

ESTERHAZY HOLDS THE SECRET.

The spectrum analysis.
We know minutely each particular,
And know a straight line perpendicular
Bisects some circle's radius and angle,
And that sort of tiresome jangle.

P. S.—The Lords learned the foregoing
song to spring on the coming visitors from
the warships in order to create a favorable
impression.

Enter Lord Laresau:

The "peeler" tossed upon his bed,
About his trousers dreaming,
A happy smile serenely sped
Across his features beaming;
And now he starts and sits upright,
And then his hand outtraces,
Then grasps what he in vision sees,
Just rows and rows of breeches.
He takes about three hundred pairs
And vows that he will don 'em,
And lightly leaps from off his bed
And easily puts them on him.
But in the process he awakes,
And then he sadly tooted,
Ah, woe is me, oh woe is me,
My joy is all sprouted.
For then he—

Lord Stevenson—Enough! can't you see we
are all weeping. What is the use of singing
this? I have heard that the Royal sea-
sons? Do you like to see us weep our Royal
tears?

Lord Laresau—Well, what will we do for
them? Trousers! Trousers, my kingdom is
trousers.

Lord Stevenson—
Trousers, trousers, rip and tear,
Buy 'em cheap at 4d a pair.

Lord Marzabali—
Buy 'em cheap and let them wear 'em;
Fine the beggars if they tear 'em.

Lord Ames—
Make 'em wear their black ones, do.
Black is just as good as blue.
That avails, as you can see,
A raid upon the treasure.

Lord Laresau—You are right, if you're not de-
cease.
Contains as much as forty cents.

King—Well, my Lords, what are you going
to do about it?

Chorus of Lords—What do we always do
Admiral of course. Does your Majesty think
that we can settle this matter in two ses-
sions?

Lord Stevenson—I vote we leave the matter
over until next year. Pants? these have
times. Why, the policemen must be crazy
Chorus—

Lords all dance out of the chamber, with
King at the head singing bass—

We're the very warmest men that ever hap-
pened,
We are just the legislators, we are beautiful
And it really makes us sick that other citi-
zens. And the city halls and councils with
galoots.

We can grapple with the questions set be-
fore us.

We're a credit to the town we represent.
We are really just the finest in the business
And for services we don't ask a cent.

Oh, for services we never ask a cent.

(Curtain.)

W.

E PLEB. SHOW ?

tion. His figures are 50,000 against 20,000
for the majority against 50,000.

On the other hand, the prohibitionist
claim the Eastern Townships by a large
majority and believe that throughout the
remainder of the province the temperance
voting will be decisive while the anti-prohibition-
ist will stay at home.

appointed a commissioner to investigate
certain charges in connection with Dor-
chester penitentiary. The order-noun-
cil making the appointment has been ap-
proved by Lord Aberdeen.

Steamship Arrivals.

Ship	From
September 21.	
Kildona.	Leith.
Louisiana.	Greenock.
Majestic.	Naples.
Bremen.	New York.

Ship	From
September 22.	
Kildona.	Leith.
Louisiana.	Greenock.
Majestic.	Naples.
Bremen.	New York.

FEVER DEADLIER THAN BULLETS.

Soldiers Encamped on Pestilential Ground Sickened and Died While Their Surgeons Argued, AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK. Camps at Tampa and Miami Located on Fever Tracts Where Typhoid Flourished. GROUND WAS WATER-SOAKED.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 22.—The great army of the reserve, quartered in camps of instruction, has been for several weeks furnishing a larger death list than the armies in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

Just now the full energies of the War Department are being concentrated to ascertain what has caused the spread of disease, as a necessary preliminary to the inauguration of measures adequate to meet the gravity of the situation.

From Camp Wikoff to Camp Meade and from Camp Meade to Camp Cuba Libre fever exists in every place where more than a brigade of soldiers is to be found. The troops at Camp Black and Fort Snelling suffer, though they were never out of the State to which they belong, making it evident that the cause must be sought in the camps and not in the location. For a generation past there has been a fierce controversy in the ranks of the medical profession over the true diagnosis of fevers prevalent in certain sections, and the same disease known under the old names, "mountain fever," "Rio Grande fever," "Texas fever," has reappeared in the camps under a variety of names.

The Mississippi troops camped at Jackson River, notorious among sanitarians for its record as a producer of typhoid fever. Part of these troops were brigaded afterward at Mobile, where a fever developed among numerous regiments that was regarded by the surgeons as a case of malarial type, and classified by them as a "continued malarial fever." This fever did not yield to quinine, but acted upon the patients much as a mild case of typhoid. These patients who died were generally said to have sickened of malaria and later developed to typhoid.

Wretched Conditions at Tampa. From Mobile a portion of the fever infected troops went to Tampa. There conditions were peculiar. Owing to lack of transportation facilities it was deemed absolutely necessary to encamp the forces in the closest possible proximity to the pier. The available land was largely that which is under water by the end of the rainy season, so that when the men attempted to dig their company sinks they could only make them a fraction of the depth provided in the army regulations.

The early rains began to saturate the ground and it became well-nigh impossible to keep offensive matter covered. As the water in the ground increased it was found utterly impossible to do this, and after the contents of the sinks of several regiments on the lower ground had several times been washed out and spread over the adjacent surface, resort was had to ditching the sinks and building sand dykes around them.

The troops endured this state of affairs week after week without murmuring, anticipating from hour to hour orders to go to Cuba or Porto Rico. When came the decision to send no more troops, followed by a nerve-racking strain lasting with a few regiments for four long weeks, weeks in which the commanders were using unavailingly every effort to secure orders to remove to a healthier location. Naturally the fever brought with them from Mobile had found conditions favorable for an epidemic and done its utmost to decimate the troops.

Surface Drainage in Water. One division was sent to Miami. Railroad men may know why, but the outside world and army doctors do not. Here the water came from shallow wells that were condemned at once by every medical man among the troops as being the actual cause. It was known, which was well known, that the superintendent of the railroad properties, at Miami, admitted that he had been deceived and that the piped water actually came from the surface, instead of from the lake among the Everglades.

The troops were rushed 300 miles north and quartered with the remainder of Lee's corps at Jacksonville, where they found water of unquestioned purity flowing in pipes along the regimental lines. Their spirits revived as they met troops which had not been subjected to such

hardships as a monopolistic railroad can devise when it undertakes to handle an army.

From Tampa the remaining troops were sent to Fernandina and Huntsville, at both of which camps typhoid fever continued to develop.

Meanwhile at Chickamauga an anomalous condition existed. Here at one time as many as 60,000 men were encamped in the National Park, and by the middle of August the fever conditions were so startling that on every hand you could hear versions of the exploded tale regarding the carnival of the king of terrors in that mountain valley which had caused the Indians to name it the "River of Death." In turn the troops were sent from Chickamauga to Knoxville and Lexington; here the fever continued.

More Controversy—and Fever. Concerning "Chickamauga fever," "Tampa fever" and "Miami fever," there has been the old controversy among doctors and this time fair to last as long as the troops are in the field.

The Surgeon-General sent out on a tour of inspection a board of officers, who called for the latest reports of some of the best-known microscopists known to bacteriological science in this country. The results of the investigation by Dr. Carroll, of the Army Medical Museum at Jacksonville, and those of Prof. Dock, of the University of Michigan, at Sternberg Hospital, Chickamauga, have been made public, and demonstrate that at least 97 per cent. of all the cases of typhoid fever are undoubtedly due to the typhoid bacillus. Science has shown that the erroneous diagnosis of physicians has exposed thousands to the infection, while palliating the horrors of the exact situation.

It is impossible, owing to this error of diagnosis, to obtain any correct statistics in relation to the spread of typhoid fever. They may be approximately as follows: Eight regiments camped at Miami have developed to this date about 150 cases each. The regiments at Tampa have developed about 75 cases each. The regiments at Jacksonville, including the troops removed to Knoxville and Lexington, is not far from 2,500.

There have been more deaths from typhoid alone in this date by far than from all the battles of the war.

Completion of Inquiry Board. After many exasperating delays, President Taft, at last feels safe in announcing that his commission to investigate the conduct of the war will be ready to assemble for business next Saturday. This statement was given out at the War Department today, together with the assertion that the President has found three eligibles who are willing to serve on the commission.

After scouring the country for men who might give weight and dignity to the investigation, in which the whole world is so deeply interested, it is stated that General Anson G. McCook, of the "fighting 4th," of New York; former Governor Urban W. Woodbury, of Vermont, and General William H. Jackson, of Tennessee, have consented to become members of the commission.

The three names, announced semi-officially today, will give the President a commission of nine members, so that the President's idea of dividing the subject into three parts and allowing the sub-committees to go to work without delay, can be carried out. The commissioners are invited to assemble in Washington next Saturday, when the President will outline to them the scope of the investigation.

It is insisted that the President has no desire or intention of staying off an investigation of the same subject by a Congressional committee. His long experience in Congress is not going to let such a fruitful subject for investigation pass without due deliberation, such as only a Congressional investigation can give. It is quite probable that ambitious members of the present House of Representatives or Senators are now framing the resolutions they will introduce at the opening day of the next session of Congress.

The President has stated to some of his friends that he is not opposed to a Congressional investigation of the subject, nor is it his purpose to withhold any information bearing upon the subject that may be found upon the records of the administration. He is anxious that the whole truth shall be told.

THE LATE MR. MC'READY. The Funeral Took Place Yesterday and Was Attended by Hundreds of Citizens. There was a large and representative gathering of citizens at the funeral of the late Mr. Michael Mc'Ready, which took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, 1005 Dorchester street, to St. Anthony's church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. The service in the church was of an impressive character, and was conducted by Rev. Father Sinnett, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. James McShane, M. Phelan, William Kearney, P. McCrory, E. B. McNamee and Walter Ravanagh. The chief mourners were Messrs. Bernard Mc'Ready, brother, John and Francis Mc'Ready, Herbert Carberry, A. Gratty, nephews; and Felix Carberry, M.L.A., E. Campbell and W. Hunt, brothers-in-law. Following the cortege was a large number of friends and personal friends, including Hon. Senator O'Brien, Messrs. McKenna, McCaffrey, M. Hicks, M. Stewart, Edward O'Brien, J. McLaughlin and R. H. Liddell.

An Heiress Wedded. Toronto, Sept. 22.—Miss Lillian Constance Smart, a Toronto heiress, daughter of the late David Smart, was married in St. James Cathedral yesterday afternoon to Alfred Conrad Maron, a well-known Philadelphia manufacturer. The marriage was quite a society event, and was attended by many society leaders. The bride wore a beautiful dress of white duchess satin, ornamented by a handsome floral relief, with yoke of tulle, and a point lace and a magnificent train of ruffled satin. The skirt bore a splendid veil of white orange blossoms, and a pretty tulle bridal veil with coiffure of orange blossoms.

The couple will take an extended tour in the British Isles and the Continent, returning to a permanent residence in Philadelphia. The officiating clergy were Bishop Dumoulin, of Hamilton, assisted by Canon Sanson, of St. James Cathedral. The exquisite decorations of the cathedral interior through the lavish display of flowers together with the attractive attire of the wedding party made a charming scene. The bridesmaids were Miss Jean Smith and Miss Eleanor Phillips. Charles Fearon, Philadelphia, was best man.

Count Killed Sergeant. London, Sept. 22.—A despatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that at the recent army manoeuvres in Alsace-Lorraine, Captain Count Stobber-Wernigerode, recommended Sergeant Scheinhart for his cooking. The sergeant is alleged to have answered rudely, whereupon the Count boxed his ears. The sergeant turned sharply when he was hit, and the Count drew his sword and pierced his subordinate's neck, killing him. The Count was arrested.

Noisy Cars in Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 22.—Manager Keating, of the Toronto Railway, in answer to a letter from the city engineer, respecting noisy "rattle-trap" cars, says repairs are being made to cars as fast as possible in the car barns, and all complaints by telephone or letter, giving numbers of noisy, shabby wheeled cars will be thankfully received by the city engineer.

HOT WORDS ON SYNOD SERVICE.

Dr. Davidson and Canon Norton Do Not See Eye to Eye on the Same Subject. OPENING SERVICE "TAME." The Cathedral Rector and Choir Are Not Blamed, But a Better Form is Asked. AN ACROMONIOUS DISCUSSION.

There was a breeze, almost a gale, in the Provincial Synod last night, when the form of the opening service was discussed. It is the opinion of some members that the service, which is entirely under the direction of the archbishop, is too florid in its musical portions; that the meeting of Synod is not a great festival, as archbishop Lewis thinks, and that, therefore, the music should not be of a festival character.

Dr. L. H. Davidson, who has for the last twelve years fought against the festival idea, was the spokesman of this party, and moved the following resolution: "That, the Upper House concurring, a joint committee be appointed at each session of the Synod to arrange for and direct the opening or Synod service of each session; conferring with the rector of the church or parish in which such service is to be held, and that the committee of this house do consist of two clerical and two lay delegates."

In introducing the matter, he explained that this was not an attack or reflection on the rector or choir of Christ Church Cathedral, or upon the Metropolitan. The whole object of the motion was to get such a service as could be joined in by the people. It struck him when attending the opening service, that it was very "tame," so far as regarded the people; that it was one in which they could not and did not join. His idea was to put into the hands of a small committee the arranging of the style of service which should be rendered—not to take it out of the rector's hands, but to confer with the rector. He had reason to know by a statement made to him, that the highest dignitary did not take any part in the service for the very same reason. They lost a great opportunity when they had on the opening day, and a considerable number of laity, with a large congregation behind them, that they were not able to put the whole volume of their sympathies in one and have a service in which all could join. "For the future," said he, "let us have a small committee who will confer with the rector, of course, and the direction of the Metropolitan, as provided by the rule, but who will see that some sort of a service shall be held which is congregational, and not pertaining wholly to the choir."

Canon Norton Objects to a Committee. Canon Norton, although he greatly regretted and disapproved of the motion in one way, was very thankful to have an opportunity of giving his views on the subject. He said that he had been the servant, through the Metropolitan, of that Provincial Synod—and a very willing servant—for fourteen years; and he thought it was his duty to give some opinion on the subject which would show that his services had not been altogether pleasant. He was very glad to have an opportunity of putting his case squarely before the clergy and laity. He said that there was no impeachment against the Cathedral choir, because they had been frequently, in connection with this matter, very much disturbed, and his duties as the Synod's servant had been very much hampered and hindered thereby. He never knew a more devoted choir than the one at Christ Church Cathedral at the present time. There was no reflection either upon the Archbishop or upon himself as rector, which was very nice; but they were to be set aside by a committee of that house. He thought he might answer Dr. Davidson, who had such regard for the Archbishop, for himself in the choir. He said that he was a ditty, "It's all very well to tell me your love, but why did you kick me down stairs?" (Loud laughter.)

To show that the work of the choir itself had been satisfactory, he mentioned that, amongst other things, almost before he had left the Cathedral on Wednesday morning, five members of the Upper House individually thanked him, and asked him to stand in for their work. He said that several of the members of the choir had the same thing. That was a great pleasure to him and a much-needed encouragement to the choir, for the reason that in Rector Bethune's time, when he (Canon Norton) first came here, an ancient and laudable custom existed of passing a vote of thanks to the cathedral choir and officials for the free use of the church and for their voluntary work there. That vote, owing to the growing of one or two persons, had been dropped for several seasons past, and now a motion was made to wipe them all out. He said that in the past he had said to him that it was in all kinds of ways a vote of thanks was proposed, as they knew Dr. Davidson's strong feeling and did not wish to raise a debate. He did not consider that that was kind to him; but he stood straight to it, and he had better stand straight to it, and he had the whole matter out. He then went on to speak of the different kinds of services, which, acting under the direction of the Bishop and Archbishop, he carried on in connection with the Woman's Auxiliary, the Diocesan Synod and the Provincial Synod, to show that he had done his best to act broadly in the plain rule under which he was working. He said that these special services were held; and had done so for some length, when he mentioned that the Synod's opening service did not give satisfaction to Dr. Davidson.

Dr. Davidson Objects. This brought Dr. Davidson to his feet, with the remark: "I object to that; I vote conversation with me two or three years ago." Continuing, he said he was reason to believe that the statements made in the public press in reference to the matter came from the Rector of Montreal. Dr. Davidson's name was mentioned there, and he was rebuked and held up as the originator of the trouble. Canon Norton—"I am in possession of the house," Mr. Prolocutor. "I beg to say."

The balance of Canon Norton's remarks were cut short by several members of the house requesting Dr. Davidson to withdraw his motion; but this he declined to do, unless he was allowed to make an explanation.

The Prolocutor—"The Prolocutor cannot act illegally, whatever his opinion on the matter may be, and I have a very strong opinion with regard to the unfortunate matter. Dr. Davidson is not willing to withdraw, unless he is allowed to make an explanation."

The House—"Withdraw, withdraw." Canon Norton (to the house)—"If you are willing to drop the thing, I will bow to the will of the house; if you are not, I am prepared to discuss it."

The Dean Tried to Make Peace. The Prolocutor then tried to terminate the acrimonious feeling that was fast being engendered by introducing an olive branch, as follows: "I, as Prolocutor, as the friend of Dr. Davidson—" Dr. Davidson—"Don't put it in that way on this occasion."

The Prolocutor—"And friend of Dr. Norton, will ask both gentlemen to unite together in Christian love over this question; that Dr. Davidson should withdraw his motion; that Dr. Davidson would forget all that has been said that displeased him, and that Dr. Davidson would be allowed to drop. (Applause.) In connection with this, I would ask Dr. Davidson most sincerely to withdraw his motion."

Dr. Davidson—"I am quite ready to withdraw my motion, if I am allowed to make a statement; but I am not prepared to withdraw unless that is allowed."

Mr. Justice Hanington—"Adjourn the house adjourn; don't let it go forth that we have feeling like this on the floor of this house."

Canon Norton—"I think the explanation which Dr. Davidson is about to make is very likely to necessitate an answer from me; I tell you that frankly, and I absolutely refuse to allow him to get up and close this with an attack upon me."

Mr. Justice Hanington—"I move that we adjourn."

This was seconded and carried, and what promised to develop into a personal quarrel was cut short, or deferred, the Prolocutor adjourned the meeting, and the house adjourned until this morning.

CHIMNEY CLEANING. The Sweeps Are Now on Their Fall Rounds—The Fees Must Be Paid by Occupants of Houses. The Building Inspector's Department is at present, pestered with housekeepers asking for their chimneys to be cleaned instantly. The work, according to Mr. Alexander Decarie, the clerk, is being prosecuted with all vigor.

The time for cleaning the chimneys is between the 15th of March and the 15th of June, and from September 1st to the 15th of October. To do this work for the entire city costs \$100,000. It is at least an equal number of assistants, the former of whom pays to the city a nominal sum for the privilege.

These men, contrary to the opinion of many of the citizens, can compel them if they are householders to have their chimneys cleaned. The tariff is as follows: For sweeping each chimney in a one-story house, \$1; in a two-story house, 10 cents; in a three-story house, 15 cents, and in a four or more story house, 25 cents, with the proviso that when a sweep is specially engaged, he is at least half of his ordinary rounds to sweep any chimney, the charge in that case will be 25 cents.

The fees must be paid by the occupants of the house. The penalty for neglect to have a chimney swept is well defined. It shall not exceed \$40 or in default of payment, imprisonment, to cease, before the expiration of the term fixed by the Recorder's Court upon the payment of the said fine and costs.

STEAMERS STOPPED. Lake Temiscamingue Navigators Had No Certificates and Were Brought to Time by Departmental Officials. Temiscamingue, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The steamer Meteor, Capt. Redmond, and the steamer Temiscamingue, Capt. Blondin, two boats plying between Temiscamingue Station and the head of the Lake Temiscamingue, were delayed yesterday on their trips because the boats had no certificates. Capt. R. C. W. MacQuig, surveyor and master of the Meteor, was sent by the department to investigate, and ascertained the captains as they were about to leave Temiscamingue Station at 1 p.m. He stated that the Meteor had gone to the woods for Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, were going on board, and had to remain over on account of the delay, as a ship was sent for the steamer Argo, Capt. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, nine miles up the lake. On arrival, it was found he had no certificate, but showed to the satisfaction of the inspector that he had corresponded with the department regarding the renewing of his license in April last, but had not received any reply. Capt. MacQuig wired the department at Ottawa, but no reply was received up to 3 p.m. The Meteor was then addressed to him here the certificates were found, and the steamers Meteor and Argo at once left for the head of the lake with all the passengers. They were five parties of hunters and tourists, in addition to the shanty men, and there was no small complaint about the delay. The Argo and Meteor left Temiscamingue at 5.30 p.m. for the head of the lake, and followed on the steamer Clyde half an hour later, the steamer Temiscamingue remaining at her dock.

Bishop's College Open. Lennoxville, Sept. 22.—Bishop's College School has reopened for the work of the year 1898-9, with a larger number of pupils than has been in attendance since the fire of 1891. Every vacancy is filled, and every room in the school is occupied. The building is utilized. Owing to the unexpected increase in the number of boys it has been found necessary to secure the services of an additional master.

Won't Open Their Bars. Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 22.—Notwithstanding the opinion of License Inspector Walter and others in authority that they may keep their bars open, the liquor men have decided to close their bars and work against prohibition on the day the plebiscite is taken.

THE CALL COMES QUICK. Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps and Colic Come on Without a Moment's Warning. Keep on Hand Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and Be Prepared to Check Them at Once. There is no disease overtakes one so quickly and with so little warning as Colic or Diarrhea. You are attacked, perhaps, when you least expect it. You retire at night feeling in the best of health and before morning you may be seized with cramps and be prostrated with Diarrhea or Dysentery. Everybody should be prepared for such an emergency as this with a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. You cannot tell when you yourself or some member of your household may need its timely assistance.

Mrs. George West, Huntsville, Ont., speaking of this great remedy, says: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry many times for years, and can highly recommend it for Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Cramps, etc." That is the universal note of praise that comes from thousands of Canadian homes where Dr. Fowler's Strawberry is always kept and recognized as a remedy that can be relied on to promptly check and cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Malaria, Cramps, Colic, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 35 cents a bottle.

Robson Midway Railway. Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The construction of the Robson Midway Railway is proceeding apace. At the present time no fewer than 3,000 men are employed on the grading of the road alone. All through the winter the work will be pushed on, and the company will have the line open by June 1st, 1899.

JOHN WATSON. 2174 St. Catherine Street. Art Ass'n Bldg. opp. Bible House. A Herald Ad. finds its mark.

DO YOU EVER PONDER WHY YOU ARE WHAT YOU ARE? Were you indiscreet in youth or excessive in dissipations in later years? The story is then easily told. Nature makes no mistakes, and what you sow you must reap, but you have probably paid the penalty, you should find the means to aid you out of your trouble. To men suffering the effects of indigestion or excesses, feeling their mental as well as physical powers leaving them, and are timid, fretful, despondent, feel unfit for work, suffer from drains, losses, headaches, lame back, nervousness, sleeplessness, etc., we offer a remedy as positive in results as food is to satisfy hunger. It is the crystallized energy or health element of our being—ELECTRICITY. An honest and properly directed electric current is nature's own remedy in these cases, and this you get in the DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT. It is a quiet, soothing but positive way gives your system back the vigor lost, and the first hour's use will convince you that you have found a boon beyond price. It cures permanently without drugging, and only costs a trifle. We have a most valuable book, entitled "Three Classes of Men," which we send sealed free, upon request. None can possibly form an idea of the wonderful currents produced by these body batteries without examining; therefore, if you can, call at our office and see and test one; if not, the book will be sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application to the inventor and manufacturer,

DR. T. SANDEN, 132 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. Office hours 9 to 6. Sunday, 11 to 1.

MUSIC AND DRAMA. "The Pursuer," which comes to the Academy of Music for a week, beginning on Monday, September 20th, with Ferris Hartman in the title role and a company containing some well-known stage favorites, is a play that has received more than the usual amount of commendation wherever it has been presented. It is a light comedy belonging to the same class as "Jane," "Charley's Aunt," "My Friend from India," etc. It is, however, claimed for it that it has the attraction of distinct novelty in the fact that the locale of the action is on board a steamship, which, of course, furnishes opportunity for picturesque scenic display. The comedy from all accounts is very funny and full of witty dialogue. It is of English origin, and has met with extraordinary success abroad, both in London and the provincial cities of Great Britain.

Mr. Hiet Thompson arrived in town yesterday and at once commenced rehearsing with the Theatre Francaise stock company for the performance of Nat Goodwin's great play, "In Mizouri," next week. Mr. Thompson comes to Montreal as the leading man, highly recommended in his true sense of the term as a leading man of American stars. He has already made a name for himself, but it is quite evident by the comments of the critics that he is noted that he has made up his mind to put himself to the highest possible place upon the stage of America. He will be accompanied by a theatre-going Montreal as the first of Mr. James O'Neill's company when he last played "Monte Cristo" in the "Ladies of Lyons" in this city. Mr. Thomas J. McGrane, one of the biggest favorites of the Theatre Francaise, will also be controlled, is to make his reappearance next week. That he will be warmly welcomed by a very large circle of friends goes without saying. He is to play the part of a roving knight in "In Mizouri." Mr. McGrane was a member manager of Hand & Teale's fireworks at many Canadian exhibitions.

Sculling Champion of England. Toronto, Sept. 21.—(Special.)—Following is a special to the Evening Telegram: The final in the Thames championship sculling match, professional, was contested on the Thames to-day, Barry winning from his competitor, Towns. In the preliminaries, covered Sept. 17, the first heat was won by Barry, who defeated Bubeur. Barry's victory in the final to-day gives him the professional sculling championship of England.

A Cure for Rheumatism.—The intrusion of acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Any one subject to this painful affection will find a timely remedy in the "Pain Expeller." The action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH. By Using Chapman's Floral Carbolic Tooth Wash. Endorsed by leading Dental Surgeons of the city. In bottles, 25c and 50c. Ask your Druggist or a sample if you have not tried it before. Sold by druggists.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Pharmacist, 2673 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Bond's Soap WILL CLEANSE POLISH EVERYTHING BUT EVERYTHING BUT CLOTHES MANNERS BRIGHTEN BURNISH EVERYTHING BUT EVERYTHING BUT IDEAS LEAD

ELECTRIC LIGHT Are you getting your discount on electric light bills yet? If not, call and get it.

LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., LIMITED. 38 Victoria Square.

Robson Midway Railway. Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The construction of the Robson Midway Railway is proceeding apace. At the present time no fewer than 3,000 men are employed on the grading of the road alone. All through the winter the work will be pushed on, and the company will have the line open by June 1st, 1899.

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DO YOU EVER PONDER WHY YOU ARE WHAT YOU ARE? Were you indiscreet in youth or excessive in dissipations in later years? The story is then easily told. Nature makes no mistakes, and what you sow you must reap, but you have probably paid the penalty, you should find the means to aid you out of your trouble. To men suffering the effects of indigestion or excesses, feeling their mental as well as physical powers leaving them, and are timid, fretful, despondent, feel unfit for work, suffer from drains, losses, headaches, lame back, nervousness, sleeplessness, etc., we offer a remedy as positive in results as food is to satisfy hunger. It is the crystallized energy or health element of our being—ELECTRICITY. An honest and properly directed electric current is nature's own remedy in these cases, and this you get in the DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT. It is a quiet, soothing but positive way gives your system back the vigor lost, and the first hour's use will convince you that you have found a boon beyond price. It cures permanently without drugging, and only costs a trifle. We have a most valuable book, entitled "Three Classes of Men," which we send sealed free, upon request. None can possibly form an idea of the wonderful currents produced by these body batteries without examining; therefore, if you can, call at our office and see and test one; if not, the book will be sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application to the inventor and manufacturer,

DR. T. SANDEN, 132 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. Office hours 9 to 6. Sunday, 11 to 1.

FIRE SALE OF FURNITURE Commenced MONDAY MORNING, 19th inst. 20 to 50 per cent. discount. Everything must be cleared within two weeks on account of repairs to building. We hope to see you all. First Come first served. Come early and get best choice.

Renaud, King & Patterson. ANY WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN USING THE Electric Washing Fluid.

Will tell you the truth about it just as strongly as we could. If ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID has made Washing easy and economical for her, why not for you? Soaking, boiling, rinsing instead of rubbing on the old washboard. No woman will find fault with that. ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID is for sale by all grocers. Small bottle 5 cents; wholesale by the

906 PALACE STREET, MONTREAL.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH. By Using Chapman's Floral Carbolic Tooth Wash. Endorsed by leading Dental Surgeons of the city. In bottles, 25c and 50c. Ask your Druggist or a sample if you have not tried it before. Sold by druggists.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Pharmacist, 2673 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Bond's Soap WILL CLEANSE POLISH EVERYTHING BUT EVERYTHING BUT CLOTHES MANNERS BRIGHTEN BURNISH EVERYTHING BUT EVERYTHING BUT IDEAS LEAD

ELECTRIC LIGHT Are you getting your discount on electric light bills yet? If not, call and get it.

LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., LIMITED. 38 Victoria Square.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA. "The Pursuer," which comes to the Academy of Music for a week, beginning on Monday, September 20th, with Ferris Hartman in the title role and a company containing some well-known stage favorites, is a play that has received more than the usual amount of commendation wherever it has been presented. It is a light comedy belonging to the same class as "Jane," "Charley's Aunt," "My Friend from India," etc. It is, however, claimed for it that it has the attraction of distinct novelty in the fact that the locale of the action is on board a steamship, which, of course, furnishes opportunity for picturesque scenic display. The comedy from all accounts is very funny and full of witty dialogue. It is of English origin, and has met with extraordinary success abroad, both in London and the provincial cities of Great Britain.

Mr. Hiet Thompson arrived in town yesterday and at once commenced rehearsing with the Theatre Francaise stock company for the performance of Nat Goodwin's great play, "In Mizouri," next week. Mr. Thompson comes to Montreal as the leading man, highly recommended in his true sense of the term as a leading man of American stars. He has already made a name for himself, but it is quite evident by the comments of the critics that he is noted that he has made up his mind to put himself to the highest possible place upon the stage of America. He will be accompanied by a theatre-going Montreal as the first of Mr. James O'Neill's company when he last played "Monte Cristo" in the "Ladies of Lyons" in this city. Mr. Thomas J. McGrane, one of the biggest favorites of the Theatre Francaise, will also be controlled, is to make his reappearance next week. That he will be warmly welcomed by a very large circle of friends goes without saying. He is to play the part of a roving knight in "In Mizouri." Mr. McGrane was a member manager of Hand & Teale's fireworks at many Canadian exhibitions.

Sculling Champion of England. Toronto, Sept. 21.—(Special.)—Following is a special to the Evening Telegram: The final in the Thames championship sculling match, professional, was contested on the Thames to-day, Barry winning from his competitor, Towns. In the preliminaries, covered Sept. 17, the first heat was won by Barry, who defeated Bubeur. Barry's victory in the final to-day gives him the professional sculling championship of England.

No Definite Action by the Anglican Synod—
Clergy and Laity Differ as to the
Rights of the Innocent.

Strong Place for the Innocent.

Justice Fitzgerald moved another amendment to the motion, that all the acts after "Toronto" be struck out, and the following substituted:

"That the Synod is unnecessary at the present time to make any declaration upon subject referred to therein, pre-ferably to leave to the members of church the rights and liberties they are entitled to, and that the Synod was to put the issue fairly and rely before the Synod. If the mat-ter was to be dealt with it was not by a resolution as had been brought out by the Hon. Justice. But there was no necessity for any such resolution."

His Honor went into the British Columbia on the matter, and the action

Geological Survey Building.
Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Plans have been prepared in the Department of Public Works for a fireproof building for the Geological Survey of Canada, and Hon. Mr. Tarte will, it is said, put a sum in the estimates towards the immediate prosecuting of the work.

Champlain sought to found a nation on the banks of the St. Lawrence, which could perpetuate the language, the religion and the civilization of France. (Cheers.) That was his mission, and he accomplished it. He chose this site and he chose it with judgment. He decided, he says himself, to take up his dwelling on the banks of the great St. Law-

Continued on page 9.

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame 184 to 184 St. James St. MONTREAL

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The Herald.

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MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 22, 1898.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The Toronto Mail and Empire has direful forebodings of what may happen to Canada as a result of the ill-temper displayed by the German authorities in discriminating against Canadian goods.

"Under the new arrangement, which the Minister accepted so freely," says the Mail-Empire, "the German duties upon Canadian products are higher than the same duties upon like products from the United States. Thus our farmers are, through the neglect of our Government, ruled out of the German market altogether, and the United States farmer is given the monopoly of the trade, present and future, of North America there."

It certainly is to be inferred from that that the farmers of the Dominion have been reduced to very desperate straits by the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding. It is no light matter for them to have a great market closed against them, as the Mail would have us believe is the case. But before any of our farmers begin to lose their sleep over the prospect it will be just as well to see what the loss is going to mean. Germany, to tell the plain truth, did not offer much of a market for Canadian farm produce even when the Conservatives were in power. It is true that last winter considerable quantities of inferior grains went from Canada to Germany to help make up the shortage in wheat from which all Europe suffered, but it will probably be a long time before there is a repetition of the necessity which caused those exports. A much safer test may be applied by consulting the last available trade returns, those for the year ending June 30, 1897. These gave the Canadian exports of grain to Germany as follows:

Wheat \$12,594
Flour 10
Oats 2,072
Rye 7,206
Barley 9,147
Peas 44,973
Oats 97,144
Buckwheat 103,519
Total \$276,065

A trifle over a quarter of a million is therefore the extent to which the farmers' produce can be affected by the German revenge for the denunciation of the treaties. But of course nobody has any idea that if Germany did not buy this grain it would have lost all its value. It might have been sold in England, it might have been fed with profit to live stock at home. If we assume that by selling to Germany two per cent. more was got for it than could be obtained in any other way, we shall probably be rather above the mark than below it. If the trade were wiped out, therefore, the loss sustained by the Canadian farmer would be no more than \$5,500. But of course it will not be altogether wiped out, for the six and a half millions' worth of imports from Germany demand some returns. In fact it is difficult to understand why Germany should wish to endanger still further the excellent business with this country by taking offensive measures against Canadian produce.

Germany's impatience with the preference to Great Britain is more easily understood when the trouble is taken to examine the list of Canadian imports. There are scarcely any lines of merchandise of which we purchase considerably in Germany but compete directly against British goods. It might almost safely be said that Germany's six millions of imports against Great Britain than do the seventy-five millions from the United States. Naturally the preferential tariff will strike hard against Germany, and naturally, too, the Germans cannot be expected to like the prospect. Of woollen ready-made clothing alone we bought a third more in 1897 than the total German purchases of Canadian grain. That business will be seriously interfered with by the purchase of British woollens and the manufacture of the necessary articles in Montreal and other cities. And the competition may be expected to work out to the advantage of Britain and the disadvantage of Germany all along the line. Conservative newspapers are pleased to complain that Canada gets no return for this because Sir Wilfrid foolishly refused a preference for colonial produce on the British market. But strange to say, the export of Canadian produce to Britain goes on increasing, and Canadian merchants in England are meeting such a reception as they never met before.

A sufficient explanation of Germany's discrimination against Canada may be found in the following comparative statement of our imports, which indicates the close rivalry there has hitherto been between Britain and Germany in these and any other branches of trade:

	Great Britain.	Germany.
Paints	\$110,925	\$290,499
Furs	127,244	149,099
Porcelain	92,145	30,038
Drugs, miscellaneous	50,974	95,148
Braids	68,648	157,338
Gloves and mitts	141,789	228,050
Toys	91,141	8,295
Glass bottles	83,020	14,781
Shoes	37,658	12,553
Clothing	284,849	376,762

In these articles and many others of like nature the effect of the twenty-five per cent. discrimination must be to throw the bulk of the business into the hands of the English manufacturers where an actual rivalry exists. It is plain from the nature of the foregoing returns that there will still be large purchases in Germany for Canadian goods, as there must be lines and grades of goods for which British

manufacturing establishments offer no substitute. The question which perturbs the Mail and Empire is whether Canada is going to receive at the hands of Great Britain any favored treatment in return for the advantages freely accorded her manufacturers. The facts must speak for themselves. It is certain that, from whatever motive, Great Britain is buying more largely from Canada. The butter and bacon trades are wonderfully improved, Canadian manufacturers are finding a better market in England, the Canadian cattle trade is holding its own while others have the tendency to lose ground. Everything our people have to sell in England finds a better market there than ever before. What is the cause of it? There is no tariff in favor of Canada as against the rest of the world. British merchants buy our goods because their quality is excellent and because they are pleased to give Canada what preference they can. It is all vastly different from the time when Canadian lumber had a preference in the British market and everybody was grumbling at being obliged to take it. Good will is better than compulsory preference.

GIVE AND TAKE.

In the statement that he joined in the raid on the Craig street money, and voted for its diversion to other purposes because he hoped thereby to secure the votes of his colleagues for a pavement in St. Ann's Ward, Ald. Gallery confessed that the members of the Roads Committee were governed by the pernicious "give and take" principle. He wanted a pavement on William street, for family reasons, and he was told that unless he voted for the plundering of Craig street he need have no hope of getting his scheme past the committee. Ald. Turner has been dreaming of a pavement on Wellington street, and the same argument was used upon him with the same effect. The interests of the community at large, and more especially of the commercial section, whose traffic passes over the disgraceful pavement on Craig street, were openly betrayed because Ald. Gallery, Kinsella and Turner had promised that some time in the indefinite future the Roads Committee would do something for their wards. The transaction was not more nor less than an agreement to injure a large and important section of the city for the advancement of personal interests.

The same principle obtains in the administration of nearly all the departments in the City Hall. Aldermen buy and sell public work and patronage with votes for questionable schemes which their colleagues have in hand. Transactions that do not commend themselves to the judgment of some aldermen are yet crowded through committee and Council because they show any opposition they will be blacklisted by so large a section of the Council that every motion they bring forward will be defeated. Men who have had the courage to speak plainly on all occasions, and expose every attempt at wrongdoing and mal-administration that has come beneath their notice, have found every measure or motion with which they were associated defeated, and have finally been compelled to retire from the Council. The present Council contains a few men who are doing valiant service for the ratepayers in bringing the administration of the departments down to a business basis, but their hands are to a large extent tied and their mouths closed by the knowledge that if they should become too persistent in reforms or too conscientious as to principles, their usefulness will be gone. The remedy is in the hands of the electors. When an alderman sells his vote in Council or committee in the hope of getting another alderman's vote in return, it is time for the electors to turn him out.

It is a fact which should not be lost sight of that just as Canada continues to take more and more of the goods Britain has to sell, Britain takes more and more of the goods Canada has to sell. Each has a demand and a supply susceptible of indefinite enlargement. Canada has a supply of the best farm produce and a demand, among others, for textile manufactures. Britain has a supply of the textiles and a demand for the food products. It is hard to say in which country the mutual improvement of trade has its origin, but what is clear is that the supply in each case has rushed in to relieve the demand. It is true that if Canada had not had her large surplus of food products we could not have made larger purchases of British goods. But it is equally true that unless Britain were able to sell her goods, either to us or others, Canadians would not have been able to dispose of their surplus supplies as they did and are doing. The earth has never yet produced more than all its people could consume, although there have frequently been occasions when there were large supplies of particular commodities which could not be disposed of at a profit. The surest way to keep the supply up to the ever-increasing demand is to facilitate commerce to the utmost possible extent, thus enabling every man to get the highest return for his labor.

It appears from Mr. Tarte's reply to the secretary of the Board of Trade that there is nothing wrong with the St. Lawrence except that a faulty system of buoying and possibly an imperfect system of pilotage put dangers in the way of steamers that should not be permitted to continue. Mr. Tarte has engaged to draw the attention of the Department of Marine and Fisheries to the matter and to urge upon Sir Louis Davies the necessity of having everything made ready for next year. This is no more than is proper, and the only matter for regret is that the officers of the Marine Department did not last year take the measures which were then suggested by responsible bodies instead of waiting to have the same measures pressed by the occurrence of accidents, some of which at least, costly to the owners and injurious to the port, would have been avoided.

Champlain was of the same character and calibre as Montcalm and Wolfe, and his name will always take rank with theirs, and above all others in the imagination of those who read the story of early Canada. It is right that some visible reminder of his place in the formation of the new world of North America should be erected in the city he founded under the great rock which commands the St. Lawrence. He was a great governor and a great coloniser, an able and devoted ser-

vant of Henry IV., himself the most brilliant of the Kings of France. He may be said to have laid securely the foundations of the French colony on this continent. Others essayed the same task, as in Louisiana, and little is left of their work, but in Quebec the French race is, if anything, more virile than in Old France, and presents in its steady natural growth of an industrious and contented population an aspect of life in North America deserving of the deepest study. Seemingly, Champlain laid the foundations of his colony as strong as the rock of Quebec itself, and Quebec and France do well in doing honor to his memory, an honor in which the people of the whole continent gratefully join.

It looks as though poor old Admiral Cervera were to get a more kindly reception in Spain than he anticipated. When he was first brought to land in the United States he expressed the opinion that he would go back to Spain to be disgraced or assassinated. Instead, he is to be treated with the honor due to a brave man. The way Sagasta is handling his enemies shows that he is anything but anemic, the term he applied to Spain in general the other day. It may just be that when Spaniards are at last deprived of their colonies efforts may be put forth for the regeneration of Spain itself, which will before long bring that country back to its place among the nations. Its life blood has been drained to keep Cuba for a lot of greedy aristocrats, with no profit to Spain to repay her for the terrible cost.

Our slightly-esteemed contemporary, the Star, professes to find in the fact that Messrs. Fisher and Geffroy do not see eye to eye on the prohibition question proof of lack of harmony in the Dominion Cabinet and of insincerity on the part of some of its members. The two Ministers named happen to have the courage of their convictions. One believes in prohibition and says so. The other does not believe in prohibition and says so. Acting as Ministers, they act together. Acting as individuals, each goes his own way. Journalists without convictions cannot understand men who possess them.

GUILLEMAIN'S SENTENCE.

His Counsel, Mr. Bourgault, is Hopeful That He May at Least Receive a New Trial.

St. Hyacinthe, Sept. 22.—(Special).—This morning Mr. Bourgault said that he has not yet given up all hopes of securing a new trial or a commutation of sentence in behalf of Guillemain. He is waiting with keen anxiety the official reply from the Hon. Minister of Justice, which has been somewhat delayed in view of all the evidence submitted for his consideration, having to be translated into English. Guillemain still persists in his refusal to see his spiritual adviser or even the rev. Sisters of the Hospital until he is personally informed by Mr. Bourgault that all hopes have vanished.

CITY MANSION SOLD.

Mr. Morgan, of the Colonial House, Purchases the Sherbrooke Street Residence of the Late Sir John Abbott.

The magnificent city residences of the late Sir John Abbott, on Sherbrooke street, have been purchased by Mr. Morgan, of the Colonial House. The residence which is in the Queen Anne style, is one of the most comfortable and homelike in the city. Its interior arrangements were made under the personal supervision of the late Sir John Abbott, and nothing was left undone to make it a model and luxurious home.

G. T. R. COLLISION.

A West Bound Freight Runs Into a Locomotive Going East at Ste. Madeleine Station.

St. Hyacinthe, Sept. 22.—(Special).—A side collision occurred on the G.T.R. at Ste. Madeleine station about 2:20 this morning, between a west-bound freight train and a locomotive and van coming east. Both engines were badly wrecked and the van derailed.

The damages are between six and seven thousand dollars. No casualties of any kind are reported.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine, when obtainable in a sound and undiluted state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restorative. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquillizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—impervious to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity necessary to rest, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite, and a return to the normal state of the body. Quinine, of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

Justice Mathieu's Judgments.

Mr. Justice Mathieu yesterday rendered the following judgments:

Barnard vs. McDonald, Scotto, distrayant, and McDonald, et al., opposants, and Barnard et al., contesting.—Judgment maintaining the contestation in law of the oppositors, and dismissing the opposition with costs.

Thibault vs. Pelletier.—Judgment appointing a curator to the immovable abandoned in the cause.

Compagnie d'Imprimerie du Nord vs. Leprohon.—Judgment ordering the interrogatories on facts et articles of the defendant, served on the plaintiff, to be taken pro confesso.

Vermosen vs. The Montreal & Province Line Railway Company.—Judgment authorizing the plaintiff to enter in justice in forma pauperis.

Mr. Whitney Will Help Calde.

Oshawa, Ont., Sept. 2.—(Special).—Arrangements have been completed for a monster mass meeting to be held at Whitney on Tuesday afternoon next, when Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, and others will address the meeting. Mr. Calder will be tendered the unanimous nomination of the gathering as candidate for South Ontario. Mr. Dryden holds his first meeting at Brougham to-night. Although the Liberals have made no choice, the Minister of Agriculture feels under no restraint to wait for such preliminaries.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

DEBS CAUSES TALK.

Delegates to the Convention of Firemen Not Altogether Pleased With His Visit to Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 22.—(Special).—The end of the Locomotive Firemen's Convention is in sight. Yet there are two features of interest—the approaching elections and the presence of Eugene V. Debs in the city. The presence of Mr. Debs is causing considerable talk among the delegates, but none of them will say what he is here for, and the grand officers pretend not to know, but none of them look pleased when asked. It is reported that he has not been in a state to do business since his arrival, and that interested parties are keeping him so. He has many personal friends among the delegates who resent this.

Most of yesterday's sessions were given to the consideration of the report of the committee on constitutions and by-laws. Nothing was done that the grand secretary saw fit to give out for publication save that it was decided not to advance the limit of insurance to \$2,000, and the naming of beneficiaries in order of preference, wife, child, mother, father, sister, brother.

A proposition to hold a night session was voted down, but night sessions will probably be necessary to get through the business by Saturday.

The convention is costing the order \$2,000 per day. A pleasant event took place yesterday in crayon of the Grand President, F. P. Sargent, was presented to the Dominion Lodge, No. 67, and a similar one to Queen City Lodge, No. 202. Seeing that Grand Vice-President Wilson made the presentations.

Mr. Debs was seen by a newspaper representative last night. He would not state his purpose in coming to the city, but it was learned from a reliable source that it had to do with the election of officers. It was stated that he intended to be a candidate for the position of grand secretary-treasurer, which he had held prior to the Chicago strike of 1894, and that unforeseen circumstances induced him to withdraw. Mr. Debs stated he would leave this morning for Erie, Pa., where he is billed to lecture to-night.

Attacked by a Maniac.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 22.—(Special).—Convict Murphy, an inmate of the insane department of the penitentiary, made a wicked attack on Guard Thomas Hennessy. With the handle of a table spoon he made a slash at the officer, who saved his eyes by a timely dodge. Murphy is serving a term for counterfeiting, and his mind has become deranged since incarceration. He has three brothers in the prison.

Capital Personal.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 22.—(Special).—Sir Mackenzie Bowell arrived in the city last evening. He is here on private business. William Gibson, M.P., Lincoln, arrived last evening. He is on his way to Montreal.

Hon. J. L. Tarte returned to the city last night after an absence of several weeks. He will return to Montreal again this afternoon.

Hon. C. F. Mollins, M.P., Antigonish, N.S., arrived here yesterday. He is here on business with the Government, and had an interview with Mr. Tarte to-day. He also met the Minister of Justice.

Don't Take Any Chances.

The nights are too cool now to go without a fall overcoat. We will be glad to make you one, and can show you some beautiful lines of new fall goods. Call and see them. We guarantee fit and workmanship. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

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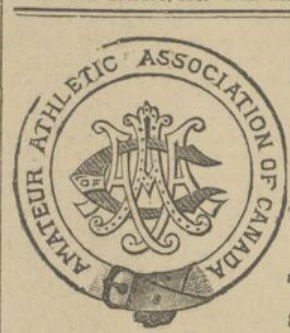
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AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.
WEEK OF "OUR BOARDING HOUSE," Robson & Crane's Most Famous successful presentation for the first time by any Stock company, and KNOLL and McVILL, the Great Comedians. Prices 10c, 20c, 25c. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone for seats East 316.



Amateur Athletic Ass'n of Canada.

15th Annual Championship Meeting.
M.A.A.A. Grounds, SATURDAY AFTER-NOON, Sept. 24th, '98.
COMMENCING AT 3 P.M. SHARP.
The Programme Will Contain All the Leading American and Canadian Athletics.

Admission to Grand Stand East Side, 25c. West Side all reserved, 50c.
Reserved Seats for sale at M.A.A.A. office, 140 St. James Street, and Morton Phillips & Co., 155 Notre Dame Street.
E. HERBERT BROWN, Hon. Sec. A.A.A. of C.

The best people in Canada Are Drinking

Walla Galla Tea

And will drink no other, for it is the best.
Sold in Lead Packets, at 4c, 5c and 6c cents per lb.

Red Cross on every package.
This brand is registered, and dare not be imitated.

CITADEL

Silica Portland Cement
—IS—
THE BEST.

ST. LAWRENCE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
2664 Notre Dame St.
Telephone 837.

He will return to Montreal again this afternoon.
Hon. C. F. Mollins, M.P., Antigonish, N.S., arrived here yesterday. He is here on business with the Government, and had an interview with Mr. Tarte to-day. He also met the Minister of Justice.

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GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN JAPAN.

China Also Visited by Hurricanes Which Brought Destruction and Ruin.

VILLAGES WERE WIPED OUT

Tales of Destitution and Destruction

From Other Parts of the World.

LOSSES WILL BE VERY HEAVY.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 21.—The Oriental mail brought by the Empress of India this morning more than usually full of murders and sudden deaths. Japan and China have been visited by fearful storms. On September 2nd six severe thunderstorms broke over the Okuma district. In the harbor many vessels dragged their anchors and broke apart. In the interior, rivers burst their banks and houses were washed away.

At Yokohama a large landslide occurred and fifteen persons are reported missing. In Tokio 467 buildings were blown down or damaged and about 216 houses flooded. In Guma, Saitama, and other prefectures various rivers have risen, and bridges and houses have been carried away. On the Tokaido line, considerable damage was done to the railway between Hayama, Aikawa and Yokohama, and again between Otsu and Kanbara.

The Nippon Railway has also sustained great damage. Heavy thunderstorms visited the Nanyo prefecture during which thirty houses in the village of Kametsu were destroyed by lightning, and several people killed.

A terrific storm passed over the island of Okinawa inflicting serious damage. Ten persons were injured, some fatally. During severe thunderstorms at Shaghai, a Chinaman was frightened to death by lightning, and six other persons were killed.

At Hong Kong the steam launch Jean Lura was capsized in the storm. M. Schütz, three Annamese and a Japanese lost their lives. Schütz was a Government official, and his little daughter, who was with him, was also killed.

A Korean post reports that in the Magistrate of Koisai, over sixty persons lost their lives in the recent flood, and that a deluge swept away forty houses on an island in Chung.

That old source of trouble to China, the Yellow River, so well named "China's Sorrow," is again giving cause for anxiety. According to the Tsing (Shantung) correspondent, the region north of the Yellow Mountains has been inundated for hundreds of li by the Yellow River. The inundation was caused by breaches in the river's banks, and the result was most lamentable. The damage is so widespread that several hundred thousand persons have been plunged into deepest distress, and many into absolute penury, which local authorities are unable to alleviate owing to want of funds.

Now that Germany has acquired territorial rights in Shantung, with other concessions, it is suggested the German Government may encourage German or Dutch engineers to prescribe a remedy for this annual scourge of the Hoangho.

At the feast of the Seven Celestial Sisters or Genji, on the seventh day of the seventh month, it is the custom in Canton and elsewhere for single girls to worship Genji. On the occasion of this festival, last year four girls made martyrs of themselves. They tied themselves together by their hair, jumped into the river and were drowned.

British Consul Butler, at Kiangchow, has requested the American Consul, Dr. Bedloe, at Canton, to urge the Viceroy to protect the lives and property of American missionaries in that district. It appears that Rev. Dr. W. McCintock and Rev. W. J. Leverett, of the American Presbyterian mission in the island of Hainan, were obliged to take their families and fly for their lives from Nodoo and seek protection of the British consul at Hiohow.

Reports of the rebellion in Hainan indicate the renewed success of the Triad Society, a band of thieves and rebels, who have been increasing in strength, and a hungry horde of pirates from the sea coast, and this lawless army committed many depredations by looting and burning a number of villages in Hiohow country.

A serious mutinous conspiracy occurred on the German ship Christine, lying on the harbor. Assistance was sent to Gelson, a boarder of the ship, who was a hungry horde of pirates from the sea coast, and this lawless army committed many depredations by looting and burning a number of villages in Hiohow country.

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The sortie should have been made at night. If attempted in daylight, the Spanish ships would have directed their attention to the American transports, as they furnished a vulnerable point where great havoc could have been wrought. In any event, whether transports or our warships were attacked, the result would have been the same. The Spanish policy should have been to rush at our ships, taking them unawares before steam could be got up, and taking the risk of loss so long as some damage was inflicted. Had this plan been adopted, he thinks it might have resulted in the ramming and sinking of one or more of our ships.

One that speaks highly of our new battleships and cruisers, particularly those now on the stocks, which he has examined critically through the plans and specifications. He does not admit, however, that the American ships yet excel, or even equal, those of British build. In this connection, a prominent American naval officer recently told Capt. Paget that the cruiser New Orleans, bought in England, during the early stage of the war, was a revelation to the authorities here in so far as her guns and armament are concerned.

THE FASHODA INCIDENT.

It is Asserted that Marchand's Mission Is Purely a Scientific One—Egyptian Flag Flying.

London, Sept. 21.—It is reported in Government circles that news has been received that the Egyptian flag is flying over Fashoda. The fact, however, has not yet been officially announced.

A despatch to the Daily Graphic from Paris says that Sir E. J. Monson, the British ambassador, in the course of an interview with M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, casually referred to the reports that Major Marchand, at the head of a French expedition, was at Fashoda on the Nile.

M. Delcasse assured the ambassador in the most friendly manner that the Government was absolutely ignorant of Major Marchand's whereabouts. He added that if the expedition was in the neighborhood of the Nile, its object was geographical, rather than political, but he begged the ambassador to regard this as an official communication in behalf of the Government.

The correspondent recalls that M. Delcasse was Minister of the Colonies when the Marchand expedition was equipped, and that he made a motion in the Chamber of Deputies that the sum of \$400,000 be appropriated for the expenses of the expedition. It is consequently presumable that he is aware of the objects of the expedition.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Paris press generally holds the opinion that the settlement of the question of the occupation of Fashoda ought to be brought about through diplomacy and not by force of arms.

Le Figaro says it is in a position to fully confirm the insinuation of the report that Major Marchand has been revealed.

Le Matin believes that the British received timely information of the occupation of Fashoda through secret sources.

Le Gaulois does not believe that any troubles will grow out of the Fashoda affair, but feels certain that an amicable agreement will be reached.

At the Cabinet Council yesterday M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the foreign situation, and communicated to the council full information in regard to the mission of Major Marchand in Africa.

The Depeche Coloniale, which is a strong national newspaper, comments on the Fashoda matter as a petting affair. It says that Germany has acquired territorial rights in Shantung, with other concessions, it is suggested the German Government may encourage German or Dutch engineers to prescribe a remedy for this annual scourge of the Hoangho.

At the feast of the Seven Celestial Sisters or Genji, on the seventh day of the seventh month, it is the custom in Canton and elsewhere for single girls to worship Genji. On the occasion of this festival, last year four girls made martyrs of themselves. They tied themselves together by their hair, jumped into the river and were drowned.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Windsor Station as follows:

(Note: * signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.)

8:50 a.m.—For Hudson, Alfred, Caledonia, Sprague, St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, Peterboro, Buffalo.

9:00 a.m.—For New York, etc., St. Johns, Farnham, Boston, Manchester and Sherbrooke.

1:30 p.m.—For St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, Hudson, Point Fortin (Saturday only).

2:00 p.m.—For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, etc.

4:15 p.m.—For St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, St. Johns, Farnham, Sherbrooke.

5:15 p.m.—For Hudson, Caledonia Springs (except Sat. and Sun.), (Sat. 6:15 p.m.).

5:15 p.m.—For St. Anne's, Vaudreuil (except Sat. and Sun.), (Sat. 6:15 p.m.).

6:15 p.m.—For St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, etc.

8:00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, etc.

8:20 p.m.—For St. John's, Farnham, Bost., Manchester (daily).

9:00 p.m.—For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, St. Anne's and Vaudreuil (daily).

10:00 p.m.—For Ottawa, St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis (daily).

Trains Leave Viger Station:

8:25 a.m.—For St. Rose, St. Jerome, St. Agathe (Tues. and Thurs.), St. Therese, Ottawa.

8:45 a.m.—For Joliette, St. Gabriel (1:30 p.m. Sat. only), Quebec.

9:00 a.m.—For Campbellton, N.S., and I.C.R. points.

9:00 p.m.—For St. Rose, St. Therese (1:45 p.m. Saturday).

9:30 p.m.—For Quebec (daily).

9:30 p.m.—For Campbellton, N.S., and I.C.R. points.

4:20 p.m.—For St. Rose, St. Therese.

5:30 p.m.—For St. Lin, St. Eustache (1:45 p.m. Sat. only), St. Rose, St. Therese, St. Jerome, St. Agathe (1:45 p.m. Sat.).

6:35 p.m.—For St. Jerome (1:45 p.m. Sat.), St. Rose, St. Therese.

11:00 p.m.—For Quebec, Campbellton, N.S., and I.C.R. points (daily).

Trains Arrive at Windsor Station:

7:25 a.m.—From Boston, Portland, St. Johns, Farnham, New York, etc.

8:05 a.m.—From St. Paul, St. Marie, St. Johns, etc.

8:25 p.m.—From Boston, Portland, St. Johns, Farnham, New York, etc.

9:00 a.m.—From Sherbrooke, etc.

12:00 noon—From St. Johns, Farnham, New York, etc.

2:00 p.m.—From Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc.

5:30 p.m.—From St. Rose, St. Therese, St. Jerome, St. Agathe (1:45 p.m. Sat.).

8:25 p.m.—From St. John's, Farnham, Bost., Manchester (daily).

9:00 p.m.—From Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, St. Anne's and Vaudreuil (daily).

10:00 p.m.—For Ottawa, St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis (daily).

Trains Arrive at Viger Station:

6:30 a.m.—From Quebec, Three Rivers, etc.

8:40 a.m.—From St. Jerome, St. Lin, St. Eustache.

8:50 a.m.—From Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, St. Gabriel.

10:50 a.m.—From St. Rose, St. Therese.

12:30 p.m.—From Quebec and Lachute.

1:30 p.m.—From Quebec, Three Rivers, etc.

6:30 p.m.—From Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, St. Gabriel, Quebec, Three Rivers, etc.

9:55 p.m.—From Ottawa and Lachute.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

(Note: * signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.)

7:00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Port Covington and Massena Springs.

7:30 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

7:30 a.m.—Valleyfield, Ottawa.

8:00 a.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Port-Lake, Quebec and Sorel.

10:00 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

9:00 a.m.—Ottawa, Detroit, Chicago.

9:40 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.

10:30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.

1:25 p.m.—(Sat. only)—St. Lambert and St. John.

1:45 p.m.—(Sat. only)—St. Hyacinthe and U. C. Ry. points.

4:00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec.

4:30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Port Covington.

4:45 p.m.—St. John's, Roules Point, Waterloo and intermediate stations via Champlain.

4:55 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.

5:15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall and Brockville.

5:30 p.m.—Except Sat. and Sun.—St. Hyacinthe and U. C. Ry. points.

6:30 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.

8:00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

8:00 p.m.—Boston and New York via C.V.R.

8:45 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Port-Lake (Quebec daily except Sunday).

10:25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Station:

7:30 a.m.—Portland and Quebec daily (except Monday from Quebec via Vaudreuil).

7:30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.

7:30 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.

7:40 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.

8:00 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

8:40 a.m.—Port Covington and St. Cesar.

8:40 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel via St. Lambert.

8:50 a.m.—Roules Point.

9:00 a.m.—Brockville.

11:30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield (arrives from Valleyfield daily except Sunday).

1:35 p.m.—Quebec.

3:00 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

4:00 p.m.—Massena Springs.

6:00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.

6:30 p.m.—Toronto and intermediate points.

6:40 p.m.—Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Sorel.

8:20 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.

9:30 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

10:15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.

11:15 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.

Suburban Trains.

LACHUTE—6:15 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

ST. LAMBERT—6:15 a.m., 7:00, 7:50 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 12:00 noon (except Sat. and Sun.), 4:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00 and 7:50, 8:25, 9:30, 11:15.

LONGUEUIL—6:50 a.m., 8:55 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 6:21 p.m.

ST. ANNE'S—6:15 a.m., 7:15, 7:30, 7:45 a.m., 9:30, 9:40 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:15, 6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 11:25 p.m.

DOUVEAU—6:15 a.m., 6:55, 7:30, 9:30 a.m. (Sun. 10:30 p.m.). 10:20, 12:10, 12:30 p.m., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 11:25 p.m.

4:55, 5:15 p.m., 5:45, 6:15 p.m., 7:35, 9:00 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Starting for Himself.

Mr. L. G. Glass, formerly of the law firm of Greenshield, Greenshield & Glass, has opened an office in room 32, Canada Life Building. Mr. Glass has a large circle of friends, who will be glad to hear of his success in the legal profession.

Black Diamond Line

The A1 steamships of this line will run regularly throughout the season.

From MONTREAL to

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.,

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

NEXT SAILINGS.

Steamship.

BOHAVISTA.Monday, Sept. 26th

COBAN.Monday, Oct. 13th

COBAN.Thursday, Oct. 30th

COBAN.Thursday, Oct. 20th

COBAN.Monday, Oct. 13th

MARY GIROUX WAS MURDERED.

The evidence taken at the gaol yesterday regarding the death of Mary Giroux, whose body was found in one of the old quarries in St. Denis Ward a few days ago, was decidedly sensational.

The evidence seemed to show that the woman was murdered by three young men who made an unsuccessful attempt to criminally assault her.

When Coroner McMahon was informed that a prisoner named Leroux had important information concerning the death of the Giroux woman he was a little dubious as to the value of the information. It was supposed that when the body was found it was supposed to be a case of suicide. The only marks visible on the body were what were thought might be finger marks on the throat, as though an attempt had been made to strangle her.

The story told by Leroux and other prisoners at the gaol fits in with this exactly. Four witnesses were examined at the gaol by the coroner. They were Capt. Martin, keeper of one of the prison wards; the prisoner Leroux, a prisoner named Murphy, and another. The evidence of all four is substantially the same.

They say that during the past few days a prisoner named Perras, who is waiting trial on a charge of theft, has acted as though he was greatly troubled about something. He spoke of the trouble he was in, and when his fellow-prisoners sought to console him by saying that he would get only a light sentence for a case of petty theft, he replied that his trouble was worse than that.

He then related to Leroux, Murphy and other prisoners the story of how he and two companions took Mary Giroux over to the quarries with the intention of criminally assaulting her. She resisted, and, foiled in their dastardly scheme, they threw her into the quarry, where she died either from drowning or from the effects of the fall.

Perras repeated this story to several prisoners, and also to the officials of the gaol. The names of the three companions, and these were given by the witnesses to the coroner yesterday. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Perras' companions, and they will be charged, with Leroux, with the murder.

Perras yesterday refused to give evidence before the coroner.

The coroner's officer, Mr. Lacroix, has obtained corroborative evidence of his story. Two more men at the prison were taken to the quarries, near the scene of the alleged murder, say that on the day it is said to have been committed they saw a young man, a young woman going towards the place where the body was afterwards found.

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NESBITT GOT FIVE YEARS IN PRISON

William Wallace, Who Tried to Kill Mrs. George Paris, Gets the Same Term.

TO-DAY IS SENTENCE DAY
At the Court of Queen's Bench, and There Are Interesting Remarks From the Judge.

SENTENCES WERE NOT HEAVY.

To-day was sentence day in the Court of Queen's Bench, and Mr. Justice Oumet sentenced the various prisoners who had been tried and convicted during the present term of the court.

J. M. Raymond, for forging and issuing Street Railway tickets, was sentenced to four months in jail. The judge said that his two companions had already been condemned to one and two months, and as he was a young man and well educated he hoped this would be a lesson to him.

Charles McCarthy, for receiving stolen goods, got two months in jail.

P. X. Demers, convicted of theft, addressed the Court. He hoped that three months, which he had already passed in jail awaiting his trial, would count in his sentence. And as he was the only support of his family he asked for the clemency of the Court.

Judge Oumet said that it was sad for a man of 60 years to be in such a position. It was not his first offence and he had been condemned for a similar offence before. He would sentence him to three months in jail.

Patrick McClinchey, for receiving stolen goods, received six months in jail. He was a young man and this was his first offence.

Mrs. Mainville, charged with attempted murder of her husband, and convicted of assault with murderous intent, was sentenced to six months. The prisoner declared that she did not intend to kill her husband, and that her husband had never supported her. He had been asked pardon for having her arrested. The judge, however, doubted Mrs. Mainville's sincerity and gave her six months in jail.

Joseph Girard, for receiving stolen goods, received six months in jail. He was a young man and this was his first offence.

John Nesbitt, found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, got five years in prison. His assault on William Coe and his sister-in-law was described by the judge as most brutal.

William Wallace, manslaughter, will serve five years in the penitentiary. The taking of the revolver before he went out with Mrs. George Paris was, in the judge's opinion, convincing evidence of his intention to kill her. He had already been sentenced to three months in jail for the same offence.

Timothy Murphy, jr., and Timothy Murphy, sr., were convicted of receiving stolen goods. On account of his age and the fact that a long period of imprisonment had been addressed to the Court, the judge annulled the sentence of the younger man and sentenced the older man to one year in jail.

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Three Hundred and Ninety-Eight.

There are so many (398) shades of Brainerd & Armstrong's "Asiatic Dye" wash embroidery silks that only the trained eye can distinguish between the two nearest tints, and they blend so perfectly that the lightest shades to the darkest without a perceptible break, making a true color scale.

This is why such beautiful art needlework is made with Brainerd & Armstrong's wash embroidery silks.

Shades so delicate as these are easily marred by handling. The new patent holder prevents the silk from coming in contact with anything until it is withdrawn for the needle. It is simplicity itself. You simply cut the threads through at the little paper tag and withdraw a needleful as required—that's all. Sold everywhere; 5c per skein in holder.

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Ready for Autumn

Autumn Goods are here now in abundance. Every department is replenished with the most fashionable goods. A feast of beauty in everything wanted in Dry Goods.

MILLINERY—Our display of Millinery is ready for inspection. Exclusive styles in Parisian, London and New York models. Feathers, Wings, Ribbons, Ornaments, etc.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT—For the leading Autumn Styles in Jackets, Capes, Opera Capes, Golf Capes visit Ogilvy's Mantle Department.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—This department is to the front, prepared for fall selling, with the kind of clothing that is properly made and finished, and of the best wearing materials procurable.

Children and Boys' two-piece Suits, in all-wool Tweed, in pretty Browns, light and dark Grey Checks, and Fancy Mixtures, beautifully and nicely lined. Prices from \$3.00 up.

Suits for the Big Boys, in three-pieces, all-wool Tweed, in dainty patterns, at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$11.75.

REEFER WEATHER IS HERE—For Boys and Youths we offer a line of English Serge Reefers, with black or gilt buttons, lined with warmers' Satin, extra warm wear; also a nice range of Nap and Blanket Reefers.

GLOVES—We keep the following reliable gloves for ladies' wear in stock—The Lenore, Mousquetaire, Carina, two-clasp Melford, four-button Derby, four-button Marlborough, two pearl fastener; the Lillian, the Majestic, the Ideal, Emperor, Saguenay, and many other popular makes. We still have a full line of sizes in our 70c Suede Gloves for 25c pair.

AFTERNOON TEA—During our Millinery and Mantle Openings, afternoon tea will be served in the Ladies' Parlor free of charge.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
CLOSED AT 6 P.M. SATURDAY INCLUDED.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods House in the Dominion
Mountain and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal.

OUR NEW FRINGES

The most stylish creations in Ladies' Head Gear are the Melba, Director Baby Fringes and Consuelo Side Waves. They cannot be detected from the natural hair and adhere tightly to the head with one pin. There is beauty and style in these goods.

PALMER'S, 1745 NOTRE DAME ST. Tel. Main 391.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

Laboratory of Inland Revenue,
Office of Public Analyst,
Montreal, April 28th, 1898.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

99 90 To 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.

(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L.,
Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal

3 O'CLOCK PRICES.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Mr. C. D. Monk has received the following quotations by private wire from J. S. Baché & Co., New York:

DESCRIPTION. Ope. Cls.

Am. Cotton Oil..... 38 38

do. do. prof..... 157 159

Am. Sugar Ref. Co..... 123 124

do. do. prof..... 109 110

Am. Spirits Mfg. Co..... 37 37

do. do. prof..... 344 344

Atch. Top. & St. F. all paid..... 112 112

do. do. prof..... 344 344

Baltimore and Ohio..... 103 103

Canadian Pacific..... 103 103

Canada Southern..... 103 103

Ches. & Ohio..... 23 23

Chicago & North Western..... 131 131

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific..... 103 103

Delaware, Lake & Western..... 103 103

Consolidated Gas, N.Y..... 103 103

Cleveland, C. & St. Louis..... 41 41

Delaware, Lake & Western..... 103 103

DeWitt & Hudson..... 103 103

Denver & Rio Grande..... 103 103

Del. & Potomac..... 103 103

do. do. prof..... 60 60

General Electric..... 103 103

Hocking Valley..... 95 95

Jacksonville..... 95 95

Lake Shore..... 103 103

Manhattan Elevated..... 103 103

Missouri Pacific..... 103 103

Michigan Central..... 103 103

National Lead Co..... 103 103

do. do. prof..... 61 61

Northern Pacific, com. near..... 77 77

do. do. prof..... 116 116

N.Y. Central & Hudson..... 103 103

N.Y. Lake Erie & Western..... 103 103

do. do. prof..... 354 354

N.Y. Ontario & Western..... 103 103

N.Y. Chicago & St. Louis com..... 81 81

Omaha..... 103 103

Pac. C. & St. L. com..... 121 121

Phil. & Reading, all paid..... 183 183

Pullman..... 103 103

Southern Railway, com..... 29 29

Standard Oil & T. W. & C. Co..... 103 103

Texas Pacific..... 103 103

Just Wanted His Liberty.

The examination of Mr. Edmund Beau-

pre, who is suing Dr.

THE LETTER THAT THREW THE CHALLENGE

The Challenge of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was Received this Morning.

IMPOSES NO CONDITIONS

Clinton H. Crane Talks of the Old Defender of America's Cup and the New One.

DEFENDER WILL BE OUT AGAIN.

Why Builders of Smaller Yachts are not Anxious to Compete with the Herreshoffs in the Greatest Test.

The letter from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club confirming the challenge transmitted by telegraph to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was received this morning by Mr. J. C. C. Almon, secretary of the sailing committee of the latter club.

Contrary to all the newspaper comments, there is nothing in the communication regarding the style of boat to be used or anything else resembling a condition under which the year's races are to be sailed. The letter is merely a formal challenge, the fixing of all details being left to the sailing committees of the two clubs to be arranged after the challenge has been accepted.

If the members of the sailing committee can be gathered on short notice they will meet this evening and taken action on the challenge. They will accept it, after that negotiations will be entered with the Seawanhakas to decide what class of boat will be used next summer, and arrange all the other details.

ABOUT BIG BOATS.

A number of yachtsmen have lately asked why designers other than the Herreshoffs should not have a chance to make a close study of the vessel, and it is possible, meet the Shamrock. Special mention has been made of the younger designers who have been successful in the smaller classes of races. Among these Clinton H. Crane whose name was brought forward, was asked recently by a New York Tribune reporter for his opinion.

"I would not include all the designers," said Mr. Crane. "As to the younger ones, I don't think they could design a boat like the Defender if they got the chance. Until I had the opportunity to make a close study of the vessel, I never knew what a complicated affair she was, or the vast amount of forethought and arrangement of detail that went into her. In the smaller classes other yachts have beaten the Herreshoffs, and could probably do so again in good-sized boats, perhaps up to sixty or seventy feet in length; but when it comes to meeting the enormous strain of a ninety-foot vessel, the Defender, with its intricate combinations of steel, bronze, aluminum and wood, I don't think that any of our younger men have had the requisite experience."

From these candid and modest remarks and others in the same strain, there appears to be a scientific reason for saying that the building of a defender for the America's Cup is to be tackled by a beginner. It is the culmination of a life's work, and because Mr. Crane has distanced all other designers of the United States in the fifty and twenty-foot classes for the last three years he has not lost his head, and he refuses to claim ability for the greatest test of all.

It is now said that it will cost \$25,000 to put the yacht Defender in condition to race again in the trials. This is probably guesswork, as it is highly improbable that the Herreshoffs have mentioned their figure to any outsider; but Mr. Isaac B. Smith, who is said to be the architect of the vessel, said that "Nat" Watson would come to Neptune Bay, where the Defender has lain at anchor since her last races, and make an estimate of the cost of repairing her. The best, and, in fact, the only information available on the point is the report of Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson (now lieutenant), published last autumn in "The Proceedings of the Naval Institute," at Annapolis. He said that the vessel's aluminum plating deteriorated before a year had expired, and in his more recent visits he found the gray powder of the metal lying in the paint blisters. The aluminum deck fittings were in such a bad condition that the metal could be rubbed away by the hand, and judging solely by his report, it is a fair inference that the yacht will have to be replated from the bronze, which reaches from the water-line to the decks. Some of her internal work that has shown the effects of sea air and galvanic currents may be allowed to continue in place, but a considerable amount of renovation will have to be made on her decks. Altogether, the sum of \$25,000 for repairs seems to be a small estimate for the work to be done, when considered on cup-defender figures.

The great care that has been expended on the boat during her last season, and the racing courses has diminished the damage that would otherwise have accrued to her aluminum. She has been painted many times, and in winter there has been a protecting coat of paint around her, to save her hull from being hit by ice. It is notable that the caretaker slept ashore at night. There was no saying how far the decayed aluminum would resist a hard punch from a floating log, and with eighty-five tons of lead in her keel, the Defender would sink quickly. At the present time it is doubtful if any final estimate could be given of the cost of repairing her, because it often happens that the extent of a yacht's decay is not discovered until her outer skin is removed. There is every hope, however, judging from Mr. Hobson's report, that the steel frames are sufficiently undamaged to undertake the strain of racing once again. The Defender cost, according to her statement of people appearing to be well informed, the sum of \$200,000, and some view that she cost \$250,000, and for the purpose of securing what this marine vessel could do, many yachtsmen are hoping that she will require nothing more than replating to put her in commission. The Defender was never pushed. No one way, and it was a sail in a heavy sea, that her hull power was never exhibited in an international race. Her quick retirement from the racing courses was regarded with impatience, and her return to the starting-line of a great race will be a signal for much applause.

THE TURF.

RESULTS AT GRAVESEND.

New York, Sept. 21.—It was very cold at Gravesend track today, and a small crowd watched the racing. The high favorite, with Imperator and Marmion, well backed second choices, and the feature on the card. The start was very bad, Imperator and Buffon being caught in the barrier and left at the post. Lamont, in spite of her heavy impost, made the running to the last sixteenth, where the outsiders, Marsian and Momentum, passed her in a drive. Long shots were in order.

First race, six furlongs, high weight

handicap—Marsian, 106, James, 20 to 1, won by a head; length; Momentum, 112, Spencer, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head; Lambert, 140, Maher, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:15.4. Royston, Orion, Lord Zeni, Blue Devil, Miss Marston, Queen, Jean, General Maceo, Fleetwing Gold, Tanis, Imperator and Buffon also ran.

Second race, 1 1/8 miles, selling—Merry P., 102, Burns, even, won by a head; won by one and a half lengths; Mount Washington 98, Maher 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths. Time, 1:55. Kite Foot and Filament also ran.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Merry Heart, 104, Doggett, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won by two lengths; The Burlington Route, 105, O'Leary, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head; Sister Rex, 94, Moody, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.12. Lady Exile, Sol, Jerid, Effie, Ainslie, Tophet, Strangest, Neuberger, Valdivia, Avoca, Cavallaria, Sir Christopher and Alice, Nix also ran.

Fourth race, 5 1/2 furlongs—Manuel, 110, Spencer, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won by a head; Himtime, 110, Dean, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head; The Kentonian, 110, Maher, 5 to 2 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. Hardy, C. Julius, Caesar, Triator, Slasher, Fairy Dale, Staysil and Yaphank also ran.

Sixth race, five furlongs, selling—Hand-every, 102, Clawson, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a length; Favonius, 112, Middlefield, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Tiron, 99, James, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.12. Winter, Rosa, O'Leary, Al, Reeves, Lester, Judge Maceo, Lady Sneerwell, Sublet, Amudale, St. Sophia, Kilarina, Come-to-Order and Hannan also ran.

Seventh race, handicap steeplechase, 2 miles—Olinde, 104, Chandler, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a length; Governor Budd, 146, Hogan, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by five lengths; Diver, 137, Cochrane, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 3:57.5. El Cid, Baby Bill, Widower, Duke of Durham and Equerry also ran. The last three fell.

AGAINST FOREIGN BOOKS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The American Turf Congress was in executive session here today from noon till night at its annual meeting.

There were more changes in the by-laws and rules than at any meeting in the history of the Turf Congress. It was expected by many in the lobby that the Congress would reconsider its action and permit foreign books on the track here. But the radical action against foreign books was taken by the prohibitory law being incorporated into the constitution. And now there can be no question on this question at special meetings, none except at annual meetings, and the next annual meeting will be in Chicago the third week in September, 1899.

FOR THE BIG MEET.

Further Committees Elected to Proceed With the Work in Connection With the World's Championships.

The World's Meet Committee met at the Turkish Bath Hotel last evening and elected the following committees:

President—H. Davis, P. Spanjaard, A. E. Lamalle.

Prize—C. Manhire, chairman; Temple; E. Morin, jr., Voltegers; W. A. Corcoran, Primrose.

Reception—Charles B. Voltegers; D. A. Young, Temple; O. Ladsons, Voltegers.

Transportation—L. Rubenstein, M.B.C.; R. J. Cherry, Wanderers; J. G. Duhamel, St. Denis.

Race—M. M. Duff, Wanderers; L. D. Robertson, Wanderers; H. A. Robert, Montagnard.

Accommodation—J. H. Hough, Victoria Rifles B.C.; H. R. Barber, Victoria Rifles B.C.; A. L. McDougall, Wanderers.

SHERITT WAS UNPAID.

In the first day's racing at Vienna, on Sept. 8th, for the world's championship, Sheritt, the Canadian representative, did not show. The results follow:

Of the world, out of 44 who had entered, 21 came to the post. The result was: Albert (Germany), 1; Opel (Germany), 2; Summersgill (England), 3. Time, 3 min. 32.15 seconds. Won by a head; length; three inches between second and third.

After the final Opel made a protest, which, however, was dismissed.

The 10 kilometers amateur championship of the world, for which there were 27 entries, but only nine started, were: Cherry (England), 1; Græben (Germany), 2; Listenow (Germany), 3. Time, 2 hours 27 min. 23.5 seconds. Cherry was first off. His pace was the whole way, and he finally won by ten laps.

The world's amateur record was beaten from one hour onwards.

The 2000 metres was the 2000 metres professional tandem race. In this the prize of 500 kr. was won by Jaquelin (France) and Seidl (Austria), who covered the distance in 2 minutes 53.1 seconds.

Accompanied by Croger and Groger (Belgium) won the second prize, Memo (Italy) and Lurion (Austria) the third.

EXIT WANDERERS.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The Wanderers Bicycle Club has gone out of existence. The club financially has been in a bad way for the last few months, and last night they decided to disband.

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come off. I have not received any word from the Hawthorne Club officials, while McCoy knows all that is going on, and is preparing himself accordingly. If the Buffalo club has decided to hold the fight any place but Chicago, I know nothing about it. I signed to fight there, and if the place is changed I think I ought to be consulted. I will insist upon the entire purse being placed in the stakeholder's hands a week before the contest, and if I have my way there won't be any pictures.

A VERY LARGE SCORE.

The English Cricketers are Having a Very Easy Time Disposing of the New York Willow-Weiders.

New York, Sept. 21.—Capt. B. F. Warner's team of English cricketers began a two-day match against a representative eleven of the New York Willow-Weiders on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, Livingston, N.Y., today. At the end of the day's play the visitors had such an overwhelming lead it is almost certain that they will win by an innings and have many runs to spare. When stumps were drawn at 5.30 o'clock this evening, the Englishmen had made 410 runs for the loss of five wickets, while the local players had only made 49 in their first innings.

The weather was exceptionally fine, but colder than the visitors have been accustomed to. The wickets were "crumbly," and it broke up a good deal after the first half hour's play. This made it all the better from a bowler's standpoint, and the big scores made by several of the Englishmen makes their work all the more creditable.

When the home team took the field their lack of practice was very apparent, and the Englishmen established their superiority at batting. A Warner and Bosanquet were the only two who did not reach double figures. The others batted freely and with confidence, so that it was a treat to watch them at work.

The game will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A BARREL OF MONEY.

Toronto People are Heavily Backing Rice and Durnan in the Double Scull Race.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 22.—The betting on the Lynch-Durnan and Rice double scull race has reached large proportions. Halifax is greatly interested in the event, and it will be witnessed by over 20,000 people. The betting was at first in favor of the Lynchs. Over \$5,000 was wagered to-day at odds of \$500 to \$400 in favor of the Lynchs. Toronto men have bet the sum of \$5,000 to \$4,000 on the Lynchs. The hotels are crowded, and the betting is of the liveliest nature. It took a jump of 9 o'clock last night at odds of \$100 to \$70 on Rice and Durnan. Both sides are confident of victory.

ATHLETICS.

HIGH SCHOOL GAMES.

It will be remembered how thoroughly successful were the High school games last year, and what an impetus these competitions give to the rising generation is a matter of general acceptance. This year the meeting will take place on Wednesday, September 28, and the entries close to-morrow. The list of events is a long one, there being no less than thirty-two on the program, as will be seen from the following:

1. Kicking football.
2. Running broad jump.
3. Running broad jump, under 13.
4. High jump and jump.
5. High jump.
6. Putting shot.
7. 50 yards, under 7.
8. 50 yards, under 8.
9. 75 yards, under 10.
10. 75 yards, under 11.
11. 100 yards, under 12.
12. 100 yards, under 13.
13. 100 yards, under 14.
14. 100 yards, under 15.
15. 100 yards, under 16.
16. 100 yards, open to school.
17. 100 yards, open to school.
18. 220 yards, open to school.
19. 220 yards, open to school.
20. 220 yards, open to school.
21. 220 yards, open to school.
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31. 220 yards, open to school.
32. 220 yards, open to school.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia..... R. H. E. 13 13 3
Philadelphia..... 20210024x—11 13 3
Cleveland..... 10000000—1 6 8
Batteries—Platt and McFarland; Powell and Crigler.

At Brooklyn..... R. H. E. 3 3 4
Brooklyn..... 000000102—3 3 4
St. Louis..... 02000500—7 12 3
Batteries—Dunn and Grim; Sudhoff and Clement.

At Baltimore..... R. H. E. 3 9 1
Baltimore..... 10100100x—3 9 1
Chicago..... 00000001—1 7 3
Batteries—McJannet and Clarke; Griffith and Moore.

At Washington..... R. H. E. 10 7 7
Washington..... 000200100—3 10 7
Cincinnati..... 0005020x—15 16 0
Batteries—Sudhoff, Mercer and Farrell; Damm and Wood.

At New York..... R. H. E. 9 18 4
New York..... 01040000—9 18 4
Louisville..... 100054301—14 19 4
Batteries—Leslie, Warner and Grady; Cunningham and Kittredge.

At Boston..... R. H. E. 7 9 1
Boston..... 00113020x—7 9 1
Pittsburg..... 01020000—3 8 1
Batteries—Leslie, Warner and Grady; Cunningham and Kittredge.

PITTSBURG STRENGTHENS.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21.—The Pittsburgh Pirates have secured the services of the Kansas City Blues, the season's champions of the Western League. Manager Manning announces the sale of four of his best men to the Pirates. They are Pitchers Parry and Gear, Centre-fielder Leagle, and Third Baseman Williams. Mr. Manning declines to state the purchase price.

BUFFALO WANTS HIM.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Manager Rowe, of the Buffalo Baseball Club, was in the city today for the purpose of obtaining the services of Lee, the T.A.C. pitcher. Some days ago, Lee was given a contract for next season to sign by the Toronto Baseball Club, and it was understood that the deal was completed. This morning Lee returned the papers assigned, Jack Rowe's magical influence evidently having some to do with his decision. Lee said that he would choose between the two clubs, and give his answer on Monday. Mr. Rowe says that the Buffalo Club will be represented at the Western League next month. The Bisons have signed a new first baseman named Birmingham, of Brockton, Mass., for next year.

THE RIFLE.

TORONTO WON THE TROPHY.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The return match between the Toronto and Victoria Rifles Clubs for the Standard Silver Plate Company's trophy was shot this afternoon. The Victorians won by eleven points, but they were thirteen points behind in the previous match the Toronto club wins the trophy.

AQUATICS.

WELCOME TO LEHMAN.

London, Sept. 21.—The inhabitants of the pretty Thames village of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, royally welcomed Mr. C. Lehman, the English oarsman, who coached the Harvard crew for two seasons, and his wife, formerly Miss Alice Marie Davis, of Worcester, Mass., on their home-coming today to their riverside residence, Field Head.

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