain, Right Wor. Bro. Rev. E. M. Taylor; Wor. Bro. W. J. Wight, Past Master of Dorchester Lodge, St. Johns, and Wor. Bro. W. R. Cheniell, of the Lodge of Antiquity in Montreal. The officers of Brown Lodge, of Farnham, Que., performed the beautiful work of one of the degrees in a most satisfactory manner. Addresses were delivered by the visiting brethren, and an able and instructive account of the antiquity of Freemasonry was given by the Grand Secretary, after which an adjournment was made to the banquet hall, where an enjoyable time was spent by all.

Picture values are queer things. At a recent sale at London a Gainsborough portrait, the painting representing the artist's daughters, Mrs. Lane and Miss Gainsborough, was sold for $29,400, the same canvas having changed hands in 1884 for $585.

ARMOUR'S Extract of Beef

Has the rich, beefy flavor of roast beef from well-fattened high-grade beeves

The Best Extract of the Best Beef for Soups, Sauces and Beef Tea

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS

ARMOUR & COMPANY, Chicago



Corticelli SPOOL SILK

For dressmaking and family sewing Corticelli Silk is the best silk made. For hand or machine use it has no equal.

Corticelli Silk runs smoothly in the needle; it is always even in size, and always full length and full strength. Ask your dealer for "Corticelli," and politely, but firmly, refuse all substitutes, which some clerks may say are "just as good." You may be sure they all lack the many excellent qualities of the genuine Corticelli Silk.

Corticelli ASK FOR AND INSIST UPON GETTING Asiatic Dyes Wash Silks

In Patent Holders

The Colors Are Fast — The Silk the Best

Put up in Patent Holders, which prevents waste by tangles or soiling—keeps each shade separate, and automatically measures a correct needleful. Recommended as "the only proper way to put up Filo and Floss silks," and used by Art Societies everywhere. Over four hundred different shades to select from.

Corticelli Skirt Protector

PECULIAR WEARING QUALITIES

PERFECTLY STRAIGHT SELVAGE

Corticelli Skirt Protector is of firm and even texture. When soiled a sponge or brush makes it clean again, and no damage done. Corticelli Skirt Protector is a great favorite with fashionable and careful dressers.

If you are not already a subscriber to Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine, become now. Full information on application to Corticelli Silk Co., St. Johns, P. Q., or any other Corticelli office.

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Which Is The Greater Calamity, Mt. Pelee or Consumption?

People continue to speak of the Mt. Pelee disaster as the most terrible ever known on earth. The wiping out of 40,000 lives by the West Indian volcano overshadows the destruction of Pompeii. The bloodiest battles of the Boer war pale into insignificance in comparison with the cataclysm that resulted in this terrible loss of life.

BUT HOW MANY REMEMBER THE FACT THAT FROM DAY TO DAY—EVEN WHILE THEY ARE THINKING ABOUT THIS HORROR OF THE WEST INDIES—THAT LAST YEAR OVER 180,000 LIVES WERE WIPED OUT RIGHT HERE IN THE UNITED STATES BY CONSUMPTION?

The world has had time to recover its breath and make a calm survey of the havoc wrought at the foot of Mt. Pelee. It can never make an adequate survey of the havoc wrought by the merciless White Plague, because the victims drop off one by one, and as the ground swallows them up the plaintive voice of each pitiful victim is lost in the dull, unceasing roar that the affairs of the world make as it rolls on.

Which IS the greater horror, Mt. Pelee or Consumption?

Expeditions are organized, and the sympathy of all the earth goes out to the refugees from Mt. Pelee.

WHY NOT CO-OPERATE?

Why not send out this same heartfelt sympathy; why not extend a helping arm of co-operation to the swarming army of refugees from consumption who are fleeing from the greatest life destroyer the sinister influences of nature have ever brought forth?

It is not hard to find one of these refugees.

If any citizen will notice THROUGH ONE DAY all the people he meets the chances are that there will be at least one, and perhaps several, consumptives, among them.

Suppose you watch for one day, and judge for yourself. Count how many consumptives you know. Don't think of them as refugees of society, at whom the finger of suspicion is to be pointed as though they were marked for destruction and might take others along with them if they were not watched.

They, of all people in the world, are entitled to your fullest measure of active sympathy. They are entitled more than any one else to your co-operation. The man or woman with consumption is staring death full in the face, and nothing in the world but intelligent, sincere co-operation by those who are well can save them.

YOU CAN SAVE A HUMAN LIFE.

By curing or helping to cure one of this army of unfortunates, you can save a life, and may restore to a family its head and means of support.

Do you realize what it means to save one life? Do you know that it would be a greater work to have actually saved one of the lives lost in Martinique than to relieve all the suffering of those who remain?

Fortunately, since the discovery of the Prof. Hoff Cure, the United States Census Reports show a marked decrease in mortality from consumption. The figures have dropped from 245 for every 10,000 to 180 for every 10,000 since the remedy discovered by the Vienna scientist has been distributed in this country.

New York city reports show that during the first three months of this year there were 282 less deaths from consumption in the city than during the same three months of last year. This covers exactly the period since the establishment of the American Bureau for the dissemination of the Prof. Hoff medicine.

To help in this eradication of consumption is to participate in a work that might be likened to the prevention of the volcano's outbreak, were such a thing within human power.

If you know a person suffering from consumption, whether he be an intimate friend or merely an acquaintance, it is your duty to tell him of Professor Hoff's work. It should be a pleasure, highly prized, to do so.

Get the promise of every member of your family to look over his or her acquaintances, and select some one who has consumption, or who seems in immediate danger of it. The chances are very largely in favour of the latter class having the disease. Let each member of the family send the name of the person so selected to The American Bureau, so that the literature with reference to the Hoff treatmen and the cure of Hammannsmay be forwarded gratis. The name of the person sending the name of the sufferer will not be divulged to the sufferer, for The American Bureau appreciates and respects the feeling of delicacy with which a consumptive regards his condition.

"I WOULD BE GONE A GOOD WHILE."

Here is a pathetic letter from a man who looked over the chasm into the deep abyss, whose depths the eyes of mortals cannot measure. He is still appressed by the memory of the awful situation in which he found himself, but his heart is filled with thanks.

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger:

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find $5, for which please send me six bottles of Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption, as I will continue to take it for a long while. I am pretty well now, and have started to work once in a while, and that is something to be able to around here thought I would be able to do any more. My lungs are getting real good again, and if I continue to take this remedy for about six months or a year I am sure there is hope of being completely cured, although I do not expect it to be done at once, as it will take time for a case like mine. If it does cure me it will be well recommended right here in this town. It is already, as the people know how far down I was, and now I am working again. I am asked daily what is bringing me about again, and I have given out the booklets.

I am very thankful that I found out about this cure, or I would be gone this good while. Yours truly,

ROBT. A. DIXLER,
416 Hamilton st., Harrisburg, Pa.

SAID HE WOULD DIE.

It takes but a short space of time for the good effects of the Hoff medicine to become apparent as this statement shows:

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger:

Gentlemen,—Enclosed find money order for $1.00 for a bottle of Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption. Kindly mail medicine as soon as possible.

I was bedfast, and the physician informed my relatives that I would die in a few weeks. I am now finishing the second bottle of the Hoff remedy, and am able to walk. Appetite splendid, and have gained in flesh. My cough grows lighter each week, and I expectorate less. The medicine has worked wonders in a short period of time. Respectfully,

EDMUND BRISSELS,
33 South Yellow Spring street, Springfield, Ohio.

PASSING IT ON

Even in places which have become famous as resorts for the cure of consumption, the fame of the medicine is rapidly extending inasmuch as it cures patients in such places after the climate has failed to do so.

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger:

Gentlemen,—I enclose New York draft for one dollar for one bottle of Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption. I wish to try the medicine on the recommendation of a gentleman who claims to have been cured of an absolutely hopeless case (according to the statements of his physicians) by the use of the Hoff Remedy.

Yours very truly,
L. O. MUIR,
Tucson, Arizona.

HAD A CHANCE TO KNOW.

Ministers' wives secure an intimate knowledge of the trials and tragedies of life in their work as their husbands' helpmeets, and their opinions as to the merits of things are usually well founded.

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger:

Dear Sirs,—I am in a position, I believe, to speak positively of the wonderful merit of Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption, handled by you, from seeing its curative powers in behalf of a young lady, a member of my husband's church, who was given up by the doctors and given only a few days to live.

Were I not very optimistic regarding the merits of the remedy, I would not write you. Very truly,

MRS. REV. M. E. SIPLE,
Watford, Ont.

GOOD CAUSE TO FEEL BLUE.

Women have been almost as interested in this laudable co-operation as men. The work of this one will bear fruit for coming gonerations:

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger:

Dear Sirs.—Please send me at once two bottles of Professor Hoff's Cure for Consumption.

I am not using all this medicine myself. Indeed, I only take the Cure occasionally. I have been "passing it along" to those who need it. It is a wonderful cure.

A week ago Saturday my attention was called to a young man passing the house. He was losing flesh, hollow-eyed, coughed and had grown so weak that during the day he would fall asleep at his work, exhausted. His friends and himself were "blue." I told him of what the medicine had done for me and gave him a part of my bottle. Last Saturday he stopped to have me order a bottle for him. "It's all right. I only cough two or three times a day. I feel stronger; look at my eyes," he said.

He did look better. He and his friends had hope written all over their faces.

I have two other patients who have taken a new lease of life.

ALICE RIGDEN.
Ottawa, Ill.

HOW TO GET THE REMEDY.

After Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption had become famous throughout the Austrian and German Empires, the American Bureau was established at the laboratories of the well-known New York Chemists, Messrs Bendiner and Schlesinger, who import the necessary drugs through their European Branch, and compound the prescription EXACTLY in accordance with Prof. Hoff's instructions. The American Bureau sends the compounded prescription for a charge just above the cost of compounding. In this way the greatest good can be given the greatest number. No deception like a "free offer" is tolerated.



For $1.00 we will mail a bottle of Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption, containing sufficient medicine for one month's treatment. Six bottles for $5.

It is DANGEROUS in the extreme to experiment with Prof. Hoff's Prescription. SEE THAT THIS TRIANGULAR TRADE MARK IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. We forward all packages and all mail matter in plain wrappers only.

AMERICAN BUREAU,
Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption
BENDINER & SCHLESINGER,
Chemists and Importers
(Established 1843)
3d. Ave. and 10th St. New York City)

NOTE IMPORTANT — Those who desire to aid in the cure of consumption should remember that Mr. Frederick Hammann, who was cured of consumption and later insured by the New York Life Insurance Co., as a test case, at the expense of the New York "Journal," is connected with the American Bureau, and will personally answer all interviews and enquiries, aiding all sufferers to follow, at their homes, the treatment which cured him. He cautions the public against alleged "Consumption Cures"—irresponsible persons and so-called societies, whose purpose is to traffic recklessly in human hopes and human lives. This evil practice has occasioned the publication of their misdoings, and a copy of the New York "Journal," cautioning the public against such frauds, will be mailed by Mr. Hammann on request.

DISEASED MEN!

RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH AND VIGOR

STRICTURE Is one of the most common as well as the most dangerous diseases. *Edwards' Specific* remedies will absorb and remove the stricture and all dead tissue, restoring the canal to a free and healthy condition. The treatment is purely *local* and assisted by such *constitutional* remedies as are required to effect a speedy and sure cure. The action of the treatment is painless and the improvement will be continuous until all stricture and disease have been removed.



WEAK MEN *Dull* and *listless* men, men who are unsound in mind as well as body, and who have been unmanned by dissipation and excesses, are restored to *health* and *vigorous vitality* by this marvelous treatment. *Edwards Specific* remedies strengthen the weakened seminal vesicles, stops weakening drains and restores weak, despondent men to robust manhood.

PROSTATIC DISEASES *Enlargement* and *Irritation* of the Prostate Gland produces *Bladder* and *Urinary* disorders, *Piles*, etc., and is quickly and completely cured by the use of *Edwards Specific* remedies.

VARICOCELE is a direct result of Prostatic trouble and consists of an accumulation of stagnant and impure blood in the veins of the scrotum. *Edwards Specific* remedies drives the impure blood from the dilated veins, establishes a healthy circulation throughout the sexual organs. A cure is effected without need of an operation.

HOME TREATMENT Can be used by the patient as successfully as if applied by us. Write us in full confidence.

FREE illustrated Treatise on vital diseases, sent securely sealed. Write us today. Address

EDWARDS MEDICAL CO., 30 Hulbert Block, CINCINNATI, O.

14 5 1aw

Lord Mount-Stephen May Sell.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Quebec, January 17.—It is reported that Lord Mount Stephen is likely to consent to the sale of his property in Metis, including the extensive falls of the Metis river. If he does so, these falls will be utilized for the purpose of supplying power for the electric lighting of the adjacent villages, and for an electric tramway between Metis and Matane.

Business Man in Trouble.

Schenectady, N.Y., January 17. Hugh J. Fagan, a prominent real estate dealer and one of the leading men in local society, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for grand larceny. He gave bail in $1,000 for trial later. It is charged that Fagan, who is the owner of the premises occupied by the complainant, Mrs. Mary Adamczak, stole $800 while on a visit for the purpose to collect rent. He asserts that the charge is an attempt to blackmail him.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

OUR ANNUAL WHITEWEAR SALE

Is an event eagerly looked forward to, and as eagerly taken advantage of by the best shoppers of the city. It never disappoints their expectations; the preparations for success have been made too carefully long in advance to admit of failure. It is a sure and certain money-saving opportunity at the beginning of the year that tells throughout the ensuing months. Perfect styles, the best of materials and workmanship conjoined to unequalled price values are the trade-compelling factors that ensure a quick and hearty response from the public. Examination of the goods will show that our statements are not overdrawn.

Some Examples:



Night Dresses

Good Cotton, fine tucks, frills, hand-sewed and embroidery. Special price .. .. ..

All notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

BIRTHS.

ALLSOPP—At Dunham, Que., on the 7th of January, the wife of Arthur Allsopp, of a son.*

ABBOTT—At Magog, Que., on January 12, the wife of W. F. Abbott, of a daughter.*

ALLARD—At 91 Marin avenue, St. Henri, a son to Mr. and Mrs. P. Allard.

BAKER—At 657 St. Antoine street, Westmount, the wife of J. W. Baker, of a son. 14 2

GOODHUE—At Moe's River, Que., on the 10th of January, Mrs. F. S. Goodhue, of a son.*

HAMILTON — On the 13th inst., at 287 Mountain street, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton. 15 2

HUGMAN—On the 28th ult., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hugman, of a daughter.

LANGWELL—On the 8th inst., at 11 Dorchester street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. Henry Langwell.

LINGLEY—On January 11th, at St. John, N.B., Mrs. B. D. Lingley, a son.*

WELLS—At Perth, Ont., on the 11th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wells, of the Merchants Bank of Canada. 13 2

WOODLEY—On January 14th, at Quebec, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Woodley, a daughter.*

MARRIAGES.

ARGUE-YOUNG—At Regina, N.W.T., on December 31st, Dr. A. W. Argue, of Grenfell, to Miss Grace E. Young.*

BOUCHE-RICE—At Dunham, Que., on the 13th of January, by the Rev. Father Mosseau, Mr. Hormidas Bouche to Mrs. A. Rice (nee Dominique), all of Dunham.*

COLPITTS-CUTHBERTSON—By the Rev. G. W. Fisher, at Moncton, N.B., on January 8th, Clarence G. Colpitts to Miss Edith L. Cuthbertson, both of Moncton.*

JOHNSTON-JOHNSTON—On January 7th, at Chicago, by the Rev. W. Robson Notman, D.D., Edward, son of John Johnston, of Atkinson, Ill., to Agnes Jane, daughter of David Johnston, of Hinchinbrook, Que.*

MAY-MACK—On January 8th, by Rev. T. C. Court, Morgan May, third son of the late Captain May, of Stillwater, Minn., to M. Edythe Mack, eldest daughter of John Mack, Esq., of Montrose, Man.*

MACEY-McRAE—At Minnedosa, Man., on January 8th, by Rev. J. S. Watson, B.A., Mr. Charles Macey, of Binscarth, to Miss Isabella McRae, of Minnedosa.*

METCALF-DUNFIELD — Near Burnside, Man., on January 7th, Clarence Metcalf, of Treherne, to Miss Annie Dunfield, of Burnside.*

MINOR-CALL—By the Rev. W. C. Newell, at the Methodist parsonage, Newport, Vt., Henry Benjamin Minor to Annie A. Call, only daughter of J. B. Call, all of Magog, Que.*

PARSONS-McSHANE—On January 14, 1903, at St. Mary's, by the Rev. Father Brady, P.P., Richard, son of the late James Parsons to Mary Frances, second daughter of James McShane, of this city.

ROBERTSON-SALISBURY—At 43 Victoria street, Montreal, on Wednesday afternoon, January 14th, by the Rev. W. H. Warriner, M.A., D.D., George Clark Robertson, son of Samuel Robertson, Esq., to Lillian Salisbury, youngest daughter of the late John Salisbury, Esq., of Montreal. (Toronto papers please copy.)

SEALE-SHONYO—By the Rev. J. F. Cox, Wellington R. Seale, of Granby, Que., to Gladys M. Shonyo, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Shonyo, Miletta.*

THOMSON-MUIR—At the residence of the bride, on January 7th, by Rev. W. Morrison, Lillian, daughter of the late Rollo C. Muir, to James Dufferin Thomson, both of Montreal.

TINGLEY-COLPITTS—At Salisbury, N.B., on October 11, by the Rev. C. H. Manaton, Chipman Tingley, of Caledonia, Hillsboro', to Miss Fronia A., daughter of Ralph Colpitts, of Pleasant Vale, Elgin, Albert Co.*

WINCHESTER-ANDERSON—On the 6th of January, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Rowat, A. A. Winchester, of Sutton, Que., to Jane Law, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Anderson, Ridge Road, Hinchinbrook.*

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BURNS—In this city, on January 16, William Burns, a native of County Limerick, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 41 Eleanor street, on Monday morning, at 7.45, to St. Ann's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. (Chicago and Buffalo papers please copy.)

JARRETT—In this city, on the 16th inst., Henry Royal (Harry), son of William Jarrett, of Sherbrooke. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 27 Papineau square, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. (Detroit, Mich., Sherbrooke, and Quebec papers please copy.)

McDONNELL—On January 14th, Mary McDonnell, daughter of the late Patrick McDonnell. Interred in Cote des Neiges cemetery, on January 15th. Funeral service will be sung at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

POITRAS—On January 15th, 1903, at Sault au Recollet, Wilfred, aged 21 years and 6 months, son of Mr. Alphonse Poitras, ex-hotelkeeper, of Craig street. Funeral will take place on Monday, January 19th, at 8.45 a.m. from Sault au Recollet, near Terminus, to Parish Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Special car will leave 8 a.m. sharp corner Cote and Craig streets. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 15 2

RODGERS—Suddenly, on Friday, 16th of January, 1903, Annie Allinson, beloved wife of Thomas Rodgers, aged 56 years. Funeral from her late residence, 1568 Craig street, on Monday, 19th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

DEATHS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

ASHPLANT—At London, Ont., January 14, Edith, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Ashplant, of Haverhill, England, aged 32 years.*

BANCTT—At Lytham, Lancashire, England, on the 18th inst., in her 76th year, Elizabeth Frances Clarke, widow of the late Thomas Bancett, of Manchester, and mother of John Bancett, of this city.

BEEVERS—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Jan. 8th, Ann, widow of John Beevers, in her 78th year.*

BODNER—At Yorkton, N.W.T., on Jan. 3rd, Joseph Bodner, aged 42 years and 10 months.*

BELL—On January 12th, at Winnipeg, Robert Gregory, eldest son of Robert Bell, aged 9 years and 6 months.*

BUSH—At East Sherbrooke, Que., on Jan. 10th, Isaac Bush, aged 76 years.*

BARTON—On Sunday, 11th inst., at Southsea, Eng., Henry Musgrave Riggs Barton, aged 63.

BRYAN—In London, Ont., on January 13, Ethel, the third daughter of John and Caroline Bryan, aged 21 years.*

COOMBS—In Sherbrooke, Que., January 3rd, Johnny, youngest son of Daniel Coombs, aged 6 years.*

PRITCHARD—Near Rathwell, Man., on January 6th, Mrs. John Pritchard, in her 42nd year.*

SAUNDERS—At Winnipeg, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Saunders, of the Dominion Bank.*

SHULTZ—At Winnipeg, January 11th, in the 82nd year of his age, Martin Schultz.*

WILLIAMS—At Ormstown Village, Que., January 9th, Thomas Herbert (Bert.), son of the late Thomas Williams, of Lindsay, Ont., aged 25 years and 10 months.*

WILSON—At St. Romuald, Que., on 13th January, Mary McCarthy, aged 76 years, widow of the late Thomas Wilson, culler.*

DUNCAN—On January 9th, 1903, at Campbellton, N.B., Jeannetta Middleton, beloved wife of Joseph Duncan, formerly of Montreal. (Ottawa, Toronto, and New York papers please copy.)

HALL—At Waterloo, Que., on Jan. 3rd, Mr. Chas. S. Hall, in the 77th year of his age.*

LAVERT—At East Dunham, Que., Dec. 30, Peter Lavery, in his 72nd year.*

LIGHTHALL—At Kincardine, Ont., on January 5th, George Hoyle Lighthall, formerly of Huntingdon, Que., in the 74th year of his age.*

MUNRO—At Athelstan, Que., on January 13th, Duncan Munro, a native of Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 94 years and 6 months.*

City Grocers Unite

In praising lady charlotte gelatine.

TOBOGANNING JERSEYS — A full range of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tobogganning Jerseys in white and all the leading colors.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.** LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

JANUARY 17th, 1903.

ONWARD MARCHES THE GREAT

JANUARY SALE

A New Lot of Bargains for Monday.

Unparalleled success attends our Great January Cheap Sale.

The splendid bargains offered daily are attracting thousands of buyers from city and country.

Monday special lots of beautiful goods will be offered at clearing prices. Don't fail to take advantage of this special opportunity Monday—but come early.

HAND LOOM LINEN SPECIAL



Regular Value 95c. Sale Price 39c

Those Hand Loom Linens in 3 3-4 yard lengths had wonderful selling yesterday. Housekeepers are quick to see the sterling value of a bargain like this and provide themselves liberally, some with 3, 4 and 5 pieces. There's just 1500 more pieces to sell this month and then this marvellous bargain sale ends. This lot will go on sale again on Monday at the same remarkable price. Regular value 95c. Sale Price..... 39c

LINEN SURPRISES!!!

FOR MONDAY'S GREAT SALE

Ladies, Buy Your Linens for Spring at Carsley's Monday and Save 10 to 15 Per Cent.

Table Linen

Unbleached Table Linen, very heavy, 60 inches wide. Regular 65c. Sale price..... 55c per yard

Unbleached Damask Table Cloths, new patterns, border all round, pure linen, 2x2 1-2 yards. Regular $1.50. Sale price..... $1.31

Bleached Table Cloths, Barnsley make, fine quality, 2x2 yards. Regular $1.50. Sale price..... $1.35 each

Russia Crash Roller Towelling, pure Linen, hand made, 16 inches wide. Regular 16. Sale price..... 12c yard

Towelling

Heavy Glass Towelling, in blue and white and red and white, 17 inches wide. Regular 10c. Sale price..... 7c

Dish Towelling

Pure Linen, very heavy, 27 inches wide. Regular 15c. Sale price..... 11c yard

Crash Roller Towelling

Red border, 16 inches wide, pure linen. Regular 11c. Sale price..... 8c

Heavy Huck Towels, fringed, 18x36 inches. Regular 12c. Sale price..... 9c each

LADIES' WHITEWEAR SALE

ECLIPSED ALL FORMER EFFORTS

The sale of a manufacturer's stock of Ladies' Whitewear now going on has certainly eclipsed any of The Big Store's former sales. Enormous quantities of beautiful lingerie has been brought forward and will be sold for the remainder of January at prices that will hardly represent the price of the material. Our customers are buying their requirements for summer and recommending their friends to do so.

Underskirts.



Ladies' White Cambric Underskirts, trimmed with wide flounce of embroidery dust frill, very full. Regular $1.60. January Price . . . $1.10

Ladies' White Cotton Underskirts trimmed with lace insertion and flounce of lace, others with flounce of embroidery, very full. Regular $1.10. January Price 71c

LADIES' WHITE CAMBRIC UNDERSKIRTS, from . . 28c

Ladies' Drawers.



Ladies' White Cambric Drawers, trimmed with wide frill of embroidery and clusters of tucks. Regular 60c. January Sale . . . 40c

Ladies' Fine White Cambric Umbrella Drawers, some trimmed with wide frill of torchon lace, others with embroidery insertion and tucks. Regular 95c. January Sale 64c

LADIES' WHITE CAMBRIC DRAWERS, from . . . 11c

FUR JACKETS REDUCED!!

Worth $110.00. Sale Price $60.00

Monday the Company will offer a special in Ladies' Fur Jackets. There is only a limited number and will go quickly at this price. Black Persian Lamb Jackets, mid and large bright curl, size 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust, 24 inches long, lined with black satin, French fabrics, double breasted, coat back, large storm collar and revers, style Alexandra, perfect fit, limited quantity. Worth $10.00. Reduced to..... $60.00

Jackets and Coats Reduced

From 20 p. c. off to Quarter Price



215 Ladies' Winter Jackets and Coats must be cleared out at once. Monday there will be some startling price reductions in this department. Every one of the above garments reduced from

20 p. c. off to QUARTER PRICE

All garments marked in plain figures, the original price and the present selling price.

Ladies' Jackets, 22 inches long, fine beaver cloth, applique front and revers, velvet collar, silk lined, fly front. Regular $16.25. Sale price $4.00

Ladies' Coats, three seam back, square collar, fancy stitching, heavy beaver satin lined. Regular $14.75. Sale price $10.85

Ladies' 3-4 semi-fitting style, drab Beaver Coats, scalloped collar and cuffs. Regular $18.75. Sale price . $15.00

DRESS GOODS VALUES

Ladies' Suiting

English Tweed Suitings, 42 inches wide, extra quality, suitable weight for Ladies' Costumes, full range of colouring. Worth 58c..... Sale price..... 40c yd

Hopsacking Suiting, 42 inches wide, with camel's hair effect, stylish colouring for Ladies' Costumes. Worth 75c. Sale price..... 56c yd

Black Goods

52 inches wide, black Homespun, extra quality good black, will make a very stylish costume for ladies. Worth 50c. Sale price... 35c yd

Black Perle Finish Cloth, 50 inches wide, will not shrink or spot, best value in Ladies' Costumes. Worth 70c. Sale price..... 49c yd

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.** LIMITED.

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

Dominion Linen & Carpet Warehouse

JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE

3 SPECIAL VALUES IN RUGS

No. 1 Japanese Rugs

Our Complete Stock of these very useful and artistic Rugs, principally in Oriental designs and colorings, are offered at a discount of 20 per cent., and 5 per cent. extra for cash. All sizes in stock.

No. 2 Woven Axminster Rugs

A Splendid lot of these Excellent Rugs in stock at regular prices. They are excellent value, but to make room for New Goods coming in we offer the choice at 20 per cent. discount.

Sizes are 8.8 x 10.0, 9.10 x 13.1, 10.11 x 14.3, 13.1 x 16.3.

No. 3 Velvet Hearth Rugs

We had an opportunity of securing a quantity of Hearth or Sofa Rugs, size 27 in. x 54 in., five patterns to select from. Regular price $3.50. To clear at 50 per cent. discount.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

BLEACHED FRINGED DOYLIES

Job Lot to Clear

ABOUT 500 DOZEN.

12 x 12 in. size, 50c; for ..... 30c per dozen.
15 x 15 in. size, 80c; for ..... 60c per dozen.
18 x 18 in. size, $1.50; for ..... $1.00 per dozen.
20 x 20 in. size, $1.60; for ..... $1.00 per dozen.
20 x 30 in. size, $3.00; for ..... $2.00 per dozen.

JOB LINE OF HUCKABACK

27 in. wide, 35c; for 25c per yard.

A SKIRT SPECIAL

Something Very Special in Ladies' Walking Skirts for Monday: 23 only Ladies' Walking Skirts, in reversible cloths, latest cut, and beautifully finished. Regular prices $10.50 and $12.50. Sale price, to clear, $5.95, less 10 per cent. for cash.

Best Attention Given to Mail Orders

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons,

84 Catherine and Mountain Sts.

GALES GREAT SHOE SALE

Men's $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00

BOOTS

For **$2.50**



In Box Calf, Russia Calf, Enamel and Patent Calf, Goodyear Welted, light, medium or heavy soles, all new shapes and styles, all sizes, but not in each line, the greatest bargain ever offered.

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE.

Open Every Evening Except Thursday.

GEO. G. GALES & CO.,

137 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

3 doors west of Windsor Street.

OUR GREAT REDUCTION SALE

— OF —

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, STOVES, Etc., Etc.,

Will still be open for two more weeks.

Goods are selling rapidly, but we have an enormous stock, and consider ourselves able to supply all demands.

20 to 50 %

DISCOUNT.

This liberal offer will certainly invite purchasers to visit our large establishment and examine the beautiful lines of Furniture we carry. Our low prices are more than surprising when you consider the quality of goods we handle.

Come and buy what you need at HALF PRICE.

All Furniture purchased during this month will be delivered at once to make room for our new importations.

The J. S. Prince Co.,

33, 35 and 37 St. Lawrence St.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Personals.

Hon. H. Archambault has returned from Quebec.

Madame Turgeon has arrived in town from Quebec.

Mr. Ed. Sheppard returns on Monday from a trip to the West.

Mr. G. S. McFadden has returned to Sherbrooke from Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Myers have returned to Quebec from a visit to Montreal.

Mrs. F. A. Gadbois, of Sherbrooke, is in town visiting her sister, Mrs. Alma.

Miss E. Vaughan Flewelling, of St. John, N.B., is the guest of Mrs. Alex. Munroe.

Miss Campbell, of Montreal, goes to Ottawa next week to visit Mrs. Allan Gilmour.

Mrs. George Drummond, Sherbrooke street, entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Edith Bethune, 105 Irvin Avenue, Westmount, is visiting friends in Three Rivers.

Miss Bessie Anderson, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. H. A. Hodgson, Argyle Avenue.

Mr. William MacBride, who spent the holidays in town, leaves for Glacier, B. C., on Monday.

Mrs. J. Halliwell Bethune has issued invitations for an afternoon euchre on Tuesday, January 27.

Miss Roberta Campbell, of Richmond, is in town for a few weeks, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. Dinton.

Mr. Fitz James E. Browne returns to town today from Boston, where he has spent the last two weeks.

Miss Macpherson has returned home to Joliette, after a most enjoyable visit to Miss Shackell, at Lachine.

Miss F. Tyldesley, of Montreal, is spending a few days at Windsor Mills, the guest of her sister, Miss M. Tyldesley.

Mr. L. W. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson (formerly Miss Hewlett, of Toronto), have returned to town from their wedding tour.

Mr. Heward and Mr. Shepherd, of Montreal, were among the guests at a dance given in Ottawa on Thursday night by Mrs. Robert Powell.

Mrs. McWhinney, of Bedford Road, Toronto, gave a very pleasant young people's tea Wednesday, in honour of Miss Ethel Livingstone, of Montreal.

Mr. S. Constantineau, of Bedford, who has been in the city for some days with his young daughter, left last night for Ste. Therese, where his father is ill.

Mr. T. de G. Stewart, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. H. W. Newlands, and Mr. H. W. Newlands, has left for Ste. Augustine, Florida, for a few weeks.

The engagement is announced in St. John, N.B., of Rev. A. D. Dewdney, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, to Miss Alice Hannington, daughter of Mr. A. H. Hannington.

Miss Kathleen Kirchhoffer, who spent Christmas and New Year at Hiddo House, with Lord and Lady Aberdeen, is now visiting her uncle, General Kirchhoffer, at Dregheda, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Camille Borgers, of Quebec, and Miss de L'Epine, of Quebec, were passengers on the steamer Finland, which sailed from New York to-day (17th) for Southampton and Antwerp.

Mr. W. T. Stewart, Canadian general manager of the International Mercantile Agency, returned yesterday from New York, where he attended the annual meeting and directors' banquet on Wednesday.

Mr. Vivian Bartram has left Ottawa for Broxbourne, Herts, England, where he is to be married on February 3rd to Miss Edith Emily Welch, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Welch, of London. Mr. Bartram was at one time private secretary to Col. Steele in South Africa.

Among the Canadians at New York hotels during the past week were J. G. Kent, Toronto, Imperial; James Sutherland, Brantford, Ont., Victoria; W. B. Cooke, Vancouver, Manhattan; Sir Wm. Van Horne, Montreal, Manhattan; Lady Elizabeth Cochrane, Ottawa, Victoria; J. Robert Allan, Montreal, Murray Hills; Mr. Justice Loranger, Montreal, Victoria; D. A. Ansell, Montreal, Manhattan.

Mrs. J. W. Loud, Sherbrooke street, gave a pleasant tea yesterday. The house was decorated with palms and flowers, and an orchestra played delightfully during the afternoon. Mrs. Loud, who was handsomely gowned, was assisted in receiving by Miss Loud. The tea table was done in red. The flowers were red carnations, and the candelabra were shaded in the same colour, the bonbons and ices being also red.

Miss Green, Drummond street, gave a very pleasant tea on Thursday afternoon. The tea table was charmingly done with pink carnations and pink candle shades. Mrs. Linton, who presided, was gowned in pink foulard with lace insertion, and was assisted by Mrs. Charles Sise, jr., Miss Eadie and Miss Hamilton. Among those present were Mrs. Logan, Mrs. J. Hamet Dunn, Mrs. Wanklyn, Mrs. Caverhill, the Misses Angus, the Misses Woodhouse, Miss Holland, the Misses Bond, Miss L. Macdougall, Mrs. Maurice Davis, the Misses Stephen, Mrs. MacTier, Miss Jessie McDougall, and others.

The euchre and dance given by the Daughters of the Empire at Victoria Hall, Westmount, last night, was a great success. Cards were played in the lodge room and adjoining rooms, fifty tables being called into requisition for the players. The winners of the handsome prizes included Mrs. J. Hanson, Mrs. J. H. Harte, Miss Jordan, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Cope, Mr. J. Warmington, Mr. J. H. Harte, and Mr. J. W. Eleome. Supper was served upstairs in one of the large club rooms, and during the entire evening dancing was carried on in the large hall, the programme calling for eighteen dances and three extras. The guests, who numbered over four hundred, were received at the entrance to the ball room by Mrs. Peter McKenzie, the president, who was handsomely gowned in black, with point lace trimming. The ball-room was prettily decorated and brilliantly lighted with festoons of red, white and blue electric lights, the society's colours.

SEVERAL NEW LAWYERS ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Among Them are One From New Brunswick and One From Ontario.

The examinations for admission to the practice of law were concluded yesterday, and the results were posted last evening at Laval University. Nineteen new lawyers were admitted from among the students-at-law of the province, while Mr. Richard F. Quigley, of St. John, N.B., and Mr. Charles K. Graham, of the Ontario Bar were admitted to practice in this province.

The names of the new lawyers are:—Thomas F. Antle, Oscar Belanger, S. D. Foye Belleau, William Cooper, M. Curran, Hector Dalbec, Achille Delage, Omer Drouin, Wilfrid Garleps, J. W. Jalbert, A. Jarry, E. Ladouceur, M. Mercier, Chas. G. Ogden, J. H. O. Papillon, G. Renaud, M. St. Julien, A. Trudeau, and Rudolph Lavallée.

What's wasted costs more than what we use sometimes.

No failures when you use

RED CROSS FLOUR,

therefore no waste.

Sold only in small cotton bags—never in bulk.

HAMILTON'S

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

— OF —

White Goods, Embroidery Loom Ends

— AND —

Great Discount Sale,

Is the combination that attracts thousands of shoppers to our store every day, making this the big money-saving month of the year, and this the store where you get the best value for your money at all times, but especially during January.

A Few Representative Discounts During our January Sale.

75 PER CENT. OFF

Ladies' Short Winter Coats.
Special Line Ladies' Felt Hats.

50 PER CENT. OFF

Odd Pieces Dinner Sets.
Fancy Lamps.
Tin Roasting Pans.
Japanese Wood Trays.
Steel Enamel Tea Kettles
Brass and Metal Lamps.
White Steel Enamel Moulds
White Steel Enamel Bed Pans.
Steel Coat Hangers.
Nickel Alarm Clocks.
Steel Enamel Tea Pots
Steel Enamel Water Jugs.
Steel Fish Scrapers.
Glass Ink Stands on Nickel.
Fancy Mirrors.
Knife Baskets.
Fancy Work Baskets.
Aluminum Saucepans.
Wood Coat Racks.
Decorated Japanese Splashers.
Bronze Candelabras.
Ladies' Plush Jackets and Capes.
Children's Dresses.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats.
Men's and Boys' Tweed Caps.
Fancy Feathers and Ospreys.
Crinkled Silk and Chiffon
Jet, Mohair and Silk Ornaments.
Ladies' Fancy Silk Hose.
Men's and Boys' Tobogan Hose.
Odd Lines Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Coloured Evening Kid Gloves.
Odd Lines Knitting Wools.
Wall Papers of all kinds.

33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF

Children's Winter Coats.
Boys' Sailor Suits.
Ladies' Lustre and Sateen Petticoats.
Infants' White Wear.
Boys' Scotch Caps.
Odd Lines Men's Underwear.
Boys' Wool Knit Sweaters.
Men's Cardigan Jackets.
White Ground Fancy Batiste.

25 PER CENT. OFF

Fancy Baskets, with stands.
Celluloid and Plush Albums.
Fancy Celluloid Cases.
Smokers' Sets and Ash Trays
Fancy Scrap Albums.
Cloth Bound Books.
Decorated White Opal Ware.
Ladies' Fur-lined Capes.
Ladies' Silk Dress Skirts.
Ladies' Flannel and Eiderdown Wrappers.
Ladies' Silk Blouses.
Ladies' Japanese Silk Gowns.
Ladies' Silk Petticoats
Black Ostrich Tips.
Plain and Shaded Chiffons.
Men's Fancy Flannel Shirts.
Ladies' Feather Boas.
Unframed Pictures.
Perfumes and Toilet Waters.
Perfume Atomizers.
Chatelaine Bags.
Belt Buckles.
Linen Tea and Tray Cloths.
Printed French Lawns.
Tapestries by the yard.
Remnants of Oilcloth.

20 PER CENT. OFF

Decorated China Figures.
Silver-Plated Ware.
Wood Snow Shovels.
Knitted Wool Goods.
Babies' Silk Bonnets.
Children's Tam O'Shanters.
Ladies' Cloth Gaiters.
Ladies' Wool Mitts and Gloves
Ladies' and Men's Lined Gloves.
Furs of all Kinds.
Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas.
Ladies' Fancy Neckwear.
Special Line of Ginghams.
Folding Screens.
Curtain Poles and Fittings.
Fancy Cretonnes.

15 PER CENT. OFF

Japanese Straw Matting.
Oilcloths and Linoleums.
Floor Mats and Floor Rugs.
Tapestry and Chenille Table Covers

Miscellaneous Discounts.

Ladies' Winter Suits, 15 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Ladies' Flannel Blouses, 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Flowers, Plants and Palms, 25 to 50 p.c.
Jewellery and Fancy Goods, 20 to 50 p.c.
Laces and Insertions, 10 to 25 p.c.
Ladies' Belts, 10 to 50 p.c.
Nainsook Muslins, 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Linen Roller Towelling, 10 to 20 p.c.
Fancy Flannelette, 10 to 25 p.c.
Plain Black Dress Goods, 10 to 25 p.c.
Plain Coloured Dress Goods, 10 to 25 p.c.
Fancy Silks, 10 to 50 p.c.
Black Broche Silks, 10 to 25 p.c.
Fancy Velvets and Velveteens, 10 to 50 p.c.
Plain Silk and Satin Ribbons, 10 to 25 p.c.
Dress Trimmings, 10 to 50 p.c.
Ladies' Winter Coats, 10 to 50 p.c.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, 50 to 75 p.c.
Ladies' Wool Underwear, 10 to 50 p.c.
Plain and Fancy Handkerchiefs, 10 to 25 p.c.
Fans, 25 to 50 p.c.
Linen Table Damasks, 10 to 25 p.c.
White Lawns and Muslins, 10 to 25 p.c.
Flannels, 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Figured Black Goods 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Fancy Coloured Dress Goods, 25 to 50 p.c.
Dress Linings 10 to 25 p.c.
Plain Silks, 10 to 25 p.c.
Fancy Black Silks, 10 to 25 p.c.
Fancy Velvets and Velveteens, 10 to 25 p.c.
Fancy Silk Ribbons, 10 to 50 p.c.
Veilings and Nets, 10 to 50 p.c.

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that the above discounts are off closely marked, small margin of profit prices. Compare our net prices with those of any store in the city, and you'll find ours the lowest.

THE HAMILTON COMPANY,

St. Catherine and Peel streets, Dominion square.

Cash or Credit

The Biggest Reductions in Montreal

50% Discount

January is the best month to buy your Furs, and here is the best place to buy. Big assortment of Boas in Sable. Regular price $30.00; now $18.00. Stone Martin Boas; regular $25.00 now $15.00. Fur-lined Caps, worth regular $25.00, for $12.99. Black Persian Lamb Coat, regular $150.00, now $100.00. Grey Lamb Coat, regular $60.00, now $30.00. Also Coon Coats and rest of our Furs. Come in January and get the discount.

St. Henry Syndicate,

3490 to 3504 Notre Dame Street, St. Henry.

14y1 L. ABINOVITCH, Proprietor.

AMERICAN FUR STORE.

Fur Snaps

Great sacrifice in values till the end of the month. All goods reduced 50 p.c. Our stock of Furs is still complete. Come at once and get the best choice.

Special line of Muffs and Ruffs for $2.50 per set. Grey Persian Lamb Coats $35.00 made to measure and ready to wear. Electric Seal coats $19.99. Other goods equally low priced.

AMERICAN FUR STORE,

27 St. Lawrence Street.

The Daily Star.

THE COTTAGE HOSPITALS.

It was almost a foregone conclusion that the National Cottage Hospital scheme, so ably promoted by Lady Minto, would be a success. Mr. E. S. Clouston, manager of the Bank of Montreal, who is treasurer of the fund, is enabled to report fresh subscriptions within a few days to the extent of thirty thousand dollars. A charity so wide conflicts with no other benevolent plans however localized. Especially to the new comers to our Dominion, from lands far and near, will the Cottage Hospitals be a boon indeed.

QUIET DIPLOMACY.

King Menelek, of Abyssinia, has caused a small flutter in certain diplomatic and journalistic circles by showing favourable countenance to a railway project, which, it is reported, is being financed by a clique antagonistic to Britain. The rumour reminds us that one of the last Blue Books laid upon the table of the Westminster House of Commons before its prorogation in December contained the text of an hitherto unpublished treaty made between "His Majesty Edward VII., by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty Menelek II., by the Grace of God, King of Kings of Ethiopia." Little attention was paid to the announcement at the time, and it is not the custom of British statesmen to advertise "diplomatic" triumphs. Indeed, diplomacy being the art of reconciling conflicting interests it is scarcely a diplomatic proceeding to boast of having made the best of a bargain or to excite external jealousies regarding an international agreement. A perusal of the Anglo-Abyssinian treaty, however, shows that some very practical steps have been taken to avoid future injury to British interests in those regions of Africa which are within or adjoining to the sphere of Abyssinian influence.

In addition to defining boundary lines in such a way as to secure the points of greatest importance for the safety and development of the South n, by the third article Abyssinia engages not to allow the construction of any works across the Blue Nile or its sources which would interfere with the unimpeded flow of their waters on to the Nile. To accomplish this object has been one of the avowed aims of anti-British military engineers. To appreciate the importance of the provision we have to realize that it is upon a large extension of the great irrigation schemes so mightily accomplished at Assouan that the value of Egypt and the Soudan to Britain mainly rests, and the ability of any hostile combination to tamper with the sources of the water supply would be fatal. Another article of the treaty gives permission for the construction of a Soudan-Uganda railway route, which may become a great asset when the Cape to Cairo scheme is more matured.

In recent years it has become so fashionable to belittle the prescience of British statesmen that it seems opportune to remind the enemies of the Empire that this treaty, which may have a vital effect upon the future of the African continent, was quietly negotiated by Lord Lansdowne last May soon after the time when by a still more adroit arrangement with Japan, Lord Salisbury had done a great deal to safeguard the future interests of the Empire in Eastern Asia. The statesmanship which retained for Britain a free hand while settling the South African problem seems already forgotten by the man in the street; probably the historian will be more just.

We live in an age which soon forgets the things of yesterday. Like the Athenian of old we prefer running after something new and sensational.

Special Notice.

Attention is called to our $175 Cabinet Grand Pianos, specially reduced for our great January Sale. These instruments contain third pedal and every modern improvement, including the harp, mandolin and banjo attachment. Guarantd of to last a life time. Positively no such value elsewhere in the Dominion.

Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, Dominion Square. N.B.—Open evenings. 14 2

CASES of CARVERS

The following Carvers are made specially for us by the best Sheffield manufacturers. The blades are all hand-forged Shear Steel; the handles are made from the choicest rough Stag Horn and Xylonite.

No. 3301—Set of fine English Carvers, consisting of Joint Carvers and Steel, Xylonite handles, in case.$3.25

No. 3303—Set of fine English Carvers, consisting of Joint Carvers and Steel, real Buckhorn handles, in case 4.50

No. 3304—Set of Fish Carvers, fine English silver-plate, real Buckhorn handles 4.50

No. 3302—Set of fine English Carvers, consisting of Joint Carvers, Game Carvers and Steel, real Buckhorn handles, in case ... 7.50

No. 3305—Set of fine English Carvers, consisting of Joint Carvers, Game Carvers and Steel, fine silver-plated Fish Knives, with real Buckhorn handles, and pair of Knife Rests, in case 13.00

Sent by Express, prepaid, to any address. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

We repair Jewellery.

R. HEMSLEY,
The Jeweller.
Montreal.

ECZEMA.

How it reddens the skin, itches, oozes, dries and scales!

Some people call it tetter, milk crust, or salt rheum.

The suffering from it is sometimes intense; local applications are resorted to—they mitigate, but cannot cure.

It proceeds from humors inherited or acquired, and persists until these have been removed.

Hood's Sarsparilla

positively removes them, has radically and permanently cured the worst cases, and is without an equal for all cutaneous eruptions.

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic. Price 25 cents. 14 1

RESIGNATION OF MR. CLERGUE DENIED

Meeting of Directors of Consolidated Lake Superior Co.

SOME OFFICIAL CHANGES

Mr. J. P. Hood Named Treasurer in Place of Mr. Search. Resigned—New Director Named.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Philadelphia, Pa., January 17.—At a meeting the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., held last night, all of the details relating to the loan of $3,500,000 to the company by Speyer & Co., of New York, were finally disposed of, and the sum of money becomes immediately available for the use of the company, and will be sufficient to cover all of its present needs. The advantage of a permanent loan for a larger amount, in order to provide for the completion of all the enterprises which have been undertaken by the company was pointed out and left for future consideration, and plans to this end will be worked out by the Board of Directors in the near future.

Because of the duties devolving upon him as vice-president, Mr. T. C. Search resigned the office of treasurer of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., and its subsidiary corporations, and J. Parker Hood, formerly treasurer of the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railway, was elected to succeed him as treasurer, not only of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., but of all the subsidiary companies. Devitt Casket, who was recently elected a director of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., tendered his resignation, because of his inability to devote sufficient time to the affairs of the Consolidated Company, while acting as counsel for Speyer & Co., and Gordon Abbott, president of the Old Colony Trust Co., of Boston, was elected as director to succeed him.

A rumour that Mr. Clergue has resigned from the concern was positively denied.

RECORDS OF BIG NORTHERN PACIFIC DEAL.

Records Were Presented at the Hearing of the Case Against Northern Securities Company.

New York, January 17.—The case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company has been adjourned to meet at St. Paul, January 26. The last hearing took place here yesterday and the special examiner must have his report ready for the Minnesota Court by February 15.

Yesterday's hearing resulted in a stipulation by both sides being drawn up and placed on the records, as to the transactions of December 27, 1901, at J. P. Morgan and Co's bank, when Northern Pacific preferred stock retired was paid for, and convertible bonds issued to raise the money needed to pay for the retired stock were sold to the Northern Securities Company, to the extent of $34,709,062. The cheque drawn by the Securities Company on Morgan and Co. for $34,709,062 was exhibited at the hearing. The stipulation says that on December 27 the Northern Securities Company owned about $41,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific, practically all of which stock had been secured from E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce, trustees. On December 27, the stipulation says, the Northern Pacific Company paid off and retired at par the preferred stock presented to it by the Northern Securities Company, paying for the same with its Northern Pacific cheque on J. P. Morgan and Co., in favour of the Northern Securities Company, for $34,709,000. On that day the Northern Securities Company paid for the convertible bonds which it bought from the Northern Pacific with a cheque for $34,709,062. This cheque was on Morgan and Co., bankers for the Securities Company, as well as the Northern Pacific, and the difference between the two big cheques was only $62. Both of the cheques were deposited with Morgan and Co., in the usual course of business. It was brought out that the Northern Pacific had about $500,000 on deposit December 27, 1901, besides the money needed to meet the demands of retiring its preferred stock.

WHITTAKER WRIGHT'S CASE.

Fund Raised in London to Prosecute Him for Fraud.

London, January 17.—A fund of $25,000 has been raised by those who want to secure the prosecution of Whittaker Wright and others connected with the failure of the London and Globe Finance Corporation.

Arnold White, the author, who presided, declared that he understood a Royal Duke had invested his money in the company, and he believed "certain hangers-on-at-court," were using the name of the King and others, for the purpose of hiding their own nefarious deeds. Other speakers declared that the shareholders of the London and Globe were victims of one of the most "terrible," heartless and gigantic swindles of the present age."

The compulsory liquidation of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, was ordered October 30, 1901. The official receiver announced August 7 last that he had issued summons against Whittaker Wright and Robert Leman, to recover $750,000 in connection with shares transactions between the British-American Corporation and the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. Financial experts estimate the public's losses at $100,000,000.

Alliance Circles Disturbed.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

Toronto, Ont., January 17.—The World says to-day there is considerable stir in Ontario Alliance circles, over the refusal of the president, Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, to attend the interview with the Government on Thursday. It is taken for granted that the sequel will be his displacement, and the promotion to the position of G. F. Marter.

As the Italian Government declines to contribute, the whole cost of reconstructing the fallen campanile of St. Mark's will be borne by the Venice municipality.

"Spiffed" foot torture.

When a "Slater Shoe" loses caste—goes out of style, deteriorates or in any other way falls below the "Slater" standard, it disappears from the "Slater" Shoe Stores—loses its name and lands up among the nameless shoe bargains of ordinary shoe stores.

When a shoe in one of these stores loses value it is "spiffed," i.e., the shoe salesman is bonused to push the out-of-date, deteriorated stuff.

The "Spiff" of 25 or 50 cents which the dealer pays his salesmen is an admission that the shoe is worth that much less than regular prices, but you pay it.

Moreover, Mr. Salesman is more interested in making "spiffs" than selling fits, and if your foot can be jammed into the "spiffed" shoe, why that's another quarter or half for him—your foot feelings cut no figure in the deal.

So it's better not to buy shoes at all during "spiffing" time, than to take chances of ruining your feet.

But if you've got to have a pair of shoes to-day go to the stores where "spiffing" is tabooed — keep away from stores where clerks are paid to sell you shoes regardless of their foot fitting qualities.

Go to the "Slater Shoe" Stores, where it costs a salesman his job to sell a misfit pair of shoes.

Buy shoes that have a name to lose—branded and sold by the makers direct to you at fixed fair prices, which never vary.

$3.50 and $5.00 per pair.

The Slater Shoe,

Montreal Ottawa Toronto Winnipeg London Quebec Hamilton	225 St. James Street. 47 St. Lawrence Street. 1580 Notre Dame Street. 2447 St. Catherine Street. 1351 St. Catherine Street.	200 Agencies in Other Canadian Towns.

CLOSING!

The Directors of the John L. Cassidy Co. have decided to close their "Retail" branch, 2429 St. Catherine St., and confine their business to the "Wholesale" trade for the future.

In order to close out **QUICKLY,**

10 Per Cent. to 50 Per Cent. Discount.

will be given off everything in the store.

Many **Odd Lines** and broken assortments will be cleared at **even greater reductions.**

The John L. Cassidy Co., Limited,
2429 ST. CATHERINE STREET

To Store to Rent from 1st May Next.

BARGAINS
— IN —
Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers . . .

Woman's India Kid Oxfords and Strap Slippers	$1.00 for 75c
Woman's Chrome Kid Oxford and Strap Slippers	$1.25 for $1.00
Woman's Dongola Kid Oxfords and Strap Slippers	$1.50 for $1.25
Woman's Dongola Kid Button and Lace Boots	$1.50 for $1.15
Woman's Dongola Kid Button Boots	$2.00 for $1.50
Woman's Dongola Kid Button and Lace Boots	$2.75 for $2.25
Woman's Box Calf Lace Boots, Rubber Heel	$2.75 for $2.25
Misses' Dongola Button Patent Leather Tip	$1.65 for $1.35
Misses' Dongola Lace Boots, Fair Stitch, Dongola Tip	$2.00 for $1.65
Misses' Chrome Kid Strap Slippers, with Bows	$1.50 for $1.25
Misses' Dongola Kid Strap Slippers, with Bows	$1.25 for $1.05
Misses' Dongola Kid Strap Slippers, Fancy Bow	$1.15 for 93c
Child's Dongola Kid Button Boots	$1.35 for $1.10
Child's Box Calf Button Boots and Lace Boots, 8 to 10½	$1.50 for $1.15
Child's Box Calf Strap Slippers, 8 to 10½	$1.00 for 80c
Child's Dongola Strap Slippers, 8 to 10½	$1.10 for 85c
Woman's Black Cloth Gaiters	40c for 27c
Woman's Black Cloth Gaiters	60c for 40c
Woman's Black Cloth Gaiters, 3-4 length	65c for 43c
Child's Corduroy Gaiters	90c for 75c
Child's Rubbers, 7, 8 and 9	20c
Woman's Rubbers, 2½ to 4½	25c

Call in and See the Bargains
— AT —
The Allan Shoe Store,
657-9 Craig Street.
J. H. HAMILTON, Proprietor. 14 z x 1

Ottawa Fire Insurance Company, Capital $1,000,000

Officers and Directors:

Charles Magee, President.
C. Berkeley Powell, M.P.P., 1st Vice-Pres.
C. Ross, 2nd Vice-President.
A. B. Powell, Manager.
C. Jackson Booth.
John Coates.
W. C. Edwards, M.P.
Allan Francis.
Denis Murphy, M.P.P.
C. McLachlin,
W. S. Odell,
C. C. Ray.
Bennett Rosamond, M.P.

This Company has made a reputation by prompt and liberal settlement of its fire losses.

It holds a Dominion government charter.

Write to Carson Bros. for rates before placing your risk.

Carson Bros., Chief Agents, Royal Bldg., Montreal.

On the western slopes of Mount Etna are several villages standing in the midst of former lava streams and with all the houses built of lava.

BANQUETTED BEFORE LEAVING FOR MONTREAL.

(Special to the Montreal Star.)

St. John, N.B., January 17.—L. W. Powers, train master on the Atlantic division of the C.P.R., and who has been transferred to Montreal, was tendered a farewell dinner here on Friday night by the C.P.R. employes. Mr. Powers was also presented with a valuable cabinet of silver by the officers and employes of the Atlantic division of the C.P.R. Mr. Powers leaves for Montreal on Monday, where he will be chief clerk for the manager of transportation of the C.P.R.

My Lungs Perhaps they are sore and weak from constant coughing. How is this? Have you forgotten about the cough medicine your grandmother gave you 50 years ago,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral? 50c., $1.00. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto was held on the 14th inst.

On motion William H. Beatty, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson was requested to act as Secretary.

Messrs. George W. Lewis and Edward M. Chadwick were appointed scrutineers.

At the request of the chairman, the secretary read the following:

REPORT.

The Directors of the Bank of Toronto have pleasure in presenting their Forty-Seventh Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and desire to call attention to the fact that the Profit and Loss statement covers the operations of the bank for the period of six months only.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss on 31st May, 1902 was	$69,633.58
The Net Profits for six months, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of	$195,279.26
Premium received on new stock	7,611.00
	$272,523.84
This sum has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 93, five per cent.	$124,929.53
Bonus of one-half of 1 per cent.	12,492.90
	$137,422.75
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	1,275.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	5,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account, premium on new stock	7,611.00
Written off bank premises	25,067.56
Carried forward to next year	96,126.07
	$272,502.84

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance as on 31st May 1902	$1,362,500.00
Premium on new stock	7,611.00
Amount at credit on 29th November, 1902	$1,370,111.00

The business of the country continues to grow steadily, and the abundant harvest, large immigration and increased development of the resources of the Dominion give every indication of a continuance of its present prosperous condition.

The Directors have still power to allot $500,000 additional stock under the authority given by the Shareholders on the 19th June, 1901, but in view of the increasing business of the country, the Directors desire to recommend to the Stockholders that the authorized capital of the Bank be increased to $4,000,000, and they propose to submit a by-law for this purpose.

Since the last Annual Meeting branches of the Bank have been opened at Gaspe Basin, P.Q., Creemore, Thornbury, Millbrook, Sudbury and Oakville, and a Sub-Agency at Elmvale, Ont.

The Directors desire to express their regret at the loss by death of their esteemed colleague, George J. Cook, Esq., who rendered valuable service as a Director for many years. In view of the growing importance of our interests in the western portion of this Province, the Directors have filled the vacancy thus caused by the election to the Board of C. S. Hyman, Esq., M.P., of London, Ontario.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

29th November, 1902.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation	$2,440,290.00
Deposits bearing interest	$12,681,865.13
Deposits not bearing interest	3,088,125.84
	15,769,990.97
Balances due to other Banks	158,434.27
Half-yearly Dividend and Bonus, payable 1st Dec., 1902	137,422.75
	$18,506,137.99
Capital paid up	$2,500,000.00
Rest	2,800,000.00
Interest accrued on Deposit Receipts	22,500.00
Rebate on Notes discounted	102,900.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	96,126.07
	5,518,526.07
	$24,024,664.06

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin on hand	$651,154.08
Dominion notes on hand	1,783,269.00
	$2,434,423.08
Notes of and cheques on other banks	258,159.18
Balances due from other banks	959,486.25
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	110,000.00
Government, municipal, railway and other debentures and stocks	3,022,824.21
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds	2,239,176.55
	$9,465,069.27
Loans and bills discounted	$13,818,392.78
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	1,533.09
	13,819,925.87
Bank premises	200,000.00
	$23,484,995.14

D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The report was adopted and the thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

On motion the Capital stock was increased by the sum of $1,000,000, making the Authorized Capital $4,000,000, and the Directors were authorized to allot the additional capital to the Shareholders from time to time, at such rate as they may deem expedient.

The following named gentlemen were elected Directors: George Gooderham, William H. Beatty, Henry Cawthra, William G. Gooderham, Robert Reford, Charles Stuart, John Waldie, John J. Long, Charles S. Hyman, M.P.

At a meeting of the new Board George Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and William H. Beatty, Esq., Vice-President.

GATEHOUSE & CO.—DRY GOODS.

January Sale in full swing. Great sale of Walking Skirts in Grey, Black and Navy all wool frieze, regular price $4.50, sale price $3.30, all this season's styles.

Black Sateen Blouses, in great variety, 90c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95.

Good Unbleached Roller Towelling, regular price, 6½c, sale price 4½c. Beautiful assortment in White Muslin Underwear, Chemises, 25c to $3.00; Night Gowns from 50c to $3.50; Drawers, from 25c to $2.25.

A beautiful range of Children's Muslin Dresses from $1.15 to $5.00, Maids' Aprons, 22c, 30c, 38c, 50c and 75c.

Gatehouse & Co., 2671 St. Catherine Street.
Cor. St. Matthew st. OPEN EVERY EVENING.

LAKE ST. LOUIS.

FOR SALE—A beautifully situated detached house on one of the best points on Lake St. Louis. Contains Drawing-Room, Library, Dining-Room, Kitchen and Storeroom on ground floor, and six Bedrooms above. Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Bath and w.c. Lot off the main road, and with good approaches. The houses in the vicinity are all occupied by summer resident proprietors. Excellent boat house. Price, $5,500.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

WHEN

you consider that our regular prices are lower than many quote for their special prices you can depend upon it that our special offerings are worth looking after.

Our prices on Overcoatings now are $18 to $25; former prices $22 to $38—prices that show how much you can save and still secure the best qualities.

Special value in Trouserings, made to order for $3.75 and $5.00.

THOMAS TAYLOR & SON
220 St. James St.

The late Mrs. Georgina Burrell, of 1 Melbury road, Kensington, England, bequeathed annuities of $150 each for the maintenance of her horses, which, if they prove useless to the legatee are to be shot and buried, but on no account to be sold or given away.

Ladies' Lingerie.

The Great Whitewear Sale at The S. Carsley Co., Limited, is attracting most ladies who know the real value, style and make-up of these dainty things. Prices are down to about the cost of material alone, so that it does not pay to make them oneself.

The Montreal Daily Star is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing offices, 169, 165, 167 and 169 St. James st.

As we anticipated, the bargains we are offering in

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

are being appreciated. Some city consumers have snapped up the Sparkling Dry Scharzberg and the still Rudesheimer, in pints. We have yet to hear from the country, and now offer

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED, a few cases of

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

ODD BRANDS, THAT WE ARE DROPPING FROM OUR LISTS.
Which we wish to clear for READY MONEY at a
DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.
To parties taking them in lots of one or more cases.

ONLY 5 CASES IN THE LOT.
And only four different types—2 Rhine Wines and 1 Moselle.

9 cases "SAARBACH'S" RUDESHEIM, in pints.
Our list price is $9.50 per case of 2 dozen pints. 20 per cent. discount brings the price down to $7.60 per case for SPOT CASH, and any one taking the lot has a bargain.

5 cases "SAARBACH'S" HOCHHEIM, in quarts.
Our list price is $10 per case. 20 per cent. off brings it down to $8 per case. A $40 cheque will take the lot, and we guarantee every bottle.

3 cases "SAARBACH'S" HOCHHEIM, in pints.
List price is $10 per case of 2 doz. pints. 20 per cent. off brings it down to $8.80 per case, or only $2.40 for 1 DOZEN "Hochheim," in pints.

4 cases "FEIST'S" "FORSTER KIRCHENSTUCK" (Still Hock), in quarts.
This is grand wine, and we have been getting $18 per case of one dozen. 20 per cent. off this leaves us only $14.40 per case. Any one securing the lot will make no mistake. It is impossible for us to duplicate the wine at anything like the figure.

IN STILL MOSELLE we have:

5 cases quarts "SAARBACH'S" "BERNCASTLER DOCTOR."
5 cases quarts "FEIST'S" "BERNCASTLER DOCTOR."
5 cases pints "SAARBACH'S" "BERNCASTLER DOCTOR."
4 cases pints "FEIST'S" "BERNCASTLER DOCTOR."

Our price for the quarts of both wines is $15 per case, and for the pints $16 per case. Twenty per cent., or One-fifth, off cuts the quarts down to $12 and the pints to $12.80 per case. Every bottle guaranteed.

2 cases The Duke of Nassau's Cabinet, in quarts.

STEINBERGER (STILL HOCK)

In quarts, our list price for which is $36 per case.
We will sell the 2 cases of this famous wine for $30, or $26 per case.
Remember the above cut only stipulates that any of the wines be taken in case lots, and is for spot cash.
In broken lots we have only
26 pints "Saarbach's" Berncastler Doctor, worth $17.33, going for $13.87 for the lot.
And 9 pint bottles Henkell's

"ERBACHER" STILL HOCK

Going at 25c per bottle.
First come first served.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

GERMAN LAGER BEER, LIGHT AND DARK.

Munich Beer, Elberfeld Beer.

Gabriel Sedlmayr's Spaten Beer, from the Spaten Brewery, Munich, Germany.
Spaten Beer, Light, in pints only.....$1.90 per dozen pints.
Spaten Beer, Dark, in quarts.....$3.25 per dozen.
$12.50 per case of 50 quarts.
Spaten Beer, Dark, in pints.....$1.90 per dozen.
$11.50 per case of 100 pints.

GUSTAVE KUPPER'S, ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

PILSENER BEER.

In quarts, $2.50 per dozen. In pints, $1.50 per dozen.
$9 per case of 4 dozen quarts. $9.50 per case of 6 dozen pints.

"TUBORG" DANISH PILSENER BEER.

IN PINT BOTTLES ONLY.
$1.90 per dozen pints, $8.50 per case of 6 dozen pints.

DAGONET "BRUT" CHAMPAGNE,

Dry, Delicate and Delicious—Cuvee Exceptionelle—Vintage of 1895.
Quarts, $51 per case; pints, $33 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, Established 1856. 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.,

SPECIAL AD. FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1903.

Positively a SAVING ON EVERY PURCHASE in every department for anyone buying any of our lines within the next few days and before stock taking.
A few Specialties in each department.
Fancy Goods, **20** to **50** per cent discount.
A line of attractive China Figures. Regular **25**c. Monday **5**c.

PICTURE DEPARTMENT.
A line of Beautiful Pictures, Photogravures, **12**c and **15**c. Monday **5**c.
Beautiful line of Fancy Crepe Paper, with border. Regular **25**c. Monday **10**c
200 rolls of Toilet Paper. Regular **10**c. Monday **7**c.

BOOK DEPARTMENT. 20 to 50 Per Cent. Discount.
25 Paper Books at **5**c. (75 titles.)
"God's of War," by Wilson Vance, 1 in. thick. Regular **25**c. for **5**c.
"Are Men Gay Deceivers?" by Mrs. Frank Leslie. Regular **25**c. for **5**c.
(Fully 1 inch thick.)

GAMES DEPARTMENT.
Regular **85**c Crokinole. Monday **50**c.
175 lines of Games from 20 to 50 per cent.

SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT. 20 to 50 Per Cent. Discount.
Table of Men's Moccasins. Regular **$1.25**; for **75**c.
Special line of Ladies' Sewing Folding Tables, **$1.12**.

DOLLS DEPARTMENT.
Tables of Dolls at HALF PRICE.
Every Department running Discounts from 20 per cent to 50 per cent.

THE G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO., 2411-2413 St. Catherine St.

ALMOST BETTER THAN LISTED STOCKS.

an investment in OUR WALL PAPERS while the present discounts of **20** to **50** per cent are being offered. Very shortly we will start to take stock, and then the whole stock of Wall Papers will be sold at the regular prices. The difference with our stock is, you can know with a certainty that unless you make your purchases very soon you will be paying much higher for your stocks, so you positively save from 20 to 50 per cent discount.

Our object is to bring the stock down as low as possible before taking, so our advice is to make your purchases **Monday.**

Every section marked in plain figures, with discounts.

THE G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.,
Canada's Wall Paper Importers,
2411-2413 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

We Give Cash Receipts

WILDER'S January Discount Sale

Ask to see our English Brussels Carpets. Regular $1.15. Sale price . 88c
Made, Laid and Lined this month.

20% to 50%

Discount off Parlor, Diningroom, Bedroom and Library Furniture.

Intending purchasers will do well to place their orders now, as our stock is the best we have ever shown.

Goods purchased this month will be stored and insured free of charge until wanted.

Entrance to Our Carpet Department is at 258 St. James Street.

258 St James, 2415 St Catherine, 1837 Notre Dame, 2080 Notre Dame.

14 x x 1