FOR LITTLE WANTS
Use Herald Want Columns.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER
Fair and Warm.
Sun rose at 6.19; sets at 5.13.

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 243. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1904. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

CONSERVATIVE TORONTO GAVE ROYAL WELCOME TO THE PREMIER

Thousands Turned Away at Massey Hall Demonstration—Premier in Stronger Voice Than in 1900—G.T.P. Project Aroused Intense Enthusiasm.

Toronto, Oct. 15. (Special)—How can such events as Wilfrid Laurier's meeting of last night be referred to in language that shall seem restrained? Only once before has it been paralleled and that was October 16, 1900, when Sir Wilfrid spoke in the same grand auditorium to a similarly transported audience, which like the audience of last night, had left double its numbers outside unable to obtain admission. Warned by experiences gleaned on that occasion, hundreds of enthusiastis had by six o'clock taken their stand so as to be "next" when the door opened. The coming of eight or nine hundred students in procession sent the excitement up to fever heat and the injection of this flood of vigorous youth into the ocean before the doors stirred it as if a fresh breeze had blown across its surface and ruffled it into billows.

When at length the doors opened the man who has been asserting this is many years that water cannot run up hill would have been wholly persuaded that he had been endorsing a fallacy, for no image can convey the picture on the stairs then presented, unless the reader can conceive of Niagara flowing upwards instead of down.

When the students reached the gallery reserved for them the movement was reversed and a headlong flight down the tiers of seats made nervous people believe the torrent would never stay itself, till it landed, bleeding among the chairs on the lower floor. But it did, and lost not a moment in convincing all within hearing that like most torrents, it was full of "sound." Yells were communicated to the rest of the audience with repeating force and enthusiasm.

In the meantime other torrents were pouring into the body of the hall and it might almost be said that every seat was occupied in the twinkling of an eye, and even those who considered themselves fortunate in coming early found, to their consternation, they would have to stand during the whole evening. They consoled themselves, however, as they heard long after the meeting was under way the hub-bub and cheering outside of those who had not been able to gain admission at all. The police estimated that fully 10,000 people who were anxious to gain admission had to be turned away.

Sir William Mulock's opening words were that they had at last gathered some idea of the meaning of Mr. Borden's word "adequate," for Massey Hall, large as it is, was not nearly adequate to holding all that wished to see and hear their leader.

Royal Welcome to Leader.

The great scene of enthusiasm came however, with the appearance of Sir Wilfrid and Sir Wm. Mulock. At 8.04 the band commenced the strains of "The Maple Leaf Forever," the words of which were taken up heartily by the immense audience. In the midst of the singing Sir Wm. Mulock appeared at the rear of the stage with the Premier and party following and the words of the song merged into a perfect roar of welcome, which brought every one in the hall to his feet. The noise was simply deafening and the scene which Sir Wilfrid gazed upon has certainly never before been witnessed in Toronto, "Tory Toronto," and perhaps has never been equalled in the Dominion of Canada. Every person with anything to wave held it aloft, and hats, light wraps, handkerchiefs, newspapers and students' colors mingled in an animated welcome.

Again and again Sir Wilfrid bowed his acknowledgements of such a loyal greeting, and again and again the cheering rose and fell. Far above the heads of the waving hats of the students in the upper gallery Sir Wilfrid could see a huge portrait of himself framed about with flags and bunting and lit by a massive sign of electric lamps, which spelled the all-prevailing word "Welcome."

Decorations and Mottoes.

Over his head, stretching from side to side of the stage was a pictorial representation of the G.T.P. wheat train, laden with golden grain and headed from the West on the "National Transcontinental Railway" towards the Atlantic-Canadian seaport. Over the picture hung a banner bearing the battle cry, "Laurier and Larger Canada," and under it the slogan, "Cheap transportation and prosperity." Bunting of red white and blue had been lavishly used in the decoration of the balconies and flags hung in graceful folds from every pillar.

On the walls were banners breathing such expressions as: "See Our Tall Chimneys Now," "Good times, do you feel them in your pocket?" "No soup kitchens under Laurier," "Listen to the hum," "Cheap postage and a surplus," "The tall chimneys are smoking as they never smoked before," "Give the country five years more of progress," "Laurier, a great Canadian with a broad Canadian policy," "Liberal finance lowers taxes, increases revenue, decreases indebtedness," "Maintain the British preference," "Canada leads the world as a busy country."

Premier in Good Form.

Sir Wilfrid was in good form, and in the opinion of most of those who heard him in the same place four years ago he was in stronger voice than then. Not quite so playful or facetious as then, but grave and serious with matters mighty, that he had undertaken for the upbuilding and enlargement of Canada. Still there were some of the old-time flashes of humor, such as that where he compared Mr. Borden's railway policies to the rose which bloomed to-day and died to-morrow. If there was a less tendency to raise a laugh, his eloquence was even higher and nobler than before.

In fine language and with telling effect, Sir Wilfrid reviewed the work of his Government since 1900, welcomed Mr. Aylesworth to the Cabinet, gave credit to the British preference. In which connection he pointed out the weakness of Mr. Foster's criticism, recalled his Government's denunciation of ancient treaties, dwelt briefly on the German surtax and then dwelt at length on the transcontinental railway project, dealing in a masterful way with Mr. Borden's variable criticisms.

G. T. P. Project Acclaimed.

"Gentlemen," said Sir Wilfrid, concluding this part of his speech, "I hope to see this railway in operation." At this declaration by the Premier the enthusiasm broke through all restraint. The vast audience sprang to its feet and cheered again and again.

Several times the cheering dwindled down, but as Sir Wilfrid essayed to continue the cheering was renewed. When at last he was permitted to proceed Sir Wilfrid said, "I hope to live to see the fertile West, into which thousands and thousands of men are crowding every year. I hope to see the goods of Ontario and Quebec carried into the new territory for the use of settlers who are pouring in there. Nay, I hope also to see the goods of Asia, of Japan, the new nation, and of China, the old nation, passing over that railway en route to the harbors of Great Britain. (Cheers). I hope to see that, and it is not a vain hope. If God spares me for some years yet I shall have the satisfaction of seeing it. (Cheers).

The Scheme in Embryo.

Two years ago I was coming back from Europe, from England, after the Imperial Conference which had taken place during the festivities of the coronation of His Majesty the King. I was in poor health and I had to go down South, and I then for the first time took up this subject, and the more I looked at it the more enthusiastic I became; the more I satisfied myself that there was the grand highway from Europe to Asia for the twentieth century. (Applause).

Sir Wilfrid's concluding sentences, in which he prophesied that Canada would be the prodigy of the twentieth century as the United States had been of the nineteenth stirred the audience to a perfect frenzy of patriotic fervor. The speech was stopped more than once, not by cheering merely, but by regular deafening salvoes of three cheers and a tiger.

Mr. Aylesworth Well Received.

Mr. Aylesworth received a welcome only inferior to his leader, and his address was enjoyed exceedingly and was applauded with the greatest heartiness. Although some of the audience had been in the hall for four hours when Hon. Mr. Paterson rose to speak he held them remarkably well by his finely argumentative style of address. Mayor Urquhart, Mr. T. C. Robinette and Major Leslie acquitted themselves exceedingly well. It was indeed the greatest political event of recent years.

An interested auditor was Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Wilfrid's predecessor as Liberal leader, who with Mrs. Blake was in one of the boxes.

Lady Laurier's Welcome.

The popular favor in which the Premier is held in Toronto was attested by the fact that many ladies stood in the aisles from 7 o'clock until the meeting closed, shortly before 11 o'clock, and none were more hearty in their applause than they. Lady Laurier, who entered a box on the second tier some minutes before Sir Wilfrid appeared on the platform, was recognized by the audience and was enthusiastically cheered. To the ladies the sight of Lady Laurier, radiant and smiling, was one of the great treats of the evening. The wife of the Premier was accompanied by Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Miss Kerr and Mrs. B. B. Cronyn, and in the other boxes were Mrs. G. A. Cox, Mr. J. W. Langmuir and Miss Langmuir, Mr. Robert Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Folsom and Mrs. Magann, while in Mr. Hume Blake's box were Hon. Edward Blake, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. H. H. Dewart, and Mrs. H. M. Mowat.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross wrote: "Many thanks for your kind invitation to attend the Laurier meeting. While attending the Liberal convention at West Middlesex on Friday last I took a cold, which, though not at all serious, necessitates my keeping indoors for a few days. I regret this exceedingly under the circumstances, as nothing would please me more than to say a word of cheer to the Toronto Liberals in the splendid fight they are putting up in this campaign for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party."

WHAT IS GOING ON

His Majesty's—Blanche Walsh in "Resurrection."

Academy—"The Way of the Transgressor."

Francais—"Jolly Grass Widows," burlesque.

Nouveautes—"La Chatelaine."

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN THE CITY.

Saturday night at 2087 Notre Dame Street, west of Chabouillez Square, in support of Mr. Peter Lyall.

Saturday night, at the Monument National, Mr. R. L. Borden will address the French electors at the Monument National, with Hon. L. O. Taillon and J. G. H. Bergeron.

Thursday, Oct. 20th, and Tuesday, the 25th, at Nault's Hall, in Mr. Ames' interests.

Tuesday, Oct. 18, At College Hall, Vinet St. St. Cunegonde, in support of Mr. L. A. Rivet.

BISHOP OF HURON SERIOUSLY ILL

He is Suffering From Severe Paralytic Stroke.

London, Oct. 15.—His Lordship the Bishop of Huron is lying dangerously ill at his residence, "Bishopstowe," and there are doubts as to his recovery. Bishop Baldwin is suffering from a stroke of paralysis which seized him at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Moorhouse, his physician, says that the patient is not likely to recover.

Rt. Rev. Maurice Scollard Baldwin, Anglican Bishop of Huron, is the fourth son of the late John S. Baldwin, Toronto, and a first cousin of the late Hon. Robt. Baldwin, C.B., known as the father of responsible government in Canada. Born in Toronto, June 21, 1838, he was educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity University (M.A., 1859). He was ordained deacon in 1860, priest in 1861, and became curate of St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas, Ont. He was later incumbent of St. Paul's, Port Dover, and in 1865 he came to Montreal, where his eloquent preaching soon attracted a large number of hearers. In 1870 he was appointed to Christ Church Cathedral, and the following year he was made a canon. In 1885, he was appointed third Bishop of Huron, his consecration taking place in Montreal, on November 30 of the same year. He was given a farewell breakfast in the city, which was attended by persons representing every race and religious profession, and at the same time presented by the clergy of the diocese with a fine silver tea and coffee service. His Lordship was made a D.D. by Trinity University in 1882. He is the author of two works: "A Break in the Ocean Cable," and "A Life in a Book." He attended the Lambeth Conferences in 1888 and 1897, the Winnipeg Union Conference in 1890, and was a delegate to the 15th annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Association at Washington, in 1896. Besides other offices he is president of the London Branch of the Lord's Day Alliance, and of the Western Bible Society.

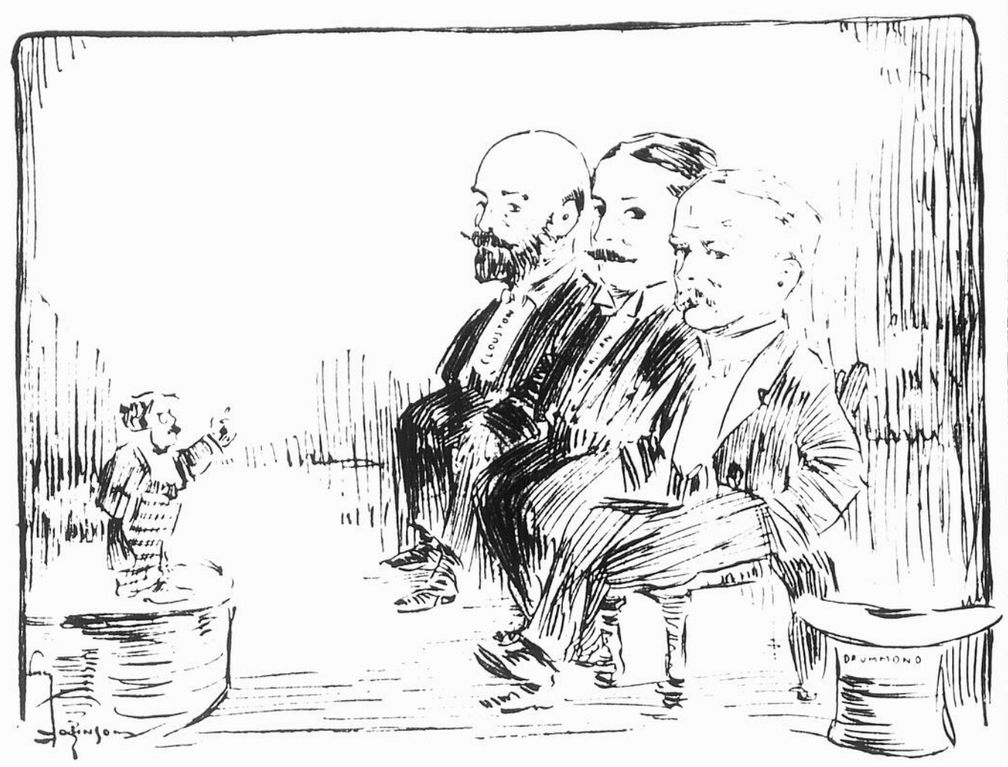
He has always been regarded as one of the leaders of the Evangelical school of churchmen. He married in 1861, Maria, daughter of Edmund Ermatinger, St. Thomas, Ont. She died in 1863, and he married, in 1870, Sarah Jessie, youngest daughter of J. J. Day, Q.C., of Montreal.

Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector of All Saints' Church, St. Denis Stret, left last night for London, Ont., to attend his father's bedside.

FIRE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Fire caused $1,500 damages to the store of Elliott and Son Company, decorations and flooring, King St. west, this morning.

TEACHING THEM.

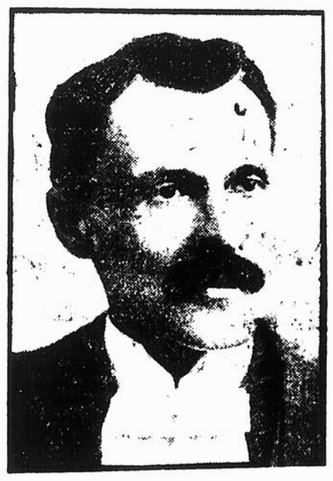


A LESSON ON THE BUSINESS DESIRABILITY OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

Mr. Victor Geoffrion For Chambly-Vercheres

Mr. Victor Geoffrion, K.C., B.C.L., of Chambly-Vercheres, is a member of one of the most prominent political families in Quebec, two of his brothers having been members of different Liberal Governments of Canada. He has had a varied career, and is a man of unusually wide experience. Although he is a well known Montreal commercial lawyer, he for many years engaged in business in the United States, and for some time was an alderman at Fall River, Mass.

Mr. Geoffrion was born at St. Simon, Bagot County, in 1851, and was educated at St. Hyacinthe Seminary. On leaving this institution he took a commercial course at the Montreal Business College, and left Canada for Fall River, Mass., where he engaged in the general provision business. He resided at Fall River for ten years, and built up a considerable trade. He also became a naturalized American citizen, and took a keen interest in public affairs, being elected as an alderman of the city for two years in the early '80's. Eighteen years ago Mr. Geoffrion returned to Montreal again and became a British subject. At the request of his brother, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, he studied law at McGill, graduating in 1890, when he entered into partnership with his brother, making a specialty of commercial law. On the death of Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, he became head of the present firm of Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Casson. He has for a number of years acted as legal adviser for the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, for whom he has handled many important cases.



MR. VICTOR GEOFFRION, M.P. FOR CHAMBLY-VERCHERES.

For years Mr. Geoffrion took an active part in the political affairs of Chambly and Vercheres as chief organizer, first, for Hon. Felix Geoffrion and on his death for Hon. C. A. Geoffrion. On the death of the latter in 1899 Mr. Victor Geoffrion was nominated to succeed him as representative of Chambly and Vercheres, being elected by acclamation. At the general election of 1900, he was re-elected by 432. Mr. Geoffrion is an able Parliamentarian and will sustain the brilliant records of his family, at Ottawa. He is conducting a strong campaign in Chambly and Vercheres, where his election is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

COLOSSAL! MONUMENTAL! GIGANTIC! STUPENDOUS!

Over 9,600,000 Persons Got a Chill in Windsor Hall Last Night.

Never before in the great history of Canada has there been such a meeting as last night's. Windsor Hall holds 2,800 persons, but 287,921 crowded into it last night to listen to the glorious principles of the Con. party, as set forth by R. L. Borden, Ald. Ames and Tan. Fagnuelo.

Beautiful banners decorated the hall, such as

"Adequate Protection"—We don't know what it is. Neither do you.
"Give Us the Jobs Back."
"Protect the Bean Crop."
"Smoke the R. L. Borden Cigar."
"We Have 87 Railroad Policies."
"Hurro For Gamey."

Sharp at 8.03, the Hon. Joe Jacob loosened his necktie to read a few telegrams written by himself.

He was greeted with mighty cheers at $1.50 per cheer.

With bird-like notes, Mr. Jacob read as follows:

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 14, 1908.

Dear Joe,—There are 6 seats in British Columbia. The Conservatives will carry 23 of them.

(Signed)
SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

(Mighty cheers by Mr. Jacob.)

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 14, 1916.

Dear Joe,—My estimate of the wheat crop this year is 264,121,711 bushels. Mr. Borden will get 2 votes for every bushel raised.

(Signed)
PREMIER ROBLIN.

Toronto, Oct. 14, 1901.

Dear Joe,—Please deny the rumor that I am an iceberg. Joe, I am a volcano, from Volcanosburg.

(Signed)
GEO. E. FOSTER.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 14, 1926.

Dear Joe, — There are so many Liberals turning Conservative down here we can't count them. Send down some counters. Three cheers for Borden.

(Signed)
WINTERS CARMICHAEL.

As Mr. Borden rose to speak another $1.50 cheer pierced the crisp autumnal air.

The standard thermometer registered 6 below zero.

"Never," said the hero of the recent moonlight excursion through Ontario, "Never, and once again, never, have I seen such an intelligent audience before me. There is probably not a man here with less than $16 in his pocket. (Cheers.) I will deal with that infernal machine the Grand Trunk Pacific. (Cheers.) I (cheers) will (cheers) tell you, gentlemen, that you are all taxpayers. (Groans.) According to my latest calculation, made while reading that delightful romance "Les Miserables," by that bright young writer Rudyard Kipling (cheers), accor-r-r-rding to that calculation, gentlemen, the Grand Trunk Pacific will cost each and every taxpayer of this glorious country of ours $9,264,306.21. (Mighty cheers.)

Temperature: 10 below.

"Gentlemen, consider my plan. By my new process, patented and copyrighted at Ottawa in the year 1903, by this process, gentlemen, I will build a road for 27 cents.

"And now, gentlemen, will you have a Government owned trolley system to the Pacific or a Pacific owned trolley system to the Government?"—(Cheers, cheers, cheers.)

Temperature: 12 below.

"Gentlemen, I will only keep you a few hours longer, while I explain what "Adequate Protection' isn't. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, 'Adequate Protection' is explained briefly, as follows:

[illegible]

(Mighty cheers.)

THE CONS. looked upon the meeting as a success when they heard that the St. Lawrence didn't freeze over.

GEN. KUROPATKIN just now must feel about as cheerful as a Con. candidate.

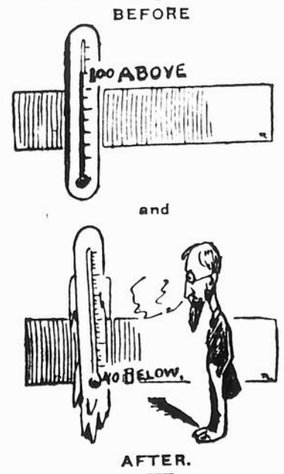
THERE WAS a big crowd in Windsor Hall last night, and by sitting close it managed to keep warm.

ONE HEARING Mr. Borden denouncing the G.T.P. would almost be led to believe that he really meant it.

COUNT CASSINI, the Russian ambassador, says that Gen. Kuropatkin is the greatest strategist in Europe. But he isn't in Europe now.

HE—What kind of a time did you have in St. Louis?
Fair.

MR. BORDEN made one of those "from the Atlantic to the Pacific" predictions. He should be careful. Sir Charles Tupper has that copyrighted.



KUROPATKIN did not have to go back very far to get all the fighting he wanted.

EVIDENCE continues to accumulate that the only absolutely sure way to avoid accidents on an American railway is to stay at home.

THE BALTIC FLEET will start for Danish waters Oct. 14. Evidently the Russians are satisfied that Togo has no boats located in Danish waters.

HAVING GOT his army into the habit of retreating Kuropatkin will not try to break them of it.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has come to life in Winnipeg. As he claims a Con. majority of only 50 seats, it is clear that the old War Horse is away out of form.

Polly Voo Fransay?

(Toronto Star.)

Mr. Borden is going to speak French in Quebec. And yet he wonders why Quebec is against him.

ALD. AMES says he advocates a high and a low tariff.

Mr. Borden advocates "adequate protection."

R. L. Richardson, the Con. candidate in Brandon, advocates free trade in agricultural implements.

There's a political hash for you.

ONE SUITE of rooms in a New York hotel costs $125 per day. The occupant must pay $41.66 for eight hours' sleep. The only person who could really get his money's worth out of the rooms is the man troubled with insomnia.

AFTER HEARING last night's speeches it is easy to understand why the Cons. found it necessary to pay $1.50 for a cheer.

IF MR. BORDEN wants to hear a good cheer he should drop around some time when Sir Wilfrid rises to speak.

PURSE FOR FATHER TOURANGEAU.

Quebec, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The Knights of Columbus, of this city, have presented Rev. Father Tourangeau, who was recently appointed superior of the Oblat Order at Montreal, with a purse of gold and a travelling bag, as a mark of their personal respect and esteem.

CANADA OPPOSITE THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers, Que., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The wrecked steamer Canada, towed by the tug Lord Stanley and two other tugs, and supported by five pontoons, is passing here, on the way to the dock at Levis. The Canada, except her beam, is entirely under water, between pontoons.

LARGE ORDER FOR SOO RAILS.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The rail plant at the Soo is likely to be busy for some time to come. In addition to the orders it has been receiving from the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, the Government has placed a second order of 10,000 tons for the Intercolonial. The Consolidated Lake Superior is to deliver these rails in Montreal this season.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York—La Lorraine.
Liverpool—Carpathia, Baltic, Georgic.
Hamburg—Moltke.
Queenstown—Campania.
Naples—Pannonia.
Plymouth—Friedrich Grosse.
Ponta Delgada—Canopic.

FAIR AND WARM.

To-day and Sunday.—Fair and comparatively warm.

Rain fell yesterday in Manitoba and British Columbia, whilst elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fair. Temperatures have continued comparatively high in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, and have been higher in Ontario, while over Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the tendency has been for somewhat lower readings. The temperatures recorded yesterday were as follows:—Victoria, 50, 52; Kamloops, 48, 60; Calgary, 28, 68; Qu'Appelle, 46, 59; Winnipeg, 52, 64; Port Arthur, 36, 46; Parry Sound, 38, 54; Toronto, 34, 58; Ottawa, 36, 56; Quebec, 32, 44; St. John, 38, 52; Halifax, 44, 48.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A RETREAT--LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES WERE ENORMOUS

Result is Still to be Determined, But Disaster for the Russians Appears Almost Inevitable. Kuropatkin Himself is in Danger. Oyama's Plan to Isolate Russian Division Successful.

London, Oct. 15.—The main armies of Russia and Japan in Manchuria continue to be engaged in a desperate struggle for supremacy south of Mukden. On both sides there have been such losses in killed and wounded as mark the contest for one of the bloodiest battles in history. Already the losses at Liao Yang have been approximated and the indications are that they will be exceeded, that of the Russians up to noon of October 11 being estimated at 15,000. The Russian advance has been converted into a stubbornly-fought retreat. The result, according to the Russians, is still to be determined. The reports from the Russian left wing are lacking, leaving room for question if that part of General Kuropatkin's army is not in worse extremity than the centre and right were at any stage of the battle. On both sides the soldiers have shown the utmost tenacity and bravery, and whole regiments have gone down before the fire of the enemy. In official circles of St. Petersburg, there is a disposition to argue that even should General Kuropatkin be obliged to retire upon Mukden his position would be quite as favorable as it was when the order to advance was given on October 6, and that on the other hand the Japanese powers of future resistance will have been materially weakened. There is no news from Port Arthur.

Losses Were Enormous.

Mukden, Oct. 15. The fighting raged yesterday with the same bitterness as on the previous days of the engagement, and the result is still in the balance. The losses on both sides are enormous, that of the Russians being 15,000. Wounded soldiers are being brought in from all directions. The roads are crowded with long trains of waggons, baggage and transport waggons, as well as ambulances, being pressed into service, even Chinese two-wheeled carts filling the mandate of the military. Men afoot are limping in, using their guns as crutches, the less severely wounded supporting their comrades, after a first-aid dressing on the firing line. Even across the fields are they met, taking the shortest and straightest road for help and shelter. It is the most pitiful feature of the bloody drama being enacted at the front, when, stiffening with wounds, pain-racked bodies sink to the roadside after the support of the danger and glory of the active fight have been withdrawn.

The View in Paris.

London, October 15.—Reports from Paris profess to be later than the official accounts of the fighting. They describe the Japanese victory as being complete. They say that 35,000 Russians have been captured and that the remainder are in full retreat. The Bourse reflected the reports, Russian 5 per cent. bonds dropping two. In view of non-receipt of news since Thursday night the opinions of the critics are perhaps of small value, but military men are almost unanimous in expecting disaster to the Russians when their retreat reaches the Hun river.

Opinion in London.

London, October 15. All accounts of the fighting south of Mukden that have reached London appear to confirm the completeness of the Japanese victory and the only question discused by military critics is whether General Kuropatkin will be able to make as orderly a retreat as he did from Liao Yang or whether the Japanese possess sufficient fresh reserves to undertake a successful pursuit, in which latter case it is believed the Russians will be compelled to abandon Mukden. The Standard's Yental correspondent, and a despatch to a news agency from Tokio assert that General Oku has occupied Pachiatse, nearly twelve miles from Mukden, but this statement is not credited here.

Marquis Oyama Reports.

Tokio, Oct. 15. Marshal Oyama has made the following report of the engagement of Wednesday and Thursday: "Several attacks of the enemy made in the direction of Rensihu have been repulsed. "The enemy showed signs of retreat at 5 p.m. Our force in this direction began the attack early yesterday, but the latest stages of the operation have not been reported.

"A cavalry force, commanded by Prince Kanin, made a detour of the enemy's left flank in the rear of Rensihu, and put the enemy's supports in great confusion, thereby helping our movement in this direction.

"Kanin's cavalry will advance again toward the rear of the enemy.

"The right column of the right army is now attacking the enemy at Chaohsienlein. The centre column of the same army occupied the surrounding heights of Lieuhua and Maerh Mountains. The left column is now attacking a remnant of the enemy's force on a height north of Shaotalou.

"The attack movement of the right army, owing to topographical difficulties, is not proceeding as desired.

"The right column of the centre army commenced its attack movement at 10 o'clock in the morning, against a height north of Huchiakuchiatzu. At 2 o'clock the enemy's artillery began retreating.

"The right column of the left army occupied Panchiapo on the morning of the 13th. Its advance force has already reached Pachiatzu. This column has been reinforced from the supports now attacking a division of Russians in the rear of Huanghuallen, but the state of the fighting is uncertain.

"Several batteries of Russian artillery posted at Chienhuangchitien made a stubborn resistance and part of our supports attacked them with artillery. The attack is proceeding satisfactorily.

"The pursuing force of the centre column of the left army occupied Liensachiatzu and is now pursuing the enemy toward Kodutun.

"The right wing of the left column is now attacking the enemy at Hunglinpo."

Cheers for Borden Cost The Conservatives $9,000

The enthusiasm which is to attend the Borden procession and later the mass meeting in Monument National, has been provided for in advance. The party managers decided to take no risk and arrangements have been perfected with no regard to the expense. A thousand paid torch bearers will be in the procession and transparencies and banner have been provided in large numbers. The levy on McGill students did not turn out as successful as planned, and several hundred other young men have been secured to "shout 'er up," for the Conservative leader. It is intended to give him a great "popular" demonstration to-night, for it is admitted very generally among the Conservatives that last night's meeting was entirely discounted by the magnificent demonstration given Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Toronto.

Money is no object, and it is known that the cost of the spontaneous reception to Mr. Borden to-night will be $9,000.

REFORM FAILED TO CARRY.

Boston, Mass., October 15.—The House of Deputies of the Episcopal general convention, after a four days' debate, rejected an amendment to the divorce canon which sought to prevent the re-marriage of divorced persons by clergymen of the denomination. While the House of Bishops may yet sanction the matter, it is certain that no change will be made by the present convention.

POINTERS ON PUBLICITY.

Goes Into The Best Homes

"My results from Herald advertising have been such that I have more than once been compelled to withdraw my announcement from its columns. This ought to be answer enough as to whether my advertising in The Herald has paid me," said Miss Benson, principal of the Montreal Dermatological Institute, 2303 St. Catherine Street. "I have had as many as ten direct replies from one advertisement in The Herald. I never got as many from all my other advertising put together. In fact, recently, I have used no other newspaper. I could not look after any more business if I had it.

"I also like The Herald best for my daily reading. It not only seems to have all the news I care to read, but it is entirely free from sensational news. Its advertising columns are clean, and no objectionable advertising seems to be carried. Mothers of families, no doubt, particularly appreciate this fact. A paper that makes itself acceptable to the best homes in the community deserves the patronage of women. Women ought to seize every opportunity of endorsing all that makes for the elevation and purity of the community, in which, as a wife and mother, she is so vitally interested."

Chateau de Ramezay is in Destitute Circumstances

Former Palace of Canada's Governors Has Not the Wherewithal to Buy Coal, and Damp is Oozing From the Walls and Threatening to Damage the Historic Engravings.

The Chateau de Ramezay, once the abode of all that was splendid in Montreal society, the scene of countless magnificent entertainments and of princely hospitality, is now so poor that it cannot buy its winter's coal.

In the vast kitchen, where once great fires of forest timber blazed and mighty joints were turned on slow spits in the crackling heat, there is now a sepulchral frigidity. In the dining hall, the reception rooms, the apartments where once the Governors of Canada and their princely suites held offices, the clammy sweat now exudes from the old stone walls and pours down the damp of ages upon the old pictures and historic furniture. Incidentally it is beginning to bring about the ruin of a number of valuable prints and engravings that have been hung there for the public edification by the Antiquarian Society, and which were never intended for such a life of hardship and destitution.

THE SOCIETY'S SAD PLIGHT.

The committee of the Antiquarian Society, lessees of the Chateau, will meet on Monday for the first meeting of the season, and will, doubtless, by the old process of going down in their pockets and advancing the needful, preserve the popular custodian of Montreal's most famous relic from freezing to death in the midst of memorials of past greatness. But there is no probability that they will be able to restore the finances of the Chateau to the condition in which they ought to be. The society is considerably in debt. Its last year's coal bill is not yet settled. It has run out of catalogues: not a visitor to Montreal is able, or has been able for some weeks past, to purchase a single line of information about the treasures that the Chateau contains: and there is no prospect of any more catalogues, because, although the new edition is entirely ready in manuscript, thanks to the untiring labors of Judge Baby and one or two others, there is not a cent in the treasury to have it printed with.

HOW TO BE AN ANTIQUARIAN.

Membership in the Antiquarian Society is obtained upon the introduction of any two members, the payment of an entrance fee of $5 and an annual subscription of $3. It is not an exclusive society, is it? Nor an expensive. Yet its membership has been slowly but steadily declining for some time, and with its membership has declined its sole revenue, that from the fees of members. In a city where millions are spent, given by generous patrons, for the encouragement of art, education, literature, it seems to be impossible to arouse any interest in the preservation of history. One of the most distinguished of Montreal's public benefactors is on record as distinctly and emphatically disapproving of any society that "devotes its energies to the preservation of old boots and buttons!"

The remark is perhaps typical of the attitude towards the society of some of our most keen-sighted and most practical men. Needless to say it is a complete misapprehension of the objects of the society. That the collection at the Chateau de Ramezay does include some boots and some buttons, of more or less historic value, is undeniable: but the accumulation of such things is no part of the society's object, and takes no toll from its princely revenues. The fact that the circumstances of the society oblige it to accept whatever is given it, and that it is not in a position to exercise strict discrimination in receiving exhibits, is no reason why support should be refused it in its work of maintaining in repair and keeping open for public instruction and interest the most ancient and fascinating relic in Montreal.

THE CITY AS A STERN LANDLORD.

The society some five years ago received from the city a lease of the entire Chateau de Ramezay property for twenty-five years at a nominal rental. It might be supposed that the ordinary conditions of landlords' responsibilities for the inhabitableness of the tenement would apply to such an arrangement; but if they do the society has never been able to enforce them. True, it received from the city somewhat over a year ago a sum of money which it was understood would be devoted to the work of restoring the roof and executing other repairs, and which proved quite inadequate for that purpose. But in return for this "grant" the society abandoned its lessee's claim upon a considerable part of the real estate of the Chateau property, at the back of the lot, which the city desired to secure for the extension of the public market, and the grant was regarded by the society as being strictly purchase money for the abandonment.

THE RESULT OF THE FINANCES.

The repairs had to be done, and the society thought it would be as well to do them thoroughly, in view of the importance of the building, a decision in which they were upheld by some of the city fathers, who assured them that it would be "all right." It was all right as far as the Chateau went, for it is now weather-proof, which it had not been for some time, and would, if it were warm, be a rather comfortable sort of a domicile. But the extra money came out of the society's purse and has never been replaced.

So, in the meantime, a collection of historic relics which is of national significance, is left practically useless for the want of a catalogue: a house which for its intimate associations in the building up of the Western hemisphere is without an equal, is left unheated, with its fine collection of prints and engravings, many of them unique in Canada, at the mercy of damp and cold. And the efforts of a few disinterested men to preserve for Canadians of future generations the tangible memorials of the struggles that led to the after-greatness of their nation are left unseconded by either aid or sympathy. It is a deplorable state of affairs.

SIDE-LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

The Chateau de Ramezay is a building which, if carefully maintained, can be preserved for several centuries to come in precisely the shape it is now in. It is an almost unequalled example of the very earliest colonial architecture. Two hundred years ago it must have looked very much as it does now, and two hundred years hence it will, unless vandalism has its way, look no less like what it did then. It was from that building that, close upon two hundred years ago, in that great War of the Spanish Succession that decided the destinies of a continent, the Comte de Ramezay, then acting-governor of the colony in the absence of Vaudreuil, set forth with his little band of Canadians and French soldiers (of whom the Canadians were much the more useful) and three hundred Indians, to head off the English General Nicholson, who was coming up the usual route of Lake Champlain to attack Montreal. Recently-discovered diaries and records give a strange picture of the fearsome revelry with which that expedition, encamped on the island opposite, waited for the coming of its leader from the chateau to start on its way, and of the terrible hardships of the campaign on which they entered. They tell also of the outwitting of the able but rather stolid Nicholson by an Indian stratagem. The two forces came in touch with one another near Lake Champlain, and skirmishes occurred between their Indians. The French were in face of a very superior force and decided to withdraw. But they removed very hastily as though in flight, and left behind them a quantity of carelessly-bundled despatches, genuine, but of small importance, and one spurious despatch relating that a force of 3,000 soldiers had started from Montreal to the succor of de Ramezay's party. Nicholson decided that he was being ambushed, and, hearing at the same time of the failure of the naval expedition that had gone up from the New England colonies, he withdrew, and Montreal was saved for a time from English possession.

There were times enough on record then when the Chateau was not overly-supplied with food and wines and the good things of this life: but this is probably the first time it has been destitute of fuel.

Important Announcement

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS beg to announce that their buyer is now in the New York Markets, with the sole object in view of selecting

CHOICE SPECIMEN PIECES

—OF—

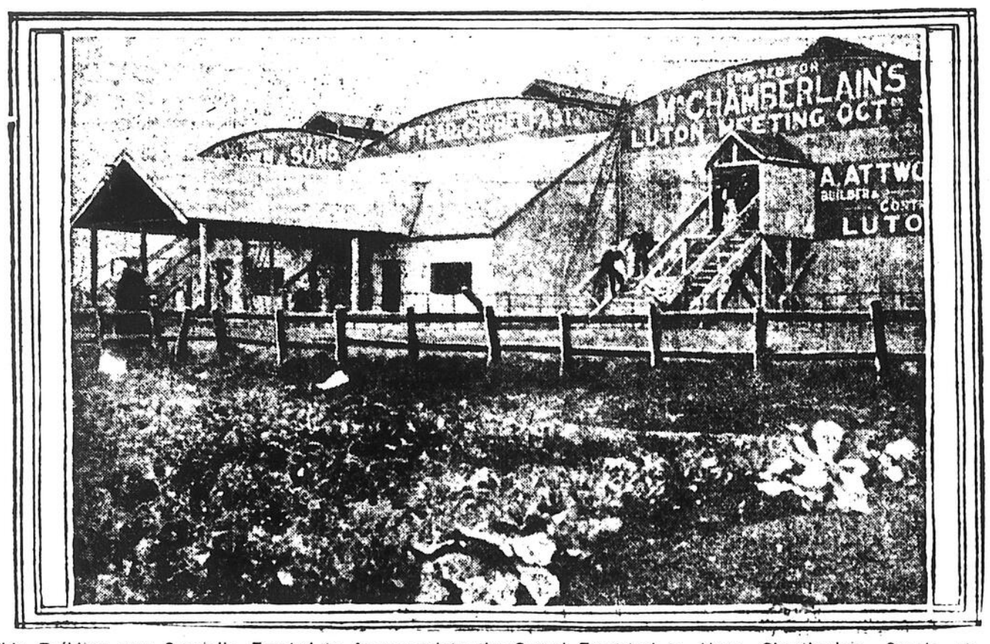
FINE STERLING SILVER

Suitable for Late October Wedding Gifts.

The firm will therefore, next week offer, in addition to a large assortment of fine pieces of English designing, just from their own workshop, a choice selection of the very latest and most exclusive articles, direct from America's most important manufacturers.

EARLY CHOICE IS DESIRABLE.

BRITISH INTERESTED IN TARIFF ISSUES.



This Building was Specially Erected to Accommodate the Crowd Expected to Hear Chamberlain Speak at Luton. It Held 15,000 People.

AMAZING TALE OF LOVE AND TRAGEDY

Sensational Affair That Led Beautiful Countess to the Dock.

An amazing and sensational story of love, intrigue, and assassination, in which the central figure is the beautiful Countess Theodolinda Bonmartini, is to be unravelled in the criminal courts of Rome in the course of the next few days.

The Countess Linda, as she is known in Italian society, is to be put on trial for conspiring with her brother, Signor Tullio Murri (who is an advocate), Professor Secchi (who is declared to be the lover of the Countess), Dr. Pio Naldi, and a girl named Rosina Bonetti (the mistress of Murri) to bring about the death of her husband.

The story of the tragedy, as outlined by the prosecution, carries one back to the Italy of Mediaeval romance.

Count Bonmartini, though a high noble of Bologna, was a man with an unsavory reputation, and he rented a flat in the Via Mazzini, in Bologna, in which, it is alleged, many infamous scenes took place.

The Count also had a palace in Venice, where the Countess Linda appears to have spent most of her time. There she met Professor Secchi, and under the influence of her husband's neglect and his numerous intrigues, fell in love with Him.

IMPLICATING LETTERS.

At the beginning of Sept., 1902, the neighbors of Count Bonmartini in the Via Mazzini made complaint to the police that an intolerable odor was coming from the Count's flat, to which he was known to have returned five or six days earlier.

The police made an examination, and then burst open the door. In a pool of blood in the middle of the luxuriously furnished room lay the decomposing body of the Count. He had been stabbed in the throat.

Some feminine belongings were found scattered about the apartment, and the dead man's pockets, cash-box, and bureau had been rifled. The police formed the theory that it was the tragic end of one of the Count's numerous intrigues.

A closer search resulted in the discovery of some letters which put a different complexion on the crime, and caused the police to interrogate Senator Murri, the father of the Countess.

On September 19 Senator Murri's son, Tullio Murri, was arrested at Ala, on the Austro-Italian frontier. He declared himself guilty of the Count's death.

Murri had visited the Count in the Via Mazzini, he said, to remonstrate with him for his brutal treatment of his sister, the Countess. A bitter quarrel followed, and the Count seized a knife and made a murderous attack on him. In the scuffle the knife penetrated the Count's throat.

But one of the letters which the police had found implicated a girl called Anna Sant'angelo and in due course this girl was arrested. She confessed that her real name was Bonetti, and that she had been living with Murri.

She declared that the Count had been murdered by Murri and a young physician named Naldi.

THE COUNTESS PLOTS.

Dr. Naldi then fell into the clutches of the police. He was found to be in low water, and to have a rather doubtful reputation. The police found him very pliable, and in a few days drew from him the whole sordid story.

Professor Secchi, he said, was in love with the Countess, and she had plotted with him to poison the Count by means of an injection of curare, which he gave to Naldi, together with a hypodermic syringe.

The scheme was abandoned, however, and another plot was hatched. The Countess, who was then in Venice, obtained a wax impression of the key of the Count's flat in Bologne, sent them a duplicate key by the girl Bonetti, and on the evening of August 27, 1902, Naldi and Murri let themselves into his apartment, and hid behind the curtains.

When the Count entered the flat Murri dragged him down, and Dr. Naldi whose surgical knowledge enabled him to do the deed without bungling, drove a knife into the Count's throat, killing him instantly.

Then they disordered the room to give color to the story that was concocted, stripped some of the girl Bonetti's linen about the apartment, locked the door and fled.

The arrest of the Countess followed, and Secchi was taken soon after. A search of their houses resulted in the unearthing of a mass of correspondence which, the police declare, leaves no room for doubt as to the share which each took in this revolting and sensational tragedy.

The fact, however, that more than two years have elapsed since the crime took place indicates the difficulty they have had in piecing together the evidence which is now to be brought forward.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Montreal business changes are reported as follows by Bradstreets:—Parisien Bazaar, fancy goods, Rodolph Dubord and Mrs. J. P. Chartrand registered; P. E. Cano, mfr. railway specialties, assigned; The Canadian Vacuum Cleaner Co., Ltd., registered; Craven & Speeding Bros. Twines, etc., Hiram Craven registered; Daoust & Frere, grocer; meeting of creditors 13th; The Dominion Electric Co.'s Marcelin Tremblay registered; E. L. Ethier & Co., billiard table mfr., Chartrand & Turgeon, curators; Nap. Forth, saloon, assets to be sold; The Globe Skirt & Suit Mfg. Co., dissolved; The Globe Importing Mfg. Co., Abraham Miller & David Schwartz registered; P. Goldblatt, Furn. & Coal, offering compromise; E. James & Co., roofing, etc., Chas. D. Dacier & A. T. James registered; G. Lafortune & Co., produce, Aurelia Lafortune registered; Peter Lyall & Sons, contractors, dissolved; The Men's Wear Co., Charles B. Lafond registered; I. Mishkin & Co., designer, etc., Isidore Mishkin registered; The Montreal Clothing Mfg. Co., Wilks & Michaud, curtors; The Montreal Dressed Meat Co., Ltd., John L. Mitchell, mng. dir. and sec-treas., registered; Ranch, Boobanna & Court, W. Fancy Goods, dissolved; Star Skirt & Overall Co., meeting of creditors 14th.

DISCONTENTED EMIGRANTS.

In May last, says the London Daily Mail, a second party of Russian Jewish workmen emigrated from Dowlais Steel Works to Canada. Their experiences have been very sad.

The Rev. J. Raffalovich, Rabbi, states that it was understood that work would await them, by arrangement of the Jewish Colonization Association, which administers the Baron Hirsch fund for transferring Russian Jews to suitable places, but the emigrants upon arriving at their destination found no employment provided.

Many of them were penniless, and had to resort to begging. Others with the assistance of Winnipeg Jews, went further afield.

It is related by one of the men that when he was earning 28s. a week he was worse off than when he was getting 12s. at Dowlais, because board and lodgings were so expensive. He intends to come back, and the majority would return if they could pay their passage.

DON'T GIVE UP!

Tell me your trouble and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you I don't want your money. I have been in this business 22 years, and am the biggest man in it to-day by long odds, and am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

Now wouldn't you rather wear my life-giving appliance while you sleep every night and feel its glowing warmth pouring into you and feel yourself taking on a new lease of life with each application, than to clog your intestines up with a lot of nauseous drugs? Surely! Try me. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is a positive cure for all weakness in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigour and makes its wearer feel like one born again. I make men of the puniest, weakest specimens of manhood. I care not how long you have suffered, nor what has failed to cure you. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in the old style belts.

Come and read the letters of those who have worn my Belt years ago and still bear testimony to the permanency of the cures received.

Well and Strong for Three Years After.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir, I am well pleased still with the good the Belt done me. It strengthened my nerves and built me up, and I am well and strong now for the past three years since wearing your Belt. I think there is nothing better. Yours very truly, Mrs. J. G. Walker, Camilla, Ont.

Troubles Have Never Returned.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—You will think that I have forgotten you, but it is not so, as I have been away from home, and just returned. With regard to the benefits I have received from your Belt, I must say that they are most lasting and permanent. I have had none of my trouble since I stopped wearing the Belt in 1901. Wishing you all manner of success in your business, I remain, yours truly, G. L. Savage Chesley, Ont., September 5, 1904.

FREE BOOK Write me to-day for my beautiful illustrated book, with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, full of good reading matter for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God"—A MAN. I will send this book, sealed, free.

CALL TO-DAY—If you can, call and see me, and I will show you how you can be cured and give you a free test of my Belt. CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

Aird's Father's Bread

give the Old Man a show.

Main 1098.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

A SUCCESSION OF RARE VALUES IN

LADIES' SMART WINTER COATS!

PARIS MODELS AT MODERATE PRICES.

There is not another such collection in the city of Ladies' Winter Coats. We have succeeded in providing most unusual Stylish Coats at economical prices. Yet low as the prices are the Coats are distinctly handsome. Our Coat expert gathers them from the most famous Coat makers of Paris, Berlin and Vienna. Every garment has that superb stylishness that usually characterizes Parisian creations.

A SMART, HALF-FITTING COAT of Beaver Cloth, handsomely embroidered, beautifully finished. Price **$12.75**

A MODERN COAT is made tight fitting, with handsome trimmings of self applique. Price **$15.50**

A STYLISH CORSET COAT, of Black Beaver Cloth, newest cut of sleeve, self strappings, satin lined. Price **$20.00**

A PARIS FAVORITE PALETOT, of Fine Cloth, in burn orange shade, cardinal, shaped cape, inlaid velvet collar, flare sleeve, loose back. Price **$29.50**

SPECIAL DISPLAY ON MONDAY.

LEADING STYLES IN CORSETS

"THE DESIDERATUM" CORSET is made from the Latest Paris Models. Most Dressmakers prefer to fit over the Desideratum, because the results are satisfactory. Its lines are symmetrical, imparting a grace and elegance to the figure that ensures the fit of the gown, enabling it to drape in graceful folds. The Desideratum Corset is made in three styles, to suit the slender, the medium and the stout figure. Prices,

$1.00, $1.50, $2.00

SPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER ON SALE MONDAY ONLY

150 doz. Ribbed Cashmere Hose, Regular 25c pair. Special, pair 17½c

150 DOZ. LADIES' RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, thoroughly fast dye, seamless toe and heel, good stretch. Excellent value at 25c a pair. They are splendidly suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Ladies should not miss this Special Offering, it's very exceptional. 25c Cashmere Hose, for, pair 17½c

STARTLING SILK NEWS

$1.10—36 INCH TAFFETA SILK, 79c.

We've sold hundreds of yards of this Beautiful Silk at $1.10, and now the manufacturer wants to dispose of the lot. We've arranged to take them and hand them over to you at this extraordinary low price:—

750 YARDS FINE LYONS TAFFETA SILKS, 36 inches wide, in exquisite color tones. This is a Silk that will make Handsome Gowns for special occasions. A 36 inch All Silk Taffeta for **79c**

CHENE DE SOIE SILK—A good Silk, wears well and looks like a Silk at double the price. Handsome range of colors. A regular 45c Silk. Special **25c**

BLACK SILKS—Peau de Soie, a soft crushable Silk, Lyons made, extra good quality. Usual 65c. Special **45c**

BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 21 inches wide, very superior quality, for Handsome Waists or Gowns. Special Price **44c**

Elegant Silk Waists

Regular $5.50. Special Price $2.98

This is a charming group of New Silk Waists that, under ordinary circumstances, would sell freely at $5.50; but we secured the Silk at a very low price and had the Waists made from a special design received from our Paris office.

The Silk is of excellent quality Taffeta, in all the newest colors. The Waists are tucked back and front, tailor tucked sleeve, full cuff, a band of stitched silk round neck and down the front makes unique trimming, ornamented with silk buttons. Rare value at $5.50. Special Price.. **$2.98**

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Window Shades

Do you need Window Shades? If you do, you know or should know that our Store is always the Leader. We have as usual one of the best stocks in Canada, and our prices are low. Window Shades, 3 ft. x 6 ft., 22c, 28c, 33c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c. Window Shades made to order at all prices. We take measures for these free of charge, and send you our large assortment of Samples to choose from.

The Martel-Stewart Co.

681-683-685 Craig Street

Phone, Main 4198 & 4199

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 10 days. 50c

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

BIRTHS.

McDONALD—Tryon, P.E.I., Oct. 1, to Angus and Mrs. McDonald, a son.

MARTYN—Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Martyn, a son.

MITCHELL—At 491(I) St. Urbain Street, on Sunday, October 9th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Mitchell. 244x

McLEOD—140 Bernard Avenue, Oct. 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. George McLeod, a daughter.

RYAN—North Bay, Ont., Oct. 3, the wife of John Ryan, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—Toronto, Oct. 7, the wife of John Raycroft Roberts, of a daughter.

SWINBURN—Medicine Hat, N.W.T., Oct. 4, Mrs. W. Swinburn, of a son.

STEWART-PATTERSON — Oct. 2, a son to Mrs. E. L. Stewart-Patterson, at Sherbrooke, Que.

MARRIAGES.

ADLER-LILLY—New York, Sept. 27, by the Rev. W. C. Moran, Mr. S. Adler, of New York, to Miss Amy Lilly, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Lilly, Lachine.

LYE-STEEN—Oct. 10, at St. Saviour's Church in the Island of Jersey, by the Very Rev. Corbet Le Preton, Dean of Jersey, Rachel M. Steen to Edward Lye, all of St. Heliers, Jersey.

McGINLEY-CULLINAN—Oct. 3, in the Archbishop's Chapel, by the Rev. Andrew Cullinan, brother of the bride, Charles McGinley to Mary, daughter of Andrew Cullinan, both of Montreal.

McMASTER-ROTHWELL — Oct. 12, at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Grace Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of Edmund E. Rothwell, Esq., to Arthur William, eldest son of William McMaster, Esq.

NOONAN-DEAN—Quebec, Sept. 26, by the Rev. F. X. Delargy, C.SS.R., John J. Noonan to Cecilia A. Dean.

NEWMAN-KAVANAGH — At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, Oct. 12, by the Rev. J. S. Broughall, B.A., Amy Mildred Kavanagh, of Ottawa, to John C. Newman, of Montreal.

SENKLER - McLAUGHLIN — Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 6, by Rev. Hugh Munroe, B.A., Mr. Edward Stevens Senkler, of North Bay, son of His Honor Judge Senkler, of Perth, and Miss Marion McLaughlin, daughter of the late James W. McLaughlin, Esq., M.D.

YOUNG-DELANEY—At St. Patrick's Church, on October 11th, by the Rev. M. Callaghan, Geo. Young to Bridget Delaney. 244x

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

HEBERT—In this city, Oct. 14, at the age of 69 years, Charles Hebert, vice-president of the M.V.F. Funeral from his nephew's residence (Ald. Hebert), 684 Park Lafontaine, on Sunday, the 16th of October, at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

LEFEBVRE—In this city, on October the 13th, 1904, Leopoldine Desrosiers, wife of Dr. Adolphe Lefebvre, at the age of 28 years. Funeral will take place Sunday, October the 16th, 1904, at 2.30 p.m., from her husband's residence, No. 208 St. Hubert Street, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. 248x

MANNARD—At the Montreal General Hospital, Oct. 12, William C. Mannard, aged 14. Funeral from his father's residence, 34a Favard Street, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

MOORE—In this city, on the 13th instant, Eliza A. Russell, dearly beloved wife of Zerah W. Moore, aged 53. Funeral on Monday, 2.30 p.m., from her husband's residence, 34 Victoria Street, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Funeral private.

PERRIN—At Rodden, P.Q., Oct. 13, G. H. Perrin, aged 29, beloved husband of Margaret Kenny, and son of John Perrin, Mount Royal Park. Funeral from Great Northern Station, Moreau Street, on Monday, 17th instant, on arrival of morning train, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

UNDERWOOD—102 Atwater Avenue, Oct. 13, aged 5 months, Margaret Selina Victoria, dearly beloved daughter of Albert and Maggie Underwood. Funeral private.

WHITE—On the 13th instant, at No. 35 Seymour Avenue, Elizabeth Rayner, widow of the late Joseph White, in her 89th year. Funeral private.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

RIELLY — Kingston, Ont., Oct. 11, John Rielly, Raglan Road, aged 7 years.

SCOTT—Quebec, on the 13th instant, aged 3 years, Charles Lennox, fourth son of the Rev. Frederick George Scott, rector of St. Matthew's Church.

SHUTTLEWORTH—Toronto, Oct. 9, Robert Shuttleworth, in his 71st year.

TOOMBS—Mayfield, P.E.I., Oct. 3, Annie L., beloved wife of Frederick Toombs, South Rustico, aged 29.

UNDERWOOD—Kendal, Ont., Oct. 8, Margaret Fallis, widow of the late Thomas Underwood, aged 75.

WARD—Lennoxville, Que., Oct. 3rd, Mabel Evelyn Rawson, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward, aged 2 years.

Is Now My Lord

pleased with charlotte gelatine—sure.

Cemetery Work

Lettering and repairs receive prompt attention.

Monuments

We have some especially attractive tomb designs at prices ranging from $150 to $250.00.

The Forsythe Granite & Marble Co LIMITED.

Monumental Branch, 83 to 89 Bleury.

Head Office and Factory, 450 to 470 Willibrord.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION

A Public Meeting of the Electors of St. Louis and St. Lawrence Wards, in favor of

MR. ROBERT BICKERDIKE

THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE.

Will be held this evening at the

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS

1913 St. Catherine Street,

Corner of St. Lawrence, at 8 p.m.

A number of prominent speakers will be present, amongst others the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Senator Casgrain, Honore Gervais, M.P., Peter Smith, Geo. W. Stephens, and Mr. Latulippe.

BREAD IN NINETY MINUTES.

Last autumn an enterprising baker performed a remarkable feat, says the London News. He took wheat from the harvest field, had it milled, baked loaves from the flour it yielded, and had them on sale at his shop—all in the space of a few hours.

His achievement is likely to be eclipsed. A demonstration is to be given to-day at the bakery of Messrs. W. Hill & Son, Ltd., Stewart Street, Brushfield Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., of a process which it is said will completely revolutionize the bread-making industry. It is known as the "Quick Bread" patent, and it is claimed for it that it will enable the baker with his ordinary appliances to make the dough ready for the oven in something like ninety minutes.

One of the advantages which the patentee says the process will confer upon the baker is that of abolishing night work. By its adoption, he says, it will no longer be necessary for the operative bakers to waste their nights waiting and watching the rising of the sponge and dough hour after hour. More than this, he claims for it that it will increase the yield of loaves by from five to six per sack of flour. At a time when London is swarming with bakers from all parts of the country, on the lookout for "something new," the demonstration should attract a great number of spectators.

Ella—He comes of good family, doesn't he?

Stella—Yes, he's the only thing I know against it.

Town Topics.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS WITH A COMPLICATION OF FEMALE DISEASES.

Robust Women Who Owe Their Restored Health and Usefulness to Pe-ru-na.

Read the Letters of Grateful Women Cured by Dr. Hartman's Free Advice.

Thousands of Testimonials Received Every Year

An Ideal Medicine

MISS LOUISE MATHER, 13 Church St., Burlington, Vt., Vice-President Bureau of Exchange, writes:

"Your medicine is an ideal woman's medicine and by far the best I have known to restore lost health and strength.

"I suffered for several years. My back ached, I had bearing down pains and frequent headaches.

"I would often wake from sleep in such pain that I would suffer for hours before my eyes would close again. I dreaded the long nights as well as the weary days.

"I consulted two physicians, hoping to get relief. Finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me, a friend advised me to try Peruna.

"I am certainly glad that I followed her advice, for Peruna was the only medicine for me. Every ache and pain disappeared in four months and I am in perfect health now.

"My earnest advice to suffering women is to try Peruna, for I feel sure they will not be disappointed in it."—Louise Mather.

Enjoying Splendid Health

Mrs. L. E. Tyler, Santa Monica, Cal., Secretary Santa Monica Musical Society, writes:

"I was troubled for over three years with systemic catarrh, complicated by female weakness and inflammation.

"This induced frequent headaches, nervousness, hysteria and sleeplessness, which nothing could relieve until I tried Peruna.

"I began to feel better after I had taken the first bottleful and improved from week to week until at the end of about eleven weeks I was entirely well.

"I am pleased to say that I have enjoyed splendid health now for nearly a year. I have a fine appetite, enjoy sound sleep and do not suffer from any more headaches or other pains."—L. E. Tyler.

Peruna has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments, simply because these ailments are mostly due to catarrh. Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Peruna cures the catarrh.

Completely Regained Her Health.

Miss Edith Reams, 726 North Main St., Dayton, O., writes:

"I suffered for some time with both lung and female troubles.

"I had been under the treatment of a good physician for about nine months without obtaining any relief, when Peruna was recommended to me. After taking twelve bottles of this medicine I have completely regained my health.

"I am pleased to recommend Peruna to anyone suffering from the above ailments."—Edith Reams.

No testimonials published without written consent of the writer.

America is the Land of Nervous Women.

The majority of women are nervous because they suffer from some form of female disease.

The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that catarrh is the main source of their illness.

Women who are in doubt as to their ailments should write to Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O. Give him a full description of your symptoms, previous treatment and age.

He will promptly reply with full directions for treatment, free of charge.

SCAFFOLD BALKED PRISONER SAVED

After Three Vain Attempts Lee's Sentence Was Commuted—Free Again

London, October 15.—The annals of crime afford no more thrilling or gruesome scenes than those in which John Lee, now about to be released after twenty years of penal servitude, was an actor. A servant, he was convicted of murdering his mistress, an elderly maiden lady in Devonshire. The motive suggested was that she had reduced his wages to 12 cents a week.

When placed on the scaffold and the lever was pulled the trap refused to work. Again the lever was pulled, without avail. Then the hangman and warder standing each on one side of Lee, tried to force the trap down, but failed. With the rope round his neck Lee was marched aside, when, marvellous to relate, the trap immediately opened. Lee was again placed in position and again all efforts of the hangman and two wardens failed to force the trap open, and amid a scene of terrible excitement for all present, one warder fainting, the condemned man was again marched off, when again the trap worked without difficulty.

A third time this awful scene was enacted with the same result, and the sheriff, unable to bear the strain any longer, ordered that the proceedings stop. On the facts being reported to the Home Secretary, he commuted Lee's sentence to penal servitude for life.

Lee himself acted like a dazed man, allowing himself to be led backward and forward mechanically. The only words he uttered were, "I am innocent." No satisfactory explanation of the failure of the trap was ever given. There was a story that a white pigeon fluttered 'round the scaffold during the abortive attempts to hang him. In Devonshire Lee has always been regarded as an innocent and deeply wronged man.

SENATOR VEST'S "DOG SPEECH."

A Famous Plea Which Won Hearts of the Jury and Ended in Verdict for the Dog's Master.

Some years ago, the late U. S. Senator Vest was attending court in a country town, and while waiting for the trial of a case in which he was interested he was urged by the attorneys in a dog case to help them. He was paid a fee of $250 by the plaintiff. Voluminous evidence was introduced to show that the defendant had shot the dog in malice, while other evidence went to show that the dog had attacked defendant. Vest took no part in the trial and was not disposed to speak. The attorneys, however, urged him to make a speech, else their client would not think he had earned his fee. Being thus urged he arose, scanned the face of each juryman for a moment, and said:—

"Gentlemen of the jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice, when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

"A man's dog stands by him, in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the heavens.

"If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard against danger, to fight his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in his embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter, if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

Then Vest sat down. He had spoken in a low voice, without a gesture. He made no reference to the evidence or the merits of the case. When he finished judge and jury were wiping their eyes. The jury filed out, but soon entered with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500. He had sued for $200. It is even said that some of the jurors wanted to hang the defendant.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY | ALL THIS WEEK
This Theatre does not advertise in the Gazette.
MATINEES—WED., THURS., SAT.
THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR
PRICES—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.
NEXT WEEK—J. J. Corbett.

THEATRE FRANCAIS | Every noon & Evening | After Evening
THIS WEEK, OCTOBER 10.
The Jolly Grass Widows
And a Chorus of Well Trained Voices. An Olio of Headliners. Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c, 35c & 50c.
Next Week—THE DAINTY DUCHESS.

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES
Tel. Bell East 1395. Week of October 10th,
LA CHATELAINE
Play in 4 Acts, by Alfred Capus.
Matinee Saturday. Next Week—FRANCILLON

MEN'S MEETING
Association Hall,
SUNDAY, 3 P.M.
MR. F. S. BROCKMAN, of China
WILL SPEAK.
Music by Male Quartette.
Men Heartily Invited
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DOMINION SQUARE.

Montreal's Leading School | Stanley Hall, 172 Stanley Street
Special "Waltz" Class, Tuesday, Oct. 18th, 8 p.m. Gentlemen, 75c; Ladies, 50c. Don't miss this evening if you want to improve your waltzing, learn Waltz Lancers, and the new dance "Veleta." Tel. Up 934. Professor Frank H. Norman.

LARGEST DANCING SCHOOL,
PROF. A. LACASSE.
1511 Notre Dame St. Main 1354.
HERE WE TEACH THE REAL GLIDE WALTZ.
Assembly every Wednesday, 8.30 p.m.
MASSINO ORCHESTRA.

Views of the Hudson River
A booklet containing 32 views of the Hudson River will be sent to any address free, postpaid, on receipt of 5 cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, New York.

One Quarter Million
of Canaries are reared every year in Germany by peasants for export. They are beautiful singers, and should have good clean, well-mixed seed. See that you get
Brook's Bird Seed & Treat
Ask your Grocer or Druggist for it.

Mount Royal
Sanitarium
Dominion Square
The recent improvements of Electric Light or Radiant Heat Baths, Electric Water Baths and Special Steam and Vapor Rooms, are now completed. The Hydro-Therapeutic Department, under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. McBean, embracing Turkish or hot dry air, Russian or steam, and the various forms of Electric Baths, is probably the most perfect in Canada. Special rates are given on books of tickets. Details of hours, special appointments, on application, or by Telephone Up 448.

HIS MAJESTY'S
(This Theatre does not advertise in the Gazette.)
THE SOCIETY EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Boxes and Seats now Selling—Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 17 MATINEE SATURDAY.
THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE
—The Popular Comedian—
IN THE STUPENDOUS KLAW & ERLANGER PRODUCTION OF THE BIG HIT
Harry B. Smith and Gustave Kerker's Musical Farce
THE BILLIONAIRE
The Funniest and most Entertaining Musical Novelty now touring the country.
COMPANY OF 100 NOTED PLAYERS.
—CAST INCLUDES—
Walter Percival, Harry Macdonough, Tony Hart, A. S. Brown, James Grant, Charles Halton, Charles Ogle, John Steppling, Diamond Donner, Josie Intropodi, Lois Ewell, Helen Dexter, Ethel Intropodi, Vesta Stanton, A. Friedlander, Anton Dyer
Chorus of 60 Beautiful Girls. Klaw & Erlanger's Orchestra.
MONDAY—McGILL THEATRE NIGHT. Special Performance.
Next attraction—A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.
ACADEMY MATINEES Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday
THIS THEATRE DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE GAZETTE.
WEEK BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 17th
A TRI-STAR ATTRACTION!
THE RINGING RECORD OF THE SEASON!
The Talented Actor and World Famous Athlete,
MR. JAMES J. CORBETT
Assisted by
The Versatile Comedian, MR. HAL DAVIS
The Charming Comedienne, Miss Inez Macauley
Presenting a Magnificent Production of Edmund Day's Master Play PALS An Efficient Supporting Company of 20 People.
A Scenic Panaroma of an Intensely Dramatic Story. Effects that are New, Startling and Realistic! A Matchless Performance. A Story of Heart Interest Lightened by Delicious Comedy. (ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR LADY AUDIENCES.)
PRICES: 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

ARENA TUES. AND WED., October 18 and 19
ASSAULT-AT-ARMS
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF COL. GORDON, D.O.C
CLUB SWINGING EXTRAORDINARY
—BY—
TOM BURROWS} In an effort to break the World's record for continuous swinging.
Seats on sale at Star Branch Office. Phone Up 1346.
Prices—Admission 25c and 35c. Reserved seats 50c.
Friday October 26th,
THE FAMOUS MEISTER GLEE SINGERS.
Sale of seats will open at the Star Branch Office MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th. Prices—Reserved 75c; unreserved 50c; admission 25c; boxes $5.00; box seats $1.00.
COMING OCT. 26—NINA DAVID.

A. O. U. W.

The Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the Founding of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, will be celebrated by a

Mass Meeting in Windsor Hall
On Thursday Evening, Oct. 27th, 1902.

Address by Past Supreme Master Workman, Rev. J. G. Tate, of Nebraska, one of the most noted orators in America.

The following popular vocalists will sing:

Miss Bertha Ferguson ..... Soprano
Mrs. Perriton ..... Contralto
Mr. Jos. Venables ..... Tenor
Mr. Duquette ..... Basso

Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen, when accompanied by a member of the Order, will be admitted free. Reserved Seat Tickets can be obtained from the Grand Recorder, 3 Beaver Hall Square.

Committee Rooms for MR. PETER LYALL, Liberal Candidate

For St. Antoine Division, have been opened at the following points, and Mr. LYALL'S friends and supporters are cordially invited to join the respective chairmen, and render all possible assistance.

COMMITTEE ROOMS

			Phone.
No. 1	Committee—P. G. LEDUC	418 St. James Street	Main 2548
No. 2	" A. SAUVAGEAU	553 St. James Street	Main 2601
No. 3	" N. SIMONEAU	2153 Notre Dame Street	Main 1275
No. 4	" J. H. FOISY	282 Richmond Street	Main 2340
No. 5	" D. L. LOCKERBY	2653 Notre Dame Street	Main 2618
No. 6	" ED. LEDUC and W. E. DICKSON	1025 St. James Street	Up 3030
No. 7	" T. J. O'NEILL	1107 St. James Street	Up 1203
No. 8	" WM. PATTERSON	Cor. St. Antoine and Mount St. Mary	Up 1707
No. 9	" F. W. HIBBARD	2698 St. Catherine Street	Up 2503
No. 10	" F. G. REID	2698 St. Catherine Street	Up 2503
No. 11	" J. McD. HAINS	St. Catherine and Crescent	Up 2083
No. 12	" C. CUSHING	908 Lagauchetiere	Main 2464
No. 13	" F. C. A. McINDOE	30 University Street	Up 1123
No. 14	" A. W. STEVENSON	30 University Street	Up 1123
No. 15	" FITZ JAMES BROWNE	2169 St. Catherine Street	Up 2341
No. 16	" F. SAUVAGEAU	2087 Notre Dame Street	Main 3025
Central	"	30 University Street	Up 1123

A Case in French Courts Will Involve Millions

Estate of Spanish Croesus Contested—New Humbert Case a Question of Millions—Claims Said to Rest on Forged Certificates.

Paris, Oct. 15.—Another inheritance scandal—as great as that of the Humbert-Crawfords, but this time with real, not phantom, millions—is about to be ventilated by the French courts. It promises to be more considerable than the Tichborne case, inasmuch as the attack is on a man in full possession of the millions for twenty-three years, and recognized during all that time as a Spanish grandee of untold wealth. It is even thought by many that we are coming on the original and genuine Crawford, for the elder Humbert seems to have been in the affair at the very beginning. And it all begins in a veritable Mrs. Radcliffe romance, with a house of mystery in Madrid, through which a murdered wife and child and negro lover go spectrally.

The story begins back in the sixties, when Thomas Philip Mora, known later as Mora y Riera, and Riera y Roses, a very rich land owner, of Madrid, married the young daughter of one of his farmers. They had one child, a daughter, but the day after the latter was born the Riera palace was closed, and the marchioness, her little daughter and a negro manservant were found murdered. The Marquis de Riera confessed that he had committed the triple murder, and he was banished. He returned some years later, and died at Madrid in 1881.

HEIR DIES SUDDENLY.

A nephew, Don Jose Mora y Riera, and a distant relative, Don Alexandro Riera, appeared to claim the Casa Riera millions. The Marquis had left a will constituting his nephew, Jose Mora, his sole heir. It had not been registered, and, curiously enough, it has been found that a previous will, leaving everything to a first cousin, a Riera of the Barcelona Hinterland, had already undergone during the testator's lifetime that legal formality.

Forty-seven days after the death of his uncle, before his claim had been definitely recognized, Don Jose Mora died suddenly. Don Alexandro, the supposed relative, with a Don Gonzalo, presented themselves to the Paris notary as the own brothers of Don Jose Maro, and therefore heirs in succession through him to the riches and titles of the late Marquis.

Alexandro and Gonzalo Mora produced sufficient evidence of their relationship to Don Jose and his uncle, the Marquis, to put them in legal possession of the deceased Marquis's estate. This, for the purposes of the succession tax, was registered at 12,000,000 francs, but at no time can its realizable value have been less than 80,000,000 francs, and it is estimated at the present day at anything above 100,000,000 francs, or $20,000,000.

JOINT HEIR DISAPPEARS.

Alexandro Mora entered at once on the administration of the immense estate. In September, 1881—two months only after the death of Don Jose—Alexandro is said to have disposed of 15,000,000 francs worth of stocks and bonds.

Gonzalo, who was supposed to be his elder brother and joint heir, disappeared as suddenly as he had appeared. He died in Madrid, leaving his widow ignorant of his heritage and in poverty.

Alexandro went on enjoying the peaceful possession of the Casa Riera property and title, which King Alfonso XII confirmed to him in person by a royal act of December 21, 1881. He had pity on the widow and children of his brother and offered a modest home to them in the attic of the House of Silence in Madrid.

Thus, for more than twenty years, Alexandro Mora has been the rich and honored Marquis of Casa Riera, until now speculative associations, backing shadowy claimants' with their money, come forward to dispute his right to his millions.

ALLEGED FORGED DOCUMENTS.

Alexandro, Marquis de Casa Riera, is now charged with having substituted himself in the succession to the title and estates he now holds by means of forged documents.

A correspondent of the Matin, who went to Spain to investigate the case, has discovered that the claim against Alexandro rests also on a forged. Recently a claimant to the estate, named Pedro, appeared and produced a death certificate alleging that the real Alexandro had died three years prior to the death of the late marquis. Other evidence was reproduced to show that the present holder of the title was an impostor, but the case rested mainly on the death certificate. Now, according to the correspondent of the Matin, the alleged death certificate showing that the real marquis died near Barcelona three years before the death of the late marquis is a forgery.

One theory is that the suit is a swindle, of which the members of the various syndicates formed to support the claimant to the title and estates are the victims. The members of the syndicates include the Marquis de Dion, the well-known automobilist; Baron de Marcay, M. Paulmier, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and other prominent men, who have sunk large sums of money in the attempt to oust Marquis Alexandro.

The victims now accuse Abbe Gouverd, who acted for the claimant, of swindling, while he throws the blame upon Eenor Soulere, a former Spanish consul, who, he says, furnished the forged certificate. Senor Soulere has vanished. Arrests are expected.

Diamond Rings cleaned and examined free. R. Hemsley, Manufacturing Jeweller, 275 St. James Street.—Adv.

NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

Mr. B. S. Brockman, of Shanghai, national secretary of the international committee of the Coung Men's Christian Associations in China, will visit Montreal this week. He will speak at the Association building on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His addresses will give recent information about the progress of association work in the Far East.

"THE MELANCHOLY DAYS."

Melancholy follows bad digestion. The most easily digested food that has body building qualities, is SWISS FOOD. Try it.—adv.

Not Only the United States Has a Dumping Policy

Scottish Combinations Hold Up Home Steel Prices, and Ship Abroad This and Other Classes of Goods at Much Reduced Profits.

Considerable information is coming out through the reports of American consuls in foreign countries regarding the systems in vogue in the markets of the world with respect to the sales of commodities in the domestic and foreign markets. This subject, says a Washington writer, obtains special importance on account of the charges so often made that by reason of the tariff protecting the American producer he is able to exact a higher price from domestic consumers than like articles are sold for abroad. Recently, it will be remembered, that Chamberlain tariff commission in England issued a voluminous report upon the influences of the "dumping" policy, so-called by foreigners, in the British markets. It would seem from the reports of our consuls that this dumping policy is of general character, and extends to many countries of Europe.

Efforts have been made from time to time by the officials of the state department here to ascertain what the facts are with respect to sales of American goods in foreign markets at prices lower than the goods of the character are sold for in this country. All sorts of reports have been made by our consuls on the subject; they cover facts as to efforts by Americans to dispose of surplus stocks; disposing of old or obsolete articles; the introduction of articles new to the foreign markets, and for purpose of introduction, the prices for export are made low; also the policy of holding up the local market of each manufacturing or producing concern and dumping surplus on a distant market.

The most interesting report made on the subject has just come to the department of commerce from our consul in Glasgow. He is not reporting upon the custom in vogue with Americans in this instance, but speaks of the plans adopted by Scotch producers to bring about the same results as are complained about in some quarters in the United States.

The consul asserts that the practice of the Glasgow manufacturers is typical of that throughout the kingdom. One price is maintained for the domestic market and a lower price for the outside trade. Surplus stocks are disposed of, odds and ends sold abroad at lower prices, and stock reduction is effected by reduced hours of work or stoppage of plants. Manufactures of iron and steel are sold abroad at 5 to 10 per cent. less than in the domestic market, and England is foreign in this sense to the Scotch market.

"The Scotch manufacturer neither expects nor receives the same profit on his exports to other countries that he obtains at home."

The consul also speaks of combinations existing in Scotland to hold up the price of steel plates throughout that country. An instance is also cited by the consul of the sales of American sewing machines by an institution that has factories in Scotland for making machines according to American design and patent; that such machines are sold in Great Britain at higher prices than like machines are sold to American purchasers in the United States.

"The machines are identical, the various parts being interchangeable."

Point St. Charles

Mr. Fred Kearns, of Congregation Street, has returned home after spending a pleasant fortnight with his aunt in Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. William Manning, of Favard St., was taken to the General Hospital Thursday evening suffering from pneumonia. His condition is critical.

The winners of the Grand Trunk boat club stag euchre were Mr. Griffin first and Mr. F. Kearns second.

The R.R.Y.M.C.A., first and second bowling team played a match Thursday on their alleys, the result being a win for the first team by 136 pins.

The Point St. Charles Cricket Cub's annual general meeting has been postponed until Friday the 21st, when it is hoped every member and friend of the club will make a point in attending.

The finest game of quoits that has been played in years, took place last Saturday afternoon behind the fire station, Centre Street, when Mr. Derocher beat Mr. McHugh by the score of 41 to 37 in the presence of 300 spectators. McHugh lead throughout the game up to 37 where he anchored and Derocher with fine, cool play caught up and won, midst great excitement. The match should have taken place between B. Kelly and Derocher, but Kelly had to work and McHugh took his place to keep the spectators from disappointment.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Allan Line S.S. Pretorian, J. M. Johnston, master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

MR. PETER LYALL, Liberal Candidate for St. Antoine Division
Will officially open a committee Room at 2087 Notre Dame Street, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 8 p.m. Speeches will be made by Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. Dr. J. Guerin, E. Goff Penny, Esq., Dr. Picotte, the candidate, Mr. Peter Lyall, and others
ALL WELCOME.

THE KING'S HALL
2463 St. Catherine Street.
A New Hall in a New Building!
Superior Accommodation for Concerts, Lectures, Banquets, and High-class Public and Private Balls, and Entertainments.
Ventilation, Sanitation, Acoustics, Location
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

Mr. Borden Addressed Meeting in Windsor Hall Last Evening

Conservative Leader Displayed a Lack of Nervous Energy That Was a Disappointment to His Hearers—The Real Feature of the Evening Was the Speech of Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Who Caught the Audience.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, made his first appearance in Montreal in this campaign at the Windsor Hall last night. It is certain that no party leader ever made an appearance in the metropolitan city of Canada and delivered an introductory speech so absolutely free from new matter as that which the distinguished member for Halifax pronounced yesterday before an audience that was large enough to inspire the speaker and sympathetic enough to deserve a rather special consideration.

The hard work of his Ontario tour, the protracted season of meetings at which he has been not only the star of the show, but actually the sole performer, regularly speaking for two hours at every place, has necssarily told on the Conservative leader. He was really himself for only about four minutes during the whole speech, and that was at the very end, when he had reached the last word of the long, closely reasoned, unimpassioned discussion of his personal policy, and with his mind obviously freed from a load of care, allowed himself to glide into a few extemporaneous allusions to current and local circumstances. For these later minutes he spoke with some freedom and warmth. They included a reference to Mr. Monk, which elicited a great round of cheering and cries of "He's all right," and the obvious relief and sincerity with which the Conservative leader hastened to avail himself of the discovery that it was again safe to eulogize the ex-Quebec leader in Montreal, and that one name at least had some little power to conjure with was very interesting.

A LACK OF NERVOUS ENERGY.

The main body of Mr. Borden's speech was quite unadorned by any of those delicate touches of appreciation of local atmosphere and local traditions of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is such a master, was delivered without force and somewhat automatically. It was the speech of a man whose nervous energy has been greatly taxted, and who is going through an accustomed task because of a compelling sense of duty and not through any particular interest in it. It is a well-constructed speech, and several of its points are well brought out. The audience applauded frequently, but never at any great length—the applause of men who see in the speaker's last words what they regard as a good argument for their party, never that of the non-partisan who is won by the logic or personality of the speaker.

After Mr. Borden, Mr. Ames. The sequence was natural, hardly noticeable. Mr. Ames was only a degree morep recise than Mr. Borden, and scarcely a degree more closely logical. The amiable and somewhat somnolent approval of the audience continued unabated. Messrs. Lane and Morrison then contributed the customary speeches of the local candidate in presence of his party leader.

The real event of the evening was the appearance of Mr. Bergeron. The Beauharnois Boy revealed the fact that the Windsor Hall was crammed with good Conservatives who in spite of their frigidity were simply waiting for a chance to whoop it up for the party. They got it, and for about five brief minutes they were happy. Mr. Monk had disappeared and Mr. Tarte had disappeared, and Mr. Bergeron was left on the field as the champion orator of the Conservative party. He was ably seconded by Mr. Robert Meighen.

The chair was occupied by Dr. Roddick, M.P. for St. Antoine, who unfortunately was called away, and left the meeting in the hands of Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C. The Windsor Hall was entirely full, with a few ladies in the gallery.

DR. RODDICK EULOGIZES.

Dr. Roddick opened the meeting with a brief speech, in which he paid a high compliment to the various candidates present, and spoke in warm eulogy of Mr. R. L. Borden, who he said was well known to all the electors of Montreal as well as Canada. Four years ago, he said, he had helped to elect Mr. Borden as leader, and he was sure Mr. Borden had not disappointed anyone. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that on the 4th of November the Governor-General would have to make arrangements to send for Mr. Borden to form a Government. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Borden on coming forward was greeted with loud applause. He opened by saying:

Mr. Borden Calls His Tariff Policy Clear.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier has criticized our party and myself by saying that we appealed to the people along sectional lines. I repudiate that absolutely. It is our opponents who have been doing this, and telling the people of the various constituencies that if they elected Government supporters they would get warm sympathy, but if they elected Conservatives all they could expect was cold justice. We heard such cries before 1896, when the Liberals told the people that the duties on breadstuffs were merely for the benefit of Ontario, and then told the people of Ontario that the duties on coal were merely for the benefit of Nova Scotia. All we Conservatives look for is the benefit of the whole country.

THE ECONOMY CRY.

"I do not object to spending of money for wise means, but I do oppose spending public money for party expediency. The Liberals proposed to reduce the expenditure to less than $35,000,000, but instead of that they have increased it to $65,000,000 and more.

"Canada has been prosperous, as has all the world, but this cannot go on for all time, and an expenditure of $78,000,000 this year is no sign of economy.

"The Liberals have not kept their promises. They said they would end the Senate. Now most of them are anxious to end in it. They have not given us free trade or prohibition. They have not been true to their contention that the appointment of members of Parliament to Government offices was wrong. Their promises of purity in elections were not fulfilled. We are sorry that in Ontario there have been election impurities of the vilest kind, and that there have been in Ontario men to protect the wrongdoers, and who would connect the Ontario machine with Ottawa. Not one of the men who worked such iniquities as the Minnie M. trip has been punished—but we know that such men have been punished in Quebec, through the efforts of Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron.

LIBERAL TRADE POLICY.

"In 1894 Sir W. Laurier said in the west he was preaching the gospel of free trade but at the same time there was a private arrangement with business men who did not support free trade. But since then there have been a few men on that side who have spoken plainly on the tariff, and we have one here to-night, Mr. Tarte. (Applause). And any Liberal who speaks clearly on the same subject is liable to the same fate. The Liberals are looking both for free trade and protectionist support, and preaching one doctrine in Ontario and another in the Northwest, but I have preached protection everywhere, and everywhere it has met with a warm reception.

"The Liberal policy is to give the least possible protection for the continued existence of Canadian industries while at the same time ensuring an enormous importation of foreign goods so as to secure the maximum revenue with the least possible protection.

"We in Canada have, of course, enjoyed great prosperity of late, as has the rest of the world, but this was in nowise due to the Liberals coming into power in 1896.

"You have in Montreal a great industrial city, suppose you closed two-thirds of your factories and sent the employes to the States in order to increase your importations where would your prosperity be? Canada's growing importations are no sign of prosperity.

CANADA'S IMPORTS.

"In Canada we are close to the greatest manufacturing and agricultural country of the world, and we are the third best general customer of the United States, and its best customer in manufactured goods, since 1896 our importation of manufactured goods from the States has grown from $28,000,000 to $72,000,000, although our exportations to the same country have actually decreased. Conditions are prosperous just now, but when dull times come the importations of manufactured goods from the United States will greatly increase, and the closing of Conservative factories will show whether, as Sir Richard Cartwright once said, it would be a good thing to be able to buy American goods below cost. Do you suppose when Canadian competition is destroyed the American monopolies will be more merciful to Canadians than to their own people? A reasonable tariff will ensure the selling of Canadian goods at reasonable prices, while still keeping out the American goods.

"Why, then, should not we have a revision of the tariff? It was asked for in 1900, and has been yearly deferred on different pretexts since then, and I have no doubt excuses will be found by the Liberal party to defer it until 1910 or 1912.

THE "PRACTICAL MAN."

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier describes himself now as a 'practical man,' and says our policy of adequate protection is not very definite. But what is this 'practical man'? His policy has been and will be one of drift, while the Conservative policy is such adequate protection as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians in respect of all legitimate Canadian industries. It is on that policy we expet to be returned to power on the 3rd of November next, not in the interests of the manufacturers but of the laborers and the whole people of the country. Our laboring people cannot expect the generous living wage they are entitled to if they have to work on even terms with the pauper labor of other lands, and the farmers need the home market to secure their prosperity, and they need adequate protection to secure this."

Government Should Own and Operate It.

From this Mr. Borden passed to a lengthy dissertation on the transportation policy.

"The Conservative party," he said, "pledged its existence upon the C.P.R., and to-day it is equally alive to the necessity of increasing our railways and waterways. The Government policy is one of great importance in this country, where we have already spent more than eighty millions on our waterways and some seventy millions on our Government railways, besides the great sums spent on the other railways in bonuses, etc. Without going too much into detail the Government propose to build 3,400 miles of railway; 1,900 miles will be built by the country and operated by the G. T. P. for ten years without rental and then for forty years at a rental of three per cent. less than the money can be borrowed for. Besides this the road from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast is to be aided, and still belongs to the company. I stand by my estimate made in Parliament that in cash and credit the country is paying nine-tenths of the cost of the road, and the Government, for reasons I cannot understand, refused to impose a syllable of restriction upon the G. T. P. to prevent them from sending our traffic by the American ports they have spent so much money to develop. So that the G. T. R., controlling, as it always will, the G. T. P., can take the traffic of the west at Winnipeg or North Bay, and take it, as it has done in the past, to the U. S. ports. I do not blame the G. T. R. in this matter—they are looking after the interests of their shareholders. But at the same time let us not forget that the Government are trustees for the people of Canada. When we are pledging our cash and credit to such an extent as we are doing, we should make such conditions as will ensure the development of our own country, bringing our traffic along our own routes to our own Canadian ports.

THE PORTLAND ARGUMENT.

"Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding admit that it will pay the Grand Trunk better to ship via Portland than by Canadian ports, but Mr. Fielding says that they will ensure the sending of the goods by Canadian ports by preventing the G. T. P. from charging more to Canadian ports than to American terminals, and would trust the rest to the patriotism of Canadian shippers.

"As to the west, we guarantee three-quarters of the cost of the western and the mountain division. We pay four or five millions for interest, and what do we get for it? If it pays the partner which pays a tenth of the cost gets the profits, while the country, which pays the rest, stands pat. The G. T. R. guarantees to the extent of fourteen and a half millions and the country to a hundred and fifty millions, so that it can easily be seen which side stands to lose. The Conservatives wanted the ratification of the bargain to be delayed until the people could vote on the question, but instead of that the Government altered the contract to still more favor the railway. We considered if the country had to pay nine-tenths of the cost it would be infinitely better to pay the odd tenth and own the whole railway, instead of putting up so much money and having no control.

CONSERVATIVE RAILWAYS.

"The Conservative party agreed with Hon. A. G. Blair that the Intercolonial Railway should be extended to the Georgian Bay, and that every Government Railway should be placed absolutely beyond partisan control. You say this cannot be done, but it has been done in Russia, in Belgium, in New Zealand, France and Germany, and I feel that the people of Canada are not behind these nations, and the Conservative party if returned to power will make the attempt.

"If we are to build the Eastern section, why not do the same with the Western section? Why put up nine-tenths of the capital and credit and pass the road over to a corporation? If Sir Wilfrid Laurier advocated Government-ownership so far, why not follow out the theory to the complete Government-ownership of the railway which has such enormous possibilities? If the Liberal Government considered Government-ownership a mistake, why did the Government spend so much money to extend the I.C.R. to Montreal? Mr. Blair did that because he saw it was necessary to extend the I.C.R. to Montreal to get a share of the Western traffic—and now the I.C.R. is suing the G.T.R. because it will not fulfill its agreement with regard to the sending of traffic to the East. I consider that the I.C.R. should certainly have been extended to the Georgian Bay to secure a share of the traffic to which it is entitled.

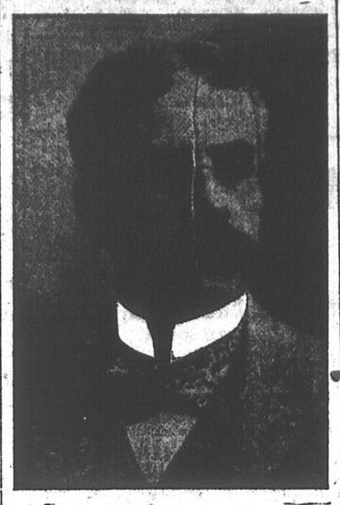
NO REPUDIATION.

"The Liberal papers have accused me of a policy of repudiation in this natter. There is not a scintilla of truth in such a charge. The railways are really the highways of commerce today, and that is why they are given such power in the way of expropriation, etc. But it should not be forgotten that the people of Canada are greater than the corporations to which they grant certain rights. For this reason I advocated the granting of compulsory rights of purchase over certain stretches of the C.P.R. in the public interst.

THE COMMON STOCK.

"You must recognize that $25,000,000 of common stock is to be handed over without the payment of a dollar. Do you realize that this stock which will later get into the hands of the public, and be paid for, will be used as an argument for keeping up rates on the railway? That is a matter of great importance to Montreal, because shippers know that the raising of rates by 1-4 of a cent will divert traffic, especially in grain, and Montreal is deeply interested in the cheap shipping of grain from the west.

"This railway is a great issue for the Canadian people, and I want them to understand how great it is, not only for themselves, but for their descendants, for this issue will be one that will concern many generations of Canadians. We Conservatives have done our duty in submitting this question as clearly as we can to the nation. Unless all the signs of the times fail and I misinterpret and misunderstand the public sentiment of those portions of the country where I have been travelling during the past five weeks the people of Canada will give a decidedly negative answer to the Grits appeal for support on this great question on the 3rd of November next. I am convinced that the policy of the Government is wrong on this transportation question, and I am convinced that not only the Conservatives, but all the independent voters of the country will support the Conservative party in their opposition to the Government on this great transportation problem, and you can rest assured that by proper organization and effort the overthrow of the present administration can be brought about, and that after November 3rd next there will be returned to the Government of this country men who will give it a progressive upright and economical administration. (Loud Applause).



MR. R. L. BORDEN, Leader of the Conservative Party.

Ald. Ames Tells About the Real Preference.

Ald. Ames, who was received with considerable demonstration of approval, but no wild enthusiasm, confined himself to endorsing the principles elaborated by Mr. Borden, except on one subject: The preferential tariff question, which was not touched by Mr. Borden, was treated by Mr. Ames somewhat exhaustively. His minimum and maximum tariff principle bore a much closer resemblance to the proposals outlined by Mr. Fielding than to anything bearing the seal of Conservative official approval. He could not, however, so he announced, trust the Liberal party to administer such a system. That party had hardly any Government of considerable size within it advocating any single tariff policy. The present tariff was not revenue, and not protective; it was purely opportunist, and it could not be stable because it depended on the caprice of Cabinet changes. It was unjust, because while it protected some interests, it met others with the statement that the fact they needed protection was no argument. Liberal friends had asked how he reconciled his belief in preferential trade with his complete protectionism. It was true that he did believe in a preference to Britain, but not one administered as the present one is. As an example of the working of the preference, he took the Canadian Rubber Company and an ordinary wholesale grocer. The Canadian Rubber Company could give a 25 per cent. discount off every quotation in its price list, because the price list was drawn up with that in view; but the grocer could not give even a 10 per cent. discount over all lines, because its price list was not prepared so as to admit of this, and such a discount would kill the profit on many lines. That was exactly what was happening in the case of the all-round British preference deducted from a tariff schedule that was never designed for such treatment.

If a preferential arrangement was ever come to with England, it would have to be effected in Canada by a party that was avowedly devoted to protection. No other party could set the minimum tariff high enough to protect all possible Canadian industries, and make the difference between that and the maximum tariff great enough to ensure the trade going to our kith and kin.

MR. LANE OUT FOR THE MACHINE

Mr. Campbell Lane, candidate in St. Lawrence, said that in certain unspecified localities the Conservatives were "up against the machine." He himself entered the fight prepared to meet the machine, and with the aid of the honest voters, he expected to make its power utterly valueless. The machine could only operate when the voters were apathetic. With every voter out and anxious to record his vote, the machine would be as powerless as it was in North Renfrew last winter.

Mr. M. J. Morrison, candidate in St. Ann's, informed the audience that the last election in his division was stolen in the most villainous manner. He had been informed by a Liberal worker that they had operated in St. Ann's for Ald. Gallery a machine that Ontario could not have built.

BERGERON WOKE THEM UP.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron then appeared upon the scene, and the entire atmosphere changed as if by magic. Mr. Bergeron's speech consisted solely of concise and satiric references to pseudo-scandals recently used as campaign material by the Conservatives; but the aplomb of his manner and the splendid vigor and good humor of his delivery absolutely woke up an audience that was dying for something to applaud. He was interrupted ever and anon by whirlwinds of applause, and took his seat amid such a demonstration as had not been accorded to anyone else during the evening.

It was then discovered that Mr. Monk had unfortunately disappeared. He had not left any notice as to where he was gone, but it was suggested by the deputy-chairman, Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., that there might be another meeting somewhere—there were such a lot of meetings in these days. So Mr. Meighen was brought forward as a substitute.

Mr. Robert Meighen told how the great Western prairies had been handed down to us bright and fresh from the hands of their Maker, and were only waiting for the Chamberlain propaganda. The Liberal Government had done nothing for the farmers and never would.

Mr. Macmaster in a few concluding remarks said the machine was rampant, especially in the West. The meeting closed with cheers for the King, Mr. Borden and the Conservative cause.

Mr. Bickerdike Acclaimed at a Crowded Meeting

Hall at 738A St. Lawrence Street Was Packed to the Doors—Hon. Sydney Fisher Was One of the Speakers.

The assembly called last night in St. Lawrence division in support of Mr. R. Bickerdike, the Liberal candidate for that constituency was a complete success. At eight o'clock the committee hall at 738a St. Lawrence Street was crowded to the door, and the candidate, on rising to begin the series of addresses was greeted with enthusiastic applause. When Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Dr. Guerin appeared, the audience cheered vociferously.

Mr. Bickerdike dealt first with the question of his candidacy. He did not force himself on St. Lawrence division, but had been chosen to succeed Mr. Penny when the latter retired. Last winter he had wished to resign his seat and stay at home giving way to Mr. Cochrane, who was a younger man, and avoiding a possible split in the party. It had not been Sir Wilfrid Laurier's wish that he should do so, the Premier feeling that it was in the party's interest that he should contest this division. Now that he was in the campaign, he would fight his fight against all comers and remain to the finish.

In a few words Mr. Bickerdike sketched the political situation of the country. It was impossible to find a better Premier than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The speaker had been on intimate terms with Sir Wilfrid for years, and never had he known a squarer or more honest man. His policy would enable Canada to take her place among the great commercial nations of the world, one of the greatest and most prosperous countries, under the sun.

Lord Dundonald, on leaving Canada had enjoined us to keep both hands on the Union Jack. He should have added "and support the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Senator Cloran followed Mr. Bickerdike. In his usual happy vein, the Senator sketched the political history of Canada under the Conservative and under the Liberal regime. Prior to '96 nothing had been more in evidence than the differences of race and religion. These differences under the harmonizing influences of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been buried, for the cause of prosperity, unity and aggrandizement.

Speaking of the general prosperity of Canada at the present day, Senator Cloran read an article from the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which lauded highly the policy followed by the present Government.

The accusations brought by a certain element of the St. Lawrence electorate against the Government, and therefore against Mr. Bickerdike, as being opposed to the interests of manufacturers, the speaker characterized as false. They were proved so by the very activity of the industries pursued by the class who had made the accusations, the Hebrews of St. Lawrence ward.

There were two points with which the speaker wished to deal in particular, one as to the statement made by Mr. Borden in Toronto, regarding Canada. He had seen the banners marked "Laurier and the larger Canada," and referred to them in his speech," saying that in his opinion "Laurier and the larger United States" was more appropriate. Canada was never so great as at the present moment, whereas before '98 her very life blood was being drained. The Liberal administration had arrested the flood of emigration and commenced a tide of immigration from the United States. The prestige of Canada abroad was never nearly so high. No other Canadian before Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been able to appear before the leaders of continental governments and stand up for the interests of Canada. He, by diplomacy, energy and patriotism, had obtained brilliant results for his native land.

Another point suggested by Mr. Lynch Stanton, in the presence of Mr. Borden, at a meeting in Ontario, was that Laurier was Premier because he was a French-Canadian. This was false. That the Liberals were in power simply and solely because Sir Wilfrid was the hero of Quebec was not true. It was a libel on the Province of Quebec. When Mr. Borden and his adherents made this accusation, they were making a suggestion that was disastrous and repulsive to the common sense of the people. Laurier was not, could not, be elected by the French vote alone, but by the English, Scotch, Irish votes of Quebec and the other provinces. Even in the Province of Quebec only two English-speaking men opposed Mr. Laurier, Dr. Roddick and Mr. Rufus Pope. Canada was solid for Laurier, English, French, Scotch and Irish, for the reason that he was an honest man.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the champion of responsible government. Freedom for all, favors to none, but justice to every man, was his policy. That Mr. Bickerdike seconded this policy was apparent from the fact that when Mr. Redmond came to Montreal, Mr. Bickerdike was at his side.

Mr. E. Goff Penny followed Senator Cloran. Mr. Penny gave an eloquent defence of Mr. Bickerdike as the Liberal candidate for St. Lawrence division. In 1896 the constituency had done him the honor of sending him to Ottawa as their representative. When he was obliged to resign through circumstances outside the political field, Mr. Bickerdike had been formally appointed in his stead, and all had agreed that the new member had fulfilled the mandate given him by the electors in 1900.

Too much had been made on the subject of Mr. Bickerdike's nomination in St. Lawrence. Considering the hearty support the electors had given him in 1900 and the able manner in which Mr. Bickerdike had carried out his pledges, it was only fair that they should return him on November 3 by a still larger majority. Mr. Penny, in his inimitable style, went into the salient features of the Liberal policy of today, and justified it from his fund of experience and knowledge of the subject.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, described in detail the many features of prosperity under the Laurier administration. Immigration had vastly increased, the farmer had now increased facilities for disposing of his products abroad on favorable terms, and the general commerce of Canada was enormously augmented.

Other speakers of the evening were Hon. Dr. Guerin, Senator Dandurand, Dr. Devlin, E. H. Lemay, W. E. Doran, and T. P. Crowe.

Special Notice.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

A great number of people will no doubt take advantage of the offer of Messrs. D. Gagnon and Company, 165 St. Lawrence Street, who are giving away gold and silver watches, jewellery, cutlery and silver tableware in exchange for their receipts. Messrs. Gagnon carry a large and varied stock of general dry goods, oilcloths, carpets, etc., and are making a special line in ladies' skirts and costumes at cut prices.—Advt.

TEACHER SHOT HIMSELF.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Charles McMain, formerly a teacher in this city, shot himself yesterday morning and died in the General Hospital.

MONTREAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION.

The monthly business meeting of the Montreal C. E. Union was held on Thursday evening last in the Bible House. The meeting was well attended and the C. E. movement in the city is looking brighter than ever at the present time. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. W. R. Leroux; first vice-president, Mr. Allan Thompson; second vice-president, Miss Jenkins; secretary, Miss Hall. A trophy in the form of a shield is being offered for competition among the different societies throughout the city. This trophy will be awarded to the society which will have the greatest increase in members and for the highest average attendance during the year. The competition will date from Nov. 1. The annual rally will be held on Nov. 17, Thanksgiving evening.

BACK TO CONVICT CLOTHES.

William Potvin, who escaped from Sorel jail on Sept. 30, was captured in Montreal yesterday by Detectives Labarge and Boulard. Potvin has five of a six months' term to serve.

Special Notice.

POOR RUSSIAN ARMY.

For the first time in the Russo-Jap war, the Russian Army made a move on the offensive but after a five days fight, they admit defeat and once more the world is surprised at the plucky little Japs. They certainly deserve all the Marchant's Famous Whiskey they can get.—Advt.

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS, EXPERIenced piano tuner. Apply Layton Bros., 144 Peel st. 243

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Tender for Double-Tracking.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Double-Tracking," will be received up to and including

THURSDAY, the 27th Day of OCTOBER, 1904,

for the Grading, etc., to Widen the Present Road-bed for a Double Track between Stellarton and New Glasgow, N.S.

Plans and Specification may be seen at the Station Master's office at New Glasgow, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
12th October, 1904.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, etc., Terrebonne, P.Q.," will be received at this office until Saturday, November 5, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Post Office at Terrebonne, P.Q.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the Post Office at Terrebonne, and at the office of Messrs. Lacroix & Piche, Architects, Montreal.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 14, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

PURE TEA
of Matchless Quality and Value is Always Assured in the Sealed Packets of
"SALADA"
BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN.

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Published by
HENRY DALBY
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MONTREAL.
Second Number Out
THIS MORNING
An Independent Weekly
Political and Literary Paper
Price Five cents. Annual subscription in Montreal $2.50. Elsewhere in Canada and the United States, $2.00.

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ARSENE LAMY
CASH 10 RECEIPT
THE ONLY DEPARTMENTAL STORE SITUATED IN THE NORTH OF THE CITY.
BARGAINS BARGAINS
For Monday and Tuesday!
DRESS GOODS DEPTS.
Everything Reduced for Two Days.
Plain, all colors; worth 50c, for 43c. Fancy All-wool, 60c and 75c, for 48c and 59c.
A full assortment of BELTS, in colors and black, worth 50c, for 30c.
THE GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Equal to-morrow in quality and assortment. Large choice of Shirts and Drawers, all-wool, fleeced and natural wool of the celebrated manufacture of Penman.
GLOVES, undressed and dressed; good value at $1.25, for $1.00.
OUR CLOAKS
In make and quality are of the best. A visit to this department will convince you of the great bargains offered. Come and judge for yourself.
THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF SHOES
is one of the best in the city. Gents' Shoes from $3.50 to $5.00, also Ladies' and Children's Shoes, in assortment and quality equal to none.
TINWARE—Very well assorted and prices very low.
Don't Forget the Grocery Dept.
In assortment and quality has no equal. A visit to this department will convince you of bargains.
Notwithstanding the reductions we will give Double Stamps.
ARSENE LAMY,
Cor. of St. Denis and Duluth Streets.

OUR LITTLE GENTS' LACED BOOTS!
In Box Calf and Dongola, Solid Leather Insoles, Wide Extension Soles, Spring Heels, Fit Comfortably and Wear Well. Sizes 8 to 10½ $1.25
Double Cash Receipts Till End of October!
RONAYNE BROS., 2027 NOTRE DAME Chaboillez Square

THE ZION CADETS.

The Zion Cadets of the Jewish Lads Battalion are requested to attend company drill at the headquarters, Baron de Hirsch Institute, Bleury Street, Monday and Wednesday evenings, at 8 p.m. Former members are requested to return to headquarters without delay all rifles, uniforms and other property of the corps.

A BAPTIST RALLY.

The annual Rally Day Exercises of the North Baptist Mission will take place to-morrow at 3 p.m. There will be a special programme, singing by choir, roll call, etc. Rev. Dr. Gordon and Mr. L. H. Packard will give short addresses. At 7 p.m. the exercises will be largely repeated, and Mr. A. B. Tuddenham will be the speaker.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A pathetic letter from a lady who cured her husband of his drinking habits. Story of her successful struggle.

I had been thinking of trying tasteless Samaria Remedy for my husband's drinking habit, but was afraid he would discover what I was doing. The thought unnerved me, and I hesitated for over a week, but one day when he came home badly intoxicated and nearly all his salary spent, I decided that something must be done to save our home. I sent for your remedy and put it in his coffee at dinner and again at supper time, watching and praying for the result. He never suspected anything and I no longer hesitated but gave it to him regularly. Very soon I was overjoyed to hear him say to a friend that he was taking a dislike to whiskey. This was the beginning of his cure and before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether. I sent for another lot, should he relapse, but he never has, and I once more enjoy a happy home, and a share in the good things of life. My husband is again attentive and loving, and I need hardly say that I think the world of your remedy.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply.

Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 23 Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by
J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame Street, and
J. H. Harte, 2450 St. Catherine Street.

High Grade Ladies' Tailoring
At Moderate Prices

Finest of Imported Goods in stock.
A call respectfully solicited.
Own Goods made up.
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1st Floor Birks Building, 14 Phillips Square.
TEL. UP 436.

Talk It Over

with us. If you have any SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, Warts, and Birth Marks, Skin, Scalp, Hair or Complexion trouble. If you can't come for a personal interview, write us fully. Strictly confidential. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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STYLE IN CORSETS

Consult us and we will ADVISE the model BEST ADAPTED to your INDIVIDUAL NEEDS. FULL FIGURE a specialty.

A DRUNKARD
IS A
POOR MISERABLE CREATURE

Dr. Mackay can
Cure any Drunkard.

He has treated Hundreds and has never failed.

WITH HIS WONDERFUL
SPECIFIC

CITY HALL
EVERY WEDNESDAY

A BRIDE OF A DAY.

One of the strangest of matrimonial misfortunes has befallen M. Banglos, a widower, fifty years of age, living in a working class district of Paris.

Recently he met a girl of eighteen, named Nathalie Langlois, who captured his heart at first sight. The personal charms and modest demeanor of the young woman made such an impression on M. Banglos that he married her.

A terrible disillusionment awaited him when he awoke the following morning. The bride had fled, taking with her all her husband's jewellery and his pocket-book containing £1,200 in bank notes. The unfortunate husband has placed the matter in the hands of the police.

Be There a Will Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.—adv.

"Pan," C. A. E. Harriss's Latest Work, Is Intensely Modern

An Advance Upon the Wagnerian School Is This Idlly Which is to be Given at Ottawa's State Concert —Story of the Book

The new musical work by Mr. Harriss, about to receive its first baptism at the State Concert, on October 19th, for which it was expressly written, is composed essentially on modern lines. Tone picture painting in music was brought out in all its perfection by Richard Wagner; he was the creator of the new school which has revolutionized in many respects music of the present day. Yet for all this Wagner, the colossal genius, thirty years ago had hosts of enemies who ridiculed him. But there are few if any carping critics left bold enough to decry the great master to-day as they did not much more than a quarter of a century ago.

"A Chorie Odyll" is the name given to the libretto of "Pan" by its author, the well known poet, Miss Josephine Preston Peabody. According to the dictionaries this means "a highly wrought descriptive poem for choral singing." Pan, in classic mythology, was a son of Mercury, and was sometimes identified with the Roman Lupercus. He combined the form of a man with that of a goat, having horns and feet. He was monarch of the forest. He invented the Syrinx, the pastoral pipe or flute, its seven reeds giving the seven notes of the scale. He was regarded by some philosophers as the symbol of the universe, for "Pan" signifies "all." Panic terrors were ascribed to Pan, who sometimes appeared to travellers and surprised them with sudden alarm. The Romans observed an annual festival called Lupercalia in honor of Pan, whose priests were called Luperci. Again, musical history relates how Apollo changed the ears of Midas into those of an ass, because at a musical contest between Pan and Apollo he adjudged the former the victor.

The story of "Pan" as set to music by Mr. Harriss, shows Pan as the monarch of the forests, surrounded by wood-gods, nymphs, satyrs, oreads and nature. Pan gives chase to a young syrinx, whom he designates as his "dappled deer." This personification of tenderness and innocency flees Pan, from whom her only escape is possible by plunging into fathomless depths of water, and thereby becoming transformed into a reed.

The shrinking maiden, lured on by "Echo" and myriads of forest-kind, agitated and affrighted, makes the plunge and thus escapes Pan. Soon the silver, smooth waters are seen filling with reeds. Pan, to whom all reeds belong, gathers them together, makes a lute, and of the love of his heart, he makes a wondrous music and gladdens all mankind.

Such is the story to be told in music. The music must be therefore continuous and without any intermission or pause from start to finish, as the music must lend utterance to scene, situation and action, supplying to the imagination and ear that which the eye —for lack of scenic effect is unable to picture. It is the idealist, the impressionist function of music. The tone-painting supplies the artist's brush and canvas, and the ears are made to see that which the eyes cannot. Many of to-day's composers have striven for reputation on the lines of modern music as promulgated by Richard Wagner. Many of them have signally failed, while much that has been composed by musicians bordering upon the modern school remain unpublished. It is consequently a matter of no little interest, a fair cause for no little curiosity, to learn that a musical work, frankly modern and impressionist, even "advanced" in its arms, and coming from the pen of a Canadian, has found quick and immediate acceptance by the largest publishing house in London, Novello and Co., of Berners Street.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to directions it will break the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickle's Syrup.

Personal and Society Notes

Mr. Howard Wilson was in Lachute for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Bacon, Prince Arthur Street, have returned from New York.

Miss Francis Macaulay, of Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. Maitland Hanaford at Lachine.

Mr. H. G. Hammond, Montreal, is visiting his siter, Mrs. F. W. Sunbury at Island Brook.

Right Rev. Bishop Courtney is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Wright, Sherbrooke Street.

Mrs. Henry Skinner, who has been spending a few days in town returns to Kingston to-day.

Mrs. Boltenhouse and Miss Josephine Stockwell, of Danville, spetn a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. S. Macfie of Chester, England, spent a few days in Georgeville, this week.

Mr. Gerald Hiam, University Street, was in Cowansville this week the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. P. R. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wiggett, of Sherbrooke, are visiting their daughter Mrs. Kathleen Wiggett, in Montreal.

Mrs. and Miss Yarker, who have been the guests of Miss Barclay, The Hill, Lachute, have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Austin, who has been the guest of her son, Mr. Barry Austin, Mountain Street, has returned to England.

Mrs. Read, of Ottawa, who has been the guest of Mrs. Thomas Howard, Beaver Hall Square, has returned home.

Mrs. David Shaw and family have returned to the city from Longueuil, and taken up their residence on Burnside Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Wilks and family, Longueuil, have taken up their residence on Crescent Street for the winter.

The marriage is announced to take place next Tuesday of Mr. H. H. Smith to Miss M. Miller, both of Sherbrooke.

Mrs. James Oborne, 4250 Boulevard Westmount, will be At Home Wednesday and Thursday, October 19th and 20th, and afterwards on the second and fourth Wednesdays.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Helen Learned, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Learned, of Cookshire, to Mr. E. A. Bailey, only son of Mr. C. C. Bailey, of Mataskiwin, N.W.T.

Mrs. John Larmouth Kerr (formerly Miss nAderson, of Huntingdon), will receive Tuesday afternoon and evening and Wednesday afternoon, October 18 and 19, at her home, 17 Selkirk Avenue, and afterwards on the first and second Monday of every month.

Mrs. John Maheny, accompanied by her son and daughter, Miss Annie Mahoney and Mr. Edward Mahoney, left Thursday morning for New York and Philadelphia on a visit to relatives While in New York Mrs. Mahoney will be the guest of her son, Mr. John Mahoney, who is connected with the Martin B. Brown Co.

The McGill Conservatorium of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon at the formal opening, at which Their Excellencies the Governor-General, the Countess of Minto and suite were present. Lady Minto was handsomely gowned in fawn chiffon velvet with touches of white; her beaver hat of a darker tone, trimmed with plumes and fair colored ribbon. She also wore an exquisite ermine cloak, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Lady Eileen and Lady Ruby Elliott were in white, with white chiffon hats trimmed with pink roses. Mrs. Stanley Maude wore a heliotrope gown, with hat to match, and short velvet coat; and Mrs. Skeffington Smith was in black, with dark hat and long mink coat. Others present were Lady Drummond, Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, Lady Hickson, the Misses Hickson, the Misses Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Stevens, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. E. S. Clouston, the Misses Clouston, Miss Alice Shaughnessy, Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Mrs. David Burke, Miss Mabel Burke, Miss Shorey, Miss Ada Moylen, Dr. Martin, Mrs. Robert Reford, Miss Cameron, Mrs. I. Hanson and many others.

Doings in French Society

Mr. de Conlay, Australia, is in Quebec.

Dr. E. H. Prevost, Quebec, is in the city.

Mr. Emile Madore has left for New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Brunelle are at St. Louis.

Dr. and Mrs. Huguenin have returned to the city. Mrs. Huguenin will receive every Tuesday after the 25th inst. at 147 St. Denis Street.

Mr. L. de Montigny has left for Ste. Agathe.

Miss Taschereau, Montral, has arrived in Paris.

Dr. and Mrs. Paquin left yesterday for St. Louis.

Mrs. Emard, Park Avenue, has left for New York.

Mr. Arthur Beaudry has returned from St. Jerome.

Mr. J. Robitaille, Quebec, is spending a few days in Montreal.

Dr. H. Masson du Hamel is expected back from Europe to-day.

Mrs. J. Migneault, Sherbrooke, is visiting friends in Montreal.

Judge Chamberlain has returned to Sorel from Arthabaskaville.

Miss Laure Collin and Miss P. Beaulieu have left for New York.

Miss Rachel Emard, Park Avenue, is visiting friends at Ste. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Edmond Guerin, C.R., Montreal, is at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Hon. A. Turgeon and Mrs. Turgeon have been guests at the Place Viger.

Mr. J. S. Lamarche, N.P., and Mrs. Lamarche have returned from Sc. Louis.

Dr. Edmond Grignon, of Ste. Agathe, has left with Mrs. Grignon for St. Louis.

Mrs. J. W. Peachy and Mrs. Peachy, who were the guests of Mrs. Valois, have returned to Ottawa.

Their Excellencies Entertained at Ravenscrag

"Ravenscrag," the beautiful and stately home of Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, was last evening the gathering place of Montreal's fashionable world at the ball given in honor of their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto. The hostess, Lady Allan, who was beautifully gowned in white spangled and embroidered net over white satin, received her guests at the entrance of the drawing room, where a profusion of American beauty roses were artistically arranged in tall vases. Shortly after ten o'clock their Excellencies and suite arrived, and on entering the ball room were escorted by their host to a dais charmingly done in red, erected for the vice-regal party at the end of the room. Her Excellency Lady Minto wore a lovely gown of cream duchess satin, made in the early Victorian style, the bodice being draped with lace and studded in brilliants. She also wore a magnificent tiara of diamonds, and from her diamond necklet was fastened an emerald pendant. Lady Eileen and Lady Ruby Elliot were again gowned alike in cream satin, with overdresses of chiffon trimmed with silver roses. Their necklets were of pearls and diamonds, and they carried pink carnations. At midnight supper was announced, the dining room, with its beautiful crimson coloring and softly-toned lights, making a scene that would long be remembered by the many guests present. Here also, as in the ball room, the floral decorations of palms and marguerites were very lovely, an effective and charming background to the many beautiful gowns worn. Among those at the table of honor were Lord and Lady Minto, Lady Lady Eileen and Lady Ruby Elliott, Major and Mrs. Maude, Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, Senator and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Baumgarten, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Colin Campbell, M. E. S. Clouston, Mrs. Steffington Smythe, Dr. McEachran, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Mackenzie, Miss Angus, Mr. A. McD. Paterson. It was well on to the morning when the hospitable doors of Ravenscrag closed on one of the most successful and delightful functions ever given in Montreal, although in a measure the occasion was a sad one, a farewell to their Excellencies, who have not only endeared themselves to all who have had the honor and pleasure of knowing them personally, but to every true and loyal Canadian, and their departure next month will be a matter of deep regret to young and old alike.

Autumn Weddings

ANSELL-WHITING.

The marriage took place at Sherbrooke this week of Mrs. A. L. Whiting, of San Francisco, to Mr. Frederick T. Ansell, of Sherbrooke, Rev. Canon Shreve officiating. The bride was attended by her daughter, Miss Blanche Whiting. Mrs. Percy DeB. Robinson acted as matron of honor, and Mr. C. MacDonald was best man.

SOCIAL AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

The Young People's Society at Point St. Charles held their opening social for the season last evening with great success. A splendid programme of music and song was given. An exceedingly pleasing number was a reproduction of the famous "Florodora" sextette by the young ladies of the society.

THE GIRL AND THE CLOWN.

Falling in love with a circus clown on sight, Annie Werner, the pretty fifteen-year-old daughter of Frank Werner, has scandalized the gossips of South River, New Brunswick. Now she has married him and gone on the stage, leaving for Philadelphia with her husband, in anticipation of a successful career.

Miss Werner met Louis Daly, a circus clown, less than six months ago. He reciprocated her affection, and when the young woman went to Philadelphia the other day to see him the gossips thought she had eloped. The girl's father went there the next day, and when he came back he was accompanied by Daly. The young people were married by Rev. William T. Kern, and will both go on the stage. Daly is twenty-five, and his bride would pass for a young woman of twenty.

CENTRE OF WORLD'S LACE TRADE

Nottingham—the home of the world's lace industry, is a delightful town in the Midlands. Thousands—tens of thousands of men and women are employed in the manufacture of lace for the adornment of the women of England and their sisters beyond the seas. There can hardly be a civilized woman on the globe's surface who at some period of her life has not worn Nottingham lace. Many misconceptions as regards its manufacture doubtless exist—let us glance for a few moments at the actual process. In the first place every every lace pattern has to be designed by a lace artist, or "designer." They are drawn with white ink on a black surface—and very beautiful they look. These designs are from time to time submitted to the lace maker, who selects any he thinks will "take." Having selected a pattern, he sets about making it. A lace machine is a very complex piece of mechanism. Apart from the other many and delicate parts of which it is built, there are, at the base of the machine, some hundreds of needles. Prior to starting the machine these needles have been so arranged as to form the actual pattern of the design. Every one of them is then threaded with cotton or silk as the case may be and the machine set in motion. Very shortly now the actual lace appears and is drawn round a huge roller in the machine. It is now that the lacemaker or "twisthand" as he is technically known, has to be constantly on the watch lest any of the threads should break. If any of them do the machinery has to be stopped and the thread mended. The lace continues to be drawn round the roller until the number of "racks" required is completed. A "rack" means so many revolutions of the roller. Although a "rack" of commoner lace such as a cheap torchon or valenciennes is much longer than a "rack" of good Maltese or Honiton. The explanation of this is that, although the revolutions of the machine rollers are precisely the same, the threads of the better quality lace are woven more closely together. We will suppose now the required quantity has been made and the lace is ready to be taken off the roller. It presents a very different appearance to that which may be imagined. As it gradually is unwound out of the machine it appears exactly like a mammoth lace curtain, perhaps a hundred yards long. The actual laces as understood by the lay mind as "breadths" is understood in the trade, are all woven together and run in parallel rows right across the piece. When the whole quantity has been detached it is rolled up and tied with string. This is called a "piece in the brown." It now goes on to the next stage of its career, the dresser. Here it is dressed and bleached and sent into the warehouse. It is now taken in hand by the women "drawers" who separate the lace or "breadths" from the actual piece until it remains a "piece" no longer. If the piece was one of fifty "breadths" it means that we have now fifty pieces of lace 100 yards long.

Before we go on to the next stage it is necessary to explain that in the manufacture many superfluous threads have been introduced. These, of course, all have to be removed. Thus the "clippers and scallopers" come on the scene, and their name is legion. Apart from the many thousands that are exclusively employed in the warehouses there are many more thousands of poor women out-door workers who gain a livelihood by this means. Passing down any of the poorer streets of Nottingham on a summer day the eye falls on scarcely a house at the door of which there are not women and children engaged in this occupation. A woman may, if she plys her science cleverly and continually, earn about four cents an hour. When the lace has been "cleared" it passes from the "clippers and scallopers" to the "jennies"—girls who consider themselves on a higher plane. Each of these girls has a machine or "jenny"—a contrivance with two horizontal bars usually about nine inches apart. Round these bars which revolve by turning a handle attached to the machine, the lace is neatly folded into the required length, usually a dozen yards. It now passes to the "finishers." The "finishing" consists of ornamenting the lace with colored papers, the better to show the pattern, and also to enable it to be easier handled. These bands of paper are usually placed under the first layer of lace while the back of the "dozen" is covered by another piece cut to exactly the same size. This shows up the pattern very clearly, and the lace is now ready for sale. It is usually sold in "assortments" or boxes containing so many "dozens" of different patterns. Many of the boxes are very handsome, and sometimes cost more than the lace inside them.

It must not be omitted to mention that away from the actual manufacture and "finishing" of the lace, there are the "pattern girls," the very cream of lace workers. Their duty it is to paste the new patterns on in lace books, books of parti-colored papers used for the inspection of buyers. These girls have a small room to themselves, and woe unto any of the humble workers who dare to cross the threshold. During the last fifty years many colossal fortunes have been built up in lace manufacture around and about Nottingham there are many delightful mansions for the most part occupied by men who not so very long ago we remember sitting on a bench eating their humble "pennoth" of bread and cheese. The lace market itself is a huge block of buildings covering many acres.

FRENCH WOMEN'S HAIR.

As a rule, the French woman has not a great head of hair, but what she has is well taken care of, and given every opportunity to beautify itself. At night her hair is plaited or allowed to hang loose, the fresh air bath being of first importance. The only massage used is not that of rubbing the scalp, for nothing kills the hair so quickly but of loosening the scalp from the head. This is accomplished by placing the fingers over the crown, the thumb on the back of the head, and gently working the scalp to and fro. Such massage causes quick circulation.

The hair is not washed oftener than every two or three months, and even this is not considered necessary if the hair be of the dry, oilless kind. A frequent shampoo renders the strands brittle, and robs the hair of its gloss. When the hair is washed hot water is always employed—as hot as can be borne—and at least three waters are used. Brushing, the French declare, is good for the hair only as it acts as a cleanser. Some women place cotton in their wire brushes, making a layer just inside the wire, and use this mode for stroking out the dust. It is said to be not only cleansing, but also to impart a gloss to the locks.

Boucher & Roffey, tailors, beg to announce that their stock for the coming season is complete, and would thank you to call and inspect the same. Corner St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets.—Adv.

A SOLDIER'S DIRGE.

Close his eyes; his work is done!
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of moon or set of sun.
Hand of man or kiss of woman?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know;
Lay him low!

As man may, he fought his fight,
Proved his truth by his endeavor;
Let him sleep in silent night,
Sleep forever and forever;
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know;
Lay him low!

Fold him in his country's stars,
Roll the drum and fire the volley!
What to him are all our wars,
What but death-bemocking folly?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know;
Lay him low!

Leave him to God's watching eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him;
Mortal love weeps idly by,
God alone has power to aid him.
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know;
Lay him low!

—George H. Boker.

Prevent Disorder.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.—adv.

A woman thought the Man she loved
A Demigod in truth;
She married him, and found him out
A Demijohn forsooth!

Tom Topics.

To Woo Sweet Dreams

enjoy a bedtime cup of beef tea made from Armour's Extract of Beef. It's grateful to the stomach, is quickly digested, soothes the nerves, stimulates circulation, and brings sound, refreshing sleep.

Armour's Extract of Beef

is liquid roast beef. It has the strength—the rich flavor—of prime roast beef, without the indigestible fibre. Just ½ teaspoonful to a cup of hot water makes delicious beef tea. It's economical.

ARMOUR LIMITED, TORONTO
SOLE PACKERS AND SHIPPERS FOR CANADA

Armour's Tomato Bouillon, a tempting relish. Makes delicious bouillon.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

SUCCESS

The Prosperous Termination of Anything Attempted.

Vote for PETER LYALL
A SUCCESSFUL MAN.

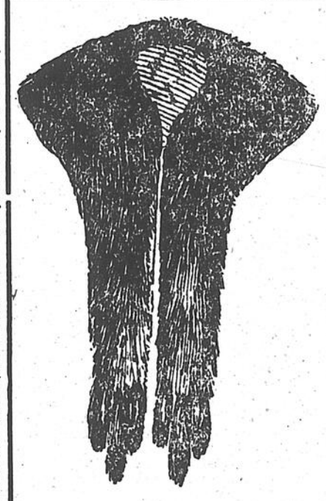
CASH 10 RECEIPT

Big West End One Price Dry Goods Store,
Cor. NOTRE DAME and GUY.

CASH 10 RECEIPT

P.S.—We Give Double Green Cash Receipts

This Ad. with $1 Purchase is Worth 25 Green Cash Stamps Saturday & Monday



$5.00 for $2.50

FUR COLLAR
This magnificent Fur Collar is worth regular $5.00, Monday and Tuesday will be offered for the ridiculous price of
$2.50

Don't forget our big Sale of
LACE COLLARS
There are some for every taste and at every price.—
15c, 18c, 23c, 35c and 39c

Special For Men, $8.50 for $3.99
A good Working Coat for men, made in frieze, lined with a heavy check flannel, storm collar, all sizes, the price will be next week... **$3.99**

$3.00 Stamps with every pair of E.T. Corsets

TRAHAN FRERES, Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Streets

HERALD SERIALS ARE GOOD SERIALS.

The Mystery of a Hansom Cab

BY FERGUS HUME.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

"Nonsense!" retorted Calton, sharply. "Why she hated him and loves Fitzgerald; besides, why on earth should she marry secretly, and make a confidante of a woman in one of the lowest parts of Melbourne? At one time her father wanted her to marry Whyte, but she made such strong opposition that he eventually gave his consent to her engagement with Fitzgerald."

"And Whyte?"

"Oh, he had a row with Mr. Frettlby, and left the house in a rage. He was murdered the same night, for the sake of some papers he carried."

"Oh, that's Gorby's idea! said Kilsip, scornfully, with a vicious snarl.

"And it's mine too," answered Calton, firmly. "Whyte had some valuable papers, which he always carried about with him. The woman who died evidently told Fitzgerald that he did so. I gathered as much from an accidental admission he made."

Kilsip looked puzzled. "I must confess that it is a riddle," he said at length; "but if Mr. Fitzgerald would only speak it would clear everything up?"

"Speak about what—the man who murdered Whyte?"

"Well, if he did not go quite so far as that he might at least supply the motive for the crime."

"Perhaps so," answered Calton, as the detective rose to go; "but it's no use. Fitzgerald, for some reason or another, has evidently made up his mind not to speak, so our only hope in saving him lies in finding this girl."

"If she's anywhere in Australia you may be sure she'll be found," answered Kilsip, confidently, as he took his departure. "Australia isn't so overcrowded as all that."

But if Sal Rawlins was in Australia at all she certainly must have been in some remote part. All efforts to find her proved futile. It was an open question if she was alive or dead; she seemed to have vanished completely. She was last seen in a Sydney den with a Chinaman, whom afterwards she appeared to have left. Since then nothing whatever was known of her. Notices offering large rewards for her discovery were inserted in all the news papers, Australian and New Zealand; but nothing came of them. As she herself was unable to read there seemed little chance of her knowing of them; and if, as Calton surmised, she had changed her name, no one would be likely to tell her of them. There was only the bare chance that he might head of them casually, or that she might turn up of her own accord. If she returned to Melbourne she would certainly go to her grandmother's. She had no motive for not doing so. So Kilsip kept a sharp watch on the house much to Mrs. Rawlins' disgust, for, with true English pride, she objected to this system of espionage.

"Drat 'im!" she croaked over her evening drink, to an old crone, as wi thered and evil-looking as herself. "Why can't 'e stop in 'is own bloomin' 'ouse, an' leave mine alone—a-comin' round 'ere a-pokin' and pryin' and a-perwenting people from earnin' their livin' an' a-gittin' drunk when they ain't well."

"What do 'e want?" asked her friend, rubbing her weak old knees.

"Want? 'E wants 'is throat cut," said Mother Guttersnipe, viciously. "An' s'elp me I'll do for 'im some night w'en 'e's a-watchin' round 'ere as if it were Pentridge; 'e can git what he can out of that whelp as ran away, but I knows suthin' 'e don't know, drat 'im!"

She ended with a senile laugh, and her companion having taken advantage of the long speech to drink some gin out of the broken cup, Mother Guttersnipe seized the unfortunate old creature by the hair, and, in spite of her feeble cries, banged her head against the wall.

"I'll have the perlice in at yer," whimpered the assaulted one, as she tottered as quickly away as her rheumatics would allow her. "See if I don't."

"Get out," retorted Mother Guttersnipe, indifferently, as she filled herself a fresh cup. "You come a-sauntin' round 'ere agin priggin' my drinks, drat you! an' I'll cut yer throat an' wring yer wicked old 'ead orf."

The other gave a howl of dismay at hearing this pleasant proposal, and tottered out as quickly as possible, leaving Mother Guttersnipe in undisputed possession of the field.

Meanwhile Calton had seen Brian several times, and used every argument in his power to get him to tell everything, but he either maintained an obstinate silence, or merely answered "It would only break her heart."

He admitted to Calton, after a good deal of questioning, that he had been at Mother Guttersnipe's on the night of the murder. After he had left Whyte by the corner of the Scotch Church, as the cabman—Royston—had stated, he had gone along Russell street, and met Sal Rawlins near the Unicorn Hotel. She had taken him to Mother Guttersnipe's, where he had seen the dying woman, who had told him something he could not reveal.

"Well," said Mr. Calton, after hearing the admission, "you might have saved us all this trouble by admitting this before, and yet kept your secret, whatever it may be. Had you done so, we might have got hold of Sal Rawlins before she left Melbourne; but now it's a mere chance whether she turns up or not."

Brian did not answer to this; in fact, he seemed hardly to be thinking of what the lawyer was saying; but just as Calton was leaving, he asked:

"How is Madge?"

"How can you expect her to be?" said Calton, turning angrily on him. "She is very ill, owing to the worry she had over this affair."

"My darling! My darling!" cried Brian, in agony, clasping his hands above his head. "I did it only to save you."

(To be continued.)

ONE TRIAL

Will convince you of the superior quality of . .

Stroud's

DELICIOUS

TEAS and COFFEES

NO MORE PATIENCE WITH UNITED STATES

Newfoundland Will Retaliate Over Failure to Ratify Hay-Bond Treaty.

"If Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, has a big stick to wield over the heads of the people of Newfoundland, Great Britain's oldest colony, this little colony has a very neat club which it can handle in double-edged fashion," remarked Minister of Justice Morris in a talk on political conditions and the increased hostility to the United States Government displayed by the leading inhabitants of Newfoundland. "Swung in one direction," Minister Morris explained, "it will prove disagreeable to the President's greatest friend and adviser, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and his amiable son-in-law, Augustus P. Gardner, Representative in Congress from Gloucester, Mass., to whom we attribute the failure of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to report the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty. Swung in the opposite direction—by the adoption of a preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain—it will hurt the merchants of New York, through whose hands pass the greater part of the $3,000,000 worth of merchandise which we import from the United States each year.

TO-DAY'S AUTO RACE ENTRIES.

The following are the entries in the automobile races to be held at Delorimier Park, beginning at 2 p.m. to-day.

First—Two miles. Four times around the track. For Stanley steam machines. R. A. Radmore, W. Carruthers, J. B. Versailles, L. D. Robertson.

Second—Two miles. Four times around the track. For Queen's gasoline machines. L. N. Patenaude, M. Husson.

Third—Two miles. Four times around the track. For Rambler automobiles. Mr. Ahern, Dr. Arthur Mignault.

Four—Two miles. Four times around the track. For imported French machines. Panhard-Levasseur, Mr. David Yuile; Renault, Mr. Duncan Macdonald.

Five—Free for all. Five miles. Ten times around the track. Stanley car, Mr. Stanley; Rambler car, L. D. Robertson; Panhard-Levaneur, David Yuile; Renault, Duncan Macdonald.

Sixth—Record against time. One mile. Open to all machines.

The officials will be as follows: Stewards, Andrew J. Dawes, David Yuile, H. Beaugrand, Duncan Macdonald, F. H. Anson, Dr. A. Mignault, Judges, Andrew J. Dawes, H. Beaugrand, David Yuile. Clerk of the course, U. H. Dandurand.

THE HERALD
Established 1808.

PROSPERITY POINTERS

12.

Public Debt Increase

Eight Lean Years, Conservative, 1889-96,

$23,966,073

Eight Fat Years, Liberal, 1897-04,

O

Reduced by

$3,211,762

A PRACTICAL MINISTER'S WORK.

The value of agricultural products exported by Canada increased from $14,083,361 in 1896, to $44,624,321 in 1903. How are our Conservative friends going to account for this phenomenal growth? Will they, like Topsy, claim that it "just growed?"

In the late Conservative administration the one man most prominently identified with the Department of Agriculture was Sir John Carling, appointed head of the department in 1885. The exports of agricultural products from Canada in that year amounted to $12,397,843, and it is worth while noting that the exports under the Liberal Mackenzie Government were respectively $22,818,519, $31,035,712 and $26,268,327. Not only was there this remarkable falling off in exports in the first years of Conservative rule; in no single year during their administration did the exports of agricultural products reach the value of such exports in the last year of Liberal rule, and when the Conservatives were finally turned out of office in 1896 the exports for the year were only $14,083,361.

Sir John Carling was a better brewer than he was farmer. He remained in office until 1892, when he was succeeded by Hon. A. R. Angers, whose legal training fitted him as more for the charge of a department calling for the exercise of practical knowledge than did his beer producing predecessor. The last effort of the Conservatives to advance the interests of agriculture was the appointment of Mr. H. Montague, M.D., and while his pills and potions may have brought physical peace and comfort to some farmers before he attained Cabinet status, he failed utterly to afford any practical aid to agriculture. The exports of Canadian agricultural products in the last year of his administration were only $14,033,361, a reduction, by the way of $163,586, as compared with the last year of his immediate predecessor. He was a complete failure, as might have been expected of a man of no agricultural knowledge.

The Liberals have always held that the Department of Agriculture, maintained for the benefit of the farmer, himself the most practical of men, should have as its guiding spirit an experienced agriculturist who would be able to put into the work a practical knowledge of the needs of the farm industry. Hon. Sydney A. Fisher was made Minister of Agriculture in 1896. He may be said to be the first practical farmer who has ever held that office and the wisdom of the Government's choice is demonstrated in the marvellous development of the several branches of the farm industry. When Hon. Mr. Fisher came into office Canadian butter had a very poor reputation in the Old Country. The total exports in 1896 were only $1,052,089. One of the first things done by Hon. Mr. Fisher was to establish a system of effective cold storage transportation between Canada and Great Britain. Arrangements were made also for iced cars on the railroads for the transportation of butter. In season and out of season, Hon. Mr. Fisher has never ceased to exert a strong personal interest and influence in the education of dairymen to better methods. The result is shown in the increase of exports to $6,954,618 in 1903.

What has been said of butter may be said also of cheese. Dairymen are daily coming to appreciate the practical value of cool curing of cheese, as instituted under Hon. Mr. Fisher's direction. The results again are shown in increased exports from $13,956,571 in 1896 to $24,712,943.

Again, take fruits. In 1896 Canada exported $1,716,278 worth of fruit. In 1903 the exports were valued at $3,689,662. Canadian fruit, like Canadian butter had earned a bad reputation because of poor packing and shipping. Hon. Mr. Fisher evolved an act requiring a strict grading of fruit as to size and quality. The good results are shown in the first shipment of Nova Scotia apples this season, which brought 24 shillings per barrel in Liverpool. As the Liverpool Post, commenting on the phenomenal price said, Canadian fruit "can be depended upon." Cold storage also plays an important part in the shipment of fruit to the Old Country.

Not only has Hon. Mr. Fisher demonstrated that Canadian farms can produce the best the world produces in butter, cheese, fruit, poultry, live stock and its products, he has organized an "extension of markets" division in connection with the Department of Agriculture which is really a system of commercial agencies working for the Canadian farmer. These agencies study the requirements of the district in which they are situated, furnish valuable suggestions as to packing and shipping, and not unfrequently new channels of trade are opened in this way. Thus Canadian poultry exports have increased from $18,992 in 1896 to $160,518 in 1903, and we shipped 1,436,130 worth of eggs last year as against $807,086 in 1896. Canadian pork, bacon and hams enjoy a high place in the English market and in 1903 the exports had grown to $16,029,269 as against $4,446,884 in 1896.

These figures spell good times for the Canadian farmer, but they do not measure the full extent of his prosperity. In addition to increased exports an improved home market at enhanced prices has been developed for many of his products. Hon. Mr. Fisher's administration has been practical and helpful. The benefits to the farmer are real.

BRAINS COUNT TOO.

Here and there, wherever a manufacturing establishment has not shared in the prosperity which Lord Minto so forcibly described in his speech the other night, the cry goes up that the tariff is responsible, and the tariff being the creation of the Liberals, the Liberals should be defeated. One might think that such things as mismanagement, lack of capital, or defective equipment, are never heard of in connection with our manufacturing industries, and that only the most intelligent and industrious of business men are managing them. Of course, no tariff can provide brains or energy, and when stories are abroad of this or that industry being a sufferer from a low tariff, it is well to enquire if other and similar enterprises are in the same boat with the complaining ones. So far as Canadian woollen and cotton factories are concerned, there are evidences a-plenty of profit-making under the present tariff.

WAR AND WINTER.

The rapid approach of winter in the area where war rages adds interest to the existing situation. Both the Russian and Japanese commanders in their present movements must have in view primarily the obtaining of the best strategic territory to occupy when Generals Frost and Snow bring their influence to bear upon the campaign.

Had it not been that Kuropatkin took such pains to make a sensational announcement that he was at last in a position to take the offensive we should have attached less importance to the severity of the repulses he appears to have met with during the last four days. That they have been even more than repulses is proven by the loss of guns and ammunition, for it is absurd to admit the attempted explanations that such losses are of "little consequence." A great commander who makes a move to the rear deliberately with a view to entice the enemy or to take up a stronger line of defence, does not act with such precipitation as involves the loss of artillery. The fact also affords strong proof that the Japanese are by no means indisposed to risk hand to hand fighting or expose themselves to the admitted superiority of the enemy's mounted forces.

Upon the other hand we cannot believe that the Japanese generals have attained that measure of military success before the winter which they had believed possible. Nowhere at any time have they seriously imperilled the Russian rear or hindered Kuropatkin's contact with his military base, Harbin, where the trans-Siberian railway branches off to Vladivostok on the east and to Port Arthur on the south, is more than one hundred miles from Mukden and the Japanese are not yet at Mukden. It may be that finding Harbin entirely out of their reach Oyama does not contemplate the occupation of Mukden. It may be that the Liao Yang triangle offers him greater security. The coal fields of Yen Tai are, however, outside that triangle, and it is reasonable to suppose that the recent movements have been dictated by the vital importance to both sides of their possession—an importance, however, more vital to Russia than Japan, so long as the latter is assured of the command of the sea.

As regards Port Arthur, we know that the Tokio War Office even in June did not expect to capture that fortress at the time, while almost all the foreign armchair critics were announcing the imminence of that result. But they did expect to capture it in September and be able to employ the 80,000 or 100,000 men, who must be occupied in keeping up a vigorous beleaguerment, in participating in that enveloping movement at Liao Yang, which failed for lack of greater numbers. That failure possibly altered the whole scheme of Oyama as regards a further northern advance and he may be content to refrain from sacrificing more men in storming a place which after Kuropatkin's latest defeat appears doomed by time.

If Russia finds herself entering upon the winter campaign with her railway line improved and intact both to Vladivostok and Kuropatkin's selected "rail-head," it will be after all upon that single line of many sidings that his army will have to depend for munitions of war and for reinforcements and more and more increasingly for food for man and beast. The Japanese upon the other hand have a double track completed to the Yalu, they hold the line from New Chwang and from Dalny to their present military headquarters and at various points they can be aided from the sea.

This season's campaign may be only the first round of a long campaign, the final result of which is still in grave doubt, but in that first round it is not Japan which has best cause to welcome the cry of "Time."

THE QUESTION BEFORE MAISONNEUVE.

The first considerations that will sway the property-owners of Maisonneuve in passing upon the remarkable agreement that their councillors have concluded with the Montreal Street Railway will naturally be those which affect the municipality of Maisonneuve There are several aspects in which the agreement can thus be viewed, and we cannot find that any of them show it in a very flattering light.

The issue to be decided by the property-owners is a great deal more than the question whether or not Maisonneuve is getting its money's worth in the agreement. If that were all it might be worth investigating whether some four new street car lines, two of which are already pledged to the municipality by the agreement of 1892, and a third of which performs only the same service as is guaranteed by the Terminal Company's agreement, are an adequate return for a free grant of the streets of all Maisonneuve in exclusive possession for thirty years. But we cannot think that the people of Maisonneuve will judge what is largely a moral question from a purely utilitarian point of view. The Terminal agreement of April last surely imposes on Maisonneuve the obligation of refraining from wiping out the value of every privilege they then accorded to the company. The town of Maisonneuve did not then, it is true, divest itself of every right to operate street railways upon any street within its borders, as it does in the proposed M. S. R. agreement. But if Maisonneuve proceeds to exercise the rights which she has thus reserved, to the destruction of the privileges she legally accorded to the Terminal, without a vestige of excuse or palliation, the good faith of the municipality ceases to have any value. No franchise-operating company will dare to enter into contracts with municipalities until it has the municipality tied down to an attitude in which it cannot even wriggle. The reasonable agreement ceases to be possible when it is no longer carried out in a reasonable spirit. By granting a non-exclusive franchise to the Terminal the town of Maisonneuve certainly retained the right to supplant the Terminal by a competitor if it fails to carry out its obligations; but surely also it gave the Terminal the right to exist and carry out its obligations unhampered by useless and murderous competition. There is therefore a moral duty resting on the ratepayers of Maisonneuve to see to it that the company is given a fair chance to operate its franchise.

There is another aspect of this agreement that is of a significance not confined to the eastern suburb, but affecting the whole urban district of Montreal. The strongest weapon possessed by the Montreal Street Railway for fighting the efforts of Montreal to resume possession of the surface railway franchise privileges when the Street Railway's right to them terminates is its ability to keep any Montreal street railway but its own out of the surrounding municipalities for lengthy periods of years. There are quite enough municipalities around Montreal where the Street Railway has a long term monopoly, and where no other Montreal car service can enter. Maisonneuve threatens to add itself to the list. Many of its property-owners are Montrealers and will surely view the question from the standpoint of the whole urban district, and to those who are not, who view the matter exclusively as residents of Maisonneuve, we would command a consideration of this question. If at any time after the lapse of the present Montreal franchise of the Street Railway, its Montreal lines pass into other hands, how will Maisonneuve secure connections with a Montreal system which has no possible right of entry to its streets?

BEHIND BORDEN.

Mr. H. B. Ames, Conservative candidate in St. Antoine:—"From East to West the policy of the Conservative party is the same; adequate protection to Canadian manufacturers."

Mr. R. L. Richardson, Conservative candidate in Brandon:—"I am in favor of Hugh John Macdonald's policy of free trade in agricultural implements."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Forward, Canada!

Canada is with Laurier.

We have a prosperity tariff; a protective tariff couldn't be better, and might be, as it was before, a great deal worse.

The nearest Mr. Borden got to answering any of The Herald's questions was to announce that Mr. Tarte was on the platform with him.

The cheering for Borden at his meeting last night lasted just six seconds. Evidently the man who thought of hiring spontaneous enthusiasm at a dollar and a half a head knew what he was about.

Now that Mr. Borden knows how this afternoon's procession was arranged on a basis of a dollar and a half and a free supper for some of the participants, perhaps he will become otherwise busy and fight shy of it.

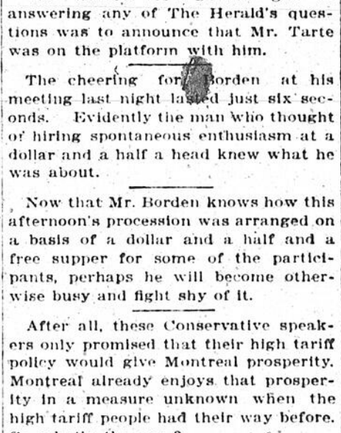
After all, these Conservative speakers only promised that their high tariff policy would give Montreal prosperity. Montreal already enjoys that prosperity in a measure unknown when the high tariff people had their way before. So what's the use?

It is to be hoped the hard working immigration officials in England, who object to an ice palace for Montreal, will see a way to letting us have Mr. Borden and Mr. Ames address meetings there. It's bad for the climate, but the British public needn't know.

Mr. Ames last night committed himself to a policy of a minimum and maximum tariff. To-day the Gazette says such a policy is "the idea of business amateurs." Mr. Ames thus enters the growing Order of the Repudiated, of which Mr. Borden is the distinguished president.

Mr. Ames, who says the Conservatives are all protectionists, will be sorry to learn that the Conservative candidate in Brandon is out for free importation of agricultural implements, and therefore, to be just, must be for free importation of the iron and steel of which the implements are made.

The serious illness of Bishop Baldwin, of the Diocese of Huron, will bring regret to thousands of homes outside of his own diocese, for perhaps no dignitary of the Church of England in Canada is better known or more respected from ocean to ocean than the amiable prelate who now lies at death's door.



"Heavens! Poor brother has fallen a victim to science at last."

Why Should a Young Man Vote for the Liberal Party?

A prominent American periodical has recently published two articles, one from a prominent leader of the Republican party and the other from a gentleman holding a similar position in the Democratic party, on the questions "Why should a young man vote for the Republican party?", and "Why should a young man vote for the Democratic party?"

This is an important question for young men, because the chances are that the party to which he first allies himself, and to which he gives his first vote, will continue to be the party with which he will remain connected, and in politics, as in everything else, it is important to start right.

It has been said in the United States that if all the young men that had arrived at the age of majority between one Presidential election and another, or during four years, should all vote one way, they could have reversed the decision at the previous election, as no President had ever received a majority of popular votes equal to such number.

If this is only generally true, it can be seen what an important factor the new votes between the two Parliamentary elections might be.

In answering the question "Why should a young man vote for the Liberal party," we should first of all define what we mean by Liberal party, that is, what it stands for and what are the distinctions or differences between Liberals and Conservatives. Then, after having defined terms and having declared what are the principles and policies of the two Parties, we shall be in a position to discuss the question "Why should those of the Liberal Party be supported by young men rather than those of the Conservative Party."

In every country, in regard to politics as well as in religion, education, business, etc., the people are divided into two well defined classes. One class believes that things are about as well as they can be, and that there is not much chance of improvement; that the things that have always been are bound to always be; that because they have been and have served their purpose well, they should always be perpetuated; that new ways of thinking and saying things and doing things are dangerous; that it is better to put up with the evils we have than to run the risk of greater evils by attempting modifications; and therefore, they will not give their adherence to anything that is different or new or untried, until it has been actually proved by long experience to be safe. When a reform has been won they generally accept the situation, and it in turn becomes one of the things they hold fast.

Men of this cast of mind and disposition are, as the name indicates, Conservatives.

On the other hand, there are those who believe that perfection has not been reached, that there are methods of government that are improvements on the prsent, that there are policies which will lead to better results than have yet been attained; that the increase in population, the increase in education, the increase in wealth, make necessary new policies and new creeds to meet the new conditions.

These are they who form the Liberal or Reform Party of a country.

It would seem to me enough to demonstrate that the policy efforts of the Liberal Party in Canada, for the last century, have been along the lines above defined, simply to name the leader,s who have been and are its champions and representatives. Take the following: Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Papineau, Baldwin, Lafontaine, George Brown, the Blakes, Oliver Mowat, L. H. Holton, Joseph Doutre, the Dorions, Alexander Mackenzie, Joseph Howe, Senator Penny, L. H. Huntington, David Mills, Sir Richard Cartwright, Felix Marchand, H. G. Joly, Laurier, Fielding and Mulock.

Let us consider for a moment some of the reforms which have been championed by these men:—

One of the first and no doubt greatest reforms championed and obtained by the Liberals of Canada was for representative government, for, of course, until that was obtained there was little chance of getting anything else. Among other abuses that were abated and reforms may be named extension of the franchise; the holding of elections on the same day; the secret ballot; abolition of the clergy reserves; abolition of the seignorial tenure; municipal government, the federal principle; and autonomy of the Provinces etc.

The Conservatives hung on as long as possible to all the special privileges and prerogatives held by the governing classes, and which tended to centralize power in a few imperial and local officials, while the Liberals were for removing and regulating these privileges and powers, and giving to the people a direct voice and influence in public and Governmental affairs.

If we, as a Dominion, now have a Federal instead of a Legislative Union, it is because the Liberals fought for the autonomy of the Provinces, which we have now come to recognize as the only safe policy, which policy has been followed in the Australian Federation.

Surely this list of men and of reforms is sufficient to inspire in a young man an enthusiasm for the party through whose leaders and through whose efforts they have been brought about, and I confidently challenge the Conservative party to show any list of leaders or any number of reforms with which they do not compare more than favorably.

Therefore, if a young man wishes to ally himself with the party which, by the reforms accomplished and by the men who have been its leaders and champions for the last hundred years, in Canada, has a record which is unsurpassed, he will certainly ally himself with the Liberal party.

The Liberal party in Canada, however, is only what the same party has been and is in other countries, and to be allied to the Liberal party in Canada, means to be allied with the greater party in the Empire and world at large, and to be the children and heirs of all the reformers of the past.

In England you will find such names as those of Cromwell, Hampden, Cobden, Bright, Gladstone, in France, Gambetta, Jules Simon, Jules Ferry, and Waldeck-Rousseau, and in the United States such men as Washington, Lincoln, Daniel Webster.

Surely these are leaders any one might be proud to follow. They have always been men who have been for the masses against the classes, for the people against autocratic power, for the principles of liberty, education and morality.

As to the more recent history of the Liberal party, three questions stand out prominently:

1. The tariff issue.
2. The imperial preference.
3. The G.T.P. Railway.

The election of 1896 was fought and won principally on the tariff question, namely, whether the policy of the Conservatives for a high protective tariff and which had continually been getting higher, should be continued, or whether it was time to call a halt and regulate our tariff, not specially for protection, but for revenue with incidental protection.

In this matter the Liberals showed their usual spirit of tolerance and consideration of the rights of others, and therefore, no sweeping changes in the tariff were made. The result, it is believed, has eminently justified this position.

As to the Imperial preference, I am of the opinion that no act of the Liberal party has ever shown more real patriotism and Imperial statesmanship. Even supposing to some extent it has been detrimental to a very few industries in the country, but which I do not believe is the case; no country, any more than a man, lives by bread alone. If we are to maintain an Imperial connection that is worth anything to us, or worth anything to Britain, we must show to Britain and to the world that the relation between us is more than between two ordinary nations, that some at least of our negotiations and relations with each other are lifted out of the purely selfish, sordid principles of trade and commerce, and I submit that no contribution that we might be expected to make the Imperial army or navy, or any expected preference the Imperial authorities might give to us in exchange for what we have done, could possibly have given us the position in the public mind of Britain and before the world that that act did. The nations of the world, also, have seen that Canada is really in heart, as well as in law, a part of the British Empire, and that in certain things, as the denouncing of the German treaties and the imposition of the Surtax, Canada has to be taken into direct account by foreign countries.

As to the G.T.P. Railway, even supposing it shall cost all that its opponents claim, if we take in comparison the position of the country and its commerce at the time the C.P.R. was launched, and now, and the concessions made by the Government then to that road, and now, it seems to me any impossible calculations will show that the risk and burden assumed by the present Government and the cost to the country is but a moiety of that then assumed, and that we have more reason to believe and to expect that the results will be greater and the burden of carrying it less.

But when we consider that the output of the Northwest this year, in wheat alone, will be some 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 bushels, not to speak of live-stock and other products, and that the resources of that country in both of these industries are only touched, and that thousands of new settlers are going there every year, everyone must admit that another outlet for that country is imperative. The Conservatives admit that. The differences between the parties are only as to details, and not as to the important point, namely, that another road is necessary.

To-day the leaders of the Liberal party are men of honor and integrity, and the history of the Dominion for the last eight years in its home and Imperial and foreign policies is sufficient proof of their capacity for statesmanship, their ability to read the signs of the times, and to undertake great things for the Dominion.

And any young man, or any man in Canada, who wishes to belong to the party which has behind it, in this land and in other lands, the record for the emancipation of the people and the upbuilding of nations, and which at the present, as in the past, carries on its banner the inscription "Excelsior," will, I believe, find that party in the Liberal party of Canada as now led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

SETH P. LEET.

Foa the Chiidren's Sake

The gentlemen who devote part of their time to running the Society for the Protection of Women and Children are engaged in work that ranks by no means lowest on the list of the philanthropic institutions of the city. Drunken and deserting husbands, neglectful sons, children whose parents have no use for them, young girls at domestic service,—these are carefully tended when facts calling for interference are brought before the Secretary, or any of the members. Many erring husbands have, by the Society's efforts been brought back to forgiving wives, and many homes are happier to-day through its influence, than those more immediately concerned, dreamt, at one time, was possible.

The society at the present moment has one or two good projects in embryo, so to speak, which, if hall-marked by the Provincial Government when the time comes, will result in much good. The society has adopted as a strong line in their labors of the vineyard, the saving of young girls whose home life is one of danger, where the widowed and drinking mother or father forms an undesirable guardian. In many such cases Secretary Marshall succeeds in placing girls in good Christian families, where the upbringing and example is all for betterment, and from which the grown young woman is likely to emerge a desirable member of society.

Nor do these employers always stay their hand at the payment of wages and the giving of advice. In not a few instances the girls are provided with suitable clothing, and taught to comport hemselves in a manner fitting to their station, with aims of being something better by and bye in the country of their birth or adoption. But it is right here that the trouble too often crops up. A drunken father or mother, without self-respect, has none for their offspring. In the new clothing of the little serving-maid is only seen another means of raising the wherewithal to fill the gin bottle, and for this and other reasons, the promising life is too often made brief by parental authority. Employers may plead, the Society's officers may preach—there is no appeal. The child belongs to the parent, and if he, or she, demand it, the child must go home, and the clothes given as a present, of course, go also.

In this connection the Society feels itself handicapped, and it is intended that steps be taken at as early a date as possible, to, if possible, bring about a change in the law, whereby those girls will be given a chance, a chance for a life of well doing, as against that leading in an opposite direction. The society would like power to remove young girls from the guardianship of drunken and dissolute fathers or mothers, take them by authority of law from the influences of evil homes and safeguard them against parental interference, that they may grow up useful citizens.

* * *

The good work calls for the expenditure of cash however, and it is humiliating to a city like Montreal, to find such a society with an absolutely bare treasury chest to-day!

Those ladies whose lives have been cast in more pleasant places, will doubtless find a means of remedying this condition of affairs, by personal contribution, and the strong weight of their influence on the men who sign the cheques.

—Roxburgh.

Election Opinions, Gay and Otherwise

STAMP ON THE CONS.
(Exchange.)

Postage was three cents per letter in 1896. Is is now only two cents.

HOW'S THIS, UMPIRE?
(Halifax Chronicle.)

Canada's foreign trade increased only $66,000,000 in the eighteen years of Conservative rule. It has increased $228,000,000 since 1896.

BETWEEN SEATS.
(Toronto Telegram.)

"It's a long time between seats," says Hon. George Eulas Foster when he views a sitting down place in North Toronto.

WHERE HIS INTEREST LIES.
(Galt Reformer.)

The manufacturer who will vote against the Government at the approaching election is a partisan first and a business man last.

THAT 'LL HELP SOME.
(Halifax Chronicle.)

Nova Scotia proposes to do better for Fielding than it has ever done.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.
(Ottawa Free Press.)

The greatest puzzle of the campaign is to find out what Mr. Borden's railway policy is. The Toronto News was long hopeful, but it, too, has given it up.

REASONS FOR "SOLID QUEBEC."
(Ottawa Free Press.)

The senior Tory organ is appealing piteously to Quebec not to vote Liberal. But why shouldn't Quebec vote Liberal? it is sharing in the good times.

TWO VIEWS.
(Toronto Telegram.)

Now the campaign in Hamilton is well under way in all its native picturesqueness.

"Compare Laurier's statesmanlike address with Barker's grovelling personalities," says the Times.

"I suppose that is the kind of rot Sir Wilfrid feeds to the Habitants," opines the Spectator.

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GEORGE'S LARGE DEFICIT.
(Toronto Star.)

Doubtless Goldsmith had in mind the annual deficits of Mr. Foster when he wrote the lines:

"A man he was to all the country dear,
Even when the sessional indemnity was a thousands dollars a year."

BORDEN'S BEST.
(Manitoba Free Press.)

Mr. Borden is hardly setting the heather afire these days in Ontario. He makes a respectable appearance on the platform with his decorously dull speeches. No doubt this is a case for the application of the principle of the motto displayed in the Western mining town church: "Please do not shoot the organist. He is doing the best he knows how!"

THE UNSURPASSABLE 'WHITE PORT' WINE

Imported in wood and bottled in our vaults.
Cockburn's "Very Superior Old" WHITE PORT WINE, $1.50 per bottle, $17.00 per dozen.

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"Pommery" Champagne

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"SEC," "EXTRA SEC," "BRUT."

POMMERY "SEC"	Quarts	$28.00 per case
POMMERY "SEC"	Pints	$30.00 per case
POMMERY "BRUT"	Quarts	$30.00 per case
POMMERY "BRUT"	Pints	$32.00 per case
POMMERY "EXTRA SEC"	Quarts	$28.00 per case
POMMERY "EXTRA SEC"	Pints	$30.00 per case

All less 3 per cent. discount for cash. Special discounts for quantities. Out of town customers treated with the utmost liberality. There is not a bottle of "Pommery" leaving our establishment that we do not guarantee, and we get through a few thousand in the course of the year.

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From the East and West Coast of Scotland.

The best cures on both sides of the best part of the United Kingdom.
GENUINE LOCHFYNE HERRINGS, from the West Coast .....$1.50 per keg
"EAST COAST" FULL HERRINGS, with Roes and Milts .....$1.25 per keg
Also landing ex S.S. ATHENIA, FINEST DRIED EXPORT LING FISH, from the Shetland Isles.

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At the price its equal is yet to come forward.

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ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
Established 1856.

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267, 269 and 271 St. James St.
MONTREAL.

A TELEPHONE For $3.00 EACH UP

is our specialty. All phones guaranteed. Let us give you an estimate.

SAYER ELECTRIC CO.,
FOR EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL,
PHONE—4546. 10, 12, 14 Beaver Hall Hill.

IT LOOKS LIKE SNOW!

You say this about every other day, but it proves a false alarm. It is now the 15th of October. It will not be a false alarm much longer, neither will the prices of our Furs remain as they are to-day. In a very short time you will have to pay 25 per cent. more.

DELAY WILL PROVE EXPENSIVE

E. A. STE. MARIE,
499 St. Catherine Street, Cor. Amherst.

LARGE STOCK AND LOW PRICES
TEES' DESKS,
300 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE CHEAPEST FUR STORE!

Persian Lamb and Electric Seal Jackets, Ruffs, Stoles, Caperines, Boas, Muffs, in Mink, Marten, Alaska Sable, etc. Racoon Coats and Men's Fur Lined Coats, Caps. Ladies' Fur Lined Capes, etc.
Repairs and alterations made.
Call or write for our prices.
Country orders promptly attended to.

R. DAVIS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
MANUFACTURERS OF FURS
415 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

One Day's Happenings in the Field of Politics.

JOHN EDWARDS FOR GRENVILLE.

Prescott, Ont., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Liberal convention for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the Federal House in the approaching elections was held here yesterday morning. A large number of delegates were present and four names were presented to the convention. All retired at once in favor of Mr. Edwards.

LIBERALS IN NORTHUMBERLAND

St. John, N.B., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—W. S. Loggie, M.L.A., is the unanimous choice of the Liberals of Northumberland County, as candidate in the approaching elections. He was chosen at an enthusiastic convention yesterday and is counted a certain winner over J. Robinson, Conservative, who represented the county in the last Parliament and who has been again chosen as candidate.

SOUTH TORONTO LIBERALS.

Toronto, October 15.—The South Toronto Liberals are still discussing the question of a candidate. Among those who may go to the ballot are H. H. Dewart, K.C., Joseph Oliver, Ald. Ward and Mr. W. T. J. Lee.

WILL STUMP IN LENNOX.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Mr. A. M. Peterson, of Colborne has consented to address a series of ten meetings in Lennox and Addington, commencing October 24, in the interests of Hiram Keech, Liberal candidate.

POSITION OF TEMPERANCE PARTY.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Mr. F. S. Spence states that the temperance people are not taking an active part in the Federal campaign, preferring to save their energies for the Provincial contest. Since it has been shown that all legislation short of total prohibition rests with the Provincial Legislatures, he says the temperance people have plenty of scope in the Provincial field. Considerable activity in local option is reported, and plans are being carried out for a vote at New Year's in many municipalities.

CONSERVATIVES ENDORSE R. L. RICHARDSON.

Branden, Oct. 15.—The Conservatives have endorsed the candidature of Mr R. L. Richardson, the Independent Liberal. Mr. Richardson sympathizes with Mr. Borden's railway policy. The Conservatives expect he will defeat Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Liberal candidate Mr. Richardson formerly supported the Government.

SOUTH RENFREW CANDIDATE.

Egansville, Ont., Oct. 15.—After a contest with Mr. Thos. A. Low, Mr. A. A. Wright was declared the Liberal candidate for South Renfrew. At the convention speeches were made by the candidate and Hon. F. R. Latchford. The Conservatives held a meeting at Renfrew, when Mr. John Mackay got the nomination.

WILL SUPPORT MR. McCARTHY.

Stayner, Ont., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Liberals of North Simcoe met yesterday and appointed officers for the new term. They were as follows:—Dr McKane, president; Geo. E. Lount secretary-treasurer. It was moved by John Birnie, K.C., of Collingwood, and was seconded by R. Graham, of Flos, that under the circumstances, the Liberals deem it unadvisable to put a candidate in the field. This was adopted by the convention. Mayor Currie and Leighton McCarthy will now contest the riding, of whom the latter will receive the Liberal support. A resolution expressing confidence in the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was passed by the convention.

BORDEN MEETING TO-NIGHT.

A grand rally of the Conservatives of the district will take place to-night on the occasion of Mr Borden's meeting at the Monument National. All the Conservative candidates of the city and vicinity will be heard from and the leader himself will speak in French as well as English. Among the others billed to address the assembly are Campbell Lane, candidate in St. Lawrence; Dr. A. A. Bernard, the Hochelaga candidate; J. T. Cardinal and L. T. Marechal, J. de L. Tache, the candidate in St. Hyacinthe, and others.

THE STRUGGLE IN WELLAND.

Niagara Falls, Oct. 15.—Welland County Conservative Association has endorsed the candidature of Mr. Walter Upper, of Allanburg, as Independent Conservative. The fight is now between Mr. Upper and Mr. W. M. German, K.C.

SIR WILFRID'S PLANS.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier left this morning for Chatham, where the Premier speaks this afternoon. They will spend tomorrow as the guests of Hon. C. S. Hyman at London. On Monday afternon Sir Wilfrid will address a meeting at Lucknow. He speaks at Orillia on Wednesday, at Peterboro on Thursday, and will close his Ontario tour at Cornwall on Friday.

SOUTH TORONTO CONSERVATIVES

South Toronto Conservatives have chosen as their candidate, Mr. A. Claude Macdonnell, barrister. The vote lay between him and Edmund Bristol. The Liberals meet this evening.

YESTERDAY'S NOMINATIONS.

The candidates nominated yesterday were:—Liberal, John Edwards, Grenville, Ont.; W. S. Loggie, Northumberland, N.B.; A. A. Wright, South Renfrew, Ont.; Peter Stewart, West Elgin, Ont. Conservative, Louis Charbonneau, Prescott, Ont.; James Robinson, Northumberland, N.B.; John Mackay, South Renfrew, Ont.; A. Claude Macdonnell, South Toronto, Ont.; Dr. Alfred Thompson, Yukon; William H. Sharp, Lisgar.

YUKON CONSERVATIVES.

The Yukon Conservatives have chosen Dr. Alfred Thompson, formerly of Halifax, as their candidate.

THE PRESCOTT CANDIDATE.

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 15.—Mr. Louis Charbonneau, of Plantagenet, was unanimously chosen yesterday as the Conservative candidate for the county of Prescott. A large meeting was held at Hawkesbury in the evening.

RAILWAY MAN CHOSEN.

Dutton, Ont., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Mr. Peter Stewart, a railway man from St. Thomas, will be the Liberal candidate for West Elgin. At the convention yesterday Mr. K. W. McKay was a close second in the voting.

SIR RICHARD DETAINED.

Ottawa, Oct. 15. — (Special.) — Sir Richard Cartwright has been delayed in his Western trip. He left for the West in the car Ottawa. One of the axles on this heated, and at Carleton Junction the car had to be cut out and returned to Ottawa for repairs. The Minister of Trade and Commerce will leave for Winnipeg to-day, and reach there on Monday at noon. The meeting he is to address will be held in the evening.

LIBERAL MEETING AT VERDUN.

A general meeting of the Liberals of Verdun has been called for to-night at 8 o'clock at the committee rooms, 32 Church avenue, Verdun. Every Verdun Liberal is requested to attend, as important organization is to be transacted in the interests of Mr. Boyer, the Liberal candidate.

BOYER COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Mr. J. D. St. Pierre, of Cartierville, who has charge of the campaign in the interest of Mr. L. A. Boyer in that district, has opened a central committee room at Cartierville, where all information in connection with the election will be cheerfully furnished. Mr. St. Pierre, who is one of the pioneers of the locality and a staunch supporter of Liberal principles, states that the prospects for the party in Jacques Cartier were never brighter.

GOOD CHANCE FOR LIBERALS.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Liberals of Northumberland, in convention at Newcastle on Friday, selected Mr. W. S. Loggie, M.P.P., one of the leading merchants of the county, as their candidate. The choice was between Mr. Loggie and Mr. John Morrissey, M.P.P.

At Chatham, at the same time, the Conservative candidate was selected, Mr. James Robertson, ex-M.P., again being the choice of the party. The Liberals have a very good chance of redeeming Northumberland, for the party is strong there, and the candidate has great personal popularity.

FAR AWAY NOMINATIONS.

Kamloops, B.C., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Nominations in Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay will be held on November 1. The election will take place on November 22.

LANDERS DROPPED OUT.

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Independent Labor candidate, Mr. Landers, of Hamilton, has dropped out of the fight in North Waterloo.

AUDIENCE DID NOT TURN UP.

The Gazette greets us with the pleasing fiction this morning that "Mr. Borden was received with a tremendous outburst of applause which lasted several minutes."

The applause when Mr. Borden arose lasted exactly six seconds. The people on the stage rose to their feet, but only three persons in the body of the hall stood up, and when they saw they were alone they promptly sat down again.

When Mr. Monk's name was mentioned the applause lasted twelve seconds. Ald. Ames got five seconds' worth of applause, and scattered volleys greeted the other speakers. Dr. Roddick's reception being as hearty as any given during the evening.

MAJOR SMITH'S GOOD WORK.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Major Smith, the Liberal candidate in Stormont, is meeting with gratifying encouragement at his meetings throughout the county. He makes friends everywhere. A rousing reception greeted Major Smith at his meeting in Finch on Thursday night, and a large crowd listened attentively to his masterly exposition of the policy of the Government in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the tariff and other leading questions. He was ably assisted by Mr. D. B. McLennan, K.C., Mr. J. T. Snetsinger, Mr. A. F. Mulhern and other gentlemen.

He has also held very successful meetings this week at Monkland, Avonmore and Bonville. His programme for next week will be as follows:—Osnabruck Centre, Monday; Moose Creek, Tuesday; Cannamore, Wednesday; Crysler, Wednesday; Connaught, Thursday; Berwick, Thursday evening; South Branch, Saturday evening.

THE BALD HEAD IS NOW A MONEY MAKER

Paris Advertisers Find Financial Use for Man's Shining Poll.

Never in Paris was street advertising so intense and rampant as at present, writes a correspondent. I do not speak of artistic posters, which grow more and more striking in color and line, being designed by artists of merit; nor of electric light night advertising, which threatens to turn the boulevard into a color nightmare. The Parisian street advertiser is strong in another direction, in the human advertisement, of which the sandwich man is the lowest example.

The latest development of the Parisian human street advertisement is the bald-headed man with a sign painted on his shining poll. At last the bald-headed men seem to have found financial use for their balditude.

Who is this personage we see approaching? The boulevard throng turns and looks with curiosity. He is dressed in a brand-new frock suit with black coat and trousers of a discreet stripe, and the black silk hat is brand new and shining.

What is there remarkable about this well-dressed personage? Why, he seems to know so many people. He bows to right and left. Who can he be? Look how he bows! Look how he lifts his high hat with a graceful sweep of the arm! How can he know half the folks who pass?

What ease!
What grace!
Is he an ambassador?
He must be a great actor!
Or a politician!

GRAVELY TAKES HIS SEAT.

The personage approaches. He is five steps in front of you. Again he lifts his hat. He is bowing to you. Stupefaction! He is bald! Marvelously bald! And painted in big letters on the shining baldness you read:

"Moulin Rouge! The Toreador!"

All around him there are cries of surprise and laughter. People rush to see. But the elegant personage seems not to notice anything unusual. He gravely seats himself at one of the little tables of a cafe terrace and orders a mild drink. He takes a newspaper from his pocket and begins reading. But before he begins reading he takes off his hat! And the astounded crowd reads on his bald head:

"Moulin Rouge! The Toreador!"

A month ago there were only five of these bald-headed living advertisements. To-day, there must be 500 of them. They earn a dollar a day and their expenses—for drinks on cafe terraces. Also they are well-dressed—this being an essential point in the idea of this novel advertising. Therefore there are 500 contended bald-headed men in Paris: They have leisure. They have a living. And they have the spectacle of Paris beautiful before their eyes.

"Pardon, monsieur, are you stamped?" a keen-eyed citizen walked up to one of them and asked during the first week of the sensation.

"Monsieur?"

"Are you stamped?"

"What's the matter? Are you trying to guy me?" demanded the baldhead in reply.

"I ask you, monsieur, are you stamped?" insisted the other. "I am an agent of the surete (detective department), and if I ask you the question it is because it is my duty to do so. You cannot be ignorant of the fact that every advertising poster ought to bear a 2-cent stamp for government revenue. Your bald head is an advertisement—a poster. I see you have not stamped it. Will you kindly come along with me?"

The bald-headed was fined $2.50. His employer paid it and sent him out immediately again. This time his bald head bore a 2-cent stamp on the right temple in front of the ear.

For latest styles in Eye Glasses and Spectacles go to R. Hemsley, The Optician, 255 St. James Street.—Adv.

most noted orators in America.

IN GENERAL PRACTICE.

Dr. W. E. McKee, late of the house staff of the Montreal General Hospital has left that institution to engage in general practice. Dr. McKee has opened an office at 729 Mance Street, Montreal Annex.

Dr. W. E. Nelson has also retired from the staff, and will minister to the ills of the public at 397 Victoria Avenue, Westmount.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ATTRACTIONS AT CARSLEY'S ON MONDAY.—Novelties in elegant apparel for ladies arrive here almost daily. Our first floor is a veritable fashion bureau, where the newest things from Paris are constantly being added and discussed by the fashion critics of the city. First interest on Monday will be centred round several groups of Fashionable Coats just arrived from Paris, of which our Paris organization advise us that they know of nothing newer or more stylish. Every lady will be interested in them, because they are inexpensive and handsome. You'll find Coats of every wanted kind here at prices which run from $4.95 to $54.00.—The S. Carsley Co., Limited.

BEAR UP.

Bear up, even though thou be like me
Stretched on a couch of torturing pain
This weary day;
Though heaven and earth seem dark to thee,
And thine eye glance around in vain
For one hope-ray!
Though overborne by wrong and ill,
Though thou hast drained even to the lees
Life's bitter cup,
Though death and hell be round thee, still
Place faith in God! He hears, He sees,
Bear up! Bear up!

—James Clarence Mangan.

Orange Meat
A Perfect Food

Results Are Sure Because Herald Wants Reach the People Who Buy, Sell or Rent

WHERE TO FIND HELP

Situations Wanted—Female.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week 25 cents.

WANTED — BY A STRONG YOUNG WOman, work of any kind by the day. Apply to No. 10 Balmoral st. 243

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES—WE MAKE BOOTS and shoes for straight or deformed feet. Specialty of repairing shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, water bottles, and everything made of rubber. A. HODINA, 4 Beaver Hall Hill.

Legal Cards.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C. H. Cline, F. J. Maclennan

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. Cameron, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame st.

J. S. BUCHAN, K.C., ADVOCATE, ETC. Guardian Assurance Building, 160 St. James st., Montreal.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

J. C. WRAY & BRO., 290 Mountain st., and 123 St. Dominique. Uptown 2728. East 217.

WILLIAM WRAY, 1236 St. Catherine st. Uptown 2867.

ALBERT GRIFFITH, 673 Wellington street, Main 4418.

Educational.

STUDIO FOR MUSIC INSTRUCTION, 412 Pine avenue. Cornet, singing, and stringed instruments. Boys' voices carefully trained. Fred'k. W. Holland, Director. 246

TELEGRAPH OPERATING, AS TAUGHT by our expert train dispatchers, leads to employment at good salary. Competent men are always in demand. Send for booklet. Dept. "H.," Dominion Business College, Toronto.

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, mandolin, banjo and guitar. 60a City Councillors street. 252

PUPILS WANTED — ENGLISH MATHEmatics, bookkeeping. Shorthand taught privately. Also pupils coached for civil service examinations. Best of references. Address Professor, 476 Berri st. 245

Missing Relatives

Missing Immigrants, inquired for by friends in the Old Country.

SHEARER, CATHERINE—Who left Glasgow for Canada about 10 years ago, and now married there, is inquired for by her brother Patrick. Reply Herald Office, Glasgow.

SULLIVAN, ANDREW—Sailed for Canada in July or August, 1881. Also Mary Ann Sullivan and Catherine Sullivan, who sailed for Canada August, 1882. Uncle Matthew seeks. 283 Tooley st., London, S.E.

CLAYTON, JOHN—News of all letters returned from post office. Brother Charles dead. Sister, A. Wigley, 74 Olney st., Walworth, London, E.C.

CHITTINDEN, ROBERT — Left London 33 years ago. Last heard of in London, Canada. Formerly of the Royal Navy. Brother inquires—Robert Chittinden, care William Morris, 47 Hawthorn road, Union road, Upper Edmonton, London, Eng.

BURTON, HARRY — Left Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, for Canada, thirty years ago. Sister Harriett inquires. Mrs. Harriett Hyett, 15 Cloudesdale road, Upper Tooting, London.

CRIMMINS, PATRICK—Native of George's street, Dublin. Last heard of at Vancouver, 1899. Mother seeks. Mrs. Elizabeth Crimmins, 210 Mount Pleasant Buildings, Mount Pleasant, Dublin.

SIMPSON, THOMAS — Left Asthel, Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, about thirty years ago for Canada. Sister Harriett inquires. Mrs. Harriett Hyett, 15 Cloudesdale road, Upper Tooting, London.

THOMPSON, FRED AND GEORGE — Left motherless and were sent to Canada 20 years ago by the Little Wanderers' Home in London. Aunt inquires. Mrs Smith, 55 Byron street, Kingsley Park, Northampton.

MANSER, FATHER WILLIAM, MOTHER Ellen, brother Tom, sisters Clara and Flora. Last heard from 15 years ago, at St. George's, Owen Sou., Ontario. Son Horace inquires. 325 Fulham road, London.

Situations Wanted—Male.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week 25 cents.

MATTRESSES RE-MADE AT RESIdences; new ticks (customers' materials) cut and sewed; old ticks altered. Address Fraser, 425 Bourgeois st. 243

WANTED — BARBER WOULD LIKE TO get good position; at trade four years; young and steady. Address P.O. Box 105, Springhill, Cumb. Co., N.S. 252

WANTED — TO HAVE YOUR FURS REpaired and re-modeled to latest style. Increases their value. Best work. Moderate prices. Chas. Nebelung, 2102 St. Catherine, near Bleury. 243

WANTED — GROOM, ENGLISH, SPEAKS French, thoroughly experienced, ride and drive well, light weight, seeks situation. Matravers, Box 114, Post Office, Fredericton, New Brunswick. 245

MATTRESSES OPENED, HAIR DUSTED, separated and refilled at residences; furniture springs adjusted and rewebbed. Address Upholsterer, 4 Bulger ave. 244

For Sale.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE — 4 SQUARE PIANOS, AT reduced prices. All guaranteed. Thoroughly repaired. Steinway, 7 octaves, genuine rosewood case, fine tone, cost $560, now $150. Munroe, 7 octaves, carved legs, cost $400, now $110. Mason, rosewood case, cost $350, now $85. Seybold, 6 octaves, cost $350, now $75. Payable from $4 to $10 cash and from $3 to $6 per month. Liberal discounts for cash. Write or call for further particulars. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. 243

FOR SALE — FINE SPECIMEN OF CANAdian wild pigeon; male bird; well preserved. Address K 417, Herald Office. 250

FOR SALE — FROCK COAT AND VEST, fit stout man; five yards table cloth, enamel and brass large bedstead and spring; also mangle. Apply K 408, Herald. 243

FOR SALE — TWO NICE, LARGE MUSical slot machines, suitable for hotel and fine restaurants. Can be seen 24 Lemoine st., 1st floor. 244

FOR SALE — OAK BED SPRING AND mattress, full size, complete for $3.50; also girls' coon coat and muff, will fit from 12 to 14 years, no reasonable offer refused, in good order; also box lounge, $8.00. Apply 4132 St. Catherine.

FOR SALE — SAFE, IN FIRST CLASS order. Sizes inside, 25½ in. high x 20½ in. wide x 13½ in. deep. Apply at once. Address 839, Herald Office. 243

FOR SALE — KINDLING FOR THE Million. Kindling wood, $2.00; cut hard wood, $3.00; mill blocks, $1.75; tamarac blocks, $2.00 per load. Also anthracite coal. J. C. McDiarmid, 3 Canal Basin, corner Guy and William st. Tel. Main 452.

FOR SALE — ON VERY EASY TERMS, kitchen stoves, hall stoves, and everything for the house, at cheapest prices. Tue Prince Co., 33 St. Lawrence.

FOR SALE—SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James. Telephone Main 813.

FOR SALE — SECONDHAND TYPEWRITers, of all standard makes. Each machine has been thoroughly overhauled, and is guaranteed to be in perfect working order. Cheap for cash, or on easy terms if required. These machines must be closed out at once, and now is your chance to get a bargain. The Hammond Typewriter Co., 13 Bleury st. 245

FOR SALE — SECONDHAND ROLL TOP typewriter desk, 8 drawers, solid quarter oak, in good condition. A bargain. The Hammond Typewriter Company, 13 Bleury st., Montreal. 245

OYSTERS! No. 1 Malpecques, in barrels, arriving daily direct from Prince Edward Island. All grades. Reasonable prices. Also Oysters in bulk. LEONARD BROS., 24 and 26 Youville Square (near the Custom House). Telephones: Merchants, 46; Bell., Main 4447-4448.

Plumbers and Steamfitters.

R. E. HANDFIELD, PRACTICAL ROOFER, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. Electric bells, electric light. 20 Lemoyne street Bell Phone Main 3888.

CAVENDISH MIXTURE
Makes a cool, pleasant smoke.
Once used always used.
SOLD ONLY BY
H. RAWLIN'S 76 Bleury St.

Rooms and Board.

HERALD DIRECTORY.

For ROOMS, BOARD, OR TABLE BOARD.

Persons desiring information regarding rates of rooms or boarding, as advertised below, may obtain same on calling at Herald Office, where records are kept for their accommodation.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week 25 cents.

ROOMS — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED rooms; privileges. Apply 4127 St. Catherine st. 247

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE, BRIGHT furnished parlors, suitable for gentlemen or married couples. Terms moderate. Apply 2777 St. Catherine st. 247

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED FRONT parlor, suitable for a married couple, with or without dining room, and use of kitchen; no children. 179 Mansfield st. 247

ROOMS — TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, steam heated, Auer light, bath and telephone; gentlemen only. 20 Osborne st. 247

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; terms moderate. 2582 St. Catherine st. 245

ROOMS — TO LET, AT MONTREAL ANnex, on the car line, two adjoining rooms, double and single beds; breakfast if required. Rent $8 a month. Telephone in the house. Address K 416, Herald Office. 244

ROOMS — TO LET, DOUBLE OR SINGLE, well furnished, vacant for 17th, electric light, bath, etc. 179 Mansfield st. 247

ROOM — A FRONT BEDROOM TO LET, with or without board, suitable for two young men. Apply 321½ St. Antoine st. 244

ROOMS — TO LET, A FIRST CLASS suite of rooms, with separate bath, electric light and all other conveniences. K 414, Herald. 265

ROOMS — NICE LARGE DOUBLE, WELL furnished room, with board, very reasonable, hot and cold water in room, suitable for two gentlemen. 11 Prateau st.

ROOMS — TO LET, UNFURNISHED COMfortable rooms, also furnished, heated and lighted, new house. 277c Bleury st. 246

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED ROOM, ALL conveniences, private family. 20 Union avenue. 246

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE front, on bathroom flat, suitable for two gentlemen, in private family. 110 Mansfield street. 246

ROOM — TO LET, AN ELEGANTLY FURnished well heated room, hot and cold water, clothes cupboards, all conveniences. 19 St. Edward st.

ROOMS — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED double and single rooms, with all modern conveniences; gentlemen only. Call between 6 and 8 o'clock p.m. 164 Versailles st.

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED SINGLE and double room, at 905 Dorchester st., five doors west of Windsor Hotel, with breakfast only; suitable for married couple or two friends. Telephone and modern improvements.

ROOM — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED front room, in strictly private family; gentlemen only need apply. 213 Mountain st. 243

ROOM — TO LET, DOUBLE ROOM, ON bath flat, suitable for two gentlemen. 84 Cathcart st.

ROOM — DOUBLE FRONT PARLOR, suitable for two gentlemen friends; hot water heating, electric light. 277b Bleury st.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED — AGENTS AND COMMITTEES to send for Sample Laurier Campaign Novelty, 10 cents. Quick seller. Everybody wants one. Box 200, Morrisburg, Ont. 243

SALESMEN MAKE 500 PER CENT. COMmission, selling "Novelty Sign Cards." Merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight. 800 varieties. Catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1139 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill. 247

To Let.

TO LET — SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, eight rooms and bath, modern conveniences; possession November first. Apply No. 7 Gladstone avenue, Westmount. 248

Business Cards.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO WINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 415 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1202. P.O. Box 424.

Found.

FOUND—A "PEGGY FROM PARIS" BAG, on the 9th instant, containing small sum of money and receipts. Apply 486 Victoria ave., Westmount. 241

WHERE TO FIND WORK

Situations Vacant.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents one week 25 cents.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, FOR family of two; no washing; good wages. Apply 14 Park ave. 243

WANTED — 10 BRICKLAYERS. APPLY to M. Lynch, Locomotive Works, Longue Pointe.

WANTED — SMART OFFICE BOY. APply to P.O. Box 2298.

WANTED — OFFICE BOY, STRONG youth, to carry Smith-Premier typewriters and make himself generally useful. Wm. M. Hall & Co., 1822 Notre Dame st.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 15, TO assist in housework; small family. Apply 10 Stanley st.

Property for Sale.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE HOUSES, Westmount and West End. One exceptionally and elegantly finished, with every convenience. Must be seen to be appreciated. Early occupation. Apply S. Shackell, 473 Temple Bldg. 241

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, 371 METCALFE avenue, Westmount, 10 rooms, up-to-date, everything of the best; always open for inspection; good garden. Apply premises, or C. H. Binks, 575 St. Paul st. Telephone Main 416. 256

FOR SALE — NO. 745 WELLINGTON, double tenement. Photographer's studio on ground floor. Lot 25 x 118. Will sell for $1,600.00 to prompt purchaser. Apply G. T. Hickin, 136 Church ave., Verdun. 248

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN COTE ST. PAUL, and 3 farms in country—2 in Arundel. Will sell or exchange for small house in Montreal or vicinity. Particulars at 818 Cadieux st., forenoon or evenings.

FOR SALE — "WINONA COTTAGE." Country residence, 9 rooms, bath with water connections. Fruit garden, large stable, hennery. One mile from Victoria ave., on Sherbrooke st. extension. Apply W. J. McGee, Mechanics' Building.

100 LOTS FREE

Applicants sending stamp will receive deed of lot, size 25x100 feet. Suburb, New York. 20th Century Realty Co., 6 Wall Street, New York.

Dogs—Wanted, Lost, Etc.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOUND—LAST MONDAY, YELLOW COLlie dog, white around neck and breast. If not called for in two days will be sold to pay expenses. 1261 St. Catherine st. 242

LOST — ON MANSFIELD ST., A BRINDLE bull bitch. Finder will receive expenses at the Windsor Hotel office, by returning same. 241

FOR SALE — ENGLISH SETTER, ONE year old, Gladstone and London stock, bred from prize winner; will sell cheap. R. F. Shaw, Waterloo, Que. 241

THOROUGHBREDS — PRINCE CHARLES spaniels, beagle hounds, Airedale terriers, etc., from champion stock—grown and young dogs, for sale. Todmorden Kennels, Todmorden, Ont.

Wanted to Purchase.

SMALL SAFE WANTED. GIVE INSIDE measurements. Address 277, Herald Office. 243

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Have Your Furniture or Baggage Moved or Stored by
The Merchants' Express Co.
349 ST. JAMES. Phone—2288 Main

Horses and Carriages.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE — A GOOD STRONG WORKing horse, suitable for cart or express. Apply No. 49 Seminary st. 241

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by Arthur W. Wilks. WILKS & MICHAUD, ACCOUNTANTS, Merchants Bank Building, Tel. M. 4125. Evenings, 543 Plessis st., Tel. E. 2252.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Situations Vacant.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week 25 cents.

WANTED — A YOUNG NURSE GIRL; one who can sleep at home. 37 McGill College avenue. 245

WANTED — TWO PRESS FEEDERS. Steady positions. Apply E. D. Lowe, 74 Imperial Bldg., St. James st. 243

WANTED — RESPONSIBLE MAN TO manage office and distributing depot for a large Manufacturing Co. Salary, $150 per month and commissions. Applicant must furnish good references and $1,800.00 to $2,500:00 cash. Address, Factory, 12th and Johnson sts., Chicago.

WANTED — AN IMPROVER, FOR HIGH class dressmaking. Apply 109 Stanley street. 246

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL, JUST LEAVing school, to make herself generally useful in workroom and learn the high class dressmaking between whiles. Apply 109 Stanley st. 246

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OR LADIES; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto.

WANTED — A LARGE MANUFACTURing concern, about to open distributing depot in this section, desires services of responsible man to take management. Salary $1,800 per annum and commissions. Applicant must furnish first class references and $1,750 to $2,500 cash. Merchandise furnished. Address Manufacturer, ca re Nelson Chesman Company, Chicago, Ill. 243

ALL THAT YOU MAY HAVE THOUGHT about a nursery salesman's position may be wrong. Let us tell you about what some of our salesmen are doing. No experience necessary. We teach you. Write to-day. Luke Brothers Company, Montreal.

WANTED — GOOD, COMPETENT GENeral servant, for small family, where nurse is kept; no washing or ironing. Apply 442 Elm ave.

WANTED — A GORDON PRESSMAN; one who is accustomed to fine work. Apply Herald Job Room.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent persons to solicit orders for nursery stock; to the right parties I can offer the best inducements; best time in the year to make a start. Apply for terms, at once, to E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

BRASS MOULDER — WANTED, EXPERIenced brass moulder. Lymburner & Mathews, 1959 St. Catherine st. 241

Miscellaneous.

PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON SOCIety. Dr. Duncan P. Anderson will Lecture in the Fraser Hall, No. 9 University St., on Sunday, the 16th, at 3 p.m. Subject, "Personal and General Hygiene." All are invited.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER WILL give lessons in dressmaking. Children taught all the branches of sewing. Apply K 412, Herald. 245

Bookbinding.

SEND YOUR MAGAZINES TO HERALD Bindery to be bound. Customers out of town may send by express, and depend on quick return and most reasonable charges. Herald Bindery, 603 Craig st., Montreal. dtf

Gents' Tailoring

E. McCONKEY,
2600 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL,
The Eastern Townships Tailor, is showing a full line of Suitings and Overcoatings. Give him a call.

Picture Framing.

25c Buys a bottle of GOLD BRONZE, a bottle of liquid, a brush and tin for mixing, at
Malone Moulding & Framing Company,
48 Beaver Hall Hill.

Marriage Licenses
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street and 49 Crescent Street.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS REGISTERED
PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES.
E. J. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO
SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS,
MONTREAL.

Factory Sites For Sale

We have several excellent Factory Sites for sale, both in and about Montreal, with good Railway facilities, and in some cases with Lachine Canal frontage. Particulars can be obtained from

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

A Charming City Residence

and grounds, situated in the West End of the city, above Sherbrooke Street, now for sale. The House is detached, well-built, and complete in all its appointments, having spacious apartments and every convenience. There is an excellent stable and coach house. Immediate possession. Price, $45,000.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A handsome and commodious residence in the West End; ready for immediate possession. In perfect order. All modern conveniences. Would be sold at a moderate figure or rented. Call for particulars.

H. L. Putnam,
1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.

Building Sites For Sale

UPPER LEVEL—Above Sherbrooke street, a well situated corner lot; two good frontages; electric car service; unsurpassed view.

BELOW SHERBROOKE ST. — A block of land, with a frontage of about 49 feet by 86 feet deep, in a first class neighborhood. To close an estate will be sold at a low figure.

Full particulars on demand.

H. L. Putnam,
1ST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.

MONORAIL TAKEN UP IN THE STATES

Cars Will Run at a Speed o Over 100 Miles an Hour

Following the experience of Ireland, England and France, the American Monorail Company of New York has practically announced its determination to run a monorail line with Baltimore as a basis of active operations. The European monorail cars run at a speed of over a hundred miles an hour.

A new monorail patent has been taken out by Mr. Howard Hansel Tunis, of Windsor Hills, and during the next two months the American Monorail Company will conduct a practical experiment of his invention near Baltimore. If it proves satisfactory work on long distance lines will begin at once.

The young inventor thus describes his new system to a newspaper man:

"The fundamental principle of the monorail system lies in having the center of gravity as close as possible to the weight-bearing tee-rail. When this condition is fulfilled there is but little lateral force needed to keep the car in an upright position. For this reason, and also to overcome resistance to the elements, the car will be built of steel covered with veneer or pressed fiber. This makes them strong and very light, and also places most of the weight within a foot of the rail.

"The Tunis monorail patent covers a long, narrow car, running on a single tee-rail. This is spiked to the ties in the usual manner. The car is held in an upright position by means of two angle iron guide rails overhead, on which run flexible overhead trucks on the top of the car. It is," continued Mr. Tunis, "practically impossible to remove the car from the track without taking the structure apart. By a system of springs attached to the trucks, these adapt themselves to any irregularities on the trolley bars.

"That the monorail will ultimately rival the present railroad system is obvious," continued the inventor. "take for instance, the case of a car resting on two rails, where the centre of gravity, of course, falls between them. In order to keep on both sides with the car going at full speed, it is necessary that the car be very heavy. In the monorail the centre of gravity is over the rail ,and consequently the car can be built as light as is deemed consistent.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

"The moment we solve the building of light cars that moment we find the cost of these cars reduced to about one half, and the weight to about one-third. By reason of this reduced rate we are able to save on all items of construction; and on account of the extreme lightness of the cars, grades will make but little difference in power, maintenance or speed. The monorail can can be very light without interfering with absolute safety. This lightness means the consumption of less power at all speeds, lesser powers to climb grades and quicker control of cars on grades. There is but little more friction on a curve than on a straight track.

"It will be perfectly safe to run cars around twenty degree curves at a rate of sixty miles an hour, and on curves of ten degrees or less at an average speed of 120 miles per hour. With the monorail it will be practical to operate trains on all grades during snow or sleet, with much more efficiency than can be obtained from any known type of trolley car.

"The means of locomotion will be electricity, and as the guide rails conveying the current are very strong, consequently they will not break as trolley wires often do. For this reason high currents can be employed, using these rails as conductors without risk of danger to life.

"One of the disagreeable features of railway travel to-day is the oscillation of cars on the roadbed. In going around a curve the average car rolls and jerks until a delicate passenger experiences the effects of seasickness. All this will be done away with in the monorail cars

D. GAGNON & CO.

165 St. Lawrence St., Cor. Dorchester.

OUR MOTTO :—Small Profits ; Quick Returns.

A Great Offer—Wedding and Christmas Presents Free.

Christmas is only a little over two months off, and you will be wanting to make a few presents in the way of Silverware and Jewellery. We are offering a beautiful stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Cruet Stands, Napkin Rings, Biscuit and Fruit Stands, Bon-Bon Dishes, Card Holders, Bread Trays, Sugar and Milk Basins, Tea Pots, Brooches, Bangles, Rings, Cutlery, etc. All these absolutely free of cost in exchange for our CASH RECEIPTS. ASK FOR THEM WHEN MAKING A PURCHASE.

REAL BARGAINS IN SKIRTS

There are a number of firms advertising BARGAINS, which, in the majority of cases turn out disappointments. We do not "mark up" our goods so as to reduce them, but are running CUT LINES such as no other firm in Montreal can show you.

We do not ask you to take our word for it. YOU KNOW WHAT A SKIRT IS WORTH. A visit to our store will not only convince you, but it will surprise you, for the goods are not of poor quality and just thrown together, but of the best material and workmanship, in all the latest styles.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Self praise is no recommendation, we know. We want you to recommend us, and you will if you take advantage of our offer.

A satisfied customer is better than pages of advertisement.

$1.50 OUR SPECIAL SKIRT, In blue, gray, black and fancies. Well worth $2.25. **$1.50**

$1.00 — Our Girls' Skirt. Not to be bought anywhere under $1.75. — **$1.00**

$2.00 — A splendid Ladies' Skirt, that is worth $3, for which you would have to pay anywhere else — **$2.00**

$2.75 — A High Class Skirt. Welf worth $4.00. Black and white, fancy silk trimmings, etc. — **$2.75**

$2.75 — Black Vicuna Cloth Skirt, with straps and silk trimmings, all styles. Worth $4.00. — **$2.75**

$3.50 — Black Vicuna Skirt, silk trimmings. Worth $5.00. — **$3.50**

$4.00 — Very High Grade quality Skirt, silk trimmings, very stylish. Worth $5.50. — **$4.00**

$4.50 — Ladies' Long Coats, in Dark Gray Cravenette. Worth $6.00. — **$4.50**

$10.00 — Ladies' Winter Coats, in Heavy Cravenette. Worth $12.50. — **$10.00**

$3.50 LADIES' TAILOR MADE COSTUMES, In a great variety of colors and styles, lined and of the highest class workmanship. Worth $7.00. **$3.50**

$6.00 — Special Cut Line—Black Vicuna Costumes. Very high class. Worth $10.00. — **$6.00**

SAMPLE SALE OF BLACK FALL CAPES—About 50 or 60 Sample Capes for sale, at a 30 per cent. reduction, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, and $10.00.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

If you require anything in general Dry Goods, Oilcloths, Carpets, Curtains, etc. You cannot do better anywhere. We have a large and varied stock in everything in these lines.

DON'T FORGET THE CASH COUPONS—THEY ARE VALUABLE.

D. GAGNON & CO.

165 St. Lawrence St., Cor. Dorchester.

CASH 10 RECEIPT

ANOTHER CHANCE

CASH 10 RECEIPT

It is to Your Interest To Take Advantage of it.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

WE WILL GIVE

25 Green Cash Receipts for $1.

Many bargains prepared for the occasion. Our Jackets and Skirts are reduced for this special sale, and amongst many other bargains, we have 25 dozen BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS REDUCED TO 49c.

VISIT OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT. THE PRICES AND QUALITY ARE RIGHT.

WE REDEEM HERALD COUPONS AND TOKA-SOAP WRAPPERS.

ERNEST LAMY 209 ST. LAWRENCE ST. ⁂ **LAMY & GELINAS** 1558 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

EXTRAORDINARY CLOCKS.

The Surprising Skill of Past Generations of Clockmakers.

We learn from the French newspapers that among many interesting objects acquired by the State from the late Princess Mathilde's collection is a wonderful alarm clock which was once the pride of the great Napoleon, and which not only tells the day of the month and year, the mean solar time, and the phases of the moon, but sounds every quarter of an hour and is provided with a thermometer, says London Tit Bits.

Few things are more surprising than the skill of past generations of clockmakers, who not only made timepieces of the most complicated character, but of such excellent workmanship that they seem almost made for all time. There is at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, a clock which was telling Manxmen the time o' day before Oliver Cromwell was cradled, and which might have listened to an account of the Armada from the lips of the men who had seen the Spanish galleons; and this very clock, which Queen Bess herself presented to Castle Rushin, 307 years ago, is marking time just as conscientiously for King Edward's subjects in the twentieth century.

At the South Kensington Museum any one who chooses may see to-day the very clock which Peter Lightfoot made for Glastonbury Abbey about 1325, when John Wycliffe was in his cradle; and another clock which was ticking merrily in Dover Castle in 1348, two years after Crecy was fought. In 1876 this clock was going as smoothly as it did more than five centuries before; while the Society of Antiquaries has a portable clock made at Prague as long ago as 1515.

In the town of Schramberg, in the Black Forest, there is an alarm clock which warned sleepers it was time to get up when Charles II. was King of England. It was made in 1680, and is an ingenious piece of workmanship. In form it resembles a lantern in which is a lighted candle, the wick of which is automatically clipped every minute by a pair of scissors. The candle is slowly pushed upward by a spring, which also controls the mechanism of the clock; and at the required hour of waking an alarm is sounded, and at the same time the movable sides of the lantern fall and the room is flooded with light.

A pendulum clock, made in 1682 and once owned by Cromwell, is preserved to-day in the Philadelphia Library; and another, made in Germany in 1640, was recently doctored by a Connecticut clockmaker, and is now running for six months at a time without winding. As long ago as 1675, a project was on foot for making a clock for St. Paul's Cathedral, which was to go a whole century without winding up, and was to cost £4,000. The scheme, however, proved a little too ambitious, for the resultant clock clock cost only £300, and declined to run more than eight days without attention. It is interesting in connection with St. Paul's to note that as long ago as 1286 the Cathedral, boasted a wheel clock, the first publicly seen in England.

In 1827 the Times had an advertisement of a clock which was warranted to go for a year without winding, a feat which is claimed for certain clocks advertised in England to-day. A similar timepiece to the one advertised in the Times is to be seen in William III's bedroom at Hampton Court. As a further illustration of the truth that there seems to be nothing horologically new under the sun, it is but a few years since bracelet watches first excited the wonder and admiration of Englishwomen, who scarcely could have been aware than more than 300 years ago Lord Leicester placed an almost exactly similar bracelet watch on Queen Elizabeth's wrist.

In those old times, however, there is no record of clocks constructed from such strange materials as some we have read of within recent years. It is not long since a native of Milan made a clock entirely of bread. He was a poor man, and every day for three years he set apart a portion of his daily bread, which, by a process of which he would not divulge the secret, he was able to make as hard as metal and insoluble in water, and from these fragments of bread he constructed his clock.

More ingenious still is a M. Le Boullat, of Coutances, who seems able to make clocks from any material, however seemingly unsuitable. One clock he fashioned entirely from old newspapers converted into pulp; another from large and small sticks held together by wires; a third from discarded tobacco tins, and so on. Some of his clocks, however, are triumphs of artistic workmanship—especially one which is made entirely of gold with diamond-tipped hands and dial-figures of rubies, garnets, pearls, opals and emeralds.

WITH THE FARMER.

Live Stock.

BUYING A HORSE.

Always if Possible See an Animal in the Stall and in Action Before Purchasing—Points to Observe.

It behooves a farmer to have his eyes open and clear when he goes to buy a new horse or team that will give him good service and prove good value for the price paid.

There are said to be tricks in the horse-dealing business, but whether that be true or not, it is certainly important for the would-be purchaser to understand what he wants, what the work to be done requires, and what constitutes a sound, serviceable horse for the place to be filled. It is also absolutely necessary to consider every horse unsound, until proved the contrary, no matter from whom he is to be purchased. Friends and relatives when it comes to a horse deal, are to be considered the same as strangers unless the business has been completed. Even the deacon is not to be given any credit unless the horse he has to sell corroborates in appearance and performance the qualities he claims for him. There is to be no sentiment in the matter—simply business sense.

For the above reasons, when the neighbor has a horse for sale, and our reader goes to inspect the animal, he should go unawares, if possible, and see the horse, first in the stall, and afterwards in action. This is necessary for the reason that when a horse is at rest in his stall somethings will show up that would disappear when he is trotted, or be overlooked were he first seen out of doors. For instance, when looking at a horse in his stall the flanks should be watched for abdominal breathing, indicating "heaves"—a trouble often temporarily alleviated by drugs when the visit of the intending purchaser has been anticipated, and at the same tiem a glance will show whether a strap is buckled tightly around the neck back of the ears, indicating that the horse is a "wind sucker."

We next step up beside the horse and examine the manger, which is always chewed a great deal if the animal is a "cribber," and, finding such evidences, it is but a moment's work to open the mouth and find if the incisor teeth corroborate the suspicion. Next the horse is made "stand over" in his stall. If he has a spavin and is lame from it he will jerk the affected leg as he steps, and this may also be done as an evidence of "chorea" (shivers or crampiness). The latter disease, which is incurable, is still better seen as the animal is made to back out of the stall. For the first few steps the hind legs will be jerked higher than normal, but when he is trotted, or even walked, there may not be a trace of this unsoundness to be seen, except, possibly, when he is suddenly turned.

After the "at rest" examination he should be placed on a level floor. Watch him for a few minutes, and if he is sore-footed the foot that causes pain will be stuck out in front of him, or the hind feet will be eased turn about persistently. Walk around him and form a general idea of his shape and quality and suitability in size weight and bone. If all these things are satisfactory, next have him walked and trotted, and note his gait, with any departures from normal, free, open or sound action.

If he stands these tests, the serious examination commences, and this must be a most critical one if the price asked indicates a valuable animal and absolutely sound. If a cheap horse, and only sold "serviceably sound," the examination need only be for wind and lameness, and then a search for anything that will be likely to make him useless, either temporarily, during busy seasons, or permanently, at once, or in the near future.

Commence at the head, and examine the teeth for age; parrot mouth, which makes a horse unable to graze; diseased molars, which are indicated by foul odor; discharge from the nostrils or a wad of food in the cheek; injured bars where the bit presses on the floor of the mouth; lacerated tongue or ulcerated tongue and gums. Glance at the nostrils for discharge, red spots, ulcers or tumors in the false nostril. Now test the slight by slightly lifting the hand as if to strike the eye, which will make him wink if he can see. Look at the eye and the lids. Where a horse has had several attacks of periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness) the lids will be wrinkled and a bluish tinge appear over the eye, or irregularity of the contour of the cornea, while white spots may tell of cataract or merely of injuries that have not affected the eyesight. Examine the bones of the lower jaw for departures from normal, also those of the face under the eyes for enlargements, possibly showing disease of molar teeth or chronic catarrh.

Abscesses under the jaw will be easily found if present, and indicate "strangles" in quite young horses, but are suspicious in old ones, indicating diseased molar teeth, and possibly something worse. The hand is run over the poll, where "poll evil" is located; under the mane for skin disease; along the jugular groove and at the throat-latch for abnormalities. Then the withers are examined for "fistula" or sores, and the shoulder for sweeny, collar boils or fibroid tumors, and the elbow for "shoe boil." The fore limb is next examined carefully for broken knees, splints, bowed tendons, grease or scratches, and any other things that depart from sound condition. The foot has to be examined very carefully for departures from good shape, founder thrush, corns, quarter cracks, quittor sand crack, ringbones, sidebones and nail prick or stone bruise.

Never accept a horse with leather sole on foot. Have him unshod before deckling that there is nothing wrong. This applies to fore and hind feet, and, as a general rule, it is safest to have the shoes removed where the horse is valuable. The body is next looked at carefully for ruptures, sore back, weak back, sagged back, and washy coupling. The state of the scrotum is to be looked to in geldings, and the udder in mares. Lift the tail to see if it is strong, not false, and not newly docked or affected with melanosis tumors in white animals. At the same time the anus is inspected and the vulva in mares. Paralysis of the anus is not uncommon, and lacerations of the perineum in mares constitute a "gill flirt." The hind limb is next to be gone over for unsoundness similar to those in the fore limb, including spavin, ringbone, thoroughpin, etc., while the stifle will come in for a careful look and the contour of the hips be noted for injury to the points of the illium caused by running in at a narrow door.

Next, test the animal thoroughly for wind, and the work will be fairly complete. In conclusion, it may be added that each limb must be examined in succession as above advised.—Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin Experimental Station.

THE HOG FOR HAMS.

The Views of a British Breeder on the Subject—Yorkshire Breeds Preferred.

Some twenty years since, when I was lecturing in Ireland on the breeding and feeding of pigs most suitable for conversion into bacon and hams, I had among my most attentive audience some of the most successful ham and bacon curers. In fact, the one who most warmly proposed a vote of thanks to me for my lecture was the managing partner of the firm which produces those Irish hams which then were and I believe are still considered the best on the market, and thus realized the hightest price in London, where the best and worst of all kinds of meat is said to be found. After the meeting, I had some considerable conversation with this gentleman and the other curers, who all declared that the Berkshire pig of that period was useless for their purpose. They also stated that the old-fashioned Berkshire of about 1860 was at that time the best pig for conversion into bacon. These pigs had long sides, deep haps and furnished a good supply of lean, but were somewhat slow feeders. But they had completely changed. The Berkshire pig of some twenty years since—and it has not improved in this country of late—was too heavy in the forequarters, too short in the back, too short and chubby in the ham and furnished much too large a proportion of fat to lean. These curers also informed me that they had purchased, a few yearsp reviously, a number of large white boars from a nobleman's herd, which had been bred for prize-winning, and that the results were nearly as disastrous, as these fancy pigs were fat-backed, heavy shouldered, light-hammed and heavy-jowled, carrying the weight of flesh just where it was of the least value.

Since that period, numbers of a totally different type of Large White Yorkshire pigs have been imported into Ireland with most satisfactory results. The Limerick ham has regained its hold on the London market, where it realizes the highest price. The points sought for by ham dealers are proper weight, form and degree of fatness. In the last two particulars, the Irish curers declare that a good quality large Yorkshire—not such as are too frequently picked up in this country and exported—big-boned thick-skinned, long-snouted, heavy-forequartered and light-hammed pigs—will furnish at least cost the ham and bacon which will realize the most profit to the pig breeder and feeder. I have recently received the strongest possible prof of the correctness of this statement in the form of a letter from the firm whose bacon realizes the highest price on the English market. Some five years since, this firm purchased nearly 200 large white boars and distributed them among the farmers and pig breeders from whom they purchase many thousands annually of fat pigs. The letter ran: "We are perfectly satisfied in every way with the results of our purchase of the boars." This was written from that part of the country where Berkshire pigs had been kept. I am strongly of opinion that the best pig for the mere supply of hams is the middle white Yorkshire. It will produce a long, thick and fleshy ham of twelve pounds quicker and at less expense than any other breed of pig; but if bacon is also needed, then the sow should be a large white and the boar middle white.

The Dairy Industry.

PREVENTING MILK FEVER.

The Disease May be Avoided Easily and its Prevention is Much Better Than Cure.

Much is being said just now of the merits of the air cure for milk fever, but undoubtedly it is much better to prevent the disease than to be obliged to cure it. The trouble may be avoided by observing the proper precautions. In this connection the following, published some time ago by the Wisconsin experiment station, will be valuable reading:

Milk fever, technically called parturient paresis or parturient apoplexy, is characterized by the following symptoms:

The newly-calved adult cow that has had an easy labor and "cleaned" properly, suddenly becomes restless, sticks her tongue out, refuses feed, steps up and down with her hind feet, gets a "kink" in her neck, "wabbles" when exercised, and finally goes down paralyzed, with milk, urine and manure suppressed, tucks her head into her side, snores loudly, becomes bloated, unconscious, and lies stretched out upon her side until death occurs in from three hours to three days. Some cows show delirium, struggle, and pound the head upon the ground. The majority of cases, however, are quiet, and have no fever; the temperature is more often below normal.

The exact cause has not been determined, but may be due to poisonous products derived from tissue changes taking place in the udder, while experience teaches that certain conditions apparently render a cow of the proper age peculiarly susceptible. A few of these aggravating causes are: Hot, badly-ventilated, filthy stables; heavy feeding upon grain foods (concentrates right up to the time of calving; lack of exercise; excessive use of succulent foods; sudden plethora induced by new grass in spring; heredity; immediate and complete removal of the first milk produced after calving, or immediate removal of the newborn calf.

It is safe to assert that the disease may be absolutely prevented by the adoption of the following simple, natural methods: Start six weeks prior to calving and feed the cow upon dry hay, bran mashes and a little flaxseed meal, but no corn, corn meal, shorts, middlings, oatmeal, gluten meal, malt sprouts or any similar concentrate. One month before calving increase the amount of flaxseed meal mixed in the bran mashes, to insure keeping the bowels freely open. If there is a tendency to constipation, despite the increased amount of oilmeal, dissolve two ounces of epsom salts in the mash or drinking water once or twice daily as required. One week before calving, double the amount of oilmeal daily, and give at calving, if the cow is costive, one pound of epsom salts, one ounce of ground ginger root and one ounce of saltpeter, with a cupful of molasses in two quarts of warm water, at one dose, slowly and carefully from a long-necked bottle. During all this time the cow is to be given ample outdoor exercise daily to keep her blood in full circulation, all the organs of the body in proper order, and her muscles full and strong.

This method of preventive treatment applies equally to the susceptible cow whose calf is expected when green grass is in its "spring flush." She is to be kept in a dry yard and there to have the same food and care given the cow about to calve prior to the advent of grass. When the calf comes, allow it to suck for three days, or draw off some of the milk frequently by hand; do not milk clean at first.

Unless the cow has suffered a previous attack of the disease, predisposing her to a second attack and necessitating larger doses of medicine, it will be found safe and sufficient in average cases to give her as a preventive one-half drachm of iodide of potash twice daily for three days, then three times daily during the week preceding parturition, and two drachms the moment it is observed that she is about to calve. Where the cow is fat, she may also have two drachms immediately after parturition. While this plan succeeds, it checks milk flow after calving; hence is somewhat objectionable.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER

is a Catarrh Cure that Cures Colds and Catarrh.

Actually, positively, indisputably, irrefutably, Cures Colds and Catarrh!

Not always with first application, although even that invariably brings relief in 10 minutes.

But it Cures, it Cures Colds and Catarrh!

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure Liver ills. 40 doses 10 cents.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame St.

Canada's Cheese Trade.

The cheese industry, the main reliance of the Ontario farmer, shows steady expansion. In 1873 our exports in this line amounted to $2,280,412; in 1883 to $6,451,870; in 1893 to $13,407,470, and in 1903 to $24,712,943. Since 1900 Canada has increased her exports of cheese to Great Britain from 1,511,872 long cwts. to 1,848,152 long cwts. In the same period Britain's imports of cheese from all the other principal sources of supply have fallen off with the exception of the case of France, and the increase in the case of France is scarcely sufficient to count. In 1900 Canada supplied Britain with less than 56 per cent. of her cheese imports. Last year we furnished over 68 1-2 per cent. of the whole.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE CHELTENHAM

Carrying Contraband of War When Taken by the Russians

I have had an interesting talk with a Glasgow seafaring man who has arrived from the Far East after being captured by the Russians and sent home over the Trans-Siberian Railway, and he has much to say at first hand, writes a special correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, of events in Manchuria. My informant was an officer on the Cheltenham, which, it will be recalled, was taken in the Japan Sea by the Vladivostok fleet on July 2. The Cheltenham is a turret vessel of 6,000 tons register, owned by Messrs. Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., London, and at the time of her seizure was carrying contraband of war in the form of railroad materials from Japan to Corea for the Japanese Government. She was manned by British officers. Contraband is fully admitted by the owners, so, unlike many other seizures by Russian war vessels, no question of international law arises.

THE CAPTURE.

Having received her cargo of railroad material—rails, sleepers, carriages, etc.—at Otaru, she was cleared for sea on 27th June; but, as the Vladivostok fleet at that time was successfully performing one of its daring raids along the Japanese coast, and had been that day sighted off the port, the Cheltenham delayed sailing for a day, hoping thus to evade the enemy. In sailors' vernacular, all went well until the morning of the 2nd July, when smoke was observed on the horizon, and a few minutes later three men-of-war, flying the Russian flag, hove in sight, and signalled the Cheltenham to stop. Every effort was immediately made to bring the Cheltenham to, but as she was well under headway at the time this could not be done speedily enough to satisfy the Russian gunboats, and the Gromoboi, a four-funnelled first-class Russian cruiser, fired a blank shot across her bows, and followed quickly with another shot. By this time, however, the Cheltenham had come to a standstill, and speedily the Russian squadron, consisting of the Admiral's ship Roosia, the Rurik, and the Gromoboi, drew up alongside. A boat was lowered from the Gromoboi, manned by a couple of officers and thirty of a crew, who came on board the Cheltenham and demanded the ship's papers. A hurried inspection was made, and the fact being established of there being contraband on board the vessel was at once seized and preparations made to dispose of her.

The Cheltenham was put on the course for Vladivostok. A sharp lookout was kept for any appearance of the enemy, and it was decided that should the Japanese be encountered the British crew would be put in boats and the Cheltenham sunk, while the Russian crew would be given the option of sinking with the boat or taking their chance of being captured by the Japanese, and on July 4 the Cheltenham was safely brought to Vladivostok. Word of her arrival had proceeded them and when the captured crew stepped ashore they were greeted by hundreds of curious Russians, who with jubilant satisfaction shouted "Anglais." A Prize Court was held on July 6, at which the officers of the Cheltenham appeared and gave evidence, and on the matter being referred to St. Petersburg the order came for the confiscation of the ship and cargo. Evidently the capture was looked upon by the authorities as no mean affair, as one of the lieutenants who commanded the prize crew came on board and proudly showed a decoration which adorned his breast as a reward for his gallant conduct in the affair.

VLADIVOSTOK'S IMPREGNABILITY.

My informant has no harrowing tale to tell of Russian barbarity. Indeed, barring the uncertainty of the voyage he describes the whole affair and the subsequent journey across the Trans-Siberian Railway as a picnic, and it is altogether pleasant and interesting reading. At Vladivostok itself the captured crew were free to go anywhere they chose unaccompanied; and only on the vessel itself, where they slept, were they subjected to any surveillance. Every movement, however, was carefully watched on board by armed sentries, apparently in fear that the captured crew would make an attempt to scuttle the vessel. No such attempt was made. Vladivostok itself was very quiet. It contained little but military and naval people, all civilians having been ordered away six months previously, and provided with free passes over the railway. This was done on account of provisions running short. Every preparation seemed complete to stand a siege. My informant is of opinion that Vladivostok is impregnable from the sea. It is mined for miles round, so much so that the Russians there, as elsewhere, have lost count of their own mines; and while he was there one ship was accidentally sunk by a stray mine.

JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Chatting further about the qualities of the Russians and Japanese, my informant stated that vodka was the "rock the Russians would split on." Time after time he saw Russian officers under its baneful influence. This is corroboration of a fact which is pretty well known, and may account for much which is unsatisfactory and mysterious in Russian military disasters. The Cheltenham's crew had an exciting experience during the journey. At a railway station they left the train for some refreshment, and at the bar they were accosted by a drunken Russian officer, who with wild gesticulations drew his side arms and threatened the "Anglais." Another officer, however came up in the nick of time, and saved any further bother. Again, what struck my informant as an outstanding feature of Russian character was his wonderful reliance on the powers and promises of to-morrow. "To-morrow will do; we will not bother about it to-day," is his constant cry; and history is full of examples of the ultimate fate of a nation which leaves everything over till the next day.

"INVENTOR'S ADVISER."

This is a booklet just published by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal. It is a valuable guide to patentees, since it points out the pitfalls into which inventors are most likely to stumble. The book, which is bound in cloth and contains 138 pages, is mailed to any address upon receipt of 25 cents.

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Boston.....*9.00 a.m. *7.45 p.m.
St. John, N.B..... 7.25 p.m., ex. Saturdays.
Montreal June., 6.15 p.m. Discontinued beyond.
St. Jerome, 9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (l), 1.40 p.m., 5.20 p.m., A6.25 p.m.
Ste. Agathe, L9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., 5.20 p.m.
Labelle, B9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., 5.20 p.m.
Nominingue, 5.20 p.m.
Quebec, 8.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
Three Rivers, 8.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
St. Gabriel, 8.45 a.m., 5.00 p.m. Sunday service discontinued.
Ottawa (Place Viger), 8.20 a.m., 5.25 p.m.

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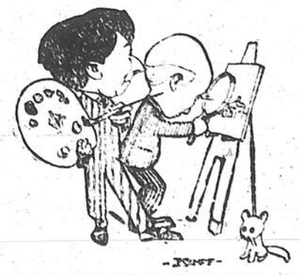

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ADELAIDE'S FOSSILE LADY

It has been announced—with a proper show of circumstantiality—that a fossil lady has been discovered, not far from Adelaide, converted like the unfortunates in the "Arabian Nights" into marble and coated with travertine. The conjecture suggests itself she may be one of the oldest inhabitants of Australia, who finally vanished less than half a century ago with the aboriginal Tasmanians. It is said that two well-known experts have examined the interesting specimen, but declined to commit themselves to an opinion.

Nature, we suspect, has been at her old tricks, says a writer on the subject. She sometimes apparently produces caricatures of her own workmanship—imitations of plants, fruits, shellfish, birds, and the like—which are good enough to deceive the inexperienced. Nature sometimes makes very close imitations of organic forms, as in the landscape marble of Somersetshire, in moss agates, and in those curious black markings called dendritic by mineralogists, so wonderfully resembling small seaweeds, which, like the frost-fronds on our window-panes in winter, are only a peculiar type of crystallization. A common ore of iron, the red oxide, often produces a fairly good copy of a bunch of grapes, and one form of carborate of lime might easily pass for a coral. Fossil fruits—cherries, plums, apples, and the like—are common enough, but are nothing more than some mineral substance, such as carbonate of lime or iron pyrites, which has gathered round a nucleus, and by a strange chance taken this or that organic form. At one time all fossils were supposed to be "lusus naturae"—models of things to be made in the last age of the world, efforts of Nature's "prentice hand," which she afterwards "tried on man" before "she made the lassies."

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, summer complaint, sea sickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.—adv.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to Oct. 9, 1904.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX—Lv. †7.25 p.m Ar. (x) 8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. LOUIS, MO., CHICAGO — Lv. †9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m. Ar. *6.30 p.m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH—Lv. *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, †8.20 a.m., †5.35 p.m. Ar. †12.40 p.m., †10.45 pm. Lv Windsor st., †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv., †8.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., §3.30, *11.30 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.50 p.m., †6.45 p.m., §6.30 p.m.
BOSTON—Lv. *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., *9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., §10 a.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., (a) 5.15 p.m., *10 p.m., *10.10 p.m.. Ar. *7.35 a.m., *8 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE — Lv †8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., †7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.05 p.m
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.45 a.m., (i)2.00 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., (g)8.50 a.m., *2.45 p.m., †6.45 p.m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m., (a) 6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE AGATHE—Lv 9.00 a.m., 5.20 p.m. Ar. (g) 8.40 a.m., †9.50 am, 6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
LABELLE — (m) 9.00 a.m., *5.20 p.m. Ar. (x)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †10.50 a.m., (m)6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

*Daily †Week days. §Sunday only. (g) Monday only. †Daily except Saturday. (x) Daily except Monday. (a) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (b) Friday. (i) Saturday only. (m) Thursday only.

INTERCOLONIAL.

LOCAL—Lv. 7.40 a.m., 4.40 p.m., 11.45 p.m. Arr. 10.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m.
MARITIME EXPRESS—Lv. 12.00 noon daily except Saturday. Arr.—6.00 p.m. daily except. Monday. Leaves Levis 12.45 p.m. Arr. in Montreal 6 p.m. Mondays only.
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SAULT AU RECOLLET — From Craig and Cheneville—15 min. service, 6.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.; 30 min. service, 11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Last car 12 midnight. From Sault au Recollet—15 min. service, 5.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.; 30 min. service, 12.15 p.m. to 11.45 p

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The production of "Resurrection" at His Majesty's this week had at least the merit o fstimulating thought. It was productive of some of the strongest criticisms that were directed against a dramatic production. I have heard it described as a "confounded sermon," and as flagrantly immoral, as a work of consummate art, and (two or three times,by persons in a confidential humor) as an intolerable bore.

Mr. Von Mitzel's acting in the prologue incurred more criticism than anything else in the presentation. It was described as stilted, unnatural and even awkward. Persons whose ideas of love-making are derived from the methods of Mr. Hackett and Mr. Mantell in sundry romantic plays, might well find Mr. Von Mitzel lacking in fire. As a matter of cold fact, however, the ordinary and average man, when he is assuming for his own evil ends a passion that he does not feel, is not nearly so much like a Romeo as he thinks he is. Mr. Von Mitzel was representing a pretended passion, not a real one, for there is nothing in either play or book to suggest that when he came back to his aunt's house he felt any more real a "love" for the pretty little peasant girl than for the dancer or the English attache's wife, whose letters he kisses just after seeing her.

* * *

There is nothing more artistic about the play than the way in which its Russian atmosphere is preserved without the use of the uncouth slavic details that are so obtrusive in most books of Russian life.

The translation of Russian dialects and slang into a corresponding English form which preserves the essential characteristics without suggesting any particular locality is very ably done, especially in the case of the Nekhludoff peasants and the jurors. By the way, Prince Nekhludoff's part in the jury scene verges at times upon sheer melodrama, and the "I must atone" spasm at the end is a complete abondonment of the methods of quietism that characterize most of the play. Mr. Von Mitzel entirely failed, moreover, to raise these isolated passages to any tragic heights.

* * *

The programme announces that Miss Walsh will shortly figure in a Clyde Fitch play. Mr. Fitch and Mr. Stanislaus Stange, her last experiment in authors, are two American playwrights whose ability to get their very numerous products accepted by managers is a matter of utter wonder to me. It is most unfortunate that an actress of Miss Walsh's ability should be sacrificed to the managerial passion for these two authors.

* * *

The Savage Grand Opera performances opened in Brooklyn on Monday for a week ,with the same programme as wil be given here. I have looked with some interest for the criticisms of the metropolitan press, and find that the company is taken in the most serious spirit as a genuine and artistic attempt to put real grand opera within the reach of the provincial theatre-goer.

* * *

I do not remember any previous play of importance in which the scene is laid in the French-speaking agricultural districts of the Province of Quebec. That, however, is the case with the new American adaptation of Jean Richepin's "Le Chemineau," which was produced in New York on Monday, and seems to be destined for considerable success unless it prove to be too delicate for the multitude. A Canadian friend writes me that the local color is fairly accurate, and that the "habitant" is very sympathetically treated. The dramatization is by a brother of Otis Skinner, who is taking the leading role, and the title of the version is "The Harvester."

* * *

Mrs. Patrick Campbell opened on Monday in the new Sardou play, "The Sorceress," of whose presentation by Bernhardt I have already given some account in these columns. The creator of Paula made one of her most emphatic hits in this rather melodramatic role of a Moorish girl charged with witchcraft. Ade's opera "The Sho-Gun" has reached New York, and impresses it as being a long way less funny than "The Sultan of Sulu."

* * *

I notice that a Winnipeg newspaper, which is usually fairly indicative of public feeling in that city, is complaining bitterly of the amount of money taken out of the Province by recent musical visitors, notably the Black Watch and Nordica. Dr. C. A. E. Harriss also comes in for a share of the Winnipeggers' wrath for his festival of last year. "In none of these engagements," says Town Topics, "were the musical results noteworthy, but our good Winnipeg dollars were extracted by working the 'patriotic' dodge to its extreme limit."

It hardly needs to be said that there is a rather rank kind of provincialism in this attitude towards the profits of art. If the Winnipeggers did not think they got their money's worth in the three entertainments mentioned, the only thing they have to do is to stay away when the same managers send further attractions to Winnipeg, as they undoubtedly will. If Winnipeggers were more amenable to the allurements of art than to the claims of patriotism, it is probable that the managers would address themselves to the public accordingly; but so long as it is easier to get Winnipeg audiences by flag-waving than by giving them a correct idea of the musical value of what is offered them, so long will managers adopt that very simple expedient.

Moreover, Winnipeg appears to object to being used as a profit-making centre to cover the artistic deficits of the remoter West. That is one of the penalties of metropolitan greatness; and when the city feels a deeper sense of generosity toward the Provinces and Territories that have made her what she is, she will accept this as one of the duties of her station as a centre of wealth.

* * *

Miss May Irwin cannot stay away. She is back on the stage—how many of us remember bidding her a fond farewell two years ago, and wondering if lack of exercise would cause her to grow fat—and now she is starring in a comedy, with coon songs, "Mrs. Black is Back." George Hobert wrote it, and it is being tried on the dog. The animal is reported to be friendly.

* * *

Carlotta Nilsson has attracted an immense amount of attention, not among the undiscerning public, but among the discerning critics, for her work in Pinero's "Letty." She first came into approval last winter by playing Mrs. Elvsted in Mrs. Fiske's production of "Hedda Gabler," with singular delicacy and pingnant force. The result is this engagement in "Letty," where Miss Nillsson has, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, "won the praise of lovers of delicate and natural acting, and has been criticized by those who believe that an actor should throw his effects against the back wall of the theatre with such violence that they will redound. Miss Nillsson's effects are too delicate and fine for anything save the first row but they are deeply moving when you get them. Her model, consciously or not, is Mrs. Fiske and she reproduces many of the mannerisms of the greater actresses, including the fault of speaking too low. She informs those methods, however, with a personality and a sincerity that are her own. How far she will go cannot be told from one good part, but Carlotta Nillsson is at present a personality to be reckoned with."

* * *

It has been patent to many students of American drama that William Crane was more than a great comic actor—not more than a great comedian, because a comedian in the true sense is a man who, like Coquelin, is absolutely expert in all branches of dramatic art. The American theatre-goer has lost sight of this meaning, and has deplorably degraded the value of the word comedian, simply because in its extravagant belief in specialization it has forgotten that a man can play Shylock one night and Falstaff the next, and if he is a great actor can play both well. Mr. Crane, after playing for the laugh during all of a long and honorable lifetime, has at last shown that he can play a great tragic part—the character of "Isidore Lechet" in "Business is Business," the Americanized version of "Les Affaires sont Les Affaires."

Apropos of his development Mr. Crane has given an interview which is so accurate a criticism of the acting and the dramatic taste of the day that I am impelled to quote it at considerable length.

* * *

Like all the converted comic actors, Mr. Crane is continually haunted by the fear that some old admirer will think he is trying to be funny, and will laugh. The reason why he is not aiming for laughs this time is not vaulting ambition nor desire for vanity, but simply the utter lack of good comedies and the comparative ease with which the actors can secure a good drama. On the awful subject of "gagging," Mr. Crane is superb.

"With this belief I never 'gag' a part, as it is called. I never play to the gallery or to the stalls; in fact, I never talk to the audience at all, but only to the person on the stage to whom the lines are addressed. I try to get the audience out of my thoughts as much as possible. Of course, you can't eliminate the audience altogether. Every actor is conscious of the fact that the audience is on the other side of the footlights, no matter what he may say about being wrapped up in his part, but for all that it is not necessary for him to address every speech to them whenever he picks up a cue and disregard the presence of the other characters. 'Grant stand' plays of this kind are not legitimate and are, to my way of thinking, in very bad taste."

"Is that why you address the speech in the third act denouncing the aristocracy to the Marquis, instead of to the audience."

"Surely, and for no other reason; and that is why I speak it as rapidly as a man naturally would in the height of passion and raised to a burst of spontaneous eloquence. He would not stop to pick up and choose his words. He would rattle them off the thought in his mind with the very first words he could lay his tongue to. He would not speak them with the studied eloquence of a spellbinder, either, but with the irresistible vehemence of conviction.

"That's why I do not make a 'gallery play' with that good speech, the best speech in the play, and one that took me five days of hard study to get it so I could say it rapidly enough and in a way to suit me."

* * *

Asked how far he followed the French interpretation, Mr. Crane made some observations that will interest those who have compared the Nouveautes players and audiences with other audiences and other players. "I make the character," he says, "a little more pronounced, a little stronger. It is necessary to do that here. Americans demand strong characterizations, vigorous coloring. In France the actors can depend on the dialogue for effect. The Frenchman loves dialogue, so long as it is good dialogue, and is quite content to take it with very little action. That does not do in New York. Here the public demands action, and lots of it. Purely dialogue plays, no matter how bright the lines are, draw but scant audiences. Action, force, vim, that's the measure of dramatic popularity in America. Talk is at a discount.

"That's why we have cut scene after scene out of this play, until only the absolutely essential lines are left. At the Comedie Francaise it takes three hours and a half to give a play. We give it in two hours."

Manager Knight

* * *

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"The Billionaire," the Klaw and Erlanger musical comedy success of last season, will be the attraction at His Majesty's next week. The title role is still in the hands of that clever comedian, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, assisted by a company of over one hundred people. Although the comic interest predominates there is much in the piece that is a response to the artistic, especially in the scenery and costumes, and in several of the more important musical numbers. Klaw and Erlanger display a very happy faculty of getting together a comic opera that is artistic in the highest sense and is humorous without resorting to horse-play and low buffoonery. Their great success in this line of productions is unquestionably due to the fact that they appeal to refined peole and present their attractions in a manner acceptable to them.

"The Billionaire" is in two acts, with scenes which show the exterior of a hotel at Nice at Carnival time, and the lobby and auditorium of a theatre in New York city. This last scene is the most realistic presented upon the stage in many years. When the curtain rises on this part of the performance the illusion is so perfect that the audience seems to be looking into another fully equipped theatre, complete in every detail of stage, scenery, boxes, aisles and seats crowded with mimic spectators.

Among the original members of the company are such well-known favorites as Miss Diamond Donner, Josie Intropodi, Tony Hart, Vesta Stanton, Lois Ewell, Helen Dexter, Ethel Intropodi, Harry Macdonough and Walter Percival.

* * *

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music next week will present a trio of known stars and a comparatively new play, the former being Mr. James J. Corbett, Mr. Hal Davis and Miss Inez Macauley, and the second Edmund Day's beautiful dramatic comedy "Pals."

In Mr. James J. Corbett we find the college-bred all-around athlete who, whether as a professor of athletics, or as a professor of pugilism, has always proved himself worthy of the surname of "Gentleman Jim," and has done more than any other man living to elevate the manly art to public approval. We take pleasure in recalling his first efforts as an actor in W. A. Brady's "After Dark", several seasons ago, and his most successful starring ventures as "Gentleman Jack," and "A Naval Cadet," both in this country, Canada and England. Later on, after refusing several flattering offers, we find him as headliner in all the leading vaudeville theatres of the United States and Canada, as a monologist, commanding the highest salary ever paid any artist in this line, and proving to be one of the biggest drawing cards of these days of refined vaudeville. In the role of James Graham in "Pals" he is said to be making the hit of his theatrical career and establishing himself as one of our most versatile leading men of the day. After the regular season in "Pals" Mr. Corbett will spend the summer in England filling his vaudeville contracts with leading vaudeville managers of London and the provinces. Mr. Hal Davis and Miss Inez Macauley are pleasantly remembered for their marked success as leading comedians in several metropolitan successes and leading Eastern city stock companies. As in the case of Mr. Corbett, for the last five seasons they have been seen as top-liners in the leading vaudeville theatres.

* * *

Burlesque in all its splendor will be seen at the Theatre Francais next week when L. Lawrence Weber's "Dainty Duchess' will be presented at this home of burlesque. For years past Manager Weber has enjoyed the reputation of putting the best burlesque companies on the road and this year he has more than fulfilled all things expected of him. The olio has been selected with great care and especial attention has been paid to the adaptability of each artist for a congenial part in the first part and burlesque. The opening skit is entitled "Who's a Lire?" and is a satire on several New York successes. Then follows the olio headed by Chas. Robinson, the Bowery Hobo; James and Sadie Leonard, comedy sketch artists; Gray and Graham, musical comedians; Bessie Clifford the dainty soubrette; Ranzetta and DeLair, comedy acrobats; Engstrom Sisters, charming vocalists. The closing burlesque introduces the full strength of the company and is entitled "A Day at the Seashore," and ample opportunity is granted for the introduction of the numerous pretty women and clever comedians with which the company abounds.

* * *

FUTURE BILLS.

At His Majesty's the week after next theatregoers and music lovers of this city will have an opportunity of witnessing again the musical hit of two continents "A Chinese Honeymoon." This production of Mr. Sam S. Shubert's is now play its fourth engagement in London, and is soon to be produced in the other European capitols. In New York the opera had a run of 405 nights.

* * *

For the week of October 24, at the Academy of Music, one of last season's greatest successes, David Higgins' in "His Last Dollar," will be the attraction. It is a comedy-drama, and the support includes Miss Eleanor Montell, who will be remembered as the very capable lady who appeared last year in Fitch's "The Girl and the Judge."

* * *

ENGLISH GRAND OPERA.

The coming engagement of Henry W. Savage's English Grand Opera Company will be th chief musical event of the winter in this city. This season Mr. Savage's organization is formed on more important lines than ever before during its nine years' history. In addition to a score of the best English singing artists in grand opera on the American stage Mr. Savage also presents a full grand opera orchestra with two conductors. A technical stage director, in Herr Joseph Engel, has been imported from Germany to superintend the performances. The all-American chorus has been enlarged, the new voices being selected from 1,200 candidates. Elaborate scenic productions are provided each opera. The engagement here is for seven performances, beginning Monday, Oct. 31, with the following repertoire: "Othello," "Lohengrin," "Carmen," "La Boheme," "Il Trovatore," "Tannhauser," "I Pagliacci," and Cavallerie Rusticana."

* * *

THE HOFMAN CONCERT.

The date of the Josef Hofmann concert has been definitely fixed for Dec. 5, as originally announced in this paper. The sale of seats will open at Shaw's at nine on Saturday, November 26; subscribers to the numerous lists at present being filled at the music stores will of course get first choice. Another interesting feature of the management's enterprise is the system of special rates to music students, to be secured by means of coupons issued through the music teachers. This is a scheme that has been very little employed in Montreal (though Mr. Veitch introduced it with some success last year), and is very popular in England and Europe. It does much to encourage the attendance at such affairs of the precise people who will most appreciate them. No more educative performer could be found than Hofmann, the one-time prodigy and pupil of Rubenstein, who is looked to as the restorer of the glories of Lisztian piano-playing.

* * *

THE SYMPHONY SUBSCRIBERS.

Amongst those who so far have kindly sent in their names as patrons and subscribers to the Symphony Orchestra concerts at the Academy of Music are the following:—Sir Geo. and Lady Drummond, Sir H. Montagu and Lady Allan, Lady Hickson, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Labatt, Prof. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. A. P. Willis, Mr. J. Angus Hooper, Mr. John Power, Mr. Chas. Cassils, Miss J. C. McLennan, Miss Lichtenstein, Mrs. A. Murray, Mrs. Reckie, Mrs. M. Davis, Mr. Lorne Ross, Mr. L. A. Wilson, Mrs. C. J. Root, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fox, Mr. A. Wade, Dr. and Mrs. Telfer, Mr. D. H. Welsh, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. A. Penel, Mrs. E. H. King, Mr. H. C. Scott, Mrs. Chas. Martin, Mr. W. A. Brown, Mr. F. J. Greene and many others.

* * *

REJANE'S TRIP AND THE FRENCH BAND.

Gabrielle Rejane, the great French comedienne, accompanied by her entire Parisian company, sailed from Havre last Saturday on the French liner, La Lorraine, for New York, and the inauguration of her second American tour—this being her first visit to this country, however, that he has made for practically eight years. The great artiste comes now under different conditions and circumstances than those which controlled her visit before—for now she comes with a wide repertoire, which practically includes all of her past great Parisian successes, and from which management and public the alike fre to pick and choose, and that which the public most desires that the public will surely receive, for that is the disposition both of Madame Rejane and the management. The time is now so brief that it will be hardly possible for the Garde Republicaine band to meet and greet Madame Rejane and her company on their arrival from Havre as was originally contemplated, but it is now hoped that this will only prove a postponement, and that the famous band will be in New York when Madame Rejane and her company return from their brief visit to Havana, where they have a week's engagement to fill before entering upon rehearsals for the four weeks' engagement in New York city.

* * *

THE PUFF-BOX.

There is a pleasing possibility of the George Bernard Shaw plays getting on the road in the near future. Liebler & Co. will present Arnold Daly in a new play soon after the holidays, probably the best of all the Shaw plays, "You Never Can Tell," certainly that one which will appeal most strongly to the general public. Mr. Daly will personally superintend the staging of the play.

* * *

MUSICAL NOTES.

Th plans opens to-day for the concert of the Mendelssohn Trio on Monday, the 24th—the event of the local chamber-music season. The patrons of the event will be Sir Montague and Lady Allan, Sir George and Lady Drummond, and the Russian consul and Mme. de Struve. The advance sale indicates that the attendance will be good. It is earnestly to be hoped that Montreal music lovers will do their best to encourage this most important form of the art, to which altogether too little attention has been paid in this city.

Loudon G. Charlton advertises the bookings for his three great artists of this season—Vladimir de Pachmann, Mme. Gadski and David Bispham. Only Mme. Gadski has a date for Montreal, and she will appear here on November 14

* * *

THE MEISTER SINGERS.

An English critic in writing of the Meister Glee Singers the finest quartette in England, who will appear here on Friday Oct. 21st at the "Arena" says of them:—

"In the Meister Singers we had quite a revelation in quartette singing—in the perfect harmony of the voices, the faultless precision of the music, delicacy of the shading, and above all in the beauty and cleverness with which every merit possessed by music and words was brought to the surface and effectively displayed. The audience were quite enraptured, and demanded more encores than could be responded to, though the quartette were obliging in that respect. Altogether the visit of the Meister Singers, illustrating as they do collective singing in a high phase of perfection and intellectually, will long be remembered by those interested in music."

* * *

VECSEY'S OPENING CONCERT.

Vecsey, the young violinist, has just cabled his manager, Daniel Frohman, that he would be able to come to America a week earlier than planned. His opening date in New York City, at Carnegie Hall, has therefore, just been fixed for Tuesday, Jan. 10th instead of the 17th. On the 7th this month he is booked for a farewell concert at Budapesth (his home) after which will follow four farewell concerts at Berlin, four at Hamburg and two each at Dresden, Prague, Stuttgart, Hanover and Bremen. He will sail for New York at the close of December.

Mr. Frohman has also engaged two pianists abroad, who will be the solo artists and accompanists for the concerts.

After his American tour Vecsey goes to Australia.

* * *

LECTURES ON PARSIFAL.

Henry W. Savage has engaged a number of prominent musical authorities to lecture on "Parsifal," in the various cities in which his production of Wagner's festival play will be heard. The first lecture will be given in Boston just prior to the initial performance of "Parsifal" in English at the Tremont Theatre, October 17th, and Mr. Saavge has been able to secure Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, to inaugurate the series. Mr. Krehbiel has long been known as a noted writer of musical topics and his "Studies in the Wagnerian Drama" has done much to foster the cult of Wagner in this country. His long experience as a critic, his familiarity with the scores and his intimate knowledge of the legends from which Wagner drew his inspirations all combine to make him ideally fitted to explain the beauties of the last work of the poet-composer. The musical illustrations to Mr. Krehbiel's lecture on "Parsifal" will be played by Walter H. Rothwell, who will conduct the first performance in English of Wagner's music-drama.

* * *

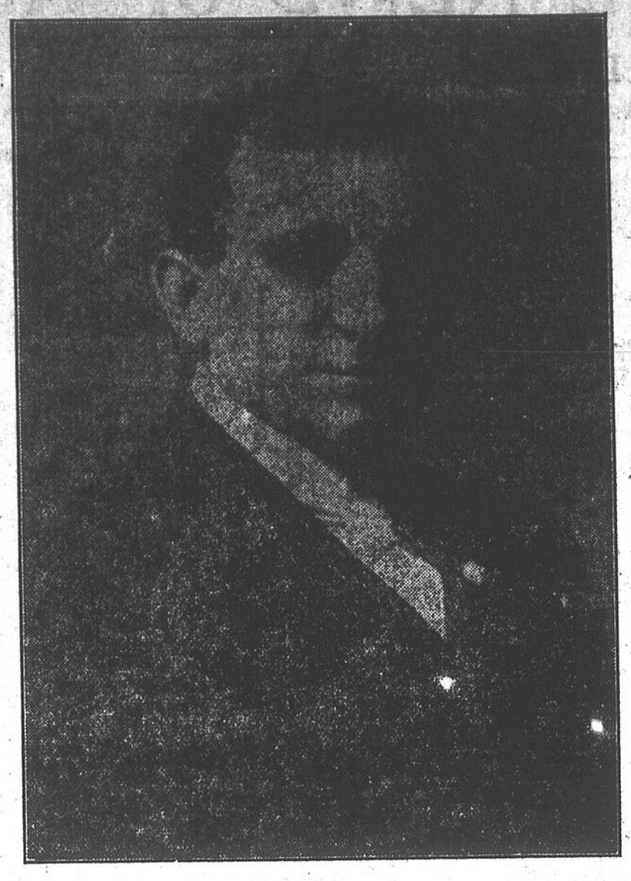
THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES.

After the splendid success obtained by "La Chatelaine" the management of the "Nouveautes" could put nothing on the boards better than "Francillon" the exquisite three act play by Alexander Dumas. Every lover of French dramatic litterature will be delighted to see the name of one of the foremost French authors and one of his most famous plays presented by the excellent company of the "Nouveautes." With plays such as "Francillon" interpreted by Messrs. Lefrancais, Bruneton, Darcy, Neuilliet, Nyms, Careme, etc., and Mlles. Varennes, Meaulle, Laton and Lefrancais, the theatre des Nouveautes is sure of playing to packed houses.

Monday night, between the acts, Nellie Jane Myriell, who was so admired in "La Chatelaine" will give some recitations and Mr. Jean Careme who is a writer with a well established reputation, will recite two pieces of his own composition. A fine musical programme has also been selected.

VOCALISM AND PUGILISM VIE FOR POPULARITY AT LOCAL DRAMATIC HOUSES

A GROUP FROM "THE BILLIONAIRE," AT HIS MAJESTY'S NEXT WEEK.



MR. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS,
The Comedian in "Fantama," the Latest Comic Opera Success of Chicago.

MR. JAMES J. CORBETT,
Who is Acting in a Drama of Muscular Prowess at the Academy of Music Next Week.

TORTURED BY FLIES.

The Terrible Torments Endured by Dying Soldiers.

"I have read of vultures on the battlefield," writes a war correspondent, "but to my mind infinitely more appropriate are the innumerable clouds of flies which sweep across the forsaken fields of the dead.

"After the battle was over, and the dead and wounded lay with baked faces in the blinding sun, I heard the buzz of myriads of winged creatures coming to pollute the corpses and make the fate of the living more terrible than that of the dead.

"These flies came not singly, but in embattled hosts, making black patches in the transparent air. Like black patches, too, stood out the faces of the dead men, and again and again I saw the feeble arm of the wounded raised in a vain attempt to sweep away the inexorable pests.

"Going over to one wounded non-commissioned officer, I said: 'You're thirsty. I'll get you some water.' 'Let me die of thirst,' he groaned, 'but, for God's sake, stay by me and drive the flies away.' "

INCORRIGIBLE.

On the promenade deck of the Teutonic, on his way to America, John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, was interrupted one night by the musical clang of the ship's bell and the impressive call of the watch through the darkness: "All's well."

"That bell," said Mr. Redmond, "reminds me of a story of one of those hard drinkers, those men of six and seven bottles, who were a feature of the past, rather than of the present century.

"This man, rosy and cheery, sat at a table one night with his boon companions. Bottles of port and Madeira, baskets of nuts, a jar of tobocco and a rack of pipes were arranged on the board. The wine passed quickly from man to man. The pipes filled the air with smoke. Songs were sung. Stories were told. The hours passed like minutes.

"All of a sudden it struck one."

"The guests leaped up in consternation. They said it was late, and that they must be going. They were amazed at the hour.

"But their hard drinking host roared at them to resume their seats.

"'Struck one!' he said. 'What if it has It can't strike less. Drink on. Drink on.' "—Boston Post.

New mainspring in your watch for $1.00; guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street. —Adv.

Pompadour Cushion Pad. $1.00.

The best support ever invented for the Pompadour. It is made of beautifully waved hair in the shape of our expensive Pompadours. Your own hair could be combed in with it, in this way it imparts a wavy appearance to hair naturally straight. Any shade of hair can be matched perfectly. Ask to see them.

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WALTHAM WATCHES

EVERY KIND

For every use, where correct time is necessary. In Ladies' or Gents' Gold, Silver, Gun-metal or Gold Filled Case.

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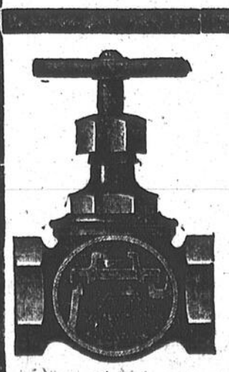
Orange Meat

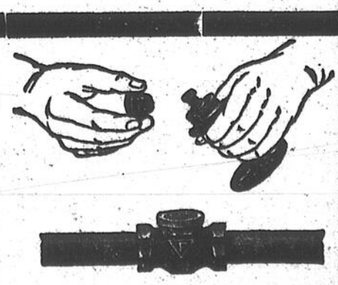
The Nation's Cereal

IT ISN'T THE LANTERN THAT MAKES THE LIGHT BUT THE CANDLE THAT'S INSIDE!



The same thing applies to Valves. It isn't the body of the valve that is the most particular part, but the interior construction, i.e., the Disc, Seat, etc. In the construction of

FAIRBANK'S VALVES



the many defects known to exist in other Globe Valves are eliminated. The accompanying cut shows how easy it is to change the disc in a Fairbank Valve. It is done in a minute without the use of tools or loss of time. The Disc is composed of a Vulcabeston Ring, which is forced into a brass holder, the metal being turned over the edges of the ring so it cannot drop out. To change the disc simply remove the bonnet, slip the old disc from end of spindle, substitute a new one and replace bonnet. No bolts, nuts, washers or springs to bother with.

USE FAIRBANK'S VALVES

SEND FOR VALVE CATALOG

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY

MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER WINNIPEG

COMPLETE NEWS OF ALL THE SPORTS

Westmount Admitted Last Night to Federal Amateur Hockey League

The League Will Now be Composed of Six Clubs.

At a meeting of the Federal Amateur Hockey League, held last evening at the Savoy, the hockey club of the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association, as foretold in Friday's Herald, was admitted to membership.

The league will now be composed of Wanderers, Nationals, Westmount, Ottawas, Capitals and Cornwall. Arrangements will be made to have the matches concluded before the winter is well over by scheduling many of them for mid-week as well as Saturday nights.

The feeling in favor of admitting the Westmounts was unanimous, and when Jack Carruthers, of Capitals, and J. Gardner, of Wanderers, moved that the Westmounts' application should be accepted, there was not a word of objection.

The only other business before the meeting was the printing of the constitutions as drafted and sent out to all clubs for approval. No objections having been received, the printing was ordered.

At the close of the meeting, representatives of the Westmount Club were ushered in and expressed themselves as well satisfied with the result.

In the absence of President Wm. Foran, of Caps, the chair was occupied by Vice-President Prieur, of the Nationsl. Mr. Baskerville, Ottawa; Mr. Carruthers, Capitals; Messrs. Gulle and Gardner, Wanderers, and Mr. James Strachan, were the other delegates present, Cornwall not being represented.

Miss Dod, British Lady Golfer, Again Beaten at Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., October 15.— Miss Georgeanna Bishop, of the Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. E. S. Sanford, of the Essex County Club, Orange, N.J., will meet to-day at Haverford to decide the women's golf championship of the United States. Miss Bishop has on several occasions, figured prominently in championship contests, but Mrs. Sanford occupies the honor of a semi-finalist for the first time.

Mrs. Sanford's victories have been attributable to her splendid approaching and deadly putting.

Miss Bishop on the other hand, has played a splendid long game, while her putting has shown considerable raggedness. Miss Bishop's experience in the championship tournament is expected to help her considerably to-day.

Mrs. Sanford defeated Miss Pauline MacKay, of the Oakley Country Club, who had disposed of the British champion, Miss Charlotte Dod, in the first match play round. Miss MacKay appeared tired out from her past efforts, and played her poorest match of the tournament. As a result, she was beaten by 7 up and 5 to play. She won the first hole owing to Mrs. Sanford's poor drives. Three holes in succession then went to the New Jersey representative, who had matters all her own way, owing to the continual mistakes made by Miss Mackay, and the match ended at the 13th green.

Mrs. Sanford ....665656465—49
Miss MacKay .....576856486—53
Mrs. Sanford ....5765.
Miss MacKay ....6776.

In the match between Miss Bishop and Miss Harley, of Fall River, both played sterling golf through the fair green. Only to the fifth hole where Miss Harley found both bunkers and the thirteenth where each failed to make the semblance of a decent shot, could any fault be found. Miss Bishop out-drove Miss Harley some 15 or 20 yards, and was deadly on shots 20 yards from the green. Miss Bishop assumed the lead at the second hole and won the match by 4 up and 3 to play.

Miss Bishop .. ..665846465—49
Miss Harley ....665867564—53
Miss Bishop ....556667.
Miss Harley .. ..665757.

Miss Dod, the English champion, met another defeat yesterday when she played off the tie match with Miss Louise Vanderhoef, of Ardsley, and Miss Harriet Curtis, of Essex County, for the two trophies offered by the United States Golf Association in the qualifying stroke play. They had tied on Monday with 93, and to-day Miss Vanderhoef and Miss Dod tied a second time at 101 for the 18 holes. In the match play off both negotiated the 19th hole in six, and Miss Vanderhoef secured the 20th hole and the first prize with a four to Miss Dod's six. Miss Curtis dropped out at the 16th hole.

Miss Emily Lockwood, of Lexington, and Miss Mollie Adams, of Wollastono, won the cups offered in the best ball foursomes contest with the score of 91. Miss Dod and Miss Harriett Curtis took second place, finishing a stroke worse than the leaders.

The Spit Ball Will Likely Cause New Baseball Legislation

Chicago, Oct. 15.—A change in baseball rules to meet the conditions brought about by the invention of the "spit" ball will probably be proposed at the meetings of the big leagues this winter when the subject of rules comes up for discussion. The invention of this form of delivery is held to be one of the greatest innovations in the national game and in many quarters it is said to be a menace to the game unless conditions are brought about which will offset it.

The clubs returned from their Eastern trip full of the "spit" ball idea and of the revolution it is liable to make in the game. Alread the delivery has been mastered by so many pitchers that the coming season will see the pitcher an even greater factor in the game than he has been this year unless there are changes in the rules which will offset his increased effectiveness.

As it would be almost impossible to prohibit this form of delivery, it has been proposed to give the batsmen a base on three balls instead of four. President Hart and Manager Selee yesterday expressed themselves in favor of this.

"It is almost certain that something will have to be done to offset the effectiveness of the pitcher," President Hart said yesteday. "The invention of this 'spit' ball is unqustionably the greatest thing in baseball since the discovery of the curved ball. As it is, the pitchers are effective enough, and I should think that if a pitcher were allowed only three balls the effect of the 'spit' ball could be overcome.

Carl Lundgren is one of the pitchers who has learned the new form of delivery, which made Chesbro one of the greatest twirlers of the year, and the other cub pitchers are learning it. All of those who use it say that the delivery is not exceptionally tiring and does not injure the pitcher's arm.

"The 'spit' ball and its possibilities are worrying all of the clubs in the country," Manager Selee said. "If conditions remain as they are pitchers will be almost invincible next year."

The cordial reception of the foul strike rule in nearly every baseball town in the country prohibits the abolition of that measure, in the opinion of most club-owners, and now, it is said, an entirely new rule is needed.

STAHL LEADS BOSTON AMERICANS.

Chick Stahl leads the Boston team in batting with .298. Freddie Parent is second, only a point behind Stahl. Stahl also leads in extra base hits, with 27 two-baggers, 20 three-baggers and three home runs.

In fielding, Lachance has the best average, .993, Criger standing second with .987.

Parent leads in sacrifice hits, with 26, against 23 for Stahl. Parent has stolen 21 bases, against 20 for Collins.

The Vice-Regal Party Attended McGill's Annual Sports Yesterday

Freshmen Won the Trophy. Donahue All-Round Champion.

McGill's annual sports, held yesterday afternoon on the M.A.A.A. grounds, were witnessed by a crowd of 2,000 people, the greater number of whom were lively students. The events were closely contested all through, and afforded the excitement which the McGill boys craved.

The occasion was honored by the presence of the vice-regal party, including his Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Minto, Lady Ruby Eliot, Lady Eileen Eliot, Capt. Bell, A.D.C., Major Maude, Mr. Arthur Guise, and Mr. A F. Sladen. Their Excellencies viewed the discus throwing and were then compelled, by other engagements, to leave them.

The students gave the representatives of royalty a rousing reception, which Lord Minto acknowledged by lifting his hat and bowing. The boys rendered the National Anthem and the Maple Leaf Forever, and shouted the McGill yell with considerable spirit.

The freshmen won the class championship with 47 points, nearly half of which were contributed by R. A. Donahue. The juniors were second, with 39 points, the seniors third with 19 and the sophomores were last with 19.

Donahue, who comes from Charlottetown, P.E.I., won the all round championship with 22 points. He is a young athlete, who shows great promise, and is strong in the sprints and longer runs, in the jumps and shot-putting events.

Hawkins, another freshman, surprised the spectators by his game finish in the mile. Although only a youngster, he finisned second, and would have probably hit the tape first had he sprinted earlier; as it was, he sprinted over 400 yards, and mowed down man after man.

A. Dale-Harris had his left arm dislocated in the pole vault. His arm doubled under him when he fell. Dr. Elder attended to the injury.

Only one record went by the board, that for the 120 yards hurdles, E. Waugh covered the distance in 17 1-5 secs., beating the old record by 1-5 secs.

The summary follows:

High jump—1, O. S. Waugh, '08; 2, R. E. Powell, '08; 3, J. C. Beaubien, '06. 5 ft. 5 in. Record, 5 ft. 6 1-4 in.

Hurdles, 120 yards—1, O. S. Waugh, '08; 2, R. A. Donahue, '08; 3, A. G. Morrison, '08.

Time—17 1-5 secs., establishing a new record. Old record, 17 2-5 secs., held by Savage.

One mile—1, C. Gamble, '07; 2, Hawkins, '08; 3, W. J. Scott, '05.

Time, 4.50 2-5. Record, 4.40 3-5.

Broad jump—1, R. A. Donahue, '08; 2, G. F. Baird, '08; 3, J. G. Beaubien, '07.

Distance, 20 ft. 4½ ins. Record, 20 ft. 11½ ins.

100 yards—1, G. E. McCuaig, '07; 2, G. T. Brown, '07; 3, M. J. Carney, '06.

Time, 10 2-5. Record, 10 1-5.

220 yard run—1, G. E. McCuaig, '07; 2 R. A. Donahue, '08; 3, M. J. Carney, '06.

Time, 23 2-5 secs. Record, 22 2-5.

Half mile—1, E. H. Gray, '07; 2, R. E. Powell, '08.

Time, 2.09. Record, 2.02.

Throwing discus—1, J. G. Beaubien, '07; 2, Jonas Young, '07; 3, C. W. Davis '06.

Distance, 99 ft. 9 ins. Record, 108 ft. 8¼ in (Ogilvie).

Pole vault—1, R. A. Donahue, '08; 2 A. Cumming, '05; 3, C. Christie, '07.

Height, 9 ft 7 ins. Record, 9 ft. 9½ in. (Dagleish.)

Putting 16-lb. shot—1, J. Mac Young '06; 2, R. A. Donahue, '08; 3, J. G.Beaubien, '06.

Distance, 33 ft. 2¾ in. Record, 38 ft 3 ins. (Ogilvy.)

Two mile run—1, L. A. Kenyon, '07; 2, W. J. Scott, '05; 3, J. J. Orr, '05.

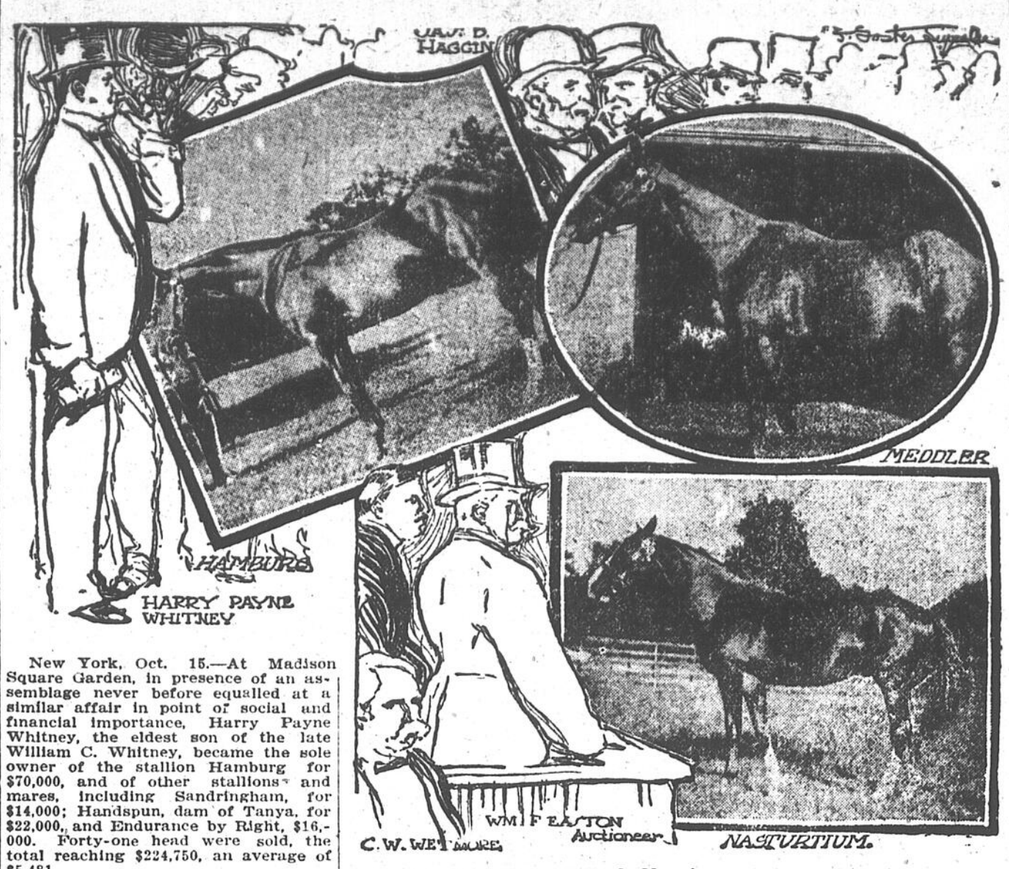
Time, 11.01 3-5. Record, 10.35. (Edwards.)

Throwing 16 lb. hammer—1, Gus McIntosh, '05; 2, J. Mac Young, '06; 3, E G. Werswick. Distance, 84 ft. 2½ ins. Record, 105 ft. (Ogilvy.)

Relay race—Won by juniors, sophomores second.

TRY STILLWELL'S POPULAR 15c MEAL
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Cor. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STS.

THE GREAT HORSE SALE.



New York, Oct. 15.—At Madison Square Garden, in presence of an assemblage never before equalled at a similar affair in point of social and financial importance, Harry Payne Whitney, the eldest son of the late William C. Whitney, became the sole owner of the stallion Hamburg for $70,000, and of other stallions and mares, including Sandringham, for $14,000; Handspun, dam of Tanya, for $22,000, and Endurance by Right, $16,000. Forty-one head were sold, the total reaching $224,750, an average of $5,481.

Asked after the sale if he was satisfied with the prices realized, Mr. Whitney said: "I will call it a first-class sale."

Meddler was not sold.

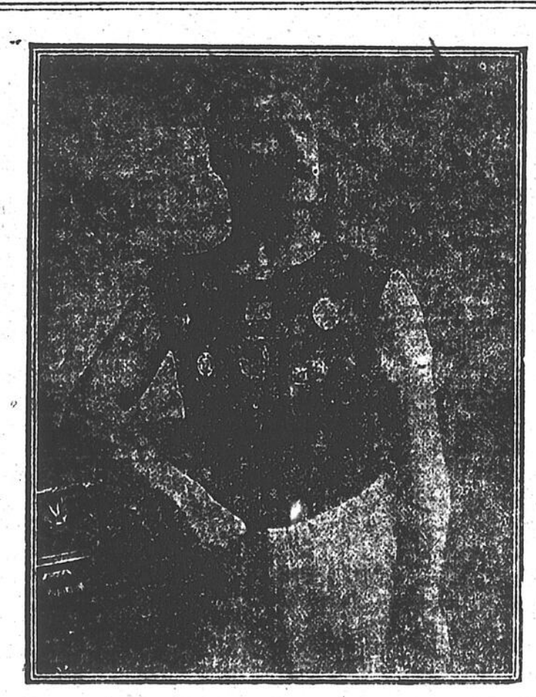
Challenge of Manchester Yacht Club Was Accepted by St. L.Y.C.

Arrangements for Next Seawanhaka Cup Series Are Under Way.

It was decided last night at a meeting of the executive and sailing committees of the St. Lawrence Yacht Club that the challenge of the Manchester Yacht Club, to race in the Seawanhaka Cup series next year, should be accepted, and a special committee was appointed to draw up conditions and make the necessary arrangements.

Before this decision was reached the challenges of the White Bear and Oshkosh Clubs were considered, but it was felt that the Manchester Club had the better claim. The Manchester Club's yacht will therefore race with the Kolutoo in 1905.

The meeting was well attended. Commodore W. C. Finley presided.



TOM BURROWS,
The All-around Athlete who will Attempt to Establish a World's Club Swinging Record at the Arena, October 18 and 19.

SPORTING BRIEFLETS

Pittsburg, Oct. 15.—By winning yesterday's game by a score of 4 to 1 the Cleveland Americans took the post-season series from Pittsburg Nationals.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—The local Nationals won yesterday's game from the Americans by a score of 8 to 2.

A meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club, of the Canadian Amateur Hockey League, was to have been held at the Windsor Hotel last evening, to consider certain matters in connection with the league meeting, which is to be held to-night, but in the absence of the president, Mr. Fred McRoble, it was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day.

Charles H. M. Atherton, the crack all-round player of the Eastern League, has been exempted from reservation by special arrangement with the Buffalo Club, and is free to sign where he pleases. Letters addressed to State College, Pa., will reach Atherton.—Sporting Life.

Vinson, the champion batsman of the Eastern, made good with Cleveland. He is batting well in the post-season series with Pittsburg.

The Toronto Club has signed Osborne, a pitcher, of Wilmington, Del.; Pitcher Wade, of Pottstown, Pa., and Third Baseman Zimmerman of Harrisburg, Pa.

There will be a programme of running races to-morrow afternoon at Pare Royal, Maisonneuve. There will also be a trotting match for a purse of $100 between Mr. Walter Reid and Mr. Jos. Riendeau.

Lexington, Ky., October 15.—Yesterday closed the ten days' trotting meeting here. Snyder McGregor captured the Stoll stake for 4-year-old trotters, Nancy H. won the 2.20 pace, and Tom Axworthy won the 2.20 trot. In the first heat of the 2.20 pace Royal Bell, a bay gelding owned by G. H. Camp, of Oswego, N.Y., and driven by Geo. Swisher, fell dead at the distance flag. The betting on him was 8 to 1 before the race.

Joe Piggott, the American jockey has been fatally injured in a race in Russia. No details of the accident to Piggott have been ascertained, further than that he is in a critical condition. To Eastern racegoers Piggott was little known except by reputation. Most of his riding in this country was done on the Western circuit, where he met with considerable success. In the American invasion of jockeys into various European countries Piggott was one of the leaders. He has been riding with other American boys in Russia with much success.

The touring British Rugby football tem will not play in Canada. They have just completed a number of exhibition games in Australia and New Zealand, and it was thought that they would pass through Canada on their return to England. It was proposed that they play in several Canadian cities, including Montreal, on their trip across the Dominion. The Britishers, however, ran up against an unexpected snag in New Zealand and have decided to cut out their proposed Canadian four.

The American League is the only league that ever had two clubs each of which played to over 500,000 people on their own grounds. Those two clubs are Boston and Philadelphia.

Cleveland fans are circulating petitions asking for the appointment of Pitcher "Red" Donahue as manager of the Blues next season. Who would manage "Red?"—Washington Post.

Monte Cross was presented with a huge ball clock in the first inning. Three men carried it to the home plate. Some day a player will be presented with a brick house, and they will carry it out on the field to make a flash.—Philadelphia Record.

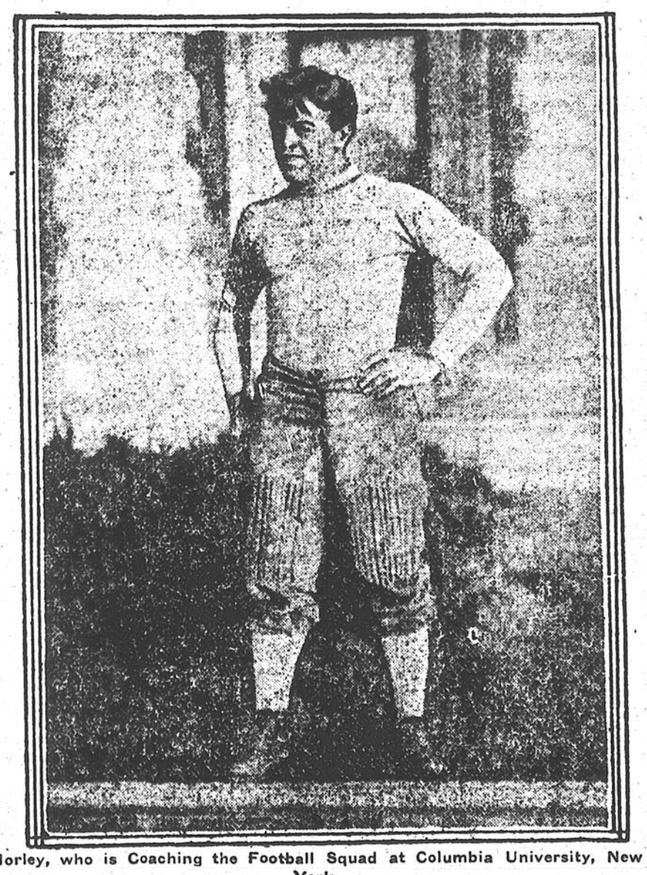
The C.W.A. has allowed the protest against J. J. McNeill, of Boston, who cleaned up all the prizes at the C.W.A. meet at St. John last summer. McNeill will have to be content with the empty honor of winning all his races.

Umpire Billy Hart says he used the "spit ball" when he pitched in the Union Association back in 1884, and that it was one of Bobby Matthews' best "foolers." Yet some say that it is new. The oldest inhabitants are still claiming credit for unearthing all new wrinkles in baseball.

"We do not propose hereafter to pay a player so much of his salary before he earns it," said President Herriman during a ball talk. "It isn't business, and it isn't conducive to good ball playing. The Cincinnati Club will continue to deal liberally with all its players. It is an absurd proposition, however, to pay a player half his salary before he earns a dollar of it, and there will be much less of that than in the past."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Major Eustace Loder heads the list of winning owners on the turf this season with a total of £18,965, mostly due to the successes of Pretty Polly. Sir Jas. Miller is a close second with £18,814, but there is a big drop to Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who, although he won the Derby, only gains £14,116. The Duke of Fortland and Mr. F. Alexander are fourth and fifth, with £12,199 and £10,093 respectively.

A WELL-KNOWN COACH.



Morley, who is Coaching the Football Squad at Columbia University, New York.

ATHLETICS

NEW 50-MILE RECORD.

At the Crystal Palace track on Saturday a fifty-milé amateur walk, under the auspices of the Surrey Walking Club and Blackheath Harriers, was arranged to give present-day champions a chance of beating the record of A. W. Sinclair made at Lillie Bridge on Nov. 14, 1879, says an English exchange.

From twenty-one miles Butler, who holds the record from fourteen to twenty-one miles, commenced to beat the time of W. E. N. Coston, created as far back as 1880. He made fresh records right on to thirty miles, which he completed in 4hr. 39min. 40sec., 7min. 12sec. ahead of Coston's record. Thompson was now catching up, and soon after this Butler retired.

Thompson now took up record-breaking, and, walking magnificently to the end, beat Sinclair's record by 27min. 47½sec. Thompson did the fifty miles in 7hr. 57min., 38sec. Mawson, who finished second, did the distance in 8hr. 8min. 14sec., Heastie third in 8hr. 11min. 7sec., Hammond fourth in 8hr. 13min. 20sec., and Unwin fifth in 8hr. 20min. 27sec.

FIRST MATCH OF SEASON.

The first bowling match of the season was that played between St. Gabriel and St. Cunegonde. Thursday night. St. Gabriel won by 136 pins. The scores were:

ST. GABRIEL.

Fabien	165	131	132—428
Dubois	149	181	191—527
Jean	185	125	135—445
St. Denis	173	121	165—459
Laroche	167	170	143—480
Vidal	153	182	167—502
Total			2,841

STE. CUNEGONDE.

Bougie	156	129	170—455
Thiboudeau	161	191	140—492
Brunet	123	136	144—403
Mallette	164	133	138—435
Lachance	156	125	145—426
Sauvageau	177	167	150—494
Total 2,705			

FOOTBALL.

Two big football matches will be played in Montreal today, Rough Riders vs. Westmount at Baseball Park, at 3 p.m., and Queen's vs McGill, at McGill campus, at 3 p.m.

At Ottawa, the Montreals and Ottawa College will battle at 'Varsity Oval. In the same city the Shamrocks, of Montreal, and Rough Riders II. will take a fall out of each other.

CAPITAL TEAMS PRACTICING.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—College and Rough Riders both practiced yesterday and put in good, strong work-outs. Among the Rough Riders out were McLaren, Lafleur, Roberts, E. Murphy, Smith, Kennedy, Poabst, Boyle, Moore, erguson, J. Roberts, Massey, Pereira, Steele, Wood, Finn, White, Dunning, Baskerville, J. Rankin, Hobart, Gorman, Walsh, Knight, Galsford, Manion, Jackson, Scanlon, Gillissie, Vivian, Austin, Vernie Austin, Stevens, and a number of others.

The following participated in the College practice: Durocher, Shea, Gleeson, O'Brien, Doyle, Smith, Bawlf, Doyon, Kearns, Masson, Morran, Wagner, A. McDonald, Lonergan Filiatreault, Freeland, Sloan, H. J. McDonald, McNee, J. Murphy, Boucher, Walters, Lajoie, Blais, Perreault, Burke, Lapointe, Collin and others.

AN OTTAWA PROMISE.

Westmount seems to be a collection of well grown cyclones to judge from the dope emanating from the Montreal papers. But it is altogether likely that the team is only made up of fourteen ordinary full grown mortals, after all. One would think that the team was composed of man-eaters, who, all the training season, lived on school boys and other light refreshments, and that a big, fat boy of say, fifteen, would only make a few mouthfuls for these "Terrible Terrors."

The Rough Riders will be good-natured with them, however, Saturday and will leave enough of the "Terrors" to hold an inquest on, when the affair is over.—Ottawa Free Press.

BOWLING

ST. GABRIEL'S ORGANIZED.

The St. Gabriel Bowling Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Honorary president, Mr. L. A. Rivet, M.P.

Honorary vice-president, Dr. E. G. Dagenais.

Honorary members, Messrs. M. Belanger, Richard Marchand, M. A. Perras, Dr. Colleret, Isidore Fortier, M. Genant and J. E. Cardinal.

President, A. O. Galarneau.

Vice-president, Emile Dubois.

Secretary-treasurer, Jos. St. Denis.

Captains, Wilf. Vidal, intermediates; J. R. Pilon, juniors.

Committee, J. M. Jean, Mederic Laroche, W. Wilson, L. Bourdon and L. C. Fontaine.

MAT AND RING.

TREMBLAY DEFEATED LADUE.

Eugene Tremblay, the Canadian lightweight wrestling champion, decisively defeated Billy Ladue, of Lowell, Mass., at Sohmer Park last night before 2,000 people, throwing him twice. Tremblay gained the first fall in 29 minutes and the second in 8 minutes.

Tremblay was the aggressor throughout, and displayed marked superiority over his antagonist, who was eight pounds the heavier man. The local wrestler had Ladue on the mat from the start, and it was only a question of time when Ladue's shoulders would touch the floor.

It was announced that Tremblay would go to Lowell, Mass., next Wednesday to wrestle Jackson, and that Maupas would leave to-day for Buffalo, where he will meet Yankee Rogers Monday night.

John Mitchell, the president of the United Mine Workers was talking one day about poor men and their troubles.

"I remember," he said, "hearing two breaker boys once discuss socialism, reform and kindred topics. The smaller boy said:

"'What is the thing that they call "division of labor?" Do you know?'

"'Oh, yes, I know, all right,' said the other boy.

"'Well, what is it?' said the first.

"'Division of labor,' said the big boy, 'is like this: You are workin' hard with the sledgehammer. I come and say we'll have division of labor. You say you agree to that. Then, afterward, you keep bangin' away with the sledgehammer the same as before, only I go "ugh" for you now at each stroke.'".

Fall Raincoat

There's a distinction, style and a shape permanence about a Semi-Ready Raincoat that is peculiarly individual.

The outward marks of careful and excellent hand-tailoring—the narrow sloping lapel and the natural width shoulder are in each coat. The goodness of the inner work is there to make the coat hang properly, hold its shape permanently and look stylish for the coat's life.

And each coat has its shape moulded by the hot iron and held permanent by the needle.

Fabrics are made expressly for us by Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Saltaire, Eng.—they're absolutely the best in the world.

Prices $18—$20—$25

Semi-ready Tailoring
MONTREAL
231 St. James Street,
1551 St. Catherine Street.

Stylish Hats
IMPORTED DIRECT
From England, United States, France and Italy. Fine Qualities.
From 50 to 500 Cents each.
A. ARCH. WELSH,
2252 ST. Catherine Street
Opposite Victoria.

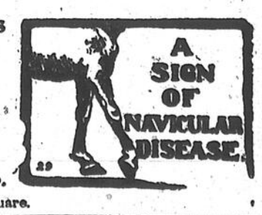
E. A. G., Ont.—A mare three years old is lame in the off fore foot and leg. A veterinary surgeon said the lameness is in the coffin-joint, and blistered for it, but she is no better. When standing she points the lame foot about twelve inches in front of the other foot. After standing in the stable over one day she appears stiffened up in both fore legs.

Ans.—Your colt has navicular disease, for which there is no cure. She was probably bred from a stallion or mare suffering from the disease. All you can do to relieve it is to put on a good blister and turn out to grass in a week's time.

This is a reprint of clipping from a recent issue of the Montreal "Family Herald and Weekly Star." The veterinary who answered the inquiry could not here advise the use of "Ideal" Pads without giving Dunlop a free advertisement. The pads would give this mare a longer working life.

Dunlop "Ideal" Horseshoe Pads

Put new legs on your horse. Cure or help to cure most hoof troubles. The only thing for navicular disease.



Made by The Dunlop Tire Company, Limited, Toronto

Put on by the Blacksmith who shoes your horse.

F. J. FOX, 600 Victoria Square.

FOR DRESS OR NEGLIGEE

Our complete lines of Shirts, Collars, Ties Cravats, Fancy Vests, etc., are of most correct style, varied assortment, highest quality at fair and reasonable prices; conditions that will suit the most exacting taste and the most moderate pocket. The problem of dressing well at small expense is solved by dealers at the

ROYAL STORES,
2400 and 2246 ST. CATHERINE.
227 MAIN and 225 McGILL.
7 PLACE D'ARMES HILL.
2637 NOTRE DAME.

Call Money is Easy This Autumn; Sum Farmers Will Get for Crops

The Week's Main Features in the Financial and Business World.

One of the satisfactory features of the financial situation this autumn has been the comparative easiness of call money.

This has no doubt materially assited the bullish operations on the stock market.

As we have explained before the local banks have been relieved of a good dal of the strain they have experienced before when the crop movement and stock market activity have come at the same time.

The new feature in this connection has been the extensive employment of New York money by local brokers.

Not only have some brokers bought Pacific and other international stocks in New York, but many have found the loans offered them by the local branches of Wall Street houses particularly useful.

It is true that a money tightness in New York might create a more direct influence upon the local market than formerly, but it is not by any means certain that this will come about. The N. Y. Post in speaking of money says: "A somewhat easier tendency to time money rates was the natural response to the heavy gain shown by the banks on their dealings with the treasury to-day. The very large inflow of Australian gold, which accounted for most of the $4,420,000 gain reported by the banks on their operations with the Government, brings the net gain for the week up to $5,934,000. Since this will probably be further increased to-day, the banks will likely be some $10,000,000 better off than they were a week ago when at this period they showed a loss to the Government of $4,408,000. This showing lends peculiar interest to the direct movement of currency between the Associatd Banks and their interior correspondents, which, up to this time, has been abnormally heavy as a result of the crop moving expenditures and demands incident to a reviving trade. If the banks show as heavy loss to the interior this week as they reported last Friday, the withdrawals will more than offset the gain from the treasury, involving, perhaps, further inroads in surplus. We are still five weeks distant from the date at which the outflow ceased a year ago, and while a large portion of the cotton crop has already been moved, much still remains for the banks to do befoer the periodical requirements ar fully providd."

WHAT THE FARMERS WILL GET FOR THEIR CROPS HERE AND IN THE STATES.

The statement that the farmers of the Canadian west will receive $13,500,000 more for their wheat crop this year than they did in 1903 speaks well for the continuation of prosperity in the West, especially as other crops have also turned out well and prices are good.

In the States the value of all crops this years is placed at $3,200,000,000, the highest on record. In this connection the following table showing the value of the various United States crops for a series of four years will prove interesting:

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Corn	$921,500,000	$1,017,000,000	$952,800,000	$985,000,000
Wheat	467,300,000	422,200,000	443,000,000	551,000,000
Oats	293,600,000	303,500,000	267,600,000	266,000,000
Rye	16,900,000	17,000,000	15,900,000	19,000,000
Barley	49,700,000	61 800,000	60,100,000	62,000,000
Buckwheat	8,500,000	8,000,000	8,600,000	9,000,000
Hay	506,100,000	542.000,000	556,300,000	550,000,000
Potatoes	143,900,000	134,100,000	151,600,000	158,000,000
Cotton	438,000,000	480,700,000	617,500,000	600,000,000
Total	$2,845,000,000	$2,987,000,000	$3,073,000,000	$3,200,000,000

In regard to the yield made by the Canadian produce industry this year, there will be a marked falling off in cheese, but a very appreciable increase in butter. In the way of fruit the only striking feature is the rather unprofitable price of apples.

JAP BONDS HERE.

A Montreal broker stated yesterday that he had placed quite a good amount of Japanese six per cent. bonds throughout Canada, many people having the utmost faith in the little nation now so bravely struggling for supremacy in teh Far East.

The bonds within the last fortnight havebeenas high as 95 1-2, but droped to 90 1-2 this week and have since recivered to 91 12 on the strength of the setback received by Kuropatkin's forces.

DETROIT EARNINBS.

The Detroit United Railway passenger earnings report week ending Oct. 7th:

1903.	1904.	Gain.
$84,924.12	$85,216.19	$292.07

MONTREAL TRADE.

Bradsareet's says: The sudden opening of the campaign immediately preceding the Federal general elections has had some influence on trade here, there being a slight easing off in the inflow of orders to the wholesale trade generally, which is conceded to this cause. But despite this, the condition of trade is healthy and a matter of satisfaction to dealers. There is increased activity in water navigation, as is natural when every effort is being made to forestall the winter closing of the ports. There has been some dullness in the grain movement, as the Western crop is late in coming down, but the increased exports in many lines has, to a certain extent, compensated this. The values of manufactures are generally steady to firm, although there is some complaint from the woollen industry regarding the English preferential tariff. In hardware there is a steady demand for all lines of seasonable goods, and good shipments are being sent westward. Collections are reported normally good.

TRADE OUT WEST.

Victoria-Vancouver. — Trade in this section of the country continues brisk. The demands from interior points for supplies for mining and lumbering camps continues heavy, although the movement in this regard has passed its busiest stage. For staple goods generally the wholesalers report a steady demand. Values are firmly held and the industries of the province are active.

BUSINESS IN WINNIPEG.

From Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say: Later and more reliable estimates figure the wheat crop at 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels, a considerable increase over the figures that have hitherto been accepted as likely of fulfilment, and this, with the fact that prices continue higher than those of last year, is reflected in the generally hopeful feeling among business men. The trading situation, never unsatisfactory, has improved on this account, and the retailers are already showing a tendency to send in their orders with greater freedom. Grain is now being marketed and payments may be expected to show steady improvement.

IRON AND TEEL PRICES.

The present prices of principal iron and steel products compare with a year ago as follows:

	Now.	Oct. 14, 1903.
No. 2 pig, S. Cin., ton	$12.50	$13.50
Bessemer, Pittsburg, ton	12.85	16.10
Gray forge, Pittsburg, ton	12.00	14.25
Steel billets, Pittsburg, ton	19.50	27.00
Wire rods, Pittsburg, ton	26.00	33.50
Steel rails, Pittsburg, ton	28.00	28.00
Iron bars, Pittsburg, 100 lbs.	1.30	1.50
Steel bars, Pittsburg, 100 lbs.	1.30	1.60
Tank plates, Pittsburg, 100 lbs.	1.40	1.60
Steel beams, Pittsburg, 100 lbs.	1.40	1.60
Angles, Pittsburg, 100 lbs.	1.40	1.60
Barb wire, f.o.b., Pittsburg, 100 lbs.	2.05	2.60
Cut nails, f.o.b., Pittsburg, 100 lbs.	1.60	2.15

THE COTTON EXPORTS.

The effect of the great export movement of cotton is shown in the government report of exports of domestic products for September. The total is the largest in years, insuring, at the very least, a balance of trade for the month of September of a million dollars a day.

This high total is the result principally of the cotton movement. The value of cotton exports in September in the last four years is as follows:

1901	$16,498,966
1902	29,930,315
1903	21,179,900
1904	43,742,325

The gain in cotton exports over September, 1903, is $23,562,425, which more than offsets the loss of $10,867,909 in exports of breadstuffs and provisions.

U.S. STEEL ORDERS.

There is authority for the statement that the unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation at this date are in excess of the number on October 1, 1903, when they aggregated 3,728,740 tons.

Not all of the improvement at date as to orders will show in the third quarter statement to be made public October 25, because a good percentage of the present orders have been booked since the third quarter closed.

July 1, at the close of the half year, the unfilled orders on the books were 3,192,277 tons, compared with 4,136,961 tons on the books April 1, at the close of the first quarter of the year.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The most important items in the Bank of England statement at the same period in years prior to 1902 compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserves.	Other securities.
1901	£37,373,305	£25,091,650	£26,312,445
1900	33,599,845	21,216,460	26,080,233
1899	32,757,722	21,113,122	33,223,663
1898	31,195,951	20,291,376	28,240,396

Ratio of Bank of England's reserve to liabilities at this date in years prior to 1902 was as follows:

1901	47⅛	1896	50¼
1900	43¼	1895	57
1899	40¼	1894	61¾
1898	46⅝	1893	45⅝
1897	43⅝	1892	41¾

IRON PRODUCTION.

The August production of anthracite and coke pig iron was 1,352,677 tons, compared with 1,533,717 tons in September, 1903, a decrease of only 181,040 tons, compared with the output a year ago.

For the nine months ending October 1, the production of anthracite and coke pig iron was 11,584,666 tons, as compared with 14,100,173 tons for the first nine months of 1903. This is a decrease of 2,515,507 tons.

FAILURES IN CANADA.

A slight increase in both number and liabilities of manufacturing insolvencies was reported by the Dominion of Canada for the third quarter of 1904, but five branches of business showed a decrease, and in three cases there were no liabilities recorded in either year, while in six classes ther was a large balance in favor of last year. The striking changes were in the wood and miscellaneous branches, due to heavy suspensions this year of saw and pulp mills. As to trading failures the statement is much less satisfactory than that of 1903, which was an unusually good year. Only four occupations reported smaller losses, one was unchanged, and nine showed more or less increase. General stores suspended with almost double last year's liabilities, and there was a still more striking increase in the amount involved by failures in dry goods defaults. This was due to a few large failures as the total number was not exceptional.

INVESTMENT RETURNS.

The investment returns on leading Montreal stocks at the closing prices this morning are furnished by Fairbanks Brothers, 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal:—

	Close.	Div'd.	Pays.
Canadian Pacific	132	6	[illegible]
Montreal Street	208	10	4.80
Toronto Rails	104	5	4.80
Twin City	103	5	4.85
Detroit United xd.	70	4	5.71
Heat & Power	81	4	4.93
N. S. Steel xd.	64	6	9.37
Dom. Iron Bonds.	75	5	6.66
Mont. Telegraph	155	8	5.16
Bell Telephone	152	8	5.26
Ogilvie Milling, pfd	121	7	5.78
Ogilvie bonds	114	6	5.26
Street Ry. bds.	104	4½	4.32
Mont. Steel pfd.	85	7	8.23
Montreal Cotton	100	9	9.00
Halifax Tramway	94	5	5.31
N. S. bonds	105	6	5.71
N. S. Steel pfd.	100	8	8.00
BANKS.			
Bank of B. N. A.	130	6	4.61
Can. Bank of Com.	158	7	4.43
Dominion Bank	224	10	4.46
E. T. Bank	160	8	5.00
Banque d'Hochelaga	134	7	5.22
Imperial Bank	215	10	4.65
Merchants Bank	159	7	4.40
Molsons Bank	214	9	4.20
Bank of Montreal	250	10	4.00
Banque Nationale	100	6	6.00
Bank of N. S.	263	10	3.80
Ontario Bank	125	6	4.80
Bank of Ottawa	208	9	4.32
Quebec Bank	126	7	5.55
Royal Bank of Can.	205	8	3.90
Bank of Toronto	227	10	4.40
Union Bank of Can.	135	7	5.18

Flour Prices

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company quotes the following prices.

Royal Household	$5.80
Glenora patent	5,50
Bran, per ton	19.00
Shorts per ton	21.00

Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and increased from year to year their consumption, which whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, and yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take as the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure Sulphate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste and does not impair in any degree the efficacy of its action upon the patient; while small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force and invigorate the tone of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach, tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine, sold by all druggists.

THE TRAGEDY OF MARRIAGE.

In a sermon on "The Tragedy of the Wedding Ring," at the Kaighn Avenue M. E. Church, Camden, N. J., Rev. J. William Lee said: "God's ideal life is the home life. My advice to every young married couple is, set up a home of your own. Some marriage certificates should show a wildcat on one side and a tigress on the other, instead of cooing doves. It would be more truthful. Don't burn your love letters; neither put them on cold storage, but upon the altar of memory. In solitude sit down frequently and think of the long walks—all too short—think of bon-bons and carnations. It will strengthen your love. A man who jumps to pick up a lady's handkerchief and allows his wife to carry up the coal, is a fraud. A woman who has lots of sweet smiles for other men and only snaps and snarls for her husband ought to be put in a cage with lions and tigers. A fitting husband ought to be soaked in sulphuric acid for a week before going home to a confiding wife. Easier is it to sleep inside a bass drum when the band is playing than to try to live in peace with a long-tongued woman. Wives, guard and hide your husbands' frailties and weaknesses if you would keep them good-natured. It doesn't take much to aggravate a man. I have known six feet of humanity put in a rage by half an inch of mosquito. Let this be your motto in your home: 'Side by side in life; side by side in death; side by side through all eternity.' "

THE PATH THE CALF MADE.

One day, through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade
Through those old woods a path was made;
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about
And uttered words of rigteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding woodway stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent, and turned, and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun
And travelled some three miles in one,
And thus, a century and a half
They trod in the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet;
The road became a village street;
And this, before they were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis,
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about;
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way
And lost one hundred years a day;
For such reverence is lent
To well established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track;
And in, and out, and forth, and back;
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf!
Ah! many things this tale might teach,
But I am not ordained to preach.

Orange Meat
An Ideal Breakfast

REAL ESTATE!

How much real estate do you know of, which, if you had bought some years ago when the price was low, would have made you a handsome fortune to-day at present values?

How many men do you know in Montreal who have made big money out of real estate by judiciously investing their money in land that later increased enormously in price?

Take the price of real estate in Westmount. Nearly everybody remembers when you could buy this property for fifty per cent. less than the present value.

Now what made the land increase in value?

The increase in population!

It is a real estate truth that property increases in exact proportion to the population.

A western city that is increasing in population faster than did Montreal is

EDMONTON

The outside population of Edmonton is also rapidly increasing. In the last two years more than 58,000 people have taken up homesteads in the neighborhood of Edmonton. As the outside population increases so will the population of *EDMONTON* increase. For supplies will have to be manufactured, clothing and boots and shoes made, and other necessaries made to supply the increase in population.

Read the opinions of these three prominent Canadians on Edmonton:—

SIR GEORGE A. DRUMMOND

It was in Edmonton, that wonderful town on the Saskatchewan, where wheat and other grains grow in abundance, and where a smart city is being built up at a wonderful pace—three hundred miles north of Montreal—that most surprised Sir George A. Drummond.—Montreal "Star," Oct. 3, 1904.

MR. ROBERT KERR

Passenger Traffic Manager of the C. P. R., says:—"Edmonton is steadily on the advance. I remember it as a fur-trading post, with a little group of frame buildings. Now I just stood in amazement."—Montreal "Star," Oct. 10, 1904.

HON. A. G. BLAIR

Chairman of the Railway Committee, says:—"We have travelled over a great part of the Dominion, and at no place is the outlook more promising than at Edmonton. Edmonton is bound to be a great railway centre. There is no doubt of it. The C. P. R., G. T. P. and C. N. R. are not the only railways. There will be others running north, east and west, and all will be centred in Edmonton. I believe the town is on the threshold of great development."—Free Press," Sept. 18, 1904.

Buy Now, When Prices are Low, for Cash or on Easy Payment Plan, Without Interest

We are selling building lots in the Groat estate—beautifully located on the banks of the Saskatchewan River, just 10 city blocks from the Union Station—for cash or on the easy payment plan, without interest.

WRITE FOR PLAN OF EASY PAYMENTS

for free map of Edmonton, showing the exact location of these lots, complete price list and plan of easy payments, and all information about Edmonton and country surrounding.

WRITE TO-DAY!

The present prices for these lots are extremely low. The population of Edmonton is rapidly increasing, and the price of these lots will be advanced from time to time.

You should write to-day so that you may take advantage of present prices.

Address:—

R. P. INGLIS & CO. Temple Bldg. Montreal.

WE OWN AND OFFER ALL OR ANY PART

$51,000 Town of Maisonneuve

4¼ per cent. Debentures, dated 1899, due November 1, 1949, without option of prior payment. Denomination $1,000. Coupon Form. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st, Montreal.

At 100 and Int. or Ex. Nov. 1st Coupon Paying 4¼ per cent.

$46,900 Dominion of Canada 3½ Inscribed Stock

DUE NOV. 1, 1913. DENOMINATIONS MULTIPLES OF $100.00.
PRICE 98⅛ AND INTEREST, YIELDING 3¾ PER CENT.

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MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES BOUGHT AND SOLD. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
157 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

MARCONI

The greatest opportunity ever offered to the American public for profitable investment is the

Marconi Wireless Telegraph

We court a thorough investigation of the Company and the system. Securities of the American company have increased over 45 per cent. in value in one year, and the shares of the Canadian company have advanced over 25 per cent. The increase in values during the next 12 months will be even greater. Call or write for further information.

MUNROE & MUNROE,

Managers for Marconi Underwriters,

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State Mutual Building, Boston.

Great Northern Bonds

I have an active market both ways for this security. Offer me whatever you have for sale.

NORRIS P. BRYANT, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds.
84 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

PATENT REPORT

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Experts, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians: Bicycle handle-bar, Burton H. Sills; clover-hulling machine, Alphonse Poirier; clutch, David A. Murphy; aerial punching bag supporting bracket, Jos. J. O'Connor; pulp washer or condenser, Horace G. Turner; balanced roller-blind, Fred. J. Watkinson.

OPTIONS
on AMERICAN and CANADIAN RAILS
for 30, 60 and 90 days.
LONDON and PARIS EXCHANGE, Limited.
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Dale and Co.

Marine and Fire Underwriters,
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MONTREAL.

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IF INTERESTED, CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF THE

The Quebec Steam Whaling Co., LIMITED.

Apply
The CORPORATIONS TRUST CO.,
Room 480, Temple Building, City.

We Have For Sale
FIVE SHARES
Canadian Machine Telephone Co., Ltd.
G. J. ADAMS & CO.,
205 ST. JAMES ST.
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SCOTCH WHISKIES
Pickles, Sauces, Anchovies, Sardines, Jams, Marmalades, Tinned and Bottled Fruits, Herrings and Tinned Vegetables, Sago, Vermicilli, Macaroni (in tins).
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Manufacturers' Agent,
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'THE PROVINCIAL'
Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Room 57, Guardian Building, Montreal.
A General Fire Insurance Business transacted at the Lowest Rates.
AGENTS WANTED throughout the Province

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

The Executors for the Estate of the late Hon. A. T. Wood offer for sale the following properties:

PARCEL 1—(a) In the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, being in accordance with the special survey of said city, and being lots one (1), two (2), three (3), and nine (9), which lots are shown on a plan of re-survey of part of lot six of the Parish of Saint John, registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office, Winnipeg Division, as No. 139.

(b) The most westerly 99 feet in depth of lot two (2), and the most northerly five feet four inches in width of the most westerly 99 feet in depth of lot one (1), lying between Arthur and Albert Streets, which lots are shown on a plan of survey of part of lots six and seven of the Parish of Saint John, registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office, Winnipeg Division, as number 16.

PARCEL 2—In the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, being in accordance with the special survey of said city, and being the most westerly 99 feet in depth of lot one (1), lying between Arthur and Albert Streets, which lot is shown on a plan of survey of lots 6 and 7 of the Parish of Saint John, registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office, Winnipeg Division, as number 16, excepting thereout and therefrom the most northerly five feet four inches in width of the said most westerly 99 feet in depth of said lot one (1).

Upon said Parcel 1 is the substantial four storey brick and stone warehouse (with basement under a part of the building) now occupied by the firm of Geo. D. Wood & Co. as a wholesale iron and hardware warehouse, and is situate at the corner of McDermot and Arthur Streets, having a frontage of 73 feet more or less, on McDermot Street, extending back on Arthur Street (over an intervening lane) 203 feet, and enjoying the use of a certain lane in connection therewith.

Upon said Parcel 2 there is situate a small frame cottage and old wooden warehouse, and has a frontage of 65 feet 8 inches on Arthur Street, immediately southerly to Parcel No. 1, and has the privilege of the use of the lane in rear thereof.

Parcel No. 1 will be sold subject to the lease of the present occupants, which expires on the 9th day of April, 1906.

Parcel No. 2 will be sold subject to the monthly tenancy of the present occupant.

Titles are under the Torrens System.

Terms—Cash.

The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

Offers for either of the above properties to be mailed on or before the 31st October, to the undersigned.

WASHINGTON & BEASLEY,
Vendors Solicitors,
Hamilton, Ontario.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

TENDER FOR BRANCH LINE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Branch Line to Montague Bridge," will be received up to and including MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1904,

for the Grading, Track-laying, Ballasting, Buildings, etc., in the construction of a Branch Line 6.38 miles long, to Montague Bridge, Prince Edward Island.

Plans, Profile and Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B.,
3rd October, 1904.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

Tender for Branch Line.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Branch Line to Vernon River Bridge," will be received up to and including FRIDAY, the 21st Day of OCTOBER, 1904,

for the Grading, Track-laying, Ballasting, Building, etc., in the construction of a Branch Line of Railway, 4.59 miles long, to Vernon River Bridge, Prince Edward Island.

Plans, Profile and Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's office, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
29th September, 1904.

Department of Railways & Canals, Canada

Beauharnois Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Rebuilding Weir," will be received by the undersigned until sixteen o'clock, Tuesday, the 18th of October, 1904.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the Superintending Engineer of the Quebec Canals, 2 Place D'Armes, Montreal, where specifications and forms of tender can also be obtained.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

Political Interest's Speeches

Activity now very much in evidence, and we like to see it, too, backed up by an enthusiasm born of honest conviction and the principles of integrity and wise judgment. Our enthusiasm over our

WALL HANGING DEPARTMENT

is only natural, too. Is backed up by a conviction that it's one of the best on this continent—almost speaks with eloquence of the artistic centres of Europe, Asia and America and their commercial policies.

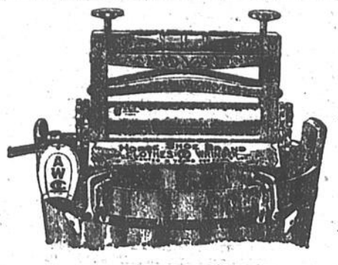
Liberals and Conservatives Alike

show their appreciation of the splendid enterprise and wise judgment back of this department by patronizing it very liberally. At your service here.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.

2411-2413 St. Catherine Street.

NEW IMPROVED CLOTHES WRINGERS



Last longer and wring more evenly and drier than any others, because they are the only wringers having

ELASTIC ROLLS OF PURE RUBBER

which wrings the thin and thick parts equally well, and saves clothes and buttons. Price, from $3.00

Washing Machines, Ironing Table, Pails, Fibre Tubs, Galvanized Clothes Line, Chamois Sponges, Step Ladders, etc., at low prices.

Correspondence always a pleasure.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, 6 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Long Distance Tel. Main 1914.

Do Your Eyes Tire Easily ?

If so, it's only a matter of Glasses. To assure absolute correctness, both in examination and the fitting of Glasses, do as others do: Consult

FRANK C. FOX, Refracting Optician, 2297 St. Catherine Street.

For appointments, Tel. Up 1185. Hours, 9 a.m. to 12, 1 to 6 p.m.

WANTED TO READ ONLY ONE SIDE

Halifax Herald is in Trouble for Publishing Fielding Speech

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The two page report of Hon. Mr. Fielding's speech in the Halifax Herald was marked "advertisement" in very small type. Conservatives here are wild over it and feel they are being turned down by their organ. It is the talk of the province. The Herald this morning has an editorial on it in an attempt to appease the Conservatives and pointing out that it was paid for.

HAVE EYE ON MOROCCO.

A Treaty that Leads Towards Realization of French Plans.

The signing of the Franco-Spanish agreement marks an important step toward the realization of the French ambition of a West African empire stretching from the French Soudan to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. This will embrace an enormous tract of territory, giving France the largest area in Africa, with the best ports for commerce with Europe and America.

The late Lord Salisbury derided the French possessions in Africa as being largely sand, but under Foreign Minister Delcasse the work of development and extension has been constantly carried on until Algiers and Tunis and the southern regions are linked by railroads and telegraph and the interior navigation is under French control.

Morocco is an essential feature of the plan, but Spain heretofore had steadily opposed French authority. Morocco has the same geographical relation to France as Cuba has to the United States, and there is the same state of anarchy in Morocco as there was in Cuba. This is due mainly to the weakness of Spanish influence over the Moors. Eventually the fringe of Spanish settlement along the Mediterranean will come within French influence, as the agreement specifies that Spain shall not cede them to any country except France.

Having strengthened France's control of Morocco, practical steps immediately will be taken to carry out French authority. An ambassadorial mission, under M. St. Rene Taillandier, the French minister at Tangier, will start soon on a visit to the sultan to propose a method for French direction of affairs. This will include the reorganization of Moroccan army under French officers. With a modern army it is expected that the lawlessness in the country will speedily be ended.

MAY NEVER BE PIERCED.

A Swiss engineer who has just returned from an inspection of the Simplon Tunnel states that the greatest anxiety still reigns among the engineers and workmen, who are asking whether an insurmountable obstacle has been encountered and whether the tunnel will be completed at all.

Work has been completely suspended, and no definite idea of the volume of the new boiling spring, which far surpasses the first calculations, 1,200 litres per second (300 gallons per second), can as yet be formed.

The heat in the heart of the tunnel is at present over 130 deg., making it impossible for the workmen to continue operations.

The heat is so great under a perpendicular pressure of 2,145 yards that evidence of a liquid mass of boiling matter, for ever shifting and quite beyond control, is making its appearance. Dr. Arnold Rossel, a Swiss expert, who has made an examination, says that the tunnel will probably never be pierced.

NOT BEFORE THE BOYS

The two men on the street corner had been wrangling over politics half an hour, and a crowd had gathered.

One of them was fiercely denouncing imperialism.

"What do you understand by imperialism?" demanded the other. "Let's hear your idea of it."

"Imperialism, sir—imperialism is—say, do you think it ought to be spoken right out before these half-grown boys?"—Chicago Tribune.

Gentleman's Solid Silver Collar Studs from 20c; Solid Gold from $1.15. R. Hemsley, 255 St. James Street.—Adv.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF BRITON'S HOME

Foolish Frivolity the Keynote, According to Church Congress.

The Church Congress, which has been in session at Liverpool recently, took the modern parent severely in hand. Canon Lyttelton, head master of Haileybur, a brother of the Colonial Secretary; Canon McCormick, Bishop Mylne, Lady Frederick Cavendish, the head master of Ripon and others, all testified to a melancholy state of affairs. If their picture of the British home can be trusted, the time for a protest has certainly come. They say the Bible is not read and religion not taught. The example set in the home is one of foolish frivolity. It was stated that "after six days of the sickening, weary round of frivolity, or so-called pleasure, the seventh is too often turned into a kind of weekly bank holiday, which is detrimental both to the spiritual and physical life."

The evils of bridge whist, with the often attendant shame of young girls paying large sums of money to men of the world, who to that extent hold them in their power, were pointed out by Canon McCormick, while Canon Lyttelton protested against "the self-indulgence which characterized the home bringing-up of children, compared with the healthy severity of twenty years ago." The modern boy who goes home for the holiday is, for example, allowed a champagne dinner every night.

Several of the speakers lamented the ever increasing habit of Londoners of spending the week end away from home with the result that the children never connect with the father or mother in church going or in anything that ought to be connected with Sundays.

HEALTHY SUNSHINE.

It has for some time been known that sunlight acts as a destroyer of many of those pathogenic organisms which are popularly known as germs, says Chambers's Journal. Some time ago an ingenious experimentalist demonstrated this fact in a very convincing manner by preparing a "culture" of these germs on a flat surface and exposing it to sunlight beneath a stencil plate, with the result that he obtained an image of the cut out part of the stencil in dead germ life, the rest of the prepared plate being still alive. He called it a "living photograph," but the same term has since been applied to the popular cinematograph picture. The Massachusetts Board of Trade has recently carried out a series of experiments in order to ascertain how far sunlight is able to cleanse water affected with the undesirable germs which result from sewage contamination. The two organisms dealt with more particularly were the colon bacillus and that associated with typhoid. They found that both species were quickly destroyed by free access to sunlight, thirty minutes to an hour being sufficient to sterilize a culture when spread out in a thin layer, as in the photographic experiment already detailed. In the case of the typhoid bacillus from 95 to 99 per cent. were quickly killed by exposure to direct sunlight, but there were always a few hardy individuals which required for their destruction an extended time.

FURNITURE OF SOLID SILVER.

A prominent Sheffield firm has just received at the hands of an Eastern potentate an order on a scale of magnificence never before heard of in either the city itself or the country at large, says the London Mail.

One's thoughts turn to the "Arabian Nights" when mention is made of a bedroom suit in solid silver, but such is the character of the order just placed in Sheffield. The name of the customer is so far secret, and the only information which can be obtained is that the instructions have come from the Far East, and that the question of price is only a minor consideration.

The designs are of Oriental character and of a most elaborate description. The suite, which is in solid silver throughout, includes a bedstead, a cabinet, a dressing table, a dozen chairs, three foot baths and three hot-water cans.

The bedstead is of the most ornate character. Each of the four pillars will be surmounted by gracefully modelled female figures, nearly three feet in height. The moulding of the room and other decorations will also be in sterling silver.

Evening Drawing and Industrial Classes in Montreal are Popular

Over a Thousand Eager Young People Take Advantage of the Free Education Offered at the Monument National and They Are Helped in Their Vocation Thereby

The evening drawing and industrial classes of the Council of Arts and Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec open on Monday at the Monument National. It is impossible to measure the amount of good these classes do for the youth of the community. At any rate the instruction afforded has had a marked effect during the last thirty years. In every department of industry covered by the teachers the business men of Montreal have repeatedly testified to the Council of the improvement effected in the work of their employes.

To gain some idea of the work done it is only necessery to mention the subjects which are taught. They are: Freehand drawing, architecture, sign painting, modelling, lithography, mechanical drawing, boot and shoe pattern making, stair building and building construction, plumbing, steam and hot water fitting, ladies' dress cutting and sewing solfeggio.

It is a great sight to visit the Monument National of an evening and see the great concourse of pupils at work. Eager young faces most of them revealing an earnest desire to master the secrets of improvement in the life work they have undertaken. "The Monument National is a big village on winter evenings," Mr. J. P. L. Berube, the assistant secretary put it. "Some of them have studied with us for years, and we welcome them as old friends every session. We get the best young people in Montreal, for they come to us spontaneously, and they are anxious to make their way in life."

The school was founded in 1872 and every year has shown some more progress. In 1896 the upper stories of the Monument National have been tenanted and despite the large space more room would be some convenience. However, the various departments are so well laid out, and so methodically planned that there is no overcrowding. This seems wonderful when it is remembered that there were no fewer than 1,178 pupils last year.

That large array of scholars includes many nationalities, but generally speaking they can be divided into French and English-speaking, and they are about equal in number. To obviate any difficulty in the matter of language the classes are conducted both in French and English. There is, of course a majority of male students, and their ages average from fifteen to fifty-five. Fifteen is the earliest age at which boys will be received. The classes are free, and only the deposit of a single dollar is claimed which is returned at the end of the season. This is charged simply as a little inducement towards good attendance. When a pupil has been absent more than four times the deposit is forfeited.

Turning to the school proper and its management the members of the council are: Mr. Thomas Gauthier, president; Mr. Cyr Duquette, vice-president Mr. S. Sylvestre, secretary; Mr. J. P. L. Berube, assistant-secretary, and Messrs. Geo. Emile Tanguay, Quebec; B. J. Coghlin, Montreal; W. F. Vilas, Cowansville; D. McManamy, Sherbrooke; Peter Lyall, Montreal; Wilfred Mercier, Montreal; Cleophas Blouin, M.P.P., Levis; Samuel Casavant, St. Hyacinthe; T. P. Crowe, Montreal; C. W. Rocheleau, Three Rivers; Joseph Gosselin, Levis; U. St. Onge, Valleyfield; R. P. Lemay, Quebec; J. M. M. Duff, Montreal; H. W. Raphael, Montreal.

Besides the school in Montreal there are others established in Levis, Three Rivers, Valleyfield, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Hull and Fraserville. A neat circular setting forth the work and aim of the schools has been issued, and it is worthy of note that the beautiful design of the cover was drawn by one of the lithography students. A little resume of each of the departments is instructive.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

The school is chiefly intended to afford instruction in drawing and its useful applications in industrial pursuits, to those having taste and inclination for these subjects, but more specially for artisans and apprentices. It is the aim of the Council to make the instruction as practical as possible in order that the pupils may profitably apply the knowledge gained in the various trades and branches of industry in which they are engaged. In the Drawing Classes it is not intended to make expert draughtsmen, but to provide mechanics with an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of drawing, which is so essential to success in all trades.

The course of Freehand drawing is divided into two classes, elementary and advanced. The elementary class is for beginners and for those who have but a vague idea. The room where the pupils work is the largest of all and is well equipped. The pupil begins by drawing differently shaped geometrical blocks, commencing with the most simple and progressing to more complicated forms. The method of drawing from solids, from the very first has been generally adopted in all the best drawing schools of Europe, for it shows the people in a more intelligible way than any other, the first difficulties of outline, perspective, light, shade and tone, and as the pupil's intelligence is appealed to, there is comparatively little trouble in showing him how these difficulties are to be overcome.

After a year or two in the elementary class, the pupil who has made sufficient progress is promoted to the advanced class. He finds that the principles he has learned in the first term are continually applied in the second. His eye and hand will now gain sufficient accuracy and precision to draw parts of the figure from plaster casts. The simplest piece will be given at first, but as difficulties are overcome more complicated ones will be tried until the full length antique figure is reached, after which he will soon be prepared to draw directly from the living model.

DRAWING FROM LIFE.

The Drawing From Life class has proved of great use to designers of newspapers and reviewers. When sufficiently advanced by the teachers the pupils who desire to continue their studies are admitted to draw from the living model. It is a rule that pupils must before that have drawn from the antique, not only from busts but also entire statues. The teachers are Messrs. E. Dyonnet, J. St. Charles and J. C. Franchere.

SIGN PAINTING.

Sign painting is an important branch of the work of the Montreal school, and many beautiful designs throughout the city have been created by the pupils. Mr. Arthur Denis has many promising young fellows under his care. The object of this class is to help pupils to trace, give proper space and paint complete signs. To handle the brush properly requires a certain degree of skill, and employers as a rule, are reluctant to entrust apprentices with work of any importance. The proper way of making boards for signs and the method of preparing them for lettering will be taught. The paints and oils required are provided free of charge.

MODELLING.

Besides the free hand room is the modelling department. Instruction is given to pupils who have a knowledge of drawing, but particularly to sculptors in different specialties. It is by means of modelling that the pupil becomes familiar with the composition of sculptors and of drawing. The pupils in this class are expected to have a good knowledge of freehand drawing, but in the case of stonecutters this is not exacted. The clay is provided free of charge. Mr. A. Carli is the instructor and is hopeful of discovering a Canova amongst his pupils.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

Messrs. H. J. Peters, G. A. Monette and A. Venue are the instructors in architectural drawing. This class is intended for Carpenters, Plasterers, Bricklayers, Stone Cutters, Builders, Cabinet Makers, Tinsmiths, Roofers, etc. The instruction is adapted, as far as possible, to the requirements of the pupils. Exercises are given in Geometry and Projection, and pupils are instructed in the details of Framing, Plan and Elevations of Buildings and the preparation of working drawing.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The object of the class of Lithography is to afford to apprentices and workmen in establishments where lithographic and similar work is done, an opportunity to gain instruction and to practice work which they are not permitted to do in the places where they are regularly employed.

The instruction commences with the preparation of the lithography stone for work and proceeds by regular steps till the pupil is able to finish a drawing on the stone, ready for the press. Instruction is given in designing, engraving on stone, crayon and pen and in work. The class is open to all who are sufficiently advanced in drawing to enable them to follow it with advantage; for those whose daily employment requires a knowledge, such instruction is given as will enable them to reproduce their work on stone.

Mr. J. A. Harris has a number of young men under his care who are doing well in business. They are sensible of the advantage they have in getting instruction and practice they could not obtain in their daily duties.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Those who follow mechanical drawing have the advantage of the instruction of Messrs. J. T. Gardham, and J. F. Chevalier. Besides the class at the Monument National Mr. W. A. Booth conducts a class at 183 Congregation St. Point St. Charles, which is well attended. It is aimed to make the instruction of a thoroughly practical character and to enable the mechanic to readily make and read such drawings, as generally come before him in his trade. Figured sketches and blue prints of familiar details of machine designs are used. These the pupils are required to copy, enlarge, reduce, etc., or as progress is made from a series of sketches of parts to assemble into general drawings the completed machines.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

There are few classes so useful today as a boot and shoe making class. It has been said that the day of the old hand made article is almost gone, that few really learn the trade owing to the almost universal use of the machine made footwear. This class which is controlled by Mr. J. A. Patrie was established for the purpose of giving practical instruction in the making of patterns of boots and shoes of all descriptions and also to give instructions in regard to materials used in the making of the same. The course has been arranged for person engaged in boot and shoe making establishments particularly for those in the cutting department. After instruction by the teacher the pupils are required to fit and adjust patterns to the last.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

There are nearly seventy members of the class of stair building and building construction. Mr. Eugene Bertrand is the teacher. The object of the class is to enable carpenters, builders, and others to make tracings and drawings of stairs and other work, and to execute the same in the class rooms. Special attention will be given to the important branch of stair building. Tools and materials are provided for this purpose. Lessons and explanations will also be given in regard to matters relating to the construction of buildings.

PLUMBING.

Instruction will be given by Messrs. J. A. Peard, and J. Duhamel on such subjects as lead-bossing, lead pipe bending, wiping joints, soldering joints and seams with soldering iron, also proper use of tools, method of fitting up water-closets, baths, lavatories, sinks, etc., proper traps, soil drain and sewer pipes, proper sizes of pipes for water and drain work, etc., drawings of work with explanattions, etc. This class is held in the St. Lawrence Street Market, opposite the Monument National Building.

SEWING CLASS FOR WOMEN.

An afternoon class for women is conducted by Miss M. A. Gagnon, and pupils are taught dress making in all its stages. The metric system of measurement is followed and the course will comprise the drawing of pattern, cutting, sewing, fitting, alterations, and trimming of waist, skirt, cloak, dolman and children's garments.

It will thus be seen that the instruction is broad, and comprehensive, but the council are prepared to go further, and give instruction in instrumental music. An orchestra class will immediately be formed. It will be somewhat on the lines of that of McGill University. Singing will also be taught.

Mr. Berube told a representative of the Herald that he had been to the World's Fair at St. Louis, and had seen there exhibits by pupils in United States schools. He regretted that the Council here had not thought fit to exhibit, for the work of the Montreal pupils was quite as good as anything he saw in St. Louis, while in some departments it was very much better.

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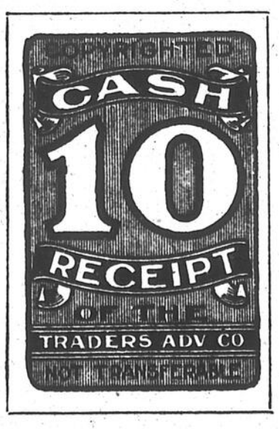

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Detailed History of the Canadian Constituencies.

Subjoined will be found the story in detail of the Dominion elections since Confederation. It is iteresting to note that the last Conservative Government was placed in power at the general election of 1891, with a majority of 31. The eighth Parliament, which began in 1896 put the Liberals in power with a majority of 34. In 1901, the ninth Parliament, the Liberals were again placed in power, their majority being 53.

QUEBEC

1902—(By-election)—T. Christie (Lib.), 1,261; Geo. H. Perley (Con.), 1,070. Liberal majority, 191.

1900—T. Christie (Lib.), 1,239; W. J. Simpson (Con.), 910. Liberal majority, 329. Dr. Christie died.

1896—Dr. T. Christie (Lib.), 1,125; Harry Abbott (Con.), 1,050. Liberal majority, 75.

1891—Dr. Christie (Lib.), over Wm. Owens (Con.). Liberal majority 292.

1887—J. C. Wilson (Con.), majority, 210.

1882—Mr. Abbott (Con.), acclamation.

1881 — (By-election) — Mr. Abbott (Con.), majority, 121.

1880—Mr. Abbott, majority, 67.

1878—Dr. Christie (Lib.), majority, 89. Unseated.

1875—Dr. Christie (Lib.), acclamation.

1874—(By-election)—L. Cushing (Lib.) majority, 104.

1874—Hon. J. C. Abbott (Con.), majority, 74. Unseated.

1872—Hon. J. C. Abbott (Con.), acclamation.

1867—Hon. J. C. Abbott (Con.), majority, 98.

BAGOT.

1900—J. C. Marcile (Lib.), 1,605; Hon. L. O. Taillon (Con.), 1,449. Liberal majority 156.

1898—(By-election)—J. E. Marcile (Lib.), over L. T. Brodeur (Con.), majority, 64.

1896—F. Dupont (Con.), acclamation.

1891—F. Dupont (Con.), over J. Polin (Lib.), majority, 53.

1887—F. Dupont (Con), acclamation.

1882—F. Dupont (Con.), majority, 301.

1882—Hon. J. A. Mousseau (Con.), acclamation. Retired to become Premier of Quebec.

1880—Hon. J. A. Mousseau, acclamation.

1878—Hon J. A. Mousseau, majority, 161. Appointed as president of Council.

1874—Hon. J. A. Mousseau (Con.), majority, 43.

1872—P. S. Gendron (Con.), over R. E. Fontaine (Lib.), majority, 1,180.

1867—P. S. Gendron, majority, 267.

BEAUCE.

1902—(By-election)—Henri S. Beland (Lib.) acclamation.

1900—Jos. Godbout (Lib.), 3,432; Chas. Bolduc (Ind.), 2,175. Liberal majority, 1,257.

1896—Jos. Godbout (Lib.), 3,003; Geo. Cloutier (Con.), 2,576. Liberal majority, 427.

1891—Jos. Godbout (Lib.), over J. A. Morency (Con.), majority 481.

1887—Jos. Godbout (Lib.), majority, 632.

1884—(By-election)—T. L. Taschereau (Con.), majority, 313.

1882—Joseph Bolduc (Con.), over F. X. Lemieux (Lib.), majority, 1,365. Mr. Bolduc called to Senate.

1878—Joseph Bolduc (Con.), majority, 1,122.

1876—(By-election) — Joseph Bolduc (Con.), majority, 189.

1874—C. H. Pozer (Lib.), acclamation. Called to Senate.

1872—C. H. Pozer (Lib.), majority, 1,113.

1867—C. H. Pozer (Lib.), over H. E. Taschereau (Con.), majority, 551.

BEAUHARNOIS.

1902—(By-election) — Geo. M. Loy, 1,822; J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), 1,663. Liberal majority, 159.

1900—George M. Loy (Lib.), 2,016; J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), 1,739. Liberal majority, 277.

1896—J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), over J. Israel Tarte (Lib.), majority, 48.

1891—J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), over L. A. Seers (Lib.), Conservative majority, 303.

1887—J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), majority, 222.

1882—J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), acclamation.

1879—(By-election)—J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), majority, 13.

1878—M. Cayley (Con.), majority, 772. Died.

1874—U. J. Robillard (Ind. Con.), majority, 365.

1872—U. J. Robillard (Ind. Con.), majority, 90.

1867—Michael Cayley (Con.), majority, 33.

BELLECHASSE.

1900—O. E. Talbot (Lib.), 1,701; Emile Gelley (Con.), 1,231. Liberal majority, 470.

1896—O. E. Talbot (Lib.), over J. E. Roy (Con.), majority, 310.

1891—G. Amyot (Con.), over Faucher de St. Maurice (Lib.), majority, 106. Mr. Amyot died.

1887—G. Amyot (Nationalist), majority, 637.

1882—G. Amyot (Con.), majority, 142.

1881—G. Amyot (Con.), majority, 31.

1878—A. Larue (Lib.), majority, 52. Unseated.

1875—(By-election)—J. G. Blanchet (Con.), acclamation.

1874—T. Fournier (Lib.), acclamation Appointed judge of Supreme Court.

1872—T. Fournier (Lib.), over Adolphe Caron (Con.), majority, 581.

1870—(By-election)—T. Fournier (Lib.) elected.

1867—L. N. Casault (Con.), majority, 312. Appointed Judge of Superior Court.

BERTHIER.

1900—J. E. Archambault (Lib.), 1,529; F. O. Lamarche (Con.), 1,235. Liberal majority, 294.

1900—(By-election)—J. E. Archambault (Lib.), acclamation.

1896—C. Beausoleil (Lib.), acclamation.

1891—C. Beausoleil (Lib.), over Victor Allard (Con.). Liberal majority, 157.

1887—C. Beausoleil (Lib.), majority, 231.

1882—E. O. Cuthbert (Con.), over Louis Sylvestre (Lib.), majority, 18.

1878—E. O. Cuthbert (Lib.), majority, 219.

1875—(By-election)—E. O. Cuthbert (Con.), majority, 272.

1874—A. H. Paquet (Lib.), acclamation. Called to Senate.

1872—A. H. Paquet (Lib.), majority, 742.

1867—A. H. Paquet (Lib.), majority, 86.

BONAVENTURE.

1900—Charles Marcil (Lib.), 1,567; J. B. Belanger (Con.), 1,418. Liberal majority, 149.

1897—(By-election)—J. F. Gurk (Lib.), over Charles Cyr (Con.). Liberal majority, 792.

1896—W. Le B. Fairvel (Lib.), 1,644; G. P. Roy (Con.), 1,331. Liberal majority, 312.

1891—Wm. L. B. Fauvel (Lib.), over A. A. Leferriere (Con.), majority, 704.

1887—L. J. Riopel (Con.), majority, 359.

1882—L. J. Riopel (Con.), acclamation.

1879—(By-election.)—P. C. Beauchesne (Con.), acclamation.

1878—Hon. T. Robitaille (Con.), over P. X. Lemieux. Conservative majority, 189. Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

1874—Hon. T. Robitaille (Con.), majority, 321.

1873—Hon. T. Robitaille (Con.), majority, 767.

1867—Hon. T. Robitaille (Con.), majority, 574.

BROME.

1900—Hon. S. A. Fisher (Lib.), 1,805; T. K. England (Con.), 1,249. Liberal majority, 556.

1896—(By-election)—Sydney A. Fisher (Lib.), 1,677; Geo. E. Foster (Con.), 1,344. Liberal majority, 333. Accepted office in Laurier Cabinet.

1892—E. A. Dyer (Con.), (by-election), acclamation.

1891—E. A. Dyer (Con), over Sydney A. Fisher (Lib.), majority, 3. Unseated.

1887—Sydney A. Fisher (Lib.), majority, 379.

1882—Sydney A. Fisher(Lib.), majority, 109.

1880—(By-election)—D. A. Manson (Con.), majority, 118.

1878—E. L. Chandler (Con.), majority, 281. Died.

1874—N. Pettes (Lib.), acclamation.

1872—E. Carter (Con.), majority, 435.

1871—(By-election) — Edward Carter (Con.), elected.

1867—Hon. C. Dunkin (Con.), acclamation. Appointed Judge of Supreme Court .

CHAMBLY AND VERCHERES.

Were united by the redistribution 1892.

1900—V. Geoffrion (Lib.), 2,373; Damase Parizeau (Con.), 1,941. Liberal majority, 432.

1900—(By-election)—Victor Geoffrion (Lib.), acclamation.

1896—Hon. C. A. Geoffrion (Lib.), 2,511; Hon. L. O. Taillon (Con.), 2,117. Majority, 394.

1895—C. A. Geoffrion (Lib.), (by-election), majority, 161.

VERCHERES.

1891—Hon. F. Geoffrion (Lib.), majority, 168.

1887—Hon. F. Geoffrion (Lib.), majority, 134.

1882—Hon. F. Geoffrion (Lib.), majority, 19.

1878—Hon. F. Geoffrion (Lib.), majority, 55.

1874—Hon. F. Geoffrion (Lib.), majority, 361.

1872—Hon. F. Geoffrion (Lib.), majority, 729.

1867—Hon. F. Geoffrion (Lib.), majority, 91.

CHAMBLY.

1891—R. Prefontaine (Lib.), over P. B. Lamarre (Con.), Liberal majority 87.

1887—R. Prefontaine (Lib.), majority, 46. Resigned.

1886—R. Prefontaine (Lib.), majority 81.

1882—P. B. Benoit (Con.), majority, 539.

1878—P. B. Benoit (Con.) majority, 44

1876—P. B. Benoit (Con.), majority, 150.

1874—A. Jodoin (Lib.) majority, 46. Unseated.

1874—A. Jodoin (Lib.), majority, 106. Unseated.

1872—B. Benoit (Con.), majority, 158.

1867—B. Benoit (Con.), majority, 165.

CHAMPLAIN.

1900—J. A. Rousseau (Lib.), 2,903; F. N. Marcotte (Con.), 2,572. Liberal majority, 331.

1897—Dr. Marcotte (Con.), over Trudel (Lib.), majority, 370.

1896—F. A. Marcotte (Con.), 2,411; P. Trudel (Lib.), 2,035. Conservative majority, 376.

1891—O. Carignan (Con.), over P. Trudel (Lib.), majority, 77.

1887—H. Montplaisir (Con.), majority, 115.

1882—H. Montplaisir (Con.), majority, 1,159.

1878—H. Montplaisir (Con.), majority, 1,146.

1874—H. Montplaisir (Con.), majority 11

1872—Hon. J. J. Ross (Con.), majority, 162.

1867—Hon. J. J. Ross (Con.), 114.

CHARLEVOIX.

1900—L. C. A. Angers (Lib.), 1,517; Simon Cimon (Con.), 1,342. Liberal majority, 175.

1896—L. C. A. Angers (Lib.), 1,403; S. Cimon (Con.), 1,273. Liberal majority, 130.

1896—(Bye-election)—C. A. Angers (Lib.), over . CSimon, majority, 151.

1891—Henry Simard (Lib.), over S. Cimon (Con.), majority, 307. Supported Conservative Government after first session. Died November, 1895.

1887—Mr. Simon Cimon (by-election), elected.

1887—S. Cimon (Con.), majority, 411. Died.

1882—S. Simon (Con.), majority, 353.

1881—S. Cimon (Con.), majority, 75.

1879—(By-election)—J. S. Perrault (Con.), majority, 199. Unseated.

1878—P. Tremblay (Lib.), majority, 116. Died.

1877—Sir Hector Langevin (Con.), majority, 66.

1876—Sir Hector Langevin (Con.),majority, 111. Unseated.

1874—P. Tremblay (Lib.), majority, 273.

1872—P. Tremblay (Lib.), majority, 706.

1867—S. K. Simon (Con.), majority, 88.

CHATEAUGUAY.

1900—J. P. Brown (Lib.), 1,301; W. Greig (Con.), 572. Liberal majority, 429.

1896—James Brown (Lib.), 1,594; C. Lecalvier (Con.), 894. Liberal majority 700.

1891—James Brown (Lib.), over R. N. Walsh (Con.); Liberal majority, 98.

1887—E. Holton (Lib.), over M. J. F. Quinn, (Con.), Liberal majority, 353.

1882—E. Holton (Lib.), majority, 61.

1880, (bye-election)—E. Holton (Lib.), majority, 113.

1878—Hon. L. H. Holton (Lib.), majority, 180. Died.

1874—Hon. L. H. Holton (Lib.), majority, 392.

1872—Hon. L. H. Holton (Lib.), majority, 238.

1867—Hon. L. H. Holton (Lib.), majority, 427.

CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.

1900—Joseph Girard (Ind.), 3,130; P. V. Savard (Lib.), 2,852. Independent majority, 278.

1896—P. V. Savard (Lib.), 3,059 over L. de G. Belley (Con.), 1,973. Liberal majority, 1,086

1892, (bye-election)—L. de G. Belley (Con.), over P. V. Savard (Lib). Conservative majority, 38.

1891—P. V. Savard (Lib.), over Sir A. P. Caron. Liberal majority, 123. Unseated.

1887—Paul Couture (Lib.), majority, 87.

1882—J. A. Gagne (Con.), majority, 1,116.

1878—E. Cimon (Con.), majority, 295.

1874—E. Cimon (Con.), majority, 402.

1872—W. E. Price (Con.), majority, 68.

1867—P. A. Tremblay, (Lib.), acclamation.

COMPTON.

1900—R. H. Pope, (Con.), 2,438; G. B. Cleveland (Lib.), 2,190. Conservative majority, 248.

1896—R. H. Pope (Con.), 1,948; F. F. Willard, (Patron), 1,485. Conservative majority, 463.

1891—R. H. Pope (Con.), over S. P. Leet (Lib.), majority, 1,066.

1889, (bye-election)—Mr. Rufus H. Pope (Con.), returned.

1887—Hon. J. H. Pope (Con.), majority, 789.

1878—Hon. J. H. Pope (Con.), majority, 268.

1874—Hon. J. H. Pope (Con.), majority, 852.

1872—Hon. J. H. Pope (Con.), acclamation.

1867—Hon. J. H. Pope (Con.), acclamation.

DORCHESTER.

1900—J. B. Morin (Con.), 1,691; J. S. Auellet (Lib.), 1,322; F. X. Guay, (Lib.), 90; Fortunat Rouleau (Con.), 27. Conservative plurality, 369.

1896—J. B. Morin (Con.), 1,480; C. T. Vaillancourt (Lib.), 1,150. Conservative majority, 330.

1891—C. E. Vaillancourt (Lib.), acclamation.

1888, (bye-election)—H. J. B. Chouinard (Lib.-Nationalist), acclamation.

1887—H. J. J. Duchesnay (Con.) majority, 476.

1882—C. A. Lesage (Con.), acclamation.

1878—F. Rouleau (Con.), majority, 719.

1874—F. Rouleau (Con.), majority, 21.

1872—Sir Hector Langevin (Con.), majority, 320.

1867—Sir Hector Langevin (Con.), acclamation.

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

1900—Louis Lavergne (Lib.), acclamation.

1897, (bye-election)—Louis Lavergne (Lib.), over A. Noel (Con.), Liberal majority, 1,648.

1896—Joseph Lavergne (Lib.), 1,593; E. Desy (Con.), 1,128. Liberal majority, 465

Mr. Lavergne appointed a judge.

1891—Joseph Lavergne (Lib.), over L. P. E. Crepeau (Con.), Liberal majority, 962.

1887—Joseph Lavergne, on retirement of Conservative candidate.

1882—D. O. Bourbeau (Con.), majority, 610. Mr. Bourbeau retired.

1878—D. O. Bourbeau (Con.), majority, 162.

1877, (bye-election)—D O. Bourbeau (Conservative) over Hon. Wilfrid Laurier (Lib).

1874—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier (Lib.), majority, 238. Appointed a minister.

1872—P. N. Dorion (Con.), majority, 54.

1867—L. A. Senecal (Lib.), majority, 24.

GASPE.

1900—R. Lemieux (Lib.), 2,177; A. Beaudry (Con.), 815. Liberal majority, 1,362.

1896—Rodolphe Lemieux (Lib.), 1,658, over Thomas Ennis (Con.), 1,616, majority, 42.

1891—L. B. Joncas (Con.), acclamation.

1887—L. Z. Joncas (Con.), majority, 74.

1882—Hon. D. Fortin (Con.), acclamation.

1878—Hon. D. Fortin (Con.), majority, 797.

1875, (bye-election)—John Shortt (Con.), majority, 206.

1874—L. G. Harper (Con.), over E. J. Flynn (Lib.), majority, 43. Unseated.

1872—Hon. P. Fortin (Con.), acclamation.

1867—Hon. P. Fortin (Con.), acclamation.

HOCHELAGA.

The limits of this division were changed by redistribution of 1892 part of the constituency being made part of the division of Maisonneuve.

1904, (bye-election)—L. A. Rivet (Lib.) 4,121; A. A. Bernard (Con.), 3,890; majority, 231.

1900—J. A. C. Madore (Lib.), 4,127 S. Lachapelle (Con.), 3,462. Liberal majority, 665.

1896—J. A. C. Madore (Lib.), 3,635; over S. Lachapelle (Con.), 3,129. Liberal majority, 506.

1892, (bye-election)—D. Lachapelle (Con.), acclamation.

1891—Hon. A. Desjardins (Con.), majority, 1,461. Resigned.

1887—A. Desjardins, majority, 218.

1882—A. Desjardins (Con.), acclamation.

1878—A. Desjardins, (Con.), majority, 687.

1874—A. Desjardins (Con.), acclamation.

1872—Hon. L. Beaubien (Con.), majority, 518.

1867—Hon. A. A. Dorion, (Lib.), majority, 23.

HUNTINGDON.

1900—W. S. Maclaren (Lib.), 1,147; R. N. Walsh (Con.), 1,123. Liberal majority, 24.

1896—Julius Scriver (Lib.,) 1,546 over W. J. White (Con.), 827. Liberal majority, 719.

1891—Mr. Scriver (Lib.), over Duncan McCormack (Con.), Liberal majority, 283.

1887—J. Scriver, (Lib.), acclamation.

1882—J. Scriver (Lib.), majority, 615.

1878—J. Scriver (Lib.), acclamation.

1874—J. Scriver (Lib.), majority, 828.

1872—J. Scriver, acclamation.

1869, (bye-election)—J. Scriver (Lib). acclamation.

1867—Hon. John Rose (Con.), majority, 812.

JACQUES CARTIER.

1900—F. D. Monk (Con.), 2,682; J. Decarie, jr. (Lib.), 2,390. Conservative majority, 292.

1896—F. D. Monk (Con.), 2,329; Arthur Boyer (Lib.), 2,216. Conservative majority, 113.

1895 (bye-election)—N. Charbonneau (Lib.) over J. A. Descarries (Con.). Majority, 574.

1891—D. Girouard (Con.) over J. A. C. Madore (Lib.). Majority, 276.

Mr. Girouard appointed to Supreme Court.

1887—D. Girouard (Con.), majority 196.

1882—D. Girouard (Con.), majority 263.

1878—D. Girouard (Con.), majority 2.

1874—R. Laflamme (Lib.), acclamation.

1872—R. Laflamme (Lib.), majority 50.

1867—G. G. Gaucher (Con.), majority 117.

JOLIETTE.

1900—C. Bazinet (Lib.), 1,822; J. A. Renaud (Con.), 1,737. Liberal majority, 85.

1896—C. Bazinet (Lib.), 1,769; V. P. Lavallee (Con.), 1,453. Liberal majority, 316.

1891—Urbain Lippe (Con.), majority 60, over H. Neveu.

1889 (bye-election)—H. Neveu (Nationalist), majority 147.

1887—E. Guilbault (Ind. Con.), by casting vote of returning officer; declared void.

1882—E. Guilbault (Ind. Con.), majority, 223; unseated, but re-elected, by 303 majority.

1880 (bye-election)—Lewis A. McConville (Con.), majority 540.

1878—F. G. Baby (Con.), majority 359. Appointed Judge Supreme Court, Que.

1874—L. F. G. Baby (Con.), majority 45.

1872—L. F. G. Baby (Con.), acclamation.

1867—T. B. Godin (Lib.), majority 56.

MAISONNEUVE.

1902—R. Prefontaine (Lib.), 4,370; Labelle (Con.), 2,510. Liberal majority, 1,860.

1900—R. Prefontaine (Lib.), 4,944; L. Ouimet (Con.), 3,070. Liberal majority, 1,774.

1896—R. Prefontaine (Lib.), 3,912; G. E. Baril (Con.), 2,342. Liberal majority, 1,570.

(Established by Redistribution Act of 1892.)

MASKINONGE.

1903—H. Mayrand (Lib.), acclamation.

1900—J. H. Legris (Lib.), 1,400; Sir A. P. Caron (Con.), 901; A. L. Desaulniers (Ind.), 25. Liberal plurality, 499.

1896—J. H. Legris (Lib.), 1,354; C. J. Coulombe (Con.), 1,094. Liberal majority, 260.

1891—J. H. Legris (Lib.), elected by 108 majority over C. J. Coulombe (Con.).

1887—C. J. Coulombe (Con.) elected by 16 majority.

1884—A. L. Desaulniers (Con.) elected by 237 majority. Bye-election on death of F. Houde, previous members.

1882—F. Houde (Con.), by 319 majority.

1878—F. Houde (Con.), by 542 majority.

1874—D. A. Boyer (Lib.), by 157 majority.

1872—L. A. Boyer (Lib.), by 229 majority.

1867—G. Caron (Con.), by 138 majority.

L'ISLET.

1902 (bye-election to replace A. M. Dechene, who was appointed to Senate) —O. Carmonneau (Lib.), 1,046; J. E. Caron (Ind.), 1,025. Liberal majority, 21.

1900—A. M. Dechene (Lib.), 1,111; J. E. Caron (Ind.), 1,011. Liberal majority, 100.

1896—A. M. Dechene (Lib.), 1,038; A. Dionne (Con.), 1,032. Liberal majority, 8.

1893—J. I. Tarte (Lib.), by 36 majority (bye-election).

1891—L. G. Desjardins (Con.), by 6 majority over P. B. Casgrain (Lib.).

1887—P. B. Casgrain (Lib.), by 40 majority.

1882—P. B. Casgrain (Lib.), by 65 majority.

1878—P. B. Casgrain (Lib.), by 59 majority.

1874—P. B. Casgrain (Lib.), by acclamation.

1872—P. B. Casgrain (Lib.), by 147 majority.

1867—B. Pouliot (Lib.), by 424 majority.

LOTBINIERE.

1900—E. Fortier (Lib.), 1,376; J. E. Boisvert (Ind. Lib.), 805; L. Stafford (Con.), 795. Liberal plurality, 571.

1900 (Jan. 25 a bye-election was held to replace Dr. Rinfret, who took office under the Crown)—E. Fortier (Ind. Lib.), 1,496; J. E. Boisvert (Lib.), 1,324. Majority for Fortier, 172.

1896—Dr. C. J. Rinfret (Lib.), 1,620; L. A. P. Lord (Con.), 1,214. Liberal majority, 406.

1891—Dr. C. J. Rinfret (Lib.), by acclamation.

1887—Dr. C. J. Rinfret (Lib.), by 509 majority.

1882—Dr. C. J. Rinfret (Lib.), by 233 majority.

1878—Dr. C. J. Rinfret (Lib.), by 111 majority.

1874—H. Bernier (Lib.), by 488 majority.

1872—Hon. H. G. Joly (Lib.), by acclamation.

1867—Hon. H. G. Joly (Lib.), by acclamation.

LAVAL.

1903—J. E. E. Leonard (Con.), 1,649; C. A. Wilson (Lib.), 1,641; A. Goyer (Ind. Lib.), 47. Conservative plurality, 8.

1900—T. Fortin (Lib.), 1,821; E. Leonard (Con.), 1,503. Liberal majority, 319.

1896—T. Fortin (Lib.), 1,541; F. J. Bisaillon (Con.), 1,443. Liberal majority, 92.

1892—Hon. J. A. Ouimet (Con.), by acclamation.

1891—Hon. J. A. Ouimet (Con.), by 534 majority over W. H Ladouceur (Lib.).

1887—J. A. Ouimet (Con.), by 320 majority.

1882—J. A. Ouimet (Con.), by acclamation.

1878—J. A. Ouimet (Con.), by acclamation.

1874—J. A. Ouimet (Con.), by acclamation.

1873—J. A. Ouimet (Con.). In bye-election to replace J. H. Bellerose, appointed to Senate.

1872—J. H. Bellerose (Con.), by acclamation.

1867—J. H. Bellerose (Con.), by acclamation.

LEVIS.

1900—L. J. Demers (Lib.), 2,455; J. A. Dumontier (Con.), 1,630. Liberal majority, 825.

1899—L. J. Demers (Lib.) elected by acclamation to replace Dr. Guay, deceased.

1896—P. M. Guay (Lib.), 2,271; L. E. Gilly (Con.), 1,963. Liberal majority, 308.

1891—P. M. Guay (Lib.), by 281 majority over E. T. Paquet (Con.).

1887—P. M. Guay (Lib.), by 374 majority.

1885—P. M. Guay (Lib.), by 418 majority.

1883—I. N. Belleau (Con.), by 848 majority. Unseated later.

1882—J. G. Blanchet (Con.), by 407 majority.

1878—J. G. Blanchet (Con.), by 113 majority.

1874—L. H. Frechette (Lib.), by 98 majority.

1872—J. G. Blanchet (Con.), by 80 majority.

1867—J. G. Blanchet (Con.), by acclamation.

LAPRAIRIE AND NAPIERVILLE.

(United by Redistribution Act of 1892).

1900—D. Monet (Lib.), 1,653; M. Coupal (Con.), 1,557; Liberal majority, 96.

1896—D. Monet (Lib.), over L. C. Pelletier (Con.), by 276 majority.

NAPIERVILLE.

1891—D. Monet (Lib.), over F. X. Paradis by 18 majority.

1890—F. X. Paradis, by 120 majority; vice L. Ste. Marie, resigned.

1887—L. Ste. Marie (Lib.), by 231 majority.

1882—M. Catudal (Lib.), by 147 majority.

1878—S. Coupal (Lib.), by 177 majority.

1874—S. Coupal (Lib.), by 9 majority. Vice Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, appointed Chief Justice Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec.

1874—Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion (Lib.), by 189 majority.

1872—Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion (Lib.), by 59 majority.

1867—S. Coupal (Lib.), by 534 majority.

LAPRAIRIE.

1891—L. C. Pelletier (Con.), by 54 majority over C. Doyon (Lib).

1887—C. Doyon (Lib.), by 23 majority.

1882—A. Pinsonnault (Con.), by 103 majority.

1878—A. Pinsonnault (Con.), by 60 majority.

1874—A. Pinsonnault (Con.), acclamation.

1872—A. Pinsonnault (Con.), 69 majority.

1867—A. Pinsonnault (Con.), 457 majority.

L'ASSOMPTION.

1900—C. Laurier (Lib.), 1,486; H. H. Ethier (Con.), 1,138; Liberal majority, 348.

1896—J. Gauthier (Lib.), 1,335; H. Jeannotte (Con.), 1,216; Liberal majority, 119.

1892—H. Jeannotte (Con.), by acclamation; vice J. Gauthier, unseated.

1891—J. Gauthier (Lib.), over H. Jeannotte (Con.), by 78 majority.

1888—J. Gauthier (Lib.), by 87 majority.

1887—J. Gauthier (Lib.), by 21 majority. Unseated and re-elected.

1882—H. Hurteau (Con.), by 167 majority.

1878—H. Hurteau (Con.), by 169 majority.

1874—H. Hurteau (Con.), by 61 majority.

1872—Hon. L. Archambault (Con.), by 148 majority.

1867—Hon. L. Archambault (Con.), by 233 majority.

KAMOURASKA.

1904—E. Lapointe (Lib.), acclamation.

1900—H. G. Carroll (Lib.), 1,564; L. Taschereau (Con.), 1,383; Liberal majority, 181.

1896—H. G. Carroll (Lib.), 1,414; L. Taschereau (Con.), 1,403; Liberal majority, 11.

1891—H. G. Carroll (Lib.), over T. Chapais (Con.), by 95 majority.

1887—A. Dessaint (Lib.), by 257 majority.

1882—C. B. Blondeau (Con.), by 18 majority.

1878—J. Dumont (Lib.), by 9 majority.

1877—C. F. Roy (Con.), by 54 majority. (Bye-election).

1874—C. A. P. Pelletier (Lib.), by acclamation.

1872—C. A. P. Pelletier (Lib.), 98 majority.

1869—C. A. P. Pelletier (Lib).

1867—Hon. J. C. Chapais (Con.), and C. A. P. Pelletier (Lib.), were nominated, but there were riots during the election, and the returning officer was prevented by force and violence from executing the writ, and so no return was made.

LABELLE.

(Formerly part of Ottawa County, divided by Redistribution Act of 1892. The other division is Wright).

1900—J. H. N. Bourassa (Lib.), 1,973; S. R. Poulin (Con.), 1,494; Liberal majority, 479.

1900—Mr. Bourassa (Lib.), resigned his seat as a protest against the sending of a Canadian contingent to South Africa without the previous consent of Parliament and was re-elected by acclamation, Jan. 25, 1900.

1896—J. H. N. Bourassa (Lib.), 2,175; S. R. Roulin (Con.), 1,706; Liberal majority, 469.

MEGANTIC.

1900—G. Turcot (Lib.), 2,204; L. J. Frechette (Con.), 1,795; Liberal majority, 409.

1896—G. Turcot (Lib.), 2,064; L. J. Frechette (Con.), 1,410; Liberal majority, 654.

1891—L. J. Frechette (Con.), over G. Turcot, 111 majority.

887—G. Turcot (Lib.), 135 majority.

1882—L. J. Frechette (Con.), 119 majority. Mr. Frechette was unseated and Hon. F. Langelier (Lib.), elected by 37 majority in 1884.

1878—L. E. Olivier (Lib.), 310 majority.

1874—G. E. Richard (Lib.), 382 majority.

1872—G. E. Richard (Lib.), 118 majority.

1867—Hon. G. Irvine (Con.), 267 majority.

MISSISQUOI.

1900—D. R. Meigs (Lib.), 1,864; J. B. Comeau (Con.), 1,838; Liberal majority, 26.

1896—D. B. Meigs (Lib.), 1,687; G. F. Black (Con.), 1,417; Liberal majority, 216.

1891—Hon. G. B. Baker (Con.), over D. B. Meig (Lib.), 159 majority. Mr. Baker called to Senate, Jan. 7, 1896.

1888, (bye-election, March 29)—D. B. Meigs (Lib.), elected, vice G. Clayes (Lib.), deceased.

887—G. Clayes (Lib.), over G. B. Baker, 180 majority.

1882—Hon. G. B. Baker (Con.), 150 majority.

1878—Hon. G. B. Baker (Con.), 146 majority.

1874—W. Donohue (Lib.), by acclamation.

1872—Hon. G. B. Baker (Con.), 413 majority.

1870 (bye-election, July 5)—Hon. G. B. Baker (Con.), 52 majority.

1867—Brown Chamberlain (Con.), 126 majority. Appointed Queen's Printer, 1870.

MONTCALM.

1900—F. O. Dugas (Lib.), 1,212; L. E. Dugas (Con.), 1,024; Liberal majority, 188.

1896—L. E. Dugas (Con.), 1,202; L. V. Labelle (Lib.), 907; Conservative majority, 295.

1892 (bye-election, March 3)—L. E. Dugas (Con.), 330 majority. Mr. Dugas unseated in 1891.

1891—L. E. Dugas (Con.), 41 majority over O. Therein (Lib.), and 147 majority over O. Magnan (Ind.).

1887—O. Therein (Con.), 118 majority. over A. Maynan (Con.).

1882—F. Dugas (Con.), 16 majority.

1878—F Dugas (Con), 324 majority.

1674—F. Dugas (Con.), by acclamation.

1872—F. Dugas (Con.), by acclamation.

871 (bye-election, Sept. 15)—Jos. Dufresne (Con.), resigning; F. Dugas (Con).

1867—Jos. Dufresne (Con.), by acclamation.

MONTMAGNY.

1904 — (By-election.) — A. Lavergne (Lib.), 1,250; M. Rousseau (Con.), 915. Liberal majority, 335.

1900—P. R. Martineau (Lib.), 1,186; A. Bernier (Con.), 978. Liberal majority, 213.

1898—(By-election Dec. 14.)—Mr. Choquette having been appointed a judge, P. R. Martineau (Lib.), over A. W. Blouin (Ind.-Lib.), 550 majority.

1896—P. A. Choquette (Lib.), 1,043; E. P. Bender (Con.), 901. Liberal majority, 242.

1891—P. A. Choquette (Lib.), over E. P. Bender (Con.), 483 majority.

1887—P. A. Choquette (Lib.), 1,071; A. C. P. R. Landry (Con.), 878. Liberal majority, 193.

1882—A. C. P. R. Landry (Con.), over P. A. Choquette (Lib.), 120 majority.

1878—A. C. P. R. Landry (Con.), 58 majority.

1874—H. T. Taschereau (Lib.), by acclamation.

1872—H. T. Taschereau (Lib.), 81 majority.

1867—Hon. J. O. Beaubien (Con.), by acclamation.

MONTMORENCY.

1900—T. Chase Casgrain (Con.), 1,109; P. Corriveau (Lib.), 1,056. Conservative majority, 53.

1896—Hon. T. Chase Casgrain (Con.), 1,096; C. Langelier (Lib.), 1,046. Conservative majority, 50.

1892—(By-election, March 10, Hon. Israel Tarte (Lib.) being unseated.) A. J. Turcotte (Con.), by acclamation.

1891—J. I. Tarte (Lib.), over A. J. Turcotte (Con.) and P. V. Valin (Con.), 107 majority.

1890—(By-election July 25, C. Langelier (Lib.) resigning.) L. G. Desjardins (Lib.).

1887—C. Langelier (Lib.). Majority of one.

1882—P. V. Valin (Con.), 93 majority.

1880—(By-election Dec. 9, Hon. A. R. Angers (Con.) having been appointed judge of the Supreme Court, Que.). P. V. Valin (Con.), 546 majority.

1880—(By-election Feb. 14.) Hon. A. R. Angers (Con.), 357 majority.

1878—P. V. Valin (Con.), 216 majority.

1874—J. Langlois (Con.) by acclamation.

1872—J. Langlois (Con.), 442 majority.

1867—(By-election Dec. 11.) Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon (Con.) having been called to the Senate, J. Langlois (Con.).

1867—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon (Con.) by acclamation.

MONTREAL—ST. ANN'S.

(Established under the Redistribution Act of 1892.)

This division formerly formed part of Montreal Centre

1900—Daniel Gallery (Lib.), 2,670; M. J. F. Quinn (Con.), 2,369. Liberal majority, 301.

1896—M. J. F. Quinn (Con.), 3,071; James McShane (Lib.), 2,952. Conservative majority, 119.

1895—(By-election Dec. 27.) J. J. Curran (Con.) having been appointed a judge. James McShane (Lib.), over W. Hingston (Con.), 336 majority.

1892—(J. J. Curran having been appointed Solicitor General.) J. J. Curran (Con.) by acclamation.

1891—J. J. Curran (Con.), 1,214 majority.

1887—J. J. Curran (Con.), 931 majority.

1882—J. J. Curran (Con.), 1,287 majority.

1878—M. P. Ryan (Con.), 779 majority.

1875—(By-election Nov. 26, Mr. Devlin having been unseated.) B. Devlin (Lib) by acclamation.

1875 — (By-election Jan. 12, M. P. Ryan (Con.) having been unseated.) B. Devlin (Lib.), 73 majority.

1874—M. P. Ryan (Con.), 358 majority.

1872—M. P. Ryan (Con.) by acclamation.

1867—Thomas Workman (Lib.) by acclamation.

MONTREAL—ST. ANTOINE.

(Established under the Redistribution Act of 1892. Includes the greater part of what was formerly Montreal West.)

1900—T. G. Roddick (Con.), 2,879; Robert Mackay (Lib.), 2,792. Conservative majority, 87.

1896—Dr. T. G. Roddick (Con.), 3,077; Robert Mackay (Lib.), 2,904. Conservative majority, 173.

1891—Sir Donald Smith (Con.), 4,586; James Cochrane (Lib.), 880. Conservative majority, 3,706.

1887—Sir Donald Smith (Ind.-Con.), over J. K. Ward (Lib.), 1,450 majority.

1882—M. H. Gault (Con.), over J. K. Ward (Lib.), 747 majority.

1878—M. H. Gault (Con.), 1,707 majority.

1875—(By-election Oct. 30, Fred Mackenzie (Lib.) being unseated.) T. Workman (Lib.), 50 majority.

1874—(By-election Dec. 10, Fred Mackenzie (Lib.) unseated.) Fred Mackenzie (Lib.), 7 majority.

1874—Fred Mackenzie (Lib.), 594 majority.

1872—Hon. John Young (Lib.), 816 majority.

1868—(By-election April 30, after the murder of Hon. T. D. McGee (Con.). M. P. Ryan (Con.) by acclamation.

1867—Hon. T. D. McGee (Con.), 197 majority. Murdered April 7, 1868.

MONTREAL—ST. JAMES.

(Established under the Redistribution Act of 1892. This, with St. Mary's division, formed Montreal East.)

1904—(By-election Feb. 16.) H. Gervais (Lib.), 3,269; J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), 3,591. Liberal majority, 678.

1902—(By-election Jan. 15, Mr. Desmarais having been appointed to the Supreme Court bench June 20, 1901.) Joseph Brunet (Lib.), 2,914; J. G. H. Bergeron (Con.), 2,265. Liberal majority, 649.

1900—Odilon Desmarais (Lib.), 3,256

1874—F. Bechard (Lib.) by acclamation.
1873—F. Bechard (Lib.) by acclamation.
1867—F. Bechard (Lib.). Majority, 531.
In St. Johns—
1891—F. Bourassa (Lib.). Majority 228 over J. Black (Con.).
1887—F. Bourassa (Lib.). Majority, 713.
1882—F. Bourassa (Lib.). Majority, 145.
1878—F. Bourassa (Lib.). Majority, 197.
1874—F. Bourassa (Lib.). Acclamation.
1872—F. Bourassa (Lib.). Acclamation.
1867—F. Bourassa (Lib.). Majority, 96.

SHEFFORD.

1900—C. H. Parmelee (Lib.), 2,314; A. C. Savage (Con.), 1,884. Liberal majority, 430.
1896—C. H. Parmalee (Lib.), 2,191; P. J. L. Pelletier (Con.), 1,726. Liberal majority, 465.
1891—J. R. Sanborn (Lib.). Majority 177 over A. C. Savage (Con.).
1887—A. Audet (Con.). Majority, 31.
1882—M. Auger (Ind. Lib.). Majority, 135.
1878—Hon. L. S. Huntingdon (Lib.). Majority, 228.
1874—Hon. L. S. Huntingdon (Lib.). Majority, 446.
1872—Hon. L. S. Huntingdon (Lib.). Majority, 466.
1867—Hon. L. S. Huntingdon (Lib.). Majority, 236.

SHERBROOKE.

1900—Hon. John McIntosh (Con.), 1,693; G. A. LeBaron (Lib.), 1,662. Conservative majority, 31.
1900—(By-election, death of Mr. Ives). Hon. John McIntosh (Con.), 1,394; G. A. LeBaron (Lib.), 1,301. Conservative majority, 93.
1896—Hon. W. B. Ives (Con.), 1,478; Hon. Henry Aylmer (Lib.), 1,221. Conservative majority, 257.
1892—Hon. W. B. Ives (Con.) by acclamation on entering the Cabinet.
1891—Hon. W. B. Ives (Con.). Majority, 315 over Clement Miller (Lib.).
1887—R. N. Hall (Con.). Majority, 677.
1882—R. N. Hall (Con.) by acclamation.
1878—E. T. Brookes (Con.) by acclamation.
1874—E. T. Brookes (Con.) by acclamation.
1872—E. T. Brookes (Con.) by acclamation.
1867—Sir A. T. Galt (Con.) by acclamation.

SOULANGES.

1900—A. Bourbonnais (Lib.), 1,105; Are. Bissonnette (Con.), 861. Liberal majority, 244.
1896—A. Bourbonnais (Lib.), 1,054; E. Lanthier (Con.), 861. Liberal majority, 193.
1892—J. W. Bain (Con.). Majority 41 over A. Bourbonnais (Lib.).
1892—J. W. Bain (Con.). Majority 113 (unseated).
1891—J. O. Mousseau (Lib.). Majority over J. W. Bain, 39 (unseated).
1887—J. W. Bain (Con.). Majority, 171.
1885—J. W. Bain (Con.). Majority, 205.
1883—(By-election.) — J. W. Bain (Con.). Majority, 26. (Unseated.)
1882—(Bye-election.)—R. S. De Beaujeu (Lib.). Liberal majority, 3, vice J. P. Lanther, deceased.
1882—J. P. Lanther (Con.). Majority, 96.
1878—J. P. Lanther (Con.). Majority, 527.
1874—J. P. Lanther (Con). Acclamation.
1872—J. P. Lanther (Con.). Majority, 239.
1867—L. H. Masson (Con.). Majority, 259.

STANSTEAD.

1900—Hy. Lovell (Lib.), 1,783; A. H. Moore (Con)., 1,618. Liberal majority, 165.
1896—A. H. Moore (Con.), 2,018; T. B. Rider (Lib.), 1,583. Conservative majority, 435.
1891—T. B. Rider (Lib.). Majority 102 over C. C. Colby (Con.).
1889—C. C. Colby (Con.) by acclamation on entering the Cabinet.
1887—C. C. Colby (Con.). Majority, 434.
1882—C. C. Colby (Con.). Majority, 295.
1878—C. C. Colby (Con.). Majority, 554.
1874—C. C. Colby (Con.) by acclamation.
1872—C. C. Colby (Con.) by acclamation.
1867—C. C. Colby (Con.). Majority, 198.

TEMISCOUTA.

1900—C. A. Gauvreau (Lib.), 2,212; P. E. Grandbois (Con.); 1,700; Liberal majority, 512.
1897, (bye-election)—C. A. Gauvreau (Liberal), acclamation.
1896—C. E. Pouliot (Lib.), 2,171; P. E. Grandbois (Con.), 1,604; Liberal majority, 567. Unseated but re-elected.
1891—P. E. Grandbois (Con.), majority 198 over G. H. Deschenes (Lib.).
1887—P. E. Granbois (Con.), majority 66 over C. E. Pouliet (Lib.)
1882—P. E. Grandbois (Con.), acclamation.
1878—P. E. Grandbois (Con.), majority 127.
1874—J. B. Pouliot (Lib.), acclamation.
1872—Elie Malloux (Con.), majority, 1,108.
1867—C. F. A. Bertrand (Lib.), acclamation.

TERREBONNE.

1903—Feb. 24, A. Desjardins, (Lib.), 2,171; Masson, (Con.), 1860; majority, 311.
1900—R. Prefontaine, (Lib.), 2,277; L. A. Chauvin, (Con.), 2,010; majority, 267 (double return.)
1896— A. Chauvin, (Con.), 1,862; P. F. E. Petit, (Lib.), 1,734; majority, 128.
1891—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, (Con.), majority, 704, over; M. B. Limoges, Liberal. Appointed Lieut.-Governor. Bye-election January 10, 1893, Pierre Leclaire, Conservative, acclamation.
1887—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, (Con.), majority, 785.
1882—G. A. Nantel, (Con.), majority, 757. Resigned. Bye-election August 16, 1882; Hon. J. A. Chapleau, (Con.), acclamation.
1878—Hon. L. F. R. Masson, (Con.), majority, 1,013.
1874—Hon. L. F. R. Masson, Con.), acclamation.
1872—Hon. L. F. R. Masson (Con.), acclamation.
1867—Hon. L. F. R. Masson (Con.), acclamation.

THREE RIVERS—ST. MAURICE.

1900—Jacques Bureau, (Lib.), 1832; P. E. Panneton, (Con.), 1,527; F. Desaulniers, (Con.), 103; plurality, 305.
1896—Sir A. P. Caron, (Con.), 1,691; L. P. Fiset, (Lib.,) 1,422. Majority, 269.
Previous to 1892 these counties had separate representation as follows. St Maurice:
1891—F. S. L. Desaulniers (Con.), majority, 145.
1887—F. S. L. Desaulniers (Con.), majority, 267.
1882—L. L. L. Desaulniers, (Con.), majority, 396.
1878—L. L. L. Desaulniers, (Con.), majority, 80.
1874—C. Gerin-Lajoie, (Lib.), majority, 54.
1872—E. Lacerte, (Con.), acclamation.
1867—L. L. L. Desaulniers, (Con.), acclamation. Resigned. Bye-election, October 30, 1868; E. Lacerte (Con.) acclamation.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
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Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists, 50c and $1.00
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MONTREAL.

THREE RIVERS.

1891—Sir Hector Langevin, (Con.), majority 200 over L. T. Polette, Liberal.
1887—Sir Hector Langevin (Con.), majority 30.
1882—Sir Hector Langevin (Con.), acclamation.
1878—W. McDougall, (Con.), majority, 148. Resigned. Bye-election Nov. 21, 1878, Sir Hector Langevin (Con.), acclamation.
1874—W. McDougall (Con.), majority, 325.
1872—W. McDougall (Con.), acclamation.
1867—Boucher de Niverville, (Con.), 134. Resigned. Bye-election Oct. 17, 1868; W. McDougall (Con.), acclamation.

TWO MOUNTAINS.

1900—J. A. C. Ethier (Lib.), 1,455; Jos. Girouard (Con.), 1,323; majority, 132. Bye-election, Feb. 24, 1903; J. A. C. Ethier (Lib.), 1,365; Beauchamp (Con.), 1,240; majority, 125.
1896—J. A. C. Ethier (Lib.), 1,227, majority, 17; over J. Girouard (Con.), 1,210.
1891—J. B. Daoust (Con.), majority, 287 over L. A. Fortier (Lib.) Member died. Bye-election Feb. 27, 1892; J. Girouard, (Con.), majority, 338 over J. Mathieu (Lib).
1887—J. B. Daoust (Con.), majority, 72.
1882—J. B. Daoust (Con.), acclamation.
1878—J. B. Daoust (Con.), majority, 780.
1874—W. Prevost (Lib.), majority, 55. Unseated. Bye-election Feb. 26, 1875; C. A. M. Globensky (Con.), majority 129 over W. Prevost (Lib). Resigned. Bye-election March 11, 1876; J. B. Daoust (Con.), acclamation.
1872—W. Prevost (Lib.), acclamation.
1867—J. B. Daoust (Con.), acclamation.

VAUDREUIL.

1900—H. S. Harwood (Lib.), 1,140; J. A. Lapointe (Con.), 665; majority, 475.
1896—H. S. Harwood (Lib.), 1,296; A. Seguin (Con.), 801; majority, 495.
1891—H. S. Harwood (Lib.), majority, 98, over Hugh McMillan (Con.), Unseated. By-election Feb. 28, 1892; Hugh McMillan (Con.), majority, 27. Also unseated. Bye-election April 12; 1893; H. S. Harwood (Lib.), majority, 191, over N. Cherrier (Cono.)
1887—Hugh McMillan (Con.), majority, 113.
1882—Hugh McMillan (Con.); majority, 32.
1878—J. B. A. Mongenais (Con.), majority 62.
1874—R. Harwood (Lib.), acclamation.
1872—R. Harwood (Lib.), majority, 235.
1867—D. McMillan (Con.), acclamation.

WRIGHT.

1900—L. N. Champagne (Lib.), 2,953; J. M. McDougall (Con.), 2,074; majority, 879.
1896—C. R. Devlin (Lib.), 2,975; J. M. McDougall (Con.), 2,593; majority, 382. Resigned to accept office under Crown. Bye-election, March 23, 1897; L. N. Champagne, (Lib.), 2,374; J. M. McDougall (Con.), 1,599; Majority, 775.
Previous to 1892 Wright and Labelle together constituted the County of Ottawa, represented as follows:
1891—C. R. Devlin (Lib.), majority, 414.
1887—Alonzo Wright (Con.), majority 846.
1882—Alonzo Wright (Con.). acclamation.
1878—Alonzo Wright (Con.), majority, 1,624.
1874—Alonzo Wright (Con.), majority, 1,067.
1872—Alonzo Wright (Con.), acclamation.
1867—Alonzo Wright (Con.), acclamation.

YAMASKA.

1900—R. M. S. Mignault (Lib.), 1,473; A. A. Mondon (Con.), 1,369; majority, 104.
1896—R. M. S. Mignault (Lib.), 1,342; F. Vanasse (Con.), 1,324; majority, 18.
1891—R. M. S. Mignault (Lib.), majority 170, over F. Vanasse (Con.)
1887—F. Vanasse (Con.), majority, 31.
1882—F. Vanasse (Con.), majority, 51.
1878—C. Gill (Con.), 323 majority. Appointed Judge Supreme Court, Quebec. Bye-election, July 7, 1879; F. Vanasse, (Con.), majority, 188.
1874—C. Gill (Con.), acclamation.
1872—Jos. Duguay (Con.), majority, 404.
1867—M. Fortier (Lib.), majority, 27.

ONTARIO

ADDINGTON.

1900—J. W. Bell (Con.), 2,442; W. A. Martin (Lib.), 1,913. Conservative majority, 529.
1902, (bye-election) —Avory, (Con.), 2,505; Frank S. Wartman, (Lib.), 2,121. Conservative majority, 284.
1896—J. W. Bell (Con.), 2,587; G. W. W. Dawson (Lib.), 2,500. Conservative majority, 87.
1891—G. W. W. Dawson (Lib.), 2,307; J. W. Bell (Con.), 2,246. Liberal majority, 61.
1887—J. W. Bell (Con.), majority, 390.
1882—J. W. Bell (Con.), majority 502.
1878—J. McRory (Con.), majority, 412.
1874—S. Shibley (Lib.), majority, 293.
1872—S. Shibley (Lib.), majority, 646.
1867—J. N. Lapum (Con.), majority, 129.

ALGOMA.

1900—A. E. Dyment (Lib.), 3,083; A. C. Boyer (Con.), 2,724. Liberal majority, 359.
1896—A. E. Dyment (Lib.), majority, 1,827; over G. H. Macdonell.
1891—G. H. Macdonell (Con.), majority, 438.
1882—S. J. Dawson (Con.), majority, 18.
1882—S. J. Dawson (Con.), majority, 695.
1878—S. J. Dawson (Con.), elected by 405 majority.
1874—E. B. Barron (Lib.), majority, 178.
1872—Hon. J. B. Robinson (Con.), majority, 81.
1871—(Bye-election)— Lieut.-Col. F. W. Cumberland (Con.), acclamation.
1867—W. M. Simpson (Lib.), majority, 9.

BOTHWELL.

1900—James Clancy (Con.), 2,547; David A. Gordon (Lib.), 2,430. Conservative majority, 117.
1896—James Clancy (Con.), 2,587; Hon. David Mills (Lib.), 2,528. Conservative majority, 59.
1891—Hon. David Mills (Lib.), 2,006; G. R. Langford (Con.), 1,456; A. McCarley, (Ind.), 1,008. Liberal majority 550.
1887—Hon. David Mills (Lib.), majority 21.
1882—J. J. Hawkins (Con.), elected by 16 majority, but on a recount Mr. Mills (Lib.), was declared elected, in 1884. (1520-1504.
1878—Mr. Mills (Lib.), majority 285.
1872—Mr. Mills (Lib.), majority, 592.
1874—Mr. Mills (Lib.), majority 316.
1867—Mr. Mills (Lib.), majority 109.

BRANT SOUTH.

1900—C. B. Heyd, (Lib.), 2,494; Robt. Henry (Con.), 2,288. Liberal majority, 206.
1897—By-election held Feb. 4th, on account of Mr. Heyd being unseated, C. B. Heyd (Lib.), 2,651; Mr. Henry (Con.), 2,274. Liberal majority, 377.
1896—(Annulled)—Robt. Henry (Con.), 2,528; Hon. W. Patterson, 2,447. Conservative majority, 91.
1891—Wm. Paterson (Lib.), 1,963; P. H. Cox (Con.), 1,421. Liberal majority, 542.
1887—Wm. Paterson (Lib.), 2,250; Conservatives, 1,656. Liberal majority, 594.
1882—Wm. Paterson (Lib.), 1,473; Conservatives, 1,297. Liberal majority 176.
1878—Wm. Paterson (Lib.), majority 193.
1874—W. Paterson (Lib.), majority, 444.
1872—W. Paterson (Lib.), majority, 262.
1867—Hon. E. B. Wood (Con.), majority 167.

BROCKVILLE.

1900—John Culbert (Con.), 1,886; D. Derbyshire (Lib.), 1,665. Conservative majority, 221.
1899—By-election on death of Hon. J. F. Wood. W. M. Comstock (Lib.), 1,881; Hon. Peter White (Con.), 1,673. Liberal majority, 208.
1896—Hon. J. P. Wood (Con.), 1,781; Jas. Cumming, (Lib.), 1,549; W. J. Cluff, (Ind.), 148. Conservative majority, 232.
1891—John F. Wood (Con.), 1,815; D. Derbyshire (Lib.), 1,637. Conservative majority 178.
Re-elected by acclamation on accepting office.
1887—J. F. Wood (Con.), 1,823; Liberal, 1,534. Conservative majority, 289.
1882—J. F. Wood (Con.), 1,281. Liberal, 1,277. Conservative majority, 4.
1878—W. Fitzsimmons (Con.), majority 127.
1874—Mr. Buell (Lib.), majority, 42.
1872—J. D. Buell (Lib.), majority 11.
1867—Jas. Crawford (Con.), majority 169.

BRUCE EAST.

1904—Bye-election on death of Mr. Cargill. J. J. Donelly (Con.), 2,089. A. W. Robb (Lib.), 1,880. Conservative majority, 209.
1900—H. Cargill (Con.), 1,806; J. Conmans (Lib.), 1,763. Conservative majority, 43.
1896—H. Cargill (Con.), 2,048; Jas. Tolton (Lib.), 1,881. Conservative majority, 167.
1892—(Bye-election)—H. Cargill (Con.) R. Truax (Lib.), Liberal majority 14.
1891—R. Truax (Lib.), 2,045; Conservatives, 1,931. Liberal majority 114.
1887 (bye-election)—H. Cargill (Con.), majority, 123.
1887—H. Cargill (Conservative), majority, 370.
1882—R. M. Wells (Lib.), majority, 61.

Bruce South.

1878—A. Shaw, Conservative, defeated Hon. Edward Blake (Liberal).
1874—Hon. Edward Blake (Lib.), elected.
1872—Hon. Edward Blake (Lib.), elected.
1867—F. Hurdon.

BRUCE NORTH.

1901 (Bye election)—McNeill being unseated—James Halliday (Con.), 2,289; J. E. Campbell (Lib.), 2,278. Conservative majority, 11.
1900 (annulled)—A. McNeill (Con.), 2,065; J. E. Campbell (Lib.), 2,064. Conservative majority, 1.
1896—Alex. McNeill (Con.), majority 31 over H. A. Bonnar (Lib.), majority 711 over H. T. Potts (Ind.).
1891—Alex. McNeil (Con.), 1,832; H. A. Bonnar (Lib.), 1,802. Conservative majority, 30.
1887—A. McNeill (Con.), majority 113.
1882—A. McNeill (Con.), majority 88.
1878—J. Gillies (Lib.), majority, 156.
1874—J. Gillies (Lib.), acclamation.
1872—J. Gillies (Lib.), majority 23.
1867—A. Sproat (Con.), majority 10.

BRUCE WEST

1900—J. Tolmie (Lib.), 2,147; John George (Con.), 1,513. Liberal majority, 634.
1896—J. Tolmie Patron? 2,110; P. H. Mackenzie, 1,622. Majority, 488.
1891—James Rowand (Lib.), majority 930 over H. Morrison (Con.).
1887—Hon. Edward Blake (Lib.), majority 1,085, elected to sit for Durham West. New election, Mr. James Rowand (Lib.), acclamation.
1882—J. Somerville (Lib.), majority 892.

CARDWELL.

1900—R. Johnston (Con.), 1,484; W. Stubbs (Ind.), 1,293. Conservative majority, 191.
1896—William Stubbs (Ind.), 1,825; W. L. Walsh (Con.), 1,441. Independent majority, 384.
1895 (Bye election, Mr. White being appointed Collector Customs, Montreal) —Wm. Stubbs (McCarthyite), majority 207 over Willoughby (Con.).
1891—R. S. White (Con.), majority 248 over Elgin Hyers (Lib.).
1888 (Bye-election on death of Mr. Thos. White)—R. S. White (Con.), majority 139.
1887—Hon. Thos. White (Con.), majority, 4,031.
1882—Thos. White (Con.), majority 341.
1878—Thos. White (Con.), majority 257.
1876 (Bye-election. Hon. J. H. Cameron having died)—D. McCarthy (Con.), majority 280.
1874—Hon. J. H. Cameron (Con.), majority 64.
1872—Hon. J. H. Cameron (Con.), majority 216.
1867—T. R. Ferguson (Con.), majority 77.

CARLETON.

1900—Edw. Kidd (Con.), 1,611; John McKellar (Lib.), 884. Conservative majority, 727.
1896—W. T. Hodgins (Con.), 209; majority 209 over John McKellar (Lib.), 1,038 over J. S. Hendricks (Ind.), and 1,287 over T. Butler (Con.).
1891—Wm. T. Hodgins (Con.), majority 430 over G. L. Dickenson (Con.).
1888 (Bye-election, Sir J. A. Macdonald sitting at Kingston)—G. L. Dickinson (Con.), majority 573.
1887—Sir John A. Macdonald (Con.), majority 1,085.
1882—Sir John A. Macdonald (Con.), majority 556.
1878—John Rochester (Con.), majority 86.
1874—John Rochester (Con.), majority 139.
1872—John Rochester (Con.), majority 123 over E. H. Bronson (Lib.).
1867—John Holmes (Con.), majority 81.

CORNWALL AND STORMONT.

1900—R. A. Pringle (Con.), 2,562; A. F. Malhern (Lib., 2,411. Conservative majority, 151.
1896 (Bye-election, Dr. Bergin dying) —J. G. Snetsinger (Lib.), 2,562; Jas. Leitch (Con.), 1,964. Liberal majority, 592.
1896—Dr. Bergin (Con.), majority 325, over J. G. Adams (Patron), and 382 over J. G. Snetsinger (Lib.).
1891—Dr. Bergin (Con.), majority 218 over J. G. Snetsinger (Lib.).
1887—Dr. Darby Bergin (Con.), majority 271.
1882—Dr. Darby Bergin (Con.), majority 449.

Cornwall.

1878—D. Bergin (Con.)
1874—A. F. McDonald (Lib.)
1872—D. Bergin (Con.)
1867—Hon. J. Sandfield McDonald, (Lib.)

Stormont.

1878—O. Fulton.
1874—C. Archibald.
1872—C. Archibald.
1867—S. Ault.

DUNDAS.

1900—Andrew Broder (Con.), 2,376; A. Johnston (Lib.), 2,118. Conservative majority, 258.
1896—A. Broder (Con.), majority 62 over Adam Johnston (Lib.), and 1,438 over J. P. Fox (Ind.).
1891—H. H. Ross (Con.), majority 60 over Adam Johnston (Lib.).
1887—Dr. Hickey (Con.), majority 119.
1882—Dr. C. E. Hickey (Con.), majority 89.
1878—John S. Ross (Con.), majority 179.
1874—W. Gibson (Lib.), majority 73.
1872—W. Gibson (Lib.), majority 88.
1867—John S. Ross (Con.), acclamation.

DURHAM EAST.

1900—H A. Ward (Con.), 1,661; L. B. Powers (Lib.), 1,450. Conservative majority, 211.

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and cold water take the place of other soap and hot water and rubbing and wear on clothes, back, and hands.
Fels-Naptha Philadelphia

1896—T. D. Craig (Con.) 169 majority over William McLean (Ind.).
1891—T. D. Craig (Con.), 81 majority over S. Grandy (Lib.).
1887—M. Ward (Con.), elected by 392 majority.
1885—Col. Williams killed. In bye-election H. A. Ward elected by 350 majority.
1882—Col. A. T. H. Williams (Con.), elected by 381 majority.
1878—Col. A. T. H. Williams (Con.) elected by 400 majority.
1874—Lewis Ross (Lib.), elected by 651 majority.
1872—Lewis Ross (Lib.) elected by 240 majority.
1867—F. H. Burton (Con.) elected by 683 majority.

DURHAM WEST.

1902 (Bye-election, election being annulled for bribery)—R. Beith (Lib.), 1,740; C. J. Thornton (Ind. Con.), 1,728; Liberal majority, 12.
1900—C. J. Thornton (Ind. Con.), 1,637; R. Beith (Lib.), 1,597. Independent Conservative majority, 40.
1896—R. Beith, 1,458; D. J. Walsh (Con.), 1,406; E. J. Thornton (Ind. Con.), 428. Liberal majority, 52.
1891—Robert Beith (Lib.), 198 majority over G. T. Blackstock (Con.).
1887—Hon. Edward Blarke (Lib.), by 116 majority.
1882—Hon. Edward Blake (Lib.), by 118 majority.
1878—Mr. Burke, 42 majority. Bye-election Nov., 1879, Hon. Edward Blake returned by acclamation.
1874—Hon. E. B. Wood (Lib.), 545
1874, (bye-election)—H. W. Burke (Lib.), 262 majority.
1873, (bye-election)—Hon. E. B. Wood (Lib).
majority.
1872—Hon. E. Blake (accl.), but resigned seat.
1867—Hon. E. Blake (Lib.), 406 majority.

ELGIN EAST.

1900—A. B. Ingram (Con.), 3,076; J. H. Wilson (Lib.), 2,925. Conservative majority, 151.
1896—A. B. Ingram (Con), 178 majority over J. H. Wilson (Lib.), and 2,370 over J. P. Martyn (Ind.).
1891—A. B. Ingram (Con.), 46 majority. Re-elected at bye-election by 495 majority over J. H. Wilson (Lib.).
1887—Dr. Wilson (Lib.), 154 majority.
1882—Dr. S. H. Wilson (Lib.), 124 majority.
1878—Thomas Argill (Con.), 40 majority.
1874—W. Harvey (Lib.), by 182. C. McDougall (Lib.) elected after Mr. Harvey's death.
1872—W. Harvey (Lib.), 160 majority.
1867—T. W. Dobbie (Con.), by 110 majority.

ELGIN WEST.

1900—Jabel Robinson (Ind.), 1,805; A. D. McGuigan (Lib.), 1,765; G. E. Casey (Lib.), 1,180; plurality for Robinson, 40.
1896—G. E. Casey (Lib.), 726 majority over A. A. McKillop (Patron).
1891—G. E. Casey (Lib.), 682 majority over Duncan McLean (Con.).
1887—G. E. Casey, 832 majority
1882—G. E. Casey, 805 majority.
1878—G. E. Casey, 112 majority.
1874—G. E. Casey, 325 majority.
1872—G. E. Casey (Lib.), 92 majority.
1867—J. H. Munro (Con.), 204 majority.

ESSEX NORTH.

1900—R. F. Sutherland (Lib.), 3,046; Sol White (Con.), 2,386. Liberal majority, 660.
1896—Wm. McGregor (Lib.), 493 majority over D. B. Odette (Con.), 1,906 majority over D. W. Masson (Patron), and 2,441 majority over Alex. McNeill (Ind.).
1891—Wm. McGregor (Lib.), 849 majority over J. C. Patterson (Con.).
1887—J. C. Patterson (Con.), 136 majority.
1882—J. C. Patterson (Con.), 692 majority.
1878—J. C. Patterson (Con.).
1874—Wm. McGregor (Lib.).
1872—Hon. J. O'Connor (Con.), elected.
1867—Hon. J. O'Connor (Con.), elected.

ESSEX SOUTH.

1900—M. K. Cowan (Lib.), 2,539; L. Wigle (Con.), 2,456. Liberal majority 83.
1896—M. K. Cowan (Lib.), 182 majority over S. A. King (Con.).
1891—H. W. Allen (Lib.), 57 majority over L. Wigle (Con.).
1887—J. Brien (Lib.), 32 majority.
1882—L. Wigle (Con.), 60 majority.

FRONTENAC.

1900—H. A. Calvin (Con.), 1,200; D. D. Rogers (Ind.), 836. Conservative majority, 364.
1896—D. D. Rogers (Patron), (accl.).
1892, (bye-election)—H. A. Calvin (Con.), acclamation.
1891—Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick (Con.), 205 majority over T. Clyde (Lib.).
1887—Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, 416 majority.
1882—Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick (accl.).
1878—Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, 813 majority.
1874—Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, 476 majority.
1872—Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick (accl.).
1867—T. Kirkpatrick, 594 majority. On his death, his son, G. A. Kirkpatrick (Con.), elected by 352 majority.

GLENGARRY.

1900—J. T. Schell (Lib.), 2,392; R. R. McLennan (Con.), 1,772. Liberal majority, 620.
1896—R. R. McLennan (Con.), 734 majority over J. Lockie Wilson (Patron).
1892 (bye-election) — Mr. McLennan (Con.), 327 majority.
1891—R. R. McLenan (Con.), 321 majority over J. T. Schell (Lib.).
1887—P. Purcell (Lib.), 206 majority.
1882—Donald Macmaster (Con.), 223 majority.
1878—John McLennan (Con.), 61 majority.
1874—F. M. Macdonald (Lib.), 676 majority.
1872—Mr. Macdonald (Lib.), returned by 1,096 majority.
1867—D. A. Macdonald (Lib.), accl.

GRENVILLE SOUTH.

1900—J. D. Reid (Con.), 1,475; John Carruthers (Lib.), 1,351. Conservative majority, 124.
1896—J. D. Reid (Con.), 1,397; John Carruthers (Lib.), 1,290. Conservative majority, 107.
1891—J. D. Reid (Con.), elected by 111 majority over John Carruthers (Lib.).
1887—Walter Shanly (Con.), 220 majority over Hon. Wm. McDougall (Ind.).
1885 (bye-election)—Walter Shanley (Con.), acclamation.
1882—W. T. Benson (Con.), 148 majority.
1878—J. P. Wiser (Lib.), 25 majority.
1874—W. H. Bronse (Lib.), 111 majority.
1872—W. H. Bronse (Lib.), 85 majority.
1867—Walter Shanly (Con.), 160 majority.

GREY EAST.

1900—T. S. Sproule Con.), 2,707; C. W. Hartman (Lib.), 2,342. Conservative majority, 365.
1896—Dr. Sproule (Con.), 521 majority over James Bowes (Patron).
1891—Dr. Sproule (Con.), 19 majority over John Clark (Lib.).
1887—Dr. Sproule (Con.), 555 majority.
1882—Dr. Sproule (Con.), 414 majority.
1878—Dr. Sproule (Con.), 531 majority.
1874—D. K. Flesher (Con.), 445 majority.
1872—W. K. Flesher (Con.), 545 majority.

GREY NORTH.

1903, (bye-election—T. S. Thompson (Con.), 163 majority.
1900—E. H. Horsey (Lib.), 2,834; Chas. Gordon (Con.), 2,815. Liberal majority, 19.
1896 (bye-election)—Hon. Wm. Paterson, 424 majority.
1896—John Clark (Lib.), 32 majority ver James McLauchlan (Con.).
1891—James Masson (Con.), 247 majority over E. H. Horsey (Lib.).
1887—James Masson (Con.), 57 majority.
1882—B. Allen (Lib.), 72 majority.
1878—S. J. Lane (Con.), 53 majority.
1874—G. Snider (Lib.), 79 majority.
1873—G. Snider (Lib.), 141 majority.
1867—G. Snider (Lib.), 256 majority.

GREY SOUTH.

1900—M. Richardson (Con.), 3,375; Dr. Geo. Landerkin (Lib.), 2,231. Conservative majority, 144.
1896—Dr. Landerkin (Lib.), 66 majority over David Jamieson (Con,), and 623 majority over William Allen (Patron).
1891—Dr. Landerkin (Lib.), 46 majority over John Blythe (Con.).
1887—Dr. Landerkin (Lib.), 97 majority.
1882—Dr. Landerkin (Lib.), 76 majority.
1878—Geo. Jackson (Con.), 81 majority over Dr. Landerkin (Lib.).
1874—Dr. Landerkin (Lib.), 385 majority.
1872—Dr. Landerkin (Lib.), 173 majority.
1867—G. Jackson (Con.), 13 majority.

HALDIMAND AND MONK.

1900—A. T. Thompson (Lib.), 2,239; W. H. Montague (Con.)., 2,102. Liberal majority, 137.
1896—Dr. Montague (Con.), 713 majority over A. A. Davis (Lib.), and 1,469 majority over S. A. Beck (Patron).
1892 (bye-election)—A. Boyle (Con.), 327 majority.
1891—John Brown (Lib.), 260 majority.

Monk.

1891—Jno. Brown (Lib.), majority 260, unseated. Bye-election 1892, Boyle (Con.), majority 327.
1887—A. Boyle (Con), 98 majority.
1882—L. McCallum (Con.), 25 majority.
1878—L McCallum (Con.), 28 majority.
1874—L. McCallum (Con.), 34 majority.
1872—J. D. Edgar (Lib.), 41 majority.
1867—L. McCallum (Con.), 225 majority.

Haldimand.

1895, (bye-election.)—D. Montague, as a Minister, was re-elected by 594 majority over J. McCarthy (McCarthyite.).
1891—Dr. Montague (Con.), re-elected by 78 majority over C. W. Colter (Lib.).
1890—Dr. Montague (Con.), majority, 227.
1869—C. W. Cotter (Lib.), 46 majority over Dr. Montague.
1887—Mr. Colter (Lib.), elected by 1 majority. On seat being declared vacant by court a new election was held Nov. 12, 1887, when Dr. Montague (Con.) defeated Mr. Colter by 17 votes, but was unseated at bye-election Jan. 30, 1889. Mr. C. W. Colter defeated Dr. Montague by a majority of 46, but was unseated. At bye-election Feb. 20, 1890, Dr. Montague was elected by 227 majority.
1867—D. Thomson (Lib.), elected by 369 majority; in 1872 and 1874 by acclamation; in 1878 by 166 majority over N. F. Davin (Con.), and in 1882 by 136 majority. Deceased.

HALTON.

1900—D. Henderson (Con.), 2,379; S. F. McKinnon (Lib.), 2,233. Conservative majority, 146.
1896—D. Henderson (Con.) was elected by 84 majority over John Waldie (Lib.).
1891—D. Henderson (Con.), elected by 104 majority. He was unseated, but re-elected in 1892 by 440 majority over John Waldie (Lib.).
1887—John Waldie (Lib.), elected by 11 majority, but was unseated. At bye-election, February, 1888, David Henderson (Con., elected by 97 majority. Mr. Henderson was unseated, and in August, 1888, Mr. Waldie was elected by a majority of 24.
1882—William McCraney (Lib.), elected by 83 majority.
1878—Hon. William McDougall (Ind.), elected by 18 majority.
1874—D. B. Chisholm (Con.), elected by 23 majority at bye-election January, 1875. William McCraney (Lib.) elected by 135 majority.
1867—John White (Lib.), elected by 132 majority, and in 1872 by 136 majority.

HAMILTON.

1900—S. Barker (Con.), 5,466; F. C. Bruce (Con.), 5,462; J. F. Teetzel (Lib.), 4,783; A. T. Wood (Lib.), 4,667. Majority for Barker over Teetzel, 683; majority for Bruce over Wood, 795.
1896—A. T. Wood (Lib.) and T. H. Macpherson (Lib.) were elected by majorities of 126 and 81 respectively over R. G. Boville and S. Barker (Cons.). W. W. Buchanan (Prohibition) polled 928 votes and T. W. Walkins (Ind.), 806.
1891—Alex. McKay (Con.) and S. S. Ryckman (Con.), elected by 654 and 712 majorities over Adam Laidlaw (Lib.) and William Doran (Lib.).
1887—Messrs Brown (Con.) and McKay (Con.) elected with 64 and 161 majorities.
1882—Messrs. Kilvert (Con.) and Robertson (Con.) returned by majorities of 272 and 466.
1878—F. E. Kilvert (Con.) and Thos. Robertson (Con.) elected by majorities of 247 and 209 respectively.
1874—Andrew T. Wood (Lib) and Aemilius Irving (Lib.) elected by 568 and 565 majorities. By redistribution act, 1872, two members were given to Hamilton. In 1872, D. B. Chisholm and H. B. Whitton (Con.), selected by majorities of 119 and 76 respectively.
1867—Charles Magill (Lib.) elected by acclamation.

HASTINGS EAST.

1900—W. B. Northrup (Con.), 1,815; J. M. Hurley (Lib.), 1,744. Conservative majority, 71.
1896—J. M. Hurley (Lib.) was elected by 223 majority over W. B. Northrup (Con.), and by 600 majority over James Balconquet, (Patron).
1892 (Bye-election on account of death of Mr. Burdett—W. B. Northrup (Con.) was elected by 422 majority. Feb. 20, over W. R. Aylesworth (Lib.).
1891—S. B. Burdett (Lib.) elected by 54 majority over W. B. Northrup (Con.).
1887—S. B. Burdett (Lib.) elected by 64 majority.
1872—John White (Con.) elected by 44 majority; in 1874, by 71 majority; in 1878, by 20 majority, and in 1882, by 53 majority.
1871—Bye-election, John White (Con.) elected by acclamation.
1867—R. Read (Con.) elected by 643 majority. Called to Senate.

NORTH HASTINGS.

1900—A. W. Carscallen (Con.), 2,426; S. Haryett (Lib.), 1,771. Conservative majority, 655.
1896—A. W. Carscallen (Con.) was elected by 743 majority over S. Haryett (Lib.).
1891—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell (Con.), elected by 206 majority over Peter Vankleek (Lib.). Mr. Bowell was called to the Senate, and in 1892 A. W. Carscallen (Con.) was elected by 359 majority over W. R. Aylesworth (Lib.).
1887—Hon. Mr. Bowell (Con.) was elected by 1,041 majority.
1867—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell (Con.) was elected by 289 majority; in 1872, by 207 majority; in 1874, by 95 majority; in 1878, by 241 majority, and in 1882, by 351 majority.

HASTINGS WEST.

1900—H. Corby (Con.), 2,094; S. J. Young (Lib.), 1,252. Conservative majority, 842. Mr. Corby resigned April 3, 1901, and at a bye-election on Jan. 15, 1902, the vote stood: Mr. E. Gus Porter (Con.), 1,831; John G. Frost (Lib.), 1,330. Conservative majority, 501.
1896—H. Corby (Con.), 1,836; Mr. T. Ritchie, 1,591. Conservative majority 245.
1891—H. Corby (Con.), 1,955; R. C. Clute (Lib.), 1,595. Conservative majority, 360.
Mr. Corby resigned his seat and was re-elected in 1894 by acclamation. At a bye-election in 1888, H. Corby (Con.), elected by acclamation.

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at the bye-election, 1893, was re-elected by 548 majority over G. Taylor (Lib.).
1887—Joseph Marshall (Con.) elected by 759 majority.
1878—D. McMillan (Con.) elected by 96 majority, and in 1882 by 495 majority.
1874—C. Willson (Con.) elected by 44 majority; bye-election, D. McMillan (Con.) elected by 172 majority.
1872—D. Glass (Lib.) elected by 95 majority.
1867—C. Willson (Con.) elected by 140 majority.

MIDDLESEX NORTH.

1900—J. Sherrill (Con.), 2,221; V. Ratz (Lib.), 2,008. Conservative majority, 213.
1896—Valentine Ratz (Lib.) was elected by 62 majority over W. H. Hutchins (Con.).
1891—W. H. Hutchins (Con.) elected by 6 majority over W. H. Taylor (Lib.).
1887—T. Coughlin (Con.) elected by 269 majority.
1878—T. Coughlin (Con.) elected by 8 majority, and in 1882 by 109 majority.
1867—T. Scatcherd (Lib.) elected by 731 majority, in 1872 by acclamation, and in 1874 by acclamation. On his death R. C. Scatcherd (Lib.) was elected in 1876 by 258 majority.

MIDDLESEX SOUTH.

1900—M. McGuigan (Lib.), 2,020; J. C. Judd (Con.), 1,264. Liberal majority, 756.
1896—M. McGuigan (Lib.) was elected by 740 majority over H. B. Elliott (Con.).
1891—J. Armstrong (re-elected by 624 majority over A. G. Chisholm. Upon death of Mr. Armstrong, Robt Boston (Lib.) was elected by 637 majority over J. Gray (Con.).
1882—J. Armstrong (Lib.) elected by 866 majority, in 1887 by 414 majority.

MIDDLESEX WEST.

1900—W. S. Calvert (Lib.), 1,989; R. Dunlop (Con.), 1,813; Liberal majority, 176.
1896—W. S. Calvert (Lib.), 2,274; W. F. Roome (Con.), 1,933. Liberal majority, 341.
1891—W. F. Roome (Con.), 410 majority over H. McFarlane (Lib.); 419 over W. Brock, (Ind.).
1888, (bye-election)—W. F. Roome (Con.), 112 majority.
1887—Dr. Roome (Con.), 105 majority.
1883, (bye-election)—D. M. Cameron (Lib.), 32 majority.
1882—G. W. Ross (Lib.), 54 majority.
1878—G. W. Ross (Lib.), 56 majority.
1874—G. W. Ross, (Lib.), acclamation.
1872—G. W. Ross (Lib.), 56 majority.
1867—A. P. McDonald (Con.), 19 majority.

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

1900—G. McCormick (Con.), 2,637; R. J. Watson (Lib.), 2,515. Conservative majority, 122.
1896—Geo. McCormick (Con.) was elected by 258 majority over W. H. Pratt (Lib.), and by 1,181 majority over W. E. O'Brien (Ind. Con.).
1891—W. E. O'Brien (Ind. Con.) re-elected by 148 majority.
1882—W. E. O'Brien (Con.), elected by four majority, and in 1887 re-elected by 39 majority.
At first election in 1872 A. P. Cockburn (Lib.), elected by 121 majority, in 1874 by 309 majority, and in 1878 by 63 majority.

NIPISSING.

Established by Redistribution Act of 1892.
1900—Owing to the voters lists not being ready Sheriff Varin postponed nomination day and a new date was fixed by Order-in-Council. J. B. Klock (Con.), handed in his paper on the original date despite notice of postponement and claimed the seat by acclamation. On nomination day the only candidate proposed was C. A. McCool (Lib.), who was therefore declared elected by acclamation. Klock's claim was disallowed by courts.
1896—J. B. Klock (Con.), was elected by 964 majority over James Conmee (Lib).

NORFOLK NORTH.

1900—John Charlton (Lib.), elected by acclamation.
1896—John Charlton (Lib.), was elected by 544 majority over W. McGuire (Patron).
1891—John Charlton (Lib.), re-elected by 468 majority over L. Sinclair (Con).
1872—John Charlton (Lib.), elected by 50 majority, in 1874 by 170 majority, in 1878 by 144 majority, in 1882 by 378, and in 1887 by 278 majority.
1867—A. Walsh (Con.), elected by 36 majority.

NORFOLK SOUTH.

1900—D. Tisdale (Con.), 2,472; T. R. Atkinson (Lib.), 2,200; Con. majority, 272.
1896—Col. Tisdale (Con.), was elected by 273 majority over George Walker (Patron).
1891—Col. Tisdale (Con.), elected by 412 majority over Jonathan Ellis (Lib). unseated and W. Wallace (Con.), elected by 61 majority.
1887—Col. Tisdale (Con.), 61 majority.
1882—J. Jackson (Lib.), elected by 26 majority.
1878—Mr. Wallace (Con.), returned by 17 majority.
1874—J. Stuart (Lib.), elected by 93 majority over Col. T. Tisdale. He was unseated and W. Wallace (Con.), elected by 156 majority.
1872—W. Wallace (Con.), elected by 110 majority.
1867—P. Lawson (Lib.), elected by 81 majority.

NORTHUMBERLAND EAST.

1900—E. Cochrane (Con.), 2,452; R. B. Denik (Lib.), 2,086; Con. majority, 366.
1896—E. Cochrane (Con.), was elected by 397 majority over C. A. Mallory (Patron).
1891—Edward Cochrane (Con.), elected by 236 majority over M. P. Ketchum (Lib).
1887—D. A. E. Mallory (Lib.), elected by 13 majority. He was unseated and E. Cochrane (Con.), was elected by 24 majority. Mr. Cochrane was unseated and at another election was returned by 46 majority.
1882—E. Cochrane (Con.), elected by 273 majority.
1878—J. Keeler (Con.), elected by 63 majority. Mr. Keeler died, and at a bye-election W. Cronter (Lib.), was elected by 190 majority.
1874—J. L. Biggar (Lib.), was elected by 165 majority. He was unseated and re-elected by 285 majority.
1867—J. Keeler (Con.), elected by 789 majority, and in 1872 by 75 majority.

NORTHUMBERLAND WEST.

1900—J. B. McColl (Lib.), 1,506; G. Guillet (Con.), 1,371; Liberal majority, 135.
1896—George Guillett (Con.), was elected by 70 majority over J. B. McColl (Lib.), and by 579 majority over J. C. Rosevear (Ind.).
1891—J. Hargraft (Lib.), elected by 37 majority. He was unseated, and on March 15th G. Guillett (Con.), was elected by 55 majority over Hargraft.
1887—George Guillet (Con.), elected by 37 majority.
1882—George Guillet (Con.), elected by five majority. He was unseated and re-elected by 74 majority.
1878—Hon. James Cockburn (Con.), elected by 88 majority. Cockburn resigning George Guillet (Con.), was elected by 90 majority in Dec., 1881.
874—W. Kerr (Lib.), elected by 231 majority. He was unseated but re-elected by a majority of 155.
1867—Hon. James Cockburn (Con.), elected by acclamation, and in 1872 by acclamation.

ONTARIO NORTH.

1903, bye-election, March 10, on death of Mr. McLeod. G. D. Grant (Lib.), 2,465; Hon. G. E. Foster (Con.), 2,265. Liberal majority, 200.
1900—A. McLeod (Con.), 2,357; D. Graham (Lib.), 1,839; Conservative majority, 518.
1896—James A. McGillivray (Con.), was elected by one majority over Duncan Graham (Ind.). Mr. McGillivray was unseated and at a bye-election, Feb. 4, 1897, D. Graham, Patron, was elected by 95 majority over A. McLeod (Con.).
1891—Frank Madill (Con.), was elected by 254 majority over A. P. Cockburn (Lib.). He died Oct. 25th, 1895, and at a bye-election in 1895 Mr. McGillivray (Con.), was elected by 764 majority over Mr. Brandon, Patron, and 1,044 over Mr. Gillespie (Lib.).
1887—Frank Madill (Con.), elected by 158 majority.
1882—A. P. Cockburn (Lib.), elected by 59 majority.
1878—G. Wheler (Lib.), elected by 54 majority. He was unseated but re-elected by 158 majority.
1874—A. Gordon (Lib.), elected by 92 majority. At a bye-election on Mr. Gordon's death W. H. Gibb (Con.), was elected by 87 majority.
1872—W. H. Gibb (Con.), elected by 215 majority.
1867—T. H. Thompson (Lib.), was elected by 266 majority.

ONTARIO SOUTH.

1900—W. Ross (Lib.), 1,970; W. Smith, (Con.), 1,876; Liberal majority, 94.
1896—Edward Burnett (Lib.), was elected by 144 majority over W. Smith (Con.).
1891—J. J. Davidson (Lib.), elected by 35 majority. He was unseated, and in 1892 Wm. Smith (Con.), was elected by 161 majority over Mr. Davidson.
1887—W. Smith (Con.), elected by 187 majority.
1878—F. W. Glen (Lib.), elected by 206 majority, and in 1882 by 50 majority.
1874—Hon. M. Cameron (Lib.), elected by 151 majority. At a bye-election Mr. Gibb (Con.), was elected by 41 majority.
1872—T. N. Gibbs (Con.), majority 93.
1867—T. N. Gibbs (Con.), majority 69.

ONTARIO WEST.

1900—J. J. Gould (Lib.), 1,740; F. J. Roche, (Con.), 1,231; Liberal majority, 509.
1900, bye-election)—Jan. 18, on death of Edgar J. J Gould (Lib.), acclamation.
1896—Hon. J. W. Edgar (Lib.), was elected by 739 majority over W. A. McCormack (Con.). Mr. Edgar was elected Speaker.
1891—J. D. Edgar (Lib.), elected by 999 majority over F. P. White (Con.).
1887—J. D. Edgar (Lib.), elected by 599 majority.
1884, (bye-election)—Wheler resigning; J. D. Edgar (Lib.), acclamation.
1882—G. Wheler (Lib.), elected by 758 majority.

OTTAWA CITY—(Two seats).

1900—Thomas Birkett (Con.), 4,897; N. A. Belcourt (Lib.), 4,624; N. Champagne (Con.), 4,507; R. Stewart (Lib.), 4,419; Mr. Birkett's majority over Stewart, 478; Mr. Belcourt's majority over Champagne, 17.
1896—W. Hutcheson (Lib.), 3,333; H. Robinson (Con.), 2,751; Liberal majority, 582.
N. A. Belcourt (Lib.), 2,942; N. Champagne (Con.), 2,651; Liberal majority, 291.
Taylor McVeity (Con.), 2,100 votes.
1891—C. H. Mackintosh and H. Robillard (Cons.), elected over N. A. Belcourt (Lib.), W. H. Lewis, R. Nagle, and J. W. Patterson (Labor); Conservative majority Mr. Mackintosh, 1,983; Conservative majority, Mr. Robillard, 1,076. Mr. Mackintosh became Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories, and in 1893 Sir James Grant was elected by acclamation.
1890—(Bye-election W. G. Perley dying) C. H. Mackintosh (Con.), majority, 857.
1887—W. G. Perley (Con.), majority, 405; H. Robillard (Con.), majority, 328.
1882—C. H. Mackintosh (Con.), majority, 463; Joseph Tasse (Con.), majority, 328.
1878—J. M. Currier (Con.), majority, 615; Joseph Tasse (Con.), majority, 509.
1877—(Bye-election J. M. Currier resigned) Currier re-elected.
1874—J. M. Currier (Con.), majority, 357; Dr. P. St. Jean (Lib.), majority, 112.
1872—J. M. Currier (Con.), and J. B. Lewis (Con.), acclamation.
1867 J. M. Currier (Con.), majority, 949.

OXFORD NORTH.

1902, (bye-election)—J. Sutherland (Lib.), acclamation.
1900—J. Sutherland (Lib.), 2,717; J. G. Wallace (Con.), 1,115; Liberal majority, 1,602.
1896—James Sutherland (Lib.), elected over D. W. Karn; Liberal majority, 1,801.
1891—James Sutherland (Lib.), elected over D. W. Karn (Con.), Liberal majority, 1,534.
1887—James Sutherland (Lib.), majority, 1,236.
1882—James Sutherland (Lib.), majority, 425.
1880—James Sutherland (Lib.), majority, 370.
1878—Thomas Oliver (Lib.), majority, 903.
1874—Thomas Oliver (Lib.), majority, 1,211.
1872—Thomas Oliver (Lib.), by acclamation.
1867—Thomas Oliver (Lib.), by acclamation.

OXFORD SOUTH.

1900—Sir R. J. Cartwright (Lib.), 2,042; Stephen King (Con.), 1,226; Liberal majority, 816.
1896—Sir Richard Cartwright (Lib.), 2,347; Thomas Mayberry (Con.), 1,599; Liberal majority, 750.
Elected again by acclamation on July 20th, 1896 on accepting office in the Laurier Cabinet.
1891—Sir Richard Cartwright (Lib.), elected over Michael Walsh (Con.), Liberal majority, 734.
1887—Sir Richard Cartwright (Lib.), majority, 1,122.
1882—A. Harley (Lib.), majority, 777.
1878—Lt.-Col. Skinner (Ind. Lib.), majority, 361.
1874—(Bye-election)—Lt.-Col. Skinner (Ind. Lib.), majority, 353.
1874—E. V. Bodwell (Lib.), majority, 758.
1872—E. V. Bodwell (Lib.), by acclamation.
1867—E. V. Bodwell (Lib.), by acclamation.

PEEL.

1900—Richard Blain (Con.), 1,705; J. Featherson (Lib.), 1,592; Conservative majority, 113.
1896—Joseph Featherston (Lib.), 1,891; A. F. Campbell (Con.), 1,425; Liberal majority, 466.
1891—J. Featherston (Lib.), majority, 54. He was unseated but re-elected in 1892 over W. A. McNeill (Con.), majority, 132.
1887—W. McCulla (Con.), majority, 43.
1882—J. Fleming (Lib.), majority, 53.
1878—W. Elliott (Con.), majority, 39.
1874—R. Smith (Lib.), majority, 14.
1872—R. Smith (Lib.), majority, 16.
1867—Hon. John H. Cameron (Con.), majority, 62.

PERTH NORTH.

1900—A. F. McLaren (Con.), 3,118; G. Goetz (Lib.), 2,838; Conservative majority, 280.
1896—A. F. McLaren (Con.), 2,916; J. N. Grieve (Lib.), 2,870; Conservative majority, 46.
1891—J. N. Grieve (Lib.), majority, 71, was unseated, but re-elected in 1892 over S. R. Hesson (Con.), majority, 91.
1887—S. R. Hesson (Con.), majority, 200.
1882—S. R. Hesson (Con.), majority, 252.
1878—S. R. Hesson (Con.), majority, 83.
1874—A. Monteith (Con.) majority, 163. He was unseated but re-elected by 20 majority.
1872—T. M. Daly (Con.), majority, 56.
1867—J. Redford (Lib.), majority, 208.

PERTH SOUTH.

1900—D. K. Erb (Lib.), 2,169; W. Priedham (Con.), 2,160; Liberal majority, 9.
189€—D. K. Erb (Lib.), 2,069; W. Pridham (Con.), 1,851; J. A. Donald (Ind.), 551; Liberal majority over Pridham, 218; Liberal majority over Donald, 1,518.
1891—James Trow (Lib.), over H. F. Sharp (Con.), 177 majority. He was unseated and Wm. Pridham (Con.), elected by 22 majority.
1887—J. Trow (Lib.), majority, 93.
1882—J. Trow (Lib.), majority, 179.
1878—J. Trow (Lib.), majority, 77.
1874—J. Trow (Lib.), by acclamation.
1872—J. Trow (Lib.), majority, 427.
1867—R. Macfarlane (Lib.), 97.

PETERBORO EAST.

1900—J. Lang (Lib.), 1,876; J. A. Sexsmith (Con.), 1,702; Liberal majority, 174.
1896—John Lang (Lib.), over John Burnham (Con.), Liberal majority, 615.
1891—John Burnham (Con.), over Thomas Rorke (Lib.), Conservative majority, 29.
1887—John Lang (Lib.), majority, 109.
1882—John Burnham (Con.), majority, 257.
1878—John Burnham (Con.), majority, 26.
1874—J. Hall (Lib.), majority, 115.
1872—P. M. Grover (Con.), majority, 52.
1867—P. M. Grover (Con.), majority, 312.

PETERBORO WEST.

1900—J. Kendry (Con.), 1,750; J. H. McClenan (Lib.), 1,399; Conservative majority, 351.
1896—James Kendry (Con.), over Richard Hall (Lib.), and R. C. Newman (Ind.); majority over Hall, 319; majority over Newman, 863.
1891—James Stevenson (Con.), over Richard Hall (Lib.), majority, 232.
1887—James Stevenson (Con.), over G. A. Cox (Lib.), majority, 16.
1882—K. Hilliard (Con.), majority, 160.
1872—G. Hilliard (Con.), majority, 197.
1874—J. Bertram (Lib.), majority, 91.
1872—J. Bertram (Lib.), majority, 40.
1867—C. Perry (Con.), majority, 29.

PRESCOTT.

1900—J. Proulx (Lib.), 1,596; H. J. Cloran (Ind.), 1,177; D. Sabourin (Con.), 1,048; Liberal plurality, 419.
1896—Isidore Proulx (Lib.), 1,334; H. J. Cloran, (Patron), 996; D. Sabourin (Con.), 903; Liberal plurality, 770.
1892—J. Proulx (Lib.), majority, 269.
1891—J. Proulx (Lib.), majority, 661. Unseated.
1887—S. Labrosse (Con.), majority, 191.
1882—S. Labrosse (Con.), majority, 301.
1878—F. Routhier (Con.), majority, 5.
1874—Albert Hagar (Lib.), majority, 6.
1872—Albert Hagar (Lib.), acclamation.
1867—Albert Hagar (Lib.), majority, 1,075.

PRINCE EDWARD.

1900—G. O. Alcorn (Con.), 2,148; W. V. Pettit (Lib.), 2,080; Conservative majority, 68.
1896—W. V. Pettet (Patron), 2,188; W. Boulter (Con.), 1,967; Pettet's majority, 221.
1892—N. C. Miller (Con.), majority, 209 over J. M. Platt (Lib.).
1891—A. C. Miller (Con.), majority, 21. Unseated.
1887—J. M. Platt (Lib.), majority, 71. Upon being unseated elected by majority of 157.
1882—W. J. M. Platt (Lib.), majority, 19.
1878—J. S. McCuaig (Con.), majority, 290.
1874—Walter Ross (Lib.), majority, 126.
1872—Walter Ross (Lib.), majority, 134.
1867—Walter Ross (Lib.), majority, 537.

RENFREW NORTH.

1900—T. Mackie (Lib.), 2,299; P. White (Con.), 2,167; Liberal majority, 132.
1896—Thomas Mackie (Lib.), 1,900; Hon. Peter White (Con.), 1,837; Liberal majority, 63.
1891—Hon. Peter White (Con.), over Henry Barr (Lib.); Conservative majority, 79. Hon. Peter White was elected Speaker.
1887—P. White (Con.), majority, 248.
1882—P. White (Con.), majority, 143.
1878—P. White (Con.), majority, 353.
In 1874—P. White (Con.), 102 majority. Unseated. Bye-election, W. Murray (Lib.), 48 majority. Unseated. P. White (Con.), 210 majority.
1872—J. Findlay (Lib.), majority, 102.
1869 (bye-election)—Sir Francis Hincks (Con.), majority, 120.
1867—J. Rankin (Con.), majority, 86. Resigned 1869.

RENFREW SOUTH.

1900—A. A. Wright (Lib.), 2,149; J. Ferguson (Con.), 1,796; Liberal majority, 353.
1896—John Ferguson (Con.), over R. A. Jameson (Patron), majority, 422.
1891—John Ferguson (Con.), over David Barr (Lib.), majority, 444.
1887 (bye-election)—John Ferguson (Con.), majority, 122.
1887—R. Campbell (Lib.), majority, 66.
1882—R. Campbell (Lib.), majority, 154.
1878—W. Bannerman (Con.), majority, 224.
1874—J. L. Macdougall (Lib.), majority, 60. Unseated. Returned by majority of 55.
1872—J. Reilly (Con.), majority, 271.
1869 (bye-election)—J. L. Macdougall (Lib.), majority, 218.
1867—David McLachlin, acclamation.

RUSSELL.

1900—W. C. Edwards (Lib.), 3,089; G. H. Perley (Con.), 2,523; Liberal majority, 566.
1896—W. C. Edwards (Lib.), 2,983; over E. N. Hurtubise (Con.), and G. J. Wilson (Ind.); plurality, 3,586.
1891—W. C. Edwards (Lib.), over W. K. Dickenson (Con.), majority, 413.
1888—W. C. Edwards (Lib.), majority, 155.
1887—W. C. Edwards (Lib.), majority, 255.
1882—M. H. Dickenson (Con.), over W. C. Edwards (Lib.), majority, 309.
1878—Hon. J. O'Connor (Con.), majority, 515.
1874—R. Blackburn (Lib.), majority, 64.
1872—Sir James Grant (Con.), majority, 265.
1867—Sir James Grant (Con.), majority, 598.

SIMCOE EAST.

1900—W. H. Bennett (Con.), 3,486; Geo. Chew (Lib.), 3,447. Conservative majority, 39.
1897—(By-election)—W. H. Bennett (Con.), 2,484, over H. H. Cook (Lib.), 2,352. Majority, 132.
1896—W. H. Bennett (Con.), 2,775, over H. H. Cook (Lib.), 2,539; D. C. Anderson, Patron, 1,197 (unseated). Plurality, 1,441.
1891—F. H. Spohn (Lib.), majority 207. Unseated, and W. H. Bennett (Con.) returned by 16 majority.
1887—H. H. Cook (Lib.), majority 74.
1882—H. H. Cook (Lib.), majority 138.

SIMCOE NORTH.

1900—L. G. McCarthy (Ind.), 2,524; Chas. Cameron (Con.), 1,936. Independent majority, 588.
1898—(By-election)—L. G. McCarthy (Ind.), over James Martin (Con.), majority 185.
1896—Dalton McCarthy (Ind.), 2,517, over H. Lennox (Con.), 875, and E. Stewart (Lib.), 1,410. Plurality 2,749.
1891—Dalton McCarthy (Ind.), over H. H. Cook (Lib.). Majority, 296.
1887—Dalton McCarthy (Con.), majority 329.
1882—Dalton McCarthy (Con.), majority 250.
1878—Dalton McCarthy (Con.), majority 60.
1874—H. H. Cook (Lib.), majority 154. Unseated and re-elected by 74 majority.
1872—H. H. Cook (Lib.), majority 76.
1867—T. D. McConkey (Lib.), acclamation.

SIMCOE SOUTH.

1900—H. Lennox (Con.), 2,331; J. Whiteside (Lib.), 1,409. Conservative majority, 922.
1896—R. Tyrwhitt (Con.), 2,146; T. W. Lennox (Ind.), 1,650. Conservative majority, 496. Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt died June 23, 1900.
1891—R. Tyrwhitt (Con.), acclamation.
1887—R. Tyrwhitt (Con.). Majority, 1,060.
1882—R. Tyrwhitt (Con.). Majority, one. (Previously elected in February same year to succeed Little, deceased.)
1878—W. G. Little (Con.). Majority, 443.
1874—W. G. Little (Con.). Acclamation.
1872—W. G. Little (Con.). Acclamation.
1867—W. G. Little (Con.). Majority, 356.

TORONTO CENTRE.

1900—W. R. Brock (Con.), 2,625; J. Flett (Lib.), 2,411; H. J. Hargrave (People's party), 179. Conservative plurality, 214.
1897—(By-election)—G. H. Bertram (Lib.), over W. P. Howland (Con.). Liberal majority, 251.
1896—W. Lount (Lib.), 2,394; G. R. R. Cockburn (Con.), 2,154. Liberal majority, 240.
1891—G. R. R. Cockburn (Con.), over James K. Kerr (Lib.). Conservative majority, 502.
1887—G. R. R. Cockburn (Con.). Majority, 454.
1882—R. Hay (Con.). Majority, 108.
1878—R. Hay (Con.). Majority, 490.
1875—J. Macdonald (Ind. Lib.). Acclamation.
1874—R. Wilkes (Lib.), over J. D. Edgar (Ind.). Unseated. Majority, 284.
1872—R. Wilkes (Lib.). Majority, 28.

TORONTO EAST.

1900—A. E. Kemp (Con.), 4,074; G. Anderson (Lib.), 2,830; A. McFarren (Ind.), 93. Conservative plurality, 1,244.
1896—J. Ross Robertson (Ind.), 4,631; E. Coatsworth (Con.), 3,012. Independent majority, 1,619.
1891—E. Coatsworth, jr. (Con.), over A. E. Wheeler (Lib.). Conservative majority, 1,464.
1887—J. Small (Con.). Majority, 1,255.
1882—J. Small (Con.). Majority, 496.
1878—S. Platt (Con.). Majority, 691.
1874—J. O'Donohoe (Lib.). Majority, 137. Unseated. S. Platt (Con.). Majority, 414.
1872—James Beaty (Con.), over J. O'Donohoe (Lib.). Majority, 97.
1867—James Beaty (Con.). Majority, 133.

TORONTO WEST.

1900—E. F. Clark (Con.), 7,024; E. B. Osler (Con.), 6,530; W. Burns (Lib.), 4,713; J. D. Aden (Lib.), 4,547; Hugh Stevenson (Labor), 1,651. Plurality for Clark (Con.) over Allen and Stevenson, 2,311. Plurality for Osler (Con.) over Burns and Stevenson, 1,817.
1896—E. F. Clarke (Con.), 5,147; W. T. R. Preston, 4,734. Conservative majority, 413. E. B. Osler (Con.), 6,530; A. T. Hunter (Lib.), 4,225. Conservative majority, 636.
1891—Col. F. C. Denison (Con.) over Arthur Mowat (Lib.). Majority, 1,757.
1887—Col. F. C. Denison (Con.). Majority, 467.
1882—J. Beaty, jr. (Con.). Majority, 431.
1878—Hon. J. B. Robinson (Con.). Majority, 637. By-election—J. Beaty, jr. (Con.) elected by 261 majority. August, 1880, Robinson Lieutenant-Governor Ontario.
1876—(By-election)—Hon. J. B. Robinson (Con.). Majority, 637.
1874—T. Moss (Lib.). Majority, 221. (Appointed judge.)
1873—(By-election)—T. Moss (Lib.). Majority, ——.
1872—J. Crawford (Con.). Majority, 469. (Appointed Lieutenant-Governor Ontario.)
1867—R. A. Harrison (Con.). Majority, 429.

VICTORIA NORTH.

1900—Sam Hughes (Con.), 1,546; J. McKay (Lib.), 1,417. Conservative majority, 129.
1896—Col. Sam Hughes (Con.), 1,715; R. J. McLaughlin (Lib.), 1,464; J. H. Delamere (Ind.), 338. Conservative majority over McLaughlin, 251. Conservative majority over Delamere, 1,377.
1892—Samuel Hughes (Con.) over J. A. Barron (Lib.). Majority, 239.
1891—J. A. Barron (Lib.). Majority, 202.
1887—J. A. Barron (Lib.). Majority, 301.
1882—H. Cameron (Con.). Majority, 290.
1878—H. Cameron (Con.). Majority, 176.
1875—H. Cameron (Con.) by judgment Queen's Bench.
1874—J. McLennan (Lib.). Majority, four.
1872—J. Staples (Con.). Majority, eighty-eight.
1867—J. Morrison (Lib.). Majority, 284.

VICTORIA SOUTH.

1900—A. E. Vrooman (Con.), 2,337; G. McHugh (Lib.), 2,121. Conservative majority, 216.

1896—George McHugh (Lib.), 2,051; A. E. Vrooman (Con.), 1,989. Liberal majority, 62.
1891—C. W. Fairbairn (Con.). Majority, 25. Unseated. Re-elected by a majority of 228.
1890 — (By-election) — C. W. Fairbairn (Con.). Majority, 133.
1887—Adam Hudspeth (Con.). Majority, 47. Unseated. Re-elected by majority of 54.

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1882—J. R. Dundas (Con.). Majority, 60.
1878—A. McQuade (Con.). Majority, 434.
1874—A. McQuade (Con.). Majority, 69.
1872—G. Dormer (Con.). Majority, 158.
1867—G. Kempt (Lib.). Majority, 200.

WATERLOO NORTH.

1900—J. E. Seagram (Con.). Acclamation.
1896—J. E. Seagram (Con.), 2,706; E. W. B. Snider (Lib.), 2,397. Conservative majority, 309.
1891—T. E. Bowman (Lib.), over H. Krans (Con.). Liberal majority, 85.
1887—T. E. Bowman (Lib.). Majority, 239.
1882—H. Krans (Con.). Majority, 57.
1878—H. Krans (Con.). Majority, 133.
1874—T. E. Bowman (Lib.). Acclamation.
1872—T. E. Bowman (Lib.). Acclamation.
1867—T. E. Bowman (Lib.). Acclamation.

WATERLOO SOUTH.

1900—G. A. Clare (Con.), 2,708; P. E. Shantz (Lib.), 2,490, Conservatives majority, 218.
1896—James Livingston (Lib.), 2,543; G. A. Clare (Con.), 2,454. Liberal majority, 89.
1891—James Livingston (Lib.), over G. A. Clare (Con.). Liberal majority, 312.
1887—J. Livingston (Lib.), over S. Merner (Con.). Liberal majority, 368.
1882—J. Livingston (Lib.), over S. Merner (Con.). Liberal majority, 208.
1878—S. Merner (Con.). Majority, 44.
1874—James Young (Lib.). Acclamation.
1872—James Young (Lib.). Acclamation.
1867—James Young (Lib.). Majority, 366.

WELLAND.

1900—W. M. German (Lib.), 2,777; W. McCleary (Con.), 2,557. Liberal majority, 220.
1896—W. McCleary (Con.), 2,705; J. A. Lowell (Lib.), 2,536. Conservative majority, 169.
1892—J. A. Lowell (Lib.). Majority, 277.
1891—Wm. German (Lib.). Majority, 447. Unseated.
1887—Dr. J. Ferguson (Con.). Majority, 212.
1882—Dr. J. Ferguson (Con.), over B. B. Osler (Lib.). Majority, 132.
1878—C. W. Bunting (Con.). Majority, 116.
1874—W. A. Thompson (Lib.). Majority, 189.
1872—(By-election)—W. A. Thompson (Lib.), to succeed T. C. Street (Con.).
1872—T. C. Street. Majority, 530.
1867—T. C. Street. Acclamation.

WELLINGTON CENTRE.

1900—John McGowan (Con.), 2,364; A. Semple (Lib.), 2,079. Conservative majority, 285.
1896—Andrew Semple (Lib.), 622 majority over F. W. Lewis (Con.), by 1,165 majority over A. Groves (Ind.), and by 1,318 majority over W. L. Gordon (Ind.).
1891—Andrew Semple (Lib.), over W. H. Hunter (Con.). Majority, 156.
1887—Andrew Semple (Lib.). Majority, 50.
1882—G. T. Orton (Con.). Majority, 152.
1878—G. T. Orton (Con.). Majority, six.
1874—G. T. Orton (Con.). Majority, forty-nine.
1872—J. Ross (Lib.). Majority, 46.
1869—(By-election)—J. Ross (Lib.). Acclamation.
1867—Thomas S. Parker (Lib.). Acclamation. Died January, 1869.

WELLINGTON NORTH.

1900—E. Tolton (Con.), 2,463; J. McMullen (Lib.), 2,431. Conservative majority, 32.
1896—James McMullen (Lib.), 2,712; L. H. Clarke (Con.), 2,550. Liberal majority, 162.
1891—James McMullen (Lib.), over L. H. Clarke (Con.). Majority, 186.
1887—J. McMullen (Lib.). Majority, 368.
1882—J. McMullen (Lib.). Majority, fifty-five.
1878—G. A. Drew (Con.). Majority, 108.
1874—N. Higginbotham (Lib.). Majority, 6.
1872—N. Higginbotham (Lib.). Majority, 60.
1867—G. A. Drew (Con.). Majority, 222.

WELLINGTON SOUTH.

1900—Hugh Guthrie (Lib.), 2,755; C. Kloepfer (Con.), 2,649. Liberal majority, 106.
1896—C. Kloepfer (Con.), over James Innes (Lib.). Majority, 138.
1891—James Innes (Lib.), over James Goldie (Con.). Majority, 376.
1887—James Innes (Lib.). Majority, 126.
1882—James Innes (Lib.). Majority, 18.
1878—D. Guthrie (Lib.). Majority, 303.
1876—(By-election)—D. Guthrie (Lib.) Majority, 138.
1874—D. Stirton (Lib.). Majority, 1,199.
1872—D. Stirton (Lib.). Acclamation.
1867—D. Stirton (Lib.). Majority, 311.

WENTWORTH NORTH AND BRANT.

1900—Hon. W. Paterson (Lib.), 2,059; S. A. Jones (Con.). Liberal majority, 1,098.
1896—James Somerville (Lib.), over C. A. Muma (Con.). Majority, 1,121.

NORTH BRANT.

1891—James Somerville (Lib.). Majority, 1,116.
1887—James Somerville (Lib.). Majority, 1,174.
1882—James Somerville (Lib.). Majority, 951.
1878—G. Fleming (Lib.). Majority, 197.
1874—G. Fleming (Lib.). Acclamation.
1872—G. Fleming (Lib.). Majority, 311.
1867—John T. Bowan (Con.), Majority, 2.

NORTH WENTWORTH.

1891—T. Bain (Lib.), over A. R. Wardell (Con.). Majority, 200.
1887—T. Bain (Lib.). Majority, 126.
1882—T. Bain (Lib.). Majority, 3.
1878—T. Bain (Lib.). Majority, 106.
1874—T. Bain (Lib.). Acclamation.
1872—T. Bain (Lib.). Majority, 105.
1867—J. McMonies (Lib.). Majority, 61.

WENTWORTH SOUTH.

1900—E. D. Smith (Con.), 2,584; Z. C. Sealey (Lib.), 2,428. Conservative majority, 156.
1896—Thos. Bain (Lib.), 2,673; A. H. Pettit (Con.), 2,486. Liberal majority, 187.
1891—F. M. Carpenter (Con.), over J. T. Middleton (Lib.). Conservative majority, 1.
1887—F. M. Carpenter (Con.). Majority, 176.
1882—L. Springer (Lib.). Majority, forty-eight.
1878—J. Rymal (Lib.). Majority, seventy-four.
1874—J. Rymal (Lib.). Majority, 309.
1872—J. Rymal (Lib.). Majority, 308.
1867—J. Rymal (Lib.). Majority, 27.

YORK EAST.

1900—W. F. Maclean (Con.), 4,131; N. W. Rowell (Lib.), 3,489. Conservative majority, 642.
1896—W. F. Maclean (Con.), over H. R. Frankland (Lib.). Conservative majority, 3.
1892—(By-election.)—W. F. Maclean (Con.), over Mr Leslie (Lib.). Conservative majority, 251.
1891—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie (Lib.). Majority, 25. Died.
1887—Hon. A. Mackenzie (Lib.). Majority, 160.
1882—Hon. A. Mackenzie (Lib.). Majority, 108.
1878—A. Boultbee (Con.). Majority, 66.
1874—J. Metcalfe (Lib.). Acclamation.
1872—J. Metcalfe (Lib.). Acclamation.
1867—J. Metcalfe (Lib.). Majority, 237.

YORK NORTH.

1900—Hon. W. Mulock (Lib.), 2,007; J. Curry (Con.), 1,710. Liberal majority, 297.
1896—W. Mulock (Lib.), over F. W. Strange (Con.). Liberal majority, 676.
1891—W. Mulock (Lib.), over W. W. Pegg (Con.). Liberal majority, 363.
1887—W. Mulock (Lib.), over R. Tyrwhitt (Con.). Liberal majority, 295.
1882—W. Mulock (Lib.). Majority, 109.
1878—F. W. Strange (Con.). Majority, 10.
1874—A. H. Dymond (Lib.). Majority, 329. Unseated, and returned by 368.
1872—A. G. P. Dodge (Ind.). Majority, 279.
1867—J. P. Wells (Lib.). Acclamation.

YORK WEST.

1901 — (By-election.) — Archibald Campbell (Lib.), 4,348; Thomas F. Wallace (Con.), 4,237. Liberal majority, 111.
1900—N. C. Wallace (Con.), 5,126; Archibald Campbell (Lib.), 4,306. Conservative majority, 820.
1896—N. Clark Wallace (Con.), 5,018; John Brown (Patron), 950; Sam Platts (Con.), 745. Conservative majority, 4,068 and 4,273 respectively.
1891—N. Clark Wallace (Con.), over W. H. Clement (Lib.). Conservative majority, 806.
1887—N. C. Wallace (Con.). Majority, 528.
1882—N. C. Wallace (Con.). Majority, 237.
1878—N. C. Wallace (Con.). Majority, 202.
1874—D. Blain (Lib.). Majority, 527.
1872—D. Blain (Lib.). Majority, 213.
1868 — (By-election.) — A. Wright (Lib.). Majority, 405.
1867—Hon. W. P. Howland (Con.). Majority, 513.

MANITOBA.

BRANDON.

The constituency was established in 1892, and first returned a member in 1896. It formerly formed a part of Selkirk constituency, which also contained the western portion of what is now Lisgar constituency.
1900—Hon. Clifford Sifton (Lib.), 5,011; Hon. Hugh John Macdonald (Con.), 4,342. Liberal majority, 669.
1896—(By-election.) — Hon. Clifford Sifton (Lib.). Acclamation.
1896—Dalton McCarthy (Ind.). Majority, 335 over W. A. MacDonald (Con.), and 1,971 over W. Postethwaite (Patron).

LISGAR.

This constituency was formed in 1892 from a portion of the old constituency of Lisgar, now known as Selkirk, and a portion of the old constituency of Selkirk which comprised what is now the constituency of

WINNIPEG.

The electoral district was established by the Redistribution Act of 1882.

1900—A. W. Puttee (Labor), 3,441; E. D. Martin (Ind. Lib.), 2,258. Labor majority, 1,183.

1900—(bye-election)—A. W. Puttee (Labor) 3,631; E. W. Martin (Lib.), 2,423. Majority, 8.

1897—R. W. Jamieson (Lib.), 2,326; E. L. Taylor (Con.), 1,209. Majority, 1,117.

1896—Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald (Con.), 2,961; Hon. Joseph Martin (Lib.), 2,835. Majority, 126.

1896—Hon. Joseph Martin (Lib.), over Colin H. Campbell (Con.), majority, 425.

1891—H. J. Macdonald (Con.), over Isaac Campbell (Lib.), majority, 509.

1887—W. B. Scarth (Con.), majority, 8.

1882—T. Scott (Con.), majority, 106.

ALBERTA.

1900—Frank Oliver (Lib.), 5,203; R. B. Bennett (Con.), 4,029. Liberal majority, 1,174.

1896—Frank Oliver (Lib.), 3,647; T. B. Cochrane (Con.), 2,863. Liberal majority, 784.

1891—D. W. Davis (Con.), over James Rielly (Lib.), majority, 1,807.

1887—D. W. Davis (Con.), majority, 954.

ASSINIBOIA EAST.

1900—J. M. Douglas (Lib.), 4,081; R. S. Lake (Con.), 3,822. Liberal majority, 259.

1896—J. M. Douglas (Patron), 3,556; W. W. McDonald (Con.), 2,502. Majority 1,054.

1892, (bye-election)—W. W. McDonald (Con.), acclamation.

1891—Hon. E. Dewdney (Con.), over E. C. Turriff (Lib.), majority, 756.

Appointed Lieut.-Governor for British Columbia.

1888—Hon. E. Dewdney, acclamation.

1887—W. D. Perley (Con.), majority, 126. Called to Senate.

ASSINIBOIA WEST.

1900—Walter Scott (Lib.), 2,093; N. F. Davin, (Con.), 1,861. Liberal majority 232.

1896—N. F. Davin (Con.), elected by the vote of the returning officer over J. K. McInnis (Ind.)

1891—N. F. Davin (Con.), over Thos. Tweed (Lib.), majority, 232.

1887—N. F. Gavin (Con.), over Thos. Tweed (Lib.); majority, 303.

SASKATCHEWAN.

1900—T. O. Davis (Lib.), 1,635; T. C. Spence (Con.), 894. Liberal majority, 741.

1896, (bye-election)—T. O. Davis (Lib), over J. R. McPhail (Con.); majority, 184.

1896—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier (Lib.), 988; James McKay (Con.), 944; G. W. Craig, (Ind.), 213. Liberal majorities respectively, 44 and 775.

1891—D. Macdowall (Con.), majority, 283.

1887—D Macdowall (Con.), majority, 166.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BURRARD.

This constituency was established in 1892 and returned a member for the first time in 1896. It was formed out of part of the old constituency of New Westminster.

1900—G. R. Maxwell (Lib.), 2,716; J. F. Garden (Con.), 2,089. Liberal majority, 627.

1904—(bye-election)—R. G. McPherson (Lib.), 2,108; Foley (Con.), 1,885; McInnes (Ind.), 362; Liberal majority, 223.

In 1896 George Ritchie Maxwell (Lib.), was elected by a plurality of 298 over C. H. Cowan (Con.), and W. J. Bowser (Con.)

NEW WESTMINSTER.

1900—Aulay Morrison (Lib.), 1,772; Hon. Edgar Dewduey (Con.), 1,627. Liberal majority, 145.

1896—Aulay Morrison (Lib.), 1,758; Richard McBride, (Con.), 1,460. Liberal majority, 298.

1891—G. E. Corbould (Con.), over E. S. Scoullar (Lib.), Conservative majority, 1,162.

1890, (bye-election)—G. E. Corbould (Con.), majority, 180.

1887—Donald Chisholm (Con.), majority, 275.

1882—J. Homer (Con.), acclamation.

1882, (bye-election)—J. A. R. Homer (Con.), acclamation.

1878—T. R. McInnes (Con.), majority, 89.

1874—J. Cunningham (Con.), majority, 20. Resigned.

1872—H. Nelson (Con.), acclamation.

1871—H. Nelson (Con.), majority, 101.

VANCOUVER.

1900—Ralph Smith (Labor), 1,256; C. P. Wooley (Con.), 868; W. Sloan (Lib.), 832. Labor majority, 388.

1896—W. W. B. McInnes (Lib.), 1,020; Andrew Haslam (Con.), 823; James Haggart (Con.), 647. Liberal majorities, 197 and 373.

1893, (bye-election)—Andrew Haslam (Con.), acclamation.

1891—D. W. Gordon (Con.), acclamation.

1887—D. W. Gordon (Con.), majority, 248.

1882—D. W. Gordon (Con.), majority, 155.

1878—A. Bunster (Con.), majority, 69.

1874—A. Bunster (Con.), majority, 125.

1872—Sir F. Hincks (Con.), acclamation.

1871—R. Wallace (Con.), majority, 35.

VICTORIA.

1902 — (By-election) — George Riley (Lib.), 1,797; Frank S. Barnard (Con.), 1,396. Liberal majority, 401.

1900—Hon. E. G. Prior (Con.), 1,872; Thomas Earle (Con.), 1,775; R. L. Drury (Lib.), 1,657; George Riley (Lib.), 1,640. Plurality for Prior, 215; Earle, 118.

1896—Hon. E. G. Prior (Con.), over W. Templeman (Lib.), majority, 195; Thomas Earle (Con.), over G. L. Milne (Lib.), majority, 196.

1896—E. G. Prior, (Con.), majority, 107

1891—E. G. Prior (Con.), and Thos. Earle (Con.), respective majorities, 601 and 652.

1889—(By-election)— T. Earle (Con.), acclamation.

1888—(By-election)—E. G. Prior (Con.), acclamation.

1887—E. C. Baker (Con.), and N. Shakespeare (Con.), majorities, 305 and 221, respectively.

1882—E. C. Baker, (Con.), and N. Shakespeare (Con.), majorities, 133 and 92.

1878—Sir John A. Macdonald (Con.), and A. de Cosmos (Con.), majorities, 416 and 118.

1874—A de Cosmos (Con.), and F. J. Roscoe (Con.), majorities respectively, 9 and 5.

1872—N. Nathan (Con.), and A. de Cosmos (Con.), respective majorities, 508 and 304.

1871—H. Nathan (Con.), and A. de Cosmos (Con.), acclamation.

YUKON.

1902—J. H. Ross (Lib.), 2,971; J. A. Clarke, 2,079. Liberal majority, 892.

YALE.

1900—. A. Galliher (Lib.), 3,112; Chris. Foley (Labor), 2,652; John McKane (Con.), 2,583. Liberal majority, 460.

1896—Hewitt Bostock (Lib.), 1,824; and J. A. Mara (Con.), 1,479. Majority 345.

1891—J. A. Mara (Con.), acclamation.

1887—J. A. Mara (Con.), acclamation.

1882—F. J. Barnard (Con.), 31 majority.

1879—(bye-election)—F. J. Barnard (Con.), 113.

1878—E. Dewdney (Con.), acclamation

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1874—E. Dewdney (Con.), 59 majority.

1873—E. Dewdney (Con.), 24 majority.

1871—P. Hampton (Con.), acclamation.

Cariboo.

1891—F. S. Barnard (Con.), majority, 29.

1888—(By-election)—F. S. Barnard (Con.), majority, 22.

1887—Jas. Reid (Con.), majority, 40.

1882—Jas. Reid (Con.), acclamation.

1881—(By-election)—Jas. Reid (Con.), majority, 76.

1878—J. S. Thompson (Con.), acclamation.

1874—J. S. Thompson (Con.), majority, 152.

1872—J. S. Thompson (Con.), acclamation.

1871—J. S. Thompson (Con.), acclamation.

NOVA SCOTIA

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

1900—F. B. Wade (Lib.), 1,833; J. B. Mills (Con.), 1,733. Liberal majority, 150.

1896—J. B. Mills (Con.,) 2,012; J. W. Longley (Lib.), 1,815. Conservative majority, 197.

1891—J. B. Mills (Con.), majority, 173 over W. A. Chipman (Lib.)

1887—J. B. Mills (Con.), majority, 28, over W. H. Ray, (Lib.)

1882—W. H. Ray (Lib.), majority, 62.

1878—A. Longley (Con.), majority, 103, over W. H. Ray (Lib.)

1874—W. H. Ray (Lib.), majority, 658.

1872—W. H. Ray (Lib.), majority, 110.

1867—W. H. Ray (Lib.), majority, 155.

ANTIGONISH.

1900—Colin F. McIsaac (Lib.), 1,403; E. B. Gerrior (Con.), 1,137. Liberal majority, 266.

1896—C. F. McIsaac (Lib.), 1,341; J. A. Chisholm (Con.), 1,224. Liberal majority, 117.

1896, (bye-election)—C. F. McIsaac (Lib.), 118 majority, over A. Chisholm (Con.)

1891—Sir John Thompson (Con.), 227 majority over Angus McGillivray (Lib.)

1887—Hon. J. S. D. Thompson (Con.), majority, 406.

1885, (bye-election)—Hon. J. S. D. Thompson (Con.), majority, 222.

1882—Angus McIsaac (Lib.), majority, 333.

1878—Angus McIsaac (Lib.), majority, 131.

1874—Angus McIsaac (Lib.), acclamation.

1872—Hugh McDonald (Lib.), acclamation.

1873, (bye-election)—Angus McIsaac (Lib.), acclamation.

1867—Hugh McDonald (Lib.), majority, 848.

CAPE BRETON.

1900—Arthur Kendall (Lib.), 2,890; Alex Johnson (Lib.), 3,922; Sir Charles Tupper (Con.), 3,672; H. T. McDougall (Con.), 3,604; majority for Kendall over Tupper, 218; majority for Johnson over McDougall, 318.

1896—Tupper (Con.), 3,630; McDougall (Con.), 3,430; Kendall (Lib.), 2,813; McPherson (Lib.), 2,328; majority, Tupper (Con.), 817; majority McDougall (Con.), 617.

1896, (bye-election)—Sir Charles Tupper (Con.), majority 653 over Murray. (D. McKeen resigned and was summoned to Senate).

1891—McDougall (Con.), majority 728, over G. H. Murray (Lib.), D. McKeen (Con.), majority, 603, over J. McPherson (Lib.)

1887—D. McKeen (Con.), majority, 180 and McDougall (Con.), majority, 170

1884, (bye-election)—H. F. McDougall (Con.,) majority, 150; vice McDonald, called to Senate.

1882—Wm. McDonald (Con.), majority, 173; Wm. Dodd (Con.), majority, 113, over H. F. McDougall (Con.)

1879, (bye-election)—Wm. McK. McLeod, M.D., majority 228, vice H. McLeod, deceased.

1878—H. McLeod (Con.), majority, 898 and Wm. McDonald (Con.), majority, 893.

1874—Wm. McDonald (Con.), majority 143, and W. L. McKay (Lib.), majority, 28.

1872—W. L. McKay (Lib.), majority, 308, and Wm. McDonald (Con.), majority, 106.

1867—J. McKeagney (Lib.), acclamation.

COLCHESTER.

1900—S. E. Gourley (Con.), 2,449; F. J. McClure (Lib.), 2,170. Conservative majority, 279.

1897, (bye-election)—Dimock unseated, F. J. McClure (Lib.), majority, 6, over D. H. Muir (Con.)

1896—W. D. Dimock (Con.), 2,483; F. J. McClure (Lib.), 2,306. Conservative majority, 177.

1891—W. A. Paterson (Con.), majority 803 over R. McG. Archibald and 2,423 over A. B. Fletcher.

1888, (bye-election)—Sir A. G. Archibald (Con.), majority 506, vice McLelan appointed Lieut.-Governor, Nova Scotia.

1887—Hon. A. W. McLelan (Con.), majority, 627. Unseated and re-elected at bye-election by majority 506.

1882—Hon. A. W. McLelan (Con.), majority, 435.

1881, (bye-election)—Hon. A. W. McLelan (Con.), majority, 428; vice McKay, resigned.

1878—F. McKay (Con.), majority, 376.

1874—F. McKay (Con.), majority, 116.

1872—F. M. Pearson (Lib.), majority, 425.

1870, (bye-election)—F. M. Pearson (Lib.), majority, 1,414; vice Hon. O. G. Archibald, appointed Lieut.-Governor Manitoba.

1869, (bye-election)—Hon. A. G. Archibald (Con.), majority, 355. (McLelan called to Senate.)

1867—Hon. A. W. McLelan (Con.), majority, 360.

CUMBERLAND.

1900—H. J. Logan (Lib.) 3742; Chas. Cahan (Con.) 3345—Liberal Majority, 397.

1896—H. J. Logan (Lib.) 3462; Hon. A. R. Dickey, (Con.) 3307—Liberal Majority 155.

1895—A. R. Dickey (Con.) entered Cabinet and re-elected by acclamation.

1892—Bye-election. A. R. Dickey (Con.); D. S. Howard (Lib.)—Conservative majority, 920. Howard had been unseated.

1891—A. R. Dickey (Con.); D. S. Howard (Lib.); C. R. Casey (Ind.)—Conservative majority 840 over Howard and 2632 over Casey.

1888—A. R. Dickey (Con.)—Conservative majority 764. Dickey unseated but re-elected—Conservative majority 1,048.

1887—Sir Charles Tupper (Con.)—Conservative majority 668. Tupper unseated but re-elected—Conservative majority 1,442.

1884—C. J. Townshend (Con.) elected by acclamation, vice Tupper appointed High Commissioner.

1882—Sir Charles Tupper (Con.) by acclamation.

1878—Sir Charles Tupper (Con.)—Conservative majority 562.

1874—Sir Charles Tupper (Con.)—Conservative majority 379.

1872—Sir Charles Tupper (Con.)—Conservative majority 1,261.

1867—Sir Charles Tupper (Con.)—Conmajority 97.

DIGBY.

1900—A. J. S. Copp (Lib.) 1,923; J. E. Jones (Con.) 1,418—Liberal majority 505.

1896—A. J. S. Copp (Lib.), 1,636; J. E. Jones (Con.) 1,591—Liberal majority 45.

1891—E. C. Bowers (Lib.); H. L. Jones (Con.)—Liberal majority 73. Unseated but re-elected in 1892—Liberal majority 276.

1887—Bye-election H. L. Jones (Con.) elected vice. J. Campbell (Con.) deceased—Conservative majority 36.

1887—J. Campbell (Con); W. B. Vail (Lib.)—Conservative majority 75.

1882—W. B. Vail (Lib.)—Liberal majority 252.

1878—J. C. Wade (Con.)—Conservative majority 18.

1874—E. R. Oakes (Con.)—Conservative majority 537. Resigned and W. B. Vail (Lib.) elected Oct. 1874. He resigned and J. C. Wade (Con.) elected Jan. 1878.

1872—A. W. Savary (Lib.) by acclamation.

1867—M. H. Savary (Lib.)—Liberal majority [illegible].

GUYSBORO.

1904—Sinclair (Lib.) 2,027; S. R. Griffin (Con.), 1,635—Liberal majority, 392.

1900—D. C. Fraser (Lib.) 1,928; C. E. Gregory (Con.) 1,589—Liberal majority 339.

1896—D. C. Fraser (Lib.) 1533; C. E. Gregory (Con.) 1,455—Liberal majority 78.

1891—D. C. Fraser (Lib.); Alfred Ogden (Con.)—Liberal majority 76.

1887—John A. Kirk (Lib.)—Liberal majority 352.

1882—John A. Kirk (Lib.)—Liberal majority 190.

1878—Alfred Ogden (Con.)Conservative majority 164.

1874—John A. Kirk (Lib.)—Liberal majority 215.

1872—Stewart Campbell (Con.) by acclamation.

1867—Stewart Campbell (Con.) by acclamation.

HALIFAX.

1900—R. L. Borden (Con.) 5,705; Wm. Roche (Lib.) 5,577; J. E. Kenny (Con.) 5,562; W. B. Wallace (Lib.) 5,389—Conservative majority 128; Liberal majority 15.

1896—R. L. Borden (Con.) 6,170; Benj. Russell (Lib.), 5,997; T. E. Kenney (Con.), 5,616; M. E. Keefe (Lib.), 5,427. Borden (Con.), 554 majority over Kenny (Con.); 743 over Keefe (Lib.); Russell (Lib.), by 381 over Kenny and 570 over Keefe.

1891—T. E. Kenney (Con.); J. F. Stairs (Con.); E. Farrell (Lib.); A. G. Jones (Lib.)—Conservative majorities 1,110 and 927. Unseated but re-elected in 1892. Conservative majorities 365 and 482.

Conservative majorities 365 and 482.

1887—T. E. Kenney (Con.); A. G. Jones (Lib.)—Conservative majority 144; Liberal majority 82.

1882—M. H. Richey (Con.); M. B. Daly (Con.); A. G. Jones (Lib.)—Conservative majorities 81 and 65. On Richey being appointed Lieutenant Governor J. F. Stairs (Con.) elected by acclamation.

1878—M. H. Richey (Con.); M. B. Daly (Con.); A. G. Jones (Lib.)—Conservative majorities 669 and 606.

1874—Patrick Power (Lib.); A. G. Jones (Lib.)—Liberal majorities 2,352 and 2,145.

1872—W. J. Almon (Con.); Stephen Tobin (Con.)—Conservative majorities 76 and 44.

1867—A. G. Jones (Lib.); A. Power (Lib.)—Liberal majorities 223 and 109.

HANTS.

1900—E. Russell (Lib.) 1882; A. Putnam (Con.) 1866—Liberal majority 16.

1896—Allen Haley (Lib.) 1838; Alfred Putnam (Con.) 1803—Liberal majority 35. Dr. Daley died during session of 1900.

1891—Alfred Putnam (Con.); Allen Haley (Lib.)—Conservative majority 101.

1887—Alfred Putnam (Con.)—Conservative majority 122.

1882—Henry Allison (Con.)—Conservative majority 45.

1878—Henry Allison (Con.); M. H. Goudge (Lib.),—Conservative majority 231.

1874—M. H. Goudge (Lib.)—Liberal majority 92.

1873—Bye-election. M. H. Goudge (Lib.) elected vice. Howe who was appointed Lieut.-Governor died June 1, 1873.

1872—Joseph Howe (Con.) by acclamation.

1867—Joseph Howe (Con.), H. H. Goudge (Lib.)—Conservative majority 574.

INVERNESS.

1900—Angus McLennan (Lib.) 2702; Dr. Hugh Cameron (Con.) 1644—Liberal majority 1058.

1896—Angus McLennan (Lib.) 1676; Dr. Hugh Cameron (Con.) 1532; John M. Keen (Ind.) 737—Liberal majority 144.

1891—Dr. Hugh Cameron (Con.); Samuel Macdonnel (Lib.)—Conservative majority 310.

1887—Dr. Hugh Cameron (Con.)—Conservative majority 441.

1882—Dr. Hugh Cameron (Con.)—Conservative majority 850.

1878—Samuel Macdonnell (Lib.)—Liberal majority 109.

1874—Samuel Macdonnell (Lib.)— Liberal majority 121.

1872—Samuel Macdonnell (Lib.)—Liberal majority 61.

1867—Dr. Hugh Cameron (Con.)—Conservative majority 585.

KING'S.

1900—Hon. F. W. Borden (Lib.) 2233; B. Webster (Con.), 1,890—Liberal majority, 343.

1896—Dr. F. W. Borden (Lib.) 2252; W. C. Bill (Con.) 1781—Liberal majority 471. On accepting office as minister of Militia Dr. Borden was re-elected by acclamation.

1891—Dr. F. W. Borden (Lib.); C. R. Bell (Con.),—Liberal majority 161. Unseated but re-elected in 1892 by 126 majority over Bell.

1887—Dr. F. W. Borden (Lib.)—Liberal majority 475.

1882—D. B. Woodworth (Con.); Dr. F. W. Borden (Lib.)—Conservative majority 350.

1878—Dr. F. W. Borden (Lib.)—Liberal majority 265.

1874—Dr. F. W. Borden (Lib.)—Liberal majority 98.

1870—G. Deverber Chipman (Lib.), elected vice. W. H. Chipman deceased and in 1872 re-elected—Liberal majority 198.

1867—W. H. Chipman (Lib.)—Liberal majority 813.

LUNENBURG.

1900—C. E. Kaulbach (Con.), 2,896; A. K. McLean (Lib.), 2,574. Conservative majority, 322.

1896—C. E. Kaulbach (Con.), 2,403; John D. Sperry (Lib.), 2,318. Conservative, majority, 85.

1891—C. E. Kaulbach (Con.), J. D. Eisenhauer (Lib.). Conservative majority, 190.

1887—J. D. Eisenhauer (Lib.); C. E. Kaulbach (Con.) Liberal majority, 122.

1882—T. D. Keefler (Lib.), C. E. Kaulbach (Con.) Liberal majority, 137. Keefler unseated, and Oct. 10, 1883, Kaulbach elected. Conservative majority, 279.

1878—Charles E.Kaulbach (Con.) Conservative majority, 726.

1874—C. E. Church (Lib.), by acclamation.

1872—C. E. Church (Lib.) Liberal majority, 133.

1867—E. M. McDonald (Lib.) Liberal majority, 652.

PICTOU.

1900—Sir C. H. Tupper (Con.), 3,624; A. C. Bell (Con.), 3,615; E. M. McDonald (Lib.), 3,523; Hon. J. D. McGregor, (Lib.), 3,438. Conservative majorities, 101 and 177.

1896—Sir C. H. Tupper (Con.), 3,577; A. C. Bell (Con.), 3,503; E. M. McDonald (Lib.), 3,349; J. W. Carmichael (Lib.), 3,337. Conservative majorities, 228 and 154.

1891—Sir C. H. Tupper (Con.); John McDougald (Con.), J. A. Fraser (Lib.), J. Yorston (Lib.) Conservative majorities 725 and 790.

1887—C. H. Tupper (Con.), J. McDougald (Con.), A. C. Bell (Ind. Con.). Conservative majorities, 894 and 674. On the acceptance of office by Mr. Tupper in 1888 he was re-elected by acclamation.

1882—John McDougald (Con.), C. H. Tupper (Con.) Conservative majorities 312 and 284.

1878—R. Doull (Con.), J. McDonald (Con.) Conservative majorities 303 and 214. John McDougald (Con.), elected June 18, 1881, vice J. McDonald appointed Chief Justice.

1874—James W. Carmichael (Lib.), John A. Dawson (Lib.) Liberal majorities, 55 and 14.

1872—James McDonald (Con.), D. Doull (Con. Conservative majorities, 295 and 206.

1867—James W. Carmichael (Lib.), James McDonald (Con.) Liberal majority, 358.

QUEEN'S.

Shelburne and Queen's were combined in 1892.

1891—F. G. Forbes (Lib.), J. N. Freeman (Con.) Liberal majority, 101. Unseated and re-elected at by-election in 1892. Liberal majority, 70.

1887—J. N. Freeman (Con.), Conservative majority, 25.

1882—J. F. Forbes (Lib.) Liberal majority, 132.

1878—S. T. R. Bill (Con.), Conservative majority, 33.

1874—J. F. Forbes (Lib.), by acclamation.

1872—J. F. Forbes (Lib.), by acclamation.

1867—J. F. Forbes (Lib.) Liberal majority, 573.

RICHMOND.

1900—Jos. Matheson (Lib.), 1,092; J. A. Gillies (Con.), 840. Liberal majority, 252.

1896—J. A. Gillies (Con.), 1,078; E. P. Flynn (Lib.), 1,056. Conservative majority, 22.

1891—J. A. Gilies (Con.), H. N. Paint (Con.), E. P. Flynn (Lib.) Conservative majority, 187. J. A. Gillies elected at by-election, 1892, by 315 majority.

1887—Hon. E. P. Flynn (Lib.) Liberal majority 301.

1882—H. N. Paint (Con.) Conservative majority 64.

1878—Hon. E. P. Flynn (Lib.) Liberal majority, 114.

1874—Hon. E. P .Flynn (Lib.) Liberal majority, 96.

1872—Hon. Isaac Le Vesconte (Lib.) Liberal majority, 271.

1867—W. J. Croke (Lib.) Liberal majority, 266. By-election, Hon. Isaac Le Vesconte (Con.), elected, vice Croke deceased. Conservative majority, 227.

SHELBURNE.

Shelburne was combined with Queen's in 1892.

1891—N. W. White (Con.) Conservative majority, 19.

1887—T. Robertson (Lib.) Liberal majority, 31. Election declared void and Major-General J. W. Laurie (Con.), elected Dec. 15, 1887. Unseated, but re-elected Oct. 22, 1885.

1882—Thomas Robertson (Lib.) Liberal majority, 137.

1878—Thomas Robertson (Lib.) Liberal majority, 67.

1874—Thomas Coffin (Lib.), by acclamation.

1872—Thomas Coffin (Lib.), by acclamation.

1867—Thomas Coffin (Lib.) by acclamation.

SHELBURNE AND QUEENS.

1900—Hon. W. S. Fielding (Lib.), 2,294; J. J. Ritchie (Con.), 1,901. Liberal majority, 393.

1896—F. G. Forbes (Lib.), 2,130; C. H. Cahan (Con.), 1,932. Liberal majority, 198. Seat vacated by acceptance of office. New election held August 5, 1896. Hon. W. S. Fielding (Lib.), elected by acclamation.

YARMOUTH.

1902—(By-election)—Low (Lib.), 2,043; T. E. Corning (Con.), 1,205. Vice T. B. Flint (Lib.), male Clerk of Commons. Liberal majority, 838.

1900—T. B. Flint (Lib.), 1,756; T. E. Corning (Con.), 1,535. Liberal majority, 221.

1896—T. B .Flint (Lib.), 1,640; J. Bingay (Con.), 1,196. Liberal majority, 444.

1891—T. B. Flint (Lib.), 1,732; J. R. Kinney (Con.), 1,157. Liberal majority, 575.

1887—J. Lovitt (Lib.), 1,672; J. R. Kinney (Con.), 1,180. Liberal majority, 692. Being unseated he was again returned in 1887 by a majority of 571.

1882—J. R. Kinney (Con.). Conservative majority, 301.

1878—F. Killam (Lib.), T. B. Flint (Ind) Liberal majority, 541.

1874—F. Killam (Lib.) Liberal majority, 430.

1872—F. Killam (Lib.) Liberal majority, 736.

1867—Hon. Thos. Killam (Lib.) Liberal majority, 557. By-election, F. Killam (Lib.), elected, vice Hon. T. Killam, deceased. Liberal majority, 622.

VICTORIA.

1900—Hon. W. Ross (Lib.), 1,072; D. A. McCaskill (Con.), 785; majority for Ross, 287.

1896—J. L. Bethune Ind. Con.), 1,049; C. S. Campbell (Lib.), 877; Liberal majority, 172.

1891- J. A. McDonald (Con.), 52 majority. He was unseated but was returned at bye-election by majority of 39 over W. Ross (Lib).

1887—J. A. McDonald (Con.), 53 majority. Was unseated and re-elected in 1887 by 562 majority.

1882—Hon. C. J. Campbell (Con.), 313 majority.

1878—D. Macdonald (Lib.), 103 majority.

1874—Hon. C. J. Campbell (Con.), 18 majority. Mr. Campbell's election set aside and B. E. Tremaine (Lib.), elected by 33 majority. Bye-election, Hon. C. J. Campbell elected by 98 majority.

1874—Wm. Ross (Lib.), acclamation.

1872—Wm. Ross (Lib.), acclamation.

1867—Wm. Ross (Lib.), acclamation.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ALBERT.

1900—W. J. Lewis (Lib.), 1,276; R. C. Weldon (Con.), 1,160; majority for Lewis, 116.

1896—W. J. Lewis (Lib.), 243 majority over Weldon (Con.).

1891—R. C. Weldon (Con.), 76 majority over H. R. Emmerson (Lib).

1887—R. C. Weldon (Con.), 124 majority.

1882—John Wallace (Con.), 61 majority. Unseated and re-elected, 124 majority, July, 1883.

1878—A. Rogers (Lib.), 88 majority.

1874—John Wallace (Lib.), 50 majority.

1872—John Wallace (Lib.), 99 majority.

1867—John Wallace (Lib.), 64 majority.

CARLETON.

1900—F. H. Hale (Con.), 2,714; F. B. Carvell (Lib.), 2,459; majority for Hale, 255.

1896—F. H. Hale (Con.), 406 majority over N. R. Cotter (Lib.).

1891—N. R. Cotter (Lib.), 108 majority. Was unseated but re-elected at bye-election, 1892, 258 majority over D. M. Vince (Con.).

1887—F. H. Hale (Con.), 1,119 majority.

1882—David Irvine (Lib.), 159 majority.

1878—G. H. Connell, 319 majority. Bye-election, 1881, D. Irvine (Lib.), 45 majority, vice G. H. Connell, deceased.

1874—J. B. Appleby (Lib.), acclamation.

1873—S. B. Appleby (Lib.), elected.

1872—Hon. Chas. Connell (Lib.), acclamation.

1867—Hon. Chas. Connell (Lib.), acclamation.

CHARLOTTE.

1900—G. W. Ganong (Con.), 2,785; R. E. Armstrong (Lib.), 2,205; majority for Ganong, 580.

1896—G. W. Ganong (Con.), 472 majority over A. H. Gillmor (Lib).

1891—A. H. Gillmor (Lib.), 248 majority over C. J. Clarke (Con.)

1887—A. H. Gillmor (Lib.), 31 majority.

1882—A. H. Gillmor (Lib.), 314 majority.

1878—A. H. Gillmor (Lib.), 238 majority.

1874—A. H. Gillmor (Lib.), 296 majority.

1872—John McAdam (Con.), 222 majority.

1867—John Bolton (Con.), 296 majority.

GLOUCESTER.

1900—O. Turgeon (Lib.), 2,311; T. Blanchard (Con.), 1,315; R. Carr-Harris (Ind.), 228; majority for Turgeon, 996.

1896—T. Blanchard (Con.), 1,947; O. Turgeon (Lib.), 1,140; R. Young (Ind.), 736; majority for Blanchard, 807.

1891—K. F. Burns (Con.), 372 majority over W. A. Landry (Lib). At bye-election, 1894, T. Blanchard (Con.), 280 majority, vice K. F. Burns called to Senate.

1887—K. F. Burns (Con.), 416 majority.

1882—K. F. Burns (Con.), 641 majority over Hon. T. M. Anglin (Lib)

1878—Hon. T. W. Anglin (Lib.), acclamation.

1874—Hon. T. W. Anglin (Lib.), acclamation

1872—Hon. T. W. Anglin (Lib.), 1,097 majority.

1867—Hon. T. W. Anglin (Lib.), 390 majority.

KENT.

1900—O. J. Leblanc (Lib.), 2,447; G. V. McInerney (Con.), 1,816; majority for Leblanc, 631.

1896—G. V. McInerney (Con.), 2,041; O. J. Leblanc (Lib.), 1,514; majority for McInerney, 527.

1891—Dr. E. H. Leger (Con.), 711 majority over Leblanc (Lib.).

Bye-election, 1892, G. V. McInerney, 943 majority over O. J. Leblanc (Lib.), and 847 over Johnson (Ind.), vice E. H. Leger, deceased.

1887—P. A. Landry (Con.), 351 majority. Bye-election, 1890, E. H. Leger (Con.), 200 majority, vice P. A. Landry, appointed judge.

1882—G. A. Girouard (Con.), 639 majority. He resigned and on Sept. 22, 1883, at bye-election, P. A. Landry (Con.), elected by 538 majority.

1878—G. A. Girouard (Con.), 84 majority.

1874—George McLeod (Lib.), 495 majority.

1872—R. B. Cutter (Lib.), 125 majority.

1867—Aug. Renard (Con.), 119 majority.

KINGS.

1900—G. W. Fowler (Con.), 2,566; Jas. Domville (Lib.), 2,383; majority for Fowler, 183.

1896—James Domville (Lib.), 2,389; F. E. Morton (Con.), 1,874; majority for Domville, 515.

1891—Hon. G. E. Foster (Con.), 73 majority over Jas. Domville (Lib).

1887—Hon. G. E. Foster (Con.), 475 majority over Jas. Domville (Lib).

1882—G. E. Foster (Con.), 71 majority. Was unseated, re-elected by 282 majority. On appointment as minister was elected by 368 majority, 1885, each time over Jas. Domville (Lib).

1878—Jas. Domville (Lib.), 334 majority.

1874—Jas. Domville (Lib.), 262 majority.

1872—Jas. Domville (Lib.), 463 majority.

1867—George Ryan (Lib.), 220 majority.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1900—J Robinson (Con.), 2,404; J. Morrissey (Lib.), 1,905; majority for Robinson, 499.

1896—J. Robinson (Con.), 507 majority over Hon. Peter Mitchell (Lib.)and 1,565 over J. Morrissey (Ind).

1891—Michael Adams (Con.), 473 majority over Hon. Peter Mitchell (Lib).

Mr. Adams raised to Senate, 1896, and J. Robinson (Con.), elected, 471 majority over Hon. Peter Mitchell.

1887—Hon. Peter Mitchell (Ind.), 746 majority over Michael Adams (Con.).

1882—Hon. Peter Mitchell (Ind.), acclamation.

1878—J. B. Snowball (Lib.), 201 majority over Hon. Peter Mitchell (Con.).

1874—Hon. Peter Mitchell (Con.), 492 majority.

1872—Hon. Peter Mitchell (Con.), acclamation.

1867—John M. Johnson (Lib.), 469 majority. Bye-election, 1868, R. Hutchison (Lib.), 239 majority, vice J. M. Johnson, deceased.

RESTIGOUCHE.

1900—James Reid (Lib.), 1,221; John McAllister (Con.), 744; majority for Reid, 477.

1896—John McAlister (Con.), 794; G. Haddow (Lib.), 750; majority for McAllister, 44.

1891—John McAllister (Con.), 216 majority over Geo. Moffatt (Lib).

1887—R. Moffatt (Con.), 127 majority. Bye-election, May 21, 1887, Geo. Moffatt, jr., by acclamation, vice R. Moffatt, deceased.

1882—R. Moffatt (Con.), 271 majority.

1878—Geo. Haddow (Ind.), acclamation.

1874—Geo. Moffatt (Con.), acclamation. Resigned, and Geo. Haddow elected by acclamation, Jan. 12, 1878.

1872—Geo. Moffatt (Con.), 449 majority.

1867—Hon. John McMillan (Con.), 111 majority. Bye-election, 1868, W. M. Caldwell (Con.), 47 majority. Bye-election, 1870, G. Moffatt (Con.), 178 majority.

ST. JOHN CITY.

1904—Feb. 16—Bye-election, Daniel (Con.), 3,709; McKeown (Lib.), 3,440; Conservative majority, 269.

1900—Hon. A. G. Blair (Lib.), 4,520; Hon. G. E. Foster (Con.), 3,523; Liberal majority, 997.

1896—City and city and county united by Redistribution Act of 1892, and returned one member for the city and one member for the city and county. J. V. Ellis (Lib.), 3,429; J. A. Chesley (Con.), 2,527; W. Pugsley (Ind.), 1,427; Liberal majority, 722.

1891—City voted by itself. Ezekiel McLeod (Con.), by 586 majority over J. V. Ellis (Lib).

1887—J. V. Ellis (Lib.), by 713 majority.

1885—Bye-election, F. E. Barker (Con.), by 112 majority.

1882—Sir S. L. Tilley (Con.), by 137 majority.

1878—Sir S. L. Tilley (Con.), by 9 majority over G. E. King (Lib).

1874—J. S.B. De Veber (Lib.), by 1,181 majority.

872—Sir S. L. Tilley (Con.), by 540 majority.

1867—Sir S. L. Tilley (Con.), by 792 majority.

ST. JOHN CITY AND COUNTY.

1900—J. J. Tucker (Lib.), 5,449; Dr. A. A. Stockton (Con.), 4,673. Liberal majority, 776.

1896—J. J. Tucker (Lib.), 3,924; Hazen, 3,733; A. J. [illegible]aughlin (Ind.), 1,495. Liberal majority, 191.

1892—Nov. 2, C. N. Skinner (Con.) resigned and J. A. Chesley (Con.) was elected by 243 majority over J. Robertson (Lib.).

1891—Two members returned. J. D. Hazen (Con.) had 1,529 majority over T. A. Rankine (Lib.), and 1,101 majority over C. W. Weldon (Lib.). C. N. Skinner (Con.) had 1,167 majority over Rankine and 739 majority over Weldon.

1887—C. W. Weldon (Lib.) and C. N. Skinner (Con.) by majorities of 223 and 296 respectively.

1885—Oct. 20, bye-election. C. A. Everett (Con.) by 354 majority, vice Burpee, deceased.

1882—Isaac Burpee (Lib.) and C. W. Weldon (Lib.), by majorities of 534 and 800 respectively.

1878—Isaac Burpee (Lib.) and C. W. Weldon (Lib.) by majorities of 506 and 269 respectively.

1874—Isaac Burpee (Lib.) and A. L. Palmer (Con.) by majorities of 1,265 and 700 respectively.

1872—Isaac Burpee (Lib.) and A. L. Palmer (Con.) by majorities of 1,478 and 443 respectively.

1867—Hon. John H. Gray (Con.) by acclamation.

SUNBURY AND QUEEN'S.

(United by Redistribution Act of 1892.)

1900—R. D. Wilmot (Con.), 2,143; A. S. White (Lib.), 1,868. Conservative majority, 275.

1891—G. G. King (Lib.), 1,778; R. D. Wilmot (Con.), 1,599; Liberal majority, 177.

1896—Aug. 25 G. G. King (Lib.) resigned and by

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Electric Seal and Alaska Sable.....$33.75
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MAGDALENE.

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Alaska Sable $27.00
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BLUE-EYED WONDERS

It is not generally known that the eyes of infants are always blue, and that they do not begin to assume their permanent colour until the sixth or eighth week. There is, therefore, truth as well as poetry in the statement that babies look about them in "blue-eyed wonder." The wonder may be left to poets and philosophers, but the blue is always a practical fact. It is not uncommon to see different colours in the eyes of the same person, and even in the same eye half of the iris is sometimes brown and the other half blue. There is a popular notion that dark eyes are stronger than light ones. There is no truth in this except so far as they are better protected against excessive light. Hence light eyes prevail among northern nations and dark eyes among the races who live in the glare of a tropical sun.

ONE ON THE TAILOR.

Just before the close of the second great Mid-Lothian campaign the late Mr. Gladstone was presented with a web of tweed cloth by an ardent Galashiels manufacturer. An enterprising Liverpool tailor bought up the whole remaining stock, named it the "Gladstone Tweed," and advertised trousers of it, "all sizes £1 1s. One day the late Mr. Robertson Gladstone, a man of giant stature, walked into the shop to be measured for a pair of trousers. The tailor was horrified, but Mr. Gladstone pacified him by assuring that "by way of compensation" he would bring a dozen friends who would be good customers. He did so, and selected twelve of the biggest men in the Town Council, all over six feet in height, much to the consternation of the tailor. Mr. Robertson Gladstone had his little (or big?) joke, and paid the tailor handsomely.

CONSERVATORIES AND COLLEGES

In the Toronto Conservatory of Music there are fifteen pianos made by "Ye Olde Firm" of Heintzman & Co. In the Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby there are thirty Heintzman & Co. pianos. In the Toronto Presbyterian College there are ten Heintzman & Co. pianos. Last, but not least, we have sold eighteen new Heintzman & Co. pianos last month to the McGill University Conservatorium of Music. Sole agents, C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine Street.—Adv.

A SURPRISING CHANGE

Mary had a little lamb,
It had a fleecy coat,
She did not care to raise it, so
She changed it for a goat.
She tried to lead it by a string,
Ere she a word could utter,
She learned a most surprising thing,
The goat had turned to butt her.

DOESN'T COME OFF.

"Your wife's complexion seems darker than it used to be. What is it—tan?"

"I never thought it was that. You see, she has a habit of talking until she is black in the face."—Cleveland Leader.

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Get the famous little book, the "Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

How English Workmen in Time of Distress Refused to Work

The Result is That Twenty-eight Destroyers and Torpedo Boats Will be Built in Austria Instead of in London, as First Arranged.

The workers of the East End of London have lost a quarter of a million of money, and this at a time when distress—which will be accentuated as the winter approaches—is already rife.

Owing to the claim by the employes of Messrs. Yarrow, of Millwall, for "time and a half" for night-work, instead of "time and a quarter," which they were offered, twenty-eight destroyers and torpedo boats, which were to have been built on the Thames will be constructed at Trieste.

The East End's loss has been Trieste's good fortune. There is great rejoicing in the Austrian seaport city at the news and Austrian workmen wil lbe busy and prosperous while British workmen and their families are starving.

Learning the lesson of the war in the Far East, the Austrian Government decided to spend more money this year on torpedo boats and destroyers than thy have done hitherto, and they also desired to place a great portion, if not the whole, of the contract with Messrs. Yarrow, who have achieved fame in the construction of this sort of craft.

APPEAL TO THE WORKMEN.

Messrs. Yarrow found theimselves face to face with the difficulty of getting the work done within the time allowed for construction. The Austrian Government fixed a limit, and was not disposed to extend the term. Only by working night and day, it was found, could the great order be executed.

The workmen were appealed to by the firm, who explained their desire that as much of the work should be done in this country as possible. They offered the men "time and a quarter"—that is, a quarter of their ordinary pay extra—if they would work night-shift. The men refused.

Several meetings were held between the employers and the men. Messrs. Yarrow contended that "time and a quarter" is accepted for night work in the country. This the men denied, and they demanded "time and a half."

PRECLUDING A PROFIT.

The payment of this extra rate, it was explained by the employers, precluded a profit on the contract, and in the fact of a refusal of their offer, the firm were compelled to make other arrangements for the completion of the contract which they had been fortunate enough to secure.

Negotiations were entered into with the Stablimente Tecnico, an Austrian firm with large and efficient works at Trieste, and the result was an arrangement by which twenty-eight boats will be built in Trieste and only two on the Thames.

Messrs. Yarrow, in fact, have been obliged to sub-let the contract.

The boats will be built in Trieste, under British supervision, and from the designs of Messrs. Yarrow. By building two boats themselves, Messrs. Yarrow will be able,by comparison, to show that the order has been faithfully carried out. The Trieste-built boats must —and will—be equal to the sample boat of each type which will be built on the Thames.

Torpedo boats cost, roughly, about £10,000 each. The destroyers cost more. The thirty vessels would probably cost £200,000, and more than two-thirds of this sum would have represented wages.

GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

When the announcement was made last week that Messrs. Yarrow had secured the contract it was hailed with delight. "It will mean a Christmas dinner for hundreds who would otherwise have been starving," said a worker among the poor.

And in the morning a great crowd of men besieged the gates of the shipyard. They prowled round the entrance in such numbers that the lucky ones who were working could only get back after their breakfast with difficulty.

For the remainder of the day a force of police guarded the gates. If there was no work, there was hope of work, and that was sufficient to keep a crowd of eager men discussing the prospect of the long period of plenty that was coming at last.

This represnted the position then, and represents it still more so now, for the hope has gone, and the long winter of idleness and suffering stares the out-of-works in the face.

All da yong men gathered in groups to discuss the "crisis." They clustered round the lampposts, or lingered around the public-houses. One publican divided £3 among a number of men to enable them to get back to the places from which they had come when a false hope led them to the gates of Messrs. Yarrow's works. Disappointment was written large on every face.

BLAME FOR THE LOSS.

"The whole blame rests with the engineers," sai dan official of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union to a newspaper representative. The official is also a foreman in Messrs. Yarrow's yard.

"I can say with certainty," he went on, "that the boilermakers, riveters, platers, and their laborers have not been consulted on the question of overtime pay.

"The Yarrow engine shops, although they have an enormous capacity, are not equal to the task set by this great order unless the men work in double shifts. The yard space, however, is ample, and the work connected with the shell-plating could have been accomplished by day labor alone.

"Consequently it has not been necessary to consult the yard men. The saving or losing of the work apparently rested with the engineers, and they have lost it.

"It is hard on the men who are out of work, and the greatest distress among East End workers is among the riveters and platers."

"It is regrettable that the work should not have been done on the Thames," said Mr. Barnes, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. "But the rule in London is that 'time and a half shall be paid for night work. Th men will not do night work for less. The point has been discussed several times, and that is their decision. If they say they will not work at night for less, it is not for the officials of their union to try to make them work for less.

"The contract has been talked about for three months, and certain foremen in Mr .Yarrow's confidence have given the men to understand that if they liked to go to Mr. Yarrow and offer to accept 'time and a quarter' rates the contract might perhaps be given out in London.

"There was no certainty about it. It was thrown out as a possibility.

"It was never made certain that the work would be done in London even if time and a quarter' rates were accepted.

"Now we hear that Mr. Yarrow has sub-let the contract to Trieste because he could not afford to pay the regular rate of 'time and a half.' It is very regrettable."

English Journalist Praises the Dainty Women of Montreal

As to Montreal Business Men They Have the Pushfulness of Chicago, But Behind it is the Stolid Shrewdness of London.

The following is culled from the second article written by the special correspondent of the Birmingham Daily Post, who is touring Canada:

The land is fragrant with cultivation —a herald of the industry, quiet, frugal, contented, of the French Canadian. And is is not only the fields and the orchards that are fruitful. Fourteen children is not an unusual progeny which bless a French Canadian couple.

In the distance you see a grimy cloud resting on the clear horizon. Montreal! There is the city swathed in smoke like Sheffield itself. Through the dust-pall pierce factory chimneys and church spires and mammoth grain elevators. The docks are full of shipping, the winches are busy, and the cranes swing. Bales and machinery are being hauled from that ship, Grain is rushing in a yellow stream into that. Cattie are hoisted into another. Lumber rafts surround a third. There is the uproar of a busy town. Before you land you hear the shrill buzz of the racing electric cars, and on the great bridge spanning the river, nigh two miles wide, rumbles an express of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

FRENCH OR BRITISH.

The British flag flies everywhere; one notices it very much more than in an English town. Montreal isn't an English town. You cannot say what sort of town it is. In a business street you might be in Leeds or Birmingham. It is so homelike you have to tell yourself it isn't, lest you forget. On the street cars, and in the corridors of your hotel, you notice shaven, round faces, and hear nasal twangs, and see men in slouch hats and ill-fitting clothes, chewing the ends of green cigars. Some of the women carry themselves, like one sees in some of the New York society caricatures, as though they were endeavoring to model their figures on the letter S, and were not succeding. Then you ask yourself whether Montreal is different from Chicago, or New York, or St. Louis, or Omaha? You go for a walk. The streets are boulevards, tree-trimmed; the houses have touches about them of a Parisian suburb. You see slim and graceful women, dark and dainty, and they talk French.

Looking along the leafy streets of Montreal, and admiring the charming residences, you conclude that Montreal is French, and feminine French at that, in its prettiness. But your eye wanders up a side street. Ugh! The shaky, decrepit wooded side walks; the lakes of mire, the ramshackleness of the backs of the houses that looked so attractive from the front! Ah, the simile comes; Montreal is as captivating as a well-gowned Frenchwoman, but her shoes are down at the heel, and you can't help seeing the holes in her stockings.

But here is an arithmetical phenomenon, grateful to the Briton. Roughly, the population of Montreal is three hundred and fifty thousand. Three quarters of the population is French, and one-quarter British. But in trade, factories, business, money-making, three-quarters of it is in the hands of the British, and one-quarter in the hands of the French. That fact proves more than a treatise that the Briton is the business man. Is he responsible for the hole in the stocking, I wonder?

THE BUSINESS HUB.

And when you have exhausted the sights—done Montreal by megaphone on a car, with a man bawling at you through a trumpet with a mouth like a yawn, and have noted the innumerable churches jostling one another, and setting up the wonder in your mind whether so many is due to Montreal being very good or very wicked—the thing you come back to is that Montreal is the business hub of the Dominion. The offices of the railroads, the banks, the insurance companies are palaces of commerce, humming with industry. The men you talk to are alive. They have the pushfulness of Chicago, but behind is the stolid shrewdness of London. They believe in themselves; they believe in Canada and its future. They have an enthusiasm about Canada's ultimate place in the world which makes you smile. Yet you envy men with so magnificent an enthusiasm. They pride themselves on being British —with all the latest improvements.

Now and then a written wail crosses the Atlantic warning British workmen against starting for Canada, because the market is overstocked, and only disappointment and heartache wait the new-comer. This was a matter I enquired into. There is one occupation over-stocked, that of clerk. The Montreal clerk earns a trifle more than his English friend, but as clothes and house rent are higher than at home, he is no better off, even if he is as well off, as the clerk, say, in Liverpool. Montreal is sufficiently big, sufficiently smeared with the affectations of what is called culture and refinement, that even here are crowds who prefer the white cuffs and the poor wages of the clerk to the greasy overalls and good wages of the artisan. Montreal can provide all the clerks it needs, and more. An English clerk had better stay at home.

CANADA'S AMBITION.

Canada is a great country, just beginning to realize its resources and possibilities. It has ambitions to be a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. With the wave of immigration constantly beating on its shores, and the land being trailed with new railroad lines, there is a demand for artisans, so great that the possibility of the supply exceeding the demand is beyond contemplation. Indeed, the shortage of good artisans in Canada is rather hindering its development. The Grand Trunk Railroad are embarking upon building a new line across the continent, running more or less parallel with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The Grand Trunk is turning to the United States to be supplied with a great number of engineers necessary in the construction of that new highway.

All the time, it must be remembered the great majority of the workmen in Montreal to-day are French-Canadian. The French workman does not get along well with either the Canadian or the Englishman, and as for the French Catholics and the Irish Catholics, dislike for each other is a mild phrase. Yet the Frenchman would rather have a British employer than one of his own race. He finds him straighter. There is no blinking the fact that racial prejudices are strong. You could draw a line through the city dividing the British from the French quarter. Though in money the French occupy a minor place numerically, they are the stronger. Accordingly the municipality is French in complexion. The British return only six of the thirty aldermen who rule the town. The Council proceedings are conducted in both languages, and there is an unwritten law that the Mayors shall be British and French alternately.

Yet though the divisions are strict and not always kindly, so far as race is concerned, there is no questioning that each is proud of the common name, Canadian. You can almost see the breast swell of native-born Briton or Frenchman as he proudly informs you he is a Canadian. If you call him an American you get a black look. America means the United States in his ears. You may tell him that the people of the United States have no more exclusive right to the title of American than a German has an exclusive right to be called a European. He won't agree with you. He point-blank repudiates the name American. He is a Canadian; he is fond of being a Canadian, and he believes in Canada. And that is the end of it.

MUCH TOO THOUGHTFUL.

They had not been married very long, and that complete blissful trust which young husbands and wives have in each other had not yet been broken. But one morning wifie meekly remarked:—

"I mended the hole in your trousers pocket, last night after you had gone to bed, John, dear. Now, am I not a thoughtful little wife?"

Husband (dubiously)—"Well—er—yes, you are thoughtful enough, my dear. But how the mischief did you discover there was a hole in my pocket?"

CORNS MAKE YOU LIMP

make you jump with pain too. You'll quit limping in twenty-four hours by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. It can't fail, because guaranteed. Fifty years in use, painless, swift and sure. Insist on having Putnam's.

"Dominion"

"THE PIANO OF NOTE"

"B Sharp."

Don't buy a piano in a hurry.

Investigate and find out all you can about pianos and then decide. Some pianos are made to look pretty and sell. They are likely to suit people who want an ornament.

The DOMINION Piano is made to make music—and that's the kind we find most people want.

Better tell us to send you a catalogue, or call and see them at our warerooms, and get familiar with the DOMINION Pianos.

Willis & Co.,

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DRINK

BEAVER Caledonia Water

Health endorses it. Taste prefers it.

SYSTEM

Makes many businesses—the lack of it destroys many. In any business it removes obstructions, overcomes difficulties and shortens the road to success. Of all modern devices for promoting business system there is none more practical, more convenient, or more adaptable than the Office Specialty Mfg. Co.'s Card Index System. The How will be made clear if you will apply to us for the information.

The Office Specialty Mfg. Co.

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East of Bell Telephone Building.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice of Dividend

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared, payable at the Company's Office, in Montreal, on the 15th October next, to shareholders of record the 30th September, 1904.

CHAS. P. SCLATER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 14th September, 1904.

Reed's Asphalt Cement

Ready for use. Just the thing for small repairs to metal or gravel roofs. Put up in 5 and 10 lb. tins.

35c and 50c

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HAMILTON'S

SAMPLES SENT ON DEMAND.

Many stores pretend they have NO EQUAL in value giving, others say they are LEADERS, etc., etc. Here we don't want to say we are this or that. What we claim is: "SECOND TO NONE in value giving and LOWER in prices. The following items for Monday's buyers will convince you.

Special Showing on Monday

Of Havelocks, Inverness, Gretchen and Butcher Ladies' Coats

All made with imported TWEEDS, handsomely trimmed LEATHER and PLAIN CLOTHS. They are very SWAGGER and the prices are not HIGH. As low as $7.50—as high as $30.00. Try one on Monday. We feel sure they will please you—so becoming they are and so handy.

Some Very Special Values in Dress Goods and Silks for Monday

The question of choice for a Dress or a Suit is sometimes hard to resolve. But the following will surely help our customers when we offer extra heavy BASKET CLOTH, HOMESPUNS, CHEVIOTS and DONEGAL TWEEDS, in a splendid range of new Fall shades, 54 inches wide. Can be made without lining if desired. We will also add a few odd lines of Tweed and Cloth that we recommend for style and wear. Goods worth $1.00 and $1.25 yard. Your choice Monday at, per yard 59c

A job line of Black Hucar, Cord-de-Soie and Granite Cloth, fine all-wool goods, 42 inches wide, guaranteed not to crush or spot. Special at, per yard 59c

75c PURE SILK BLACK TAFFETA for

Bright lustrous finish, for Dress Suits, Blouses and Drop Skirts; beautiful heavy rustling quality. Very special Monday at, per yard 53c

FLANNELS—We will offer Monday a handsome line of All-wool French Opera Flannel, in all the new Fall and Winter shades, for Blouses, Dressing Sacks and Tea Gowns. Very special Monday, at, per yard 32c

Good heavy Gray Flannel, in light and dark color, plain and twill. Others sell 15c yard the same quality. Here Monday, per yard 10c

READY-TO-WEAR HATS

We are THE LADIES' HAT HOUSE, a fact well known, and we can safely say that for quantity, variety and prices, we are a class by ourselves. Try us MONDAY, when we Offer these Special Lines in READY-TO-WEAR HATS, At 95c, $1.50, $2.50 $2.95, $3.50 & $3.95

HOSIERY

Very Special for Monday, Ladies' and Misses' Fine All Wool Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, extra spliced heels and toes, seamless feet. Regular 40c pair. Monday, per pair.....29c Or 3 pairs for 85c

DRESS TRIMMINGS

We have varieties and values in Dress Trimmings that will at least equal any display in Canada. Chosen by our own foreign buyers direct from the foremost French and German makers We can show you designs that are confined to us, and values not to be found elsewhere. We invite your inspection.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS

4 YARDS WIDE PRINTED LINOLEUMS, all new fall patterns and colorings. Very Special, Monday, per square yard..... 55c

2 YARDS WIDE SCOTCH OILCLOTH, all new and bright colorings and patterns. Special, Monday, per square yard 18c

NEW MUSLIN RUFFLED CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 4 in. ruffle. Regular $2.25. Monday $1.45

CUSHION FORMS, with Alaska Down filling and Cambric covering. Monday, each 20c

SHEEPSKIN DOOR MATS, full size, in crimson and greens, $1.25. Monday, 90c

TEA COSY FORMS, with Alaska Down fillings and fine Cambric covering. Monday 29c

Some Special Values in Child's Kid Gloves for Monday

Our Buyer, while in France, on his last trip, found several Bargain opportunities in CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, which he didn't let escape. We have just received a line which we will put on Sale Monday. They are FINE CHILD'S KID GLOVES, in tans, modes, grays, oxblood and browns, 2 dome fasteners. Would sell easy at 75c. Special, Monday, per pair 39c

Ladies' Sample Boas

ABOUT 95 SAMPLES, no two alike, in SWANSDOWN, COCK FEATHERS and CHIFFONS. Some amongst them worth up to $10.00. Monday, your choice at $3.50

SPECIAL CUT PRICES IN BASEMENT

150 DOZEN FINE ENGLISH WHITE STONE PLATES of all kinds, and Cups and Saucers. Worth $1.20 dozen. Your choice, each, Monday....5c

7 IN. BEST QUALITY STOVE PIPES. Worth regular 10c length. Monday....5c

GOOD STRONG CARPET BROOMS. Regular 20c values. Monday.....12½c

SPECIAL CUT PRICES IN GROCERY

3 lbs. New Valencia Raisins, for 25c
3 pkgs. Brock's Bird Seed, for 25c
3 tins Log Cabin New Peas, for 25c
Malta Vita, per package 10c
21 lbs. Granulated Sugar, for $1.00
Choice Creamery Butter. The kind you pay 25c. Monday, per lb. 21c

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BOYD'S FAMOUS SYLLABIC

Combines System, Simplicity, Legibility, Brevity and Speed. It is free from Position, Dots, Shades or Dashes, and thus does away with the complication and confusion which exists in the old systems.

Students acquire a speed of 100 to 150 words per minute in 30 days, and read their notes equal to longhand.

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FREE EVENING CLASSES

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Instruction in the following Branches will be given at the

MONUMENT NATIONAL

Freehand Drawing	Modelling
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Art Classes—1904-1905

THE ADVANCED ART CLASSES will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th, under the direction of MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Two scholarships for competition. Class rooms open daily for study.

THE ELEMENTARY CLASS will open on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary.

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Solicits the chance to send a copy of its prospectus to every young man and woman who would like a larger place in life. Your name and address on postal. Do it NOW and send it to

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FOR DRAWING AND PAINTING,

Will open on the 4th of October. For particulars, apply at his studio,

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MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

RECOVERING LOST SPANISH TREASURE

Sunk in the Bay of Vigo for Over Two Hundred Years.

For the first time in 200 years a human foot has been set upon the deck of one of the ancient Spanish treasure ships lost in the Bay of Vigo.

Cavaliere Pino, who has been endeavoring since April, with the help of his hydroscope and elevators, to raise the ships and to recover the £28,000,000 worth of treasure they are supposed to contain, has succeeded, with three companions, in boarding the sunken ship Almirante.

Two great difficulties have stood in the way of Pino's work up to the present. Most of the ships, lying at a depth of about ninety feet, are buried in the sand that two rivers continually pour upon them as they flow into the bay. The sand is so abundant that divers, directly they descend, find themselves buried in sand clouds, and can see nothing.

The inventor, however, has already devised a means to overcome the difficulty. He has perfected plans for an instrument which will allow him actually to descend to the sea-bed itself, and to examine with his own hands the objects that the lenses of his hydroscope have revealed.

It is to consist mainly of a long steel telescopic tube, which may be elongated to any length desired. Down this tube the sea-bed explorer may descend until he touches bottom. The bottom of the tube is to be open, but a strong current of compressed air is to play through it to keep out the water. The tube will be built in watertight compartments, and lit by electric lamps. A firm in Vigo is at present hard at work making this simple but effective piece of mechanism.

Meantime, Pino, impatient at delays, has made a descent in the long tube of his hydroscope, which gave him the idea for the new machine.

The great camera at the end of the tube, containing the lenses, was removed, and the sea telescope was then carefully lowered until it came in contact with the sand covering the Almirante—one of the nine ships that have been identified. Cavaliere Pino descended the steps that run down inside the hydroscope, until he found himself on the deck of the galleon.

He was accompanied by M. Clem. Colineau, a rich French gentleman, who is financially interested in the invention; Signor Raffaelo Moglia, the captain of the San Clemente, and a diver.

The tube was slowly moved hither and thither about the ship, in response to telephone orders from Pino to those in charge above, and by this novel method a thorough exploration was made of a small portion of the ship.

Dr. Iberti, who is Cavaliere Pino's manager, is in negotiation with the Admiralty with a view to raising the destroyer Chamois, which sank on Monday last near Patras.

A THOUGHTFUL PRIEST

Points Out to Mothers the Way to Keep Their Children Well and Happy.

Rev. J. L. Francoeur, Casselman, Ont., is a kind-hearted priest, who has done much to alleviate suffering among the little ones in the homes of his parishioners. Writing under a recent date he saye: "I must say that Dr. Williams' Baby's Own Tablets are deserving of the high praise they have had as a cure for the ailments of children. For the past eight months I have have been introducing them in many families, and always, the mothers tell me, with perfect results. Their action is always effective, without any sickly reaction, and they are especially valuable in allaying pains in the head, fever in teething, nervousness, sleeplessness, spasms, cramps in the stomach and bowels, colic and other troubles. Their regulating action gives almost instant relief, and gives speedy cure. This is the comforting experience that has come to my knowledge out of their judicious use. I am glad to give you my sincere testimony, and I will recommend the Tablets to all mothers and nurses of sick children as I have done heretofore."

These Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers, or mothers can obtain them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE WRONG DIRECTION.

William James, the noted psychologist of Harvard, was illustrating the confusion into which children's minds may be thrown by the reception of different ideas about the same subject.

"Henry Ward Beecher," he said, "furnished us in his childhood with a good example of the thing I mean. On the death of Beecher's mother, the little fellow was told by some that she had gone to heaven, and by others that she had been laid in the ground.

"He brooded over these contradictory ideas until they were reconciled in his mind. Then, one morning, he was found digging in the garden very busily.

"'What are you doing?' they asked him.

"'Why,' said the child, 'I am going to heaven to find mother.'

NO TOADYISM HERE.

Clyde Fitch, after a long stay in Switzerland, has returned to his country house at North Coscob, Conn. He said there the other day:

"Anecdotes of Whistler are still turning up. Europe, from one end to the other, still hums with the dead American painter's name. But it was in Paris that I heard the best Whistler story.

"They told me that Whistler was in Paris at the time of the coronation of the King of England, and one evening, at a reception at the Hotel Ritz, a duchess said to him:

"'Do you know King Edward, Mr. Whistler?'

"'No, Madame,' said the painter.

"She looked surprised.

"'Why, that is odd,' she murmured. 'I met the King at a dinner party last year, and he said he knew you.'

"'Oh,' said Whistler, 'that was only his brag.'"

HE FEELS LIKE ANOTHER MAN

Edward Rousseau, After Two Years of Suffering, Used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of persons have had the same experience as Edward Rousseau, of Bruce Mines, Ont. Their stomachs have bothered them for years. They can find relief nowhere. They are just about hopeless. They should do as Mr. Rousseau did. Let him tell the story himself.

"For upwards of ten years," says Mr. Rousseau, "I have been a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I doctored almost continually and used almost everything I could hear of until I began the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have taken two boxes and words cannot express the great good they have done me, as I am now feeling like a new man, better than I have felt for years. I think Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the greatest medicine in existence and in my case I have proved that they cure when other medicine fails."

Stylish, Correct, Handsome

The Very Latest Styles. The Most Exclusive Shapes. The Greatest Variety of Leathers.

Fall Footwear

Men's and Women's

Boston Boots and Shoes in Box Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Coltskin. Patent Kid, Patent Leather, Quaker Calf, Kangaroo Calf. Velour Calf, Button, Lace or Blucher. All the popular styles of heel and toe, Goodyear Welts, made on Nature lasts. Fully the equal of $6.00 footwear elsewhere,

All Boston Boots are bench made and up to "Custom" standards in every detail.

$3.50

Boys' and Girls'

Boston Boots and shoes in Box Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Coltskin, Patent Kid, Patent Leather, Quaker Calf, Kangaroo Calf, Velour Calf, Button and Lace. Goodyear welts, made on Nature last, fitting so perfectly that the wear on hose of ill fitting shoes is wholly eliminated. Mothers, no holes in the little folks' hose with Boston footwear.

$3.00

In no other footwear made is there such a combination of great qualities as is found in Boston Boots and Shoes. Style, fit, comfort and wear are equally present.

All that is desirable in footwear is included in our great line.

We are the largest retailers of shoes in the world, the factories and tanneries at Boston, Brockton and Lynn, Mass., and stores at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Lowell, Worcester, Lawrence, Fall River, Springfield, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Newark, N.J., Providence, Rhode Island. Buffalo, N.Y., Cleveland, Toledo, Ohio, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Others now being arranged for

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

2325 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL, Canada.

China Now Awakening From Slumber of Dreaming Centuries

Railways Are Under Construction and the Vast Resources of the Celestial Empire Will Soon be in the Hands of Enterprising Merchants.

Including the branches of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Chinese territory, writes Wm. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald, there are now about 2,370 miles of railway in operation in the Celestial Empire, with about 1,200 miles under actual construction. Concessions have been granted for about 3,000 miles under actual construction. Concessions have been granted for about 3,000 miles under which nothing has yet been done, and surveys have been made for about 6,000 miles additional. No matter how the war between Japan and Russia may end, China will push ahead, and within the next quarter of a century will be the scene of the greatest activity of any country on earth in mining, railway construction, and other material devlopment.

The Yangtse River is the great commercial artery of China, but corresponding amount of traffic is reported from every other navigable stream and canal. And every railway under operation did a big business and paid large dividends, both from freight and passenger traffic. There has been a radical change in the disposition of the common people of China toward railways. The first track was laid in China in 1876 by Russell & Co., of Boston, to carry freight between Shanghai and Wu Sung, at the mouth of the Yangtse River, where there is a bar that deep draft steamers cannot pass. This road, fourteen miles long, was bought up by the Chinese government, and the rails were torn from the ties and stacked in heaps in the ditches because they interfered with the free movements of the 'fung-shuy'—the spirits of the dead, which are constantly moving about in the atmosphere.

The telegraph wires also bothered the "fung-shuy" a good deal at first, and local magistrates at different points were in the habit of tearing them downs for that reason until Li Hung Chang sent out a circular saying that he would cut off the head of every magistrate who meddled with the telegraph wires after a certain date. That seemed to reconcile the "fung-shuy" to the telegraphic service, as the pecuniary indemnity paid by the railway companies has reconciled them to railways in nearly every part of the Empire.

China is awakening from the slumber of centuries, and the ruling classes of the people, are beginning to realize the value of the resources they have been trampling under their feet, and are reaching out for modern means and methods to turn them into money. Of course they cannot do anything without railway facilities, for China is a vast area broken by mountain ranges and divided by great streams. Upon those streams and the canals which intersect them there has always been an enormous traffic carried on by junks, steamers, and flatboats. For example, 6,000 vessels cleared from the port of Hankow during the year 1903, with a total tonnage of 2,269,938 tons. Of these 2,743 were steamers of 2,964,197 tons and 3,254 were Chinese junks of 299,633 tons.

Occasionally there is a disturbance in some benighted section of the interior where the people have not yet become accustomed to modern ideas, and if I remember correctly, we found similar trouble in developing the transportation system of our own country. Honest yeomen rested their shotguns on the rail fences along the right of way waiting for the surveyors. It is also true, throughout China, that mischievous persons are constantly meddling with switches, robbing station houses, and doing other damage to railways. This requires military guards to protect the property and a squad of soldiers accompanies every train just as an armed guard formerly rode beside the drivers of stage coaches in the United States.

Many people think that these precautions are not necessary, and that they represent only another form of "squeeze," applied by the local magistrates to the railway companies to extort money from them. It is, however, true in several parts of the empire particularly in Shantung province and Manchuria, where the Germans and Russians have been operating, there is intense hostility to the railway companies because of the injustice and illtreatment which the common people have suffered. All the Boxer troubles were due directly to this cause. When the Germans began building through Shantung they tramped upon the rights of an innocent people in the most outrageous manner. They hired coolies through the local magistrates, and gave the latter money to pay the wages agreed upon. Sometimes the coolies got part of it; often they got none, and were compelled to go without any compensation whatever for their labor, an injustice for which they held the railway responsible. The same method was adopted in securing the right of way. The surveyors drove the stakes wherever they pleased, regardless of graves, gardens, or houses, and settled the damages with the local magistrates, who usually pocketed all or the greater part of the indemnity. The railroad companies paid liberally for labor, for supplies, and for the land they occupied, but they were indifferent where the money went. The dishonest magistrates, when the people complained, threw the blame upon the "foreign devils," and the latter have had to suffer for their folly.

Notwithstanding their natural conservatism the Chinese are eminently a practical people, and are very quick to take advantage of means by which they can save or make money, lessen their labor or increase their profits, and, as railways charge low rates for freight to attract traffic, the people are prompt to respond and utilize the advantages offered instead of sending their produce to market and bringing out their merchandise in wheelbarrows or by porters, which are the two orthodox means of transportation in the interior. Railway managers tell remarkable stories of the enormous tonnage already being hauled in sections where an ordinary observer would not detect any promise of traffic at all. The local patronage is the source of the incomes of nearly all the Chinese railroads. It will take them years before much through traffic can be built up.

The Late Sir W. V. Harcourt a Brilliant Humorist

The latest English journals are full of kindly references to the late Sir William Harcourt, from which we cull the following. Mr. Lucy says:

Sir William's entry upon Parliamentary life was marked by a great sacrifice. In 1868, when, on the flood tide of Liberal reaction, he was returned as member for Oxford, he had won a practice at the Parliamentary Bar which yielded an income exceeding $60,000 a year. This was the price he paid for entrance upon a Parliamentary career. He speedily renewed on the floor of the House the mark he had made in committee-rooms upstairs. He attracted Mr. Gladstone's attention, as other aspirants to Ministerial office have done, by pointedly criticising his policy from below the gangway. The Premier having this evidence of capacity forced upon his attention, made the middle-aged young member for Oxford Solicitor-General.

As it happened, he never sat on the Treasury bench in that capacity. Nominated in the recess of 1873, Mr. Gladstone in the early days of 1874 flashed dissolution on the country and was out of office until 1880.

BRILLIANT CONVERSATIONALIST.

The author of "Collections and Recollections" considered him one of the most brilliant conversationalists of his time, and quotes two amusing instances of his ready wit. On one occasion he was at a dinner with Sir Rainald Knightley, a gentleman inordinately fond of expatiating on the glories of his famous pedigree to the infinite boredom of the other guests. The company was getting a little restive under the recitation, when Sir William was heard to say, in an appreciative aside: "This reminds me of Addison's evening hymn:

And Knightley to the listening earth
Repeats the story of his birth.

On another occasion, when Tennyson had been dilating on the delight of a pre-breakfast pipe, Sir William murmured sotto voce:

The early pipe of half-awakened bards.

Tennyson, however, did not relish the exquisitely neat parody as much as the matutinal smoke which inspired it.

Was it not Sir William who when the young curate complained that there was no ascription of praise provided for curates in the "Benedicte, omnia Opera," replied: "Oh, yes, there is, 'All ye green things upon the earth, bless ye the Lord.'"

A friend meeting him one day in the library corridor of the House of Commons, asked him if a certain statement published that morning about him was correct. "My dear sir," he said, with a broad smile and a racy chuckle, placing his hand upon my shoulder, "whenever you see anything about me in the newspapers be sure it is not true."

He had a gift of happy phrasing. Speaking, for example, at Kirkcaldy in 1897, he gave the following definition of bimetallism: "You take a shalling you cal it half-a-crown; and you pay your debts."

On the day of his first appearance at the poll at Kirkcaldy in 1859 the bitterness between the supporters of the two candidates gave rise to some stirring incidents. A prominent "Raith man" on his way to vote was hustled under the windows of Sir William's hotel in such a way that Sir William himself worked his way through the mob, gave his arm to his unfortunate opponent, and marched him to register a vote against himself. On the result being declared, the violence of the Harcourt partisans was so great that the successful candidate had to seek refuge in a private yard.

On another occasion, having been defeated at Kirkcaldy, a piece of old plate was presented to him by his admirers and supporters. "I believe," said Sir William, "that I am absolutely the first Saxon who has ever taken bullion out of Scotland."

Another amusing story relates to the same campaign. Mr. James Payn, who was then living in Edinburgh, had just published his "Foster Brothers," a particularly scathing review of which in The Saturday Review he ascribed to Mr. Harcourt, whose candidature he consequently opposed with great violence. Thirty years afterwards he was narrating the matter to the late Mr. Justice Stephen, who replied, to the intense amusement of both, "As a matter of fact I wrote that review myself."

THE GIFT OF "PHRASING."

Another instance of Sir William's ready wit was shown at Epsom when Gladiateur won the Derby. "Hurrah! Hurrah! Waterloo is avenged at last!" shouted a Frenchman. "Yes," said Sir William, who overheard the remark, "you ran well on both occasions."

Again, there is his well known epitaph for the Government which fell in 1880: "They lived upon coercion; their daily food was their own broken pledges; and their later end was hastened by drink."

It is said that, after his solitary meeting with Mr. Cecil Rhodes he exclaimed, "Reasonable man. He only wants two things; he wants us to give up free trade, and to restore slavery."

An interesting story is attributed to the late Lord Randolph Churchill. Said Lord Randolph, "Yes, Harcourt and I have had some sharp passages-at-arms. I remember once in the House of Commons, when I hid irritated him excessively, his leaning forward and calling out to me across the floor of the House, 'You little ass!' in a stage whisper that everybody must have heard." "And what did you do?" "Oh! I just shouted to him, 'You are a —— fool!' twice as loud again. I shal never forget his expression of amazement and indignation when I said it. He got up two or three times to call the Speaker's attention to the expression, but each time his heart forbade him, as he remembered his own share in the controversy. The Speaker said afterwards that it was the most summary way of carrying on a debate which it had ever been his lot to witness."

Sir William was on the best of terms with the Conservative leaders. He was one of the guests at Hatfield in December, 1902, and of Mr. Balfour he had a high opinion. "If I am to have a master," he once said, "I could wish for no more pleasing master than the present Prime Minister"; and in one of his great phrases he described the feelings which came upon him when he was dominated by Mr. Balfour. His feelings at such times, he said, resembled those of a man who was being hanged by a silken rope. Upon another occasion he said of the Premier, "Arthur thinks us all a vulgar lot of fellows."

SIR WILLIAM'S LINEAGE.

Sir William was a Harcourt by assumption. When the first Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, married for the third time he chose for his bride the granddaughter of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, and sister of the first Earl Harcourt, and his second son, Edward, Lord Archbishop of York, on succeeding to the Harcourt estates, added that name to his own and became Dr. Edward Vernon Harcourt. Sir William was born to the Archbishop's third son, sometime Canon of York. The Lords of Vernon were great folk in Normandy centuries before Richard and Walter de Vernon came hither with the Conqueror. Richard was made Baron of Shipbroke by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and from his second son, in a long unbroken line, descend the Vernons and Vernon-Harcourts and Vernon-Wentworths of to-day.

HIS LAST SPEECH.

Sir William's last speech was delivered on the 28th July this year, at the National Liberal Club on the occasion of the club's annual "At Home." He then said, in reference to his retirement from Parliament: "It is not because I was weary of the fight or because I was lukewarm in the cause. It is because I did not think it for the public advantage, that people should attempt to fulfil the duties of a task which they are unable to perform."

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FORECASTING THE RESULT OF PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

Both Sides Confident of Victory, Though Figures Appear to Indicate the Re-election of President Roosevelt—Election on November 8.

New York, Oct. 15.—(Special.) — The question of who will be elected President of the United States for the four years beginning March 4, 1905, will be decided by the popular vote on November 8, less than four weeks from today. The campaign has been in active progress for two months, and managers of the two great parties profess the fullest confidence in the success of their respective candidates.

At neither headquarters can details be obtained. The inquirer is given a list of States whose electoral votes are depended upon, but explanation is withheld regarding the basis for the faith placed in the figures presented. Given the list of States with their electoral votes,any man of ordinary intelligence can pick out certain States which will cast tehir electoral vote for Roosevelt and others which will give a majority for Parker. But in neither case, if the computer be free from partisan feeling, will a majority of the electoral votes stand at the foot of either column.

The solution of the problem rests with the so-called doubtful States. As to the number that are doubtful, and the particular States thus classified, there is great divergence in opinion, and so far as the managers of the two parties are concerned this difference will be reconciled only when the electoral vote is cast and the popular verdict proclaimed.

Many things may happen between now and November 8. A comparatively insignificant and trifling incident, when the popular mind is in a state of nervous excitement and under a degree of tension calculated to blunt ordinary reason and warp judgment, may entirely reverse the convictions of to-day. There can be no assurance that the conditions that now obtain will be the same four weeks hence. In 1881 there was brought about, in forty-eight hours before election day, a change of feeling in the State of New York, by the inconsiderate utterance of a single sentence, that defeated James G. Blaine, and elected Grover Cleveland.

The best that can be done now is to present conditions as they are found; give the inquirer the claims of each party, supplemented with such facts and figures as wil lenable him to make his own calculations and draw his own conclusions.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

There are 476 votes in the Electoral College, and 239 are necessary to a choice for President and Vice-President. These 476 votes are distributed among the States as follows:

Alabama	11	Nevada	3
Arkansas	9	New Hampshire	4
California	10	New Jersey	12
Colorado	5	New York	39
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	4
Florida	5	Ohio	23
Georgia	13	Oregon	4
Idaho	3	Pennsylvania	34
Illinois	27	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	15	South Carolina	9
Iowa	13	South Dakota	4
Kansas	10	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	18
Louisiana	9	Utah	3
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	16	Washington	5
Michigan	14	West Virginia	7
Minnesota	11	Wisconsin	13
Mississippi	10	Wyoming	3
Missouri	18		
Montana	3	Total	476
Nebraska	8		

States that may be relied upon to give their votes to Parker or Roosevelt are:

PARKER		ROOSEVELT.	
Alabama	11	California	10
Arkansas	9	Illinois	27
Florida	5	Iowa	13
Georgia	13	Kansas	10
Kentucky	13	Maine	6
Louisiana	9	Massachusetts	16
Mississippi	10	Michigan	14
Missouri	18	Minnesota	11
North Carolina	12	Nebraska	8
South Carolina	9	New Hampshire	4
Tennessee	12	North Dakota	4
Texas	18	Ohio	23
Virginia	12	Oregon	4
		Pennsylvania	34
Total	151	Rhode Island	4
		South Dakota	4
		Vermont	4
		Washington	5
		Wyoming	3
		Total	204

DOUBTFUL STATES.

The so-called doubtful States, with a total of 121 votes, are given below, and the list includes those regarded as doubtful by one or the other of the great patries:

Colorado	5	New Jersey	12
Connecticut	7	New York	39
Delaware	3	Utah	3
Idaho	3	West Virginia	7
Indiana	15	Wisconsin	13
Maryland	8		
Montana	3	Total	121
Nevada	3		

The States in the Parker column constitute what is known as the "Solid South." There is no dispute about them. And there cannot fairly be any question regarding the States placed in the Roosevelt column. The successful candidate must draw a sufficient number of votes from the 121 classified as doubtful. To succeed, Parker must draw eighty-eight votes from that column, while Roosevelt needs only twenty-five.

The Democrats claim that several of the States in the above doubtful list are certain to cast their votes for Parker, and on the other hand the Republicans assert that several are certain to vote for Roosevelt. These rival claims are set forth in the annexed table:

PARKER.		ROOSEVELT.	
Alabama	11	California	10
Arkansas	9	Connecticut	7
Colorado	5	Delaware	3
Florida	5	Idaho	3
Georgia	13	Illinois	27
Kentucky	13	Indiana	15
Louisiana	9	Iowa	13
Maryland	8	Kansas	10
Mississippi	10	Maine	6
Missouri	18	Massachusetts	16
Montana	3	Michigan	14
Nevada	3	Minnesota	11
New York	39	Nebraska	8
North Carolina	12	New Hampshire	4
South Carolina	9	New Jersey	12
Tennessee	12	North Dakota	4
Texas	18	Ohio	23
Virginia	12	Oregon	4
West Virginia	7	Pennsylvania	34
		Rhode Island	4
Total	205	South Dakota	4
		Vermont	4
		Washington	5
		Wisconsin	13
		Wyoming	3
		Total	217

FINAL DEDUCTIONS.

The foregoing totals leave the Democrats short thirty-four and the Republicans twenty-two votes, to be drawn from the following States, with an aggregate vote of fifty-four:

Colorado	5	Nevada	3
Connecticut	7	New Jersey	12
Delaware	3	Utah	3
Idaho	3		
Indiana	15	Total	54
Montana	3		

Here again the chances for the Republicans to make up the deficiency seems better than those of the Democrats. The Republicans, not without good reason, claim that the vote of Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana and New Jersey will surely be cast for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Take conditions as now revealed, and making allowances for claims and counter claims put forth at the respective headquarters here, the indications point to the election of the Republican candidates. If the election were to be held Tuesday next, the annexed table would not be far from being accurate, according to logical deductions:

PARKER.		ROOSEVELT.	
Alabama	11	California	10
Arkansas	9	Connecticut	7
Colorado	5	Delaware	3
Florida	5	Idaho	3
Georgia	13	Illinois	27
Kentucky	13	Indiana	15
Louisiana	9	Iowa	13
Maryland	8	Kansas	10
Mississippi	10	Maine	6
Missouri	18	Massachusetts	16
Montana	3	Michigan	14
Nevada	3	Minnesota	11
New York	39	Nebraska	8
North Carolina	12	New Hampshire	4
South Carolina	9	New Jersey	12
Tennessee	12	North Dakota	4
Texas	18	Ohio	23
Virginia	12	Oregon	4
West Virginia	7	Pennsylvania	34
		Rhode Island	4
Total	216	South Dakota	4
		Utah	3
		Vermont	4
		Washington	5
		Wisconsin	13
		Wyoming	3
		Total	260

While these figures are made up in an unpartisan spirit, it must be remembered that they are merely a forecast. The present apathy of the campaign may not continue. There have been political surprises, and doubtless will be again. Developments in the next few weeks, or even days, may cause a reversal of conditions as they seem today.

Candidates in the Field For the Federal Elections

The following is a complete list to date of the Federal candidates already formally nominated, or whose candidature is regarded as a settled fact, throughout the Dominion. A noticeable feature is the small number of Independent candidates.

ONTARIO.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Algoma East	A. E. Dyment	B. H. Turner	
Algoma West	J. J. Kehoe	A. C. Boyce	
Brant	Hon. W. Paterson	A. G. Ludlow	
Brantford	C. B. Heyd	W. F. Cockshutt	M. K. Halloran
Brockville	D. Derbyshire	J. Culbert	
Bruce, North	J. E. Campbell	L. L. Bland	
Bruce, South	P. H. Mackenzie	J. J. Donnelly	
Carleton	J. E. Caldwell	E. Kidd	
Dufferin		John Barr	
Dundas	Dr. T. F. Chamberlain	A. Broder	
Durham	A. B. Aylesworth	H. A. Ward	
Elgin, East	W. D. Hepburn	A. B. Ingram	
Elgin, West			Jabel Robinson
Essex, North	R. F. Sutherland	J. W. Hanna	
Essex South	A. H. Clarke	L. Wigle	
Frontenac	W. J. Shibley	M. Avery	
Glengarry	J. T. Schell	D. R. McDonald	
Grenville		J. D. Reid	
Grey, East	C. W. Hartman	F. S. Sproule	
Grey, North	W. P. Telford	T. I. Thompson	
Grey, South	H. H. Miller	C. McKinnon	
Haldimand	A. T. Thompson	F. T. Lalor	
Halton	J. S. Deacon	D. Henderson	
Hamilton, East	J. M. Eastwood	F. C. Bruce	
Hamilton, West	A. Zimmerman	S. Barker	
Hastings, East	J. E. Deroche	W. B. Northrup	
Hastings, West	B. O. Lott	E. G. Porter	
Huron, East	P. Macdonald	Dr. T. Chisholm	
Huron, South	E. Fraser	B. B. Gunn	
Huron, West	R. Holmes	E. N. Lewis	
Kent, East	D. A. Gordon	B. Willson	
Kent, West	G. Stephens	H. S. Clements	
Kingston	W. Harty	J. Gaskin	
Lambton East	John Cowan	J. E. Armstrong	
Lambton, West	T. G. Johnston	James Clancy	
Lanark, North	T. B. Caldwell	Dr. Preston	
Lanark, South	Dr. A. W. Dwyer	J. G. Haggart	
Leeds	A. E. Donovan	G. Taylor	
Lennox & Addington	H. Keech	U. Wilson	
Lincoln	E. J. Lovelace	E. A. Lancaster	
London	Hon. C. S. Hyman		
Middlesex, East	J. M. McEvoy	P. Elson	
Middlesex, North	R. Boston	J. D. Drummond	
Middlesex, West	W. S. Calvert	G. Stewart	
Muskoka	D. Marshall	W. Wright	
Nipissing	C. A. McCool	J. B. Klock	
Norfolk	H. B. Donly		
Northumberland, East	J. H. Douglas	E. Cochrane	
Northumberland, West	J. A. McColl	E. R. Armour	
Ontario, North	G. D. Grant	G. A. Proctor	
Ontario, South	W. Ross	Peter Christie	
Ottawa	Hon. N. A. Belcourt	T. Birkett	
Ottawa	R. Stewart	N. Champagne	
Oxford, North	Hon. J. Sutherland	J. G. Wallace	
Oxford, South	M. S. Schell	J. C. Henderson	
Parry Sound	R. J. Watson	Dr. Freeborn	
Peel	W. E. Milner	R. Blain	
Perth, North	J. P. Mabee	A F. McLaren	
Perth, South	G. H. McIntyre	Dr. Steele	
Peterboro', East	J. Finlay	J. A. Sexsmith	
Peterboro', West	R. R. Hall	J. Kendry	
Prescott	E. Proulx		
Prince Edward	G. N. Rose	G. O. Alcorn	
Renfrew, North	T. Mackie	Hon. P. White	
Renfrew, South	A. A. Wright		
Russell	N. Wilson	J. E. Askwith	
Simcoe, East	R. D. Gunn	W. H. Bennett	
Simcoe, North		J. A. Curry	L. G. McCarthy
Simcoe, South	W. C. Henry	H. Lennox	
Stormont	R. Smith	R. A. Pringle	
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	James Conmee	G. T. Marks	L. L. Pelletier (L.)
Toronto, Centre	T. C. Robinette	E. F. Clarke	
Toronto, East	J. K. Leslie	A. E. Kemp	
Toronto, North	T. Urquhart	Hon. G. E. Foster	
Toronto, South			
Toronto, West		E. B. Osler	
Victoria-Haliburton	R. J. McLaughlin	S. Hughes	
Waterloo, North	E. P. Clement	J. E. Seagram	J. E. Hett
Waterloo, South	G. Laird	G. A. Clare	
Welland	W. M. German	W. Upper	
Wellington, North	Thos. Martin	John McGowan	
Wellington, South	H. Guthrie		
Wentworth	W. O. Sealey	E. D. Smith	
York, Centre	A. Campbell	W. H. Pugsley	
York, North	Sir Wm. Mulock		
York, South	A. J. Anderson	W. F. Maclean	

QUEBEC.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Argenteuil	T. Christie	G. H. Perley	
Bagot	J. E. Marcil		
Bonaventure	H. S. Beland	Dr. Cloutier	
Beauharnois	G. M. Loy	J. G. H. Bergeron	
Bellechasse	O. E. Talbot	J. Fradette	
Berthier	J. E. Archambault		
Bonaventure	C. Marcil	T. Crockett	
Brome	Hon. S. A. Fisher	E. P. Stevens	
Chambly-Vercheres	V. Geoffrion	J. E. Archambault	
Champlain	J. A. Rousseau	Dr. F. A. Marcotte	
Charlevoix	C. Angers	R. Forget	
Chateauguay	E. McGowan		
Chicoutimi-Saguenay	E. Savard		J. Girard
Compton	A. B. Hunt	R. H. Pope	
Dorchester		J. B. Morin	
Drummond-Artha	L. Lavergne		De Courval
Gaspe	Hon. R. Lemieux	Dr. Grenier	
Hochelaga	L. A. Rivet	Dr. Bernard	
Huntingdon	W. S. Maclaren	R. N. Walsh	
Jacques Cartier	L. A. Boyer	F. D. Monk	
Joliette	A. Dubeau		
Kamouraska	E. Lapointe		
Labelle	H. Bourassa	G. A. Dugal	A. D. Cameron
Laprairie-Napierville	R. Lanctot	M. Coural	
L'Assomption	C. Laurier		M. Gauthier
Laval	C. Paquette	J. Leonard	
Levis	L. J. Demers		
L'Islet	O. Carbonneau	Dr. E. Paquet	
Lotbiniere	E. Fortier		
Maisonneuve	Hon. R. Prefontaine		
Maskinonge	H. Mayrand	J. A. Comeau	
Megantic	G. Turcot	L. J. Frechette	
Missisquoi	D. B. Meigs	Dr. J. B. Comeau	
Montcalm	F. O. Dugas	J. E. Marion	
Montmagny	A. Lavergne	H. Price	
Montmorenci	G. Parent	T. C. Casgrain	
Montreal, St. Ann's	D. Gallery	M. J. Morrison	
Montreal, St. Antoine	Peter Lyall	H. B. Ames	
Montreal, St. James	H. Gervais		
Montreal, St. Law	R. Bickerdike	Campbell Lane	G. A. Parent, E. Halley
Montreal, St. Mary's	C. Piche		
Nicolet		G. Ball	
Pontiac	Fred. Hodgins	Dr. Brabazon	
Portneuf	M. S. Delisle	E. R. Pepin	Gaboury
Quebec, Centre	A. Malouin	Dr. W. A. Verge	
Quebec, East	Sir W. Laurier		
Quebec, West	W. Power	W. M. Macpherson	
Quebec County	Hon. C. Fitzpatrick		
Richelieu	A. A. Bruneau	M. O'Bready	
Richmond-Wolfe	E. W. Tobin		
Rimouski	J. A. Ross		
Rouville	Hon. L. P. Brodeur	J. A. Nadeau	
St. Hyacinthe	A. M. Beauparlant	L. B. Tache	
St. Johns-Iberville	L. P. Demers		
Shefford	C. H. Parmelee	M. Hayes	
Sherbrooke	C. C. Knight	Dr. A. N. Worthington	
Soulanges	A. Bourbonnais	Dr. Sequin	
Stanstead	H. Lovell	M. F. Hackett	
Temiscouata	C. A. Gauvreau	Grandbois	
Terrebonne	S. Desjardins	B. Nantel	
Three Rivers St.-Maurice	J. Bureau		
Two Mountains	J. A. C. Ethier	G. N. Fauteux	
Vaudreuil	H. S. Harwood		
Wright			
Yamaska	O. Gladu		

NOVA SCOTIA.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Annapolis	S. W. Pickup	L. B. Shafner	
Antigonish	C. F. McIsaac	H. Cameron	
Cape Breton and Victoria	D. D. Mackenzie	J. McCormick	S. B. McNeil
Cape Breton South	A. Johnston	W. McKay	
Colchester	Hon. F. A. Lawrence	S. E. Gourley	
Cumberland	H. J. Logan	T. S. Rogers	
Digby	A. J. S. Copp	J. A. Grierson	
Guysborough	J. H. Sinclair	J. S. Wells	
Halifax	W. Roche	R. L. Borden	
Halifax	M. Carney	J. C. O'Mullin	
Hants	Dr. J. B. Black	J. A. Hanwright	
Inverness	A. A. McLennan	J. H. Jamieson	
King's	Sir F. W. Borden	P. Innes	
Lunenburg	A. K. McLean	C. E. Kaulbach	
Pictou	E. M. McDonald	A. C. Bell	
Richmond	D. Finlayson	J. A. Gillies	
Shelburne-Queen's	Hon. W. S. Fielding	J. J. Ritchie	
Yarmouth	B. B. Law		

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Carleton	F. B. Carvell	F. H. Hale	
Charlotte	D. Gillmour	G. W. Ganong	
Gloucester	O. Turgeon		
Kent	O. J. Leblanc	G. V. McInerney	
King's and Albert	A. S. White	G. W. Fowler	
Northumberland	W. S. Loggie	James Robinson	
Restigouche	James Reid	W. A. Mott	
St. John City	R. O. Brien	J. W. Daniel	
St. John City & County	H. L. McKeown	A. A. Stockton	
Sunbury and Queen's	Dr. Hay	R. D. Wilmot	
Victoria	Hon. John Costigan		
Westmoreland	Hon. H. R. Emmerson	H. A. Powell	
York	A. Gibson	O. Crocket	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
King's	J. J. Hughes	J. McLean	
Prince	J. W. Richards	A. A. Lefurgey	
Queen's	A. B. Warburton	Alex. Martin	
Queen's	C. E. Prowse	T. A. McLean	

MANITOBA.

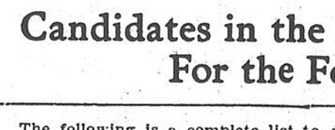
	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Brandon	Hon. Clifford Sifton	J. A. Herron	R. L. Richardson
Winnipeg	D. W. Bole	W. S. Evans	A. W. Puttee
Souris	George Patterson	Dr. Schaffer	
Selkirk	S. J. Jackson	W. W. Coleman	
Lisgar	Hon. T. Greenway	W. H. Sharp	
Portage La Prairie	J. Crawford	N. Boyd	
Dauphin	T. A. Burrows	Glen Campbell	
Marquette	S. L. Head	Dr. W. J. Roche	
Provencher	J. E. Cyr	A. A. C. La Riviere	
Macdonald	J. Riddell	W. D. Staples	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Alberta	M. Mackenzie		
Qu'Appelle	L. Thompson	R. S. Lake	
Assiniboia East	J. G. Turriff	J. R. Bingham	
Assiniboia West	Walter Scott	G. W. Annable	
Calgary	Dr. C. J. Stewart	L. McCarthy	
Strathcona	P. Talbot	O. Bush	Col. McGregor
Edmonton	Frank Oliver	M. Macauley	
Saskatchewan	J. H. Lamont	Thomas McKay	
Humbolt	A. G. Adamson	C. Craig	
Yorkton	Dr. Cash	Dr. Patrick	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Comox-Atlin	W. Sloan		
Kootenay	W. A. Galleher	C. H. Mackintosh	
Nanaimo	Ralph Smith		J. Pritchard
New Westminster	J. B. Kennedy	J. W. Taylor	
Vancouver City	R. G. Macpherson	B. Ellis	J. T. Mortimer
Victoria	G. Riley	E. G. Prior	
Yale-Cariboo	D. Ross	C. Berrill	



FOR REFLECTORS AND SHADES USE

ALUMINUM

Porcelain breaks, tin rusts and is heavy. Aluminum withstands wet, never breaks, rusts or wears out; is light, so that when used on portable stands does not tip or upset easily.

Aluminum is the only really satisfactory material for reflectors and shades.

We make them for Electric Lights, Auer Lights and Acetylene Lights, both plain and frosted.

Catalogues to the trade on application. Write us.

THE CANADIAN ALUMINUM WORKS MONTREAL

FACTORY and FOUNDRY, Chambly Canton, Que.

DE LA VAULX ON BALLOONING.

A Sport Which "Elevates the Soul and Inspires Noble Thoughts."

Count Henri de la Vaux, of Paris, who holds the world's record for the longest distance travelled in balloons, and who arrived in New York a few days ago, is positive that aerial travel is sure to be the premier sport of the future. He has travelled 16,000 miles in all by balloon, and has never had an accident. Asked by the World for his opinion of ballooning, he replied:

"Every man who has once tasted the ecstatic delight of this sport feels himself a miserable and inferior being when on the earth. He really lives only in the depths of the atmospheric ocean, where visions of the supernatural unroll themselves before his eyes. Picture how exquisite the sensations of the aerial voyager in his journey through the clouds without jolts, without fatigue, without dust, without insects, without customs officers, without police (and, above all, their terrible clubs). The aeronaut, in short travels without let or hindrance, veritably defying humanity entire. He has no fear of overstepping conventional bounds by his exuberance, and before his eyes are unrolled panoramas of incomparable beauty.

"Sometimes almost brushing the earth, he sails over towns and villages, valleys, plains and forests, peeping into all civilizations and surprising their secrets, their joys and their sorrows. Again, lifted to the great height, he pierces the fogs and, completely lost to the eyes of earth, navigates his ship through a majestic sea of clouds, monarch of all he surveys in a world unknown to the dwellers below.

"When the aeronaut comes down to earth again he is always received with open arms. He brings something of the unknown with him—a little of that mystical heaven which makes the astronomers such devotees of their science.

"The enchanting view which constantly offers itself to the aeronaut elevates his soul and inspires noble thoughts. The vile and the prosaic in the midst of those wonders of the air become the most delicate and sentimental of poets."

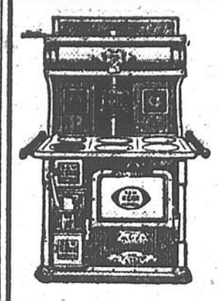
Orange Meat

Ask Your Grocer

Fragrant, strong, clean Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green will delight every lover of a good cup of tea.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

KERR STEEL PLATE RANGES



When You Buy a Range

You Will Look for One That WILL DO

the work required of it, and if you are prudent you will also select one that will not require constant repairing. If these qualities are desired, we know that our range will appeal to you, and the outward appearance should close the sale.

Prices, $31.50 upwards.

R. & W. KERR, 2236-2230 St. Catherine St.

DOES ANYONE WANT A WIFE?

Does any Montana ranchman or miner want an English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch or Danish wife?

If so, he can secure one, guaranteed to be kind, gentle and tractable, for the small sum of $50, of which $5 must be paid in advance and the remaining $45 within thirty days after the marriage.

This, in substance, is the effect of an advertisement now appearing in a dozen or more newspapers of the Rocky Mountain country, in which a concern in London, England, stands as sponsor for the matches. Their proposition is an attractive one—for men who want to marry very badly, and who do not know just how to go about accomplishing their purpose. The advertisement read, in part, as follows:

"There are some hundreds of thousands more men than women in the Central and Western States of America and Canada.

"As a result thousands of trustworthy men—farmers, miners and others—living in certain districts, cannot possibly get wives in their own neighborhoods.

"But in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales there are a million more women than men, and in those countries thousands of good, intelligent and attractive girls—many of them daughters of farmers and all of them qualified to make excellent wives—see nothing before them while they stay there but the prospect of living and dying as old maids, and this, to them, is a decidedly unpleasant prospect. They would willingly emigrate to America could they be assured that they were going to meet worthy men there as husbands, and that they could look forward to happy, if humble, homes on the other side of the Atlantic.

"We may say that all of them could afford to emigrate at their own expense.

"We are prepared to give good men introductions to these girls.

"If you wish to get an introduction please write us with such particulars of yourself (age, nationality, occupation and circumstances) as a sensible girl would expect to get, and we shall write you in reply, with a view of bringing about a suitable introduction without undue delay.

"Tell us what kind of a wife (age, nationality, appearance and disposition) you wish to get.

"If you have preference for any particular Christian sect, please name it.

"You will also inclose our fee of $5. A further fee of $45 will be due to us within one month after marriage, thus making $50 altogether. We do not confine ourselves to one introduction. We give as many as will be necessary until marriage. But we make no charge for any introduction after the payment of our said fee of $5 for the first.

"It is not at all necessary that you should be a wealthy man.

"But it is necessary that you be a man who would make a kind and good husband to a good wife.

"If you are not such a man please do not write us."

BREEZY.

Beacon—"Well, I see you've been investing in an electric fan?"

Egbert—"Oh, yes; I thought I'd blow myself."—Yonkers Statesman.

IF I CAN LIVE.

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second lustre to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by.
If I can lend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare
Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us on earth, will not have been in vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and shine;
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
of me "She did her best for one of Thine."
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Tender for Diversions.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Diversion of Line at Mitchell," or "Tender for Diversion of Line at St. Leonard Junction," as the case may be, will be received up to and including THURSDAY, the 27th Day of OCTOBER, 1904, for the Fencing, Grading, etc., in the construction of Single-Track Diversions at Mitchell and St. Leonard Junction, P.Q.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Station Masters' offices at Mitchell and at St. Leonard Junction, P.Q., also at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 6th October, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Tender For Engine House, at Truro, N. S.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Engine House, Truro," will be received up to and including FRIDAY, the 21st Day of OCTOBER, 1904, for the construction of a Brick Engine House at Truro, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's office at Truro, and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., October 8th, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Lachine Canal.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dry Dock," will be received by the undersigned until 16 o'clock on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1904.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the Superintending Engineer of the Quebec Canals, 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on and after Tuesday, the 4th October instant, when specifications and forms of tender can be procured.

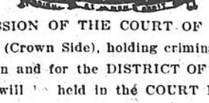
The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 4th October, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, the SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 13th October, 1904.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of P. GOLDBLATT, 59 St. Urbain.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, WEDNESDAY, the 19th OCTOBER, 1904, At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

The following assets, to wit:

1.—Stock of Furniture	$ 417.80
2.—Book Debts, as per list	1,422.28
3.—The rent for the balance of the year	192.00
4.—The rolling stock in the yard, consisting of: 1 horse, 1 Laurie waggon, 1 coal cart, 2 sleighs, 2 harnesses, 1 power saw with electric motor; also 6 cords of hardwood. Will be sold in detail.	

The store will be open for inspection Tuesday, the 18th instant.

For further details, apply to

ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Curator, 1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER FOR BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Buildings, Riviere Ouelle," will be received up to and including TUESDAY, the 25th Day of OCTOBER, 1904, for the construction of a dwelling for the Agent, a Baggage Room Building, remodelling of the Station and Out Buildings at Riviere Ouelle, P.Q.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Station Master's office, Riviere Ouelle, P.Q., and at the office of the Engineer of Maintenance, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 13th October, 1904.

Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes!

BLACK FLIES! BLACK FLIES!

Ashe's Forest Friend is the only reliable remedy.

Price 25c and 50c.

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!

Save your currants and gooseberries. Use White Hellebore.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1778 Notre Dame St.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

20 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons.

NEW TURBINE STEAMERS.

Victoria (launched), 12,000 tons. Triple screws.

Virginian (building), 12,000 tons. Triple screws.

MONTREAL and QUEBEC to LIVERPOOL

Calling at Moville.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
22 Sept., . Bavarian. .	7 Oct.,	9 a.m., 11 p.m.
29 Sept., . Parisian. .	14 Oct.,	6 a.m., 4 p.m.
6 Oct., . Tunisian .	21 Oct.,	9 a.m., 11 p.m.
13 Oct., . Ionian. . .	28 Oct.,	6 a.m., 3.09 p.m.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and finest steamers on the Canadian route. Record passage, Tunisian, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 2 hours. Bavarian's record run, 6 days, 3 hours, 12 minutes.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $50 and upwards, according to steamer and location of room. Second cabin, $30 and $35.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $15. Round trip, from Liverpool or Moville, $32.50.

GLASGOW SERVICE

From Glasgow.	From Montreal.
Sat., 24 Sept—Sicilian . . .	ours. 13 Oct.
Sat., 1 Oct.—Pretorian. . . .	Thurs, 20 Oct.
Sat., 15 Oct.—Corinthian . . .	Thurs. 3 Nov.

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards; return tickets, 10 per cent. reduction. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $27.50; return tickets, $49.37. Steerage, $15.00, and everything necessary provided.

Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

H. & A. ALLAN, 55 Common Street, Montreal.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co's.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

SUMMER SAILINGS, MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Oct. 11....	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Oct. 22
Oct. 25....	LAKE ERIE	Nov. 10
Nov. 1....	LAKE MANITOBA	Nov. 17

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Reduction in First Cabin Rates: To Liverpool, $47.50 and $50 and Upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, to Liverpool, $30.00; to London, $32.50.

Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $15. To Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, $17. To Gothenburg, Copenhagen, etc., $20. Stockholm, Hango, etc., $23. From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15.00. From London, $17.00. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO LONDON.

LAKE MICHIGAN	Oct. 26
MOUNT TEMPLE	Nov. 16

Carrying Third Class Passengers only. Excellent accommodation in closed rooms.

Rates to London and other British, Scandinavian and Finnish points, same as via Liverpool service.

Apply to

Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. Atlantic Steamship Lines

Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

NOVEMBER THE SMART SET JUST OUT
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

Builders, Plumbers, Painters, Contractors and Mill Supplies

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

BUILDERS ART HARDWARE

2543-2553 Notre Dame St., 292-300 Seigneurs St.

The Edwannagh Co. NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS. MONTREAL

EVERYONE WHO DRINKS
COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
Prefers it to all others.
It is absolutely pure, very fine flavor, and the most healthful of all beverages.
The COWAN CO. Ltd., Toronto.

A YOUTHFUL SPECIMEN OF THE BANK ROBBER

A Lad of Fourteen Has the Coolness and Resource of Men Who Have Been Bathed in Crime.

The city police had in hand yesterday a very youthful specimen of the bank robber, whose coolness and resource in a somewhat tight corner seem to mark him for something smart either in the paths of honest business or in crime. Meantime, his inclinations seem to run in the latter direction.

When Mr. Ernest Gigure, manager for the branch of the Banque Nationale at 1092 St. Lawrence Street, who resides in the same building, came out for an airing about eight o'clock last night, he was no little surprised to observe a diminutive lad calmly turning the key in the lock of the bank door. In reply to the question as to what he was doing, the boy explained he had found the door open and was locking it up to protect the valuables inside. But, as Mr. Gigure, had himself locked up the premises at the closing hour, the story did not go, and an adjournment was made to Police Station No. 12. Here the boy, who gave his name as Alderic Tessier, aged 14, was found to have in his possession no fewer than forty keys in addition to several articles appropriated from the bank, the former, it was subsequently ascertained, having been stolen from a locksmith's premises on Duluth Avenue.

Tessier, who informed the detectives he would like to go to the reformatory, in which he has already served a term of years was remanded yesterday by Judge Choquette for enquet on Monday next.

DID NOT REFUSE TO PLAY GERMAN MUSIC

Story Sent Out From St. Louis Regarding Garde Republicaine Band is Denied.

The story published in a St. Louis paper and copied by a local paper stating that the Garde Republicaine band had been recalled for refusing to play the German National Anthem, is absolutely denied by Mr. Gabriel Pares, the bandmaster.

In conversation regarding what might have given rise to the story Mr. Pares said that on one occasion the band had been requested on very short notice to play at a German banquet. The band being a military one, had to get special permission to be allowed to attend the banquet, and owing to the time it took to get this was unable to be in the hall when the banquet began.

It was after this that the band was accused of trying to render the relations between France and Fermany less friendly, an accusation that was entirely without foundation.

The band had not been recalled, as word had just been received granting an extension of time to the band, and it would not sail for another week.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH.

The new church for St. Michael's parish is rapidly nearing completion and the blessing of the structure has been fixed for October 30. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week conversaziones will be held in the new church building, and on Wednesday evening a euchre party will be given in aid of the church funds.

NOBLE CANADIAN MOTHERS

owe their vigorous health to

Psychine

(Pronounced Si-keen)

These mothers of ripened experience and knowledge give Psychine (Si-keen) the praise of which it has proven worthy in combating disease.

Mrs. D. McKinnon, Ingonish, C.B writes: "Psychine does all that is claimed for it. I know of no better tonic or blood purifier. Through disease and overwork I became greatly run down; had no appetite; was weak and nervous; life was something to be endured rather than enjoyed. Growing steadily worse with other treatments, I tried Psychine, and with the most pleasing results."

Psychine is woman's truest friend. With Psychine your blood will be made pure and rich; new vigor will be instilled into your nerves; you will increase in weight and strength; health and vitality will displace weakness and disease.

Tends her garden at eighty-nine

Mrs. Blaisdell, Arnprior, Ont., writes as follows:

"It's a long time since I used Psychine and Oxomulsion. I had felt miserable for a long time. Had no appetite, couldn't obtain any sleep, and was unable to work or enjoy life. Psychine has proven a blessing. I work every day in my garden, and I am very grateful for what Psychine did for me."

Mrs. Blais, 168 Artillery St., Quebec

Mrs. Thos. Blais (widow), 168 Artillery street, Quebec City, says: "I certainly can recommend Psychine for catarrh, colds, lung troubles, or decline. Some years ago I had la grippe, and it left me in a precarious condition. Psychine did me a world of good. I remain, with gratitude, yours very truly, Mde. Thos. Blais."

Psychine is pronounced Si-keen

For sale by all druggists. For further advice and information write Dr. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Can. Through an enlarged laboratory, new labor-saving facilities, and recent ability to purchase raw products in Canada, Psychine, sold for years at $1.50 per bottle, is

Now Sold at $1.00

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

BIOGRAPHY OF QUINTIN HOGG, THE LONDON PHILANTROPHIST

The biography of her father by Miss Ethel M. Hogg, is a readable and restrained appreciation of one in whom philanthrophy was seen in its rarest and most effective form. It is, in brief, a record of a life entirely given to good works. The author praises but not extravagantly, and the memorial is complete without being prolix. Quintin Hogg was perhaps best known as the originator and founder of the Polytechnic Institute in London. He was the fourteenth child of Sir James Weir Hogg, and was born in 1845. After leaving Eton, where his philanthropic tenderness was already apparent, he went into business and soon became a partner in a firm of West India merchants. All his spare time was devoted to the self-appointed work of rescuing and reforming and educating the rough and rugged boys of London slums. During his first year in London, when he himself was little more than a boy, he was struck with the misery of the slum children. His first effort was to get a couple of crossing-sweepers to accept his tuition. With these two as pupils, an empty beer bottle for a candlestick, a tallow candle for illumination, and a couple of Bibles as reading books he began what later grew into the Polytechnic. A few months later he hired a room, and started a ragged school. Soon there were over 100 boys, so that new rooms had to be taken. He had assistance. The rapid growth of this charitable work, and the ultimate establishment of the Polytechnic are sketched in detail. He paid the heavy deficits of the latter for many years, and was to the last its mainstay. Many of his letters, which indicate the quality and scope of his aims, are included. These and, still more, his life's record reveal the strenuous purpose he applied to things tending to the alleviation of the submerged tenth. Ann appreciative preface is supplied by the Duke of Argyll. (London: Archibald Constable & Co.)

MR. CROSSLAND LAMENTS PRESENT LITERARY TREND.

Mr. T. W. H. Crossland, famous for his book, "The Unspeakable Scot," has recently published "The Lords of Creation," in which he deals mordauntly with his brothers in letters. "I think myself," he remarks, "that writing is a woman's job. Women do it badly, it is true, but in the conditions of the time what is the use of doing it well? People who write really well have some difficulty in getting published, and much more difficulty in getting even bricklayers' wages out of what they publish. In a sense this is as it should be. The men who have made our literature looked upon writing as a sort of hobby. I shall never believe that Shakespeare cared twopence whether he wrote a play or not. Writing was not bread-and-butter to Chaucer, nor to Spenser, nor Bacon, nor Milton, nor Keats, nor Shelley, nor Byron, nor Browning, nor Tennyson. Neither can it be said to have been bread-and-butter to Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Meredith or Mr. Watts-Dunton. The people who have dragged authorship down to the commercial gutter are the people who have said to themselves, 'There appears to be drachmas and soft living in this calling. Behold I will even ally myself with it.'"

A SPLENDID SHOWING BY CANADIAN WRITERS.

According to the prospectuses of Canadian publishing houses, there will be an unusually large crop of books by Canadian writers this fall. In fiction the list is an imposing one. "The Prospector," by Ralph Connor; "Doctor Luke, of the Labrador," by Norman Duncan; "A Ladder of Swords," by Sir Gilbert Park; "A Chicago Princess," by Robert Barr; "The Prisoner of Mademoiselle," by C. G. D. Roberts, and another book of animal stories by Thompson Seton, are assured of a large audience. They by no means exhaust the list. Mrs. H. Mitchell Keays, of Woodstock, Ont., has completed the manuscript of another novel. Mr. Ridgwell Cullum's second story of the Canadian West has already appeared. Miss Marshall Saunders' new story is called "The Princess Sukey." New novels are also announced from Edwin Sandys, W. A. Fraser, Mrs. H. E. Colter, of Fredericton, N.B., Miss Macher, and Mrs. Virna Sheard. Arthur Stringer, Harvey O. Higgins, and Arthur E. Macfarlane, all Canadians who are succeeding in New York, will publish new books this autumn. A new Brownie book by Mr. Palmer Cox, a native of Granby, Que., is in course of publication. In the department of history and biography there is a very creditable offering. Mr. Golwwin Smith's "My Memory of Gladstone" will shortly appear in a Canadian edition. Major-General Charles Robinson has completed the life of his father, Sir John Beverly Robinson, which will be published in England and Canada, with a preface by Dr. Parkin. "The Life of Sir Oliver Mowat," by C. W. R Biggar; Miss Laut's "Pathfinders of the West;" Benjamin Sulte's "The Great Lakes in the Seventeenth Century;" Lady Edgar's "Sir Isaac Brock;" the Hon. Mr. Longley's "Joseph Howe;" Dionne's "Champlain;" Hannay's "War of 1812," and "The Talbot Regime," by Judge Ermatinger, should prove a valuable addition to Canadian literature. Five new books of poetry have been announced. One is a collection of poems by the late James A. Tucker, assistant editor of Saturday Night. Mr. Bliss Carman, Mrs. Isabel E. Mackay, of Woodstock, Ont., and two Montrealers. Dr. Drummond and Mr. Vernon Natt are the others. Dr. Drummond will publish another volume of Habitant poems, and Mr. Natt's offering is a long poem, "Anthony with Cleopatra."

A TALE OF THE PLAINS BY JOHN H. WHITSON.

"The Rainbow Chasers," by John H. Whitson, is a stirring novel dealing with the elemental forces of life on the Western plains, and with the wild stampede for new lands, boom towns and unhealthy speculation. Golden City is a type of many towns of mushroom growth in the Western States. They sprang up in a day, and as suddenly were deserted by the further Western moving crowds. The prairies and forests of the West are the scenes of the story. Few clearer pictures of the plainsman's rugged existence have been drawn, and into the picture the author has interwoven an abundance of stirring incident. The hero, Dick Brewster, was no doubt typical of many. He was brought up in the Arkansas woods, but in a drunken carouse he quarrelled with his rival and an enemy of the latter killed him. Dick was charged and convicted of the murder, and believed himself guilty. After his sentence to life imprisonment a fellow-convict showed him the way to liberty, and he escaped to the Indian Territory, where he lived the life of a cowboy for five years. He was overtaken by the oncoming rush of settlers, and narrowly escaped recognition by former Arkansans. In the end his innocence is proved and matters come out right. But the Rainbow Chasers are still pursuing the pot of gold across the gray plains, and perhaps some day they may find it. (Toronto: Langton & Hall.)

ENGLISH REVIEW ATTACKS SIR GILBERT PARKER'S BOOK.

The following criticism in the Saturday Review of Sir Gilbert Parker's latest book, "The Ladder of Swords," called for the author's protest to that paper that "it is little likely to inspire gratitude or respect in the mind of its author."

The reviewer compared Sir Gilbert's book with "The Queen's Quair," another historical romance ,and says:—One of these tales is written as though it happened but yesterday, and yet goes back at once its three hundred years. There is about it scarcely a touch of the wilfully archaic; just a hint of place, and the rest the simplicity of all strong feeling. But this other, the "Ladder of Swords," uses every trick of diction, every device of antique colouring, to push its stage into the past, and succeeds in putting it no further from us than behind the footlights of a theatre. Theatrical it is in all its twistings; dramatic not a whit. We have ruffs, hose, jerkins, halberdiers, corslets, morions, Moorish pikes, birds from the Indies, jousts, tiltings, and so forth. Every bit of stale colour from the age of Elizabeth is plastered on to the scene, but never for an instant do we get an impression of that age; never is the working of a single mind revealed that might not have been brought up on cheap science and the penny paper, and not once is there a hint of the moulding influences of a time so removed from ours. The men tilt and fight and drink canary, and the women sit upon rushes, wear ruffles and slashed sleeves, and use the time-honoured phrases, but neither so much as suggest the ferment and roughness of their time. They belong, indeed, to an age, they are of that great company of impossibles that people the stage.

LITERARY NOTES OF INTEREST.

There is to be a life of Walter Pater this autumn from the pen of Mr. Thos. Wright, author of the life of Edward Fitz Gerald. Mr. Wright has had access to original manuscripts. The book will be published by Mr. Grant Richards.

"The House of Fulfillment," which ran as a serial in McClure's Magazine, was brought to a conclusion in the October number. This is a strong story dealing with southern life and the antagonistic elements in northern and southern nature. The story is published by McClure-Phillips & Co., in New York, and by William Briggs, in Toronto.

Lieutenant Bilse's book has not yet been forgotten in England, and it will not be forgotten for a long time in Germany. A work of fiction dealing with the same subject has enjoyed also a similar vogue. "Life in a Crack Regiment," as the English title runs, has been circulated to the extent of 50,000 copies in Germany. It is a novel "of German military manners and morals," written by Baron von Schlicht, and translated by Mr. F. B. Low.

The Masquerader, which is creating a sensation in Blackwood's Magazine, is appearing serially also in the London Mailly Mail. It is an event in England that a novel should be running simultaneously in an important monthly and in the most widely circulating halfpenny newspaper there. The English advertisements of the story, contrary to British usage, are striking and sensational. The title of the English edition of the book is "John Chilcote, M.P."

There are thirty-eight signed contributions in the November Smart Set. The novelette which opens the issue is called "The Surrender," and is a study of divorce. A timely essay by Clyde Fitch entitled "The Play and the Public" is a feature. The number is rich in excellent verse. Among the contributors are Edith M. Thomas, Joaquin Miller, Theodosia Garrison, Edward W. Barnard, Madeline Bridges, John Vance Cheney, Richard Burton, P. McArthur and Madison Cawein.

George Meredith's startling predictions regarding the future of the marriage relation, and his definite prophecy that some day it will be made a limited and not life-enduring contract, is not the first published suggestion of the kind. In A. Maurice Low's novel, The Supreme Surrender, published by the Harpers in their American Novel Series, there is a theory of marriage which is no less iconoclastic and supposedly reformatory than that of Meredith's. Indeed, it goes further and is in a way plausible.

The Copp-Clark Company, Toronto, are the Canadian publishers of "The Hound of the North," by Ridgwell Cullum, which was reviewed in these columns some time ago. It is a readable tale of the Northwest, the scenes shifting from the Klondike, during the early gold rush, to Manitoba. Government agents, smugglers and Indians figure in its pages. The plot is well-drawn, and there is abundance of incident. Mr. Cullum has shown that the Canadian West still remains but partially developed in more senses than one.

According to the records of the Montreal branch of the Booklovers' Library the most popular books for the week ending Oct. 13, were as follows; "The Last Hope"—Seton Merriam; "The Betrayal"—Oppenheim; "The Loves of Miss Anne"—S. R. Crockett; "The Interloper"—Violet Jacobs; "Rachel Marr"—Morley Roberts; "The Challoners"—E. F. Benson; "The Pillar of Light"—Louis Tracy; "At Home With the Jardines"—Lillian Bell; "Love's Proxy"—Richard Bagot; "The Green Diamond"—Arthur Morrison.

Sir Conan Doyle announces the definite, final retirement of "Sherlock Holmes," saying:

"Absolutely his last appearance will be in the Christmas Number of the Strand. He will not again emerge, as he did before. I am tired of him and so probably is the public. He has long nursed the idea of country life, with its simple delights, and will take a small place and go in for bee-keeping. He won't marry. When Gillette cabled me asking whether he might marry Sherlock I instantly replied:

"'Marry him! Kill him! Do what you like with him."

"That is my present frame of mind, too."

Col. Prentiss Ingraham, whose death occurred in Chicago a few weeks ago, had over a thousand novels to his credit, as well as numerous contributions in prose and verse to magazines and newspapers. He was also the author of several successful plays, yet at its best his income was never more than $10,000 a year. He lived and wrote too soon to share in the author's golden period. There are several popular novelists who make three times that amount in the course of a year and from the earnings of a single story. If rumor is to be credited, Mrs. Humphry Ward can multiply Colonel Ingraham's receipts by ten and even then not name her highest yearly figure.

Messrs. Morang & Co., of Toronto, have a fine offering for fall. They will publish in the near future "The Prodigal Son," by Hall Caine; for which the publishers of Everybody's Magazine, paid ten thousand dollars for the serial rights alone. "Monarch," by Ernest Thompson Seton, the story of the Big Grizzly of Tallac, still pacing his prison floor at the Golden Gate Park. "Nature and Culture," one of Hamilton Wright Mabie's most delightful works, in a holiday edition, with twenty-four full-page reproductions of nature studies. "Traffics and Discoveries," by Rudyard Kipling, his first volumes of short stories since "The Day's Work." "The Mountains," by Stewart Edward White, a companion-book to "The Forest."

THE KIDNEYS ARE DELICATE

EASILY AFFECTED BY CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Not even are the lungs more susceptible to the effect of cold drafts, of overheating, of dampness or cold than the kidneys.

This accounts for workingmen so frequently becoming victims of painful and deadly kidney diseases.

Pains in the back are usually the first note of warning. Then there is frequent and painful or smarting urination, headache and derangements of the digestive system and bowels.

IF YOU WOULD PREVENT BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND OTHER DEADLY FORMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY.

To be certain of immediately arresting disease and bringing about thorough cure, you must use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have so many times proven their superiority as a treatment for the most serious diseases of the kidneys.

By acting on the liver and bowels as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills effect a thorough cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems and entirely rid the body of all poisonous waste matter.

MR. ELLIS GALLANT, Paquetville, N.B., writes: "About four months ago I found my condition so serious that I had to leave work. I could not sleep nights, my appetite was very poor and my kidneys were so affected that I could hardly walk on account of backache.

"I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Backache Plaster. After three weeks' time, I am glad to say, I was able to resume work and now feel as well as I ever did. I therefore say that Dr. Chase's remedies are excellent family medicines."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so thorough and far-reaching in their influence on the kidneys as to thoroughly eradicate the most serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box.

We deliver bread to any address. James Strachan Bakers to Royalty.

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The treasurer of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane acknowledges the following legacy and subscriptions:—Estate A. F. Gault, $1,800; Frederic Hague, $175; Mrs. James McBride, $170; W. J. Buchanan, $10; Miss J. MacGregor, $5.

Admissions during the week ending Oct. 11 were nine; discharged, two, and died, five.

The visiting governors next week are Messrs. Alex. Paterson, Hugh Paton, John Paterson and Robert Reford.

VERDUN HOSPITAL REPORT.

The superintendent f the Protestant Hospital at Verdun reports that during the week ending Oct. 11 there were admissions 9, discharged cured 2, discharged on trial 5, deaths 5.

MRS. O. RAYMOND

How She Effectually Got Rid of a Trouble of Two Years' Standing Which Baffled Her Doctor.

Stomach Was Always Out of Order and She Was Subject to Splitting Headaches—The Remedy Did Not Seem to Do Her Much Good at First, But She Persevered and Was Completely Cured by St. James Wafers.

Life even at its best is a struggle.

To make a success of it needs every energy. If you get used up in battling with stomach trouble, for instance, you are so much the worse off for the day's work.

Health is important to help you on in the world, besides being necessary to your bodily comfort. If your health is not good, seek out the very best remedy at once.

Profit by the experience of Mrs. O. Raymond, of 280a Craig Street, Montreal who, when interviewed on the 29th of July, 1904, spoke as follows:

"After having failed to benefit from the visits of my doctor, I began to lose hope that my stomach trouble would ever be cured, for I had had it for two years.

"My stomach was always out of order, and I had no appetite. I could not eat any rich food, my nerves were on edge, and I was subject to splitting headaches. My limbs would swell and ache, and I was obliged to stay in bed sometimes, my system was in such a poor state.

"Early in May I began to take St. James Wafers. It was nearly a month before they seemed to do me much good, but I still kept on.

"I was rewarded for my perseverance, for soon afterwards an improvement began. Then I got better and better every day, until St. James Wafers completely cured me.

"I never felt better in my life than I do to-day, and I have no need to bother with medicines now. I don't need worry about what I eat, for St. James Wafers have made my stomach right." —Mrs. O. Raymond.

You must not think that a long standing trouble can be driven out in a moment. Mrs. Raymond's experience shows that patience is necessary. In her case the trouble had had two years to get established.

To drive out the foe after being in possession for such a long time she needed the very best treatment that modern skill has discovered.

A great specialist, who has had a long experience in treating the sick, noticed that—in these days of overwork, worry and hurried meals—the cause of the trouble with most sick people was that their stomachs had gone wrong. He determined to find a positive cure for stomach trouble. After testing and trying for years he combined certain substances into small round tablets. He named them St. James Wafers, and has now satisfied himself that they form the ideal stomach and nerve remedy.

Proofs of their wonderful value are accumulating every day. Throughout England and Canada St. James Wafers are becoming recognized as the specialty for stomach trouble. They also cure many other complaints for the simple reason that a right stomach makes all right.

The common sense way to get lasting health and strengthen your stomach. It may take time, but if, like Mrs. Raymond you just keep right on taking St. James Wafers, they are sure to benefit you. They are easy and pleasant to take, and cotain no alcohol.

Dealers everywhere sell St. James Wafers in round boxes (convenient to carry about) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. If you prefer to order by mail, send remittance to the sole Canadian agents, Lyman Sons & Co., 380 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

BEEFENE

FOR SPORTSMEN

Manufactured by the American Fluid Beef Company, Montreal

W. P. SCOTT

MONTREAL.

Decorator. Wall Paper, etc. 2442 St. Catherine St.

$3,250.00 REWARD

FOR THE CLOSEST ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL VOTE TO BE POLLED AT THE DOMINION ELECTIONS, ON NOVEMBER 3RD, 1904

Will be paid by THE CALCULE COMPANY, 9 Toronto St., Toronto.

CERTIFICATE

$3,250.00 has been deposited with The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King Street West, Toronto. The money will remain in the Trusts Company's hands and payment will be made by them for the best estimates when the official figures of the total vote polled in the General Elections are issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO., LIMITED.

Figure it Out for Yourself. The following statistics may help some:—

In the General Elections of 1887 there were 686,539 votes polled throughout the Dominion; in 1891 there were 720,094, an increase of eight per cent. over the figures for 1887. In 1896 there were 835,600, an increase of sixteen per cent. over 1891; in 1900 there were 952,406 votes polled, an increase of fourteen per cent. Census for 1901 was 4,833,239; for 1901 was 5,371,051.

? How many Votes will be Polled in 1904 ? SEND ONE DOLLAR ?

You have four opportunities to earn $2,500.00 for every dollar you send with your estimates—and if your estimates are received before noon of October 31st, you have an opportunity to earn an extra $250.00, making $2,750.00 in one prize.

$3,250

$250.00 for the best estimate received up to noon of October 17th.
$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 17th and noon of Oct. 24th.
$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 24th and noon of Oct. 31st.
$2,500.00 for the best estimate of the total number of votes to be polled. This estimate to be mailed to the Trusts Co. before midnight of Nov. 3rd.

For one dollar you may estimate that the total vote polled will be 1,050,000, 1,060,000, 1,063,000, 1,071,000, or any set of four figures you think likely, and if one of your figures is nearest to the official return you will receive the money.

Use this blank or one of your own, and mail it to THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.

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ADDRESS.....
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ENCLOSED HEREWITH, $.....
I ESTIMATE THAT THE TOTAL VOTE POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS WILL BE:

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If you want an acknowledgement send postal card or 2c. postage stamp for reply, with remittance.

Write one of your estimates on each of above lines

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NO HOME should be without a bottle of

IMPORTED CLARET

Price $3.00, sold only by

GRAVEL FRERES, Cor. St. Catherine & McGill College Ave.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1806. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1904. ONE CENT.

BY A WOMAN

Perhaps no woman is more transparent, more of a harm to herself, and a bore to everyone else, than the artificial woman. The woman who walks affectedly, talks affectedly, thinks affectedly and is a continual worry to herself and weary to every one else.

For instance in the strangely obnoxious habit society has gotten itself into, and is but gradually getting itself out of, of calling upon hundreds of people who have no affection or care for one another, in so far that it is termed "the duties of society," you will find the artificial woman attempts to impress upon every unfortunate person in her calling list that she really has a strong affection for them. The dignified woman who calls and is courteous and polite and leaves in a quiet and duty-fulfilled way, is about ninety-nine per cent beyond the woman who gushes herself through the call, and gushes herself out. She is so very wearying that one's nerves and self-control are ready to snap.

If she goes to church she gets up and down noisily, takes off her gloves and puts them on two or three times, turns the leaves of her hymnbook or prayer book also noisly and sings or responds in an artificial tone of voice.

You can never think her in earnest. You can never believe her statements, you can never put faith in her artificially voiced opinions.

Art is for the painter, the poet, the musician, who make nature more real to us, not to be desecrated by the shallow women who would substitute likeness for substance, and would imprint on God's creation of mind and body her feeble attempts, not at improvement or continual perfection, but of base imitation.

* * *

I want to have a talk with the girls, this week, to the girls who work in the offices or hold confidential positions of any description and there are many of such girls in our city.

In the first place I take it for granted that you take your work seriously and do it as well as you can, and thus bring to yourself only respectful and dignified treatment. Your work to which you give your best attention, is I am also sure, worthy of you.

Concerning your work I have but kind words, and it is only concerning your attitude to the firm and the employer that I wish particularly to talk over with you.

Only the other day I heard a young woman discussing the manager of her department in a most critical way and a most unkindly one, to an outsider in a public place. No one could appreciate such uncalled for confidence, save from a most reprehensible love of the discussion of private affairs. Nor was the incident unusual for I have heard many, in the same critical and thoughtless way, bring up for discussion the ways of the firm by which they were employed or the peculiarities of their employers and they have done this without the slightest realization that it was a dishonorable thing to do.

Probably in a hundred ways you differ in your ways of doing things from your employer and you have felt perhaps little injustices a hundred times, and yet, if you would be an honorable business woman you will discuss your employer in only a kindly and uncritical way to all, with whom in conversation, you may find a reference to him called for.

The same is true concerning the business, the inner spokes of which you may help in placing, so that you know all transactions, the extent of its assets and liabilities, its possible embarassment, and its possible speculations. That business, so long as it employs, you, and pays you, and, even after you have left it, demands an honorable silence in regard to its private business transactions, and there is no excuse for any young woman in treating carelessly the confidence of her employers. It is a poignant regret to me to see such confidence violated so often, thoughtlessly, carelessly and unintentionally. That the violation is unintentional, I sincerely believe, but that excuse does not help the fault, which may from some thoughtless statement make an embarrassing financial situation for your employers.

Nor is an honorable silence demanded only of those in confidential positions, it is demanded of all in regard to comparisons of criticisms of that man, company, or corporation that pays their salaries. If you wish to criticize to outsiders your employer or employers, and feel it your duty so to do, you should resign your position and honorably and openly accuse if you feel accusation necessary.

Perhaps some of you will think that this is a foolish carefulness in regard to ordinary criticism or comment. There is, however, reason in all things, and people with ordinary discretion will easily draw the line between private matters and those to which one can refer with impunity, and it is alone from those young women who have discretion and a desire to do good work in return for their weekly or monthly wage, I hope to receive attention.

There is a new virtue for women to learn in the work-a-day world,—an honorable silence.

* * *

Some Sundays ago as I happened to be passing Hotel Dieu, I went into the chapel. It was just time for afternoon vespers and many others were gathered there for the service. After we had been seated a few minutes three little children came in and sat down. Two little girls into the seat ahead and the little boy just ahead of them. The little girl got down on her knees and crossed herself but she was so tiny that she could not see above the pew ahead so she climbed upon the seat beside her sister. Then commenced such a string of whispered question and comment that the older sister at last shook her head reprovingly and got the little brown eyes fastened on the altar. The little one was still for about two seconds when she again commence her questioning and cross-questioning. The brother leaned back and said to the chatterbox, "Oh, keep still!!" while everyone else laughed at the trio, the little one the motherly older one, and the disinterested brother.

They all had brown hair and brown eyes and had such pretty little baby features that no one minded the little faults of the whispering tongues,—such charm have children!

* * *

The charm of children! Have you read those words of Browning in his Souls' Tragedy? "All men do so: they are worst in childhood, improve in manhood, and get ready in old age for another world. Youth, with its beauty and grace would seem bestowed on us for some such reason as to make us partly endurable till we have time for really becoming so of ourselves, with out their aid: when they leave us. The sweetest child we all smile on for his pleasant want of the whole world to break up or such in his mouth, seeing no other good in it—would be rudely handled by that world's inhabitants, if he retained those angelic infantine desires when he had grown six feet high, black and bearded. But, little by little, he sees fit to forego claim after claim on the world, puts up with a less and less share of its good as his proper portion; and when the octogenarian asks barely a sup of gruel and a fire of dry sticks, and thanks you as for his full allowance and right in the common good of life,—hoping nobody may murder him,—he who began by asking and expecting the whole of us to bow down in worship to him,—why, I say he is advanced, far onward, very far, nearly out of sight.

This does not sound like Browning and yet it is he who has spoken so of this to us, the passing of youth to age.

"Now that I am ready to die I know how to live."

This remark was made to me the other day by a man who had passed the noon of life and had made his way to the hillslope from which he should descend into the blackness of death. He had seen many vicissitudes, many troubles and trials, much of sin and in these last years the true wisdom of life had come to him and he had seen the purpose of living when too late to apply his wisdom.

It is strange when one thinks of it, the long lesson in the school of life, which some of us die without learning and some of us learn when youth is still our companion. The lesson of patience and kindness and gentleness.

* * *

What a wonderful thing enthusiasm is, the enthusiasm that makes burden light, hardship easy, unpleasantness unnoticed. Give me enthusiasm, and others may have the strength, ease and pleasant paths. I would always outdistance them as they would out distance me if it were otherwise.

When a girl or boy starts out in life he carries the light heart and the wondrous dream ahead of him. Oh! the glory of it. No after glow equals the wonder of that first light that shines across the world.

There is nothing more reprehensible than that laugh and thoughtless joking of older people at the enthusiasm of youth. How often the derision has stung to harm, sometimes to kill the hope in the heart. The wonderful thing, the flower of life, the glory of youth. —Enthusiasm, is a tender flower to be cherished by all.

* * *

Have you ever met the aimless girl? She does not like to study; she does not care for athletics; she does not know why she is living; she does not care how she is dressed; she cannot understand why other people are happy.

What a pity, indeed, that the burden of life is hers. It is evidently too much of a burden, though her life may be filled with ease, to have been put upon anyone. She cannot understand why she is living and is it not strange that we wonder too.

There is an excuse for the prude, the sinner, the puritan, the talker, the flirt, but none for the aimless girl.

* * *

There is a beauty in living to which we may all attain, a perfection of self-control that will make us ever mistresses of ourselves, that will teach us that eternal patience with others that never forgest eternal courtesy.

To respect other people's opinions is a splendid tribute to a noble character, is a strong help to ourselves, and is the epitome of unselfishness.

What we think seems to us the right way to think, and yet, what we think may be quite altogether wrong and the next person's opinion be altogether right.

This kind thoughtfulness which listens kindly, gives opinions in the same spirit, and helps us to often modify our opinion, is the kind of thoughtfulness we want to exercise in this world.

Man's opinion does not change the truth of things. Man's opinion is of no earthly or heavenly finality and may change from month to month, or day to day as a weather vane. Truth remains unchanged, and we must realize that we are no more an exponent of that truth than the man beside us, and must talk to our own heart many a time before we can say, "I know."

Breadth of thought means toleration. Toleration may lead to kindly sympathy, and kindly sympathy may even alter our views. Let us be generous in our consideration of other people's opinions.

CHRISTIE CAREW.

Weekly Talks to Herald Readers

The Woman Who Thinks; The Woman Who Does

PRONUNCIATION.

Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale, has written a very readable little book on "The Standard of Pronunciation in English," as to which he has much to say that will interest the very many people who like to argue about the subject, and who oppose the authority of one dictionary to that of another as weapons of debate. How ought one really to pronounce such usual words as "demonstrate," "vase," "schedule," "discrepancy," "apotheosis," "inundate," "enervate"? One will find much to divert him in reading what Professor Lounsbury tells about the history of changes in English pronunciation; and if one does not always agree with the professor, comfort may be found in the dictum with which he concludes his book, to the effect that many of these questions relate to points "about which one thoroughly educated man is as good authority as another, and nobody is an authority at all."

THE STENOGRAPHER.

"In The Folly of Others"—or rather in the first story of that book—Neith Boyce (Mrs. Hutchins Hapgood) has written of the life of the present day working girl. The story is entitled "A Provident Woman," and is just long enough to make one regret that it is not longer. The first thirty-five pages are of an absorbing interest, for they condense into this small compass a whole milieu so suggestively drawn as to be unforgetable. Celia Clayber is a stenographer who, on a sweltering, stifling day, is on her way to her usual luncheon of milk and pie at a "dairy kitchen," when her employer asks her to lunch with him. He wants her to eat a steak and a salad instead of her pie and milk. He is interested in her health—she is the picture of health, by the way—and is concerned about her welfare in general. As a matter of fact, he is a lonely and rather sickly man, who has been attracted to this fresh-faced, good-humored-looking girl, whose shirt-waist is always immaculate and whose neat linen collar never wilts. Celia is not a particularly clever girl, but she is alive to her own interests and willing to subordinate pure sentiment to more substantial things. She is in love with a certain Mr. Jackson who boards with her mother in a little house in Jersey City. This house has a small wooden veranda in which a hammock swings, and where Celia and her sister Bertha alternately sit when they are not at "sociables," or euchre-parties. Here Mr. Jackson makes love to Celia, and here Bertha talks to the other boarder, Mr. Higgins, a young man with no chin, who "clerks in a Jersey City store." The house smells of beef stew. Existence in it is hardly life. No wonder, then, that Celia is willing to put aside romance as represented by Mr. Jackson, and to think of her employer who is rich and who will carry her away from the smell of beef stew and the frowziness of the Jersey City back streets. The author has given us a study of this sort of environment worthy of George Moore, and with much of his unemotional realism. Its pettiness, its poor little economies, its limited amusements, its commonplace loves, are those which belong to many thousands, and they stand as cleverly realized types. The rest of the story, which takes us to other scenes, if far less interesting—not through the fault of the writer, but because, coming after the other, it involves a descent from what is novel in fiction to what is "usual."

EARNING HER OWN LIVING.

We are much too ready to deprecate the restlessness of the twentieth century girl and to accuse her of a vulgar ambition which can be content only with a career, when a glance at the imperious demands of the day shows how relentlessly she is forced into the thick of the conflict. Three-fourths of the undergraduates in our women's colleges are preparing, more or less definitely, to work professionally or in business after they leave college. In a majority of instances they have no choice about the matter. To stay at ease, under the mother's wing, taking occasional flights into society, occupying a leisurely existence in a tranquil environment with occupations purely domestic, would be a disgrace for the daughter of poor parents.

Poor and rich are words of different meaning from that they once bore. Little by little we have drifted into a style of life which is far too complex, and have elevated caprices into needs, so that the moderate income is taxed beyond its powers and expected to do the work of the generous patrimony. That we have forgotten simplicity and exalted the artificial above the real is a thing so true and so nearly universal that it partially accounts for the general trend of our girls toward money-making for themselves. But marriage is not now, as once, regarded as a girl's only and natural sphere of action. Our daughter does not marry to be taken care of, nor, if she be single, is her spinsterhood considered a reproach; and, still further, she loses no caste, as once, nor even incurs criticism, by taking up any line of honest work for which she is fitted. In this the twentieth century girl has a distinct advantage over the maiden of the early nineteenth or closing eighteenth century.

WOMEN THE WORLD'S PEACE-MAKERS.

To women especially the mere sound of "Peace" must always be dear and welcome, since it is the watchword of their social dominion, the password of their power, the master word of their interests and highest desires. And it is a curious fact to reflect upon that women, if they were so minded and resolute and united, could probably make universal peace sooner and more certainly than if all the powers had the millennium for their policy. Dr. Busby said wisely and truly when reproached for wearing his hat before the King that in the schoolroom he was the greatest in the realm, "because," quoth he, "I govern the boys, the boys govern their mothers and the mothers govern the men in authority."

If women were aware of their power, there is many a war which they could and would stop in some way or other. As for the methods to be employed, there is no need to enter upon these. It is enough that she who rocks the cradle rules the world, and the proverb says with truth that that which women wish the gods also wish.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

HOME HELPERS.

One Woman's Scheme for Solving the Domestic Problem.

If women who are out of employment in the large cities would only turn their energies where they are needed, instead of sarching for unattainable positions, they would find their efforts more successful.

Some of these women have seen better days, are fairly well educated and have had some experience. Would it be beneath their self-respect to take positions in the homes of others as home helpers—that is, to help with children and housework—without being considered servants and without losing their social position?

"Of course, the position is a delicate one," said a well-known matron the other day, but having made the experiment for over ten years, I feel justified in giving an opinion.

"In the ten years I had four companions or home helpers of different ages and experience, but they were all well born, wil educated and of good principles. Having six children, I preferred having them intimately associated with a refined and responsible person, in stead of the ordinary irresponsible nurse.

"The home helper was treated like my own sister in being on a perfect equality with the family, and I always found her willing to do whatever had to be done, even cooking and dishwashing when I happened to be without a cook. Of course, I always worked with her, and never expected her to do what I would not do myself. The Golden Rule is a good guide to follow, and seems particularly fitted for domestic complications.

"I ask all overburdened mothers, all disappointed women without employment, to consider this question of home helpers and see if they cannot make it practicable.

"It promises, I think, to solve the domestic problem for them, and in time it should make our perplexing servant problem of to-day almost a thing of the past."

WOMEN AS JOURNALISTS.

The importance of women in journalism has long been recognized and now the editor of one of the largest American dailies says that women are really responsible for the most important developments of modern journalism. This is part of the bigger fact that most of the reading matter of the day is made for women. The magazines could no more live without them than the newspapers, and they are mainly responsible for the enormous circulation of the ephemeral books of the day.

Women take more readily to the kind of reading this involves than men. Their minds are more open to its varied impressions. It is not only those whom our selective gallantry sets apart as a leisure class who excel us in mental activity.

Women of the hardest working classes give their scant leisure to reading, while their men seek coarser pleasures. The makers of books found this out long before the editors; but the dullest of these have discovered it by now and are setting their sails to the stronger breeze of female labor.

If the papers of to-day are better or worse than twenty years ago, the increase of popular education among all classes of women, and the determination of clear-sighted publishers to increase their circulation, is responsible for it.

Time was when newspapers were read for a sense of duty, as a solemn ceremony, like going to the primaries or sitting on a jury. Only a few club women would be capable of this dreary sacrifice. Real women read only what interests them, and the press of the country had to be revolutionized to count them among its clients.

The feat has been done so successfully that no paper of any pretensions could live without their support. If they do not care for what is called important news, they make it possible to buy it fresher and fuller than ever was dreamed of, until they swelled the circulation and put up advertising rates.

Men who look with contempt on the women's pages and the baits to female fancy scattered here and there may reflect that the profitable business based on millions of readers of bargain sale advertisements pays for the costly war cables, prompt market reports and full political news their duller taste demands.

Every kind of readers profits by the new life women readers have put into newspapers.

A NOVEL PROJECT.

The latest development of the woman's rights question in Russia has taken the form of a novel proposal, planned by the Society for the Care of Women's Health. It is proposed to build a kind of hotel where only women may live, and of which the shareholders are to be exclusively women.

Shares in the company will be subscribed for in the form of rent for rooms, and at the end of ten years, by which time the shares will be fully paid up, the tenants will be allowed to sublet their apartments on condition that the new tenant is also a woman.

The building will be designed by a lady architect, and only women servants will be allowed to be employed there. The rules of the establishment with regard to the exclusion of men will be most strict, reminding one indeed of the cloister regulations of the Middle Ages. The building is to be commenced in the Spring and the only weak part of the apartment seems to be the fact that men will build the hotel!

GRACE SETON.

Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton, writer, artist, "bookmaker," club woman, homemaker, an expert in woodcraft, excels as a hostess; she is a delight to her friends, a woman not only of cultivated mind, but of winning ways and gracious manners.

Grace Gallatin was born in California. After an early girlhood her home was on the Atlantic Coast, her school days being spent in the East, with intervals of foreign travel. In 1894 she was sending weekly letters from Paris to American papers.

In 1896 she was married to Ernest Thompson Seton—naturalist, author and illustrator—and since that time she has been his constant companion and helper. She is one of the most effective woman speakers in New York City, but she is not often heard from the platform these days, since Mr. Seton has given so large a part of his time to lecturing. Mrs. Seton has much magnetism, is the picture of health, with physical as well as mental energy. One who sees her as hostess in her own drawing-room, noting her graceful figure and clear eye, can well imagine her a picturesque figure on horseback, and, as we have always heard of her—a good shot.

Mrs. Seton not only can write a book and design its exterior, but make every particle of the book itself, and its pictorial possibilities are her delight. She insists that "the pencil may be handmaiden to the pen, and the thought of the text amplified and beautiful by the medium of illustrations; the book a harmonious whole because the relations of the two are properly recognized and maintained."

Mrs. Seton is a member of the New York Woman's Press Club, a member and state delegate of the League of the Pen and Brush Club, author of that charming book, "A Woman Tenderfoot," a writer of verse, some of which has been set to music. Yet busy as she is, she finds time to write much and well for leading periodicals and subjects of interest to women.

TWO CLASSES OF WOMEN.

There's something very sweet and tender, of course, about the little home girl who bends over embroidery frames and chatters aimlessly about lemon pie recipes and shirtwaist patterns. But if you want somebody buoyant and splendid, whole-hearted and exhilarating, you will look around for the energetic young woman who is keenly conscious of the fact that the dear Lord made the out of doors before man made the houses, and that the fresh air and the big, glorious, yellow sun are doing business the same old way every day of the year.

The pastoress of the beauty wagon believes in and admires the woman who is grand ruler extraordinary and successful parliamentarian of the kitchen and the cupboard. She hasn't one bit of use for the helpless wife who can't broil a steak and whip up an omelet. Every living woman should not only know how to cook and tidy up the house, but she should be able to scrub and wash if she ever has to. However, because one is a good cook is no earthly reason why one should not be able to chase a tennis ball, handle a billiard cue or swim a mile or so.

This matter of sitting in the house twisted up over a sewing table is death to most women. Old Age sits beside them all the time, and gradually they fall under his compelling influences. Turkey tracks appear, a double chin begins business, shoulders stoop, the waist loses its supple, pretty lines and then—horror of horrors!—the "middle-aged figure" sets in.

The woman who stays indoors every moment, who lives only in the routine of her housework and daily duties, never learns a blessed thing. Her mind, fixed like a steel rivet on the trifling worries of the day, seldom flies to the charming realms of good reading of the pink clouds of reverie and genuine thought. There's a lot in this world that one does not see behind the doors of one's home. You have got to get out, stretch your limbs, look around, behold, learn and understand.

The woman whose life is limited to the conversations of the woman next door and the political opinions of the janitor or the iceman soon becomes brain-cramped. All the little thinking cells get warped. Her children grow up, receiving her love and affection, but she is no companion for them, for they—no doubt—are learning all the time and keeping in touch with this whooping big circus parade which we call daily life.

WOMAN WINS COURTESY.

"I am inclined to think that there are more disagreeable women than there are disagreeable men. Mr. Oscar Fay Adams once went so far as to write about women as "The Mannerless Sex." But that was simply an effective title for his essay and was not true. The difference between men and women in this respect seems to depend upon the principle that women are not taught as men are to consider anybody's rights as such. A woman feels that she has a right to whatever she can get, no matter how she gets it; while a man—even the roughest and rudest kind of a man—learns in a sort of fashion that he must not go beyond a definite limit, that there are traditions which he has got to respect. Hence, when he is in his most swinish mood, his swinishness seldom goes beyond a coarse insistence on his technical rights and his unwillingness to waive them. He will not give up his place to a woman or an invalid, let us say; but the place is his and so his offense is a purely negative one. But the swinish woman will try to get something that is not hers, that is somebody else's, and she will not care a straw about the rights or even the decencies of the matter at all. So in public she will block up doorways and thrust herself into places where she has no business to be, and she is brazenly indifferent to public opinion and to all the amenities and courtesies of life." (Raffard Pyke in Twentieth Century.)

The Home.

By the kindness of her ways,
She makes sweet the sourest days.
J. Piers.

FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

When no ice is at hand, and ice-cold cloths are needed in the sick-room, this result can very readily be obtained by dipping towels in water and shaking them in the fresh air. They will become very cold. To change the atmosphere of the sick-room set afire to a few spoonfuls of good cologne which has been poured into a tin receptacle. A very refreshing odor will thus be obtained. Thymol is also a very agreeable and fragrant disinfectant for the sick-room. Never use a duster in a sick-room. Wipe off any dust that has accumulated with a damp cloth, and before brushing the dust from the floor tie a wet cloth over the broom.

THE WINDOW CURTAIN.

The windows that have been bare all summer now require a little attention, and if you have a torn lace curtain here is a good way to mend the rents or little holes: take the finest thread for your machine and fix the presser foot so that it does not quite rest on the feeder; this you can do by putting in a tiny roll of paper on a wee piece of cork under the foot-lever; then put your curtain under the foot of the machine, and with both hands move it from left to right backward and forward and the thread will fill in the hole so that it will look like network or the foundation of the curtain; be careful not to make it too thick and be sure that your thread is fine. Have your tension loose enough to keep it from puckering or drawing. Table linen can be mended in the same way, only the stitches should be closer.

AFTER THE VACATION.

After the summer campaign we all of us are apt to have a shabby black straw hat that we would like to have last us until the time comes when we must put on a felt one. This straw hat can be cleaned well by sponging it off with alcohol applied with a soft brush, then sponged with a little glue water; this will restore some of the stiffening it may have lost in the process; then use a good quality of liquid shoe blacking to add a gloss.

It is a good idea to put rather large-sized shields on the under part of the arm portion of a pair of corsets. This will prevent perspiration stains from injuring the corset and also keep the bones from rusting.

Perspiration stains are the mos difficult ones to remove, but sometimes by rubbing the spots with soap and laying the garment in the hot sun they will disappear.

Children are apt to get spots of paint on their colored muslin or cambric dresses; now if these spots are rubbed thoroughly with good laundry soap, and then put to soak for twelve hours, the paint will come off easily and the dresses be as good as new.

How often one could use a piece of old material were it not that the old machines stitching shows up too plainly. This difficulty may be overcome by wetting the stitch marks thoroughly and allowing the goods to dry; this will almost always bring into place the threads stitching; then smooth out the material, cover it with a wet cloth, steam it over a kettle of boiling water, and press it with a hot iron.

To remove mildew from cotton or linen mix soft soap and the juice of a lemon, cover the spots well on both sides, then lay in the sun until the spots disappear. It is not always so successful to remove mildew from silk, but here is a recipe for that: Take a piece of clean, soft flannel, dip it into wood alcohol and rub the spot well; then iron on the wrong side; take care to put a piece of dampened cotton cloth over the silk and iron on this cloth; this will prevent the silk from getting shiny.

Iron-rust spots can be removed by covering the spots with lemon and salt, moistening with a little water; then put in the sun, and redampen the spots until they disappear, which sometimes will be several days.

It is wise when washing black lawns or calicoes to make the bluing water almost black with bluing, as it renews any of the dye that may have come out in the washing process.

When washing a white dress that has become yellow put a few drops of turpentine into the water and then lay on the grass to dry, sunning it well.

To make wash silk look like new, put a teaspoonful of wood alcohol to every pint of water when rinsing, and be sure to iron when damp.

To freshen up black satin and taffeta, sponge with a cupful of strong black or green tea and a teaspoonful of ammonia, and press on the wrong side over a dampened cloth.

To freshen up a mussed piece of velvet hold a hot iron to the back of the velvet with a dampened cloth between the iron and the velvet. If very much mussed the velvet will require a number of applications of this sort. For a good-sized piece of velvet it is a wise plan to fill basin with boiling water and stretch the velvet over the basin so that the steam will come through and raise the nap.

To clean a jet spangled dress when the jet has become dull from sea air, remove all the dust with a very soft brush and touch up the jet with a bit of cotton and a little good sweet oil, and polish, if necessary, with an old kid glove. This process must be done with great care, as jet is often very brittle.

If you have a black voile or etmine, or even a black mohair gown that has a rusty brown or gray look, its appearance may be improved by placing the garment for twenty-four hours in a crock and covering it with gasoline; be sure that the crock is large enough not to muss your gown too much. When yau take it out shake it almost dry; do not wring it; if mussed it should be left out in the air and sun, then pressed well on the wrong side. This treatment should restore its color. Do this outdoors and away from fire or artificial light.

HOUSE PLANTS.

A Good Wash For House Plants.

An infallible wash for destroying the scaly insects which infest house plants is made from soap prepared as follows; Place, say, one-half bar of ordinary laundry soap in a deep saucer and pour insurance oil around it. Let this stand for about a week, or until the soap has become well saturated with oil. Make a moderately strong lather of this soap and wash or spray the leaves and stems of the plants thoroughly, then spray with clear water. This will kill the insects without injury to the most delicate plant.

WINTER NASTURTIUMS.

One of the greatest winter delights for the lover of flowers is a dish of bright-blooming nasturtiums. Any clear glass or bowl will do—a cheap, deep preserve-dish is as good as any. Besides the dish all you need are some water and two or three vigorous sprays of nasturtiums, and there you are with a beautiful joy-giver for the long winter months. Just break off the growing vines in late summer, put them in the dish of water, and watch them grow.

A WINTER-GARDEN OF WILD FLOWERS.

In early autumn select such flowers as anemones, violets, bloodroots, trilliums, etc., also ferns. Place in pots or boxes with as much natural soil as possible. Keep the blooming plants in the cellar or a cool, dark room until about the middle of December, watering occasionally. Then place in a sunny window, water frequently, and you will have blossoms lon gbefore they appear in their native haunts.

HOW TO MAKE A RUBBER TREE BRANCH.

With the large blade of a penknife make a quarter-inch incision in the main stem, just above the eye of a leaf—preferably where an old leaf has dropped off—and in a few weeks the new sprous will appear. By this simple method an otherwise badly-shaped tree can be made symmetrical and beautiful.

TO MAKE FERNS GROW BETTER.

Place some thin pieces of raw beef close to the inside of your fern-pots (between the pot and the soil), and you will be delighted at the wonderful growth they will make. Other conditions for fern-growing must, of course, be observed.

BEFORE YOU FILL YOUR WINDOW BOX.

Before putting plants in a wooden box whitewash the inside of the box. This prevents the box from rotting, keeps the earth sweet, and decreases the probability of insects injuring the plants.

TO HAVE SPRING AT CHRISTMAS.

Simple but effective plan for insuring a wealth of blossoms at Christmas is as follows: About the end of October cut some branches of crab-apples, plums and cherries. Stand these in a jar of tepid water, adding warm—not hot—water whenever the jar needs replenishing. Be careful not to let freeze, and about Christmas the branches will be filled with blossoms. Crap-apple sprays are especially, effective, as their blossoms last for weeks, are delightfully fragrant and of the most delicate coloring.

RECIPES.

OPPOSSUM.

Skin, singe and wipe the oppossum inside and out, then hang in a cold place for several days. Boil and mash four good-sized white potatoes; add a cupful of black walnuts chopped fine; add a teaspoonful of salt, a grating of onion, and a dash of pepper. Fill the oppossum, sew it up, place it in the roasting pan, pour over a quart of boiling water or stock, dust with salt and pepper, and roast for three hours, basting frequently. Have the oven very hot at first, then cool it down to about 240 degree Fahrenheit. eSrve with this kale or spinach and panned baked apples, or apple sauce and cornbread.

TO COOK AN OLD FOWL.

Draw and truss it in shape; do not stuff. Put inside a tablespoonful of chopped onion and a dusting of salt and pepper. Brown it quickly in a hot oven, then roll it in oiled paper, replace it in the pan, add a cupful of hot water, cover with another pan, and cook slowly for one hour and a half.

SMALL BIRDS.

Blackbirds, reedbirds, and other small birds may be roasted whole, or put them in scooped-out potatoes, fasten with a skewer, and bake for half an hour. Serve them in the potatoes with brown sauce poured over.

Grouse are very good rubbed with a piece of bacon, then dusted with salt and pepper, rolled in oiled paper, and baked for half an hour in a quick oven, basting once or twice with hot stock. While they are baking mix two tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce with the juice of two lemons. Baste the birds well with this, and dish on buttered toast.

Correspondence.

(All communications should be addressed to Christie Carew, The Herald, Montreal.)

Gratitudur—My advice on the subject you ask is, that your brother and future sister-in-law should ignore the impertinent interference of outsiders. You are kind hearted, neat and generous, but not very firm.

Misera—There are many very jolly ways of entertaining a Hallow'een party, such as candy pulls, roasting nuts, etc. Your idea of false faces to choose partners from is a good one and will no doubt cause lots of merriment. For your complexion you had better consult a specialist on skin diseases. As to your character—write me again when you have completely overcome that nervous trouble as at present its impossible to read correctly your traits.

Actress—My advice to you is to get at least an elementary idea of your own language and its usages before you think of the stage as a profession. 2. Your visiting is not all it might be.

One of my correspondents is making a collection of postal cards and wiuld like to make some exchanges with persons living in foreign countries. Can anyone inform me how this can be arranged?

ZOOLOGICAL SHOW WINDOW

The Guinea Pig — Cavia Cobaya.

The curious mammal specimen which can be seen this week in our zoological gallery belongs to the family or unguicular rodents. It is the guinea-pig, which scientists call "Cavia Cobaya." This animal is a native of South America, where it lives along rivers and streams. The guinea-pig has a large head as compared with its body, its small ears are rounded, its hair is stiff and loose, its eyes are round but small, its tail is merely an almost invisible stump. From an anatomical point of view, this animal presents a very peculiar feature in the fact that its front feet have four toes, and the hind feet three only; all these toes have massive nails that enable it to dig very deep burrows. It is pretty hard to distinguish the sexes, for both the male and female have mammals. The guinea-pig's fur is spotted in various colors of black, brown, yellow and white. This little rodent is very easily domesticated, and it breeds abundantly. It feeds on fruit, grain and herbs. The guinea-pig is one of the animals which have been extensively used in the laboratories of physiologists for scientific investigations on the effects of certain remedies and serums. The Pasteur Institute has made numerous experiments on guinea-pigs, and the anatomy of that rodent is well-known. Leon Jammes' book of practical zoology contains a fine series of splendid engravings describing the guinea-pig. Physicians and students wishing to consult that quite recent work will find it in the technical library of the Monument National. At the Monument National the public can also see two living guinea-pigs, in the show window of store No. 210 St. Lawrence Street. Last week the splendid black bear which was installed there received the visit of a large number of persons, who took advantage of the occasion to examine the splendid exhibition of free premiums offered by the manufacturers of "Bobs" plug chewing tobacco. This exhibition is well worth admiration, for it contains a collection of the most varied articles, from the most simple, which are found useful in the home, up to the richest and most artistic. Ask for the catalogue of free premiums, and you will find therein a list of a large number of articles, all of which you can secure gratis in exchange for the snowshoe tags that are found on every plug of "Bobs" tobacco, as well as on all other tobaccos manufactured by the Empire Tobacco Co. We have before us their illustrated catalogue, and we can state that there is not in Montreal a single store with a better assortment. It contains first-class articles for smokers, complete sets of furniture, from the ordinary chair in the different styles up to parlor and dining room furniture, pianos, sewing machines, silver plate, trunks, clocks, jewellery, carriages and harness, hunters' requisites and fishing tackle, men's, ladies' and children's clothing, toys, carpets, sportsmen's goods, etc., etc.

All these articles are not for sale; they are to be exchanged for snowshoe tags, the quantity of which is in proportion to the value of the articles shown. Consequently do not throw away your snowshoe tags, but collect them carefully, for they are worth gold. To be well convinced of this, go and visit the store, No. 210 St. Lawrence Street, and get all the necessary information from the manager of that important establishment.

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OUR PRINCIPAL OCEAN HIGHWAY AN IMPROVED SHIP CHANNEL

What Has Been Accomplished in the Last Decade to Render the St. Lawrence Sea-Outlet Deeper, Wider and Safer to Shipping.

THE IMPROVEMENTS OF 1896-1904 SUMMARIZED.

In the Gulf and Straits—
Fog syrens established, worked by compressed air. Submarine bell buoy service commenced. Marconi wireless signal station put up. Additional lighthouses and illuminating power of prominent beacons increased. Deep sea wharf building at Father Point.
In the St. Lawrence River—
Ship channel deepened and widened. Automatic flash-light gas buoys installed. Permanent range lights fixed.
Generally—
Light stations increased from 629 to 754. Lights increased from 770 to 963. Sixty-eight occulting gas buoys fixed. Two large sea-going lightships built. Fog whistles and bell buoys increased. Record-breaking hydraulic elevating hopper dredges built. Government workshops equipped for building necessary plant. Powerful ice-breakers constructed. Faster mail service.

The securing of a ship channel thirty feet deep at low water, 450 feet wide at its narrowest point, so equipped with gas buoys and range lights as to be navigable at night from the place where the pilot takes charge in the gulf right up to the steamship piers in Montreal harbor, has been for years the diligent aim of the Shipping Federation, the insurance interests, and the business community.

So energetically has the present Government applied itself to meet this national requirement that this season saw the actual completion of the first stage of the work. By 1906 the entire channel to Quebec will be available at high water, and be similarly equipped. At the rate of progress 1908 will see a thirty-foot channel right through to the sea an accomplished fact, available at low tide and navigable from the sea day or night.

The fact that, ten years since, the largest steamships coming to Montreal were of a tonnage of between 5,000 and 6,000, while this year we have several vessels of over 10,000 tons berthing alongside our wharves, is the most incontrovertible evidence that the work of improving the ship channel which is our main artery to the sea, has progressed in step with the national growth in the products of the earth and their export. Moreover, in those ten years the most noticeable increase has been in our exports over sea, which have doubled, while those shipped by rail to the south, though showing an increase, it is a small one by comparison.

It follows that the deepening, the widening, the improved lighting and safeguarding of our main thoroughfare to our best customers is a matter of increasing interest and concern to the farmer and tiller of the soil, one or two thousand miles away from the sea, as well as to the manufacturer, the merchant and the shipping interest itself. That the very best harborage facilities should exist at our ocean ports, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, and that their exits to the open sea should be rendered, so far as money and science can accomplish the result, as safe as the principal thoroughfares in a city is a matter of national concern not confined to the Harbor Commissioners or to the shipping and local interests of any particular area.

During the last decade the Dominion Government has taken a considerable step forward in the recognition of this fact, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries now exercises a direct control over affairs which were formerly either entirely or partly, left to the Department of Public Works, thus occasioning dangerous delays and sometimes administrative friction.

The practical improvements recently accomplished in the St. Lawrence ship channel have been attested by the members of that non-political body, the shipping federation, who made a tour of inspection last week, starting from Montreal in the Government steamer, Frontenac, accompanied by the Minister of Marine and by Mr. Cowie, the superintending engineer of the ship channel. The shipping Federation was represented by Messrs. Hugh A. Allan (chairman), J. R. Binning, D. W. Campbell, Thomas Harling, R. W. Reford, John Torrance and Captains Reid and Moar. The jurisdiction of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners extends to Longue Pointe, and includes the short but very narrow and contracted portion of the channel known as the Longueuil cut, which it was unanimously agreed needs immediate improvement to bring it into line with what has been accomplished during the past two years by the Dominion Government between Longue Pointe and Sorel.

LONGUE POINTE TO SOREL.

The dredging and improving work on the St. Lawrence to Quebec is divided into four sections, of which this is the first, and in which the task of providing a channel thirty feet deep was accomplished last fall. The width is 450 feet minimum; the channel has been lighted with acetylene gas buoys, which burn day and night for over a month without recharging. This gas is manufactured at Prescott and injected into the buoys under pressure; an occulting automatic mechanism producing those flashes which prevent the mariner from mistaking the light for that on any other object afloat or ashore. At certain points lightships and buoys which had to be taken away every fall and replaced every spring, have been dispensed with, and fixed range lights placed upon strong permanent piers, where they will remain the year round above any possible risk from flood or ice shoves.

In short the section of the channel as far down as Sorel is now deepened, widened and equipped with guide lights upon the basis which the further work now proceeding, or contemplated, purposes to accomplish right down to the pilot ground at Father Point, where the ship's captain takes sole charge. That the completion of this section has already proved a boon has been evidenced by the fact that 11,000 ton steamships have, in this season of 1904 for the first time, been able to come alongside their wharves in Monteral harbor at 9 or 10 p.m. and land their passengers or commence discharging freight, instead of, as heretofore, having to anchor within forty-three miles of their destination waiting for daylight, and so causing loss of time, inconvenience and extra expense all round.

SOREL TO BATISCAN.

The work of improving the channel through Lake St. Peter is a separate section, and it is here that the celebrated hopper hydraulic dredge, Israel Tarte, built in 1902, has accomplished the task of dredging an area of half a million cubic feet in a month, and achieved the world's dredging record for a day's work, a month's work and a season's work. Mr. Cowie, the superintending engineer, anticipates that before the fall of 1905 the ocean steamer route through Lake St. Peter will have been put upon a par with that above Sorel, viz., minimum depth thirty feet; width, 450 feet.

It is at Batiscan that the time becomes appreciably felt; the fall of water from Montreal to Three Rivers being eleven feet, thence to Batiscan three and a half feet, and between there and Quebec, at low water, fourteen and a half feet. The most serious obstruction yet to overcome is that at Cap a la Roche, where the bottom of the channel is rock. Here rock dredges are being employed and the work is progressing so favorably that when navigation opens in 1906 it is expected that the largest ocean steamers will be able to avoid the present necessary delay of waiting at Quebec in order to pass this serious obstacle when the tide is high.

QUEBEC TO FATHER POINT.

Independenttly of the obstacles to the 30 feet channel above Quebec there is at the Beaujeu bank, opposite Crane island, 37 miles below that city, a short section where, at low tide, there is only 21 feet of water while at the St. Thomas shoals, near by, there is only a depth of 24 feet. It is upon account of these obstacles that the larger steamships, either leaving or approaching Quebec, now have to time themselves so as to pass these points when the tide is at or near its highest, involving sometimes the delay of half a day, or enough to spoil what might have otherwise been a record passage across the ocean. The steamships now use the south channel from Quebec; by diverging into the north channel at St. Jean below the island of Orleans there would be an alternate route but in either case to accomplish the intended depth of 30 feet at low water from Montreal to the sea considerable dredging work has to be done whichever channel is selected. The cost is estimated at the same in both cases. As regards the economy of expenditure in the work already accomplished, in the St. Lawrence ship channel it may be mentioned that the Manchester ship canal which is only 5 miles long cost $80,000,000, while the distance between Montreal and Quebec is 160 statute miles, both depth and width being greater, and the cost of so far, having only totalled $7,000,000.

SUNDRY IMPROVEMENTS.

The work has been greatly expedited by the present government having put in an up to date machinery plant and fully equipped workshops of their own at Sorel where a wharf will be built. The "Fielding" a sea going hopper hydraulic elevator dredge, superior to the "Tarte" which had to be brought down from Toronto, will be completed there before next season. All the other dredges, barges, scows, used in the work are now being turned out from these Sorel shops at a saving of time and money. One of two specially constructed ice breaking vessels is leaving England this week built to the order of the government which is to be employed partly in the work of laying buoys, and partly in endeavoring to keep the I. C. R. ferry service open in winter months and at points along the shore in the vicinity of Murray Bay. The second and larger one is to be engaged in the lighthouse service with headquarters at Quebec, and will, it is believed, be powerful enough to prevent that serious accumulation of ice in the early spring at Cap Rouge, 9 miles above Quebec which has frequently delayed the ocean steamers from arriving at Montreal until two or three weeks after the river has been open above Cap Rouge. Expert engineers believe that the experience with thse vessels may prove the possibility of delaying the close of navigation between Montreal and the sea for another two weeks, and of accelerating its opening by an even longer period. Now that Montreal possesses grain elevators of large capacity it will be possible for these to be filled to their utmost capacity by the railways during the winter and the first steamships arriving in the spring may get away grain laden instead of having to wait for or sail without water borne freight from the west. These ice breakers are also expected to be a great boon to inhabitants along the shore who depend upon water communication for their supplies and to whom even a fractional earlier break up of the ice will mean the relief from much distress to which they hitherto been so regularly annually exposed that but little is heard of it. The expense of these experiments in improved ice breakers is justified quite independently of any benefit they may specially confer towards earlier and later communication with the sea.

FATHER POINT TO THE OCEAN.

We have seen that the improvements in progress will provide a channel of 30 feet deep at low water; at no point less than 450 feet wide for the entire distance of 139 knots Montreal to Quebec, and the 157 knots from Quebec to Father Point where the pilotage either ends or begins; this ship channel throughout its entire distance being a well lighted street, navigable upwards at night, the Montreal-Sorel section of 45 miles having been actually opened this year. Dealing with the route from the pilotage limits to the open sea the record of the last five years shows a noticeable increase in the safeguards to the mariner; the vessels using the route have been increasing in size and draught of water; the accidents have been fewer. The total number of light stations, lightships, fog alarms, steam whistles and other aids to navigation have been greatly increased. In 1895 there were 632 light stations, in 1903 there were 754. At Father Point, Fame Point and other prominent lighthouses the use of acetylene gas, or other improved illuminant, has greatly increased the area of visibility. Fog syrens operated by compressed air have replaced the old fashioned explosive fog signals at Belle Isle, Father Point, Fame Point, Louisburg, Tiner Point, Cape Sharp and Manger Beach. Pintsch gas buoys, operating for months without needing recharging are being brought into use as subsidiary aids. These improvements extend to the approaches to Halifax and St. John as well as to the route to the St. Lawrence via Cape Race or Belle Isle with which we are here especially dealing. At the celebrated Lurcher Shoal a sea going lightship has been placed filled with occulting electric light and compressed air diaphone fog signal.

WIRELESS AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

The Dominion government has hastened to avail itself of those Marconi aerial and submarine bell telephone inventions which are the most recently discovered aids to the mariner. As regards the former, Marconi stations have been put in operation this season at

Belle Isle
Point Amour—Labrador
Heath Point—Anticosti
Fame Point—Gaspe Coast

It is the desire of the shipping Federation that additional wireless telegraphic stations be placed upon the west coast of Newfoundland and upon the mainland, north of the north-east of Anticosti. These would complete the chain and enable each wireless station to be in touch with the other, the result being that an inward bound vessel fitted with the Marconi apparatus, when far distant from land or invisible at the signal stations owing to fog, could warn an outgoing vessel, via the Marconi chain, of the weather, fog or ice conditions she was likely to meet. This would operate similarly from the outward bound vessel to the inward. For instance the distance from the wireless station to Belle Isle to Fame Point is over 400 miles, the former point being 740 miles, and the latter 324 miles below Quebec; from Fame Point the land telegraph service is available. The passage over the entire area of soundings in the entrance through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, via Belle Isle or via Cape Race, will thus be aided by wireless warnings; the advantage being to some extent available to vessels which are not actually fitted with the wireless apparatus. In foggy weather the aerial waves are even more easily transmitted than in clear when high winds may diminish the regular effect of their operation.

One of the new submarine bell buoy signals has already been fitted at Heath Point, Anticosti. This invention transmits the sound of the submarine bell through the water, which acts as the telephone wire to the skin of the ship. Without the use of any special appliance corresponding to the telephone receiver, the sound of the bell vibrating with the motion of the sea can be heard at a distance of a mile by applying the ear to the skin of the ship; with a specially fitted apparatus the warning may be carried seven miles or more. It is contemplated by the Department of Marine to have these submarine bell buoys fixed at over twenty points including Belle Isle, Green Island East, Anticosti South, Point au Basque, Cap Rosier Point Snell, Cape Race, Fame Point, Egg Island Beaver Island, Sambro Gannet Rock, etc.

The Allan steamships are already fitted with the Marconi system and Mr. Hugh Allan states that the apparatus to establish connections with the submarine bell buoys is about to be installed.

IMPROVED MAIL SERVICE.

That the ocean mail service has been accelerated during the past season is proven by the fact that, for the first time, it has been found possible to maintain an absolutely regular weekly service with four vessels instead of five, viz., the Tunisian, Bavarian, Ionian and Parisian. Their average time for conveying the mail between Rimouski and Moville in 1904 has been eastward, six days, eighteen hours, and westward six days, twenty-two hours. The fastest westward run was made by the Tunisian in August of six days, five hours and ten minutes, and the fastest eastward run by the Bavarian in July of six days, three hours and twelve minutes, from the time of receiving to time of landing the last mail bag. In 1895 the record passages upon the Canadian mail route were made by the Parisian, which has since had new engines, by the Sardinian and the Labrador, the average of the five mail boats then used being over seven days. The fastest British mail boats on the New York route are still the Campania and Lucania built in 1893, the record being held by the latter of five days, eight hours, thirty-eight minutes from Sandy Hook to the Fastnet which, it is to be noted, are signal stations, and not places where the mails are actually received and landed as are Rimouski and Moville, from which points the Canadian trans-Atlantic records are taken.

Ten years ago the New York record was held by the Campania of five days, eight hours from Fastnet to Sandy Hook. These facts show that while the British mail service to New York is actually less swift than it was in 1895 the Canadian service has been considerably improved in the last ten years, while next season the advent of the two 12,000 ton turbine steamships, Victorian and Virginian are contracted to cut the time between Rimouski and Moville to about five days, fifteen hours. This means that a passenger landing with the mails at Rimouski could arrive in Montreal sooner than by coming via New York in the swiftest British vessel now running. Neither mails nor passengers are landed at Sandy Hook as they are at Rimouski. They are embarked at Queenstown and landed at New York.

In addition to the improved service obtained by the last Canadian ocean mail contract the work in progress at Father Point will facilitate the landing and receiving of mails and passengers at that point by providing a deep water wharf where a superior type of tender can be kept in constant readiness to make the transhipment in greater comfort and with less delays.

The growth in our shipping trade, in the size and speed of steamships, mail, passenger and freight, will certainly keep pace with the increasing facilities offered to safeguard, deepen and widen the channels of approach to our ports, and the pier and dock accommodation obtainable in our harbors. The success of the work already accomplished in the last decade proves the importance of its persistent development.

TOILED TOO HARD AND BROKE DOWN

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Never mind the rest—it won't be necessary if you use Ferrozone. It builds up the system, enriches the blood strengthens the nerves, makes you feel like new at once. No medicine in the world is so powerful in restoring health writes C. P. Sommerville, of Weymouth.

"I was weak and miserable.

"I toiled too hard at my business and broke down.

"My nerves went to smash, I couldn't sleep, and simply had to give up everything.

"Did Ferrozone help me?

"Well, I think it saved my life! It gave me new vital energy, nourished me back to permanent good health. No better tonic is made than Ferrozone."

All physicians recommend Ferrozone because it is absolutely certain to give strength to those that use it, 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

SHOE LASTS.

"Go to Lynn if you want free fuel," said a Bostonian in the Chicago Chronicle. "You can get it in Lynn, the best wood in the world for nothing. The town of Lynn is full of enormous and magnificent shoe factories. These factories, in order to keep their product fashionable and correct, change their lasts every season. Thus, as soon as a season is over, thousands of lasts become worthless except for burning. The manufacturers might sell the lasts, but for some reason or other they don't do this. They give them away. And the Lynn people appreciate this generosity. At any time it is possible, in their beautiful town, to see a Lynn man with a grateful look on his face, taking home a load of lasts in a cart. The lasts make admirable fires. The good, hard wood in them gets red hot and burns with a great glow of heat for a long time, like coal. The only trouble is their shape. They look, you know, like feet. To see them flaming in a fireplace gives a stranger a shock at first. He wonders if has happened in upon the end of a cremation."

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BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

SUPERSTITION DIES HARD—READING BIBLE BACKWARD.

A case which would have delighted the author of "The Ingoldsby Legends" has just occurred in the town of Cootehill Co. Cavan, says the Daily News.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 18., information was brought to the police of a sudden death having occurred in Church Street. Hastening to investigate matters, they entered the abode of the supposed deceased. Here they found a room laid out as if for a wake. A recumbent figure occupied a bed, at the head and foot of which candles were burning, while an old woman named Rebecca Bodley, the occupier of the house, was reading a portion of Scripture.

The apparent solemnity of the scene, however, was discounted by the discovery that the reader was going through the 109th Psalm backwards, while the supposed corpse, on closer investigation turned out to be an uncouth figure of straw, into which pins had been stuck.

The constables questioned the woman as to the reason of this extraordinary conduct, and the reply was of an astounding nature.

The old woman had recently lost a sum of money, amounting to not more than 3s 6d., and was engaged in the execution of an elaborate plan of vengeance against some person or persons, who, she averred, had robbed her of the few coins. She was, in fact, "waking" the straw figure, which she intended to bury on Tuesday.

Rebecca imagined that as the straws rotted away so would the bodies of the alleged thieves decay from a mysterious wasting malady.

The extraordinary story spread through the town and a crowd of about 200 persons collected with the express object of burning the straw image in the street. The police, however, intervened, and dispersed the mob.

GERMAN BOYCOT OF AN ANGLO-CHINESE JOURNAL.

British commercial circles in Hong Kong are discussing with some acrimony a demarkable case of boycotting a newspaper.

For some time past the China Mail the leading organ of British opinion in Hong Kong, and one of the most influential newspapers in the Far East, has been strenuously advocating measures for the protection and development of British trade. It has occasionally been somewhat outspoken in its criticism of the Kaiser and of the German Government, but has by no means overstepped the bounds of legitimate comment.

It has, however, urged very strongly that a British Chamber of Commerce should be established in Hong Kong to safeguard British trade. The existing chamber is an international one—a good enough form for a treaty port but scarcely adequate to the needs of a British Colony like Hong Kong.

The journal was also foremost in calling attention to the anomaly of having a German as chairman of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, the corporation which owns the basins in which the British fleet is docked.

The sequel to these comments and articles was a meeting of German merchants, at which it was decided that all the German traders here—many of them agents for British firms—should at once withdraw all their advertisements from the China Mail.

This has accordingly been done, and the newspaper has thus been heavily penalized for advocating British interests.

LONDON CONTAINS A PAUPER IN EVERY 34 INHABITANTS.

The cost of relief of pauperism in London last year amounted to no less than 15s 8 1-4d, or $3.85 per head of the population.

This astonishing fact is contained in the annual report of the Local Government Board, and attention is drawn to the rapid rateat which this branch of expenditure is increasing.

The following table, showing the figures for 1871 and 1903, explains itself:

Year.	Gross cost of relief in London £	Rate per head. s. d.
1871	1.646,103	10 2¾
1903	3.593,984	15 8¼
Increase	£1,947,881	5 5½

For the whole of England and Wales the average cost of pauper relief per head of the population was only 7s 9 1-2d. last year. It represents an increase, however, of 3 1-4d. per head compared with 1902.

The actual number of paupers relieved in London last year bore the extraordinarily high proportion of 1 in every 34 of the population, as compared with 1 in 38, for the whole of England and Wales.

THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Comparisons have recently been made as to the comparative immunity from accidents enjoyed by the millions who use railways in the United Kingdom where the block system is strictly used. The following are the most serious railway disasters which have occurred on British lines during the last ten years:

Canterbury, October 9, 1894.—Seven killed.

Chelford, December 22, 1894.—Fourteen killed.

Oswestry, June 11, 1897.—Eleven killed.

Barassie, February 4, 1898—Seven killed.

Wellingborough, September 2, 1898.—Seven killed.

Wrawby Junction, October 17, 1898.—Nine killed.

Wivelsfield, December 23, 1899.—Six killed, eighteen injured.

Charing Cross, Glasgow, March, 28, 1900.—Seven killed, thirty-one injured.

Slough, June 16, 1900.—Five killed, thirty-five injured.

Dingle Station, Liverpool, December 23, 1901.—Six killed.

Waterloo Station, Liverpool, July 15, 1903.—Seven killed, 116 injured.

St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow, July 27, 1903.—Sixteen killed, thirty injured.

Preston, August 1, 1903.—One killed, thirty injured.

Glamorgan, Oct. 3, 1904.—Six killed, fifty injured.

MICHAEL DAVITT AND HIS RECOLLECTIONS.

Mr. Michael Davitt, whose recently published work, "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland," has had a large sale on both sides of the Atlantic, intends to complete as soon as possible a new volume dealing with the history of Fenianism as he knows it. The history of this great revolutionary movement has already been written by Mr. John O'Leary, one of the leading members of the organization; but there are aspects and incidents of the movement which Mr. Davitt's book will deal with for the first time.

Mr. Davitt joined the organization when only a boy, and the consequence of his membership was that sentence of penal servitude in which he thought out the scheme of the Land League, the triumph of whose principles he has lived to see. But, apart from his own knowledge, he has had the unique advantage of having access to all the papers bearing on the subject which were left by the late James Stephens, the founder and Head-Centre of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, as the Fenian organization was called, who was one of the most daring conspirators the world has ever known. Two peaceful revolutions were the immediate consequences of what Mr. Gladstone called "the intensity of Fenianism"—one was the Land Act of 1870, and the other was the Disestablishment of the State Church in Ireland.

THRIFTLESSNESS OF THE BRITISH WORKINGMAN.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell's denunciation of the British workingman, whom he described in the National Review as drunken, lazy, unthrifty, unprovident, foul-mouthed, and untruthful, is warmly resented by representative labor leaders.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., speaking at Bradford, said when the Rev. R. J. Campbel decared that two-thirds of the national drink bill was incurred by the British workingman, he should have remembered that the workingmen were seven-tenths of the entire nation.

Mr.. A N. Harris, the president of the Bradford Trades Council, speaking in that city, charged the Rev. R. J.Campbell with libelling every honest worker in the United Kingdom. It was, he said, unworthy of the Master whom Mr. Campbell professed to follow.

Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, meets Mr .Campbell with an emphatic negative.

"The reverend gentleman does not in the least know what he is writing about," said Mr. Bell on Saturday, "or he would not have committed himself to statements which are, as applied to the majority of workingmen, entirely and absolutely untrue."

An Express representative submitted this emphatic denial to Mr. Campbell, but all the pastor of the City Temple would say was, "I wish all workingmen were like Mr. Bell. He is a splendid fellow, and I should not wish to have any controversy with him, I wish they were all like Mr. Bell."

LORD ROBERTS REVISITS PAARDEBERG SCENES.

Lord Roberts revisited the other day Paardeberg.

The Commander-in-Chief was keenly interested in the famous battle-ground although generally surprised at its altered appearance. There was even some trouble at first, in locating several well remembered incidents. Herds of springbok have invaded the Paardeberg drift, and its battle scars are well hidden.

Lord Roberts found, after some difficulty, the site of his headquarters on that eventful February morning when General Cronje surrendered himself atfer stubborn resistance. He related the incidents of the surrender to the members of his party. Lord Roberts also traced the advance made by General Smith-Dorrien's division on February 26, and the subsequent night attack in which the Canadians lost heavily.

Half buried in the veldt Lord Roberts discovered a number of rusty meat tins, souvenirs of the "alarm signals" devised by the Boers. These tins had been strung on wire some distance in front of the trenches, and the enemy were thus warned of night attacks.

Many other relics of the battle were discovered—fragments of shells, human bones and cartridges while in one of the trenches a Boer boy unearthed and proudly brought to Lord Roberts a rust-covered bayonet.

Lord Roberts spent two hours on the battlefield, and eventually walked around the inner trenches.

His visit created great curiosity among the Boers. Some of Cronje's old men who had fought the British at Paardeberg followed the party at a respectful distance.

On the journey to and from Kimberley there were many expressions of goodwill on the part of the residents. Several of the Boer farmers displayed Union Jacks, and invited the Commander-in-Chief to visit them.

He has been to Magersfontein and other historic spots and with Lady Roberts and his daughter, goes to Colenso, where his only son fell in action and was buried.

THE LATE MR. KRUGER.

The body of Mr. Kruger will not be conveyed to South Africa from Holland in a warship, as has been stated, but in the steamer Batavier IV. of the Batavier line. The Netherlands South African Association has issued an appeal to the Dutch people for subscriptions to a fund to defray the cost. The date on which the body will be removed from its temporary resting place to the Batavier IV. is not known.

REMINDERS OF A D. 1180.

During excavations by corporation workmen at Newcastle-under-Lyme, the foundation of part of the castle built about 1180, all traces of which for years had been lost, was discovered in an excellent state of preservation. A corner wall of plinth courses have been laid bare to the extent of ten or twelve feet each way and to a depth of eight feet.

The wall is of local red sandstone. The excavations are to be continued, and the walls traced. The castle was a residence of several early kings, and John o' Gaunt lived there for several years.

Trades Council for fifteen years, and was chairman for two years.

In Upper Teviotdale most of the grain has now been safely secured, the harvest being the best for a number of years. On Orchard Farm harvest lasted twenty-one days against forty-three last year, and was finished exactly a month earlier.

There has been unveiled at Newhouse, near Stirling, on the wall near Clifford Park entrance, a granite tablet marking the spot where the Regent Lennox was mortally wounded 333 years ago. The tablet has been put up by the Stirling Archaeological Society.

The outstanding feature of the first conference between the seven delegates of the United Free Church and the eight representing the Free Church with a view to settlement was the refusal of the Free Church representatives to consider the U. F. proposal for arbitration, on the ground that it was outwith their powers to do so.

A link with th land which has lasted for over 600 years is about to be severed by the departure of Mr. Robert Moffatt, J.P., from Midkock Farm, Westerkirk, Dumfries. The farm was originally granted to Thos. Moffatt by Robert the Bruce in 1302. The property fell into the hands of the Buccleuch family in 1670, but the Moffatts have remained as tenants.

A man tells that he was advised to stop an English correspondent from putting "N.B." on his letters, as it was apt to cause them to be carried to New Brunswick. It was suggested that the word "Fife" after the name of the village would ensure prompt delivery. The next letter was duly addressed to "Fife," but it was delayed several months because it had been carried off to "Fiji."

The death took place suddenly at Brighton of Sir Sidney J. Dundas, Bart., of Dunira, Comrie, in the 55th year of his age. The deceased, who was more or less of an invalid for many years is succeeded in the title by his brother, Mr. Chas. H. Dundas, a gentleman well known in Central Perthshire. The late baronet was a nephew of Mr. George Whyte Melville Dundas, the eminent novelist.

IRELAND.

Of more than 3,000 claims investigated at the Limerick registration court not quite 100 have been allowed.

John Hunt, a farmer of Tully, County Westmeath, was walking along the railway when he was knocked down by a train and killed.

"The best hotel in the town, and the only wan that's got a hearse," is the recommendation given in the visitors' book of a certain hotel in the North of Ireland.

So voracious have the mackerel been of late in Queenstown Harbor, that when in pursuit of sprats they swim close in-shore and are killed by an army of small boys on the beach.

For booing at two ladies as they were coming from Divine service at Ballynacoda, Ireland, a farmer has been bound to keep the peace for six months. The ladies are occupiers of an evicted farm.

Hearing a struggle in an apartment occupied by two male inmates in Cork Lunatic Asylum, attendants found one, named Swanton, being held down by the other. Swanton's skull was fractured and he died soon after.

For having thrown lighted matches and cigarettes among the audience and on to the stage at the Empire Theatre, Dublin, used bad language, and assaulted the manager, Thomas Moorhead, a medical student, was fined £5.

Lord Ashtown has objected to Lord Clancarty's getting the prize for the best table of vegetables at Ballinasloe Agricultural Show, the point of difference being the question as to whether a melon is a vegetable or a fruit.

Weekly Budget of News Notes From the Lands Over the Sea.

ENGLAND.

Last month 21,438 tons of fish were delivered at Billingsgate Market, of which 123 tons were condemned.

A hollyhock nine feet high, with a flower four feet in circumference, is growing in a garden at Sketty, Wales.

An apple fifteen inches round and weighing one pound two and a half ounces has been grown at Studley Royal Gardens Yorks.

A splendid osprey, measuring five feet eight inches from tip to tip of its outstretched wing, has been shot at Cranleigh, near Guildford.

The highest county totals for pigs in England are Suffolk with 181947; Lincoln, 134,764; Somerset, 133,957; Norfolk, 129,787; and the West Riding, 118,404.

A company has been registered for the building and working of a spinning mill at Shaw, near Oldham. The capital is £80,000 in 16,000 shares of £5 each.

By an explosion of acetylene gas at Tunbridge Wells Albert Pattenden, a grocer's employe, was killed, the roof of the house blown off, and the building set on fire.

Fire at the works of Messrs. Spencer and Curedale, cotton waste manufacturers and Government contractors. Bury, did several thousand pounds' worth of damage.

Llangwm, a village in South Pembrokeshire, is now without a publichouse. The last inn was closed recently, and the licensee became an inmate of the workhouse.

On being raised the net of a trawler near the Wash was found to be filled with several thousand dog fish, miniature sharks, which do great damage to fishermen's nets.

During the twenty years that Mr. Alexander Owen has conducted the Besses o' th' Barn Band, that organization has won prizes in money and kind amounting in value to £5,772.

It was shown at Spalding Market that brewers are more favorably disposed this year towards home-grown barley, their experience of purchases from abroad last year not being favorable.

Because it produces no water, the Llangollen District Council has decided to sell Garth parish pump. This is the pathetic end of a pump which for ages has caused endless dissensions in the council.

Apples are so plentiful in Lincolnshire this year that a number of growers have entered into contracts to supply them at 25s per ton, the price to include gathering the fruit and putting it on rail.

Prof. W. MacNeill Dixon, Professor of English Language and Literature at Birmingham University, has been appointd to the chair of English Language and Literature at Glasgow University.

At the present time double the number of people are receiving outdoor relief in the township of Manchester compared with the corresponding period of last year, the number last week being 1,623 as against 762 last year.

Mr. John Pound, London's Lord Mayor-elect, is, says the City Press, an old "Bluecoat School" boy. He received his nomination to Christ's Hospital from Mr. John Humphrey, who was Lord Mayor forty-two years ago.

Two tramps who knocked at the door of the Mayor of High Wycombe were pounced upon by a policeman and charged with soliciting alms. They outwitted the constable by asking the mayor if he "could lend them half a sovereign."

Sir Charles McLaren, M.P., chairman of Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Ltd.), stated at the meeting in Newcastle-on-Tyne that during the boilermakers' strike they had had to refuse two large vessels, which represented about £50,000 in wages to the town of Jarrow.

SCOTLAND.

After twenty-one years' service in the burgh of Govan, Provost Marr has determined to retire from municipal life.

The North of Scotland Distillery, situated in Hardgate, Aberdeen, was destroyed by fire and the loss is estimated at about £100,000.

The King has expressed wonder that so many people should seek pleasure abroad when they can find such grand scenery in the Glengarry country.

James Somervell, of Sorn, formerly M. P. for Ayr Burghs, has been acquitted of the charge of having shot at an Edinburgh solicitor with a revolver on August 1.

The largest county totals of sheep in Scotland at present are Argyll, Perth, Dumfries, Inverness, and Roxburgh, with 839,123, 660,361, 545,156, 544,809, and 523,003 respectively.

The Wee Waleses, in tartans and touries, visited the Cameron Highlanders at Ballater Barracks when at Balmoral. They saluted in the orthodox military way when the guard turned out.

It is understood that a New York firm has acquired the extensive new distillery property at Glentruim, Dalwhinnie, the building of which was abandoned owing to the failure of Messrs. Pattison, of Leith.

Mr. George Mackay, the first working man in Scotland to be elected a Justice of the Peace, has died at Edinburgh. He represented the typefounders at the Trades Council for fifteen years, and was chairman for two years.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples, and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DOING GOOD WORK AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them.

Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife, living about seven miles from here. In an interview Mr. Souvey said:

"My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had La Grippe two winters and were exposed to much frost and cold. Our sleep was broken on account of urinary troubles and pain in the kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now enjoy good health."

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

I was Cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was Cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was Cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Punde & Boehm

2365 St. Catherine St.

The most up-to-date Hair Store in the city. Ladies and Gentlemen should call on us before giving their orders elsewhere. Our Wigs and Toupees are perfection in fit and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

. . FOR . .

Watch and Clock

Cleaning and Repairing

GO TO

N. BEAUDRY & SON,

THE HIGH-CLASS JEWELLERS.

122 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

Pandora Range

Managed like an Engine

One-third of a housekeeper's life is spent in her kitchen.

One-half the labor of housekeeping is spent at the cook stove.

Your range can double or halve the cooking slavery of housekeeping.

A poor range adds worry as well as work, and worry multiplies the housekeeper's care.

Get a range that reduces the work and eliminates the worry.

The "Pandora" range is as easily and accurately managed as an engine—it responds to the touch as quickly and certainly as the huge engine obeys the hand of the engineer.

The "Pandora" range saves worry, and because worry kills, it prolongs life. The "Pandora" is the greatest kitchen boon ever offered to over-worked and worry-racked women.

Investigate it and prove it. Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Write for booklet.

McClary's

London — Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B.

E. R. O.

(Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil)

Cures Rheumatism

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Inflammatory Muscular, Lumbago, Gout, Stiff Neck, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., Etc.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Price 25 and 50 cents.

PRICES FOR

IF THIS SIGN YOU WILL KNOW SINGER SEWING MACHINES SINGER STORES IN EVERY CITY

LOWER

Quality considered, than any other

Needles, Oil, Repairs

FOR ALL MAKES AT

Singer Stores

2327 Notre Dame Street.
1427 St. Catherine Street.
2437 St. Catherine Street.
166 St. Lawrence Street.
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CALEDONIAN

Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Funds Over - $11,000,000

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

LANSING LEWIS, Manager

City Agents—E. T. Taylor & Sons and A. M. Nairn. Special Agent French Department—Pierre Gauthier.

WILSON High-Class SCALES

HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery

GASOLINE ENGINES

Get Special Terms To-day

C. WILSON & SONS.

43 Esplanade St. East, Toronto, Ont.

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

As a Specific for Coughs, Colds, Etc.

Has been tested and has become the Family Cough Specific of thousands throughout Canada and the United States. It never was more popular or more largely used than it is to-day.

Merit Always Tells; Cough Remedies Come and Go.

New Preparations Are Tried and Abandoned, but the Old Reliable Remains

Keep it in the house, as at this season of the year colds are easily contracted, and unless promptly relieved are apt to settle on the lungs.

Gray's Syrup gives prompt relief. 25c and 50c per bottle.

OLDSMOBILE

IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER

FOR SALE At Half Original Cost.

APPLY—WILLIAMS & WILSON

320-326 St. James St., Montreal.

Our Credit Plan

It is the most satisfactory plan in existence. No strict requirements as contained in other Credit Systems; no red tape and no annoying features whatever. You make your own terms. Thousands in Montreal owe their comfortable homes to this liberal plan, and the same opportunity is open to you.

We are doing THE Furniture business of Montreal this Fall. The little prices are doing giant work.

Metropolitan House Furnishing Co., Complete House Furnishers,

1678 and 1680 Notre Dame Street.

Interior Decorator

Good Work at Least Prices.

W. J. CHAPMAN - - 4216 St. Catherine Street

FOR MONDAY'S 8 to 10 a. m. SHOPPERS

"Begin the day well." We know no more profitable way to begin Monday than by paying an early morning visit to this store. The undernoted lists emphasize the reasons.

Ladies' $1.25 Ready-to-Trim Hats for 59c

Ladies' rolled brim American Sailor, made of Camel's Hair Felt, numerous colors, torpedo crown, binding of velvet around edge of brim. Regular value $1.25. On sale Monday 8 to 10 a.m. **59c**

$3.75 Walking Skirts for $2.00

Blue and black heavy Cheviot Walking Skirts, in different styles, seven gores, tailored seams, taimmed with bands of taffeta silk; worth as stated: $3.75. Monday, 8 to 10 a.m. for..... **$2.00**

Taffeta Silk Blouses, $2.49

Well made Taffeta Silk Blouses—several different styles:—

Some with large tucks and hemstitching back and front; others with shirred yoke and deep box pleats, trimmed with pearl buttons. Still another style with cluster of pin tucks and lace applique, good size sleeves and pretty tab collar. These Blouses are lined, and come in colors of white, pale blue, yellow, pink, green, red, also black. Sizes 32 to 40. Regular prices range from $5.00 to $6.00. On sale Monday from 8 to 10 a.m. for..... .....**$2.49**

75c White Figured Jap Silk for 59c

10 pieces White Figured Jap Washing Silk, fully 24 inches wide; select range of dainty embossed designs, washes perfectly; very suitable for children's dresses and ladies' blouses. Regular price 75c. Monday from 8 to 10 a.m., special, per yard **59c**

22c Bleached Sheeting, 15c

15 pieces 2 yards wide Bleached Sheeting, plain finish, good wearing quality; formerly 22c. Monday between 8 and 10 a.m. for, per yard **15c**

30c Black Lustre for 19c

3 pieces fine Black Lustre, double width, 36 inches wide, rich brilliant finish. Regular 30c. Monday between 8 and 10 a.m. for, per yard **19c**

14c Gray Flannel for 9c

10 pieces Gray Flannel, in light and dark colors, plain or twill finish, suitable for underskirts; value 14c. Special 8 to 10 a.m. Monday, per yard **9c**

Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, 35c

Ladies' Striped Flannelette Night Gowns, high neck, trimmed around neck and sleeves with frills. Special price between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday **35c**

Popular Fiction for 3c Copy

In paper covers, and the works of well-known and favorite authors. On sale Monday 8 to 10 a.m. for, each **3c**

5c to 10c Slates for 3c

Slates—different sizes and different values; 5c, 7c, 8c and 10c. Monday, 8 to 10 a.m., each **3c**

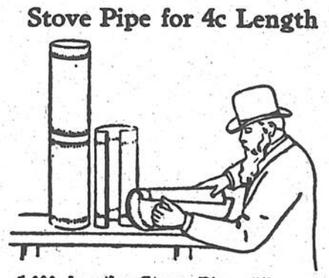
20c Note Paper for 14c

ENVELOPES TO MATCH AT SAME PRICE.

1 lb. package Linen Note Paper, in white, blue and gray. Regular 20c. Monday, from 8 to 10 a.m. **14c**

1 package Envelopes to match paper. On sale Monday between 8 and 10 a.m. for.... **14c**

Stove Pipe for 4c Length



1,000 lengths Stove Pipe (like cut) will be on sale Monday between 8 and 10 a.m. for, length **4c**

NO 'PHONE ORDERS ACCEPTED.

200 Stove Pipe Elbows, between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday for, each **10c**

NO 'PHONE ORDERS ACCEPTED.

The Hard to Get Ribbons

As Well as Easy to Match Varieties

Emerald Green Taffeta Ribbon, 5 1-2 inches wide—an all silk Ribbon. To match the width, the quality, the high lustrous finish, the perfect tone of color, is a difficult feat. To match it for the price we ask is utterly impossible. Per yard **25c**

Art and Curtain Muslins

Good quality 30 inch Art Muslins, with border, suitable for drapery purposes, per yard **5c**

Fine White Curtain Muslins, 30 in. wide, in a variety of fancy figures, etc., per yard..... **10c**

30 in. White Sash Curtaining, with wide lace and insertion borders, per yard **12½c**

Fine Point d'Esprit Sash Curtain Net, 30 inches wide, handsome lace and insertion edges, per yard **30c**

Fancy Screens-Large Range

Three leaf Screens, in imitation of oak, mahogany and white enamel, trimmed with fancy art muslin, in best colors; exceptionally good value, each **95c**

Fancy Grate Screens, mounted in newest designs fancy silkoline. Special, each **50c**

Four panel Japanese Screens, in the most artistic designs of the Orient; some hand painted, others most elaborately hand embroidered. Prices from, each **$4.95**

Acid Proof Enamelware

IS COMMANDING A READY SALE.

The public appreciate the fact that it's good durable ware, and are keenly alive to the advantages of purchasing here and now.

A table containing Preserving Kettles, Dish Pans, Saucepans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Jugs, Mixing Bowls, Pudding Dishes, Platters, Frying Pans, Roasting Pans, Bread Tins, Strainers, Cullenders, etc. All articles worth from 50c to 65c. Your choice, each..... **35c**

Cushion Girdles for 25c

Hard proposition getting and maintaining a full range of colors. For with the public to look is to buy. Coupling the high quality to such a low price proves an irresistible temptation.

Mercerized Cushion Girdles, 3 yards long, large tassel at both ends, in plain colors and mixed effects—fully 25 different combinations. Match almost any shade you desire. Our special price only **25c**

Rugs and Mats

ALL KINDS—ALL SIZES.

Cocoa Door Mats, in all sizes and qualities, from, each.. **35c**

Tapestry Floor Mats, size 24 x 48 inches, new patterns and colorings, for, each **50c**

Bedroom Door Mats, 18 x 30 inches, fringed on sides and ends, each **45c**

Tapestry Floor Rugs, in new designs; size 3 x 3 yards, each **$5.00**

Uncovered Cushions

SPECIAL SALE—ALSO TEA COSEYS.

Five different grades of filling and all sizes in stock to select from. Prices on our Cushions, filled with the finest India Down, covered in white twilled cotton—

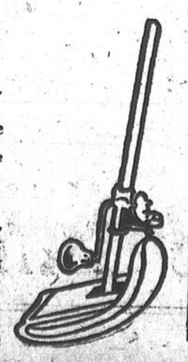
Size 16 x 16 in.....	29c
Size 18 x 18 in.....	39c
Size 20 x 20 in.....	49c
Size 22 x 22 in.....	59c
Size 24 x 24 in.....	69c
India Down Tea Coseys—	
10 x 12 in.....	30c
12 x 14 in.....	45c
11 x 15 in.....	45c
12 x 16 in.....	49c

Specials in the Basement

Stable Lanterns for 25c

Stable Lanterns, all complete. On sale Monday at 8 a.m. for **25c**

75c Mops for 49c



Self-Wringing Combination Mops, thousands used for cleaning floors, cleaning walls, cleaning carpets, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Usual retail price 75c. Here Monday for **49c**

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers for 69c

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, in colors of navy blue, royal blue and cardinal, with polka dot effects, turn-down collar, deep frill on skirt, with fitted waist lining. Regular 89c Wrappers. From 8 to 10 a.m. Monday only for..... **69c**

Flannelette Blankets—CHEAPEST PRICES

Between 8 and 10 a.m. Monday

For the two hours we will sell best quality Flannelette Blankets, in white and gray, at these surprisingly low prices:—

Three-quarter bed size, marked 95c pair, for the two hours, per pair **69c**

Double bed size, in white and gray, marked $1.15 pair; for the two hours **89c**

Largest size, best quality, white and gray Flannelette Blankets, marked $1.50 pair; for the two hours..... .....**$1.19**

A Superior Range of Ladies' Coats

Every approved variation in the mode of making; every style of fabric that the season demands. You've never seen a collection of Ladies' Coats to equal this store's present showing—here or in any other quarter. We planned to command the bigger business in this style of wraps by deserving it.

Ladies' Jackets, made of black Vicuna Cloth, semi-fitting, double breasted, velvet collar, new shoulder capes, fancy braid trimming, lined throughout..... **$12.00**

Ladies' black Beaver Cloth Coats, hip length, tailored seams, bands of satin, high collar, with belt..... **$16.50**

Ladies' black Broadcloth Coats, double breasted, shoulder cape, self strapping, full sleeves with fancy cuff..... **$19.50**

Dorothy Dodd

TRADE MARK

Fall Opening

The "Dorothy Dodd" is a select shoe without being high priced—it appeals to the woman who has to count the cost—It is not found in *ordinary* shoe stores.

It has an artistic appearance inasmuch as every detail is absolutely correct—Its style and finish are very pronounced—The idea is not to make the "Dorothy Dodd" Shoe commonplace.

The Secret of Success

"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes are best because of their

Boots, $3.75 and $4.00

Lightness of Construction.
Strengthening Arch Support.
Stylish Appearance.
Perfect Fit.
Desirable Flexibility.

The Fall fashions are now ready and your inspection is solicited.

We have a correct style for every occasion.

Oxfords $3.00 and $3.75

Men's Ready-to-wear Clothing

With the tailored-to-measure look; the tailored-to-measure style, fit, and shape-retaining wear, too. A duplication of tailored-to-measure clothing in every respect but the price. Profit by these specials on Monday.

MEN'S SUITS—Regular $9 Values, on Sale Monday for $6.50.

These Suits are all wool Tweeds in a variety of different patterns. They are all handsomely tailored in the newest style, coats are lined with fine quality farmer's satin and neatly finished. A complete range of sizes; regular $9 values, on sale Monday at..... **$6.50**

MEN'S SUITS—$7.00, $9.50, $10.50, $11.50, $12.50 and $13.50.

These Suits are all highly tailored from the best all wool Scotch and Irish Tweeds, Homespuns and Serges made up in different styles, single or double breasted. Coats are all lined with superior quality farmer's satin, and made with the new concave shoulders. We guarantee the fit or refund the money.

PREMIER RAINCOATS—Worth from $6.00 to $8.00, on Sale Monday for $3.98

These Coats are all made of fine Waterproof Tweeds, in light and dark shades, turn-back cuffs, fly front and slash pockets. These make excellent Fall and Spring Coats, and are also guaranteed to be thoroughly rainproof.

MEN'S OVERCOATS—Regular $12.00 Values on Sale Monday for $8.50

Men's Overcoats, of all wool Melton Cloth and Oxford Gray Frieze, made in the latest style, turn-back cuffs, velvet collar and fly front, lined throughout with superior quality farmer's satin. Regular $12 Coats, Monday for.. **$8.50**

MEN'S TROUSERS—Regular $2.50 and $3.00 Values. On Sale Monday for $1.50

The Trousers are of All Wool Tweeds, in light and dark shades, made very strong and sewed with a double lock stitch; very well finished.

Constant Growth!

This business is constantly improving—constantly growing.

Last week the sales in all departments were more than double what the records of the same period one year ago show. And if the comparison extends further back the same healthy percentage of increase is noted.

One System For All!

Mail Order customers receive the same satisfactory money-backed merchandise as the personal shopper. Orders are filled promptly, carefully, correctly. Do you possess a copy of our latest Fall and Winter Catalogue?

New Style Blouses Are Plentiful

They run the gamut of fabrics; pursue every mode of making—of embellishment. New styles are most numerous here—styles at this moment basking in the sunshine of fashion's favor.

A good quality Lustre Blouse, in very neat design, made with clusters of tucks front and back, deep box pleated front, trimmed with silk braid, plain bishop sleeves, neat tab collar. These Blouses are lined, and come in black only. Sizes 32 to 42.....**$1.50**

A very fine quality French Flannel Blouse, made with deep tucks front and back, trimmed with narrow white braid and small pearl buttons, full sleeves, smart tab collar; lined throughout. Colors of gray, navy, red and black. Sizes 32 to 42 .....**$3.49**

Good Style Walking Skirts

Random selections from a stock noted for the completeness of its range of styles, and famous for the general excellence of its values:—

Black Cheviot Walking Skirts, seven gore, taffeta silk strappings, finished with several rows of tailor stitching **$3.95**

Walking Skirts, made of fine quality French Cheviot, seven gore, with deep side pleats, self strapping and buttons **$6.25**

Properly Shaped Underskirts

Well Made—Well Finished

Three different styles in Black Sateen Underskirts. Their genuine good quality is hinted in this remark of the keeper of the stocks: "In this department at least I can vouch that there is no trash."

Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, made with accordion frill and finished with small frill. Our price..... **69c**

Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, made with deep frill and several rows of small pin tucks, finished with strapping of same. Our price **89c**

Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, made with small accordion frill, three small frills and several rows of pin tucks, finished with strapping of same. Our price..... .....**$1.10**

Best Dress Goods Values

The Year 'Round—Best Assortments, Too, to Select From

Numerous good specials in both Black and Colored Fabrics for Monday's selling:—

A dozen Good Lines of Black Goods Underpriced

2 pieces Black Venetian Cloth, 42 inches wide. Regular 59c yard. Monday **42c**

54 inches wide Heavy Black Cloth, fine permanent color. Regular $1.00 yard. Monday **69c**

42 inches wide Fine Black Poplin, a good line for mourning wear; formerly 60c yard. Monday **45c**

54 inches wide All-wool Black Estamine Serge, heavy weight, for complete costumes; formerly $1.25 yard. Monday **98c**

40 inches wide Black Roxana Cloth, a new weave this season; formerly 60c yard. Monday **43c**

54 inches wide heavy Black Beaver Cloth, for winter jackets; formerly $1.75 yard. Monday **$1.25**

Rich new Black Silk Grenadine, for reception dresses; formerly $2.00 yard. Monday **$1.69**

Best quality Black All Silk Crepe de Chene; formerly $2.00 yard. Monday **$1.50**

44 inches wide new Black Twine Cloth; formerly $1.10 yard. Monday **95c**

40 inches wide Black Panama Cloth, suitable material for mourning dresses; formerly 59c yard. Monday **39c**

42 inches wide fine Black Voile de Paris; formerly 65c yard. Monday **47c**

Four Lines of Colored Dress Goods Reduced

500 yards fancy Knop Dress Goods, all-wool, perfect shades of brown, navy, crimson, dark green, gray, etc.; all double width goods. Monday's price, per yard **29c**

54 inches wide Colored Velvet Broadcloth, assorted colors. Regular $2.85 yard. Monday **$1.95**

44 inches wide Mixed Suitings, in dark effects, including black and white; formerly 90c yard. Monday **49c**

54 inches wide Colored Canvas Suiting, with a touch of white. Colors are red, green, fawn and navy; formerly $1.00 yard. Monday.. **69c**

New French Broadcloth

New pastel shades in French Broadcloths, adapted for evening or opera cloaks. Per yard **$1.95**

Imitation Furs—CLEVER COUNTERFEITS

OF THE REAL

Fashion approves their employment for children's coats, also opera cloaks. The variety range consists of Imitation Thibet, Imitation Moleskin, Imitation Astrachan, Imitation Bearskin, Imitation Persian Lamb, etc. Colors are white, gray, black, brown, castor, etc. Prices range from **$1.50** to..... ....**$6.00**

Half Price for Footwear

ON MONDAY

Two lines—two good lines at this unusual reduction—a line for the ladies, and a sturdy Boot for the boys.

Ladies' $3.00 Boots for $1.50

80 pairs Ladies' extra quality Dongola Kid Lace Boots, made with genuine Goodyear welted soles; sizes 2 1-2 to 7. Handsome and serviceable $2.50 and $3.00 Boots. Monday, 8 a.m., special price **$1.50**

BOYS' $1.50 BOOTS FOR 75c

*60 pairs only Boys' good Dongola Kid Lace Boots, sizes 1, 4 and 5 only. Genuine $1.50 value. Monday, 8 a.m..... **75c**

*As quantities are limited, an early personal visit is requested.

Monday Grocery Specials

7 lbs. Fresh Ducharme Flour 25c	7 bars Strathcona Soap 25c
Quart Can Maple Syrup 20c	7 pkgs. Strathcona Soap Powder 25c
Table Figs (this season's), per lb...12½c	5 bars Naphtha Soap 25c
Table Raisins, 5¼ lb. boxes, for 75c	6 bars Mrs. Dooley's Soap 25c
2 lbs. Carolina Rice 25c	3 bottles HouseholdAmmonia 25c

St. Catherine & University Streets.

W. H. Scroggie Limited

St. Catherine & University Streets.