THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW, MILDER.
Sun rose to-day at 7.12; sets at 5.18.

94TH YEAR. NO. 34. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

Premier in Moving Address to the King Eloquently Voices Canada's Sympathy

The Speech Delivered Yesterday One of the Finest Oratorical Efforts Ever Heard in Ottawa.

WHAT QUEEN VICTORIA'S LIFE MEANT TO THE WORLD.

Influence of Her Personality in Cementing Together the British Empire and in Preserving Peace Throughout the World.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The speech which Sir Wilfrid Laurier made in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, in moving an address to the King, was one of the best efforts of his life. In it the sentiments of the people of Canada were expressed in most eloquent and fitting language, and a tribute paid to the life of the dead Queen which becomes a people who grew to the full height of political manhood under her wise rule. The leader of the Opposition delivered an excellent speech in seconding the address. Sir Wilfrid said:—

"I rise to move the resolution of which I gave notice yesterday, which seems to be eminently called for by the fatal occurrence under which we have met. We have met under the shadow of a death which has caused more universal mourning than has ever been recorded in the pages of history. In these words there is no exaggeration; they are the literal truth. There is mourning in the United Kingdom, in the colonies, and in the many islands and continents which form the great Empire over which extended the sovereignty of Queen Victoria. There is mourning, deep, sincere, exalted, in the mansions of the great, of the rich, and in the cottages of the poor and lowly. For to all her subjects, whether high or low, whether rich or poor, the Queen in her long reign had become an object of almost sacred veneration. There is sincere and unaffected regret in all of the nations of Europe, for even the nations of Europe had learned to appreciate, to admire and to love the many qualities of Queen Victoria, those many public and domestic virtues which were the pride of her subjects. There is genuine grief in the neighboring nation of 75,000,000 inhabitants, the kinsmen of her people, by whom at all times and under all circumstances her name was held in high reverence, even when in the darkest days of the Civil War the relations of the two countries were brought almost to the point of snapping. The poet Whittier expressed well the feeling of the country when he exclaimed:

'We bow the heart, if not the knee,
To England's Queen, God bless her.

"There is wailing and lamentation amongst the subject and barbarian peoples heard to-day in the wigwams of the Indian tribes, in the huts of the coloured races of South Africa and of India, to whom she was at all times the Great Mother, and the living personification of majesty and benevolence. Aye, and there is mourning also as genuine and unaffected as in England in the farmhouses of South Africa, which have been lately, and still are, devastated by war; for it is a fact that above the clang of arms, above any of the angers engendered by the war, the name of Queen Victoria was always held in high respect even by those who are fighting her troops, is an example of justice, and perhaps her kind hand was much need on when the supreme hour of reconciliation should come.

Never Has Sorrowing Been So Universal

"Undoubtedly we may find in history instances where death has caused more passionate outbursts of grief, but it is impossible to find instances where death has caused so universal, so sincere, so heartfelt an expression of sorrow. In the presence of these many evidences of grief when come not only from her own dominions, but from all parts of the globe, in the presence of so many tokens of admiration, where it is not possible to find a single discordant note, in the presence of the immeasurable void caused by the death of Queen Victoria, it is not too much to say that the grave has just closed upon one of the great characters of history. What is greatness, after all? We are accustomed to say great those exceptional beings upon whom Heaven has bestowed some of its choicest gifts, to astonish, and dazzle the world by the splendor of faculties phenomenally developed, even where these faculties are much marred by defects and weaknesses. But this is not, in my estimation, at least, the highest conception of greatness. The equipoise of a well-balanced mind, the equilibrium of faculties well and evenly ordered, the calmness, insight, the calm judgment, are gifts which are as rarely found in one human being, as the possession of rare more dazzling or less concerted qualities are found combined with a purity of soul, a kindness of heart, a generosity of disposition, an elevation of purpose and devotion to duty. This is what seems to me to be the highest conception of greatness, the greatness which is the foundation of the happiness and glory of the people under such a sovereign, and, if I mistake not, such was the character of Queen Victoria, and such were the results of her rule.

It has been our privilege to live under her reign, and it must be admitted to be one of the grandest in history, rivalling in length and glory the long reign of Louis XIV., and more than the reign of Louis XIV., likely to project its lustre into future ages. If we cast one glance back over the 64 years into which was compressed the reign of Queen Victoria, we stand astonished, however familiar we may be with the facts and the development of civilization during that period, we stand astonished at the advance of culture, of wealth, of legislation, of education, of literature, of the arts and sciences, and particularly of navigation and locomotion by land and sea. The age of Queen Victoria must be held to be on a par with the most famous since history began. Of course, of the many facts and occurrences which have contributed to make the reign of Queen Victoria what it was, to give it the splendor which has created such an impression upon her own country and which has shed such a luminous ray all over the world, some took place apart and away from her influence.

Many events took place in relation to what the most partial panegyrist would have to say that they were simply the happy circumstances of the time in which she lived, and that these might have obtained the same degree of development under another monarch. It is also possible that literature might have flourished under the reign of another monarch. I think that the contention can be advanced, and advanced truly, that the literature of the Victorian age to some extent reflected the influence of the Queen. To the eternal glory of the literature of the reign of Queen Victoria be it said that it was pure and absolutely free from the defects and grossness which disgusted us in former ages, and which still, unhappily, is the shame of the literature of other countries. Happy, indeed, is the country whose literature is of such a character that it can be trusted as the intellectual food of the family circle; that it can be placed by the mother in the hands of the daughter with abundant assurance that while the mind is permeated, the heart is not blighted. Such is the literature of the Victorian age. For this blessing, in my judgment, no small credit is due to the example and influence of our departed Queen. It is a fact well known in history that in England as in other countries the influence of the sovereign is always reflected upon the literature of the reign. In former ages, when the court was impure, the literature was impure. But in the age of Queen Victoria, while the life of the court was pure the literature of the age was pure also. If it be true that there is a real connection between the high moral standard, between the court of the sovereign and the literature of the age, then I can say without hesitation, that Queen Victoria has conferred not only upon her own people, but upon mankind at large, a gift for which we can never have sufficient appreciation.

First Constitutional Sovereign of World.

But there are features of the reign of Queen Victoria which are directly traceable to her influence, and if I were to give my own appreciation of events as they have made their impression on my judgment, I would say that in three particulars has the reign of Queen Victoria been most beneficial. It has been stated more than once that she was a model constitutional sovereign. She was more than that. She was not only a model constitutional sovereign, but she was undoubtedly the first constitutional sovereign the world ever saw. she was the first absolutely constitutional sovereign which England ever had, and England has been in advance of the world as constitutional government. It may be said without exaggeration that up to the time of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, the history of England was a record of contest between the sovereign and the parliament for supremacy. That contest was of many centuries' duration and it was not stopped by the revolution of 1688, for although in that revolution the contest never took any violent form, still it was continued for many reigns in court intrigues and plots; the struggle on the part of the sovereign being to rule according to the views of the people.

Queen Victoria was the first of all sovereigns who was absolutely impersonal, impersonal politically, I mean. Whether the question at issue was the abolition of the Corn Laws, the war in the Crimea, the extension of suffrage, or the disestablishment of the Irish Church, or Home Rule in Ireland, the Queen never gave any evidence of what her views were upon any of these great political issues. Her subjects never knew what were her views, though views she had, because she was a woman of strong mind and of strong intellect, and we know that she followed public events with great eagerness. We can presume, indeed we know, that when ever a policy was presented to her by Prime Minister, she discussed that policy with him and sometimes approved or sometimes perhaps blamed. But whether she praised or blamed no one ever knew what her views were and she left the praise or the blame to those who were responsible to the people. That was wise conduct upon the part of our late sovereign, and it is bearing good fruit in ever increasing abundance.

The reward of the Queen was not only in the grandeur and affection of her people, but in the security of her throne and dynasty. When the trouble of 1848 came, when all the nations of Europe were convulsed by revolutions, when thrones were battered by infuriated appeals through popular passions, England alone was absolutely peaceful. Thrones crumbled to pieces like steeples in an earthquake, but the throne of the sovereign Queen of England never was disturbed. Victoria was firm in the affection of her subjects. As the reign advanced, it became the pride of her subjects that there was more freedom under the monarchy of England than under any democratic or republican government in existence. That being true, the Queen has rendered her people a very great service indeed. She saved them from the socialistic agitation, and so the great prosperity of England to-day is due, not only to her wise and economic laws, but also to the personality of the Queen and to her prudent conduct all through the sixty years of her reign.

Development of the Colonies

But that is not all. The most remarkable event in the reign of Queen Victoria—an event which is sometimes passed in silence and unobserved—the most remarkable event in the reign of the late Queen was the marvellous movement in colonial development; a colonial development based upon local autonomy which has tended towards Imperial expansion. Let us remember that in the first year of the Queen's reign there was rebellion in this very country. There was rebellion in the then foremost colony of Great Britain, rebellion in Lower Canada, rebellion in Upper Canada, rebellion (let me say it at once, because it is only the truth to say it), rebellion not against the authority of the young Queen, but rebellion against the pernicious system of government which then prevailed. This rebellion had to be put down by force, and if the question had then been put what shall be the condition of these colonies at the end of Victoria's era, the universal answer would have been, let the end of the reign be near or let it be remote, when that end comes these rebellious colonies shall have earned their independence or they shall be sullen and discontented, repressed by force. If at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign anyone had said, 'When the reign comes to an end these colonies shall not be rebellious; they shall not have gained their independence; they shall have grown into a nation covering one-half of this continent; they shall become to all intents and purposes independent nations under the flag of England, and that flag shall not be maintained by force, but shall be maintained by the affection and gratitude of the people'; if such a prophecy had been made in 1837 it would have been considered the hallucination of a visionary dreamer. But, sir, today that dream is a reality, that prophecy has come true; today the rebellious colonies of 1837 are the nation of Canada—I use the word "nation" advisedly—today the rebellious colonies of 1837 are the nation of Canada, acknowledging the supremacy of the Crown of England, maintaining that supremacy not by force of arms, but maintaining it by only one garrison in Canada at this present moment, and that garrison composed not of soldiers of the Imperial army, but composed of Canadian volunteers.

What has been the cause of that marvellous change? The cause is primarily the personality of Queen Victoria. Of course the visible and chief cause of all is the bold policy inaugurated many years ago of introducing responsible constitutional government and allowing the colonies to govern themselves. But, sir, it is manifest that self-government could never have been truly effective in Canada had it not been that there was a wise sovereign in England, who had herself given the first measure of constitutional government to her own people. For the people of England had not been ruled by a wise Queen; if they did not themselves possess parliamentary government in the truest sense of the term; if the British Parliament had been as it had been under former kings and under former sovereigns, then it is quite manifest that Canada could not have enjoyed the development of constitutional government which she enjoys to-day. It is quite manifest that if the people of England had not possessed constitutional government in the fullest degree at home, they could not have given it to the colonies; and thus the action of the Queen, in giving constitutional government, has strengthened the throne, not only in England, but in the colonies as well.

Her Influence In the United States

There is another feature of the Queen's reign which is but little taken notice of to-day, but which, in my judgment, is one of the most important, the importance of which we have not yet fully realized, and perhaps the full of which we have not yet seen. Towards the end of the eighteenth century all the colonies of England in America, with the single exception of the French colony of Quebec, claimed their independence and obtained it by the force of arms. The contest was a long and a sanguinary one. It left in the breast of the new nation which was then born, a feeling of shall I say the word yes, a feeling of hatred, which continued from generation to generation and which extended into our own time. Happily we can say at this moment that this feeling of hatred has largely abated; I would not say that it has altogether disappeared. Perhaps we could trace of it here and there. But I would say, and we have proof of the fact, that it has largely abated, and that there is to-day between England and the United States of America an ever growing friendship.

What are the factors which have made this conciliation possible? The personality of the Queen is doubtless the foremost. It is a matter of history that from the day of her accession to the throne the Queen exhibited, under all circumstances, an abounding and lasting friendship towards that country, which but for the fault of a vicious Government would still have formed part of her dominions—a friendship which could not fail to touch the minds and hearts of a sensitive people. This was manifest in times of peace, but still more in the time of war, and especially in the supreme hour of trial of the United States during the civil war.

Averted War By Kindly Diplomacy

In the early months of the civil war, as perhaps a few now remember, an event took place which almost led to hostilities between Great Britain and the United States. A United States man-of-war stopped a British merchant ship on the high seas, and forcibly abducted from it two envoys of the Confederate Government, on their way to Europe. That act was a violation of the territory of England, because England has always held the decks of her ships to be part of her territory. It not only caused excitement in England, but it caused excitement of a different kind in the United States. The action of the commander of the war vessel in making the abduction aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the people of the United States, which was reflected even on the floor of Congress, and evoked many meetings and resolutions in favor of his action. Lord Palmerston was at that time the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and he was not the man to brook such an affront. He had a despatch prepared by the Foreign Minister who, if I remember rightly, was at that time Lord Russell, peremptorily demanding the return of the prisoners and an apology. The despatch which had been prepared was sent to the Queen; and then was revealed the good sense and the kind heart of the wise and good woman who happened to be at the head of the British people. She sent back the despatch, remarking that it was couched in too harsh terms, and that it ought to be modified to make possible the surrender of the prisoners without any surrender of dignity on the part of the United States. This wise counsel was followed, the despatch was modified in accordance with her suggestion, the prisoners were released and the danger of war averted. That act on the part of the Queen made a most favorable impression on the minds of the people of the United States. But that was not all. Th[illegible] years or a little more afterwards, at the close of the civil war, when the union of the United States had been established, when slavery had been abolished, the civilized world was shocked to hear of the assassination of the wise and good man who had carried his country through that ordeal. Then the good heart and sound judgment of the Queen were again manifested. She sent a letter to the widow of the martyred president, not simply as the Queen of Great Britain to the widow of the president of the United States, but she sent a letter of sympathy from a widow to a widow, herself being then in the worst hours of her own bereavement. That action on her part made a very deep impression upon the minds of the American people; it touched not only the hearts of widowed women, but the hearts of the whole nation. It caused tears to course down the cheeks of veterans who had courted death during the previous four years on a thousand battle fields. We can say that it it did not bring about conciliation, it made conciliation possible. It was the first rift in the clouds, and to-day, in the time of England's mourning, the American people have flocked to their churches to pay their devotions to the memory of Britain's Queen. For my part, I do not hope, I do not believe it possible, that the two countries which were severed in the eighteenth century can ever again be united politically, but, perhaps, it is not too much to hope that the friendship thus early inaugurated by the hand of the Queen, may continue to grow until the two nations are united again, not by legal bonds, but by the ties of affection as strong, perhaps, as it sanctioned by the laws of the two countries; and if such an event is ever to take place, the credit of it will be due to the wise and noble woman who proved herself to be one of the greatest of statesmen, simply by following the instincts of her heart.

Simplicity of the Queen's Character

Sir, in a life in which there is so much to be admired, perhaps the one thing most to be admired is that naturalness, that simplicity in the character of the Queen which showed itself in the action which I have just described. From the first day of her reign to the last she conquered and maintained the affections of her people, simply because, under all circumstances, and on all occasions, whether important or trivial, she did the one thing that ought to be done, and did it in the way most natural and simple. Thus, on the day of her accession to the throne, when she had to meet her council of state, veterans of the army and dignitaries of the Church and the State, she performed all her duties in such a way as at once to win the hearts of all present. The Duke of Wellington expressed his gratification in the blunt language of an old soldier, by remarking that if she had been his own daughter he could not have expected her to have done better. So it was on the first day, so it was on the last day. She was a Queen, but she was also a wife and a mother, and she had her full share of all the duties and sorrows of life. She lived and suffered. Perhaps, after all, she had a larger share of the joys than of the sorrows of life, because, as Chateaubriand says, we have not all to know the most of tears.

The life of the Queen was one of the noblest we have ever seen. It can be summed up in the statement that it was a happy life, though death placed a cold hand upon her happiness by the removal of the noble companion of her life at an early age. From that moment she never was exactly the same. To the end of her life she mourned, like Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, even after the lapse of forty years of widowhood. We can apply to her the beautiful language of the French poet:—

"In her first tear she drowned her heart."

She is now no more! No more? Nay, I boldly say she lives, lives in the hearts of her subjects, lives in the pages of history. And as the ages revolve, as her pure profile stands more marked against the horizon of time, the verdict of history will ratify the judgment of those who were her subjects. She ennobles mankind; she exalted royalty; the world is better for her life.

Sir, the Queen is no more; let us with one heart say, Long Live the King. I propose to the House that we should unite in a resolution to His Majesty the King, to convey the expression of our sorrow at the loss he has suffered, a loss which we may say, with every respect, is ours also.

I propose that we should unite in conveying to the King the expression of the loyalty of his Canadian subjects. Only a few days ago His Majesty sent a message to his broad dominions across the sea, in which he said it would be his aim in life to follow in the footsteps of his great and noble mother. We did not want that assurance on the part of His Majesty to know that the wise policy and the wisdom of the great Queen whom he has succeeded on the throne would be his guide in life. We have believed from the first that he who was a wise prince would be a wise King, and that the policy which has made the British Empire so great under his predecessor would also be his policy, and that the reign of King Edward VII. would be simply a continuation of the reign of Queen Victoria.

On our part let us offer to His Majesty the King the expression of our loyalty which does not spring from any sycophancy of fetichism, but from grateful hearts who duly appreciate the blessings of living under British institutions. Let us wish him God-speed, and let us hope that his reign will be as fruitful of good as the reign of his wise predecessor.

What the World Owes Queen Victoria.

"SHE is now no more! No more? Nay, I boldly say she lives, lives in the hearts of her subjects; lives in the pages of history. And as the ages revolve, as her pure profile stands more marked against the horizon of time, the verdict of history will ratify the judgment of those who were her subjects. She ennobled mankind; she exalted royalty; the world is better for her life."

The Address to King Edward

I now beg to move,

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

"Most Gracious Sovereign:

"We, Your Majesty's dutiful subjects in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria.

"In common with our fellow-subjects in all parts of the Empire, we deplore the loss of a great ruler, whose manifold and exalted virtues have for three generations commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

"As representatives of the Canadian people we mourn for the beloved sovereign, under whom our Dominion first rose into being, and to whose wise and beneficent sway are due in no small measure its growth and prosperity.

"May we venture to add that above and beyond these sentiments which the sad occasion naturally calls forth, there has come to each one of us a sense of personal bereavement which, we say it with all possible respect and duty, makes Your Majesty's sorrow our own.

"We pray that the God of consolation may comfort Your Majesty and the members of the Royal family in their affliction.

"It is with feelings not less deep and sincere than those to which we have just given utterance that we hail Your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors. We beg to assure Your Majesty of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government, and to express our unclouded confidence that the glory and the greatness of the British Empire abroad, and the happiness and well-being of Your Majesty's people at home will suffer no diminution under Your Majesty's gracious rule."

The Leader of the Opposition

Mr. Borden said he had little to add to the very eloquent and appropriate words of the Premier, beyond saaying that the resolution would meet with the cordial approval and support of every member of the House. The right hon. leader of the House had referred to the condition of Canada at the accession of her late Majesty and now. There had been truly a great change, to no small extent brought about by the Queen's influence. Her Majesty always took a deep interest in her colonies on this side of the Atlantic, as shown in her anxiety that the Confederation Act should pass, in her letter to Sir John A. Macdonald expressing her pleasure that the construction of a great railway had completed the binding together of the provinces. Then, too, Canadians would recall the kindly words written by Her Majesty to Lady Macdonald on Sir John's death and the kindness which she exhibited towards the family of the late Sir John Thompson on the occasion of his death in England, when she also placed on his coffin a wreath of lilies and laurels as a token of her sincere respect for him and the country of which he was Premier at the time of his death.

Mr. Borden entirely concurred in all that the Premier had said with respect to the influence of the Queen. He felt that a further word might be added regarding the great toleration which she exhibited for old opinions, the great sympathy which went out from her to all races and creeds in her vast dominion. She was great enough to recognize the greatness of truth, to know that it had many sides, and in that respect her influence would long survive the memory of the achievements of her reign. We might well as a nation quote the touching words which James Russell Lowell addressed to his wife: "A blessing was she; God made her so."

Concluding he said: "I believe that nowhere more than in Canada will her memory be honored and revered, and I think we may add that in our sorrow there is something of a note of triumph for the character and example she has left behind her. With respect to the accession of His Most Gracious Majesty, it might be well to recall that he, when yet a young man, laid the corner stone of this very building in which we now are. The corner stone which he then laid might well have been thought the symbol of the great Dominion which has since grown up. As the right hon. gentleman has said, there has been great development during the reign of Her late Majesty. Foundations have been laid during that time; let us hope, as we all believe, that the structures which will be erected upon them in the reign of King Edward will be a stately one, a structure of which all the Empire, and not Canada alone, may well be proud."

The motion was adopted in silence and the address sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

The House rose at four o'clock.

NOTES OF THE HOUSE.

A number of motions and bills killed by the expiry of the last Parliament are being resurrected on the order paper. Many of these have new sponsors, the old ones having failed to secure re-election.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) will move in favor of the appointment of a railway commission.

Mr. Charlton will re-introduce his motion condemning long speeches in Parliament as a waste of time and destructive of pertinent debate.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has given notice of a batch of questions on Yukon matters and Mr. Lariviere of another lot on Northwest matters.

Mr. Jabez Robinson (West Elgin) gives a hint of his position in a question which he will put on Monday. He will act as an independent and if the independents have a room in the House he will occupy it. He intends to ask for a statement as to the disposition of each room in the House this session, and why provision has not been made for the independent members.

BIRTHS.

WALL—In this city, at 701a Sherbrooke Street, on December 28th. The wife of Thomas Wall of a son.

Alexandra to Follow Victoria's Footsteps

Queen of England Announces That Customs and Traditions of the Court Will Not Be Changed.

(Special Cable Letter by The Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 9.—In all the homage paid to King Edward, Queen Alexandra is little heard of. "Proclamation by the King," in big, black type, parades itself curiously on the London boardings, and the young blood of England is insensibly fired by the idea that a manly, almost martial, ruler, once more controls their destinies. There exists something of that feeling with which the London apprentices hailed the accession of the last Edward, so there is little wonder that Queen Alexandra, for the present, comes in for but a small part of this virile enthusiasm.

A diplomat thoroughly conversant with court details informed a representative of the Associated Press that Her Majesty assumes her increased responsibilities with a feeling almost akin to regret. "I am growing so old," she said the other day, "that I almost feel unable to face the arduous duties before me." The Queen's appearance belies her words. It is her growing deafness which is likely to prove her greatest handicap. Before long, it is feared, she will have to use an ear trumpet. In other ways she is not so strong as formerly.

The rumor that King Edward is suffering from cancer (promptly denied by Sir Felix Semon, physician for diseases of the throat to the National Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, through the Associated Press), probably arose from the fact that Sir Felix Semon is attending Queen Alexandra for sore throat, to which, recently, she has been extremely susceptible, though there are no traces of serious disease. She would, the Associated Press' informant says, be only too glad if destiny had permitted her to finish her days in England as the Princess of Wales, the greater freedom and simplicity of the minor title being much preferable to this woman, who by her kindness and goodness, has endeared herself to her adopted people.

Since the death of Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra has frequently expressed herself as determined to carry out as far as possible those old-time public and private customs which made the former rulers of the court so different from any others in Europe. According to report, King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit the Dowager Empress Frederick in March, and will spend Easter at Copenhagen, with the King of Denmark. But, if this programme is carried out it will be done in the quietest way.

THE CORONATION.

Speculation is rife as to the date of King Edward's coronation, some people maintaining that it will occur as early as September. But, probably, the year of court mourning will be strictly observed, the coronation not occurring until February, or later, in 1902. The curious fact of the King's birthday coinciding with Lord Mayor's Day, November 9, may cause an alteration in the date of one or the other of these celebrations in the immediate future.

KING KEPT BUSY.

King Edward's time is busily taken up. The most important event, of course, is the opening of Parliament (Feb. 14), to which, next to the coronation, is likely to be the most brilliant spectacle of his reign. Peeresses and others are clamoring for places in the House of Lords, whose seating capacity is so limited that only a few can hope to be successful. Whenever the King has previously appeared in the Upper House it was as an attentive auditor of the debates, sitting on the ordinary benches. The only time he voted was in favor of legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, which he has consistently, but futilely, supported.

Among the other functions which are shortly to be performed by the King is the reception of a loyal address from the corporations of the three capitals of the United Kingdom, which will be presented at Buckingham Palace.

Every prison in the United Kingdom is in a state of keen expectation, for the inmates hope the King will signalize his accession by issuing some pardons. The friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick are taking new heart.

By giving up the Duchy of Cornwall to his son, King Edward sacrificed an income of over £1,000 a week, though he now receives what is estimated to be about £1,000 a day.

INSURING THE KING.

Queen Victoria has not been dead a fortnight, yet advertisements are appearing in the papers advising the public to guard themselves against possible loss by insuring against the death of the King. It is said the insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on King Edward's life.

One of the redeeming features of what was naturally a dull week, socially, was a dinner given by Sir Richard Wyatt, the government parliamentary agent, in honor of his American son-in-law, Mr. J. A. Barratt, who has just been admitted to the English bar. Mr. Barratt was formerly a member of the New York bar. Among those present were Mr. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons; Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Lord Coleridge, Mr. H. H. Asquith, the former Home Secretary; Sir John Gorst, Sir William Grantham, and other notable men. Out of compliment to the New York bar, the legal authorities took off six months of Mr. Barratt's period of probation.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

SMALLPOX has broken out at Penetanguishene, Ont. The doctors might also vaccinate the name of the town to keep it from spreading.

THE Canadian stove deal has fallen through. Somebody must have left the lid off.

SALOON wrecking has spread into Indiana, but Montreal women still decline to act. Won't somebody please throw a chunk of ice through a window here and get us in the hall of fame?

PROCTOR is to open Her Majesty's Theatre on March 4th, and then intends to march 4th to success.

OUR MAN IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, February 8.—(Special.)—The Cons. are rapidly organizing and getting into shape. After the throat lozengers had been passed around, the noble 9 cleared the decks for action.

"I consider the Government's policy" said Oom Sam Hughes in a stirring speech full of words "I consider their policy weak and wobbly, therefore I move that the correspondence between myself and Earl Roberts, showing now I settled the Boer war be brought down." (Cheers).

Three special freight trains had previously brought Sam's letters to Ottawa and all day two horse sleighs had been dumping them into a building especially erected for the purpose.

"If you will kindly turn the calcium light on me" said Sam "I will now read a few of my well choosen words which made Cronje surrender. 'My dear Bobs, I have just——'"

Your agile correspondent made a break for the door and was one of the first to get out.

S. TEADY LYRE.

YOU wouldn't believe it but even The Herald makes a mistake sometimes. Yesterday one of our bright young men whose writing is like a Chinese laundry bill wrote: "A Gift of Carnegie's". The compositor made it: "A Gift of Carriages." Then we raised his salary.

LITTLE Queen Wilhelmina promises to obey her husband, but there are a few clauses in the marriage contract that do not make Duke Henry the whole cheese by any means.

STAR has started to publish jokes but anyone wanting real humor will continue to turn to its editorials and see the writers drop political arguments as they would a hot potato.

PRESENT cold wave is no doubt due to the revival of the name of Oom H. H. Cook. The Senate will investigate his charges, providing the gentleman can be found sometime before next Christmas.

QUITE a crowd at McGill-Toronto debate last night, but the day hasn't come yet when the public would rather hear a debate than see a football game.

MODERN ROMANCE.

THE Star has some cheerful romancer on its staff whom we are trying to get to write our Chinese dispatches. In speaking of a recent Star edition he said:

"Those who ordered 500 copies have had 100 each sent them and others have been treated relatively."

But this is a great falling off in form. If the Star man had been feeling in his usual trim he would have had it:

"STOP!. Edition exhausted! Stop! We have ordered 100,000,026 more copies, but until they arrive we cannot fill an order. Therefore, the people who are battering our doors down trying to get in will please have patience."

GAZOOT congratulated Oom Borden because he accused Sir Wilfrid Laurier of springing a stale joke. It was sang clever of Borden. Not every Con. is in a position to see a joke so soon after elections

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S income is $5,000 a day. February being 2 days short he will lose $10,000. Hard lines. We'll have to chip in and help him out.

GOOD GRACIOUS!

The barber sweeps the whiskers up that grew
Upon your visage—lo, some maiden who
Never heard your name may stuff a cushion and
To-morrow sit on what was part of you.

IN THESE DAYS of deadly dullness it would be a relief to meet a man who thinks he saw Chisholm.

ONE of Montreal's Chinamen, Yea Wah, who ran a fan tan joint had his fine of $100 paid yesterday by the "Sunday school Chinaman." We think ourselves it's up to Yea Wah to get a hump on and do a little Sunday schooling himself.

ANOTHER "farewell tour" of Canada by Mme. Albani. Let's see, how many is this?

MONTREAL hockey team trimmed New York 6 to 1 last night, which shows that the Americans still need to take lessons from headquarters.

"WHIMMIN" AND SALOONS.

RECORDER'S Court statistics show that there were 3,068 drunks arrested in Montreal in 1900 against 3,533 in 1899. And Carrie Nation didn't bust up any of our saloons either. Fact is Carrie is busy in Kansas. She addressed the Legislature at Topeka yesterday, told the members that they were lobsters, also that they hadn't any backbone which was just as bad as being dishonest. "Let the women have the offices" yelled Carrie and she also said many other foolish things too numerous to mention. In the meantime, however, the thing spreads and in Milwaukee yesterday some women amused themselves by throwing billiard balls through saloon windows.

GAZOOT this morning prints what it calls an "outfit for a bride." This is a sad mistake. The list is enough to make a prospective bridegroom try and break his way through the ice in the St. Lawrence.

WILL YOU JOIN THE ZOO?

Here is a chance for any enterprising Montreal man to marry a countess owning a zoological garden. The "ad" has just appeared:

MARRIAGE — A WIDOW (COUNTESS), good looking lady, correct in ever respect, and who is the owner of zoological gardens in the South of France, Europe, wishes to marry a gentleman of mature age, rich and desiring to reside in the South of France. Address COUNTESSE DE LAGRANGE, Jardin Zoologique, Cimiez-Nice, France.

Now we wonder if the mature and eligible man will make a monkey of himself?

ACTORS, AS A RULE, are pretty well posted—so says a Montreal bill sticker.

STATISTICAL INDICATIONS.

(From the Detroit Journal.)

A sucker is born every minute, and marriage statistics indicate that he usually lives to grow up.

STRAWBERRIES ARE now being sold for 10 cents a box in California. It might be added that angels are supposed to be playing on golden harps in heaven, too.

"WHEN A WOMAN'S feet are small she doesn't care much whether or not her head is of the proper size to place her in the ranks of the great," says the Westmount philosopher.

A DOWNTRODDEN MAN.

The Hon. James J. Corbett, the pugilist, is mad because his domestic troubles have been published. He says:

Why I have known married people to pound each other all about the house, and not a word said about it."

Poor Corbett is badly treated. He never used all his strength in hitting his wife, and never deserted her for more than six months at a time.

COURT WILL NOT GRANT DEMANDS

General Opinion is That China Will Not Accept Terms of Envoys.

Pekin, Feb. 8.—The foreign envoys met this morning to consider the edict presented by the Chinese plenipotentiaries regarding the suspension of examinations for five years, and also the punishment of officials guilty of not having suppressed outrages upon foreigners. They objected to the wording of the edict, which made it seem that the troubles were entirely due to the actions of native Christians. Satisfactory in other respects, it was altered to suit the views of the envoys, and was then returned to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. It is reliably reported that more than twenty thousand Mohammedans have reappeared in Pekin during the last four weeks with the object of creating disturbance during the Chinese celebrations at New Year. The Germans have accordingly issued an order that no one shall walk alone, and no one go unarmed. The order directs the German troops to search all Chinese, and never under any consideration to enter Chinese private houses on invitation unless in considerable numbers.

The more widely known the demands of the foreign envoys are among the Chinese, the more the belief spreads that the court will not accept them, especially the demand for the punishment of Tung Fu Tsiang, who practically controls the entire Chinese army, apart from the troops with the court, and who is now in the Province of Nan Su. With Prince Tuan, he would be able to hold out for an indefinite period. The opinion is gaining ground among the generals that possibly a spring campaign against the Province of Shen Si will be necessary. No answer to the latest communication from the foreign envoys is expected from the court before Tuesday next at the earliest, but the envoys hope the reply will be satisfatcory.

There is much enthusiasm among the American soldiers and civilians over the reported promotion of General Chaffee. All the foreign generals have called to tender him congratulations.

PEAT FUEL COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

Quebec, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The Peat Fuel Company of Canada, Limited, will shortly apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for incorporation. The proposed place of business of the company is Fraserville, in the district of Kamouraska, and the objects of the company are stated in the Official Gazette as follows: "To buy or sell cut peats for peat fuel, to acquire peat bogs and lands to buy, let, or acquire, build, erect and operate mills for the manufacturing of combustible fuel."

The capital stock is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each, and the gentlemen asking for incorporation are—Mr. J. D. Olivy, St. Henri, Montreal; P. H. A. Caron, Petit Metis; J. P. Michaud, Fraserville, and P. A. Parent, St. Ulric, County of Matane.

The Lodges.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY.

C.O.F.—Des Barbier, 662½ Craig.
I.O.B.—Victoria, 251 St. James.
Aberdeen, 1863 Notre Dame.

MEETINGS ON MONDAY.

A.F.&A.M.—Royal Albert, Masonic Temple.
Westmount, Victoria Hall, Westmount.
St. Lawrence, E.R., 6 Phillips Square.
I.O.O.F.—Mount Royal, 251 St. James.
A.O.U.W—Metropolitan, 1008 St. Catherine.
Mystic, 2444a St. Catherine.
Longueuil, at Longueuil.
Charlemagne, 1079 de Montigny.
Lachine, at Lachine.
S.O.E.B.S.—Cardigan, Montreal South.
K.O.T.M.—Montreal Tent, Monument Nat.
R.T.of T.—Reliance, 816 St. Lawrence.
Can.O.F.—Freedom, 2542 Notre Dame.
Sacre Coeur, 229 Plessis.
Lartigue, 768 Sanguinet.
A.O.F.—Beaver, C.O.F., 713 Wellington.
I.O.F.—St. Francis, 122 St. Denis.
Court Napoleon Premier.
Carillon, 213 Maisonneuve.
Sir George E. Cartier, at Maisonneuve.
Montreal West, at Montreal West.
Laviolette, lady com., 119 Maisonneuve.
Ste. Marie, lady com., at Cote St. Paul.
Cath.O.F.—St. Gabriel, Centre and Ropery.
C.M.B.A., Can.—Branch 26, 92 St. Alexand'r
C.M.B.A., Que.—Branch 1, 1717 Notre Dame
A.O.H.—Division 4, 1242a Notre Dame.
All. Nationale—St. Edouard, 1786 St. Hub't.

TO ATTEND CHURCH.

The officers and members of Ionic Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., Q.R., will attend divine service at the Church of the Ascension, at Outremont, to-morrow evening, when R. W. Bro. the Rev. J. L. Flanagan, grand chaplain of the Montreal district, will preach.

CANADIAN FORESTERS.

The match in the Canadian Order of Foresters euchre league schedule between Courts Maple Leaf and Hochelaga was won by the former by 18 games to 13. Last evening's game between Courts Hochelaga and Pride of the East was won by the latter by default, the Hochelaga team not turning up.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

In addition to those already published, the following courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters have installed their principal officers as follows:

Court Champlain, No. 382—A. Deon, D.H.C.R.; J. Durand, C.R.; J. B. Lavoie, R.S.; F. X. Lefebvre, F.S.; Wm. Lalonde, treasurer; Dr. J. E. A. Beaubien, medical examiner.

Court deSalaberry, No. 405—N. V. Lacasse, D.H.C.R.; J. B. Lefebvre, C.R.; N. V. Lacasse, R.S.; A. J. Gillett, F.S.; J. A. A. Oulmet, treasurer; Dr. C. N. Poitras, medical examiner.

Court Immaculate Conception, No. 427—P. Leclerc, D.H.C.R.; F. C. Laberge, C.R.; P. Guennette, R.S.; W. Dubault, F.S.; M. Guennette, treasurer; Dr. L. A. Lacombe, medical examiner.

Court Jean d'Arc, No. 461—H. Rollin, D.H.C.R.; N. Marcotte, C.R.; E. H. Montpetit, R.S.; A. E. J. Bissonnet, F.S.; Arthur Larente, treasurer; Dr. E. C. Campeau, medical examiner.

Court Father Dowd, No. 622—F. Whiting, D.H.C.R.; Philip Collins, C.R.; Jos. Bourdreau, R.S.; James Walsh, F.S.; D. Robillard, treasurer; Dr E. J. C. Kennedy, medical examiner.

Court St. Patrick, No. 95—John Scanlan, D.H.C.R.; Jas. F. Fosbre, C.R.; Alex. A. Patterson, recording secretary; Thos. Rogers, financial secretary; L. Z. Boudreau, treasurer; Hon. Dr. Guerin, medical examiner.

Court Mount Royal, No. 124—E. A. Gulse, D.H.C.R.; A. Taillefer, C.R.; A. Loger, recording secretary; W. Villemaine, financial secretary; S. B. Trudeau, treasurer; Dr. S. McDuff, medical examiner.

Court Sarsfield—F. A. Bussiere, D.H.C.R.; John J. Pigott, C.R.; Simon McGarry, recording secretary; Chas. Blicksted, financial secretary; John Benoit, treasurer; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, medical examiner.

Court St. Ann's—W. J. Murphy, D.H.C.R.; W. D. Gelfoyle, C.R.; Denis Shea, recording secretary; J. P. Gavagan, financial secretary; W. J. Furlong, treasurer; Dr. E. J. Scapie, medical examiner.

Court Ste. Cunegonde, No. 162—A. Marsan, D.H.C.R.; N. Fournier, C.R.; A. Monette, R.S.; J. M. Lussier, F.S.; Chas. de Hinse, treasurer; Dr. H. Campeau, medical examiner.

Court de Bienville, No. 166—Dr. J. A. Lapierre, D.H.C.R.; E. J. Beaudry, C.R.; E. Gelin, R.S.; A. Gendler, F.S.; D. Gagnon, treasurer; Dr. P. F. Casgrain, medical examiner.

Court St. Charles, No. 187—H. Monette, D.H.C.R.; J. A. Cote, C.R.; M. Bussiere, R.S.; J. B. Degris, F.S.; Jos. Leblanc, treasurer; Dr. L. N. Deborme, medical examiner.

Court Longueuil, No. 182—O. B. Ranger, D.H.C.R.; F. X. Barbeau, C.R.; Alex. Jodoin, R.S.; Jos. Bourdon, F.S.; P. B. Lamarre, treasurer; Hon. Dr. J. Girouard, medical examiner.

Court St. Gabriel, No. 185—T. W. Maguire, D.H.C.R.; Peter Cantwell, C.R.; M. J. Healy, R.S.; John J. Lennon, F.S.; Edward J. Colfer, treasurer; Dr. Hugh Lennon, medical examiner.

Court St. James, No. 196—J. A. LaBossiere, D.H.C.R.; J. Coyer, C.R.; J. S. Bilodeau, R.S.; N. P. Gosselin, F.S.; J. E. Bayard, treasurer; Dr. J. A. Leblanc, medical examiner.

Court Notre Dame, No. 199—J. H. Lambert, D.H.C.R.; O. St. Amour, C.R.; N. Lemieux, R.S.; R. Belanger, F.S.; A. Allard, treasurer; Dr. H. Hervieux, medical examiner.

Court Hochelaga, No. 214—F. O'Farrell, D.H.C.R.; C. Lachapelle, C.R.; S. H. Rivard, R.S.; I. Penon, F.S.; P. Chabot, treasurer; Dr. J. H. Garceau, medical examiner.

Court Immaculate Conception, No. 219, Lachine—R. Leduc, D.H.C.R.; A. V. Robert, C.R.; S. Vian, R.S.; A. St. Denis, F.S.; O. St. Germain, treasurer; Dr. A. B. Champagne, medical examiner.

Court St. Jean Baptiste, No. 222—C. E. Olivier, D.H.C.R.; J. A. LaBossiere, C.R.; W. J. Proulx, R.S.; F. X. Paquette, F.S.; P. Leclerc, jr., treasurer; Dr. J. A. Chopin, medical examiner.

Court St. Joseph, No. 248—N. Simoneau, D.H.C.R.; E. A. Guise, C.R.; P. Duchesne, jr., R.S.; J. A. H. Hebert, F.S.; Jos. Marcotte, treasurer; Dr. J. U. LaLonde, medical examiner.

Court St. Francois d'Assise, No. 251—Jos. A. Michaud, D.H.C.R.; D. J. Bonhomme, C.R.; F. Girard, R.S.; J. A. Michaud, F.S.; A. G. Frosbe, treasurer; Dr. H. Herrieux, medical examiner.

Court Maisonneuve, No. 265—C. E. Olivier, D.H.C.R.; W. Paquette, C.R.; J. Frenette, R.S.; J. Riendeau, F.S.; J. B. Adam, treasurer; Dr. P. Lussier, medical examiner.

Court LaGarde Ville Marie, No. 277—J. E. Bayard, D.H.C.R.; O. Pelletier, C.R.; J. H. Sylvain, R.S.; J. E. Olivier, F.S.; J. A. M. Pasant, treasurer; Dr. T. Lamoreux, medical examiner.

Court St. Pierre, No. 299—Wm. Lalonde, D.H.C.R.; E. Roby, C.R.; Jos. Beauchamp, R.S.; C. Corbeil, F.S.; O. M. H. Lapallee, treasurer; Dr. C. A. Dugas, medical examiner.

Court Oller, No. 326—Romeo Brosseau, D.H.C.R.; Dr. C. A. Daigle, C.R.; A. Deom, R.S.; J. B. Richer, F.S.; J. R. Carmel, treasurer; Dr. L. A. G. Jacques, medical examiner.

Court Frontenac, No. 336—S. Legeault, D.H.C.R.; A. Marsau, C.R.; Jos. Goulet, R.S.; C. Corbeil, F.S.; J. E. Caron, treasurer; Dr. F. Leclis, medical examiner.

Court St. Vincent de Paul, No. 339—E. A. Grise, D.H.C.R.; J. P. Ronx, C.R.; G. H. Demers, R.S.; Jos. Lamoreux, F.S.; U. Favreau, treasurer; Dr. J. P. Roux, medical examiner.

Court Notre Dame des Neiges, No. 353—F. X. Lafond, D.H.C.R.; P. Magor, C.R.; A. O. Desrosiers, R.S.; D. Pepin, F.S.; F. X. Boudrail, treasurer; Dr. J. A. Charette, medical examiner.

Court St. Isidore, No. 373—L. H. Tetrault, D.H.C.R.; J. P. Robitaille, C.R.; L. P. Fortin, R.S.; J. L. Filteau, F.S.; Louis Lepine, treasurer; Dr. J. Laviolette, medical examiner.

Court St. Elizabeth, No. 1094—J. S. Bilodeau, D.H.C.R.; J. B. Bissonnette, C.R.; E Barolet, R.S.; A. Bellayeon, F.S.; Albert Marceau, treasurer; Dr. O. Letourneau, medical examiner.

Court St. Paul, No. 1118—R. Leduc, C.R.; Hector Jeannotte, R.S.; Ernest Goyette, F.S.; E. Lamoreux, treasurer; Dr. Z. Laroche, medical examiner.

Court Fanfare de Temperance, No. 1140—J. H. Sylvain, D.H.C.R.; G. Spatty, C.R.; E. Pelletier, jr., R.S.; F. C. Lariviere, F.S.; Hector Dubois, treasurer; Dr. J. E. Fortier, medical examiner.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

Three Meals a Day.

How many years of her life does a woman spend over the hot cook stove getting those three meals a day? Backaching, head throbbing, nerves twitching, it's all the same, there are three meals a day to be prepared. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cannot lighten woman's labor, but it can and does increase her strength. It cures those diseases of the womanly organs which undermine woman's vitality.

"I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription too highly as a tonic for tired, worn-out women who are afflicted with female weakness," writes Mrs. Ira W. Holmes, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. "It helped me very much and a skillful physician once said to me in answer to my questions as to its efficacy, 'I know of cases where it has really worked wonders.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not re-act upon the system. They are a good thing to keep in the house. One 'Pellet' is a laxative, two a cathartic dose. The medicine for every woman.

REFUSED OFFER OF BANK OF MONTREAL

Many of the Aldermen Could Not See That Corporation Requires Agent in Floating Bonds.

The City Council, at a special session yesterday afternoon, considered the proposition made by the Bank of Montreal to act as the city's agent in selling bonds to cover obligations already matured or about to mature, amounting to $1,500,000, and also a $300,000 loan at four per cent. Prior to the meeting of the Council the Finance Committee held a meeting and decided to report in favor of an acceptance of the offer. The line of cleavage there gave an indication of what was to be anticipated in the larger body. The yeas were Ald. Laporte, Sadler, Ekers and Smith; the nays Ald. Savignac, Faucher and Brunet. In the Council, after a protracted debate, the report of the Finance Committee, on a vote of 16 to 16, was virtually defeated. Ald. Martineau then moved to have the whole question referred back to the Finance Committee, and this solution of the difficulty was accepted.

THE DISCUSSION.

No sooner had the report been read than Ald. Jacques appeared in the role that has now become so familiar to him—that of chronic objector. The report provided that tenders should be opened in the presence of representatives of the city, whereas, he pointed out, the charter provided that all tenders should be opened by the City Clerk. Ald. Laporte replied that no objection could be offered to the City Clerk being numbered among the city's representatives at the opening of the tenders. But, as a matter of fact, the clause in question referred to tenders for ordinary civic contracts.

Ald. Faucher said he could not see why the Bank of Montreal should act as agent for the city, and moved to have that portion of the report erased.

"Can the city not do its own brokerage work just as effficiently as can the bank?" queried Ald. Valliéres.

Ald. Laporte, in reply, spoke of the prestige that such a monetary institution as the Bank of Montreal necessarily conferred. Anyone could see that the bank was in a better position to handle the bonds than mere private speculators. It was not customary to place so large a loan in the hands of these latter. The bank had offices in London, New York and Chicago, and by advertising the issue of the bonds extensively in all these cities, they would be disposed of much more readily at the local offices at these several points than if hawked about by brokers. The bank was to cede selling the bonds for the city, charging one-half of one per cent. commission, and, in this way, the city would reap all the benefit that would otherwise be appropriated by brokers. The rate of interest mentioned was, he thought, very low; the lowest in the history of the city.

A GOOD POINT.

"During the past few days," said Ald. Smith, "I have visited the principal bankers in this city, and they agree that the terms now offered by the Bank of Montreal are very liberal. Someone has asked why we do not place the loan ourselves. I will suggest that by another question. Why is it that the Dominion and Provincial Governments ask the Bank of Montreal to act as their agent? The Governments are constantly placing debentures in the hands of this bank. Do they do that for fun? No; they do it because it pays. If the Dominion Government has seen wise to act in this way, will the City Council not be consulting its own interests in following suit? The City of Montreal is a great city, but it is questionable if its credit stands any higher in the money markets than the great financial institution that bears its name. We may be able to handle this loan satisfactorily ourselves, but I think myself that the fact of coupling them with the name of the Bank of Montreal is sufficient to give them an increased value. What the aldermen then, have to consider is whether the $7,000 that the Bank will charge as commission will not be more than compensated by the enhanced value of the bonds when offered through so unquestionable a channel."

NO PERMANENT WORKS.

"If the bonds are sold at a rate of 105, making a premium of $90,000," queried Ald. Ames, "could the city use that money for permanent works?"

"No," replied Ald. Laporte; "the money will be used for reducing the funded debt."

Ald. Ames then spoke in favor of permitting the Bank of Montreal to act as the city's agent; he felt with Ald. Smith that such a course meant an enhancement of the value of the bonds. The Council, he added, "should appreciate the fact that every additional dollar in premiums meant so much more money for the city."

Ald. Sadler thought the rate of one-quarter a low one. It bore upon the face of it a guarantee that the investors need not hunt for their money. The ban koffered to pay the interest. His name was upon record, as well as that of Ald. Ekers, to the effect that they had both opposed the consideration last time of private bids. He favored them, as he did now, a public competition.

Ald. Savignac asserted that the prestige of the Bank of Montreal would not help the city much. Those who had money to invest would enquire about the city and not about the bank.

A FUNNY IDEA.

Ald. Faucher has a peculiar idea of the functions of the Canadian High Commissioner.

"Who will act as our agent in London?" asked Ald. Chevrier.

"Lord Strathcona," replied Ald. Faucher; "you have him as your representative in London."

"Cries of "Oh, oh!"

"In case the Bank of Montreal doesn't handle these bonds," asked Ald. Ames, "does Ald. Faucher propose to appoint agents to act for Montreal in all the leading centres?"

"No, certainly not," replied Ald. Faucher. "We will advertise and get tenders direct."

AN ILLEGAL ACT.

Once more at great length Ald. Jacques expatiated on the illegality of the city's course in not floating the $300,000 loan last year, when the money market was depressed, instead of waiting until the present time when the loan can be much more advantageously made. Of course, that was not the reason assigned by Ald. Jacques; his argument is fearfully and wonderfully made. So interesting was it that during his harangue a majority of the members, as is their wont on such occasions, withdrew to the smoking room. The general consensus of opinion is that Ald. Jacques should not hearken with such implicit confidence to the promptings of ex-guardians of the civic coffers, who are, it is alleged, dictating his course in this particular.

When patience had ceased to be a virtue, Ald. Ames rose to a point of order.

"I wish to draw the attention of the chair," he said, "to the fact that a member is prohibited by the rules from speaking for more than ten minutes."

Ald. Jacques was completely nonplussed. "Well," he ejaculated at length, "I may expect nothing else. There are aldermen here who don't want to hear me speak."

"Only by privilege can a member speak longer than ten minutes," pursued Ald. Ames; "I would therefore move that Ald. Jacques be permitted to continue his speech indefinitely."

Ald. Martineau pointed out that at the time of the last loan the very same arguments were made by Ald. Rainville as he had heard from Ald. Laporte. He argued the city should follow the same rule in this contract as in any other, and more than that, he did not see why $9,000 should be given to the Bank of Montreal in preference to other banks.

Ald. Ekers said the course of action proposed constituted a safeguard. By such an agency the city could only benefit. For instance, the bank assumed responsibility of paying false coupons. Then again it was true Montreal was well known throughout the land, but perhaps its credit was not so well known.

Ald. Lebeuf thought the Finance Committee had surpassed its power in the report. They proposed to pay to the bank $9,000, which was a contract, and no tenders had been asked for it.

THE VOTES.

Ald. Faucher's amendment, to eliminate the references to the Bank of Montreal, was voted down:

Nays—Laporte, Hart, Clearihue, Chausse, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Turner, Jacques, Sadler, Ekers, Oulmet, Smith, Tansey, Raby, Robertson—17.

Ayes—Martineau, Lebeuf, Brunet, Ricard, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Faucher, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevaller, Lavallee, Bumbray and Vallieres—15.

Ald. Martineau then proposed an amendment, to embody in Ald. Faucher's motion the provision to strike out the reference to the $300,000 loan. Lost by the following vote:

Nays—Laporte, Hart, Clearihue, Chausse, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Turner, Sadler, Ekers, Oulmet, Smith, Tansey, Faucher, Raby, Robertson—17.

Ayes—Martineau, Lebeuf, Brunet, Ricard, Jacques, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevaller, Lavallee, Bumbray and Vallieres—15.

The vote on the adoption of the report was a tie, as follows:

Ayes—Laporte, Hart, Clearihue, Chausse, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Turner, Sadler, Ekers, Oulmet, Smith, Tansey, Raby, Robertson—16.

Nays—Martineau, Lebeuf, Brunet, Ricard, Jacques, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Faucher, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevaller, Lavallee, Bumbray, Vallieres—16.

After a motion of recommendation by Ald. Laporte had been voted down by 17 to 15, and a motion to adjourn, made by Ald. Martineau, had been similarly treated, 20 to 12, the report was referred back to the Finance Committee for further consideration.

UNITE TO STAMP OUT THE RULE OF TAMMANY

New York, Feb. 8.—A conference was held to-night at the Waldorf by representatives of different anti-Tammany organizations with a view of uniting these bodies in a fight against Tammany in the next municipal election.

A committee of sixty will be appointed to carry out the purpose of the conference.

BAD FIRE IN OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 8.—Fire which started at eleven o'clock to-night in the power house of Omaha Street Railroad Company caused a total destruction of the interior of the building containing cars, machinery, etc. The loss is already over $80,000, and will reach $100,000 before the flames can be subdued.

The Methodist Hospital adjoins the building on the south, and was filled with patients. Many were hurriedly removed to neighboring residences, and it is believed all are now out of the building. Almost simultaneously a general alarm was turned in from Seventeenth and Leavenworth Streets, where a mass of tenement houses are located. This conflagration also appears threatening.

COAL COMPANY AND IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

On Tuesday the Dominion Coal Co. and Dominion Iron and Steel Co. meetings will take place here. It is said that the arrangements for the transfer of the Coal Co.'s head office from Boston to Montreal will then be finished. Mr. W. B. Ross, advocate, of Halifax, is a director of both corporations. He passed through to Ottawa yesterday, and mentioned that no changes would be made in the directorate at the meeting. He says the steel plant has been started at Sydney with success. Plant for the proposed plate and rail mill is being concentrated at Sydney. The work will be begun in the spring. All the Intercolonial track between the Straits of Canso and Sydney has been relaid with 80 lb. steel rails and the work of improving the Government railway will be continued from the Straits of Truro, on the main line.

HELPLESS AS A BABY.—South American Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the ailment and strikes it quick. R. W. Wright, 10 Daniel Street, Brockville, Ont., twelve years a great sufferer from rheumatism, couldn't wash himself, feed himself or dress himself. After using six bottles was able to go to work, and says: "I think pain has left me forever."—26.

MR. C. J. McCUAIG LOST.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Mr. George Gooderham has been successful in his litigation with C. J. McCuaig, the big Montreal broker, in connection with the promotion of the War Eagle Gold Mining Company. The action and appeal taken by the plaintiff, in which about $100,000 was involved, was yesterday dismissed with costs. The appellant consented to the order.

A VETERAN'S STORY.—George Lewis, of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty years of age. I have been troubled with Catarrh for fifty years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured me completely." 50 cents.—25.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The Canada Gazette this morning contains notice of an application for incorporation by the Canada Linseed Oil Mills (Limited). The applicants are J. O. Gravel, H. Montagu Allan, John Baillie, J. J. McGill and Edward Liersch, all of Montreal. The capital is to be $180,000 in $100 shares.

The County of Drummond has been removed from the Inland Revenue district of Victoriaville, and added to that of St. Hyacinthe.

The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company is seeking power to acquire other companies incorporated for a like object.

The appointments of Senator Power to the Speakership and of Mr. Justice Lount are gazetted.

E. W. Grove

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

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN lower Bleury and Berthelet Street, lady's small leather purse, containing money, and key, tied with black ribbon. Reward at 82 Hutchison Street.

FOR SALE—A CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER in good order. Price $25. Apply Room 15, 30 Hospital Street. 39x

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Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto,

Dr. Chase's Ointment

BRITISH SYSTEM IS MEDIAEVAL

Authority on Tactics Complains of Method of Recruiting and Conducting the Army.

London, Feb. 9.—England's infantry regulations were pilloried as mediaeval by Col. Sir John Hay Macdonald, the celebrated British tactical authority, in a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service institution yesterday before an audience composed of distinguished military men. He asserted that unless the glaring faults revealed in the Boer campaigns were speedily eradicated, Great Britain's martial prowess would become a thing of the past. In the course of his indictment Sir John said:—

"There is a pitiable lack of soldierly initiative in the rank and file of the British army. Instead of feeling himself a live unit, Tommy Atkins is a mere plank glued into a palisade. He is an unintelligent 'look-straight-to-the-front' automaton in whom any natural mode of motion is a crime. He spends in acquiring a chesty front and a fancy swing the time he ought to employ getting acquainted with his rifle. He is taught that his gun is a mere burden to be lugged about, shouldered, ordered and presented.

NEW CONDITIONS OF WAR.

"Our commanding officers also have something to learn. They still shout orders which can be heard a mile off. They do not realize that the new conditions of war demand leading in absolute silence, signalling not calculated to attract the enemy's attention. We also need to practice dress reform in our army. Men's jackets should be so made as to permit their freeing their arms. This means removable sleeves. Their hats, instead of the metal-mounted steel torments now in vogue, ought to give way to something conducive to comfort. When we get a sensible hat, let us hope that at the same time we may get rid of the monkey tops and pork pies known as fatigue caps, which some call smart, but which rational men call grotesque."

AUTOMOBILE IN TRANSPORTATION

Sir John added that the automobile was destined to solve the transportation problem of the twentieth century warfare.

Col. J. A. Ferguson, commander of the Rifle Brigade, suggested that intelligence ought to be injected into the Imperial army by compelling all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 30 to undergo four periods of military training.

Gen. Hutton, lately returned from South Africa, observed that better men would be available if the pay were bigger, and cited the higher standard of recruits enlisted in the United States army.

A PROSPEROUS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company took place in Ottawa on the 5th inst., and the different reports presented to the shareholders were of a most satisfactory and encouraging nature. During the year the revenue received was $110,251.50, against an expenditure of $84,856.78, showing a surplus of $25,394.72. This is a remarkably good showing, especially in view of the unusually heavy loss sustained by the company last April in the Ottawa-Hull conflagration. For a new company the outlook for the future is exceedingly bright, and with the old board of directors, composed of such men as Mr. Charles Magee (the president, who is also president of the Bank of Ottawa), Mr. C. Berkley Powell, M.P.P. (vice-president), and other leading men and capitalists of the Ottawa Valley, who were re-elected, success for the coming year is assured.

THE GLORIA GAS LAMP

should be on every jet. It has no equal as a gas saver and light producer. It is simple in construction, ornamental and cheap. Burner, Globe and Mantle put up ready for use for 85c.

60 per cent. off your gas bill
40 candle-power light

The United Incandescent Light Co.,
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Tel. Bell Main 1024.

The Montreal branch of the company is in capable hands in the person of Major John Carson, who has charge of the business for the Province of Quebec, with headquarters in the Temple Building.

MR. PROCTOR AND HIS PARTY.

Messrs. Proctor, Fynes and Nash, the first named being the new lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, and the other two his business advisers, reached Montreal this morning from New York and, after a brief visit to the theatre, proceeded to their lawyer's office, where they spent the rest of the morning in arranging the business details connected with the transfer of the house.

It is said that Mr. Nash, who has been in charge of a theatre at Nashville, will manage the Montreal house for Mr. Proctor.

FAMOUS NOVA SCOTIAN.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—John Thomas Bulmer, lawyer, Equal Righter, Prohibitionist, political and religious free lance, is dead. A few days ago he was stricken with congestion of the brain and remained unconscious for a day. He was thought to be improving, but last night a turn for the worst set in and at six this morning he passed away. He was 55 years of age, and a native of Nappan, Cumberland county. He was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1875. He held the position of Provincial Librarian. In 1887 he contested Cumberland against Sir Charles on prohibition interests, and his vigorous speech-making on that occasion and at a subsequent bye-election, when he was again a candidate, surprised even Sir Charles. He enjoyed a large criminal practice. Deceased leaves a widow and three children.

IT MEANS OSTRACISM

Foul Breath and Disgusting Discharges. Due to Catarrh. Make Thousands of People Objects of Aversion. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes and Cures.

Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking and dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured." J. A. Harte, P. McCormick & Co. 50 cents.

Telephone Pointers..

One of the many good points of a Telephone is that a message cannot fail to reach its hearer correctly. Another good point is that it reaches all points, an that everybody in the country worth doing business with has a Telephone. Another good point is the economy of time and money. Another point—can you afford to be without one, at home or office?

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO OF CANADA.

HAMILTON'S

Are Too Busy

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AFTER INVENTORY REDUCTIONS

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Do you want first class Custom-made Clothes at prices far below those ever charged by any other tailor? If so, call and see for yourselves the SUITS and OVERCOATS I am making at 20 PER CENT. below the usual price, during the whole of this month. Give me a trial and be convinced

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. — This is a condition (or disease) to which Doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, languor, lassitude, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, and incapacity or want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—strength and energy to throw off these morbid feelings, and to secure this there is nothing to equal that wonderful restorative,

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rotan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, surpasses everything hitherto employed, and so surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the expiring lamp of life lighted up afresh, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless.

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For further particulars of "Therapion," send addressed envelope for pamphlet, to Mr. R. Johnson, 43 Holford Square, W.C., London, England. Large edition (152 pages), post free for twelve cents stamps.

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The well known premises, Nos. 7 & 9 PLACE D'ARMES HILL, now occupied as a cigar store by Mr. S. Cochenthaler, who is retiring from business. Fine stand for a barber's shop or any light business. The present stock and fixtures can be bought at fair price. For particulars, apply to

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Manufacturing Stationers.
Japanese Napkins, Toothpicks, etc.
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Sample Books and Cases Made to Order
759 CRAIG STREET.

TS TELLS
RY OF THE WAR

Despatches Are Made
Buller Criticized and
chener Praised.

eb. 8.—Lord Roberts' detail- atches ranging from February er 15, 1900, were gazetted this ey fill 157 quarto pages and official history of the war, hout throwing new light upon sting disputed subjects, such 's Post affair.

of officers. non-commissioned nen are favorably mentioned, rd Kitchener, who is reter- m terms. Sir Redvers Buller criticism.

despatch undertakes to give count of the state of affairs ry (South Africa) on my ar- y 10." It describes the forces ttered. He decided to leave with a free hand in Natal, to remain on the defensive ed and until the transport anized. He found no trans- isting.

l forces had not been suffi- Cape Colony was restless. om Jacobsdal, February 16, says: "General Buller, Feb- ed that he had pierced the , but that to get his army adysmith plain would cost 3,000 men. I replied that he Ladysmith even at that cost. graphed February 9 that he ng enough to relieve Lady- reinforcements, and regard- ion in which he was engaged ble.

that my instructions must

e of a sketch of the capture Cronje, the occupation of and the long wait there he enemy knew exactly how we , and had accurate informa- e condition of our supplies, tillery and cavalry horses; ined courage."

s to Johannesburg and Pre- eventful as described by Lord hief concern being to provi-

practically living from hand e wrote, "and at times had day's rations to the good." at no specific blame can at- el Broadwood in the Sanna's s "the disaster was mainly ilure of the patrol at Boes- o warn their comrades that as prepared."

who was placed in command is not mentioned.

m Johannesburg, November With the occupation of Ko- l the dispersal of Louis Bo- e organized resistance of the s may be said to have here "still remains much for outh frica to do." To meet guerilla warfare with forces nto small volume and oper- n area larger than France, Austria combined."

l with the despatches are subordinate commanders, in- arrative of General Baden- says the newspaper corre- ve him as much trouble as

White gives an account of adysmith, and of the strug- opulation and the garrison tion and enteric fever.

ts' despatches are not re- ing any further elucidation t of the war, but they are proving that throughout the never had sufficient men, plies to cover such a vast tions.

ts asserts deliberately that t tranquility of the Repub- upon the complete disarma- inhabitants, a task difficult, ttainable with time and pa-

all the circumstances, Lord the campaign is unique in war, and he pays the high- the gallantry and worth of declaring that, "No finer ok the field under the Bri-

general idea that the de- suffered considerabl excision of the War Office. They do y further light on the sum- ent of General Colville or natters regarding which the ous to hear.

DENCE IN MILNER.

e been in circulation that lain had reconsidered his policy and was contemplat- table conference with John r William Vernon Harcourt, of Sir Alfred Milner. The owever, says it is able to as- hamberlain's authority, that ry is a fabrication and that nt retains the most absolute Sir Alfred Milner.

berlain flatly denies," says ail, "that he has had any either verbal or written ber of the Opposition on the war."

E AT CAPE TOWN.

ance of bubonic plague at eems likely to add to the the situation. The authori- e decided upon a wholesale of rats. Should the disease spread, it will necessitate changes in the military arrangements.

To-day Sir Alfred Milner makes another earnest appeal to employers to allow as many men as possible to enroll in the colonial mounted defence force.

From Delagoa Bay it is reported that the British have occupied Ermelo and Carolina, which until recently were Boer depots. The Boers held a Natal mail train near Vlakfontein. The few soldiers on board exhausted their cartridges and the Boers then robbed the passengers, afterward allowing the train to proceed.

TELLS OF DE WET'S CRIME.

Bloemfontein, Saturday, Feb. 2.—An influential burgher gives some details regarding the treatment of the peace envoys who went to Gen. De Wet's laager. It seems that they were ordered to remain with a cart until the mules arrived. As the Boers were breaking laager in the expectation of a British attack one morning, Commandant Froneman came up and asked them why they had not inspanned.

Morgenda,' replied that they had been ordered to wait for mules, whereupon the Boer commandant immediately jamboked Morgendal on the face and said he felt inclined to shoot him.

Gen. De Wet, coming up at the moment, said: "Why don't you shoot him?" At this Froneman fired at the envoy, who died of the wound.

Mueller, another envoy, was jamboked also.

CARTWRIGHT OUT ON BAIL.

Cape Town, Feb. 8.—Mr. Albert Cartwright, editor of the South African News, who was arrested yesterday, charged with criminal and seditious libel, was formally charged in a police court here this morning, and remanded in £2,000 bail.

BOERS SICK OF WAR.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 8.—The burghers of Volksrust, in the Transvaal, have issued a strong appeal to the commandants in the districts in that vicinity, reminding them that thousands of Boers have been exiled, killed or wounded, and that ruin is impending from the hopeless struggle. They say that the railways and the sources of income are in the hands of the British, and that sending deputations to Europe is hopeless, Holland's reception of President Kruger discouraging any such action. They say that England, after the heavy sacrifices she has made, will retain the country, but will treat the Boers as she treats other colonists. The powers, including the United States, endorse the British policy.

The English have probably made their last offer of fair conditions for surrender, and the burghers implore the acceptance of this offer in the interests of themselves, of the helpless women and children, and of humanity.

TALK OF ARBITRATION.

Brussels, Feb. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a petition inviting Belgium to offer to arbitrate between Great Britain and the Transvaal was debated at some length.

The foreign minister, M. P. Dfavereau, said the Government did not object to a committee, but they considered the authors of the petition mistook the meaning of article 28 of The Hague convention, under which it was desired to act.

BAPTISTS ON DELPIT CASE

CHURCH IN TORONTO DECIDES SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The Baptists are more stirred up over the Delpit case than any of the other religious bodies of Ontario. At the annual meeting of the College Street Baptist Church last night the following resolution was passed:—"We especially desire to call the attention of the Honorable Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada to the recent decision of the judge in Quebec in the Delpit case, whereby he refused to hear same until it had first been decided by the Roman Catholic Church. We believe this was a gross violation of justice, entirely contrary to the spirit of British law.

"If, as we believe, the minister celebrating the marriage was duly authorized to perform the same, then the Government of Canada is bound to see that the majesty of the law is upheld. If it should be held that the Roman Catholic Church is supreme in these matters in the province of Quebec, then the sooner such fact is made known the better, so that the public opinion may be aroused and the law so amended that no church shall have the right to exercise such power.

"We also desire to protest most vigorously against the Pope of Rome being allowed to intertere in any way whatever in the administration of our laws, and we trust that the Department of Justice will so deal with this matter that right shall be done, and the sanctity of the marriage tie be upheld."

SEVEN GREY WOLVES

ONTARIO HUNTER COLLECTS $105 BOUNTY IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—There is still money in wolves if one makes a business of it. E. B. Weart, of the French River district, came to town yesterday and mildly surprised the chief game warden by throwing down on his office floor the gory heads and skins of several big grey wolves. The bounty for their destruction is $105, or $15 per head. Two of the wolves were shot and the other five poisoned. The business of wolf-hunting, however, is not what it once was. Now wolves go around in a solitary, unobtrusive fashion, where a few years ago they could be seen in packs of twenty or more.

THE KING THANKS U. S.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Speaker laid before the House this afternoon the following letter from Acting Secretary of State Hill:—"I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram yesterday from the ambassador to Great Britain, reporting that His Majesty's Ministers for Foreign Affairs laid before the King a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, relative to the death of Queen Victoria, and that by the King's command, Lord Lansdowne expresses the royal appreciation of that mark of respect shown by the House to the memory of the late Queen by its immediate adjournment."

MR. FRANK YEIGH ON CANADA.

Last night in the lecture room of the St. James Methodist Church, Mr. Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, gave a very interesting illuminated lecture on "The Canada of the Twentieth Century." The chair was taken by Rev. W. H. Sparling, pastor of the church. The stereopticon slides showed views of places from Cape Breton to Victoria, B.C. Mr. Yeigh spoke on the history, geography and progress of Canada, and his remarks and views were much appreciated.

BY WHOSE ORDERS?

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Barry today introduced a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the United States Minister to China joined the representatives of other powers at Pekin in demanding the execution of Prince Tuan or other Chinese officials, and if so by whom was he authorized to join in making such demand.

GAMBLER AND BROKER.

"Occasionally secret-service information comes from an unexpected source, as was the case last year with a New York bank, writes S. H. Adams, in Ainslee's. The president of this institution, who is something of a crusty customer, received a call one morning from a gentleman whose principal claim to distinction rested in a preternaturally large and clean-shaven jaw overhanging a highly resplendent diamond of indubitable worth. The caller proceeded at once to business, introducing himself as being 'the inside man with Squire Mike Smith' (naming a fixed star in the gambling-house firmament).

"'You think you don't want to know me,' he continued, pointing a fat finger at the disgusted president's solar plexus, 'but you do. I want to put you on to your cashier.'

"The urbane banker growled out his disinclination to hear anything about his employes, but the visitor only hitched his chair up a foot nearer and imperturably proceeded.

"'He's up in the place every night, that cash-pusher of yours, rolling the bank's shiners across the green.'

"'He's been winning your money, I suppose, and that's why you're here giving information that nobody wants,' sneered the banker.

"'Copper that bet, unless you want to go broke,' said the 'sport,' quietly.

"'What do you mean by that?'

"'Copper it, I say. You're twisted. He ain't getting our money. We're getting his—his or the bank's.'

"'Do you expect me to believe that you came down here——'

"'Say, I'm busy,' the visitor interrupted, with sudden vigor, 'I know you. You're one of those dead ones who think they know it all. I ain't got the time to hear you tell it. Here's the point: Your cashier blows in his dough at our place. That's all right. Then he blows in the bank's dough for a few thou', and what happens? Why, you get on to him and you make a horrible beef, don't you? And then it all gets into the papers and the cops has to make a play by closing us for a couple of weeks right in the rush of the season. We want that cashier reeled —.' He got to his feet. 'That's all. Take him away, see? Take him away.'

"And with a sudden violent gesture that would have knocked a fly off the tip of the banker's chin if a presumptuous insect had happened to be there, the visitor turned and went, leaving the banker blinking and speechless."

The Churches

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 17.

The lesson for Feb. 17 is on "The Lord's Supper." Matt. 26, 17-30. Read Luke 22, 7-30. John, Chapters 13-16. Compare 1. Cor. 11, 23-26.

Golden text—This day in remembrance of Me. Luke 22, 19.

The time was about April 6, A.D. 30, and the place in or near Jerusalem.

Hints to the teacher:—The Christian world commemorates, by "mass" or "holy communion," the last supper of Christ, with his disciples. 1. The Lord's supper is a pledge of our obedience. II. It is a pledge of fellowship. III. It is a pledge of loyalty. IV. It is a pledge of faith. V. It is a pledge of our redemption. VI. It is a pledge of victory.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Christ Church Cathedral—10, Holy Communion; 11, Prof. Steen; 4.15, Litany; 7, Ven. Archdeacon Norton. Seats free at 7. 3, Sunday schoo. and Bible Classes in Synod Hall. Tuesday, 10.30, Diocesan Synod service and Holy Communion by the Lord Bishop. Rev. E. T. Capel will preach. During the remainder of the session of Synod there will be celebration of the Holy Communion daily at 9 a.m.

St. George's—11.05, Dean Carmichael; 3, Sunday school and Bible classes; 7.05, Rev. T. Gilbert Bayliss, B.D. Seats given to strangers and non-seat holders at 11 and 7. Tuesday, 8, Confirmation class, open to all. Wednesday, 8, Divine service. Friday, 2.30, Teachers' meeting; 5, Special intercession service for South African war.

Maisonneuve Mission, St. George's Y. M.C.A.—11 and 7, Divine service; 3, Sunday school.

St. Stephen's Chapel—10, Holy Communion; 11 and 7, Ven. Archdeacon Evans; 3, Sunday School and Rector's Bible classes.

St. James the Apostle—8, Holy Communion; 11, Rev. Canon Ellegood; 7, Rev. C. G. Rollit. Offertory for Diocesan missions. 3, Sunday school and Bible class.

All Saints—11 and 7, Rev. Canon Evans; 3, Sunday school.

St. Jude's—11 and 7, Rev. H. Gomery; 3, Sunday school; 3, Adult Bible class, Rev. J. G. Ereaux; 4.30 Holy Baptism.

St. Martin's—8, Holy Communion; 11, the Rector; 7, Rev. R. C. Brewer. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

Church of the Messiah, Unitarian—11 and 7, Rev. W. S. Barnes, preacher.

Mountain Street Methodist—11, Monthly sermon to young people, Rev. W. Jackson; 7, Rev. W. H. Stevens, of St. Henri. Monday, 8, G. L. of C. E. Wednesday, 8, Prayer meeting.

Douglas Methodist—11 and 7, Rev. G. W. Kerby; 3, Sunday school and Congregational Bible class; 3, Douglas Y. M. Brotherhood. "Ability and Application," Mr. Neil McDonald.

Emmanuel—11, Rev. Hugh Pedley; 7, Mr. Charles D. Meigs, of Philadelphia. "The Front Line Sunday School." Everybody welcome.

Bethlehem Church—11, "The Dynamic of Success," Rev. R. Hopkin; 7, "The Undoing of Two Young Men," Rev. R. Hopkin. A hearty welcome given to all.

Advent Christian—7, "Jesus as a Teacher and Reformer," Mr. Charles Robertson.

First Church of Christian Scientist—11 and 7, Public service, and on Wednesday, at 8. Seats free. All welcome. Public reading room open daily, 10 to 12, and 3 to 7.

Grace Church—8, Holy Communion; 7, Rev. John Ker.

Sherbrooke Street Methodist—11, Mrs. A. Gordon; 7, Mr. A. Gordon, K.C., B. C.L., of Ottawa. Services every day during the week at 3 and 8, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland—11, Holy Communion, Rev. J. Edgar Hill; 7, Post Communion, Rev. J. Edgar Hill. Wednesday,3, Missionary meeting, and 11, Dorcas Society and Work Party.

St. Gabriel—11, Rev. W. R. Cruickshank; 7, Rev. Robt. Campbell, "Grace and Joy," Luke 10, 20. 3, Sunday school; 3.15, Rev. Principal MacVicar on "Christ's Baptism"; 8.15, C. E. Meeting, Miss King.

St. Paul's—11 and 7, Rev. James Barclay; 3, Sunday school. Tuesday, 2.30, Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society; 10.30, King's Daughters' Sewing Circle. Seats free at Sunday evening service.

St. Paul's Mission—11 and 6.30, Divine service; 3, Sunday school. Friday, 3, Sewing class.

Crescent Street Presbyterian—11 and 7, Rev. A. B. Mackay; 3, Sunday school and Bible classes.

St. Matthews, Presbyterian—11, Rev. E. A. Mackenzie; 7, Special sermon to men, "The Average Man," Rev. E. A. Mackenzie; 3, Sabbath school and Bible classes.

WESTMOUNT MASSES.

At Westmount, in the hall of the Academy, 4193 Sherbrooke street, two masses will be said, one at 7 a.m., the other at 10 a.m., M. l'Abbe Perron, cure of the new parish, officiating.

A SKETCH OF MR. C. D. MEIGS.

Mr. Charles D. Meigs, of Indianapolis, Indiana, the pri cipal speaker at the annual meeting of the Quebec Sunday School Union, to be held on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday next, in Emmanuel Church, has been intimately connected with Sunday school work for twenty-five years. His early life was connected with the publishing business. For sixteen years he was officially connected with the Indiana State Sunday School Association, of which, in 1893, he was appointed general secretary. This position he held for seven years during which time he was also editor of the Awakener, Indiana's State Sunday school paper. His success led to his being selected as associate editor of the International Sunday School Evangel. It is in connection with this that Mr. Meigs travels as an International field worker. As a speaker Mr. Meigs is unique. He is very entertaining and most instructive. He has a striking, breezy way of setting forth a truth. It is to be hoped that very many will take this opportunity of hearing Mr. Meigs.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The committee of arrangement for the first rally of the 20th century of the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union, thought it advisable to postpone the rally, which was to be held last evening, to Thursday, 21st instant. The committee have secured Emmanuel Congregational Church for the services, which will consist of a reception at 5 p.m. to the city pastors and presidents of the local societies, followed by a conference on Endeavor work, conducted by Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Boston, treasurer

MR. WILLIAM SHAW.

of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, who will also be the speaker of the evening for the rally at 8 p.m. The young people of the city who are interested in Christian work, are asked to reserve that evening for the rally. A musical programme is in preparation, opening with a song service at 7.45.

MISS EVA BOOTH.

Miss Booth, the Salvation Army commissioner is here to hold services in Windsor Hall. Miss Booth is accompanied by her two secretaries Adjutants Welsh and Griffiths and two of the orphans whom she has adopted. The programme is: Tomorrow, at 3 p.m., "A Broken Link." At 7.30, "Five Years After." Monday, at 8 p.m. "Knights of the Red Cross."

Miss Booth's popularity as a speaker is world-wide and she is acknowledged to be the most eloquent of the Booth family. Her toils amongst the London slums and gaols are well known. Her latest production is what she calles the "Black Sack Scheme." Its purpose is to supply those who have no means for the purchase of coal and fuel with coal during the coldest snaps. The coal will be conveyed in sacks by the voluntary express waggons of the Evangeline Coal Company.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DOLLS

COLLECTION OF THE PETS OF HER CHILDHOOD.

A servant rummaging in one of the garrets of Buckingham Palace some years ago found a number of dolls which were dressed by Queen Victoria when she was a little girl. The discovery of this collection of old-fashioned dollies caused quite an excitement at Osborne, where the news was speedily sent. The Queen at once telegraphed to have the dolls seated on chairs and sofas and photographed and the pictures sent down to her at once. She derived a great deal of satisfaction from these quaint memorials of her childhood.

Some of the dolls had been made by the Queen herself when she was only the little Princess Victoria. The bodies were fashioned in the usual way, and the regulation china head attached. Many of them, however, were the quaint jointed wooden dolls that few children of the present day have seen, but that their grandmothers remember.

Some of the dolls, which are now in the Kensington Museum, in London, are dressed in old Flemish costumes, in which red and yellow predominate, and wear ponderous wooden shoes. There are six of these, four being dressed as girls and two as boys.

Most of the English dolls are dressed to represent historical personages, and some are named for friends of Her Majesty's girlhood. Henry VIII. has a variety of counterfeit presentments, in one of which he is dressed in full armor made by fine stitches of silver thread that gives the appearance of steel. Queen Elizabeth was a favorite also, several dolls being dressed to represent her. Some are in court costume, made with nicest detail, and others are in riding habits.

A group composed of Shakespeare and Ann Hathaway and a figure representing Dr. Johnson show that the little princess developed at an early age the literary tastes that have been characteristic of her life. Shakespeare is dressed, evidently, after the well-known picture in his house at Stratford-on-Avon, and his wife wears the costume of that period. To prevent possibility of "mistaken identity," Ann Hathaway is written on the fine linen underclothing of that personage.

The French dolls represent Napoleon Bonaparte, Empress Josephine and Marie Louise. The Russian dolls show the Czar's uniform of white broadcloth, gold laced and corded, and vgrious dazzling court costumes. The headdress is of rich lace with strings of pearls. Dolls in Swiss and Italian costumes are numerous, and in every instance are faithful reproductions.

All the dolls were supplied by Victoria with outfits for every possible occasion, informal and state, day and night. Each had real hair, golden or brown, which at that time was a startling novelty.

Her Majesty permitted the publication of a book by a young English woman, called "Queen Victoria's Dolls," in which colored plates showed exactly how these infants of her childish years were dressed. It was stated at the time that, although the name Frances H. Low appeared on the title page, the Queen's interest in her old friends was so strongly revived that she wrote much of the book herself. It will be remembered that at the Doll Fair in December a copy of this book, owned by a well-known young Montreal lady, was on exhibition.

MAY GERMANIZE MILITARY ARM.

London, Feb. 8.—The whisper comes from court that the King, as soon as he has time, will take a hand very seriously in the question of reform in the army administration. With Germany's war lord at his elbow this is not to be wondered at.

Officers have been encouraged to wear their uniforms much more than heretofore, when they seemed rather to be ashamed of them. This struck people forcibly yesterday when they saw a Scots Guard officer crossing Gren Park and looking exceedingly self-conscious just because he had on his uniform.

The fact is, there will be a good deal of Germanizing of the British army before long.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,

DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRADE-MARK ESTABLISHED 1780.

Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal.

CASUALTIES OF FIRE ARE IN HUNDREDS

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—Advices from Baku announces that the fire has been extinguished. Ten factories and five depots were burned, containing altogether 35,000,000 poods of naphtha and naphtha refuse. It is estimated that the losses will exceed six million rubles.

Nine charred corpses have been recovered. One hundred and sixty persons were injured by burning, forty-one of these severely, and six have succumbed to their injuries. Many victims are still under the ruins, and the search is proceeding. It is not known how many of the spectators perished, but a hundred persons are still missing.

A committee has been formed by the Caspian and Black Sea Company to register the losses of life and property, and to provide shelter for the homeless. The Rothschilds' firm has applied to Paris for material assistance for the sufferers.

The Schibaew and Maktschew factories suffered no damage, although their electrical plant was burned. A hundred homeless families are being distributed and housed in the neighborhood; bread is delivered to the employes of the factories at the expense of the authorities, and the public is subscribing generously to the relief fund.

AIM AT BUCKET SHOPS.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 9.—President Warren and Attorney Henry S. Robbins, of the Chicago Board of Trade, are in Washington at work with the Finance Committee of the Senate to secure amendments to the War Reduction Bill that will be effective in breaking up the bucket shops. The Chicago Board of Trade proposes two amendments, one reducing the tax on all Board of Trade transactions to ½ of 1 per cent. per hundred and the other imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the gross transactions of bucket shops. These amendments have been handed Senator Mason and he will have them voted upon when the bill is taken up in the Senate.

The bucket-shop section of the bill, as reported to the Senate, proposes a tax of 1 cent on each $100 market value of grains, provisions, etc., and 2 cents for $100 market value of stocks. This is not considered sufficiently stringent as the former is a tax of 1-100th of 1 per cent. and the latter 1-50th of 1 per cent.

WANTS CRIMINALS FLOGGED.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 8.—Representative Freeman, of Hartford, a prominent lawyer, introduced a bill in the Legislature to-day providing for the flogging of criminals. For boys under 16, guilty of any offence not a capital crime, birch rods or leather straps may be used. For men guilty of wife-beating, kidnapping for the purpose of getting a ransom, and for any crime whereby another person suffers physical injury, a leather strap shall be used, and there may also be imprisonment, in which case the jailer shall do the whipping. In other cases the whipping shall be done by a court officer.

A GROCER ASSAULTED.

While returning home last night Mr. Michael O'Reilly, grocer, 28 Gain Street, was assaulted by three unknown men on St. Gabriel Street. He was able, however, to force them to run away before they had stolen his money. Mr. O'Reilly was badly bruised, and had to be treated at the Notre Dame Hospital before going home.

..THE..

KHAKI LADS

are pleased to learn that in their absence they've not been forgotten, as some of the prettiest new notepaper has been named the

"Military"

AND

"Imperial"

These elegant papeteries are beautifully lithographed with patriotic subjects and contain white, cream, or nebula blue paper with envelopes to match. They are in special demand because they are the best value ever offered in social stationery.

Ask your Bookseller or Stationer for these goods manufactured by . . . .

The.....

Barber & Ellis Co.,

LIMITED,

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TORONTO.

A Dorchester Street House,

West of St. Matthew Street is now offered for sale at $10,000, being the city valuation. It is a well-built, full sized House, 26 feet wide, and the lot is about 165 feet deep. The property is yielding $600 and taxes, and a buyer can get possession 1st May.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Laurentian Baths

For GENTLEMEN ONLY.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

TURKISH PRIVATE SWIMMING

Complete Turkish Bath 50c. 6 to 10 p.m.

SECOND

Grand Sale

Goods Damaged by Smoke and Water

In the Late Fire at Thomas May & Co.'s.

$30,000.00

WORTH OF

Assorted Goods

ON

Wednesday and Thursday, 13th and 14th February,

In Our Salesrooms, 69 St. James Street, at Ten O'Clock Each Day, without reserve and in lots to the trade.

Dress Goods, Linings, Silesias, Canvas Satins, Silks, Pantings, Suitings, Cloakings, Sateens, Prints, Muslins, Velvet, Velveteen, Trimmings, Dress Meltons, Beavers, Serges, etc.

Also a Bankrupt Stock of Fine Dry Goods: Cashmeres, Lace, Embroidery, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens, Corsets, Underwear etc. etc.

Also 300 Half Chests Tea, from Lockerby's fire, slightly damaged by smoke.

LIBERAL TERMS.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

....OF....

DRY GOODS, &c.

The subscribers will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street,

On Wednesday, February 13th, At 10 o'clock a.m.

(To close various consignments.)

A large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS WOOLLENS and WORSTEDS, CLOTHING, FURS, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc.

ALSO—10 Cases A.W. FRIEZES, 5 Bales UNION FRIEZES, BEAVERS, NAPS, TWEEDS, 2 Cases COTTON YARN, 1 Case KID GLOVES and MITTS, SHIRTS, TIES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, CLOTH CAPS, HOSIERY, ASSORTED FURS, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL and ALARM CLOCKS, Etc., etc.

Sale without any reserve.
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Learn the method of the King of the Violin,
—JOACHIM—
From ALFRED LARSEN, of Copenhagen.
Sample lesson FREE OF CHARGE.
Terms Moderate.
Call at once. Studio Rooms, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Tooke's Building,
169 PEEL STREET, Montreal

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THE MOST PERFECT MILLS IN CANADA.

Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

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At 759 Wellington St.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

AUCTION SALE OF

Household Furniture & Effects

By instructions from Mr. Steven R. Mathews, who is giving up housekeeping.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, AT 10 A.M.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

SHERBROOKE STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE

A well built commodious residence, containing sixteen rooms, heated by hot water throughout, and fully equipped in every respect. The lot is 30 feet front by about 189 feet deep, and the vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimensions, can also be had at a moderate price.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS

$10,000 Sale

—OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware

We have been favored with instructions from Messrs. Barnard & Holland (who are remodelling their retail department in consequence of their rapidly growing wholesale business), to sell by public auction, without reserve, their retail stock of

DINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS.
FISH, GAME and DESSERT SETS.
ENGLISH, FRENCH and FOREIGN CHINA
FINE GLASSWARE, LAMPS, FANCY POTTERY, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

—AT—

NO. 2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
NO. 2305 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
(Corner of Crescent),

Commencing

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, AT 2.30 AND 7.30 P.M.,

And continued each day at same hours until every lot is sold.

Goods will be on view from Tuesday.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of PIERRE DENIS, St. Cesaire, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at a dollar rate, at No. 69 St. James Street Montreal,

FRIDAY, THE 15th FEBRUARY, 1901,
At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

The following assets:

Dry Goods	$1,669.30
Ready Made Clothing	585.30
Groceries and Provisions	317.32
Hardware	241.42
Boots and Shoes	198.39
Crockery	110.99
Canadian Leaf Tobacco	159.30
Shop Fixtures	51.70
	$3,333.72
Book Debts and bills receivable, as per list	635.47

Terms—Cash.

The store will be open for inspection of stock Thursday, the 14th February, 1901.

For other particulars, apply to

LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
Assignees,
1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re F. X. BERTRAND, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at a dollar rate, at No. 69 St. James Street Montreal,

FRIDAY, THE 15th FEBRUARY, 1901,
At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

The following assets:

Stock of Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings	$2,366.64
Hats and Caps	147.01
Wall Paper	243.08
Shop Fixtures	192.75
	$2,949.48

Terms—Cash.

The store will be open for inspection of stock Thursday, the 14th February, 1901.

For other particulars, apply to

LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
Assignees,
1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

LUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

arter's Liver Pills.

Fac Simile Signature of

Wrapper Below.

Acts as easy sugar.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Vegetable,

SICK HEADACHE.

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JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

SIR WILFRID'S TRIBUTE.

It is doubtful if any more beautiful and touching tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria has been or will be paid than that rendered yesterday in the House of Commons of Canada by the Premier. Without straining after oratorical effect, Sir Wilfrid attained it by the very simplicity and sincerity of his oration. No other speaker or writer has pictured so vividly the measure of the Queen's influence upon the lives of her colonial subjects and upon the relations of the Empire and of the great Republic. The fact that Queen Victoria was the first truly constitutional monarch England had ever known has had a potent influence in determining the destiny of Canada, and instead of a discontented and rebellious colony, as when her reign began, Canada is to-day a loyal and contented member of the Empire. Had Victoria been, as many of her predecessors were, a monarch jealous of power, England would not have felt secure in the possession of self-government and consequently would not have been disposed to concede full rights of self-government to her colonies. But the Queen was constitutional in all her acts, and to-day, as Sir Wilfrid so eloquently pointed out, a vast Empire enjoys the privileges that make it absolutely loyal to the throne. The Premier's summing-up of the characteristics of the Queen which made her truly great is very striking. True greatness, according to Sir Wilfrid, rests in "the equipoise of a well-behaved mind, the equilibrium of faculties well and evenly ordered, the luminous insight, the calm judgment." These Queen Victoria possessed, and, so possessing, was entitled to be ranked among the great ones of the earth.

The Premier has spoken for more than Canada. His words may well stand as the words of the men of the outer marches, spoken of the Queen of all the Empire. Nobler tribute none can pay than thus has been paid by a French-Canadian, himself the highest proof of that unique development of equal liberty and self-government that will be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the reign of Victoria.

WHAT OF MR. FOSTER?

It is always difficult for public men to recognize their own disqualifications, and it involves no particular injustice to Mr. Foster to suppose he may be a little disappointed by the selection of another as Conservative leader, a place that should be his if the choice were dictated, as these things usually are, by regard for individual ability. The probability is that the party's representatives in Parliament have made a better choice, and that if Mr. Foster is as cold as they say he is he will realize the fact. But he cannot fail to know that any personal ambition he may have had in that direction, and such an ambition would be entirely honorable and praiseworthy, was put aside by his own act when he yielded to the demands of those who in the last Parliament insisted upon backing up Sir Charles Tupper. There was at one time an active movement for the replacement of Sir Charles, and Conservative members of Parliament spoke very freely of their objections to him, and of their choice for the succession. It cannot be said that Mr. Foster actively encouraged this movement, of which he was to be the beneficiary. The likelihood is that he did more than anyone else to suppress it, for there came a time when the studied and reserved courtesy which marked the intercourse of the two in the House was changed for the better, and Sir Charles was not the man to make things easier. It was about this time that the Gazette's Ottawa correspondence made the significant reference to "the two leaders" of the party, which was taken, and we think rightly, as notification that Mr. Foster had been named coadjutor "with the right of succession." Then came the Hugh John folly. How far Mr. Foster may have been a consenting party there is no telling. Certainly he was in excellent humor all through the pitiful experiment, as might be expected from one of his temperament under such circumstances. Had he beaten Mr. Blair in St. John, and he tried courageously enough, the way would have been clear before him, but he did not win and when it came to the caucus there was none but John Haggart to do him reverence. It was an action that did honor to Mr. Haggart, but it was ineffectual. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's hour of sweet revenge had come. It remains now to see whether Achilles will sulk in his tent or whether, if he is asked, the rejected aspirant will come back and give the party the assistance it never needed so much.

What makes the situation the more interesting is the fact that the party in caucus have formally adopted, in drafting a reply to the farewell letter of Sir Charles Tupper, the lines of a trade policy elaborated by Mr. Foster in 1894. When Lord Jersey and the representatives of the British self-governing colonies were at Ottawa in that year, it was Mr. Foster who laid before them the scheme that Sir Charles Tupper presented to the country in the last election as Mutual-inter-Imperial-Preferential-Trade. One cannot read over the speeches made on that occasion without feeling that this policy, in its present developments at all events, is a peculiarly Fosterian production. It was received by the other delegates pretty much as it has been received by the people of Canada, as a manner of high-class juggling. "Business is business" was the expression used by Mr. Foster to define his relation to the broad subject of reorganizing the Empire. He wanted, for sentimental reasons, to help the trade of the other colonies and of Great Britain, but he wanted them to pay the last penny for every advantage they would get. He wanted Great Britain to put a duty on foreign grain for the benefit of Canada, but did not want to pay for it wholly on that basis. He wanted Britain to concede that it was necessary to take this step for the sake of securing her food supply, in which case Canada would have nothing, or very little, to pay. He wanted to see British manufactures sold in the colonies in increasing quantities as compared with the rest of the world, and was prepared to discriminate in favor of British wares as against those of other nations; but he did not want British goods to compete in Canada against Canadian-made wares except under handicap of high duties a little bit reduced. In seven years the Conservative party has not advanced one step beyond the position then taken by Mr. Foster.

The people generally have advanced much more rapidly. The people have approved the British preference and have done so not so much because it hurts other countries as because it helps Great Britain. At the present session of Parliament, unless all signs fail, the Conservatives will seek to have this advantage withdrawn, especially as regards the importations of woollens. They have already begun circulating literature to prove that Britain is selling more woollen goods in Canada since the preferential tariff came into effect, and are insisting that since such is the case the tariff must be raised to keep them out. Practically their attitude is "We are willing and, indeed, anxious to show the people of Great Britain how to make more of a success of managing their Empire and increasing their trade, but it is absurd for them to suppose we will submit to buying more of the goods they have for sale." To the outsider this looks like a policy based on contradictory promises. Mr. Foster would prove, as he sought to prove to the colonial delegates to the Ottawa conference, that there is no contradiction at all, but only a question of nice adjustment. There is nobody at Ottawa quite able to replace him as an exponent of this theory. He himself failed to convince the other colonial delegates, although he certainly tried hard enough. He has failed, so far, to convince many Canadians that his scheme is either theoretically sound or practically workable. Still, any success there has been in this direction is due to him, and if he stays away it is hard to see where Mr. Borden can get a man with the ability, or rather the agility, necessary to adjust the contradictory phrases of the policy passed on by Sir Charles with his blessing.

KING EDWARD'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament, which prorogued shortly before Christmas as the fifteenth of the reign of Queen Victoria, will reassemble at Westminster on Thursday next, the first of King Edward VII. One of its earliest duties will be to provide for the King's civil list and the expenses of the royal households, which will be no doubt conducted on very much the same scale as in the last reign. The King's civil list is only nominally provided out of the Imperial treasury, for the Royal estates in the United Kingdom are of far greater value than the amount which Parliament votes for the maintenance of the monarch. Indeed it is more than probable that the faithful Commons will be asked to increase the Sovereign's personal allowance in view of the very marked appreciation of the value of the royal properties during the late reign. These properties are administered by the nation, and their proceeds go directly into the national coffers. It is not easy to see on what principle any claim which the King may put forward to share in the improvement of his own property can be resisted. The cost of the royal establishment is moreover greater by far than in the first part of the late reign; and a very slight departure from the extreme simplicity of English court life in the Queen's long widowhood will present in itself an economic problem which the new King and his advisers will find it by no means easy to solve.

Apart from the changes which the death of the Sovereign as the supreme head of the Empire has involved, Parliament will meet on St. Valentine's Day under very much the same circumstances as it separated. The tangled skein of China is still perplexing the best minds engaged in western diplomacy; and the public are not likely to have cause to deplore the absence of a Far Eastern question for some time to come. As regards South Africa, the end of the irregular period in the campaign does not seem to be yet in sight, and the proclamation of martial law throughout Cape Colony has not been followed by the universal application of the energies of the people to the pursuits of peace. It may be that very soon Parliament will become weary of providing the fifteen hundred thousand pounds sterling a week which is still necessary for Lord Kitchener's operations in South Africa, but so long as this drain is thus kept running, Mr. Chamberlain's old age pensions scheme is not likely to cause heart-burnings—open or suppressed—in the councils of the Unionist Cabinet.

Army reform and the reorganization of the War Office still remains the most serious task which the Government are pledged to undertake. Whether they have begun wisely by superannuating Lord Wolseley, who has throughout his long life been the most active and intelligent of military reformers, is yet to be demonstrated. It is at all events quite clear that to fill his place at the War Office they have recalled Lord Roberts at a time when his services are still a matter of urgent necessity in South Africa. In connection with this question of army reform, one can hardly help lamenting the absent hand and the still voice of the greatest army reformer that Britain ever had—Mr. Gladstone. Already many people seem to have forgotten the great work that Mr. Gladstone did in this sphere. He abolished the dual control; he stopped the purchase of commissions; he substituted short service for long, and he abolished the cruel and degrading punishment of the lash for soldiers. Defective as the military system has unquestionably been proved by the present campaign, what would have been the consequence of the war but for these reforms? It is to Mr. Gladstone's reforms that is due the possibility of conducting the campaign to a successful issue. Under the dual control neither the Secretary of State nor the Commander-in-Chief nor anybody else could be made responsible to Parliament. The public now at least know whom to punish, and Mr. Brodrick cannot shelter himself behind Lord Roberts. The higher standard of the regimental officers, as distinguished from the strategists where the quality is less obvious, dates from the abolition of purchase, which, by the way, Lord Salisbury, the present Prime Minister, did more than any other man to oppose. The obstinate resistance of the Lords to this salutary change would have daunted any Minister less intrepid than Mr. Gladstone in the meridian of his powers. He called for no committee to investigate; he indulged in no whining about the deficiencies of the constitution. He used the prerogative of the crown to carry out the will of the people and brought the House of Lords to their knees. Had they refused to pass the bill then the aristocrats in the crack regiments would have got no salaries. The short service system established by Mr. Gladstone created the reserves which saved the country from calamitious defeat; and curiously enough even for this change the Liberal Government of the day was savagely abused in the Conservative press and on Conservative platforms. As for the abolition of flogging in the army, it is a reproach to the first among nations that it was not abolished long before 1881. With all these traditions and the magic of Mr. Gladstone's name on their side, the great Liberal party of Great Britain will, it is hoped, by their friends in Canada at least, unite in making the contemplated reforms something more than reforms on paper. Mr. Gladstone, to whom the present Sovereign remained to the last a steadfast friend, loved peace and pursued it, but he knew how to prepare for war.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CANADIAN BANKING SYSTEM.

The strength of the Canadian banking system is receiving recognition at the hands of the Banking and Currency Committee of Congress, which is just now considering a proposal to supplement the present currency legislation by arranging for a bank note issue based on total assets. The disposition seems to be to institute such a system as we have in Canada, which will not necessarily supplant the present practice, at any rate not immediately, but will grow up as one part of a general system. The proposition is to allow banks to issue notes up to a certain percentage of the value of their subscribed capital, the same as in Canada; also, it is proposed that the notes of these banks shall be a first lien upon all assets of the issuing bank, so that in case of failure noteholders would be paid first. For additional security, it is proposed that a certain sum be collected from all banks doing business in this way, to be used, if necessary, in making good any insufficiency of assets in individual cases. The currency system based altogether on gold does very well in ordinary times, but there are periods when it is found not to be flexible enough, and it is believed by those responsible for the present bill that at such times the new credit circulation will have the desired effect of preventing financial stringency. It is quite possible that in course of time the new system might come to be more in use than the old. At any rate, the provision for a paper currency based on assets will, if the proposed legislation is adopted, relieve the business situation in the United States of a flaw which at times constitutes a grave menace.

LAING PACKING CO. MAY NOW MOVE

The Laing Packing & Provision Co. has sent a notification to the City Clerk that if it is not allowed to build a private abattoir in Montreal it will remove to some other city. The company's recent request for permission to build a slaughter-house, to adjoin its packing-house, was not granted. The company gave notice that it would apply to the Legislature for power to carry out the plan. The city decided that it would oppose the bill. The Laing Company's notification is in consequence of this threatened opposition.

KING PRESIDES AT THE PRIVY COUNCIL

London, Feb. 9.—The King presided at a meeting of the Privy Council at Marlborough House this morning to consider the terms of the speech from the throne at the opening of the first Parliament of his reign, February 14. Levee dress was worn. The Duke of Marlborough was among the Privy Councillors present.

FIRST WHEEL TURNS AT SHAWINEGAN

The first power at Shawinigan Falls was turned on Thursday night. The first wheel and electric generator commenced to move, and the town, which two years ago did not exist (there was only a Government station to handle logs on the spot), but now has a population of 3,000 persons, was for the first time lit by electively small amount of power, but it cotively smal lamount of power, but it constitutes the initial step in a development which promises to be the greatest in the world.

The next step in the rise of Shawinigen will be the opening of the enormous plant that has been erected by the Pittsburg Reduction Company, manufacturers of aluminum, who will shortly begin the manufacture of that metal on an extensive scale.

That event will be followed by the active operation of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company's mills, and other large concerns that are erecting plants at Shawinigan.

The initial use of electricity at Shawinigan is notable in that the development of power from water, with the exception of Niagara Falls, here offers more scope than any other point in the world. The company has completed the hydraulic development of 75,000 horse power, which is 25,000 more than has as yet been developed at Niagara Falls.

An electrical installation for 10,000 horse power is being put in place at the power house, and it is from this source that the company proposes to derive its supply for the City of Montreal.

STILL CELEBRATING THE ROYAL WEDDING

The Hague, Feb. 9.—Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry had an enthusiastic reception at Apeldoorn Thursday night. The Loo Palace was illuminated and all the country round was ablaze with fireworks. Yesterday morning they strolled through the park and visited the royal stables.

The weather continue frosty, but the people keep up the festivities with an enthusiasm that verges on boisterousness. Great preparations are being made at Amsterdam for the Queen's visit.

KING EDWARD WILL VISIT THE EMPRESS

New York, Feb. 9.—Discussing King Edward's visit to the continent, a London cablegram to the Tribune says:—

Soon after the opening of Parliament the King will go to Germany to see his sister, the Empress Frederick, and to visit the Kaiser. It is believed he will spend a week or two at the Riviera. Naturally the events of the last three weeks have affected him acutely, and he may recognize the wisdom of a short rest, but at the same time there is no truth in the report that his health is far from satisfactory.

KRUGER IS SHOWING GREAT FEEBLENESS

New York, Feb. 9.—In a despatch from The Hague, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:—While Mr. Kruger has gone to Utrecht for treatment by an eminent specialist, for his eyes, his general health is not good and he is showing increasing signs of feebleness. His heart action, as physicians attending him here have admitted, is weak and gives warning that he cannot live long.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE WILL SHORTLY WED

London, Feb. 9.—It is rumored that Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia will marry Princess Ena of Battenberg, daughter of Princess Beatrice.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO COMMAND IN INDIA

Allahabad, Feb. 9.—The belief is held by well informed persons here that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India.

LOST ACTION FOR FALSE ARREST.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Justice Doherty gave judgment in the case of Latour vs. the Town of Lachine. This was an action for damages on the alleged ground of false arrest. The town of Lachine took criminal proceedings against Latour. He was acquitted. The court held that he had not proved his case for damages and dismissed it.

FOR ATTACKING GERMANS.

Hong Kong, Feb. 9.—A despatch from Canton says four men who had been arrested for attacking Germans near Kunchuk, have been executed. The same despatch announces the arrival of the new Viceroy of Canton. The native newspapers approve the appointment, stating that the new official belongs to the progressive party.

LENTEN RULES ARE EASY THIS YEAR

In a letter addressed to the members of his clergy, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi announces the rules relative to the fast to be observed during the coming lenten season in the diocese of Montreal. Having referred to the general prevalence of la grippe throughout the province, His Grace says: "I believe, therefore, that I should do this year what I did in 1899 and imitate the kindness of the church towards her children in bringing some mitigation to the rigors of Lent. In virtue of the powers conferred on the bishops of the entire world by the pontificial indult of 1892, I order for the lenten season of this year the following discipline relative to fast and abstinence:

"The only days of fast and abstinence during the holy forty days will be Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, and likewise the Saturday of the Ember days and Saturday of Holy week.

"On all other days fasting will be dispensed with and three full meals can be taken. This exemption from abstinence at the three meals extends even to the persons who are fit to fast on the days when fast is ordered."

I. C. R. APPOINTMENTS.

Quebec, Feb. 9.—Mr. J. Matthews, who for many years was G.T.R. freight agent in this city, has been appointed to a similar positon with the Intercolonial Railway. In making this appointment the I. C.R. officials evidently realize that Quebec is going ahead and wish to secure a large share of the business. They certainly could not have made a better appointment, as Mr. Matthews' thorough knowledge of his work, as well as his straightforward and businesslike manner of attending to his duties while G.T.R. agent here, has made him very popular with all the leading merchants and shippers in this city.

AT THE BALMORAL.

D. Gunn, Toronto, B. F. Dodson, New York J. Stauffer, Galt; J. H. Gagnon, Moose Creek; Mrs. C. M. Woodburn, Ottawa; Robt. Kennedy, Arnprior; F. W. Hills, Lachute; J. A. Watson, Ottawa; F. W. Webb, Melbourne, Que.; John Stockford, Elora; W. R. Edy, Toronto; F. R. Williamson, A. McGill, Toronto; J. H. Mickler, Preston, F. Norman, Toronto; Willis Coots, Brockville; W. H. Towne, Philadelphia; C. P. McNulty, Halifax.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—GOOD YOUNG GIRL (PROTESTant), about 16 or 18 years old, to assist in light housework and take care of child. Address Mrs. W. J. S. McCormick, 403 Fullum Street. 34x

WANTED—SITUATION, FARM MANAGER, by Scotchman, five years experience in Canada, fifteen in Scotland; married, no children. Open for immediate engagement. Lock Box, Magog, Que. 40x

TO BAKERS—HOPS AND MALT FOR SALE. German hops; Oregon hops, British Columbia hops and Canadian hops, new and fresh, now in stock, also fine pale malt. G. Reinhardt & Sons, Brewers, 529 City Hall Avenue. 34x

FOR SALE—THIRTY HORSE POWER BOILER in good shape, with fittings. Hydro-extractor, with 28-inch copper basket, quantity of fire bricks, 2-3-4 inch planks, grate bars suitable for furnaces, six-foot wooden tank, all cheap. Wilcock, 15 Basin Street. 40x

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY'S "BEATtie strain," three Toulouse ganders from Newman stock, send stamp. Thos. Shea, Fergus, P.O., Ont. 59x

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home; good wages; no canvassing; work mailed on receipt of stamped envelope. Imperial Supply Co., Odd Fellows' Bldg., Philadelphia. 40x

TO LET—FLAT, 23 HUTCHISON STREET, heated by furnace; also to let, heated, upper tenements, 282 St. Urbain Street; full particulars. Apply 280 St. Urbain St. 40x

TO LET—LODGE ROOMS IN YORK Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine Street. Apply Mr. Shannon, on premises. 35x

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LODGE FURniture. Apply 7a Chapman's Book Store. 35x

TO RENT — TWO MODERN FLATS, beautifully finished, no dark rooms, corner Prince Arthur and Durocher, also fine upper tenement, to be renovated. For rent, etc., apply 47a Durocher St. 40x

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK.—APPLY Mrs. S. Carsley, 507 Guy Street. 34x

FOR SALE—A 2½-STORY BRICK HOUSE cheap, bargain, at 1186-1188 Berri St. Apply 1118 Ontario Street. 38x

WANTED—BLANK BOOK FINISHER, young man, to leave city, must be first-class workman, state experience, wages wanted, references, etc. P.O. Box 927, Montreal. 34x

LOST—FRIDAY, 18TH INST., A SABLE coated collie dog. Return to 22 McTavish Street and be rewarded. Parties harboring after this notice will be prosecuted. 34x

HOUSE TO LET WITH ALL MODERN improvements, 351 Olivier Avenue, Westmount. Apply to H. A. Hutchings, Temple Building. 38x

TO LET — THAT DESIRABLE FULL stone front house, 139 Metcalf Street, near Sherbrooke. Apply No. 1 Corn Exchange or P.O. box 1116. 40x

TO LET—TWO CHOICE FLATS, UPPER St. Urbain, one middle and one upper, large, splendid condition, Daisy furnaces, every convenience, also upper tenement, Sherbrooke, west Bleury. Apply Frank W. Newman, 577 Temple Buildings. 50x

Prevent Typhoid and Other Fevers by Drinking

Londonderry Lithia Water

Its Absolute Purity
Insures the absence of Deadly Germs.

The Sparkling in Quarts and Pints — FRASER, VIGER & CO. DISTRIBUTORS. — The Still in Half-Gallon Bottles.

Another case of 250 pounds, 1,000 tins, of the

"Barrie" Blends of Tobacco

Just to hand, ex SS. Lake Champlain.
THE "ARCADIA" OF SMOKING MIXTURES.
THE CRAVEN Mixture (Mild), Invented by 3rd Earl of Craven—
in ¼-lb. tins.. .....65 cents each.
in ½-lb. tins .....$1.25 each.
HANKEY'S Mixture (Medium), Invented by Major-General Hankey—
in ¼-lb. tins.....75 cents each.
THE GUARD'S Mixture (Full), Invented by J. J. Carreras—
in ¼-lb. tins.....70 cents each.
Single tins delivered by mail at above prices on receipt of cash.
FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Importers

Norwegian Delicacies

Mackerel in Oil. Spiced Sardines. Sardines in Tomato Sauce. Sardines in Oil Smoked Herrings in Oil. Spiced Anchovies in Kegs. Selected Norwegian Fish in Tins and Kegs.

Anchovies, Mackerel, Sardines and Herrings, all of the finest quality. Here they are:

Spiced Anchovies	Delikatesse Ansjovis	in No. 2 kegs..60c each
Spiced Anchovies	Delikatesse Ansjovis	in No. 1 kegs..95c each
Mackerel in Oil	Roget Makrel i Olie	in ¼ tins.....20c each
Spiced Sardines	Delikatesse Sardiner	in ¼ tins.....15c each
Sardines in Tomato Sauce	Sardiner i Tomatsauce	in ¼ tins.....15c each
Sardines, Selected, in Oil	Rogede Sardiner i Olie	in ½ tins.....25c each
Smoked Herrings in Oil	Rogede Smaasild i Olie	in ½ tins.....25c each

KO-NUT.

Pure Cocoanut Product.
For Shortening and Frying

Guaranteed free from animal matter. Will not get rancid.
Ko-Nut is solid when cool, liquid when warm. Melting does not injure Ko-Nut.
FOR SHORTENING—Use "Ko-Nut" in place of lard or butter, but only about ½ or 2-3 as much. For butter flavor add a little salt.
FOR FRYING—"Ko-Nut" stands more heat without burning than any other fat, and can be used repeatedly without becoming rancid.
"KO-NUT," in 3-lb. cans.....50 cents each.

If Taken in Time will Drive Away the "GRIPPE."
Try It Hot with a Lump of Sugar and a Squeeze of Lemon.
IT ACTS ON THE KIDNEYS

Bols' Very Old Geneva

The ne Plus Ultra of Schiedam. (Yellow Colored by Age.)

Per case of 12-1 Stone Jugs (3.16 Gallons.).....$13.50
Per case of 12-1 Stone Jugs, (2 Gallons.).....$9.50
Per case of 24-2 Stone Jugs (3.16 Gallons.).....$14.50
Per case of 15 Glass Jugs (2 Gallons.).....$11.00
FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents for Erven Lucas Bols, Amsterdam.

THE SPECIAL LINE OF CLARETS

WE ARE RUNNING ON JUST NOW
IS GOING FAST.

Remember we guarantee every bottle.
Remember you get 10 per cent. discount off regular price if you purchase now in case lots.
Out-of-town customers will please remember that on lots of 5 or more cases we will prepay the express charges to any point in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

FINE CLARETS AND SAUTERNES

			Regular price	Cut price.
MESSRS. CRUSE & FILS, FRERES.				
St. Estephe		Quarts	$7.00	$ 6.30
St. Estephe		Pints	8.00	7.20
St. Julien		Quarts	6.00	5.40
St. Julien		Pints	7.00	6.30
St. Julien Superior		Pints	9.00	8.10
Haut Sauternes		Quarts	11.00	9.90
Haut Sauternes		Pints	12.00	10.80
A. A. KRAAY & CO'S FINE CLARETS.				
Chateau Margaux	1891	Quarts	20.00	18.00
Chateau Leoville	1891	Quarts	14.00	12.60
Batailley		Quarts	9.00	8.10
St. Julien		Quarts	7.00	6.30
GUILHOU & FRERES' SAUTERNES.				
Sauternes		Quarts	4.50	4.05
Sauternes		Pints	5.50	4.95
BARKHAUSEN'S CLARETS AND SATUERNES.				
Cerons Graves Superieure		Quarts	5.50	4.95
Cerons Graves Superieure		Pints	6.50	5.85
Chateau Lamothe Claret		Quarts	7.50	6.75

FRASER, VIGER & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSE 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET

This will give you an idea of the cost of BRASS

GAS FIXTURES

For Your Flat, Tenement or House.

Drawing-room Three-light fixture	$5.00
Dining-room Two-light fixture	4.00
Hall, One-light fixture and Globe	3.50
Bedroom One-light Bracket	.60
Bath-room One-light Bracket	.50
Kitchen One-light Bracket	.50
Three Gas Globes, assorted colors, at 50c.	1.50
Four Gas Globes, etched, at 30c	1.20
	$16.80
February discount, 10 per cent.	1.68
($15.00 net.)	$15.12

It is a bargain, and it should interest you.

The ROBERT MITCHELL CO. Ltd., 8 Bleury Street.

PILOTAGE COURT HAS BEEN CREATED

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Under the provisions of the act passed last session the Governor-General-in-Council has issued a proclamation creating a pilotage court for the district of Montreal, to be known as "the Montreal Pilots Court."

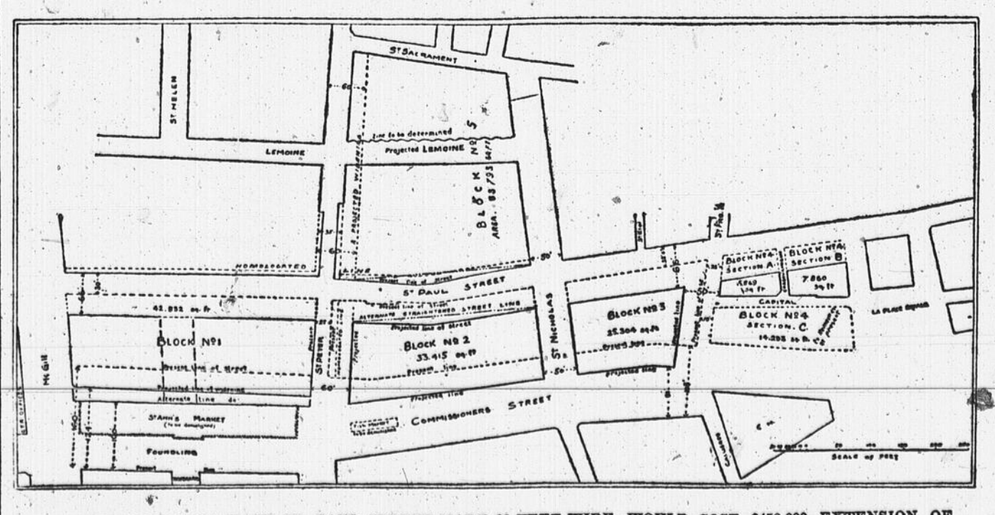
The court will consist of a commissioner, who is an advocate of the Province of Quebec, of not less than seven years standing.

The court will hear and determine all charges or complaints made against any pilot for any offence committed against the Pilotage Act, whether in connection with any accident happening to or caused by vessels in charge of such pilot or otherwise.

The act also provides for the appointment of assessors in case of a charge against a pilot, who shall be elected by the pilots annually from among their number.

BENEFIT OFF.—The benefit to be given by the Garrick Club in aid of the Western Hospital, on February 18, at Her Majesty's Theatre, has been postponed on account of the change in the lessee of the theatre.

PLAN FOR WIDENING DOWN TOWN STREETS.



PROPERTY OWNERS WANT ST. PAUL STREET MADE 66 FEET WIDE—WOULD COST $450,000—EXTENSION OF LEMOINE STREET.

The above plan is one for the widening of streets in the fire district laid before the Road Committee recently by Mr. Geo. Esplin and endorsed by property holders of the district. The widening and shifting of St. Paul Street is the matter of greatest interest to the neighborhood. To carry out the plan it would be necessary to expropriate blocks Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Sections A and B of Block No. 4. This poperty is valued by the assessors at $402,150. Expenses of expropriation would probably bring the cost of completing the plan to $450,000. It would make St. Paul a straight thoroughfare 66 feet wide instead of a crooked street but 30 feet in width.

The width of Commissioners Street would be reduced from 105 feet to 81 feet.

The changes in the street lines would result in the demolition of some of the oldest buildings in Montreal. Some of the structures on St. Paul and Commissioner Streets are a hundred and twenty years old. They are looked upon as useless encumbrances to valuable land in the business heart of Montreal. Being owned by estates or conservative individuals who had not the means to build or inclination to sell, they have for years remained empty. The assessors have reported them "of no rental value," so the city has been getting no revenue from properties in one of the best districts in Montreal.

The advocates of the plan for widening say that the changes would so improve the districts the values of land would rise and in two years the expropriated property would yield far more than $450,000. They urge the adoption of the plan as a business proposition.

The indicated widening of St. Peter Street is the one which the City Engineer says will be too expensive for the city to undertake.

The Lemoine Street extension would cross ground belonging to the Nelson estate, to Mr. James Coristine and the Board of Trade. The result would be the surrounding of the Board of Trade building, if one should be erected, by streets on all sides.

PEOPLE WHO WORK.

The working people are the bone and sinew of the community. But hard work makes "bad backs," and no man can work well if his back aches and pains.

The toilers are the great sufferers from backache and kidney ills.

Doan's Kidney Pills

are the great remedy for lame back and all kidney troubles.

They cure every kidney ill from backache to Bright's disease.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, the well-known carpenter, Parkhill, Ont., made the following statement:

"Seven years ago I was attacked by symptoms of kidney trouble which steadily grew worse. I had pain across my back and in both sides, sometimes also between my shoulders and across my eyes. I was much troubled with dizziness, drowsiness and tired, weary feeling. The urine was high-colored with a reddish, sticky sediment. I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills and must say that they have done me marked good. They have cured the urinary difficulty, removing the pain from my back and head, and I am glad to say that the dizziness, drowsiness and tired feeling have disappeared completely."

SCROGGIE,

"The Domestic Purveyor."

We can supply you with almost any article a well regulated home calls for, and these in great variety, too, at prices which are bound to appeal to you. The quality of our different goods we do not fear. They are always what we claim them to be—"Excellent."

We have studied your wants now for some time, so it is no wonder we can please our customers and make you come again. We give the same attention whether you come yourselves or send, and this remark applies to our Mail Order Department, too.

Men's Furnishings

MEN'S HEAVY WOOL ½ HOSE, heather mixtures—
Regular 35c for 25c, or 3 pairs for 69c
Regular 45c for 35c, or 3 pairs for $1.00
Regular 49c for 39c, or 3 pairs for $1.10
Regular 55c for 45c, or 3 pairs for $1.25
ANOTHER LINE—Steel Grey, Ribbed Wool ½ Hose, 35c, or 3 pairs for $1.00; 45c, or 3 pairs for $1.25, 55c, or 3 pairs for $1.57.
GLOVES — Special value in Men's Mocha Gloves, wool lined, at 75c, $1.00, $1.15.
Mocha Fur Lined, regular $2.50, for $1.95.
TUQUES AND SASHES — Plain colors or striped, in great variety, 45c to 75c.
BOYS' GLOVES—Boys' Tan Kid Gloves, 59c and 95c.
Boys' Mocha Gloves, wool lined, 95c.
Boys' Fancy Ringwood Gloves, at 25c, 29c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 55c per pair.

Dress Goods Dept.

Cream Cashmeres, from 39½c to 75c a yard.
Albatross Cloth, in red, blue, pink and cream, from 30c to 40c a yard.
Black Cashmeres, 44 inches wide, at 40c, 45c and 49c a yard. Extra value.
Colored Cashmeres, all shades, from 25c a yard upwards.

Ladies' Collars

We have a great assortment of these, in all shapes and sizes, at 10c, 15c and 17c. All 4 ply Linen. The newest shapes.

Two Special Lines of Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves

Ladies' Wool Lined Kid Gloves, in reds and browns, plain top, at 89c per pair.
Ladies' Wool Kid Gloves, in reds and browns, fur tops, at 95c per pair.

Silk Department

3 SPECIAL LINES—ALL BARGAINS.

Fancy Striped Silks, in elegant colorings, for Blouses, in cardinal, Tuscan, turquoise, mauve, etc., at 66c per yard.
Fancy Striped Silk, with colored polka dots, in various colors, at 79c a yard.
Fancy Colored Taffeta, in beautiful designs and colorings, at $1.25.
These will make handsome Waists.

W. H. Scroggie, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

City to Amend Demand on the Grand Trunk

Ald. Sadler Thinks Company Has Been Justified in Its Refusal to Accept Present Level Crossing Scheme.

"I am not aware that there is any need to approach this question in a spirit of acrimony." These were the words used last evening by Ald. Sadler when he had finished a perusal of an interview given yesterday by General Manager Reeve to a Herald representative, in which the latter had given as one of the reasons justifying the railway in doig a good part of its business at Portland was that the City Council had not dealt fairly with the organization over which he presided.

"I must say myself," pursued Ald. Sadler, "that some members of the Council have demanded more of the G. T. R. than we could reasonably expect to obtain. In that respect they have somewhat forced the hands of the Level Crossing Committee, and I think the time has now arrived when we might, without any loss of dignity or without displaying inconsistency, discard a few of the frills that have recently been tacked on to the elevation scheme proper.

HISTORY OF MOVEMENT.

"When, some four or five years ago, the level crossings committee was first appointed, its object was to bring about the abolition of all level crossings between the Bonaventure depot and St. Henri. Through our diverging from that plan trouble has arisen. Mayor Prefontaine, who was then chairman of the Road Committee, was the chairman of the committee, Ald. Costigan and myself, representing St. Antoine ward, were members, and some few others, whose names escape me for the moment.

"In our interview with Mr. Hays we produced plans that had been prepared showing an elevation as far as St. Henri. There was no question at all, at that time, of including St. Gabriel; that was a later development—a species of fungus growth and scarcely less objectionable, as the result has proven. The understanding then was that the G. T. R. might extend the elevation as necessity might require; as the congestion gradually extended further west and south so also might the method adopted for its relief be gradually applied.

WOULD BEAR ONE-HALF.

"The estimated cost of this work was one million or one and a quarter million of dollars. He stated that as soon as his engineers were relieved from supervising the transformation of the Victoria bridge, then in progress, they would take the scheme into consideration. We then asked him a direct question as to how much of the cost the railway company would be willing to assume, and he replied that, though unable to speak with any degree of positiveness, as the undertaking would need to receive the sanction of the Board, that the railway and the city should each pay one-half. That was the way, I presume, that the sum of $500,000 came to be mentioned.

"But it must be borne in mind that the conditions to-day are not at all what they were four years ago. Then, as I have said, there was no question as to level crossings in St. Gabriel's Ward. The members from that section, of course, are just as anxious that these inconveniences shall be eliminated in their neighborhood as elsewhere, but the three proposed subways will cost $225,000, and that has brought the cost of the entire project up to the figure at which it stands to-day, viz., $1,500,000. Personally I believe that the Grand Trunk Railway is perfectly right in insisting that we shall stick to the original scheme, for whatever we do now may be continued later. We may change our ideas and the G.T.R. may change theirs by the time we get the first portion of the work completed. They may feel like carrying the scheme on to the Wellington Street subway; that is, the elevated tracks. I am utterly opposed to any more subways if we can possibly avoid them. If we lend our assistance to the three additional we will regret it and the people of St. Gabriel's Ward will share in our regrets. Subways are objectionable in our climate, and an instance of this is seen at Wellington Street. The fact of the matter is that St. Gabriel's Ward requires subways no more than the section around Bonaventure Station required them twenty-five years ago.

DOG-IN-THE-MANGER PRINCIPLE.

"It is only perhaps natural that the people of St. Gabriel's Ward should desire to avoid the inconvenience of level crossings, but we cannot—though the assertion is trite—always have everything we want in this world. Ald. Turner will tell you that his electorate will not vote for the loan unless they are accommodated after the fashion indicated, but that is a dog-in-the-manger way of looking at it—a light in which I am sure not many will be induced to view it. Aside from that feature, however, our offer of $500,000 still holds good. I cannot see that it is an unreasonable offer, provided we adhere to the original plan of elevating the tracks, for the present, only between Bonaventure station and St. Henri, and I think that the G.T.R. might also be disposed to view it that way."

"Will you approach them on that basis?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," replied Ald. Sadler. "We will doubtless modify our plans and approach the company on a less ambitious basis."

THE PROPERTY QUESTION.

"And what of the exchange of landed property?" persisted the reporter.

"There is lots of room for argument on that," replied the alderman. "The railway company bought all the land up to the sidewalk on Albert Street, and along the line they have built freight sheds. But the original sidewalk still remains. The company affects to believe that that sidewalk is of no value, and, of course, if they drive their drays along, and permit them to remain stationery in front of the sheds, of course the sidewalk will not prove of much use to the ordinary pedestrian. But if you want to walk along Albert Street you would demand a sidewalk. So that it strikes me that the land upon which that sidewalk rests is of much more value to the railway company than to the average citizen. With a piece of property we own at the corner of Mountain and Albert streets, that strip of sidewalk covers an area of 24,000 square feet, is about equal to a triangular piece of land on Chaboillez Square owned by the company. Now, that is the exchange we desire to effect. Is there anything unreasonable in this demand. Mr. Reeves will tell you that the property on Chaboillez Square cost his concern $4 possibly, while ours is only worth $1.25 per square foot. That may be true. But the G. T. R. only wants property in that section for freight purposes. Will anyone pretend to tell me that the strip of property on Albert Street, for such a purpose, is not just as valuable as the triangle on Chaboillez Square. Not at all. For purposes of freight handling the one is just as valuable as the other. In this connection I don't see that the G. T. R. has anything of which it can complain."

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S WEEK OF FEBRUARY 11.
Every Evening at 8.15 p.m.
MATINEES—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.
FAREWELL WEEK OF THE STOCK COMPANY
IN DUMAS' GREAT PLAY
"CAMILLE"
With LOTTA LINTHICUM in the Title Role.
PRICES—MATINEES, 10c and 25c. NIGHTS, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

Dr. J. Barker Vosburgh,
Dental Surgeon.
Has removed his Office and Residence from 2416 to 2490 St. Catherine Street, four doors west of Mountain Street.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists 40c. and $1.00
LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

HER MAJESTY'S TO-MORROW
At 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.
KATHERINE RIDGEWAY CONCERT CO'T
And ALFRED DeSEVE, Violinist.
Prices—10c, 15c and 25c.

ART ASSOCIATION.....PHILLIPS SQUARE
Galleries Open
DAILY 9 A.M. TO DUSK.
Admission, 25c.
Reading Room Open to Members till 6 p.m.

WINDSOR HALL
MISS BOOTH
(General Booth's daughter)
Will conduct three large gatherings in the above named hall on Sunday and Monday next as follows:—
Sunday, 3 p.m., "A Broken Link." Sunday, 7.30 p.m., "Five Years After." Monday, 8 p.m., "Knights of the Red Cross."
Collection of ten cents at the doors. Special reserved seat tickets at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine St. for Monday night.

ACADEMY | ENTIRE WEEK | MATINEE Saturday
THE ORIGINAL PRODUCTION
The Jolliest Kind of Jollity
The BURGOMASTER
151 TIMES IN CHICAGO
WIT—BEAUTY—SONG
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

THEATRE ROYAL | Every Afternoon and Evening
THIS WEEK, FEB. 4.
"IN ATLANTIC CITY."
The Funniest Musical Comedy produced. Star Cast, Catchy Music. Clever Specialties.
PRICES—10c, 20c, and 30c.
Next Week—The City of New York.

WINDSOR HALL, FEB. 12 at 8.15
BANJO RECITAL
BY
A. A. FARLAND
The Phenomenal Banjoist.
PROGRAMME;
PART I.
a.—de Beriot. 2nd Concerto.
b.—Allegro Maestoso.
c.—Andantino.
d.—Rondo Russe.
PART II.
a.—Paganini—La Campanela.
b.—Chopin—Coral Nocturne.
c.—Schuecker—Menuet.
d.—Farland—Transcription—Alice, Where Art Thou?
PART III.
a.—Moszkowski—Bolero, op. 12, No. 5.
b.—Tripping Thro' the Meadow.
c.—Hauser—Cradle Song.
d.—Wienawski—Grande Polonaise Brillante.
RESERVED SEATS, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Plan at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine Street.

CHAPLAIN LANE
BY REQUEST
Will repeat his Lecture on
South African War
IN ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11th
Admission, 25c. . . . Reserved Seats, 35c.
Tickets on sale at C. W. Coate's, 2176 St. Catherine Street.

The 64th Annual Meeting OF The Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec.
Will be held in Emmanuel Church, Corner St. Catherine and Stanley Streets, on Sunday Monday and Tuesday evenings, 10th, 11th and 12th February instant, 1901.
Sunday Evening—7.00 p.m., Emmanuel Congregational Church, St. Catherine Street "The Front Line Sunday School," Mr. Meigs
Monday Evening—8.00, Music. Opening Prayer. 8.20, "How to teach with chalk and pencil and by object lessons." Illustrated. Mr. Meigs. 8.55, Offering. Music. 9.05, Five questions answered in 25 minutes.
Tuesday Evening — 8.00, Music. 8.15, "The greatness and the smallness of the teacher's opportunity." Rev. Hugh Pedley. 8.45, Offering. Reports. 9.00, "Why am I in Sunday School Work?" Mr. Meigs.

MONTREAL MINING CO. E LABORE DIVITIÆ INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Mining Company, will be held in the Office, 30 St. John Street, on Wednesday, the 20th February, at One O'Clock P.M. By order,
J. FAIRBAIRN, Secretary.
Montreal, 5th February, 1901.

H. L. PUTNAM,
REAL ESTATE,
MORTGAGE LOANS, VALUATIONS.
TEMPLE BUILDING.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES
—ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED—
EDWIN COX & CO. 114 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER ST

BASIS ON WHICH CARNEGIE SELLS

Will Get $1,500 for Every $1,000 Share of Stock He Owns.

New York, Feb. 8.—The newest developments in connection with the negotiations touching the transfer of the control of the Carnegie Steel Compan to J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates to-day were, first, that Mr. Carnegie is to receive $1,500 for each one thousand dollar share of his stock; second, that minority holders who desire to sell will receive the same terms as those given to Mr. Carnegie; third, that the present stage of the negotiations contemplate the formation of a new corporation whose bonds will play a large part in the price to be paid Mr. Carnegie; and fourth, the first public announcement in connection with the pending negotiations of an official character consisting of a statement by E. H. Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company confirming the news that J. Pierpont Morgan is planning the acquisition of the properties of some of the largest iron and steel companies of this country.

The statement by Judge Gary, however, threw little light upon the details of the great transaction that is now in progress, and it is probable that actual official information in this respect will not be obtainable until the deal is really completed. The statement by Judge Gary the financering will involve the equivalent of $240,000,000.

CONGRESS ASKED TO PREVENT THE COMBINE.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Morgan-Rockefeller-Carnegie steel trust is causing the Republicans much uneasine They fear that the formation of such a gigantic combination during the McKinley administration may work harm to the party in the future.

It is stated that a similar deal was prevented two years ago by the personal appeals of the Republican leaders. The Democrats intend using this trust to prod the Republicans to action on the whole subject.

Although an anti-trust law was passed by the House last session, nothing has been done with it in the Senate, and unless some action is taken the bill will die with the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, to-day presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

"Whereas, The press of the country report in to-day's issues the story of the gigantic combination of the great steel companies of the United States; and,

"Whereas, The injury to the people of this country by the amalgamation of this vast combination of capital into one great trust is such as to demand instant relief at the hands of the people's tribunal, the House of Representatives and the United States Senate; therefore, be it

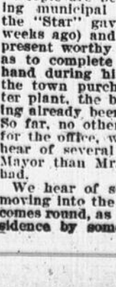
"Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and is hereby, directed to communicate with the district attorneys in the different sections of the country where the companies entering this combination have been organized, or are now operating, with a view to put in motion all the legal machinery of the government to prevent the consummation of this project."

The Democrats are a unit in requesting that some action be taken by Congress to prevent the formation of such combinations. Chairman Ray, or the Committee on Judiciary, who is himself a corporation lawyer, framed the anti-trust bill which passed the Hours during the closing days of the last session.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
AMATEUR SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS OF AMERICA
Under the auspices of the
AMATEUR SKATING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
—And the—
NATIONAL SKATING ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Will be held on the M.A.A.A. RINK, Saturday Afternoon Feb. 16th, at 3 o'clock.
Sale of Reserved Seats will open on Monday, 11th Feb. at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame St., Rubenstein Bros., 537 Craig St., and M. A. A. A. Office, 149 Mansfield Street. West side of Grand Stand all Reserved. General admission 25c and 35c. Reserved Seats, 50c.
LOUIS RUBENSTEIN, Hon. Sec'y A. S. A. of C.

ARENA TO-NIGHT At 8.15.
OTTAWA vs. VICTORIA
USUAL PRICES
Seats on sale at Club Shoe Store, 2417 St. Catherine Street, Phone Up 2437, or Slater's Shoe Store, 249 St. James Street. Phone Main 2593.

Prince Arthur Skating Rink
....Grand Masquerade
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 8 15 P.M.
ADMISSION, 15c and 25c.


We are Ambitious
To secure the largest trouser trade in Montreal, we offer you the following inducements to become our patrons:
Firstly—The best possible value.
Secondly—Perfectly fitting trousers.
Thirdly—Reliable material.
Fourthly—Up-to-date style.
ROBERT SEATH & SONS,
The Trouser Makers,
1817 NOTRE DAME STREET

FIND NEW WAY OF TELEGRAPHING

Chief of U. S. Weather Bureau Says Marconi's Record is Beaten.

Washington, Feb. 9.—A new system of wireless telegraphy has been developed by the Weather Bureau.

"It is a success," said Willis S. Moore, chief of the Bureau, to-day. "We have been experimenting for a year at Cobbs Island, in the Potomac River, seventy miles below Washington.

"We have completed an apparatus that we expect will enable us to signal ships 500 miles or more out at sea. We shall soon send out ships equipped with receiving instruments. We have just completed a station at Roanoke, N.C., and will soon have stations at Hatteras and Cape Henry.

"We have succeeded in telegraphing perfectly with our wireless system for sixty miles over a rough country around Washington. That, I believe, is fully equal to the best transmission that has ever been accomplished by the Marconi method. Our system is quite distinct from his, and is being developed along our own lines.

"We succeeded in sending messages for some distance from a staff only three feet high. We established regular communication between the laboratory and Washington, sixty miles. One of our men has a farm near Fort Myer, Va., just across from Washington. A staff 100 feet high was on the place, and at the top we placed our instruments. We were able to communicate with the island as regularly and as freely as though we were working over a wire. The speed of the waves was practically that of light.

"We used a system of dots and dashes, and our receiver was of the 'sounder' type. We read messages by sound. We expect, however, to develop a receiver that will record messages. Notwithstanding our success, it does not seem that wireless telegraphy is developed yet to the point where it can be used for ordinary commercial purposes on land. The earth disturbances and the conditions that surround cities would prove obstacles.

IN NATURAL HISTORY ROOMS.—The entertainment in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on February 13, which was to have been held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, will now be held in the Natural History rooms, University Street. The committee of the Women's Branch hope that the public will help to make it a financial success.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve and the washes, douches, powders and enhalers in common uses are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism, and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan, and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because of being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels

Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefitted me from the start, and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

NO BATTLE SHIPS IS SENATE DECREE

U. S. Naval Bill Reported with House Provision for Big War Vessels Stricken Out.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Urgently as the country needs battle ships and armored cruisers, the Senate Naval Committee has postponed the construction of such vessels for a year, and in lieu thereof has given the navy three submarine boats of the type condemned by naval experts.

The provision regarding naval increase placed in the Naval Appropriation Act, reported yesterday by the Senate Committee, is one of the curiosities of Congressional literature. Appreciating that the country demands continuous armor-clad construction, the committee has artfully dodged the question.

"That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment," reads the new provision, "the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to prepare the plan and specifications of two sea-going battle ships and two armored cruisers, carrying the most suitable armor and armament for vessels of their class, and to submit to Congress a general description of such battle ships and cruisers on the first Monday in December next."

AUTHORIZES SIX MORE BOATS.

The plain truth is that the Senate Committee wants no additional naval construction at this session, and is trying to evade responsibility by directing the preparation of technical plans which hardly one member of Congress will understand.

"The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to contract for three submarine boats of the Holland type," the act continues, "similar in design, dimensions, and other respects to the six Holland boats" already contracted for. The Secretary of the Navy is given absolutely no discretion regarding their construction.

Notes of the News.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Evangelical Alliance of St. John has inaugurated a campaign against houses of ill-fame.

Heirs are being sought in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia of Isaac Newton Hayden, who died recently in Honolulu intestate, leaving a fortune of $1,250,000. The mother of Frank I. Stewart, principal of Sydney Academy, was a half-sister of Hayden.

The steamer Florida has arrived at Sydney from Cuba with 5,000 tons of iron ore for the steel company.

St. John, N.B., is opening up a congested district recently burned over, by the purchase of a block for a public square.

A shaft is being sunk at Advocate, N.S., by copper prospectors.

Some $20,000 was left in Kentville last year by tourists, and $25,000 in Wolfville.

The Dominion Coal Company is shipping 6,000 tons of coal a day from Sydney.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The annual meeting of the Missisquoi County Ploughing Association will be held in the Town Hall, Bedford, on February 16th.

The Stanbridge Willing Workers are preparing a comedy for presentation on the 18th.

Mr. S. H. Jones has been re-elected Mayor of Sabrevois.

Mr. Arsene Petelle, of Athelstan, was struck by a tree which he was felling, and died from brain concussion.

The Chambly Canton dam repairs are almost completed.

Mr. W. Marks had his foot badly crushed by a falling block of ice at Chambly Canton.

Mr. Norman Slack, of the E. T. Bank, has been appointed teller at the branch in Grand Forks, B.C.

Fourteen cars were derailed by a broken line on the Canada Atlantic, north of Howick Station. No one was hurt.

AMERICAN.

A Chicago boy, aged 18, named Theodore Schultz, had his arms nearly torn off and both legs fractured while oiling machinery in a gas fixture manufactory.

While sweeping snow from a balcony Charles Gnadt, aged 73, fell 60 feet from a Chicago window and was killed.

ONTARIO EAST.

A new school house is to be built in the village of Holland, near Brockville.

Gananoque Council will build a new town hall.

Thirty farmers in the Gananoque district are claiming damages from the Gananoque Water Power Company through the recent floods.

About 30 students are at present attending the Kingston Dairy School.

Races are to be held on Charleston Lake on February 26.

Fester's Hotel, Charleston, is to be extended.

The Brockville Bohemians talk of putting a bowling alley in the club for next fall.

Mr. William Brown has been re-elected Mayor of Point Fortune.

Mayor W. D. Morris, of Ottawa, is to be summoned, with three others, for having obstructed Montreal & Ottawa Railway on the Richmond Road, on February 5.

M'GILL MEN WON FROM TORONTO

The Arguments and Eloquence of the Montreal Men Held to be Superior by the Judges.

Last night there was a contest of eloquence and arguments between McGill and Toronto. The Montreal college won, scoring 176 points to Toronto's 140. The judges were Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, Hon. Justice Curran, W. D. Lighthall, B.C.L., had fixed 200 as the possible for each side.

Last night's debate was the eleventh which has taken place between these colleges. McGill has won seven of them including the last four.

Mr. W. G. MacNaughton (Arts. '01), occupied the chair and at eight o'clock Mr. E. M. Wilcox, of Toronto University and the affirmative move:

"Resolved that it is to the best interests of the United States to hold possessions beyond the mainland of America."

He brought a wonderful array of adjectives to support the contention that the United States is competent to govern dark men in far lands. Statistics did not appeal to him but he said the United States owed it to itself and to civilization to widen its civilization and bring barbarous races under benign influences.

Mr. C. A. Adams, opening for McGill in the negative, answered the previous speaker's argument by argument in an effective way, and in conclusion said the United States had enough problems in domestic Government to keep the minds of her statesmen occupied. Let the United States develop their own territory and win the world commercially and not by military supremacy.

The most enthusiastic speaker of the evening was Mr. C. F. Fisher for the affirmative. His rhetoric was brilliant and his gestures vigorous.

He said: The Lord has given to the United States a new continent in which to live and move and have their being, and let no antiquarian arguments stand in their way. America could no longer live alone in her cosmos. If she wished to take her place in the world, she must pay her way, and the condition of paying her way was the holding of possessions everywhere.

The debate for McGill was closed by Mr. George Irving. He was glad to hear that it was in the world we lived and moved and had our being, and urged the authority of the Munroe Doctrine and George Washington against expansion. He saw in the new policy a violation of democratic principle and a return to the evil customs of an older age. America had quite enough work to do at home.

Mr. Wilcox summed up for McGill and the judges gave the decision.

Before the debate opened Miss Mary Cotton sang Denver's "May Morning," and as an encore, McDowell's "Thy Beaming Eyes," and while the judges were considering their decision Mr. W. H. Hamlin played the Wedding March from Tannhauser on the violin.

It was announced during the evening that an intercollegiate debating league is to be formed.

TRAINS DELAYED BY SNOW.

Several trains arrived overdue last night at Windsor and Bonaventure stations on account of snow drifts on the lines. At Windsor, the Halifax express, due at 8.35 yesterday morning, was marked nineteen hours late, and did not arrive until this morning. The Toronto and Chicago train, due at 7 p.m., was two hours and a half late. The New York, due at 9.20 p.m., was one hour late.

At Bonaventure, the Central Vermont, New York, due at 10.15, was an hour late, the Boston, due at 8.20 p.m., was half an hour late; the D. & H. New York, due at 8.45, was two hours late, and the Intercolonial Railway Halifax Express, due at 5.30 p.m., was four hours and a half late.

LECTURE ON LORD SELKIRK.

Last night in the St. Andrew's Home, under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, Mr. F. S. Maclennan, K.C., gave an interesting lecture on Lord Selkirk, from the time of his visit to Montreal in 1813 until he set out on a military expediton of the Ottawa and Great Lakes. The description of Lord Selkirk's work in Canada, was very entertaining, and hearty thanks were voted to Mr. Maclennan.

HORSE AND SLEIGH STOLEN.

A horse and sleigh owned by Mr. Charles Corbin, butcher, of Bonsecours Market, were stolen yesterday from in front of his store. The horse was found later on in the evening.

$1,000,000 SET ASIDE FOR GAS LEGISLATION.

Boston, Feb. 9.—A direct charge was made yesterday afternoon by Mr. McPherson, of Framingham, before the House Committee on Rules than an account of $1,000,000 had been set aside on the books of the New England Gas and Coke Company for legislative purposes.

Mr. McPherson admitted that he had no direct evidence of this to substantiate his charges, but said he would produce the persons who had given the statement in good faith. He would not tell their names.

Henry M. Whitney, president of the company, denounced the charge as an infamous and outrageous lie.

The committee decided to let the matter go over until Monday, when Mr. McPherson promised to produce his witnesses.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

New York, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Germanic, Liverpool and Queenstown; Philadelphian, Liverpool; Bulgaria, Hamburg and Boulogne; Kensington, Antwerp; Fuerst Bismarck, Nalles.

Portland, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Mexican, Antwerp.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Oceanic, New York; Tunisian, Portland; Iberian, New York; New England, Boston.

Southampton, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Vaderland, New York.

Havre, Feb. 8.—Arrived: La Gascogne, New York.

Naples, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Hohenzollern, New York.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Belgenland, Liverpool.

CONTROLS WHISKEY TRUST.

Boston, Feb. 9.—Samuel M. Rice, president of the Distilling Company of America, resigned yesterday, and the Whitney syndicate, which has supplied about $12,000,000 working capital to the Whiskey Trust, will soon enter into control of that property. A new executive committee, representing in great part the Whitney interests, was elected.

William C. Whitney obtained control of the company about a year ago, when it was in a very bad financial way. He now controls all the good whiskey in the country. John G. Carlisle is quoted as saying, however, that thus far he has brought none of it to New York.

District News

ORDAINED A MINISTER.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The Presbytery of Quebec met at Sawyerville on Thursday night for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. W. P. Tanner and indicting him to the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian congregation there. The Rev. W. P. Tanner is a son of the Rev. Chas. A. Tanner, Windsor Mills. After the candidate had been examined in Greek and Hebrew exegesis, systematic theology, church history and other subjects required by the church, and the said examination having been sustained by the Presbytery, divine service was held in the church.

The Rev. Wm. Shearer, of Sherbrooke, presided. The Rev. Dr. Macleod, of Milan, preached a very able and suitable sermon from the first chapter of Colossians, and twenty-eighth verse. After the sermon Rev. Wm. Shearer put the usual questions to the candidate, offered the ordination prayer and addressed to him a few words of advice and encouragement. The Rev. C. A. Tanner then addressed the congregation. The Presbyterian congregation at Sawyerville is in a most flourishing condition, and is to be congratulated on securing as its pastor a man so well qualified for the work as Mr. Wm. Tanner.

FROM CITIZENS OF BIRCHTON

Sherbrooke, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Trooper T. Todt, who was with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa was tendered a reception, and presented with a gold watch, fur coat and address from the citizens of Birchton and vicinity on Thursday night. Mayor Frizzle presided, and Rev. Mr. Walker made the presentation.

Dr. Bachaud, of this city, and Dr. McMorine, of Richmond, have been appointed joint coroners of the district of St. Francis. The positions were made vacant by the death of Mr. A. G. codward and the election of Dr. Pelletier as representative of Sherbrooke county in the Local House.

The late Coroner Woodward was buried yesterday afternoon with Oddfellows honors. The deceased gentlemen was probably the oldest members of the order in Canada, having joined Tomafobia Lodge, Stanstead, in 1842.

At the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade Mr. G. G. Bryant was elected president; Mr. J. M. Dufresne, vice-president; members of council, Messrs. L. A. Bayley, Andrew Sangster, W. B. Neil, J. S. Mitchell, J. P. Royer, A. H. Foss, W. W. Morency, W. R. Webster, L. J. Codere.

AN OLD GAZETTE.

St. Lambert, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Mr. R. Sullivan David, of this town, possesses a copy of the Quebec Gazette, of Tuesday, August 2nd, 1837, containing Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's first proclamation. "For the encouragement of piety and virtue, and punishing of vice, profaness and immorality, also that requiring all persons in office at decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their several offices and that of Lord Gosford's announcing the death of the King (William IV.), and proclaiming Her Majesty as Queen, etc.: It is on an half sheet, one side in English and one in French.

People are beginning to talk of the coming municipal elections, (notwithstanding the "Star" gave the result of them some weeks ago) and it is to be hoped that our present worthy mayor, will stand again, so as to complete the work he has taken in hand during his tenure of office, that of the town purchasing and owning the water plant, the by-law for such action, having already been carried some months ago. So far, no other name has been mentioned for the office, while for councillorships, we hear of several likely contests. A better Mayor than Mr. Wickham, we have never had.

We hear of several families who intend moving into the city, when the May flitting comes round, as well as many changes of residence by some of our inhabitants.

L. Aronson,
Pawn Broker,
601 CRAIG STREET.
Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs, Dry Goods, and all kinds of merchandise.
BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE.
Open Evenings until 8 p.m.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—NO. 26.
In the matter of George Nadeau, of the City and District of Montreal, Grocer, Insolvent.
The creditors of said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court room No. 31, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the fifteenth day of February instant at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said Insolvent.
H. COLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.
Montreal, 8th February, 1901.

Mrs. Lindsay intends visiting her friends in Scotland this summer, with whom she purposes spending some months.

Some landlords here are asking exorbitant rents for their vacant houses, and are likely to have them on their hands.

Miss Elsie McLeod gave a very enjoyable snowshoeing party on Wednesday evening.

The "Good Government and Improvement Association" held a meeting in the town hall Wednesday night.

On Wednesday evening there was a masquerade held at the skating rink, which was fairly attended, many of the costumes were good, and well gotten up.

TESLA CAN MAKE LIGHT TO ORDER

His New System Solves the Problem of Making Sunlight.

New York, Feb. 8.—Nikola Tesla, the wizard, has solved the problem of making sunlight to order. His new electric lamps are so many "baby suns." Without wick, wire or carbon filament they flood a room with the light of day. The radiance is soft, diffusive and soothing to the eye. Ordinary incandescent lamps pain the eye after using one of the baby suns.

This is the crowning triumph of ten years of experimenting. Tesla was able to produce the light years ago, and exhibited it in public, but it cost too much to produce it in commercial competition with the incandescent lamps. That difficulty has now been overcome, and the system of artificial lighting may be revolutionized. Not only is the "artificial sunlight" better, but it will be more economical. It will not be necessary to change the wiring of buildings already fitted up for the incandescent system. The supply wire will be attached to one of Tesla's transformers and the fixtures will be equipped with new lamp globes. The change will be relatively inexpensive.

This imitation sunlight is produced primarily by the oscillator transformer, of which the public has heard for years. This oscillator, which promises to produce other wonders than daylight, sets up electrical vibrations of inconceivable rapidity. It causes the millions of atoms in the gases in the lamp to become brilliant comets, flying hither and thither with great speed and throwning out a radiance that rivals the effulgence of old Sol himself.

The other instrument employed by Tesla is the lamp, which is a glass tube of the size of a finger and twenty feet or more long. It may be made in various forms, but the inventor has used a rectangular spiral tube with twelve to fourteen convolutions and an illuminating surface of 300 to 400 in square inches. The tubes are filled with certain rarefied gases and the ends are covered with a metallic coating.

The inventor makes the following statements concerning the "baby suns:"

"The street current is passed through a machine which is an electrical oscillator of peculiar construction and transforms the supply current, be it direct or alternating, into electrical oscillations of a very high frequency.

"These oscillations, coming to the metallically coated ends of the glass tube, produce in the interior corresponding electrical oscillations, which set the molecules and atoms of the inclosed rarefied gases into violent commotion, causing them to vibrate at enormous rates and emit those radiations which we know as light.

"The gases are not rendered incandescent in the ordinary sense, for were it so they would be hot, like an incandescent filament. As a matter of fact, there is very little heat noticeable, which speaks well for the economy of the light, since all heat would be loss.

"The lamps need not be renewed like the ordinary ones, as there is nothing in them to consume. Some of these lamps I have had for years, and they are now in just as good a condition as they ever were.

"The illuminating power of each of these lamps is, measured by the photometric method, about fifty candle power, but I can make them of any power desired up to that of several arc lights. It is a remarkable feature of the light that during the day it can scarcely be seen, whereas at night the whole room is brilliantly illuminated.

"When the eye becomes used to the light of these tubes an ordinary incandescent lamp or gas burner produces a violent pain in the eye when it is turned on, showing in a striking manner to what degree these concentrated sources of light which we now use are detrimental to the eye.

"The lamps are very cheap to manufacture, and by the fact that they need not be exchanged like ordinary lamps or burners they are rendered still less expensive. The chief consideration is, of course, in commercial introduction, the energy consumption. While I am not yet prepared to give exact figures, I can say that, given a certain quantity of electrical enery from the mains, I can produce more light than can be produced by the ordinary methods.

"In introducing this system of lighting my transformer, or oscillator, will be usally located at some convenient place in the basement, and from there the transformed currents will be led as usual through the building.

"The lamps can be run with one wire alone, as I have shown in my early demonstrations, and in some cases I can dispense entirely with the wires.

"I hope that ultimately we shall get to this ideal form of illumination, and that we shall have in our rooms lamps which will be set aglow, no matter where they are placed, just as an object is heated by heat rays emanating from a stove. The lamps will then be handled like kerosene lamps, with this difference, however, that the energy will be conveyed through space.

"The ultimate perfection of apparatus for the production of electrical oscillation will probably bring us to this great realization, and then we shall finally have the light without heat, or 'cold' light. I have no difficulty now in illuminating the room with such wireless lamps, but a number of improvements must be made yet before it can be generally introduced."

INSANE WOMAN TRIES TO CREMATE HER BABY

Newport, Ky., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Jennie Hartman, the pretty young wife of Edward Hartman, tried to cremate her six-month-old baby last night as a sacrifice to the Almighty. It was only after a fierce struggle that the father was able to rescue his baby. The babe fell into the ash pan a few inches from the fire when the mad mother tried to throw it into the flames. Seizing little Beulah and his other child, Ethel, a tot of two and a half years, the father rushed into the snow, barefooted, in his nigth robe.

"My God!" he shrieked, "will no one come and help me save my children."

A neighbor of the name of Murray, and his wife rushed to his aid, and took charge of the children. The insane mother tried to get her children back from the Murrays, and the father had to hold her pinioned to the floor until the children were taken from her sight. Though her form was wasted from sickness, it was all he could do to control her.

The glass in one of the doors of their home was shattered during the struggle. No further sleep was possible for the unhappy man during the night, and when morning came he sent for the police patrol, and the young wife was taken to the jail; but not before her religious frenzy drove her to attempt another sacrifice to God.

She seized a butcher knife which was lying in the kitchen and tried to cut off her right hand. The steel had already pierced the flesh of her wrist when her father, Henry Dyer, an old soldier, saw what was about to happen and seized her. There was another fierce struggle before the father of the mad woman wrenched the knife from her.

Mrs. Dyer, the unfortunate woman's mother, ascribes her daughter's madness to religious frenzy, caused by constant attendance upon faith cure meetings in Ninth Street, Cincinnati. She first began to show her peculiarities about four months ago, after witnessing a terrible fight at Eighth and Roberts streets in this place, in which her uncle, Jim Crosby, split her brother, Andrew Dryden's scalp open with a soldering iron. She had to appear as a witness in court. The shock of the sight of blood weakened her physically, and it was then that she began to be a constant attendant at the faith cure meetings.

GEN. BULLER RECALLS HIS VISIT TO CANADA

Stratford, Feb. 8.—A gentleman of this city, Mr. William Buckingham, once of Crediton, recently wrote a letter to Sir Redvers Buller, Lord of the Manor of Crediton.

In reply the following letter has been received:

Government House, Farnborough, Hants, 20th January, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 24th of December, and in compliance with your request I subscribe my autograph to my reply.

I am glad to see that a Crediton man is getting on well in Canada. Thirty-five years ago I was quartered in Stratford, and we used to have very good fun hunting deer in the woods there, but I suppose the country is better settled now, and the deer more or less driven away.

There are a good many families of your name still resident in Crediton. I do not know whether any of them are your relatives.

Wishing you all good luck, I remain, yours truly,

REDVERS BULLER.

The time referred to by General Buller as the time when he was quartered in Stratford was the period of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, when the place was filled with troops. There have been wondrous changes since then, and the deer-stalking sportsman has now to go many hundred miles from the Ellice swamp, bordering on Stratford—since cleared up and cultivated—in quest of his quarry.

PREVENTION OF BURIAL ALIVE

FRENCHMAN COMING TO AMERICA WITH A NEW FUNERAL CONTRIVANCE.

Paris, Feb. 8.—A ghastly despatch, which originated in Ghent, was published in the papers here a few days ago. It is reported that a mason had opened a vault in one of the cemeteries there, and that a terrible sight met his eyes. On the stairs lay a girl's body and near at hand an open coffin. The report added that investigation showed that the girl was in a state of lethargy when buried, and on waking up succeeded in breaking open her coffin, and that she died from hunger.

The report was absolutely untrue, but its publication was sufficient to give a touch of timeliness to the assertions of M. Camis, who sailed yesterday on La Champagne for New York, where he was going to carry on a campaign for the popularization of "le karnice," an apparatus intended to prevent the possibility of burial alive.

M. Camis declares that one person is buried alive daily in Paris, and his claim is that every coffin, save where the death of its occupant is indisputably proved, could be provided with one of the "le karnice" appliances for fifteen days.

ROYAL ANECDOTE OF ILLINOIS

HOW EDWARD LIGHTED SOLITARY MATCH ON A PRAIRIE NEAR CHICAGO.

London, Feb. 8.—Of the thousand and one stories told about King Edward, there is one which applies to his American tour. He was out on the prairie in the neighborhood of Chicago. The prince and his companions wanted to smoke, but had only one match between them. It was a windy day, and the responsibility of striking the solitary match was not a light one.

Lots were drawn with blades of grass. The prince drew the short blade. His companions gathered round him with coats and hats to protect him from the wind. At length all the cigars were well alight, but it was an awful moment for the group of smokers.

King Edward has declared that never since has he felt so nervous as when he struck that match on the prairie.

CANINE WATCHMEN PREVENT ROBBERY OF DRUG STORE

Paris, Feb. 8.—A singular dog story comes from Nantes. Last Monday M. Welltods, a druggist there, was obliged to visit a nearby town, remaining away over-night.

After midnight there was a ring at the store bell. The druggist's wife, putting her head out of the window, asked, "Who is there?"

A man replied that his child was ill, and begged for a certain medicine. When the woman opened the door two men entered. Locking the door, one said: "We want the key to that safe."

In view of the desperate situation, the woman gave the key to the men, who opened the safe and removed $800. They took other valuables, and then started toward the door. The instant they touched the knob two enormous dogs, who had been sleeping quietly, sprang forward.

"Call off your dogs!" shouted the men.

"They'll not hurt you," replied the woman, "if you're quiet, but I can't control them. They're trained never to let any one leave here unless their master orders it. He is away and won't return until morning."

Despite prayers and threats the woman was imperturbable. At 7 a.m. the druggist returned. His wife explained the men's presence, the druggist called the police and the would-be burglars were arrested.

This is said be the second time in two years that the canine watchmen have prevented the robbery of the drug-store.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Mr. R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P., the new leader of the Conservative party, is at present very much in the public eye. Two years ago Mr. Borden was little known outside of Nova Scotia, and outside the Canadian legal fraternity, who knew him, not as a politican, but as a clever lawyer. Since then he has suddenly sprung into national celebrity.

The impression has got abroad some way or other that Mr. Borden is a son-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper. It is, however, entirely erroneous. Mr. Borden is not Sir Charles' son-in-law. In September, 1889, he married Laura, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. H. Bond, of Halifax. Other facts of Mr. Borden's life are gleaned from a recent number of the Canadian Law Journal, which contains an interesting sketch of his career.

Robert Laird Borden was born at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, on the 25th of June, 1854, and is the eldest son of Andrew Borden, Esq., and his wife, Eunice Laird. His forefathers lived in New England. He is of U. E. loyalist stock.

Mr. Borden in early youth attended the Acacia Vila Academy, at Horton, N.S., and when only fourteen years of age was appointed one of the teachers of that institution. Shortly afterwards he became professor in the Glenwood Institute, New Jersey, returning to Nova Scotia later and taking up the study of law. He was called to the bar in 1878, and at once took up the practice of his profession, having several distinguished partners at different times, among them being Mr. J. P. Chipman, of Kentville, now a county court judge, the late Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Judge Graham. Mr. Borden is now the senior member of the firm of Borden, Ritchie, Parker and Chisholm. Mr. Borden is now and has been for several years past, president of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society, and has been prominently engaged in many important cases.

He has attained his present position as head of the Bar of Nova Scotia by hard, unremitting and conscientious work. If genius be, as Carlyle once defined it, the capacity for taking infinite pains, then Mr. Borden is well endowed with genius. He is thorough in all his work. Superficiality and he are at opposite poles. His record in the House, comparatively brief though it is, has shown that on every great question brought before the Commons, he has gone into the details of the question with thoroughness.

"Brother is in a peck of trouble. Last night he was loving his wife and absented-mindedly called her Flossie."

"Well, what of that?"

"Her name is Jane."

TO RACE UNDER NOM DE PLUME

KING EDWARD MAY NOT DESERT THE RACE COURSE.

London, Feb. 8.—The King has scratched all his steeple chasers. The best of all, Ambush II., would have been favorite for the Grand National. His flat racers will, it is understood, be run under another name in different colors. This course was adopted by the late Duke of Westminster on the death of his wife. There are plenty of precedents for kings keeping racing stables—George IV. and William IV., for instance—but in future the King will be able to attend only such meetings as Ascot and Goodwood, besides the great days at Epsom and Newmarket.

NICK-NAMES IN BRITISH ARMY

Terms of Endearment, Praise and Ridicule Applied to Various Regiments.

(From Notes and Queries.)

That many of the regiments of the British army have unofficial designations, pet names, nicknames and titles that cannot easily be defined is well known. Colonel Cooper King and other military writers have recorded these nicknames; but the extent and variety of this nominal vocabulary which Tommy Atkins has invented for himself, and often prefers to that imposed by the War Office authorities, will probably surprise a good many readers. This will be seen from the following alphabetical list, derived almost exclusively from Colonel Cooper King's work on the British army. Some regiments have more than one nickname, and in these cases each has been entered in its alphabetical order.

"Aiglers" was the nickname given the Royal Irish Fusiliers from the capture of the French eagle at Barrosa.

"The Assayes," is a name for the old 74th Regiment, now part of the Highland Light Infantry. This designation is an allusion to the manner in which they distinguished themselves at the battle of Assaye.

"Barrell's Blues" is a title for the King's Own, derived from the name of a former commander.

The Royal Sussex Regiment is composed of the former 35th and 107th battalions of the line. The former, from its recruiting place, was known as the "Belfast Regiment."

"The Bengal Tigers" is a name, derived from its Indian badge, for the Leicestershire Regiment.

"Baker's Light Bobs" was a name given to the 10th Hussars when under the command of Valentine Baker.

"Bingham's Dandies" is a nickname of the 17th Lancers, and arose from the excessive fastidiousness of a former colonel as to the men's appearance.

"Black Cuffs" is a nickname for the 58th (Northamptonshire) Regiment.

"Black Horse" is a name for the 7th Hussars, as also for the 6th (or Inniskilling Dragoons.

"Blayney's Bloodhounds" was the name given to the 89th Regiment in the Irish rebellion of 1798. This regiment now forms part of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

"Bleeders" is a nickname for Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The "Blind Half Hundred" is a nickname for the 50th, now part of the Queen's Royal West Kent Regiment.

The present Manchester Regiment consists of the former 63rd and 96th Regiments. The 63rd had the nickname of "Bloodsuckers."

The Devonshire Regiment has had the significant nickname of the "Bloody Eleventh," from its tremendous losses at Fontenoy, Ostend and Salamanca.

"Blue Caps" was a name given to the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Indian Mutiny.

The "Blue Marines" is a name applied to the Royal Marine Artillery.

The Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment have been called the "Bounders."

The Gloucestershire Regiment inherits the name of "Braggs," from a former colonel of the 28th, which is now linked with it.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry is partly made up of the old 53rd, which was known as the "Brickdusts."

The "Buff Howards" is a name for the Buffs or East Kent Regiment.

"Calvert's Entire" is a name which is said to have originated in the West Yorkshire Regiment, which had three battalions, all raised by Colonel Sir Henry Calvert.

The 6th Dragoon Guards have been styled the "Carbs," a contraction for Carbineers.

"Cauliflowers" was a name for the 47th (Loyal North Lancashire) Regiment.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment includes the former 97th (Earl of Ulster's), who were nicknamed "Celestials" because of their blue facings.

The 10th Hussars have the name of the "Chainy Tenth," from the metal ornament on the pouch belt.

"Cheeses" is a nickname which has been applied to the Household Cavalry, and was given because a century ago it was remodelled on a somewhat more democratic basis, and some "gentelmen" therefore declined to join! "Come on, Cheesemongers, charge!" was the cry of the colonel at Waterloo.

"Cherry Pickers" is a name given to the 11th Hussars from the cherry color of the overalls. They have also been called "Cherubims." A story is told of a party of the regiment having been surprised in a cherry garden during the Peninsular War.

"Coalheavers" is a nickname for the Grenadier Guards, originating, it is said, in the permission formerly given to the men to work, in plain clothes, in the coal trade.

The second battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles, formerly the 86th Regiment, were known as "County Downs."

"Cross Belts" is a name for the 8th Hussars.

"The Daily Advertisers" is a name applied, for unknown reasons, to the 5th Lancers.

The 17th Lancers are the "Death or Glory Boys"—a name easily explained, as their banner bears a skull underneath which are the words "or glory."

The 9th Lancers are known as the "Delhi Spearmen," from the dexterity with which they used their lances in the Indian Mutiny.

The "Devil's Own" was the nickname of the old 88th, now the Connaught Rangers.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) includes the former 57th, known as the "Die Hards," from their splendid courage at Albuera.

The "Dirty Half Hundred" is a name for the former 50th, now part of the Queen's Royal West Kent Regiment.

The 8th Hussars are the "Dirty Eighth." Why this designation should be suitable to this regiment is one of the mysteries of the usually good natured spirit of satire to which military nicknames are due.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers are made up of the former 101st and 104th Regiments. "Dirty Shirts" was the name given to the 101st, who fought in their shirt sleeves at Delhi.

The 18th Hussar Regiment is known as "Drogheda Light Horse," because it was first raised in the middle of the last century by the Marquis of Drogheda.

The 19th Hussars are sometimes called the "Dumpies," from the short stature of the men who composed the regiment of Bengal cavalry from which it was formed. The 20th Hussars share this nickname, as also do the 21st Hussars.

The "Eagle Takers" was the proud byname of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who captured the French eagle at Barrosa.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers are known as the "Earl of Mar's Grey Breeks." The regiment was first raised by Lord Mar in 1678.

The Royal Fusiliers have been called "Elegant Extracts." The reason assigned for this odd nickname is that at same unspecified period many of the officers had been transferred from other regiments.

"Evergreens" is a name for the 13th Hussars.

The "Excellers," now incorporated in the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), derived their name from the regimental "XL."

The Durham Light Infantry comprise the former 68th and 106th Regiments. The 68th were known as the "Faithful Durhams."

The Bedfordshire Regiment was nicknamed "Featherbeds," because for a very long period it saw no active service. Its flag begins with Blenheim and ends with Chitral.

The "Fighting Fifth" was a name for the Northumberland Fusiliers.

The 15th Hussars have well earned their designation of the "Fighting Fifteenth."

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) include the 40th, often styled the "Fighting Fortieth."

In the Royal Irish Rifles are amalgamated the 83rd and the 86th Regiments. The first were known as "Fitch's Grenadiers."

The former 54th, now the Dorsetshire Regiment, were known as the "Flamers."

The "Gallant Half Hundred" is a nickname for the former 50th, which now forms part of the Queen's Royal West Kent Regiment.

"Gardiner's Dragoons" is a name for the 13th Hussars.

"Garvies" was the nickname of the former 94th, which now forms part of the Connaught Rangers.

LAING'S Pork and Cambridge Sausage

The greatest care in selecting material and blending spices makes LAING'S SAUSAGE a product that knows no peer on the market. **Price, 9c lb., 3 lb. for 25c.**

The Laing Packing and Provision Co. Ltd. SEVEN STORES.

MRS. NATION GOING TO VISIT CHICAGO

Notice Served on Saloon Keepers to Close Up by February 15th.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Carrie Nation, the champion Kansas hatchet swinger and bottle smasher, has sent her challenge to Chicago liquor dealers. A week ago she declared she could not come to this city "until Kansas was free." Yesterday, however, word came to indicate she had changed her mind. Ten days she has given the saloon proprietors to close their doors and to destroy all "vile intoxicants." Failure to comply with the peremptory order will bring down upon Chicago, according to the jointly signed ultimatum, "the operating committee," now moving eastward to destroy the "ungodly properties."

The formal notice of warning found its way to all the well-known cafes, saloons, restaurants and hotels. Proprietors thereof opened their mail early in the morning and read the threat of the Hatchet Home Protectors, and "by order Carrie Nation, supreme president." They observed that they were to be allowed to continue operations and to dispense viands with foodstuffs until the 15th of the month of February. After that—Carrie Nation.

PREPARED FOR MRS. NATION.

In the hours which followed the receipt of the hatchet home proclamation these liquor dealers thought the matter over. Toward evening they were ready to say:—"Let her come."

In the meantime most of them had consulted their attorneys and discovered that the law of the State of Illinois is somewhat different from that of Kansas and Iowa; that Mayor Harrison had vouchsafed protection under the law to saloonkepeer and hotel alike, and that the members of the police force did not take kindly to Carrie Nation anyway. Having reached a composed state of mind the men who had been warned reasoned over the matter and discussed methods and schemes for flank movements and strategy when she and her stalwarts should march into the city.

William Bender, manager of the Edelweiss saloon, who received one of the cards, sent it to Postoffice Inspector James Stuart, with a request that official cognizance be taken of the matter. Postoffice Inspector Stuart declared there was no doubt that the matter contained on the card was a violation of the postal rules, and he asserted that the persons who had sent the cards would be prosecuted if they are apprehended.

Some of the dealers tried to coax themselves into thinking that the note business was all a joke, but they couldn't quite succeed. "Give the crank spirit an inch," they said to each other, "and it will take an ell. We know what she has done and is doing out West, and, goodness knows, there are enough women like her in Chicago who would pick up a stove poker and fall in line. Of course, she would be arrested and locked up, but for all we know it might be after she has thrown our whiskey and cut glass into the street."

DISCUSSED BY SALCONKEEPERS.

Besides all of the big hotels and some of the clubs, a majority of the prominent saloons in the downtown district are evidently on Mrs. Nation's mailing list.

In the hotels there was less of an inclination to discuss the matter, although it was quietly admitted in nearly all of the hosteiries that the note of warning had arrived.

At the Sherman House the card was passed around and exhibited as a curiosity. "I'd like to see Mrs. Nation try it on here," said Chief Clerk Parsons. "What goes in Kansas won't go in Chicago. We'd throw her out and have her arrested. She can't destroy property. I believe, though, if she came here she'd stir up quite an army of cranks."

The Palmer House management still smarts under its Sunday closing law experience, and wouldn't acknowledge that the card had been received. The force, however, is keeping an extra keen lookout.

Colonel A. S. Gage, of the Wellington Hotel, said yesterday afternoon that he had received no notice. He did not fear Mrs. Nation. What with Frank Hall he had trouble enough as it was. "The hotels would close up on Sundays," said he, "at the bidding of any reputable reform movement, but not for Hall. I want to make this a test case, anyhow, and if a hotel is a tippling-house, so is every club in the city, and every club bar will have to close along with us."

McCoy's Hotel received Mrs. Nation's compliments and makes no bones of it.

The Auditorium has a card also, but regards it as unworthy of much consideration.

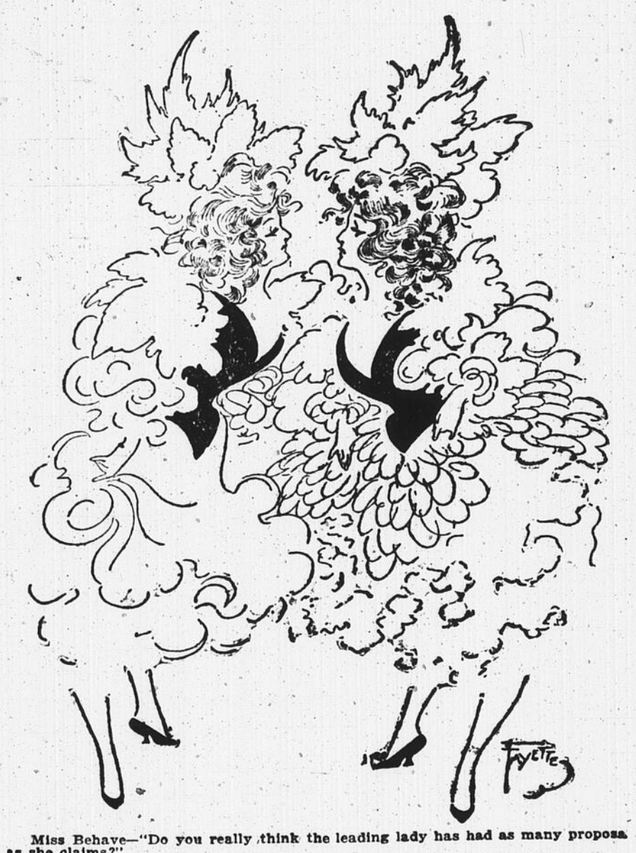
PERE HYACINTHE HONORED

CORDIALLY RECEIVED BY HEADS OF THE MOSLEM CHURCH.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—An interesting meeting of the American Woman's Club was held here to-day. Mrs. Mary Willard read a letter from Mme. Loyson, wife of Pere Hyacinthe, written from Constantinople, in which she speaks of the work the Occidental Society for Oriental Women is doing in raising from their downtrodden condition the Mohammedan and Jewish women of the East.

Mme. Loyson says that her husband, who is undertaking a sort of general mission to the churches of Palestine, was cordially received by the Sultan and the heads of the Moslem, Greek and Armenian churches, in spite of the strong influence brought to bear against him by the Vatican.

Pere Hyacinthe also speaks in the American colleges in Turkey. The Sultan offered him a decoration, but he refused to accept it.



Miss Behave—"Do you really think the leading lady has had as many proposals as she claims?"

Miss Demeanor—"Sure! Every time she hears a champagne bottle pop she exclaims, 'This is so sudden!'"

COUNTER-PROPOSALS

GREAT BRITAIN HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ON CANAL QUESTION.

London, Feb. 9.—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that a reply will shortly be sent to the United States Nicaragua Canal project. It will not comply with the Senate's demands. Neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though for purposes of immediate construction it will be tantamount to such a refusal.

It will consist, mainly, in a counter proposal or proposals likely to necessitate extended negotiations.

The nature of the proposal is not yet ascertainable.

Lord Pauncefote will probably be the medium through whom the answer will be sent and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted.

In British official opinion it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will have lapsed, on the basis of the Senate's amendments.

The British counter proposals are now formulating, and it is hoped an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries, will be eventually reached.

GERMANY OBJECTS TO MARK OF HONOR

Emperor Criticized for Giving Order of the Black Eagle to Earl Roberts.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The report that Emperor William has conferred upon Lord Roberts the order of the Black Eagle, although not officially confirmed, is now accepted as true. A number of confirmatory despatches from London are published to-day.

While the papers generally admit that if Emperor William gave the decorations to any British officers, Lord Roberts could not be omitted, the public and press unanimously condemn the bestowal of the decoration as directly unfriendly to the Boers.

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "We fail to see why this Boer destroyer should receive such a unique mark of Emperor William's distinction, and also why the Emperor, after being horribly insulted five years ago by the officers of his British regiment, should now show them marked attentions."

The Hamburger Correspondent, semi-official, also disapproves, declaring that a painful feeling has been caused in all parts of the country.

DE BLOWITZ LEARNED THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN WEEK

Paris, Feb. 8.—A story appears in tonight's Liberte telling how M. De Blowitz became Paris correspondent of the London Times.

"When Gen. Bourbaki's defeated army, says the writer, "was trying to escape capture in 1870 across the Swiss frontier, a little German professor, of Polish origin, was able to render great service to one of the French Generals. Notified of the circumstances M. Thiers summoned the professor and found him remarkably intelligent. He promised him the first vacant consulate.

"Later Thiers sent for him again and said no consulate was available just then, but the English Ambassador had requested Thiers to find some one to act as Paris correspondent of the Times. The late incumbent had just died.

"'I you know English it's yours," added Thiers.

"I speak English like a native," replied the little man, who did'nt know a word of that language. A week later he knew enough English to begin the correspondence and has held his post ever since."

KISSED THE BRIDEGROOM

SPAIN'S ROYAL MARRIAGE NOT A POPULAR ONE.

Madrid, Feb. 8.—The Count de Caserta, who was met by the Infantes Isabella and Eulalie and the foreign minister, Senor Campos, was driving from the railroad station to the residence of Duke of Calabria, when a crowd assembled outside the station and hooted and hissed him. The hostility was due to the speeches made recently by many politicians and to articles in the newspapers against the marriage, on account of the part the Count de Caserta took in Don Carlos' uprising. The police had to interfere to-day and disperse the crowd. Two arrests were made.

A HYPOTHETICAL LIAR

NEW TERM USED WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN AUSTRIA.

Buda Pest, Feb. 8.—In the Lower House of Diet to-day a member of the Opposition, Endrey, having charged the Minister of Justice with forcing the judicial authorities at Maros-Vasarhely to support the ministerial candidate in the election the minister declared Endrey's statements false.

The greatest uproar ensued and the sitting was suspended. On resumption of business the member said his observations were merely hypothetical; he did not wish to reflect on Endrey's honor, but if the latter desired other satisfaction he would willingly oblige him. Endrey said he thought he had the right to some satisfaction and explanation.

YAQUIS KILL 100 MEXICANS.

Portain Mex., Feb. 8.—Mexican troops were ambushed by Yaqui Indians in the mountain passes east of Ures, and fully a hundred were killed and wounded before they could extricate themselves. The battle occurred in the most rugged portion of the mountain range, not far from the main camp of the Indians. Saturday while the troops were resting in a canon, the Indians attacked them from both sides and did such effective work that more than 100 were mowed down before the command succeded in effecting its escape. Many of the dead Mexicans were mutilated.

A PLOT TO HELP INSURGENTS

Merchants of Manila Have Long Aided Aguinaldo and His Troops.

Manila, Feb. 8.—Since the arrest of Theodore Carranza and D. M. Carman, a former Californian, who are charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents, evidence has been rapidly developing tending to show that not the Carman Company alone, but many business men in Manila have been having relations with the insurgents.

The secret service officers to-day brought from Pagsanjan three natives—Cosme, Almonte and Llamosd—members of the general Cailles insurgent committee in that district.

The papers found on them were so personally incriminating that they were led to divulge damaging information concerning Carman and others not arrested. Cosme acknowledged he was Carman's partner in insurgent trading.

Llamosd has become distinguished by his oratory among the Filipinos.

The police learned that Fabella, and ex-president, and ally of Carman in his Laguna De Bay dealings, has $10,000 in insurgent money deposited in the Spanish-Filipino Bank at Manila. The officers confiscated this money.

Manager Balbas, of the bank, who had loaned Carman a considerable sum of money without security, is under suspicion.

New batches of incriminating evidence were received by the Provost-Marshal today.

General Young, the commander of Northwestern Luzon, is to return to the United States. Generall Bell, the Provost-Marshall of Manila, will succeed him.

There had been considerable misunderstadings between the military and the new provisional officers at Benguet, based partly on the belief of the subordinate military officers that Provincial Secretary Scherer has been an insurgent sympathizer.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

the 7th instant, the wife of n, of a son. 33x

At 403 Fullum Street, city, on February, 1901, the wife of W. nick, of a son. 32x

n Sunday, February 3rd, at 88 e, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Her- x

MARRIAGE.

SSAN—At the residence of Doyle, 825 Palace Street, on h, 1901, by the Rev. P. L. Lydia Cassan, of Campbell- o Robert B. Brown, of Mont-

BLACK—At the residence of aunt, Upper Lachine, on , by the Rev. N. Waddell Alexander Dennan, to Miss Black.

HS IN THE CITY.

his city, on the 7th inst., e, aged 45 years. Funeral

Montreal, Feb. 7, Thomas rroll, youngest son of Mr. Carroll, aged 5 years and 5 ncouver papers please copy.

enly, of paralysis, on Thurs- at 68 Hutchison Street, Bar- ck, beloved wife of Fred. eral private. Quebec papers

this city, on the 6th instant s, aged 33 years, 9 months Funeral will take place from ence, 95 Conde Street, Satur- ., to Mount Royal Cemetery. acquaintances will please ac- ation. Buffalo, N.Y. and Bir- ., papers please copy. 32x

n this city, on Feb. 7, Jane rigan, daughter of the late rigan. Funeral this morn-

St. Margaret's Home, Sher- on February 8th, in his 64th Melville. Funeral from 557 treet, on Saturday, February m. 34x

HS ELSEWHERE.

Feb. 1, at Halifax, N. S., ph, son of John and Annie 1 year and 9 months.

harlottetown, on Saturday, ,John G. Evans, aged 60

At Central Park West, New day, February 3rd, 1901, the s Henry Marling, D.D., in his 32x

t. John, N.B., Feb. 6, John d 40 years.

At Amherst, N.S., Feb. 9, reon, aged 69 years.

In Boston, Feb. 8, Doro G. typhoid fever, daughter of lding, formerly of Montreal.

SMART SET
otte gelatine.

PERSONAL

one way to reach those who read at is by advertising in the HERALD. insertions, 25c.

THOMPSON, JOHN, SON OF npson, butcher, of Leicester; rd of in Birmingham about ed to have gone to Toronto. inquires.

WANTED, FAMILIES TO new plan to relieve heavy es. For an annual subscrip- ollar ($1.00), we will furnish nished, or covered in black, two horses, and the neces- urnishings. Wm. Tracey & Superintendents, 87 and 89 Bell Telephone, Main 2486. tf

BADGES FOR SOCIETIES Fine Commercial Printing; vertising Art Blotters. Mon- m, 210 St. James st. tf

HE CITY, FORMERLY DO- Carpet Beating Co., asks a se who wish their carpets 11 Hermine st. Punctual, Bell Tel. Main 798. 93x

HE CITY, FORMERLY DO- Carpet Beating Co., asks h their carpets cleaned. No. Punctual, Reliable, Clean. 798. 92x

FOR PRIME MEATS AND o Jos. Levesque, 120 Bleury u can find all kinds. Large or cooked. At moderate 57x

ROLIN, TAILOR, 2633 ST. eet, Montreal. Making and epairing and pressing. 38x

OUR WALL PAPER HUNG , decorating, whitewashing e satisfactorily. Drop card Demontigny st. 39x

R. J. BARKER VOSBURGH, has removed his office from 2416 to 2490 St. Cath- rs west of Mountain st. x

ELLANEOUS

ne way to reach those who read t is by advertising in the HERALD. nsertions, 25c.

S FOR WRINGERS, RE- house promptly. Send your diately. John Stapleton, 8A 35x

DINING ROOMS—BREAK- supper, 15c; best in city. $2.50 per week; 21 tickets, pen. 537b Craig street. 314x

ON, 2508 ST. CATHERINE merous friends and others ir great variety of plants ore buying elsewhere. Larg- in city. 35x

ER, 283 BLEURY STREET, carpets cleaned and made ses remade and returned holstering. tf

PEWRITERS, ANY MAKE, d or exchanged. Sole Agents emier Typewriters. Phone M. Hall & Co., 1702 Notre 36x

D EXPRESS — PIANOS, y and furniture of all kinds and lowered; safety guar- James st. Tel. Main 1646. 43x

ON'S, 2562 ST. CATHERINE ce to get your plants and Mushrooms, always fresh. 50x

AND RUBBERS, NEATLY r soles and heels put on, 4 Beaver Hall Hill. 52x

AN: $1,000. INTEREST, 6 t security. Apply R. S. d Office. 37x

ONFERRED IN ART ivinity, medicine, dentistry, ic, pedagogy, optics, veter- engineering. W. E. Lear, n, Ontario. 37x

INING ROOMS — BREAK- supper, 15c; best in city. 2.50 per week; 21 tickets pen. 537B Craig st. 58x

FIRE HOSE, ETC.

d Quality
ered, we underquote all titors.
RESTER CO.,
Phone Main 3060.

D STEREOTYPING.

rtisers Get our prices for stereotypes
e know your requirements.
OTYPE and STEREOTYPE
Main 3162. 18 St. George st.

FEBRUARY 9, 1901.
D COUPONS
S GOLD ◆◆
◆◆◆◆◆
will be accepted by Herald in exchange ffered by it, on con- d in said offer.

There is only one way to reach those who read the **HERAL'D WANTS** And that is by advertising in these columns.

Twenty words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

TO LET.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

TO LET — ONE OF THE MOST CONVENIENT premises in the city, suitable for office purposes, with vault, etc., on St. Francois Xavier st., near Post Office. Apply Herald Office. tf

WANTED — ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE to let portion of office, down town. Address R 350, Herald Office. tf

TO LET — SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, NO. 266 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; heated by furnace; has been completely renovated. Rent low. Apply to William H. Cox, Notary, Temple Building, 185 St. James street. x

TO LET — FROM MAY 1ST, THAT DESIRable full stone front house, 139 Metcalfe street, near Sherbrooke. Apply No. 1, Corn Exchange, or P.O. Box 1116. x

TO LET—NICE SMALL STORE, SITUATED No. 59 St. Sulpice st. Apply to Cyrille Laurin, Room 5, Imperial Bldg. 40x

TO LET — STORE AND DWELLING, 2010 St. Catherine st. Store occupied for the last five years by J. O. Levesque as a grocery. Apply 22 Park avenue, city. 34x

TO LET — THE HALL OF THE MONTREAL School of Elocution can be rented for meetings, etc., in mornings and at other times when not in use. Enquire at office on premises, 2426 St. Catherine st. 35x

TO LET — STORE AND WORKSHOP, 2327 St. Catherine; also lower dwelling, No. 32 Guilbault st. Apply to Miller & Bremner, 2325 St. Catherine st. 35x

TO LET — 75 MACKAY STREET, EIGHT rooms, English basement, for small family only. Apply at No. 71. 35x

TO LET — 315 PEEL STREET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for one or two years. Apply to E. D. Wintle, Canada Life Building. 47x

TO LET — LARGE STABLE AND LARGE yard. 186½ St. Antoine st. 35x

TO LET — STORE, NO. 14 LEMOINE ST., at present occupied by Tetley & Co. Jesse Joseph, 16 St. Sacrament st. 35x

TO LET — HOUSE, FIRST CLASS, SELF-contained house, 21 Torrance st.; rooms well let; furniture for sale; good chance for reliable party at once. 35x

TO LET — WAREHOUSES. FINE LARGE warehouses, with bonded cellars; two hoists; all in good repair; in best business locality. W. F. Lewis, 13 St. John st. 35x

TO LET — WHOLE OR PART OF A NEW 9 roomed, modern house, 508 Victoria ave, Westmount; fine situation; large bright rooms. 35x

TO LET — ON GREENE AVENUE, WESTmount, No. 35, tenement, 10 rooms; No. 25, flat, 5 rooms; also tenement, No. 172 Selby. Those houses have all modern improvements and are first class in every respect. Apply to 2 Souvenir. Telephone Up 182. x

TO LET — AT ST. LAMBERT, COSY BRICK cottage; 7 rooms, attic, bath, etc; convenient to station, stores and river. Address Mr. Bragg, St. Lambert. 36x

TO LET — 399 MOUNTAIN STREET. Apply to Ed. May, 434 Elm avenue, also May Bros., 597 Wellington. Tel. 763 Mount. 37x

TO LET — PART OF MIDDLE FURNISHED flat, for one or two ladies or married couple. 98 Mitcheson st. 37x

TO LET — ONE FLAT, ABOUT 7,000 FEET flooring, 4th floor, fronting on St. Lawrence and St. Charles Borromee sts., between Lagauchetiere and Dorchester; good light, freight elevator, spacious entrance. Rental, $500. A. Brunet, No. 58 St. James street. 36x

TO LET—CUT STONE BUILDING, CORNER Queen and Wellington st.; about 27,000 feet floor room. W. Smith, 56 Simpson st. 56x

TO LET — 39 TUPPER. MODERN STONE front cottage, 10 rooms, hot water furnace. Moderate rent. W. Ernest Bolton, 1763 Notre Dame. 37x

TO LET — NEW STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 16 Dorchester st., containing 7 rooms bathroom and w.c., insulated throughout for electric light, fine garden and yard, hot water attachments. Apply at 20 Dorchester st. Rent $15. 42x

TO LET — MODERN FLAT, AT 249 MOUNtain st; heat, hot and cold water and janitor's services included in rent. 38x

TO LET—FLAT, 4162 SHERBROOKE, NEAR Elm finest situation on street, 8 rooms everything up-to-date, $18. Upper flats, 1 Pacific, off Dorchester west, 7 rooms delightful situation, $13; 31 Hawarden, 7 rooms, $10. 20 Imperial Building, or 37 Hawarden. 38x

TO LET — PEOPLE'S THEATRE, 532 LAgauchetiere street, can be rented at a very reasonable rate for several nights a week Apply to the Manager, L. Mitnick. 38x

FLAT TO LET — 611 ST. ANTOINE ST. Westmount, nice middle flat, containing 6 rooms, all latest improvements; heated from November till May. Rent $17.00 Apply to 613 St. Antoine. Bell Telephone Mount 551. 38x

TO LET — STORE AND DWELLING, 2671 St. Catherine st., together or separately. Also upper dwelling, 12 University st. D. S. Leach, 180 St. James st. 38x

TO LET — 6 ROOMS, BATH AND W.C.; healthy locality. 167 Roy st., near St. Denis st. 38x

TO LET — HOUSE, 9 ROOMS (SELF-CONtained), $20.00; another, 7 rooms, $14.00; flats, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, $10.00 to $12.00. All modern improvements. In good order. Apply F. A. McRae, 577 St. Urbain street. 39x

TO LET — 351 AND 353 PRINCE ARTHUR street, upper and lower flat. Apply 629 Craig st. 39x

TO LET — NEW ARTISTIC MODERN SOLID brick residence, on Park avenue, containing seven nice, bright bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, extension kitchen, cement cellar, hot water furnace; handsome mantels and grates. Up to date in every particular. Rent $25 a month. No taxes if leased at once. Room 228, Temple Building. 59x

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED FLAT, WITH all modern conveniences, in West End of city, containing seven rooms and bathroom. Rent exceedingly low. Apply to R., Herald Office. 37x

TO LET — SHOP, 182 MOUNTAIN STREET lower dwelling, 192 Mountain; also upper dwelling, 2346 St. Catherine. Apply 194 Mountain st. 39x

TO LET—LODGE ROOM, SEVERAL NIGHTS in the month, neatly furnished. Apply Caretaker, 2204 St. Catherine st., opposite English Cathedral. 39x

TO LET — OFFICES, NOS. 42, 44 ST. VINcent street, suitable for lawyers, notaries, sample rooms en suite or single, will be let cheap. Repairs made for desirable tenants. Apply to L. J. A. Surveyer, 6 St. Lawrence Main st. 39x

TO LET — LARGE STABLE, WITH LODGing for stableman in the yard, in rear of 44 St. Vincent. Apply to L. J. A. Surveyer, 6 St. Lawrence st. 39x

TO RENT — SEVERAL LARGE FLATS; ground floor and basement; hoist; central locality. 750 Craig st. (near Victoria sq.) 39x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE — HORSES, SLEIGHS, HARness, Robes, etc., by auction, every Tuesday, at 2.30, at Fraser Bros.' Depository, corner St. James and Inspector st. Private sales every day. 36x

50 TO 100 HORSES — ALL KINDS CONstantly on hand. The Telfer, Climie Co., 19 St. Maurice st. tf

FOR SALE — A VERY HANDSOME PAIR pure bred ponies, 12 hands, fine drivers, with great style and action; can road ten mile an hour; sound and right; sell them at a bargain. Also a fine single one, a trifle smaller. So if you want the finest, apply Box 486, Truro, N.S. x

FOR SALE — A GOOD, CHEAP HORSE. 29 Coursol st. 28x

UNDERTAKERS.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

MR. WM. WRAY, FORMERLY OF ST. Dominique Street, has opened an undertaking business at 2436 St. Catherine street. Phone Up 2667.

SITUATIONS VACANT

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FOR small family. Apply 4164 Sherbrooke. 30x

WANTED—AGENTS, IN EVERY DISTRICT, to sell our medicine. Good salesmen can make from 3 to 5 dollars a day. Address Koldstop Chemical Co., Montreal. 45x

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN IN EVERY LOcality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, taking up show-cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars. The Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. 323

WANTED — 5 OR 6 GOOD COMPOSITORS. Apply Herald Job Room. x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier ave. tf

WANTED — GOOD CANVASSERS, MEN OF experience and good address. Can make from $3 to $10 a day easily. Inexperienced men will please not apply. F. Abraham, Herald Office, St. James st. tf

WANTED — GOOD CANVASSERS FOR OUR fine editions of Kipling, Stockton, Tolstoi, etc. A rare chance for the right man. Charles Scribner's Sons, 19 St. John st. 45x

WANTED — AGENTS. "QUEEN VICTORIA: Her Life and Reign." Lord Dufferin introduces it to Canadians. Persons who never sold books, taking orders fast. Everybody subscribes. Big book, beautifully illustrated. Low retail. Big commission. Prospectus free. Easy to make money fast. Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, Brantford. 48x

WANTED—SIX GIRLS WANTED AT ONCE. Herald Bindery, Craig st.

WANTED — BE YOUR OWN BOSS AND start a mail order business at home; many making $2,000 a year; you have the same chance. We tell you how. Money coming in every day. Enormous profits; everything furnished. Write at once for our starter and free particulars. Don't fail to enclose 10 cents to pay postage, etc. Address Supply Agency, Box 136, Springhill, N.S. 37x

WANTED — 1,000 AGENTS, TO SELL THE Latest Photograph of Our Beloved Queen Victoria, beautifully finished, cabinet size. Everybody wants one on sight. You can make five dollars per day selling these. Price, only $6.00 per 100. Samples, 15 cents. Address Prof. Green, Pembroke, Ont. 34x

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED COOK, with good references. Apply to 70 McTavish st. 34

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. 70 Mansfield st. 34

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT OR young girl; references. 203 Laval avenue. 34

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, YOUNG MAN who can speak and write French fluently. State age, experience, habits, salary expected. Box N 281, Herald Office. 34x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; no washing. 4223 Dorchester st., near Greene ave. x

WANTED — A MILLINER. APPLY CHARlotte B. Gross, 543 St. Lawrence st. 34x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family; no washing. 4160 Dorchester st. 34x

WANTED — THREE LIVE, HUSTLING canvassers can make good money. Only men of good address need apply. Apply 15 Phillips square. 34x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS MOTHER'S help; good wages. Apply 876 Cadieux st. 34x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, IN A small family; references. Apply, from 6 to 8 in the evening, 419 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. 34x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE charge of two children during afternoons. 425 St. Urbain st. 34x

WANTED — WORK! WORK! WORK! VAcancies of all kinds always open. Sweet & Murray Intelligence Office, 40 Yonge st. Arcade, Toronto. 35x

WANTED — HATTERS. TWO EXPERIENCed straw blockers and finishers, four straw sewers; steady work; good wages. The Wright Hat Co., Limited, London, Ontario. 35x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT where nurse is kept; no washing or ironing. Apply 4286 Sherbrooke st., Westmount. 35x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing; small family. Apply, with references, 506 St. Urbain st. 35x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant, able to do plain cooking, in flat; must have city references. 268 Wood ave. 35

WANTED — OPERATORS FOR RUNNING, turning, stitching and button-holing. Skelton Bros. & Co., Shirt and Collar Factory, cor. Duke and William sts. 35

WANTED — A GOOD COOK; BEST REFERences required. Apply 267 Mountain st., before ten in morning or after seven in evening. 35

WANTED — A PLAIN COOK AND A LAUNdress, for the Samaritan Hospital for Women, 1,000 Dorchester st. Apply immediately, to the Matron. 36x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FOR A small family, in a flat; references required. 33 Cuthbert st. 35x

WANTED — THREE YOUNG MEN (CATHOlic), speaking both languages, to canvass. $2.00 a day. Call four to seven. No. 2110 St. Catherine st. 35x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. No. 2 Phillips Place. 36x

WANTED — AGENTS. "QUEEN VICTORIA: Her Life and Reign." Lord Dufferin introduces it to Canadians. Persons who never sold books, taking orders fast. Everybody subscribes. Big book, beautifully illustrated. Low retail. Big commission. Prospectus free. Easy to make money fast. Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, Brantford. 48x

WANTED—ALMOST TICKLED TO DEATH. That is what one agent said, results being so good last week introducing our business. Three more agents wanted, French and English (incorporated). No lapses. Address Pension, Herald Office. 42x

WANTED — 21 ST. LUKE STREET, YOUNG girl as good plain cook; small family; no children; housemaid kept 37x

WANTED — A SERVANT GIRL. APPLY 1544 Ontario st. 36

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY RESPECTABLE woman or girl to do general housework in family of three; must have good city references. Apply in evening, to 93½ St. Alexander street. 34

WANTED — FIRST CLASS TAILORS, ON ladies' jackets. Apply to Mr. Marks, at James A. Ogilvy & Sons. 35

WANTED — LADIES TO JOIN DRAMATIC club. 3568 Notre Dame st. 34 KILI

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO HELP DO housework, to sleep at home preferred. 141A Mansfield st. 33

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family; no cooking; references required. 202 St. Lawrence st. 34

WANTED — GIRL TO ASSIST WITH GENeral housework; sleep at home. 51 Cathcart st. 35

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant; references required. 149 St. Famille st. 32x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED PICTUREframer and mat-cutter; only first class, all-round workman, need apply. Address, stating qualifications and experience, The J. Hood Co., P.O. Box 2324, Montreal. 33x

WANTED — A GOOD, STRONG GIRL, AS general servant, for small family. Apply 79 Hutchison st. 38x

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER, AT ROYAL Victoria Hospital. Application to be addressed to J. J. Robson, superintendent. 38x

WANTED—SALESMEN: SOMETHING NEW patent, "Vest Pocket Weighing Machine." Great money maker. Guaranteed to give anyone's correct weight. A regular penny slot machine. 10c, post paid. G. Moore, Back Bay P.O., Boston. 38x

SITUATIONS VACANT.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — FIRST CLASS IRON MOULDers, for general job work; steady work and good wages to the right men. Apply to Taylor Bros., Vankleek Hill, Ont. 38x

WANTED — A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG man, for a real estate office. Salary about $500, more or less, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating business experience and references. A young man with a university education preferred. Address Business, P.O. Box 1093 Montreal. 33x

WANTED — HOUSEMAID. APPLY HOTEL Carslake. 33x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Good wages to competent girl. 83 St. Mark st. 33x

WANTED — A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in the country; nice place. Apply to Mr. Murray, 637 Craig st. 39x

WANTED—A GENERAL, ENGLISH SPEAKing, servant. 281 St. Hubert st. 39x

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR LADY TO travel. Salary $780 and expenses. Position permanent. References. The Dominion Co. Department A., Chicago.

WANTED — ONE PERSON IN EACH CANAdian town, to furnish lists of names to mail order firms, and make good pay. Particulars free. Young's Information Agency, Burlington, Vt. 34x

WANTED—BOY, TO DELIVER ACCOUNTS; must have good references; wages $13.00 per month. Apply to The Montreal Gas Co., New York Life Building, between 6 and 7 p.m. only. 34x

WANTED — A PIANO SALESMAN FOR OUR English department. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street. East End Branch, 1622 St. Catherine st., corner St. Hubert st., Montreal. Ottawa Branch, 108 Bank st. 34x

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND BABY and do light housework; with good references. M. Lazarus, 545 Craig st. 39x

WANTED — A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG man, for a real estate office; salary, about $500, more or less, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating business experience and references. A young man with a university education preferred. Address Business, P.O. Box 1093, Montreal. 34x

LOST

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

LOST — ON OR ABOUT 18TH JANUARY, A sable and white collie bitch. Reward by returning same to 102 Congregation st. x

LOST — JANUARY 31ST, ABOUT NOON, ladies' gold watch, hunting case, Russell make, gold dial, key wind. Probably on St. Catherine car, or St. Catherine st., east of Delorimier ave, or Western, Prince Albert or Winchester avenues, Westmount. Liberal reward. Address 383 Claremont ave., Westmount, or 658 Craig st. 33x

LOST — ON THURSDAY MORNING, GOLD watch, with ribbon, on St. Catherine, McGill College ave., or University st. Reward at 2496 St. Catherine st. 33x

LOST — ON FRIDAY, THE 1st FEBRUARY, on, or getting on or off St. Catherine st. car, from Metcalfe to Amherst, pocketbook, containing $14.21, a medal, small statue, St. Vincent de Paul ticket. Liberal reward at 78 St. Timothe st. 34

LOST — ON ST. CATHERINE STREET, BEtween Senior School, Peel street, and Atwater avenue, a purse containing some money and receipts, with owner's name on. Return to Senior School. A. Weir, 494 Richelieu st., St. Henry. 34

LOST — A PURSE, BETWEEN ST. CATHerine and St. Famille sts., or on St. Catherine and Park avenue cars. Reward at 37 St. Famille st. 33

LOST—STOLEN. $5.00 REWARD FOR THE return of the brass signs stolen from my door Saturday night, February 2nd. J. Barker Vosburgh, Dentist, 2416 St. Catherine st. 35

LOST — ON MONDAY MORNING, ABOUT 8 o'clock, a small silver watch, Swiss, from St. Urbain, near Vitre, to the Jesuit Church. Return to 2052 St. Catherine st. Reward. 35

LOST — TUESDAY, FROM SMITH'S GROcery, St. Catherine street, down Greene avenue, purse containing money. Return 115 Greene avenue and be rewarded. 31x

LOST — AN IRISH TERRIER, ANSWERS to the name Paddy. Return to 42 Shuter st. for reward. 35

LOST — FROM 49 UNION AVENUE, ON morning of February 5th, a white and sable collie dog, "Mac." Reward. 35

LOST — A COLLIE DOG (LEMON AND white). Please return to 712 Cadieux st. and receive reward. 35

LOST — ON MONDAY, A PAIR OF EYEglasses, in case, on St. Catherine or Bleury st., or in Beau's Cafe. Finder please return to Paris Kid Glove Store, St. Catherine st., and receive reward. 36

LOST — ON FEBRUARY 5TH, MUSK OX robe, from cor. St. Dominique and St. Catherine to cor. St. Denis and Cherrier by runaway horse. Liberal reward at 281 Laval avenue, or Stockwell Bros., Phillips square cabstand. 35

LOST—LARGE GREAT DANE DOG, STEEL gray color, white spot on breast; leather collar on. Any one detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted. 179 St. Antoine st. 35

LOST — ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 18TH, ON C.P.R. train No. 36 (Parlor Car "Lievre") or at Montreal Station, Windsor Street, a gold chain, with flat gold pencil and two keys attached. Whoever returns the same to Government House, Ottawa, will be suitably rewarded. 35x

WANTED TO RENT

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — TO RENT, HOUSE OF ABOUT 7 rooms, at watering place, near railway; not more than 45 minutes from Montreal. Apply H 283, Herald. 34x

FLAT WANTED — SIX OR SEVEN ROOMS flat west of Main st., north of Sherbrooke; state rent. R 282 Herald Office. 34x

WANTED — HOUSE, WEST OF WINDSOR, with 3 or 4 bedrooms; must be bright and clean; rent not over $200; no taxes. Box N 286, Herald. 35x

EDUCATIONAL

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

PUPILS WANTED — IN FRENCH (PARISian), German, Spanish (splendid prospects in Cuba). Highly efficient methods. M. Dambach, Professor of French at the Y.M.C.A. Studio, 2440 St. Catherine (over Leach's. Bell Tel. Up 998). Lessons by correspondence. 48x

WANTED — PIANO PUPILS, BY PUPIL OF Carlyle Petersilea, of Boston; $2.00 per month. 123 Mansfield st. 32x

WANTED — PUPILS AT THE INGRES-Coutellier School of Languages, natural method. Fraser Institute, 9 University st. Free trial lesson to visitors. 35x

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building, St. James St., Phone Main 1714. Typewriting neatly, accurately and promptly done. Typewritten circular letters at reasonable rates. Stenographers sent out by hour, day or week. All work guaranteed. 55x

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, guitar and mandolin. 60A City Councillors st. 56x

WANTED — A FEW YOUNG, EDUCATED ladies, to join first class dramatic company, just forming. Previous experience not necessary. Address, stating age and description, M 3, Herald. 37x

A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN OR French in three months, guaranteed. Thorough courses by mail. Circulars free. Academie De Brisay, Toronto. tf

CORNET, VIOLIN AND SINGING LESSONS If desired, vocal pupils are taught the guitar and accompaniments. 412 Pine ave. 39x

In answering advertisement in this column please mention that you SAW IT IN THE HERALD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — BY A POOR WOMAN, WITH 4 small children, work of any kind by day. 272 William st. x

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, situation for light housework. 134 St. George st. 36

WANTED — BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A situation as general servant. Apply No. 35 Hermine st. 35

WANTED — BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress, family washing and ironing, at her home. 44½ Aylmer st. 35

WANTED — SITUATION BY THOROUGH, competent cook, by day, week or month. Address 114 St. Urbain st. 34

WANTED—SITUATION AS GENERAL SERvant. Apply 92 St. Alexander st. 35

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE PERson, work by the day or week, washing and ironing. Apply 582 Dorchester st., city. 36x

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY, POSITION of trust; has had 8 years' experience in office work; can give security and best of references. B.L.O., Herald. 36x

WANTED — SEWING BY THE DAY, IN gentleman's family, by competent hand; cut by chart; children's specialty. Address 79 Bleury st. 33

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK situation, with or without kitchen maid; city references if required. Address Mc. 8 Brunswick st. 34

WANTED—BY RELIABLE WOMAN, WASHing, ironing or housecleaning, by the day. Call or write Mrs. Campbell, 73 Argyle avenue, city. 35

WANTED — POSITION IN ANY CAPACITY; not menial (English nurse); best city references. Mrs. Smith, 82 Aylmer st. 35

WANTED — LADIES TO HIRE GENERAL and other servants, always at the old reliable. Gorman's Agency, 76 Mansfield st. court entrance. 34

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, situation as maid or cook; good references. Apply Box M 4, Herald Office. 37

WANTED — BY SEAMSTRESS, ABLE TO make dresses, sewing by the day, in private families; can furnish city references. Address 192A Mountain st. 34x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — MAN WITH HORSE AND sleigh could give services from morning till noon; suitable for city delivery. Apply J. D., Herald Office. 29x

WANTED — PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT yet put up double windows to employ James Johnston, 245A Bleury st. Best work, low prices. Full stock of hardware kept. tf

WANTED — POSITION AS TRAVELLER for liquor house; have had over six years' experience; can start out at once. Box N 279, Herald Office. 33x

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN, GRADUating at the Dom. College of Music, a comfortable room, with use of piano, in exchange for teaching. Apply G. H. B. Dom. College Music. 31

WANTED — CARPENTER WORK OF ALL kinds. Jobbing promptly and properly done, at low prices. M. Cusack, 2274 St. James st. 35x

ROOMS AND BOARD

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day, week or month. STILLWELL'S Temperance House, 711 and 713 Craig st. tf

ROOM — TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM and board, for one of quiet habits; English family; hot and cold water; central. 21 St. Edward st. x

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double and single rooms, suitable for nurses or ladies engaged during day. Tel. E. 480, 170 Mance st. 33x

ROOMS — WITH BOARD, AT WESTMOUNT country air, with city conveniences, double room, furnished as parlor and bedroom, suitable for small family. 214 Wood avenue. 34x

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, clothes closet, bath flat, board; no other lodgers; suit married couple or gentleman. 4445 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 34x

ROOM—LARGE WARM ROOM, ON BATHroom flat, to business gentleman of quiet habits; hot water heating, Auer light. 95 University st. 35x

ROOM—TO LET, GAS, HOT WATER, HOME comforts, one gentleman or two. 1865 Ontario st., corner of Bleury. 34

ROOMS—TO LET, ONE DOUBLE AND ONE single room. 127 Metcalfe st. 33

ROOMS — FINE, WITH OR WITHOUT board: transient table board. 38 McGill College avenue. 33

ROOM — A COMFORTABLE AND NICELY furnished room to let, with a French family; all modern conveniences. 208A St. Charles Borromee st. 33

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, ON first floor. Apply to 1839 Ontario, near Bleury st. 33

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply to 5 Union ave. 36x

ROOM — NICE FURNISHED SUNNY ROOM, steam heat and bath; private family; references exchanged. 2443 St. Catherine st. 37x

ROOM — A LARGE DOUBLE NICELY FURnished room, on bathroom flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply 156 Mance street. 33

ROOMS — VERY NICE FRONT ROOM, ON bathroom flat, large room, double or single; breakfast if desired; gentlemen only. 51 Beaver Hall Hill. 34

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE room, suitable for two, bath flat, $9 monthly; Daisy furnace; board if desired. 49 Victoria st. 34

ROOM — SINGLE, HANDSOMELY FURnished; breakfast if desired. 138 Metcalfe street. 33

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, IN A PRIvate house, every modern convenience, for gentlemen only. 26 McGill College ave. 34

ROOMS — TO LET, A LARGE UNFURNISHed parlor, with grate; also a furnished bedroom; use of telephone. 1799 Ontario, near Mance. 37x

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double and single rooms, suitable for nurses or ladies engaged during day. Tel E. 480, 170 Mance st. 39x

ROOM — TO RENT, COMFORTABLE ROOM, with English family, with or without board, for one or two of quiet habits; central. 21 St. Edward st. 39x

WANTED TO PURCHASE

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — A FEW CARS OF GOOD OAT or wheat straw, at bottom price, track here. Canada Hay Co., Kingston, Ont. 35x

RAW FURS AND GINSENG WANTED. Write prices. J. J. Gleed, East Aurora, N.Y. 35x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, AMERICAN gold dollars, in good condition. State quantity and price. Walter M. Hislop, St. Johns, Que. 37x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, OR RENT, with privilege of purchasing, semi-detached house, eight rooms; state full particulars. Address W. G. H., P.O. Box 738. 38x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A DOUBLE harness, in good condition, for teaming, to fit medium size horses. B., care of P.O. Box 268, city. 38x

WANTED TO PURCHASE — OLD MAHOGany furniture wanted. Subject to inspection and approval, will buy old Mahogany Furniture and Bric-a-Brac. Correspondence solicited in writing. Describe articles and name price. Address P.O. Box 338, St. Thomas, Ontario. x

FOR SALE

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE — ELECTRIC FIXTURES, WIRing for same. Door Bells repaired. Phones Main 1033 and East 17, Emergency. The Sayer Electric Co., 60 and 62 Victoria square. tf

FOR SALE—SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, new and secondhand, large stock, moderate prices; repairs and removing. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 303 St. James st. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MacDiarmid, Richmond sq. Bell Tel. Up 2553. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, FURNIture and carpets for parlors, bedroom, dining room and kitchen, pictures, mirrors, clocks, etc. Call and see. F. Guilbord, 189 and 189A Montcalm st., 2nd door above St. Catherine st. tf

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, CUT slabs, blocks, $1.25 per load; No. 2 nut for kitchen stove, $4.75; other size, $6.00. People's Coal Co., 10 Shannon. Tel. Main 3157. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, PARLOR Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence st. tf

FOR SALE — WATERPROOF COVERS, ALL sizes, for horses, waggons, etc. Tarpaulins on hire. Men's oilskin clothing, oiled hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The Sonne Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig st., Montreal. Write for catalogue. Bell Tel. Main 727. tf

FOR SALE—BREAD, CAKES, FIRST CLASS bread and cakes, 14 cents. Telephone Main 307, or apply Montreal Cash Bakery, 89 Shannon st. tf

FOR SALE — PIANO, NEW. NEVER OUT of store. A great bargain. W. J. Taylor, Herald. tf

FOR SALE—CAST STEEL CASTINGS FROM 1 pound to 6,000 pounds in weight, are made to order by The Wm. Kennedy and Sons, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. x

FOR SALE — MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS. The Canadian Foreign Music Co., 2354 St. Catherine st. (near Peel.) tf

FOR SALE—PIANOS, MIRRORS, PARLOR, dining and bedroom furniture, carpets, bedding, stoves, etc., by auction every Friday at 10 a.m., at Fraser Bros., 403 St. James st. Private sales every day. 36x

FOR SALE — COAL, COAL, NO. 2 CHESTnut, $4.75 per ton, delivered. Also larger sizes at lowest prices. I. Vipond & Co., 229 Inspector. Tel. Main 1829. 39x

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS of all standard makes, each machine guaranteed and in perfect order. Great bargains. Apply to The Albert Bryce Co., 11 Bleury st. Telephone Main 3214. 37x

FOR SALE — KODAKS, PHONOGRAPHS. Send for bargain list. Many half price. R. F. Smith, 1756 Notre Dame and 148 Peel sts. 38x

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Co., 97 St. Francois Xavier street. Phone Main 2065. 43x

FOR SALE — SASH AND DOOR FACTORY for sale and to rent. I wish to sell all the machinery, lumber, sashes and doors, and will rent the buildings and yards cheap for a term of years. Good place for a joint stock company. John Selleck, Kemptville, Ont. Box 15. 39x

FOR SALE — REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, No. 2, in A1 condition. Will sell cheap for cash. Don't miss this chance. Apply at once, Box N 266, Herald Office. 52x

FOR SALE — LARGE MAHOGANY TABLE, suitable for directors' board room. Address M., Herald Office. 34x

FOR SALE — TO PREVENT INBREEDING Jersey bull, "Satanella's Rioter," bred by Mrs. Jones. Price right. A. D. Carkner Ormond, Ont. 34x

FOR SALE — COUNTER AND SHELVING. suitable for a small store. Apply 22 Park avenue, city. 34x

FOR SALE — LUNCH ROOM; BEST STAND in the city; a good investment. Address K., Herald Office. 34x

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT 12 H.P. STEAM boiler, all complete and in good order. Box 4, Mile End. 34x

FOR SALE — GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK Apply 711A St. Catherine st. 34x

FOR SALE — FLAT TOP DESK, QUARTERed oak; good condition. 371 Aqueduct st. 36x

FOR SALE — CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS; will make hens lay. It acts in double capacity, grinds the food and makes the egg shell. One dollar hundred pounds. W. Ulley, Victoria sq. 36x

FOR SALE — 35 FEET T2 INCH SHAFTING, with couplings and self-oiling hangers; 35 iron and wood pulleys, assorted sizes; one feed water heater, for 20 to 25 h.p. boiler. R. White & Co., 214 Craig st. 36x

THE BOOK WAR: "LIFE AND TIMES OF Queen Victoria," now ready. London and Canadian edition. Only official complete book. Biggest and best; prices cut; 60 per cent. profit; 1,000 agents wanted. A million copies will be sold on 60 days. Valuable premium free with each book. Credit given, freight and duty paid. Shipping Depot established in Canada. General agents wanted on salary. Book outfit alone free. Both book and premium outfits prepaid for 20c. Order quick. Address Sole Authorized Canadian Publishers, Monroe Book Co., Chicago. x

FOR SALE — RUBBER ROLLS FOR wringers, renewed at your house promptly. Also other wringer repairs. Send your address. John Stapleton, 8A Hermine. 39x

FOR SALE — PIANO, FIRST CLASS MAKE very short time in use, same as new. Bargain for cash. Room 19, 207 St. James street. 32x

FOR SALE — ONE FINE NEW RACCOON coat, $17, and one Russian coat, $12; good size. Apply at once, 12 Plateau st. 38x

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, NEW BOOKS works complete of Lever, Waverley Novels, Dickens, Marryat, Bulwer, Reade, and Dumas, 116 volumes. C. Reid, Thetford Mines. 38x

FOR SALE—FOR THE SICK ROOM, VAPOR baths, invalid rolling, reclining chairs, back rests, bedside adjustable table, bed tray, for breakfast in bed, bidets, bed clothes supporter, etc. R. E. Painchaud 208 St. Lawrence st., opposite the market. 57x

SOME FINE ORGANS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, AS FOLLOWS: BY THE LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.

FOR SALE — $75 FOR CHOICE OF 3 REGUlar $100 Doherty Walnut Organs, very full tone, neat case and easy action. Terms, $3.00 monthly. To be seen at 2366 St. Catherine street. x

FOR SALE — $95 FOR 6 OCTAVES WALridge Organ, in oak carved case, fine tone. For sale in our East End Warerooms, 1622 St. Catherine street, corner St. Hubert street. x

FOR SALE — $100 FOR A REGULAR $200 Mason & Hamlin Organ; magnificent tone, handsome case; a great bargain. $5.00 cash and $3.00 monthly. For sale 2366 St. Catherine street. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. x

FOR SALE — STOCK OF DRY AND FANCY goods, also shop fixtures. Apply 299 St Antoine, near Guy st. 39x

BUSINESS CHANCES

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE—A PROMISING BUSINESS FOR a practical tailor, at a reasonable price. Box N 271, Herald. 32x

FOR SALE—HOTELS, LICENSED RESTAURants, groceries, tobacco stores, dining rooms. Purchasers meaning business call for bargains on L. Harris, 118 St. James street. 52x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED REStaurants, grocery, cigar, confectionery stores; also dining rooms, butcher stalls and other business. Always Dagenais & Co., for bargains. 505 Craig st. Telephone East 1810. 56x

WANTED—PARTNER WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars, to extend a business already well established. One capable of taking charge of office preferred. Apply M 2, Herald. 36x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE — DOMINION SQUARE, CLOSE to St. Catharine st., a full-sized house, on lot about 23 x 100; lane in rear; suitable for business purposes; a purchase for the future, as there is only one Dominion square in Canada. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — SHUTER STREET, A MOdern cut stone house, without basement, situate above Milton street; rented to 1st May; would be sold cheap to close an estate. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — GLADSTONE AVE., WESTmount, three cut stone cottages, to be sold at a bargain; all have extension kitchens, and are heated by hot water. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE—BISHOP STREET, A MODERN stone house, near Sherbrooke st., with extension kitchen and in perfect order throughout; a full-sized house; possession could be had at once; price low to a prompt purchaser; sale for account of mortgage. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — OR TO LET, ST. CATHERine street, a cut stone cottage, in perfect order, including h.w. heating, open plumbing; price very low as sale is for mortgagee. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — SHERBROOKE STREET, A handsome semi-detached house on the best part of the street; lot 70 feet front, house 36 feet front; good stables. This property will be sold at a great reduction on cost. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — SHERBROOKE ST., NEAR Mountain street, a beautiful property adjoining the residence of A. F. Gault, suitable for single residence or subdivision, with an old English cottage and stables; price $1.50 per foot. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — DORCHESTER STREET, A large piece of land with old buildings; would be sold at a very low price and on easy terms for building purposes. This is the cheapest piece of land in St. Antoine Ward; under 60c per foot, including buildings. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — BEAVER HALL HILL, FOR an insolvent estate, a cut stone house, near Dorchester street; cheap; must be sold regardless of price. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — PRINCE ARTHUR STREET, near St. Lawrence, a modern brick store, with dwelling above, with lane in rear; a great purchase for $4,000; sale for mortgage. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE—ST. HELEN STREET, A FINE cut stone warehouse, six stories high, fitted with electric light; hoist and modern offices, suitable for any wholesale business; would be sold cheap. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — BISHOP STREET, A FULL sized, three storey cut stone front house, thoroughly modern and in perfect condition. Best value on the street. Possession 1st May. Price $10,000. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

FOR SALE — SEMI-DETACHED MODERN houses, in Weredale Park, Westmount; an ideal home for families with children; rooms all on two floors; six bedrooms; sidelights in every room; everything thoroughly up-to-date. Weredale Park forms the corner of Dorchester street and Atwater avenue. Prices, from $3,000 upwards. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

ROBT. R. GOOLD, REAL ESTATE AND Mortgage Broker. Suburban property a specialty. 157 St. James st. tf

FOR SALE — A NICE CALIFORNIA HOME at a bargain, 120 acres, well improved, house, outhouses, orchard, vineyard, orange grove, apiary, etc. L. Marno, Escondido, California. 34x

FOR SALE — LOT OF LAND CHEAP FOR cash buyer; also horse shoeing shop, with good will of customers. 94 Atwater ave. 34x

HOUSES TO LET IN ST. LAMBERT. Houses for Sale in St. Lambert. Apply to James Wright, 204 St. James st. 56x

FOR SALE—WILL EXCHANGE FOR SELF-contained house, a block of solid, well built tenements. Address 277 St. Charles Borromee. 35x

FOR SALE — 9 ROOMED COTTAGE, ON banks of Richelieu River, near G.T.R. station at St. Hilaire, $1,500; terms easy. B. F. Campbell, St. Hilaire. 36x

FOR SALE — 22 LINCOLN AVENUE, FINE stone front cottage, 11 rooms, open fireplaces, marble mantels, furnace and all modern improvements; nice lawn with fruit trees; lane in rear; possession in May. Apply on premises. 36x

FOR SALE — 7 ROOMED HOUSE, IN GOOD locality, near Prince Arthur street. Too large for present owner. Apply Box M 5, Herald Office. 37x

HOUSE FOR SALE — 160 ST. GEORGE ST., solid brick walls, 8 rooms, pantry, bath and w.c., No. 2 Daisy furnace, 10 coils of pipe, screens and marble slabs; cement floor in basement, in good order. 58x

FOR SALE—A NICE AND PAYING STORE of crockery, glassware, wall paper, paint oil, etc., together with fixtures of the latest designs; good reason for selling. Apply at the store, 401 Centre st. 38x

FOR SALE OR TO LET — AT LACHINE pretty cottage, nine rooms, bath and w.c.; large garden, stable, near convent station Address J. B. Campeau, 92 Lasalle, Lachine. 38x

FOR SALE — DOUBLE TENEMENT, STONE front, Overdale ave., below Dorchester; Daisy furnace; in splendid repair; never vacant; will sell for assessed price. M 7 Herald. 38x

FOR SALE — AT MONTREAL SOUTH, ONE building lot, convenient to the depot. For further particulars, apply to J. F., No. 110 Island st., Pt. St. Charles. 38x

FOR SALE — A 2½ STOREY BRICK HOUSE cheap, bargain, at 1186 and 1188 Berri st. Apply 1118 Ontario st. 38x

FOR SALE — A $6,500 RESIDENCE FOR $5,500, if taken at once. Modern, solid brick, on Park avenue, containing 7 bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, extension kitchen, cement cellar, Daisy furnace; handsome overmantles; large yard. $500 to $700 cash required, balance easy terms. Room 228, Temple Building. 47x

FOR SALE. — HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 4166 Sherbrooke street, red sandstone front, eight bedrooms, extension kitchen and basement, gas and electric light and all other conveniences. A. Holden & Co., 30 St. John st. 34x

MACHINERY FOR SALE

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Iron Planer, 24 x 24 in. x 6 ft., in good working order.
Iron Lathe, 14 in. x 9 ft., in good working order.
Wood Working Machines, in good order, as follows: Pony Planers, Planers and Matchers, Buzz Planers, Mortisers, Blind Machines, Tenoning Machines, etc.
20 x 42 in. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
50 x 30 in. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
25 H.P. Leonard "Eclipse" Engine, in good order.
90 H.P. Boiler, to brick in, in good order.
75 H.P. Boiler, to brick in, in good order.
60 H.P. Boiler, to brick in, in good order.
50 H.P. Boiler, to brick in, in good order.
75 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, in good order.

We are stock taking, and will sell any of the above at particularly low prices at the present time.

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
320 St. James Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE — PRINTING PRESS (GORDON), 8 x 12. Steam fixtures and throw-off. Address P.O. Box 2181, city. 37x

OFFICE FURNITURE.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE AND SINGLE BOOKkeepers' roll and flat top desks, new and secondhand. Any one requiring cheap office furniture, call or telephone 2806 Main, Stanton, 9 St. John st. 48x

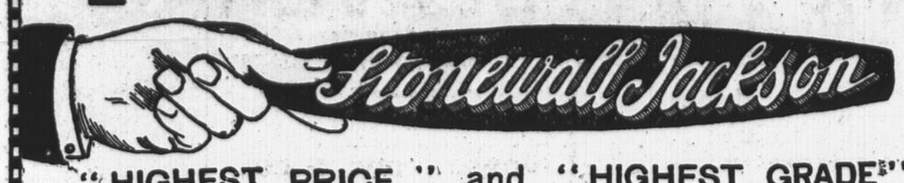
MONEY TO LOAN

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

MONEY TO LOAN — $10.00 AND UPWARDS to loan to responsible parties, on note of hand, pianos, warehouse receipts, household effects and miscellaneous securities. Loans arranged on mortgage, city and farm properties, at low rates of interest. Address Emblem Bros., Commission Agents, 41 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal. 35x

You will get it if you use the Herald Wants.---A Week for Twenty-five Cents.

ENORMOUSLY THE LARGEST SALE



"HIGHEST PRICE" and "HIGHEST GRADE"
FIVE CENT CIGAR IN CANADA.

SPORTING COMMENT

And so Arthur Lifflton is already next thing to walking the carpet. According to a New York exchange, N. P. Heffley, of Heffley School, wishes to explain that Lifflton, Kennedy and Bullen, who played with the Heffley hockey team, are legitimate members of his team.

Mr. Heffley says: "Lifflton, Kennedy and Bullen are Heffley men and have been permitted to play with other teams to help them out. They have never severed their connection with Heffley team. The idea that our school is obliged to get outside players in order to win is erroneous."

That may be, and again may not be; and Arthur's place in hockey in New York is of great interest in Montreal. It can not be forgotten that a winter ago he played hockey there and last summer he played lacrosse here.

That, however, does not constitute professionalism, and it is to be very much hoped, and it is confidently expected that the charge will be refuted.

The decision of the Highland Park syndicate to abandon Bel-Air may be viewed in a new light, as the Toronto News points out in the following extract: "No turn of events could be better calculated to help the turf interests of Quebec than the voluntary retirement of the Highland Park Club from the optional leasehold on the Bel-Air Jockey Club's property at Dorval. The Parmer-Hendrie syndicate, though not of local composition, nevertheless a strong capable racing power, has operated the track in years past and excellent was the management, too. However, the localized aspect was wanting. Montrealers disliked the condition of outside promoters managing their annual race meeting. It's home auspices and amateur spirit has made the Ontario Jockey Club's spring function at Woodbine the magnificent success all Torontonians delight to boast of. Similar conditions in Montreal will tend to the same result at Bel-Air."

Mr. T. C. Patteson is one of the gentlemen invited to judge saddle horses at the Boston horse show next April. This is some proof that his labors last summer at Philadelphia were acceptable, though a local paper then said: "The Canadian judge's evident close attention to legs and feet, which led to the knocking out of many old-time champions, was better liked by the new candidates for distinction than by some of the old-timers."

While the fight in Cincinnati is at its height the comparison of the game to the soldiers as given by Macon McCormick is interesting whether we accept his conclusions or not. He says:

Viva la humbug! Two big husky fellows who once before met in San Francisco, when they were considerably younger and fresher than they are at present, and banged away at each other with might and main for twenty rounds, lasting one hour and twenty minutes, without materially damaging each other, are scheduled to meet again in Cincinnati, in all probability as harmlessly as before and a lot of excellent minded, but misinformed good people together with a lot of Pharisees, are moving heaven and earth to prevent their fistic meeting on the ground that it will be a disgrace to the State." What rot! Jim Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin haven't a bit of animosity against each other, and should they meet and box according to agreement they will be thereafter the best of friends.

Consistency is a jewel, but the opponents of boxing possess it not. Within the range of the vision of a man standing on the roof of Saengerfest Hall there is a place where daily hundreds of men are being trained to shoot maim and kill other men. These men are instructed in this destructive work by men of the highest character and social standing, who are the honored guests of the "first families" of Ohio and Kentucky, and they are proud of their vocation.

Most of the men who are opposing the boxing match claim to be humble followers of Him, one of whose proudest titles was "Prince of Peace," and who assured the world that He "came not with the sword," and one of whose cardinal doctrines was "peace on earth and good will toward men." If these opponents of boxing were not of the kind who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," they would labor to remove the beam of militarism before bothering with the mote of sparring.

I have no fault to find with Camp Thomas or its officers and men, nor have I with militarism per se. I regard the army as necessary for the 'preservation of our country and I can tell the misguided opponents of boxing that I doubt if there is a military establishment in this country or in England in which glove contests are not practiced and encouraged as an excellent stimulant to manly bravery.

In England boxing contests for medals are yearly encouraged among its regular troops in London and elsewhere, and, at Aldershot which is the great rendezvous for the militia of Great Britain, boxing contests are one of the most attractive features of the encampments.

Over there the highest military officials of the British army attend these affairs and distribute the rewards among the competitors. Edward VII., when Prince of Wales, was a regular attendant at boxing matches, and in John L. Sullivan visited England he had long conversation with the Prince and also the honor of setting to in his presence, with his sparring partner, Jack Ashton.

What a heathenish country we must live in. Canada is not even semi-civilized if we believe the utterances of Murray, who has just been put out of the game for good in New York for his attack on Cobb. He says: "I have been in some games in Canada when more than half of the men were carried from the ice injured, so high did the sectional feeling run."

The Brooklyn Eagle in which this statement is made gives this also:

Murray has been playing hockey off and on for as long, if not longer, than any living player. He began when the game was first molded in its present form about 1881, being a boy of 10 years. He played upon a junior team at this age and was playing on a senior seven before he was 15 years of age, something that has probably not been duplicated since in Canada. Murray has had his nose broken so many times that he has forgotten to count, has had his arms broken in five places and has had many nasty cuts from sticks and skates, all received while engaged in hockey. When he was playing here two years ago Murray was as unfortunate as usual, being kicked in the arm with a skate point and laid up for weeks and having his nose badly mashed.

Ye gods. We should change our sticks to hatchets.

THE TURF

JOCKEYS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Reiff Brothers Are the Idols of English Turf—First American to Take First Place.

All sporting England—and that embraces most of the greatest personages in the kingdom—unites in homage to a brace of attenuated American boys who would be lost under the elbows of a crowd, and whose combined weight is only 182 pounds.

Lester and Johnny Reiff are the heroes of the hour because the former has won more races during the season just ended than any other jockey and the latter comes third in the scale.

It is true that an English jockey, Sam Loates, comes in between in second place, but that does not dim the triumph of America, and of the tribe of Reiff. Moreover, Lester Reiff, the 82-pound midget with the Irish eyes, is personally much more popular than his brother Johnny, whose manner of riding Richard Croker's horses has left an unpleasant impression on the minds of those who love horse-racing for its own sake and not for the money in it.

It is the first time on the English turf that a foreign jockey has headed the list of a season's winners. Lester Reiff's lucky record is 143 wins out of 549 mounts. Sam Loates, the dethroned English idol of the turf, could show no better than 137 out of 807 mounts. Johnny Reiff, the third in the list, rode 124 winners out of 601 mounts.

Lester Reiff is second on the percentage list. Danny Maher is third and Johnny Reiff fourth.

Of all the American jockeys in England perhaps the most popular is Danny Maher. This is because he shows not the slightest symptom of having his head turned by adulation, after the manner of Tod Sloan.

What English popularity means to a jockey in England cannot be comprehended by Americans unless they have seen it. Racing in England is on a much higher plane socially than racing in America. Fine ladies vie with princes and noblemen in honoring it as the greatest of sports. Hence the position of the successful jockey is a peculiarly gratifying one. It would be gratifying to most grown men of sober intelligence, so its effect on a lad not long graduated from the stable may be imagined.

Fred Archer, the most popular English jockey of any time, lived like a duke and in the end shot himself. Tod Sloan, with his absurd wardrobe, his valet and his pride in the notice bestowed upon him by the Prince of Wales, is also succumbing to influences that might well imperil stronger intellects than his.

The Reiff boys have yet to show a disposition to fall a prey to these grotesque extravagances. Their youth so far has saved them—Johnny is only thirteen. But they are less tractable to authority—to that of the starter, for example—than they were when they began their racing career in England and charmed all who met them by their simplicity and boyishness.

The quality of that simplicity may be judged by this letter written by Johnny Reiff a few months ago to his mother in Toledo, O.:

"Dear Mother.—I will write you a few lines and let you know how I am getting along. Did you have much fun on the Fourth of July? There were races at Newmarket that day, and so I wore an American flag and so did Lester. Lester rode a race in his, but I did not. The English did not like that very much, and most of them asked me what it was for. I said, 'Why, it is Fourth of July,' and they said, 'What does that mean?' I said, 'If you will study history you will find out,' and that made them pretty sore.

"I won one of the biggest races of the year. The name of the race was the Prince of Wales Stakes, worth $50,000. It sounds pretty big, but that was what it was worth, and a gold cup, value $2,500. I have got nothing for winning it yet, but I expect $5,000. If he does not give me that much he is a pretty cheap fellow. Lester was third in the same race, and the Prince of Wales' horse that won the Derby this year was second, and I was so glad to beat him.

"Deb is well and sends his love to all, and so does Lester. Well, I must close. From your son, JOHN W. REIFF.

"To ma and pa."

The "Deb" referred to in Johnny's letter is an older brother, who is foreman of Richard Croker's stables. Years ago he dabbled in local racing in Ohio, and it was through him that Lester got his first mounts. He now stands in the relation of guide, philosopher and deferential friend to his richer and more famous little brothers.

Lester and Johnny, sons of a blacksmith, have saved something like $200,000 out of their winnings in England and "soaked it away," as they express it, in the Bank of England.

Both have abandoned the short stirrup straps and other extreme points of the American style of riding and have learned to rely on a cautious compromise between the English and American styles.

They have taught English jockeys many tricks at the starting post, and it is no longer a sure thing that one of the Reiffs will get away in the lead.

One of the most sensational of their joint performances this year was on the opening day at Goodwood, when between them they won every race.

They ride out every race to a finish, glad to capture third place if first and second are denied them.

There was one race in which both rode. Lester's mount was backed heavily and Johnny was not thought to have much chance. A short distance from home Lester was well in the lead, and his backers were already counting their winnings, when out of the bunch shot brother Johnny, clinging like a monkey to the neck of his horse. And Johnny won by a nose.

KINLEY MACK AT SHEEPSHEAD

First of the candidates for the premier turf honors of 1901 to arrive at Sheepshead Bay is Kinley Mack, winner of the two big handicaps of last year. The greatest of all cripples was unshipped at four o'clock and was at once taken charge of by Peter Wimmer, who will again have him in his training stable.

Kinley Mack, though high in flesh, as he should be at this season, looks as fit as ever in his racing career. His lame foot is apparently stronger than it was last year. If condition and past performances count for aught Wimmer's pet will be equal to the task assigned to him by Mr. Vosburgh of taking up top weight in the Brooklyn or Suburban and giving any of the thoroughbreds carrying lighter imposts a hard race. Peter Wimmer did not hesitate to express his approval of the old horse's appearance. He seemed as delighted to see him as he could have been had a repetition of last year's victories been assured.

With Kinley Mack that grand old mare Imp arrived at Sheepshead, and was also turned over to Wimmer to be trained. Last year C. E. Brossman had charge of Imp, but this year her owner, H. D. Harness, decided to make a change. The old mare is in such condition that it seems more than ever a pity that she is not entered in the Brooklyn, Suburban or Brighton. She will be reserved this year for special races and over night events.

HOCKEY

NO THIRTY DAY STANLEY CUP RULE

The Trustees Make a Definite Statement to The Herald Which Settles the Question.

There have been so many statements made, in the press and verbally, that a challenge for the Stanley Cup must be filed with the trustees thirty days before the matches take place, that a definite statement from one of the trustees is of great value. The Herald a couple of days after the Stanley Cup matches made the statement that there was no such rule. That statement is fully borne out by the trustees, as the following telegram to The Herald from P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, and one of the two custodians of the cup will show. It says:

"Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1900.

"There is no thirty day rule. Proper notice of challenge would depend simply on circumstances, the distance between clubs, etc. The trustees have occasionally accepted challenges with as little as two weeks' notice, if the circumstances were pretty well understood.

(Signed) "P. D. ROSS."

This puts the Winnipeg Victorias' contention out of consideration, and makes another match, or series of matches, this season, almost an assured fact. The trustees are absolute, and no one can deny that the difficult position they have held in regard to the Stanley Cup, they have acted with the greatest foresight and in every way their rulings have been in the interest of the game.

Whoever wins the championship of the C.A.H.L. this year is sure of a chance to challenge for the cup, and is sure also that the challenge will be accepted.

MONTREAL DEFEATS NEW YORK.

The Montreal team which went to New York Thursday evening met the New York team last evening and defeated them by six goals to one. Harry Shaw, the president, who accompanied the team, wired the news to the gym late last evening.

NAMED THE REFEREE.

The C.A.H.L. met last evening to appoint a referee for to-night's match, as Vics and Ottawa couldn't agree on one. There were present—Messrs. Geo. James, Montreal, president; Fred McRobie, Victoria; Charles M. Hart, Shamrock; Chauncey Kirby, Ottawa.

The following were named, one of whom, probably the first, will act as referee—Messrs. H. Smith, F. Bickerdike, and A. Mackerrow.

The sale of tickets for the match to-night is the largest advance sale this season with the exception of the Stanley Cup matches.

WELCOME OLD CUP.

(Manitoba Free Press.)

Welcome, old cup! You are ours again,
For year after year we have sought you;
We sent our best, our ablest men,
And now, old cup, we have got you.
It's reluctant you were to come out west,
Where once you were contented
But we entered the game with vim and zest,
And at last you have consented.

Welcome, old cup! You are ours at last,
The Shamrocks failed to keep you
We'll show them hockey hard and fast,
When next they come to seek you.
For it's back you are, and back to stay,
Although the East your possession crave;
We'll keep you here for many a day;
The prairier boys will the old cup save.

WITH THE PUCKSTERS.

The Cedars and St. Lamberts will meet for the second time in the junior series this evening (Saturday) from 8 to 9 o'clock on the Victoria Rink. A close contest is looked for by supporters of both teams.

The Quebec intermediate team to play Laviolette to day is: Goal, O'Meara; point, Meredith; cover point, Holliday; forwards, T. Benson, McWilliam, McMillan, P. Copeman; spare, R. Meredith.

Grant may play for Shamrock to-day in Quebec.

YACHTING

AMERICA CUP RULE CHANGES.

Glasgow, Feb. 8.—It is understood that the letter of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club to the New York Yacht Club, requesting that the conditions of the America's Cup races be so modified as to abandon the arrangements allowing each boat two or three minutes in which to get started, and giving the Shamrock II. three weeks to refit in case of her late arrival on the other side, and also providing for the measurement of the yachts at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, instead of the Erie Basin, points out that the races should be a test of skill and seamanship of the shippers and crews as well as of the speed of the competing yachts.

The letter argues that under the present conditions nothing is to be gained by manoeuvring for the start, and it is further pointed out that there is nothing to prevent a boat which has crossed the line after the starting signal from going about and recrossing in the wake of the other vessel.

The belief is expressed that a clause allowing the Shamrock II. three weeks in which to refit after her arrival on the other side of the Atlantic was inadvertently omitted.

Regarding the measurement proposal, the difficulty of obtaining accurate measurements in a dock exposed to the wash of passing vessels is pointed out by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

Some people anticipate that the second and third modifications will be granted without demur, but it is regarded as doubtful that the proposed alteration in the starting of the yachts will be accepted.

Miscellaneous

PASTIME EUCHRE LEAGUE.

The Pastime Euchre League's standing is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Tie.
Pastimes	6	2	2
Crescents	8	4	0
Adelphi	8	4	0
Wilson's	7	4	1
C. P. R.	5	7	0
*Mystic	3	7	1
Star	3	9	0
*Prince of Wales	3	8	0

*Postponed game to play.

Next week three matches will be played on Monday, viz., Crescents vs. Mystic, Wilson's vs. Prince of Wales, and Adelphi vs. Pastime. On Tuesday the Star and C.P.R. clubs will play. The Wilson Club's at-home will be held on Thursday evening in Conservatory Hall.

SKATING

SKATING RACES A WEEK FROM TO-DAY

A Forecast of the Entry List—If the Ice is Good it Should be a Record Meet.

Just a wek from to-day the skating races for the amateur championship of the continent will be held at the M.A.A.A. Rink.

This is the first time that the American and Canadian championships have been held in conjunction, and the union of the two means a gathering at the M.A.A.A. track of all the speediest in the two countries.

The American Association has advertised the meet widely, and so all the U. S. skaters from the East and also from the Northwest, who are looking for honors, will be seen in Montreal next Saturday.

Gibbs, Sager and a couple of others will represent the celebrated Newburgh Club; Olsteam, of Dorchester, Mass., is already here; the N.Y.A.C. team will be on deck; Sudheimer and Perkins will uphold the honor of St. Paul and Minneapolis. These men alone would make a good race. But when you add the Canadian bunch it has a record look on paper.

The locals will be Jimmy Drury, Bob Sonne, Billy Coldwell, A. E. Pilkie, Lee, John Moore, St. Marie.

Besides these will be Fred Robson and Larry Piper, of Toronto; James Boswell, of Winnipeg, an old skating partner of McCulloch's; Latimer, of Ottawa; and representatives from St. John, N.B., Rat Portage, Sherbrooke, Quebec and other places.

Given good ice, the meet should be one of the most enjoyable events of the season of winter sport.

M.A.A.A. RINK BAND.

This afternoon there will be a band at the M.A.A.A. Rink from 4 to 6.30 instead of in the evening.

ST. LAWRENCE RINK.

The masquerade and cake walk at the St. Lawrence Skating Rink was a success. The Oddfellows' brass band played very pleasing selections that were much enjoyed by the audience. The illuminations were also very good, and the decorations of a high order.

The cake walk was won by F. Nosewortby and W. Lalonde (lady); second prize, W. Marshall and P. Ryan (lady). The judges were Mr. Robt. Laing, H. Glass and Frank Wiggins. Some of those present were:

Ladies.

Miss M. Taylor, don't be afraid; N. Sennett, goo goo Nellie; G. Bonner, Wellington street peach; Mrs. J. H. Wright, The Herald; Miss M. Mullin, W. Carroll, twentieth century flirts; M. Carter, because she made them goo goo eyes; B. Booth, go away closer; M. Fitzgerald, something on skates; B. Carroll, queen of ice; C. Sinclair, something sweet; W. Carroll, lady from Boston; M. Mullin, Cuba spy; M. Fitzgerald, flirt; A. Walsh, spectator; Mrs. R. Walsh, purity; Miss B. Lee, domino; E. McAlear, snow flake; C. Olsen, domino; E. Rowland, old fashion; E. Glass, not here; H. Beaudoin, baby; J. Glass, E.'s darling; H. St. Germain, Fred's darling; L. McCarthy, cute; N. Redmond, fancy dress; E. Slater, swell; L. Phillips, Dolly Varden; C. Sleep, Red Riding Hood; J. Black, half yard; M. Westcott, little girl in blue; T. Armstrong, belle of the ice; L. Stark, queen of the ice; A. McIlwaine, daughter of the regiment; A. Butler, star of the west; M. Saunders, star of the east, D. Hannon, fresh air, M. Gleason and S. Haddlessy, sports; S. Mason, Sinbad the Sailor; E. Allan, Britannia; L. Brown, Cleopatra; H. Brown, Fradona; N. Gilbert, daughter of the regiment; M. Olsen, Devona; R. Henry, flower girl; M. Walsh, artist; M. Scott, domino; G. Doheney, queen of May; E. Harrod, seventh century girl; B. McLean, fancy dress; M. Atcheson, flower girl; B. McKeown, summer; F. Farrall, west end sport; F. Brown, flirt, L. Olsen, sailor's sweetheart.

Gentlemen.

P. Ward, O'Nally; L. Upton, bum; E. O'Borne, sport; H. Quartz, high ball; H. Morrison, nigger dude; W. Stone, kidnapper; L. Quartz, Shylock; J. Jones, Buffalo Jim. A. Leger, racer; P. Laing, slim; W. Reid, curtain; C. Hadley, not in it; G. Brown, female; E. Lee, gravedigger; H. McLean, sly coon; P. Ryan and W. Marshall, cake walkers; T. Lenihan, fancy dress; W. Tait, would be; J. Murphy, lady killer; W. Brownell, not yet; P. Harrod, Willie's work; W. Thomas, no cure; W. Burton, too late; P. Armstrong, domino; H. Johnston, potatoes; F. Lester, clown; F. Stoba, will you; W. Norris, Bill Tuesday; W. Quartz, half hour; J. Egan, Nellie's pet; G. Millington, ten-cent novels; J. Steel and S. Cooper, twin boys; R. Wiley, smelts; G. Ramsden, Chinese; S. Rennie, billy goat; P. Hutchison, Boer; H. Dow, mustard; C. Kehoe, mamma's boy; W. McGee, air brake; R. Scott, mamma's girl; F. Harwood, chestnut; H. Johnston, pickles; C. Keene, banjo; F. Phillips, coon in the box; E. Phillips, General Buller; R. Conway, snow man; H. Mallkey, pig iron; E. Kelly, auctioneer; J. Hackett, blue beard; H. M. Porter, motorman 49; E. Johnson, wire boy; J. O'Leary, butler; J. Duffy, doctor; F. Biggs, big Ben; J. Gleason, Coal Oil Johnny; S. Scott, gentleman; J. Turner, bootblack; E. Johnston, goody boy; E. Walsh, jockey; G. Brown, bad boy; R. Cousins, baseball player; J. Hennessy, songs; C. Stark, tramp; H. Biron, lovely girl; P. Walsh, cherries; E. Coveney, baby; N. Earl, mascot; M. Miller, sick boy; W. Rollo, clown; H. McIlwain, pumpkin pie; C. Parsons, hockey player; V. G. Snell, papa's first; T. Logan, kangaroo; J. Friend, bum actor; O. T. Jones, Uncle Sam; C. George, silent man; J. Gillis, Kruger; W. Mitchell, Botha; W. Ramsden, Turk; R. Hunter, ice fiend; J. Proud, Gen. Roberts; W. Rawley, Lord Salisbury; W. Patterson, actor.

THE RING

BLACK DIAMOND VS. M'KEOWN.

Black Diamond of Buffalo, will meet George McKeown of this city in a six round boxing contest at Maisonneuve opera house, under the R.A.A.A., on next Tuesday night, the 12th, and it promises to be a "hot" go. There will also appear Jimmy Norton, who will meet Jack Payne, of the Point, Bob McBrien and Geo. Kearns, Pete Drake and "Nigger" Chartrand, all of which will be for six rounds and decision.

DEATHS IN THE PRIZE RING.

The two or three serious or fatal accidents in the prize ring in the last month makes a list of the fatalities in the last ten years of great interest. A statistician has figured out that there have been 47 prize ring fatalities during the past ten years—which is less than the number of gridiron tragedies in half that time. A peculiar feature of the following list of prize ring victims since 1890 is that Jack Burns, who killed McGlone in that year, was himself killed at Lynn, Mass., two years later by Harry Tracey:

George Fulljames, 1890, Grand Forks, N.D.
Arthur Majesty, 1890, Nelsonville, Ohio.
"Fox" McGlone, 1890, Natick, Mass.
Jack Fallon, 1891, Boston, Mass.
Jack Burns, 1892, Lynn, Mass.
James Brown, 1892, New Orleans.
"Young" Ross, 1892, Sydney, Australia.
J. Lindner, Harvard student, 1893, Cambridge.
Emmet Burke, 1893, Gloucester, N.J.
William Miller, 1893, San Francisco.
George Goodrich, 1893, New Orleans.
Daniel Donovan, 1893, Maple Bay, N.Y.
Con. Riordan, 1894, Syracuse.
George Smith, 1894, England.
Andy Bowen, 1895, New Orleans.
"Sailor Kid," 1895, Denver, Col.
Henry Rodriguez, 1896, New York.
Tom Carter, 1896, Salt Lake City, Utah.
James Duffy, 1897, New York.
Ben Coleman, 1897, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Private Collie, U.S.A., 1897, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Edward Gibbons, 1897, Philadelphia.
Christian Kelenecker, 1897, Philadelphia.
Frank Evans, 1897, San Jose, Cal.
"Billy" Vernon, 1897, London.
Walter Croat, 1897, London.
Henry Braun, 1898, Trenton, N.J.
George Stout, 1898, Columbus, Ohio.
"Bull" McCarthy, 1898, Sacramento, Cal.
Alexander Scott, 1898, Brooklyn.
"Kid" Lavelle, 1899, Pittsburg, Pa.
Frank Martin, 1899, Albany, N.Y.
William Wilke, 1899, Chicago, Ill.
Felix Carr, 1899, St. Albans, W. Va.
Harry Apfel, 1899, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Charley Haskin, 1899, Grass Valley, Cal.
Henry A. Niese, 1899, St. Louis, Mo.
Kaffir George, 1899, Cape Town, Pa.
Tom Lansing, 1899, Louisville, Ky.
Guydo, Italian boxer, 1900, Paris, France.
John Grimes, 1900, Rutherford, N.J.
Elmer Harris, 1900, Hamilton, O.
Ernest Scudder, 1900, New York.
Ralph Miller, 1900, Jamaica, L.I.
Steve Flanagan, at Philadelphia, Oct. 12.
Michael Goldman (Kid O'Brien), at Detroit, Nov. 6.

PONS WOULD HAVE WON.

New York World:—It was a great match as Graeco-Roman bouts go. The men worked hard and steadily. It proved that Pons is the better man, for Roeber was always on the defensive. He never left himself open. Had the match been allowed to go to a finish the experts all agree that Pons would have won.

PRIZE FIGHT TRIAL.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 8.—With the exception of W. A. Brady, who did not arrive from New York until to-night, all witnesses have been heard on the application for an injunction against the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest planned for next Friday night. Counsel for the Saengerfest Athletic Club are not sure to-night that Brady will be called. In any event counsel on both sides have agreed to limit their arguments so that the case will be closed to-morrow night. Judge Hollister is not expected to reserve his decision longer than next Monday.

Even if an injunction shall be issued against a prize fight, so-called, it is stated that the promoters will claim the right to pull off a boxing contest here next Friday night and keep within the bounds of a sparring match both in the ten-round bout between Childs and Martin and the twenty-round contest between Jeffries and Ruhlin. The defendants deny the jurisdiction of the court to restrain such a boxing contest as is allowed under the Ohio statutes and they insist that they do not intend that there shall be a violation of the law at any stage of the contest.

ALL AROUND THE RING.

Paddy Donovan, was on Jan. 30, acquitted at Belvidere, N.J., of the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Frank Welsh in a glove fight at Phillipsburg, Dec. 31. The others who were arrested, charged with complicity in the crime, were also acquitted.

Connie Sullivan, a featherweight boxer, died at his residence in this city, from pneumonia, January 28.

GOLF NEWS

MR. WILLIE V. HOARE.

Mr. Hoare, whose portrait we publish above, is in Montreal just now supervising the Indoor Instruction School in the Victoria Rifles Armory. A native of Westward Ho, England, he has played golf almost from infancy, and so is credited with

MR. HOARE IN POSITION FOR A DRIVE.

being the best instructor on driving methods on this side. His record for driving is 301½ yards, which is indeed a phenomenal drive. While here the opportunity will be afforded local golfers to obtain instruction in the proper use of golf implements, appointments for lessons being arranged by applying to Messrs. R. & W. Kerr.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

(From Blackwood's Magazine).

The new and revised rules of golf, drawn up by the special committee of the Royal and Ancient Club, have now been in force for about a year. They marked an epoch in the history of the game. With their incoming, and all they signify, in their changed phraseology and new conditions, went finally and forever the old, leisurely, and courteous pastime by the side of the sea; and in its place entered in official state one more "sport" of the silver-pot and monthly-medal variety, to be played wherever there is space enough, and sufficient players to form a club.

There is no blinking, nor any need to blink at, the fact that in order to meet the demands of the modern development of golf, the rules of the game were sadly in need of fuller and more accurate expression. Also, it is clear their interpretation in the ante-pot days was somewhat loose and easy-going. But behind this admission there lies a world of significance. To put the matter shortly: We have lost a pastime and gained a "sport." The olden golfer's sole fame lay in the club record and the memories of his fellows. The present-day player aims at seeing his name in the daily newspaper and weekly organs out of count. Silver vessels of greater or less magnificence, won with a handicap of 24 strokes, adorn the sideboards of many a home. They witness no excellence at the game, but only a "win." Colney Hatch and Hanwell have their "champions"; no hydropathic establishment is complete without a "links" and a record-holder. If it must be so, so let it be. This state of affairs will probably endure for many days yet, and Sheffield be kept busy making golf-pots and medals. It is highly probable, however, that the absurdity of much of it will force itself on the more important clubs. As they grow in age and dignity they will become more chary of their medals. They will grapple with the handicap farce, and realize that the receiver of 18 strokes has no business with any trophy of theirs dangling at his watch-chain. In the course of experience they will be forced back naturally on the old form of golf as a pastime of quite private strife, and reserve their decorations for players whose skill makes them worthy to wear them. Before that time is reached, however, there are indications that golf as a "sport" may have to pass through the gate-money stage. Considering the development that cricket and football have attained as public "sports" based on gate-money, it will be surprising if the possibilities of professional golf escape the cupidity of club managers.

GONE.

All the Cheviot and Melton "Lonely" Over
Hardly enough of some other kinds to mention.
Plenty of the Herringbone Tweeds and Be
"Semi-ready" branded prices were $15.00, $
and $20.00.
The winter weights went first.
That there is still good choosing among
weights is one consolation—Spring is ahead.
$10 "Lonely" Sale continues this week and

Semi-read
231 St. James St. 1551 St. Catherine St.
2364 St. Catherine St.
TORONTO WINNIPEG LONDON OTTAWA

STEWART'S
Big Swe
To Clear all Odds and Ends in M
Women's and Children's Boots
Slippers. We have cut the pri
two.
Men's Tan Boots, were $4.00.
Men's Tan Boots, were $4.50.
Men's Tan Boots, were $5.00.
Women's Boots, see Show Window
Children's Boots, Tan or Black, (
$1.50. For 75c.
A Lot of Men's Rubbers, to clear
W. H. STEWART, 2295 St. Cat

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Men's Tan Calf Rubber Bal., regular $5.00. Sale price.....$3.45
Men's Tan and Box Calf, regular $3.00 and $3.50. Sale price.. 2.65
Men's Good Rubbers.....50c
Men's Good Rubbers, wool lined.....60c
Ladies' Strap Slippers.....30c
Ladies' Good Rubbers.....33c
Ladies' Best Quality.....43c
Children's Best Rubbers.....25c

FRANK POWER,
1847 Notre Dame Street. Near McGill.

BASEBALL

WHAT "FARMING" MEANS.

A ball enthusiast writes asking what "farming" means.

Baseball League clubs in the past have had a surplus of players, over whom they desired to keep control, although it was impossible in some particular year to play them on the regular nine.

These players, who gave promise of being up to their League standard with a little practice, were provided with positions in minor league teams, their salaries being guaranteed by their own League club at the same figure for which they had signed. Thus the player lost nothing financially and gained much in baseball skill.

This is all there is to the practice of farming, against which such bitter opposition has been made by the players. They base their opposition on the ground that, if they were released outside, they could secure better positions. In one or two instances, perhaps, this may have been the case. It is not the rule.

BOWLING

RICHELIEU DEFEAT M.A.A.A.

The bowling match between the intermediate team of the M.A.A.A. and the R.A.A.A. resulted in a victory for the latter team by 145 pins. The following were the teams and scores: —

ROYAL I.

Guertin	184	162	183	529
Perrier	160	142	174	476
Roy	142	117	178	437
Filion	131	150	158	439
Boique	202	170	177	549
Lebeau	148	200	194	542
				2,972

M.A.A.A. II.

Sadler	165	143	158	466
Warmington	137	102	137	376
Hersey	157	179	125	461
Henderson	204	152	139	495
Forbes	143	171	167	481
Baillie	173	155	190	518
				2,797

Majority for Royal—175.

CURLING

THE CENTRAL SERIES TANKARD.

Pembroke, Ont., February 8—The final match of the Central Canadian curlers was played here to-day, the Rideaus, of Ottawa, winning the tankard after a hard game, with Pembroke: Score 49 to 38.

THE M.A.A.A. TROPHY.

The Caledonias and Thistles will play eight rinks each to-day in the second round for the M.A.A.A. trophy, four in the afternoon and four in the evening.

LACHINE FINALS.

The final match in Rich competition on Lachine ice, will be played at Lachine, on Saturday evening, 9th February, 1901, between the following rinks:

F. McHugh	J. P. Kelly.
Wilfrid Barner	L. Morris
W. H. C. Mussen	W. Bothwell.
J. Edward (skip)	G. W. Henry. (skip)

Sporting Notes

The Montreal and Victoria bowling teams left this morning for Ottawa, where they will play in the scheduled series. The Montreal team was Messrs. Walker, Gardner, Walsh LeGallais, Birks and Rubenstein (captain).

New Orleans, February 8.—Weather threatening; track heavy, Rushfields, Joe Collins and Lancewood were the winning favorites.

Boston will make a bid for the annual national rowing regatta next summer, led by President Walter Stimpson, who was re-elected president of th Amateur Rowing Associati its annual meeting, held House. The vote to in association to assign the to Boston was unanimou nineteen clubs represente gates to the national ass structed to try to get the

Dave Barry, of Canada, decision from Bute Turn in ten rounds, at Denver

Ask to See A Finished Pa
of the Fancy Wors
we make to measur
and you'll realize
our Manufactory i
and night. S
money back. Sam
measurement Blan
SMITH & C
135 ST. PETER S

ATHLET

INDOOR RECORD

New York, Feb. 8.—Five
the board in a series of
competitions held by the
athletes in their gymna
the university athletes c
ing William R. Morley an
of football fame.

The opening event on th
the forty yards dash on
track. W. P. S. Earle,
that ran second to Cornel
legiate relay race at the
games, won the first heat
Captain Morley, of the f
in the second trial heat,
out for the place by inc
tured first place in the
clipped half a second off
cord of five and one-half
J. F. V. Schimper.

Another record was sm
MacAnerney lowered the
the quarter mile held b
from fifty-six and one-
fifty-three flat. Bishop
Marshall for second hono

The contests yesterday
a series of competitions
university athletes that
time to time during the

SNOWSHO

CEDAR LADIES

The Snowshoe Club of
held a ladies' night on Fr
members and their lady
club rooms about 8.15 o
very pleasant tramp, la
hours. They then retur
rooms, where the remain
ing and part of the m
agreeably spent in music
from club talent, and p
after which refreshments
very enjoyable evening w

HER HEART LIKE
SPRING.—Mrs. James
land, Ont., says: "I was
flicted with dyspepsia,
disease and nervous pro
the heart trouble with
for the Heart, and the o
lished like mist. Had not
after the first dose."—27.

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Letters to the Editor

PROTESTANT FEMALE JAIL.

Editor Herald:—

Sir,—But for the letters of "Spectator" and "Fair Play," it would appear that the public is in absolute ignorance of anything having been attempted or accomplished in the direction of reform in the Protestant Female Jail. Active work was inaugurated in 1883 by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city, and it has been quietly and persistently carried on ever since. The late Mrs. Barber was appointed Provincial superintendent of prison and police work, in 1883, and the following extract from her report of 1884 tells its own story:—"The work is very encouraging, although there are difficulties to contend with in the want of room to classify and separate prisoners. The Protestants have only part of a wing of the building, the main part of which is occupied by the Roman Catholic prisoners, under the charge of the Nuns. It was suggested by the chaplain, according to the statute of page 30 of the 34 Victoria of 1871, Government might give all the Protestant prisoners into the hands of an incorporated body of ladies, who would then organize a reformatory prison for the Province of Quebec, in the same building with the common jail of Montreal."

Nothing having come of propositions made from time to time, the Central Women's Christian Temperance Union drew up a petition on the 6th of March, 1890, forcibly setting forth the "signal failure" of the Protestant female jail either as a punitive or reformatory establishment, "the lack of accommodation for classification, work, training, exercise, sickness, punishment or reform." Through the kindness of Mr. Robert Bickerdike this petition was laid before the Legislature at Quebec, where it was most favorably commented upon, and the promise made that it would receive attention. Correspondence ensued, followed by an interview with the Cabinet, where it was left in the hands of the ladies to find a building with grounds suitable for a female prison. After many places had been visited, it was decided that to remodel an old building would be far more costly than to build a new one, and never could be made satisfactory. This being reported to the Minister of Public Works, he subsequently accompanied Mr. Bickerdike and the ladies on a visit to the female jail and some of the properties selected for his inspection. The next step was the receipt of a letter dated Quebec, 31st May, 1900, from which I quote:—"I beg to send you a copy of the report of the Department of Public Works for the year 1890, and at page 15 you will find the agreement between the Government and the Dames Religieuses in respect to the Protestant Female Jail. From this agreement you will see that the building was constructed by the Government as a jail intended for both denominations. The Government pays no rent whatever to the Sisters, but pays a sum of $9 per month for all Catholic prisoners during the time that they are actually in jail, and a block sum of $115 for Protestants, whatever may be the number, for lodging, feed, light and water. The agreement differs in many respects from what you supposed was the arrangement existing at the last time I saw you. A new jail for Montreal will some day become a necessity, and the whole will have to be carefully considered and built on a uniform plan. This, however, will be a work of great cost. At present the financial condition of the Province is such as to render it absolutely impossible to undertake the construction of a jail. I shall write to the Sisters, and try to obtain a portion of the grounds surrounding the jail upon which to allow the Protestant prisoners to be employed or exercised."

While prison reform is still in abeyance, something has been secured in the appointment of Mme. Lajeunesse as police matron, this being done after the visit of Mrs. Barney, World's W.C.T.U. superintendent of prison work, through the influence of Miss Barber. Her report for 1887 says: —"We were glad, at length, after two years' effort, to be able to announce the appointment of a police matron. As Mrs. Lajeunesse is a superior woman, capable and kind-hearted, we warmly welcome her, and are ready to work with and aid her by any means in our power." "Spectator" has truly said that we do not mean to rest until something is done, and the agitation for reform will be continued till a Protestant Woman's Jail and Reformatory are secured. There is no place for sentiment in the case of prisoners. What is needed is applied good common sense. Prisoners should be made to feel that "the way of the transgressor is hard"—at the same time every effort should be strained to its utmost to make them hate the evil in their past lives, point them to a better and purer future. In the old land many jails are self-supporting. What hinders them being made so in this poorer, new country? It is cause for rejoicing that other organizations are becoming alive to the absolute necessity of a reformatory for Protestant girls being provided by the Government and also for a new jail for women.

JUSTITIA.

THE WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCHES.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I read with much interest the "Attitude of labor leaders towards the Churches," which appeared in Saturday's issue of The Herald, and I must admit that the writers have made out a very strong case against the clergy. In some fashion or other we all, rich and poor, believe that the introduction of the golden rule into our relations with one another would make this a pretty decent sort of a world to live in; but, unfortunately, this is not the case. Big corporations, composed of the pillars of the church, combines, etc., grind the marrow out of the workingman, and to make matters worse, foremen, and petty overseers, imitating their masters, illtreat, swear at, and humiliate the poor fellows under their control, so that they are placed between the devil and the deep sea. Tommy Atkins summed up the case in this fashion, "On six days of the week I am threatened with the guard room and on the seventh I am threatened with hell." My object in writing, however, is not to take part in the discussion, leaving that to abler pens than mine, but simply to call attention to a few words contained in Mr. Darlington's letter, where he refers to young ministers knowing nothing about the temptations, hardships, or daily life that has to be followed by the members of the flock they are called upon to preside over. I agree with the writer, but still I am proud to say that we have a man down east who does understand these things and fully fills the bill. He swung the axe at seventy-five cents and one dollar a day to earn enough to obtain an education. This he did, not for a short period, but for several years. He knows the drudgery of a farm laborer's life, and has had a taste of work in very humble positions in the city. He won his way up by hard toil, energy, and much sacrifice, and now that east end congregation, composed exclusively of working people, are the envy of many large congregations, who would like to steal him away. He has already refused calls to four or five churches paying larger salaries than can be obtained amongst the working classes. The old reproach that there were always four or five women to one man attending church has been reversed there, and the church is always filled, especially in the evenings, with a congregation largely made up of workingmen. Last Sunday evening, when the pastor preached to young men, a number of extra seats had to be placed in the gallery to seat the large number in attendance. What is the attraction? Is it the choir? No; for they simply lead, and when a good, old-fashioned tune is started neither organ or choir can be heard. The simple truth is that Mr. Reid is one of us, a workingman, preaching Christ, keeping back nothing, telling the truth as he knows it, even though he offends, sparing neither rich nor poor when denouncing evil. When asked a few weeks ago to accept an increase of salary he refused, and when pressed he compromised by accepting one half. When I was told of this a felt joyous that we had such a good piece of stuff in our midst. Surely this is not a solitary case. There must be plenty more like him. Cannot we workingmen, when we find such men, rally round them, giving them our loyal support. I have always been under the impression that the power of the clergy in the wealthy churches has been much exaggerated. If the sufferings of the poor toilers do not stir up feelings of sympathy, the graceful, well chosen words used by the preacher in rebuking these great men will not do so. If workingmen were united, this problem and all others would soon be solved.

East End.

THAT BREEDING RANCH.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—In your issue of the 12th inst. appears a letter, in re, "A Canadian Remount Depot," signed Stobhall, Quebec. In it be advocates the British Government starting a breeding ranch for horses for the army, suggesting that the Dominion Government make a grant of land for the purpose in Alberta sufficient to run 25,000 horses. A good many ranches in Alberta would be glad to know where such an unoccupied tract, suitable in water, shelter and climatic wintering facilities, is to be found. A ranch is considered stocked when it carries one horse to every twenty acres, so that the tract required would be 500,000 acres or 780 square miles. He further proposes that the start should be made with 5,000 horses — presumably mares — which a "natural increase" is to bring to 25,000 in five years, out of which 5,000 will be broken horses, suitable and ready for the army, are to be shipped. Evidently "Stobhall" has never been a practical horse ranches or he would not advance such theories. Would he propose to close breed the 5,000 mares or run them in paddocks or on the open prarie. For breeding on the two latter plans the stallions used, would not be fitted, as there is time, risk and experiment in making a range stallion. Many would die and many would not get colts that way, and for the former plan, i.e., close breeding, it would take at least ten and probably twelve large separate ranches to handle them, with large outfits, buildings and pastures at each. In any case 50 per cent. of foals all round would be all that could be reckoned upon. Half of these would be fillies inadmissable in the army, and of the other half how many would any breeder guarantee would come up to the requirements? For argument's sake let us suppose you could breed just what you want without spot or blemish, and that they all did, it would still require a start of 20,000 mares to breed and ship 5,000 geldings in five years. Such a scheme would inevitably result in failure and so far from benefiting would be disastrous to Canada and the Canadian horse. We are all anxious, however, to see a military remount, depot and ranch started, but not on the lines indicated by "Stobhall." If instead of attempting to breed horses the British Government arranged to buy either the yearlings or the two or three-year old gelding as they might decide best bred on certain lines, or from stallions that have proved themselves suitable getters and then fed and trained this young stock to their requirements on their ranch, there would be every chance of their obtaining as tough, wiry and fine a quality of army remounts as any country could produce. There are men in this country who have spared no money, time or trouble in the selection of their mares and importation of their stallions and our horses have proved themselves good. An army remount station buying three or four thousand colts a year could dray the best from all parts of Canada and lend the impetus of a market to good horse breeding which is the one thing required to make it an assured success. There would be no lack of enterprising ranchers who would feed and handle their suckers, which at present it does not pay to do, and the British Government would not only have those they had trained to draw upon but an immense reserve in the ranchers' hands of quiet colts always ready to be put to work. In this way all those engaged in horse raising would be benefited and the Canadian horse advertised in a way that no single enterprise, however gigantic, could possibly do.

G. E. GODDARD,
Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors.
Cochrane, N.W.T.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Having read with much interest the excellent article by Dr. Wm. Osler of the John Hopkins University, which you recently published, I feel that it will accomplish much good and furnish food for deep thought. There is one statement which he makes, however, which is not quite correct, and which I would ask a little space in your paper to deal with. Dr. Osler says, with reference to Christian Science: "One mode of faith healing in modern days, which passes under the remarkable name of Christian Science, is probably nothing more than mental suggestion, under another name." In reply to this assertion I beg leave to submit the following extracts from the writings of the Rev. M. B. G. Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science. We quote the following from miscellaneous writings by Mrs. Eddy, pages 96-97:—

"How is the healing done in Christian Science? This answer includes too much to give you any conclusive idea in a brief explanation. I can name some means by which it is not done. It is not one mind acting upon another mind; it is not the transference of human images of thought to other minds; it is not supported by the evidence before the personal senses—science contradicts this evidence; it is not of the flesh, but of the spirit. It is Christ come to destroy the power of the flesh; it is Truth over error; that understood, gives man ability to rise above the evidence of the senses, take hold of the eternal energies of Truth, and destroy mortal discord with immortal harmony—the grand virtues of Being. It is not one mortal thought transmitted to another thought, from the human mind that holds within itself all evil. . . . Erring human mind is by no means a desirable or efficacious healer. Such suppositional healing I deprecate. It is in no way allied to Divine power. All human control is animal magnetism, more despicable than all other methods of treating disease. Christian Science is not a remedy of faith alone, but combines faith with understanding through which we may touch the hem of His garment, and know that Omnipotence has all power in the words of the Scripture, 'I am the Lord and there is none else, there is no God beside Me.'" These statements taken directly from her writing will help to correct false impressions about Christian Science and show that it is not "mutual suggestion."

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. W. PEARSON.

THE 24TH OF MAY.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Your suggestion that the 24th of May become a National Holiday to commemorate the beautiful life and glorious reign of our dear departed Queen is one which I am sure will meet the hearty approval of all. Would it not be possible to make the 24th of May Empire Day, and by that have the day answer both purposes. Our glorious Queen did more to make the Empire what it now is than any other person, or, we believe, all others united.

Yours, W.B.T.

"ONLY ONE FLAG" SAYS DR. FRECHETTE

Buffalo, Feb. 8.—Dr. Louis Frechette, of Montreal, "the national poet of French Canada," arrived in Buffalo this morning and will deliver an address at the Independent Club banquet at the Elliott Club this evening.

"I used to be an active annexationist," said Dr. Frechette, in speaking of his political opinions to a reporter for the News, "but that question is closed for the present. Still I feel sure that all of the Dominion of Canada will some day become a part of the United States of America. We feel perfectly happy under the present regime, but circumstances some day will lead us to a change and that change will be annexation to the United States, brought about by diplomatic means. There ought to be only one flag on this continent and that flag is the Stars and Stripes. Social, political, geographical and commercial considerations all point that way. There are no conflicting interests as between Canada and the United States, and there is advantage to both in union.

"But," added Dr. Frechette, "I am not an active annexationist now. I profess to be a law-abiding citizen and a loyal subject. I have no cause to complain. I refer to annexation to the United States as the ultimate destiny and desire of the French people of Canada. We have no dislike for the English, but our sympathies are with the United States. By the way, few people in this country, probably, are aware that there are now living in the United States no fewer than 1,000,000 French-Canadians."

RECEIVERS FOR THE CASTELLANES

New York, Feb. 8.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day appointed George J. Gould and Helen M. Gould receivers of all income of the Countess de Castellane in excess of $200,000 per year. This action was taken in a suit brought by Eugene Fischer, an Austrian creditor, against the Countess de Castellane and against George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould and Helen M. Gould, as executors and trustees under the will of Jay Gould. This suit is a general class bill for the benefit of all creditors, and puts all on an equal footing. The bill alleges that the Countess owes in England and in France about 20,000,000 francs, and that her income since her father's death has averaged $600,000 per annum. George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould and Helen M. Gould, as executors and trustees, fyled an answer in the suit by their solicitors.

MGR. BRUCHESI MAY BE MADE CARDINAL

La Patrie this evening announces that the Independent, of Fall River, published that they had received a letter from Rome saying that His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, would probably be appointed Cardinal at the coming consistory.

SUN LIFE SATISFIED

WON'T ASK RETURN OF CROMAR INSURANCE MONEY.

On Tuesday, in the Toronto Assize Court, Mr. Justice Street decided that the North American Life Insurance Company was not compelled to pay $6,025 to Rev. George Brophy, a Roman Catholic priest, of Thurlow, Hastings County, an amount for which he had insured the life of a Toronto insurance agent named Cromar in his (Brophy's) favor. The North American policy was held by the judge to be a "gambling or wagering policy," owing to the peculiar system on which Brophy and Cromar worked the insurance with different companies for over $80,000.

The Sun Life Company paid $10,074 on its policy. This morning The Herald enquired at the Sun Life office if the company intended to take action for the recovery of the amount paid. The secretary's answer was:—"We considered ourselves in honor bound to pay the money and, at present at any rate, we have no intention of entering an action to recover it."

TRAIN NARROWLY ESCAPED.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Lehigh Valley milk and paper train from New York had a narrow escape yesterday from total destruction at Green's Bridge. While running sixty miles an hour an accident to the engine derailed the train, which went bumping across the bridge one hundred feet high in danger of precipitation. One milk car fell, and was smashed to splinters. Several cars telescoped and one hangs over the bridge in such a manner that it probably will fall at the first effort to recover it. The engine and the other cars got safely across; no one was injured.

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It is a beautiful work of art in illustration of a patriotic song, and will always be of value as a souvenir of a great Victorian event in the history of the Empire and of Canada. It is lithographed in fourteen colors, and in addition to a striking likeness of Her Late Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, it contains a series of very fine photogravures of the leading British Generals, Canadian Officers, etc., etc.

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Has made arrangements by which it is in a position to place within the reach of its readers the small balance of these beautiful Calendars at a merely nominal price. While they last,

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Bell Telephone Main 461.

KING GOES TO FLUSHING

HIS MAJESTY WILL SHORTLY REPAY GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

London, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Portsmouth says the royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been ordered gotten ready to take King Edward to Flushing soon after the opening of Parliament, when His Majesty will return Emperor William's recent visit to England.

KING MILAN IS ILL.

London, Feb. 8.—Former King Milan, of Servia, according to a special dispatch from Vienna, is suffering from pneumonia. His condition is pronounced to be dangerous.

Sunday excursions, Montreal to Valleyfield, Ste. Timothee, Beauharnois, Bellevue, Woodlands, and Chauteauguay, via New York Central, from Windsor Station, 9.45 a.m.; returning 9.20 p.m.—Adv.

How to Obtain a Home.

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S. HUSSELBEE,
1638 St. Lawrence Main St,
Saturdays and Sundays,
Tel. Up 2203 or 23 Waverley St.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Re L. J. DESILETS, Merchant, Ste. Gertrude Insolvent.

Sale by auction, Wednesday, the 13th of February, 1901, at 11 o'clock a.m., at Marcotte Bros.' Auction Rooms, No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, the following assets, to wit:

Stock of Dry Goods	$1,296.37	
Smallware, Glassware, Crockery and Hardware	306.77	
Stationery	84.29	
Boots and Shoes	289.86	
Groceries	279.58	
		$2,256.87
Fixtures	21.50	
Rolling Stock	125.00	
		146.50
Book Debts		508.31
Right of redemption, existing till 1st of May, 1903, on property being cadastral number 261, of Ste. Gertrude, with buildings thereon erected		300.00

Terms—Cash.
The whole as per inventory.
Store open for inspection Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th February instant.
For particulars, apply to

GAGNON & CARON, Trustees,
41 Street Railway Building.

Montreal, 6th February, 1901.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Re ZOEL TARDIF, Grocer, Montreal, insolvent.

Sale by auction, FRIDAY, the 15th of FEBRUARY, 1901, at 11 o'clock a.m., at Marcotte Bros.' Auction Rooms, 69 St. James Street Montreal, the following assets, to wit:

Stock of Liquors, Groceries and Provisions	$1,497.65
Tinware	19.09
Crockery	9.54
Empties	85.20
	$1,561.48
Fixtures	223.25
Rolling Stock	271.25
Balance of License to 30th April, 1901	100.00
Book Debts	490.51
Unexpired Rent (2½ months) to April 30th, 1901	112.50

Terms—Cash. The whole as per inventory. The store open for inspection Thursday, the 14th of February, until 6 p.m.
For particulars, apply to

GAGNON & CARON, Joint Curators,
41 Street Railway Building.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
Montreal, 8th February, 1901.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of J. O. FAUBERT & CO., Barrington, P.Q.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, the 13th FEBRUARY, 1901, At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

All the movable assets of the said Insolvents, to wit:

Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., as per inventory, to	$1,023.05
Fixtures	101.00
Rolling Stock	72.00
	$1,196.05
The Book Debts, as per list, will be sold separately	224.03
	$1,420.08

The store will be open for inspection on Tuesday, the 12th inst.
For further information, apply to

ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Trustee,
No. 1598 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

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39 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

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1145 Sherbrooke Street

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On and off Wellington St., between Queen and Nazareth Sts.

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Splendid business stand, in the best part of the street, and in the very heart of the city. Six floors, with cellar and basement. Rear light and entrance, h.w. heating, goods hoist, etc. Upper floors may be sublet and can be used for light manufacturing purposes.

For particulars and terms, apply to Estate Wilson.

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

OFFICES TO LET.

Single or en suite, in the Wilson Building, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill. Every convenience. Rent 60c a foot floor space, including everything. Apply to Estate Wilson.

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager,
No. 423, on the premises.

Andrew Angus,
Accountant, Auditor, Assignee : : : : :
Commissioner for taking Affidavits,
5 VICTORIA SQUARE,
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WANTED CEDAR POLES.

Tenders will be received for about 300 sound cedar poles, from 45 to 55 feet long, 8 inches at smaller end, to be delivered in April next or earlier.

Apply
THE LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED,
28 Victoria Square, Montreal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Company to acquire and develop water powers, with power to produce light heat and power, anywhere in the Dominion of Canada; to convey or transmit the same between any points in Canada; to use, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the same; to carry on the business of manufacturers of and commodity or commodities whatever; to purchase, lease, amalgamate with or hold the stock, bonds or other security of any company or companies having any of the above mentioned powers, or having power to build or operate a railway; to expropriate land required for the purposes of the Company, and generally to do all things necessary for the proper carrying on of the undertakings of the Company, and for other purposes.

D'ARCY SCOTT,
Solicitor for Applicants,
Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.
January 10th, 1901.

PATENT NOTICE

Louis J. Pelatan, of Paris, France, and Fabrizio Clerici, of Milan, Italy, the owners of Canadian Patent No. 51,297, covering improvements in process and apparatus for extracting gold, etc., from ore, are willing to grant licenses for the use of such patented invention, or otherwise to supply the same

Applications should be made to Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, Montreal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, by the Trustees of the Parish of Saint Paul of Montreal, that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the purpose of having the Act 63 Victoria, chapter 96, amended in regard with the date of payment of the annual assessment, the homologation of the roll of assessment, and other purposes.

FORTIN & LAURENDEAU,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Montreal, January 9th, 1901.

THE ATLANTIC AND LAKE SUPERIOR Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend Section 6 of the Act 57-8 Victoria, chapter 13, and to extend the time for the completion of the line by the Trustees for the Bondholders. Montreal, 27th December, 1900. J. R. Thibaudeau, President.

Notice is hereby given that The Laurentide Pulp Company will apply, at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for the passing of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Village of Grand Mere 61 Vic., c. 61, by adding thereto a provision or provisions giving the said Company and any other joint stock Company having and owning real estate and property within the limits of the said village, the right to vote in all municipal matters concerning the said village, and for other objects.

McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, RYAN & MITCHELL,
Attorneys for said Company.
Montreal, January 14th, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO — Lv. †8.55 a.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. †9.30 a.m. Ar. †6.10 p.m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, †8.30 a.m., †5.40 p.m. Ar. 12.55 p.m., †10.00 p.m.. Lv. Windsor St., †9.30 a.m., †9.55 a.m., †4.10 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.20 a.m., †6.10 p.m., †6.40 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON — Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.20 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. †8.55 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., §8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a.m., (I)2.00 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.15 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (W)7.05 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (W)7.05 p.m.
*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OTTAWA TRAIN SERVICE FROM MONTREAL.
Leave Windsor St. Station 9.30 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 4.40 p.m. 6.15 p.m., *10 p.m.
Leave Place Viger 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Fast Express Trains

Leaving Windsor Station at 9.55 a.m. and 4.10 p.m. week days arrive Ottawa (Central Station) at 12.10 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. respectively.

SUNDAY SPECIAL TRAIN TO ST. ANNE'S AND RETURN.

Special train will leave Montreal, Windsor Station, for Dorval, St. Anne's and intermediate stations at 10 a.m. on Sundays, Feb. 10th, 17th and 24th. Returning will leave St Anne's at 5 p.m. same day.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
THIS
Great International Route
Runs through seven States
And two principal Provinces.
Nature's favorite highway.
Delightful scenery everywhere.
Try its undoubted advantages.
Roadbed that travellers relish.
Universally good service.
Newest and best equipment.
Keeps its patrons' confidence.
MONTREAL CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 ST. JAMES STREET, AND BONAVENTURE STATION

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1900, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday at 5.30 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.05 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Levis daily, except Sunday, at 5.20 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 11.00 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.30 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
ACCOMMODATION LEAVES LEVIS at 11.45 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FROM NICOLET arrives at Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.45 a.m.
Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through Sleeping Cars Between Montreal and Halifax.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., November 22nd, 1900.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.
JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, 130 St. James Street (corner St. Francois Xavier St.).

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
143 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST.

A Meeting of the Bond Holders of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, will be held at the Office of the Trust, No. 180 St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing three Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 58 Victoria, Cap. xliv.

L. H. SENECAL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 31st January, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LOUIS H. Henault, annuitant, of Ste. Cunegonde; Urcal H. Dandurand, real estate agent, of Verdun; Orille Louis Henault, trader; L. Louis Lafleur, merchant; George Tate, clerk; James O. Richardson, cashier; Charles W. Jenkin, clerk; John Simpson, master carter; William R. Kennedy, foreman; James G. Ogilvie, clerk; Charles Cushing, notary public; George McMillan, electrician; James B. Townsend, clerk; Robert Lyall, foreman; Frank B. Stacke, clerk; Henry Call, roll turner; Thomas Cunningham, tailor; John Storey, machinist; John Orton, clerk, of the City of Montreal, that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the purpose of being incorporated as a joint stock company, together with all those who shall form part of the corporation under the name of "The Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association," for the purposes of forming an association of gymnasts, and of encouraging athletic exercises, of acquiring and holding the immovables necessary for those purposes, and for other purposes. E. Lussier, Solicitor for Petitioners. Montreal, 30th January, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an act to incorporate "The William Strachan Company" for the purpose of taking over and continuing as a going concern the business at present carried on at Montreal by the firm of W. Strachan & Co., as manufacturers and dealers in Soaps, Perfumes, Glycerine, dye stuffs, oils and other products, incidental thereto, with the right to issue preferred and ordinary stock. The head office of the company to be at the City of Montreal. Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp, solicitors for applicants. Montreal, 16th January, 1901.

We Are Specialists...

Not ordinary, every-day Stationers. We understand the business from "tip to tip."

Specialists in BOOK-BINDING,
" in PRINTING,
" in LITHOGRAPHING,
" in OFFICE SUPPLIES,
" in EVERYTHING

allied to the Stationery line. Do business from Sydney to Vancouver, and never have complaints.

CHARLES F. DAWSON,
Mercantile Stationer,
226 ST JAMES STREET

ONLY ONE DAY MORE.

SATURDAY ONLY LEFT for those who wish to take advantage of our great Discount Sale. This is an opportunity no one can afford to miss.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Mufflers. Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Braces, Bath Gowns, Bath Mats, Turkish Towels, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Pyjamas, etc.

All Less 20 Per Cent. off the Regular Marked Prices.

R. J. TOOKE, 177 ST. JAMES STREET. 2387 ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST. 1553 ST. CATHERINE ST., EAST.

Diamonds.

There is a satisfaction in buying gems from a house you know imports their own stones, and after a careful matching mount them themselves. We do this.

Geo. G. Robinson & Co.,
2397 St. Catherine Street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, Cleaned and Repaired.

Telephone, Up 1405.

NEW STOCK ARRIVING!

Everything New This Month.

TIES, SHIRTS and COLLARS a specialty

MACKERROW BROTHERS

2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

TELEPHONE UP 966. OPPOSITE VICTORIA STREET.

BRYAN TELLS KING EDWARD WHAT TO DO

Ex-Democratic Leader Maps Out a Policy for England's Sovereign.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8.—Under the heading "A Royal Opportunity," W. J. Bryan suggests in his Commoner to-day reforms which the new King of England might put into effect. Mr. Bryan says:

Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, is now the supreme ruler over more than three hundred and fifty millions of people. As such he has opportunities which come to but few persons in a generation and his responsibilities are commensurate with his opportunities.

"It is too much to expect that one who was born heir to a throne and who was reared in an atmosphere of royalty will regard the people as the source of power. Neither can one who relies upon inheritance for his own social and official standing be reasonably asked to disregard the claims of both and wealth and distribute favors according to merit, but there is much he could do without surrendering his belief in the monarchical principle or disturbing the aristocracy.

COULD FREE IRELAND.

"He could announce his willingness to join Parliament in extending to the people of Ireland the rights and privileges now enjoyed by his English subjects, and he could express a desire for the termination of the war in South Africa, in which Englishmen are being sacrificed and Boers slaughtered in order to raise the British flag over a few gold mines.

"But even if he is not disposed to espouse the cause of those who desire enlarged political rights, there is still a sphere in which he could employ his energies to advantage. Having all the wealth he can use and all the official honor that he can covet, it is within his power to win the hearts of his subjects and give them a substantial reason for their loyalty by proving his personal interest in their welfare. Great problems press for consideration and he might exert a powerful influence in their correct solution.

"If he will devote his time to studying the needs of the people rather than to the pleasure and dissipations of court; if he will visit the crowded tenement-houses and workshops of the great cities and devise some means for their betterment; if he will acquaint himself with the condition of agricultural labor and use his influence to keep the farm land from being swallowed up by vast hunting estates; if he will investigate the monopolization of industry and prevent the destruction of the independent merchant and manufacturer; if he will see that the laws are enforced against those who plunder by wholesale, as well as against those who do wrong on a small scale—if, in other words, he will show that he is anxious to live for those who in any emergency would be willing to die for him, he will add honor to the crown rather than receive distinction from it."

VAN WYCK DID RIGHT.

In another article Mr. Bryan says:—"Major Van Wyck, of New York, is being criticized because he failed to order the flag lowered to half-mast on the City Hall on the occasion of Queen Victoria's death. Mayor Van Wyck's defence is that it has not been the custom to lower the flag on such occasions. He points out that he flag was not lowered on the occasion of the death of General Joubert, of the South African Republic. Whether the flag on a public building shall be lowered in tribute to men of other nations, is not a serious question. But Mayor Van Wyck presents a complete defence when he cites the failure to pay this tribute to Joubert as a precedent for the failure in the case of Queen Victoria.

"This may yet become an interesting question. If Paul Kruger, the old Roman of the South African Republic, should die, there would be a very general demand that the flag be lowered in tribute to his memory. Nor is it to be doubted that there would be vigorous opposition in certain quarters to such recognition. There are some people in this country who are more anxious to pay tribute to monarchs than to recognize the merits of freemen."

AMERICANS HAVE CAUSED BIG RISE IN DIAMOND PRICES

petite of Americans for diamonds and not the regulation of the De Beers output by Cecil Rhodes that, according to Mr. Woolf, leading partner of the biggest London wholesale diamond firm, is responsible for sending up these gems 50 per cent. Mr. Woolf said:—

"Everything has gone up in our trade; emeralds ten times as much as diamonds, owing to the smallness ofthe supply. Pearls, too, are very dear.

"Americans buy up three-fourths of the diamonds. Americans buy the very finest dian onds and will pay any price for them. The syndicate has got the cream. There are only six members and there never was such a monopoly as theirs. Roughly speaking, I should say they have made about $10,000,000 in one year between them."

PEST OF PRAIRIE DOGS

WESTERN KANSAS FARMERS ARE ALARMED AT THE EXTENT OF THE TOWNS OF THE LITTLE ANIMALS.

Abilene, Kan., Feb. 8.—The farmers of Western Kansas have on their hands a new plague, that of the prairie dog. Thousands of the odd little creatures have been captured and taken East for show purposes, but the people of the plains have come to consider them a nuisance. It is no unusual thing to see a town that is a collection of holes all inhabited by the dogs, which covers a whole section of land, a space a mile square. As a result, the vegetation is eaten down to the bare earth and the land becomes valueless for the cattlemen. Then the animals make foraging trips into the grain near by and cause much damage that way.

The prairie dog is small, scarcely larger than a very large rat sometimes, but he is a very keen-witted creature. When the growth of grain or grass seems likely to cause him trouble in seeing approaching visitors, he straightway proceeds to cut it down. He goes into the millet and corn fields and nibbles at the grain near the bottom of the stalks, and the tall grain tumbles as if it were cut by a machine. The prairie dog does not eat the grain he cuts, but seems to wish it out of the way, in order that the lookouts posted around every town may see if strangers are approaching.

Every town seems to be laid out with care, and there is in each a central hole which is dug down until it reaches water. Sometimes it is necessary to dig for scores of feet, but the little animals never falter and they are always supplied with this needful adjunct to their dwelling places. It is perhaps because of the difficulty of digging these wells that the animals extend the boundaries of their towns rather than start new ones.

Certain it is that they are all the time branching out and some of the towns cover hundreds of acres. They have grown amazingly since the opening of the West to settlement both because of the added supply of food that came from the scattering of grain and because many of the wild animals that preyed on them have been swept away. Now the problem of caring for them is up to the farmer, and he looks at it much as the Eastern man does at that of the English sparrow.

J. B. Perry, of Oberlin, one of the leading farmers of Northwest Kansas, tells of his experience in this matter. "I had a town of two sections on my farm and there was so steady a growth that I was in danger of losing the most valuable part of the farm. The pasture was ruined and the grains adjoining the town on all sides were destroyed far into the fields. I soaked a lot of corn in arsenic solution and then went along the town with my hired men, taking regular beats until we had gone over it all, putting in each hole a small portion of the poisoned grain. We covered the holes as we went along, the task being a slow one, to be sure, but thorough. The animals seemed to eat the grain, for out of the town fully two-thirds of the holes were never opened. The dogs ate the corn and died in their homes. Then we went over the land again and went through the same process, and by this time killed off the greater portion of the dogs remaining. I found it the only way to get rid of them and though it will be a long time before the land is as good as before because of the poor earth that was brought to the surface by the digging of the animals, it will eventually regain its strength."

Another method of treating the pests is to use bi-sulphide of carbon, saturating a piece of cotton with the fluid and dropping it in the hole, which is then covered. The gases from the solution make the animals scarce in a short time. With this remedy there is danger of poisoning other animals and the farmers are afraid of it. Strychnine solution and corn are a common combination and this is dropped in the holes as before.

The farmers of Northwest Kansas are considering a convention to discuss the best and surest means of getting rid of the pests. The theory that the sand hill owl is a dweller in the hole with the prairie dog and there exists a happy family arrangement between them is disproved by frequent investigation. The owls live in deserted holes sometimes, as do the rattlesnakes of the uplands, but they are not at home when the snappy little prairie dog is making himself numerous.

ANARCHISTS ANXIOUS NOT TO OFFEND ENGLAND

Paris, Feb. 8.—An Italian Anarchist leader now in Paris was asked to-day if there were likely to be any Anarchist attacks in London in connection with the assembling of sovereigns and princes for Queen Victoria's funeral. He replied:

"If there are any such attacks the Internationalists will be absolutely innocent. We decided on 'hands off.' It would be worse than folly if by any such act we closed against us our only refuge in Europe.

"Our people, hounded everywhere else, have found an asylum in England. We are neither ungrateful nor fools, so we will leave England alone. Young Sipido, who tried to kill the Prince of Wales, was not one of us or he would have known better."

STORMY TIMES BEFORE AUSTRIA

Reichsrath Shows Few Signs of Becoming Rapidly a Working Body.

Vienna, Feb. 8.—There is little in the constitution of the new Austrian Reichsrath to encourage the hope that this body has been turned into a working parliament by the recent elections.

In the old Reichsrath, which lasted nearly four years, only four measures were passed. When it dissolved Emperor Francis Joseph impliedly threatened that if there was a renewal of the former pandemonium he would send the brawlers about their business, suspend the constitution and revert to the arbitrary rule with which his reign began. His precise language was that the elections would be "the last constitutional means to be employed to secure effective government."

POWER OF OBSTRUCTION.

Among the 352 members returned, the Neue Freie Presse counts thirty-one different parties or fractions of parties, and among these fractions there is a new organization of born obstructionists. The pan-Germanic party, which in the last Reichsrath numbered only six, now numbers twenty-four. Under the rules of the House its leaders, Herr Schonerer and Herr Wolf, will be able to introduce motions without the help of any other party or faction. If they choose, they will be able to start obstruction on their own account, whatever the other Germans or non-Germans should decide.

There is not the least doubt that they will use this power to the utmost, if any concessions are made to the Czechs or the Poles, or to the clericals and Luegerites. Not only are they pan-Germanic in their creed, but they are liberal to the extent of radicalism, and they hate the papacy and everything for which it stands.

OLD ISSUE UP AGAIN.

Probably, for a time, the new Reichsrath will abstain from obstruction, at least long enough to allow the election of the members of the delegations who supervise the common affairs of the dual monarchy, and the passing of a very urgent railway construction bill. Possibly there will be a small number of other indispensable measures adopted. Then will come the old question of the official language in Bohemia, the eternal quarrel between the Germans and Czechs.

It is impossible to estimate the chances of a compromise on this point, but unless a compromise is reached there can be no solution by constitutional means of the problem of parliamentary government in Austria.

Were the Emperor King to suspend the constitution and govern the Empire without a parliament, two issues might arise. Herr Schonerer and Herr Wolf would go back to their constituents and agitate for secession from Austria and union with the German Empire. There has been some talk of open avowals. The other peril would be to the Ausgleich with Hungary.

LOYALTY IN HUNGARY.

Fortunately for the whole situation, the Hungarian Government, while looking with disgust upon the Austrian impasse, is loyal to the king. So, too, are the Hungarian people.

M. Koloman de Szell, the Hungarian Premier, who is rapidly advancing to the foremost position in the dual monarchy, has already hinted that it is vital to maintain the alliance with Austria, and that, if necessary, Hungary "will go a long way to serve her own interests." In the Budapest press this is interpreted to mean that Hungary will maintain the Ausgleich even if there should be no Parliament in Vienna, and that, should there be an attempt at secession in the German provinces of Austria, the Hungarian Government has troops who would know what to do.

"It would be a curious development of an unprecedented situation," says a vigorous Hungarian writer, "if the Emperor-King, who, during the early years of his reign and long afterwards, sent Austrian troops to keep Hungary beneath his sway, should now use Hungarian troops to retain part of Austria."

BLOW TO THE CLERICALS.

By far the most hopeful feature of the case in Austria is the revolt of the people against the alliance between the clerical reactionaries and the Jew-baiters. Prince Alois Liechtenstein and Dr. Lenger, the burgomaster of Vienna, can no longer command a majority of the Reichsrath by combining forces. The clerical party has received a damaging blow in all parts of the Empire.

It is doubtful also whether Herr Schonerer and Herr Wolf will remain together indefinitely. They have long been political companions, but Wolf wishes to make his way in the world, and Schonerer is a fanatic. Good judges predict that Wolf will prove more tractable in the new Reichsrath than he did in the old, and that his political adherents will be more easily managed.

UNCERTAINTY OF POLITICS.

Moreover, it is inconceivable that large manufacturing towns like Gablonz, Trautenau and Aussig, or an international watering place like Carlsbad, all of which returned members of the Wolf party, should desire the annexation by Germany of the German provinces of Austria. Nevertheless, in this country nothing is certain in politics.

One of the members of the new Reichsrath, by the way, can neither read nor write. He was elected in a Polish district on a complicated radical, clerical, anti-Semitic programme, the like of which was never seen on sea or land before.

CONSUELO'S DUKE MAY BUY MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

London, Feb. 8.—Again the report is prevalent that the Duke of Marlborough will be enabled, by W. K. Vanderbilt's generosity, to buy back Marlborough House for his family. No progress has been made the past year with the construction of Marlborough's projected palace in Mayfair, in anticipation of the contingency which now has arisen.

It is said that the Duke of Cornwall is determined to take Clarence House for his London residence, and the King is not averse to the sale of Marlborough House for $1,000,000.

RED SUN RAYS THE LATEST CURE FOR THE MEASLES

Paris, Feb. 8.—Dr. Chatiniere, an eminent Paris practitioner, has just brought to the attention of the Academy of Medicine a new discovery for the cure of measles. It consists simply of confining the patient in a room with the windows hung in red shades or curtains through which the sunlight enters.

The physician says he has demonstrated the efficacy of reddened sun rays in twelve cases of well-developed measles, cures following with wonderful rapidity.

The discovery is the result of observations among peasants of the Vosges, Caucasus, Finland and other countries, where women have a habit of enveloping children suffering from measles in red cloths.

GOULD FAMILY WILL STAND BY COUNTESS

New York, Feb. 8.—George Gould and his brothers and sisters in their answer to-day to the complaint filed by creditors of the Count and Countess de Castellane did not deny that Anna was heavily in debt. They said, however, that there was a provision in their father's will stating that the trust fund should not be liable for debt at any time.

They insisted that this was a bar to the prosecution of the suit, but they requested the courts to decide the question. All the members of the family said that they were willing to act as receivers without compensation.

FINANCING PURCHASE OF A GREAT RAILROAD

New York, Feb. 8.—It was learned today on good authority that the Union Pacific Company's purchase of Southern Pacific stock is to be financed by an issue of $40,000,000 of Union Pacific four per cent. ten-year convertible gold bonds underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The bonds are to form part of a total authorized issue of $100,000,000 of bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent., and not less than three per cent yearly.

The bonds will be secured by certain collateral in the company's treasury as well as by a first mortgage on about 1,300 miles of road forming part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's present system not now mortgaged.

LONDON LIBEL SUITS.

London, Feb. 8.—The King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today found in favor of Victor Michael Ruthven, described as an ex-priest, in a libel suit brought against Emil De Bom, a Catholic priest, for circulating leaflets averring that Ruthven's lectures were indecent. Forty shillings were awarded. The court found in favor of De Bom respecting the publication of Ruthven's record, copied from the Clevenland Universe, of March 15, 1895.

The Rev. J. G. Paton, a Presbyterian missionary of New Hebrides, testified that Ruthven's real name was Riordan, and that he had given evidence against him in America, where he was sentenced to a year' imprisonment for swindling, in 1895, a man well-known in America.

The Court also rendered a verdict in favor of the Rev. Bernard Spink, who was sued for libel by the Rev. Tuberville Chry Thomas, of Chicago, formerly a pastor at Ishpeming, Michigan, on the ground of having imputed immoral conduct.

A PIANO EVENT.

The Heavy Discount Sale Now Going On In the Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. Warerooms.

People who profit by the great discount sale of high class pianos now going on in the Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. Warerooms, can purchase a strictly first class piano at from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. off the regular prices. When it is considered that such pianos as Steinway, Hazleton, Nordheimer, Heintzman and Howard are being offered at these discounts, the sale presents an opportunity worthy the attention of every prospective piano buyer in Canada. A personal call solicited, or if out of town a postal card or letter will have prompt attention. City warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street. East end branch, 1622 St. Catherine street, cor. St. Hubert street. —adv.

MAYOR OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Mr. John McPhee, was elected Mayor at a meeting of the Council on Monday.

Miss Maggie Albright, of this place, died yesterday after a long and painful illness.

It is rumored here that the Lachute and St. Andrew's Railway will be turned into an electric road, and is expected to be in operation by the end of June next, and will be continued on to Carillon, and connect with the Carillon and Grenville road, which will also be connected with an electric line.

A social given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church was held in the town hall last night. A large number attended and a good programme was rendered by the choir. Rev. Mr. Ballantyne was well pleased with the success of the social.

HALF-HOUR TALKS TO CHILDREN.—The first lecture in the half-hour talks to children series will be delivered this afternoon in the Natural History Hall at 3.30, the subject being "Fruit and Seed Tramps." The lecturer, Miss C. M. Derick, M.A., is a lady well qualified to treat the subject as it deserves, and a treat is in store for those who have the good fortune to be present.

SUPERSTITION IS SET AT DEFIANCE BY LOVE

Prominence of Thirteen in Coming Marriage of President of French Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, Feb. 8.—"The civil marriage of M. Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, and Mlle. Germaine Brice," says the Figaro, "will take place Feb. 13 at the marie of the sixth arrondissement. The religious ceremony will be celebrated three days later at the Church of Saint Germain des Ires.

"For the benefit of those who will be astonished by this date of the 13th, which is usually hel dto be unlucky, we will mention that the engaged couple both attach to it a happy superstition. They were both, in fact, born on the 13th of the month—M. Paul Deschanel on Feb. 13, 1856, and Mlle. Germaine Brice on April 13, 1876.

"Furthermore, it was on the 13th of the last month that the fiancee gave her consent to the engagement, and, still further, the surname and Christian name of each are formed of thirteen letters.

"To complete, we will add that it was at Florence, when M. Deschanel was travelling incognito under the name of Pierre Duclaux, which likewise comprises thirteen letters, that he met the family which has had a hand in the realization of his happy union—that of M. Henri Germaine, chairman of the board of directors of the Credit Lyonnais.

M. Paul Deschanel's witnesses at the marriage ceremony will be M. Loubet, president of the Republic, and M. Legouve, dean of the Academie Francais."

ANNUAL CONCERT.—The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society has arranged to give its annual concert in the Windsor Hall on March 5. Dr. John Potts, of Toronto, will be the orator of the evening, and good musical talent will be arranged for.

CLOCK SALE...

Genuine Nickle Alarm, warranted for one year..... 95c

8 Day American Half Hour Cathedral Gong Striking Clock..... $2.65

Imitation Marble 8 Day Cathedral Gong, half hour striking.. $3.75 to $6.75

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—2595—

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SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 18.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 18.

94TH YEAR. NO. 34. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

Most Modern of Methods for the Cure of Rheumatism

Temperature of 300 Degrees Fahrenheit Now Used by Physicians.

PRACTICAL TEST AT ROYAL VICTORIA

The Efficacy of the Treatment Demonstrated by Experience of Surgeons of Montreal's Famous Hospital.

How is your rheumatism to-day, sir? Or, in the vernacular, how are your rheumatics? Troubling you, eh?

Well, go and be boiled!

* * *

Frivolous? Nay, then is there much wisdom in frivolity. And if the instruction, "Go and be boiled" is not sound and humane, I am a soused gurnet.

The latest method of curing rheumatism is to insert the patient in a boiler, heat him up to a trifling matter of 250 or 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and send him home a less suffering and less profane man.

When I mention that 400 degrees Fahr. is 188 above the boiling point of water, it will be at once grasped by the feeblest intelligence that the heating experience is alone worth the price of admission. Strange as it may seem, there is no alarming discomfort in this extreme temperature, although Brazilian summer heat is Arctic compared with it. Best of all, it is, according to medical authority, an almost certain remedy for rheumatism and sciatica.

* * *

It is said that the virtue of heat as a therapeutic agent was known to the early Romans. Daily, many thousands of them attended the Caracalla baths at Pompeii, and luxuriously wriggled in the caldarium, a heated apartment for the treatment of agonies of the rheumatic type. And though it is disheartening and humiliating to think that antique and very dead Pompeiians poked their noses into inventions that belonged to unoffending men who were to arrive nineteen hundred years later, it is satisfactory to know that the bones of the interfering old crocks were screwed and racked with "rheumatics."

In a primitive fashion every old lady in the civilized corners of the world has known and knows the principle on which the most modern apparatus for the relief and cure of rheumatism and sciatica is constructed. Old ladies and young there are who have an unshakeable conviction that mustard plasters will cure any pain having its origin in cold, from toothache to purgatorial pneumonic tortures, if the plasters are penetratingly hot and are applied with sufficient frequency.

* * *

The inevitable first remark of a stranger to the rheumatism boiler is: "But doesn't it burn?"

The great obstacle to hot air treatment was the want of a substance that would prevent burning of the flesh. Moist and unventilated hot air will burn the patient. But Mr. A. V. M. Sprague, of Rochester, New York, discovered that roasting might be avoided by placing the patient on a sheet of fibrous magnesia.

The ovens are made in three shapes—for heating the entire body, for the arms and legs, and for the local application of heat. The construction of each kind is on the same principle.

The oven is made of three metal cylinders, separated by one inch and an inch and a half of space. The outer cylinder is made of nickel-plated sheet copper, lined with asbestos. The middle cylinder is made of steel; the third of brass. The asbestos lining of the copper cylinder stops the heat from escaping outside. Three funnels act as flues for the burners at the base of the oven and carry away the products of combustion while the patient is baking. The inside cylinder is perforated. The perforations allow air that is heated by radiation from the hot steel to be distributed over the patient.

Inside the three funnels are tubes that run from the central space and these, by taking off part of the heated air, regulate the temperature and its dryness. Other tubes, at the bottom of the apparatus, running between the gas burners that furnish the heat, draw supplies of fresh air to take the place of that which escapes.

The inner, perforated brass cylinder is lined with cork ribs, an inch apart, running lengthwise. These prevent burning of the flesh. The patient lies on a sheet of fibrous magnesia, under which is a sheet of asbestos. The oven for the entire body is fitted with wooden extensions for the legs and head. These are covered with air-tight rubber sheets which fasten on the neck and lower limbs.

* * *

Before you are inserted in the apparatus your heart, lungs and pulse are examined, and heat ordered in proportion to your strength. Then you are wrapped in flannel, and the cooking begins.

It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to explain that your head is not included in the baking. If it were, you would probably emerge more like a cannibal king's dinner than anything a comic artist ever drew.

A nurse, expert in the use of the bakery, watches over you. When the heat is about 150 you feel somewhat thirsty, and you are encouraged to take small drinks of water. Perspiration begins when the temperature is 180. The limbs seem to be numbed. 280 degrees may be borne for an hour or so, and is not unpleasant. 212 is water boiling point. At 350 the body feels as if it were frizzling, and when the patient keeps cool (?) enough to think at all he thinks his heart is beating so fast that it has gained half a day on standard time. When the extreme heats are applied ice water is given as a drink and ice is applied to the head.

After the baking, the rub comes. The patient is given a thorough rub down and is laid by to rest. An hour or two later he probably discovers that his pain has gone, maybe for days and maybe for ever, and a superb sense of physical exhilaration has come upon him.

* * *

A written description of such a novel apparatus as this must necessarily fail to give a vivid idea of its construction. Words are slow. The eye is quick, and any visitor to the Royal Victoria will be well repaid by a visit to the room in which the oven is kept, and looking over the apparatus.

As to the actual effect of the hot air treatment on patients, I beg to be allowed to quote the Assistant Physician and the Senior House Physician of the Royal Victoria, who wrote in the December edition of the Montreal Medical Journal some "Notes on the Therapeutic Uses of Hot Air."

After describing the cylinders and the form of treatment the physicians write of the results in England in 1894. "Once introduced, the treatment was found to create temporary benefit in rendering stiffened joints of arthritis deformans more supple, and in enabling bedridden patients to walk more easily than they had done for months or even years. . . . but with the prolonged cessation of treatment, as a rule, the joints returned to their former condition . . . . though where any pains existed or acute symptoms manifested themselves the relief was rapid and pronounced."

The hot air treatment gave no evidence that it possessed any curative value, however. In painful effusions and in acute and sub-acute conditions, the improvement "is most interesting to note, being more rapid and complete than by the various other means adopted."

Among the early cases in Montreal, especially sub-acute and more or less chronic cases of various diseases, many were "not only relieved from the pain incident to those inflammatory conditions, but the mobility was increased and walking (when the knee was affected) was rendered more quickly possible than by any other means we have adopted. Where much pain was present the relief was almost immediate upon the first treatment, and pains which recurred after twenty-four hours were again quickly dispelled by the second bath, and finally quite disappeared."

* * *

Not only in the treatment of painful joint affections has the hot air method been found useful, but "the pain due to peripheral neuritis and local neuralgias was relieved with astonishing rapidity, while the affection itself seemed to terminate on an average more speedily than by any other method we have adopted."

Please carefully notice what follows:—

"During the past four years some 34 cases of sciatica were treated at the Royal Victoria Hospital, five or these with the ordinary methods and without hot air being applied. Of these, three were unaffected by the applications used, and showed no improvement. The remaining 29 were treated by hot air, and were rapidly relieved. Fourteen were completely cured, leaving the hospital well, after an average duration of three weeks, though among them were cases which had lasted months, and in one case more than a year.

"The other 13 showed marked improvement, though not a complete cure. . . . . Such cases, however, had been much more protracted, the average duration of these 13 being five months. The relief by hot air was particularly striking in one instance, that of a young Frenchman who had suffered for some months, and on admission was given the usual treatment by blistering and other forms of counter-irritation, and the leg finally fixed in a splint. All this seemed to have no avail in relieving pain or disability, and he was placed on hot air baths. Almost immediately he was relieved of pain and within a few days was able to leave the hospital quite well."

In two remaining cases no result was obtained. The patients underwent stretching treatment, but this was ineffectual, and they left unrelieved.

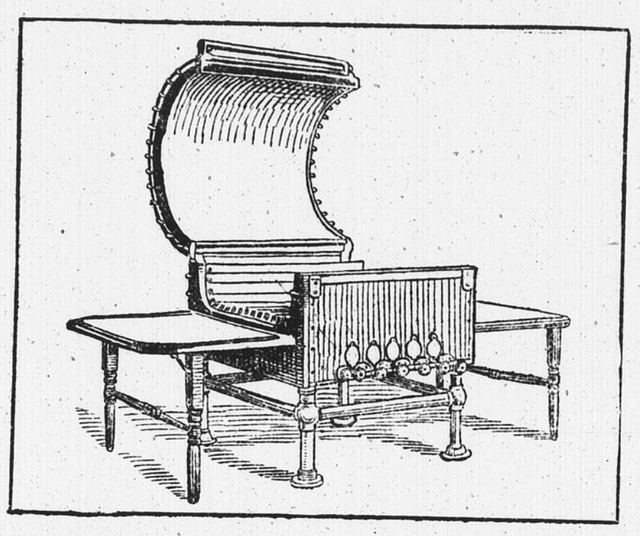
The Royal Victoria physicians conclude:

—"What particularly directs one to the hot air treatment in sciatica is the rapid relief of pain, a relief which persists and enables the patient, while taking the necessary rest in bed, to enjoy comfort and freedom from suffering. Neither blisters, fomentations nor any other form of local application have been, in our experience, attended with like satisfactory results."

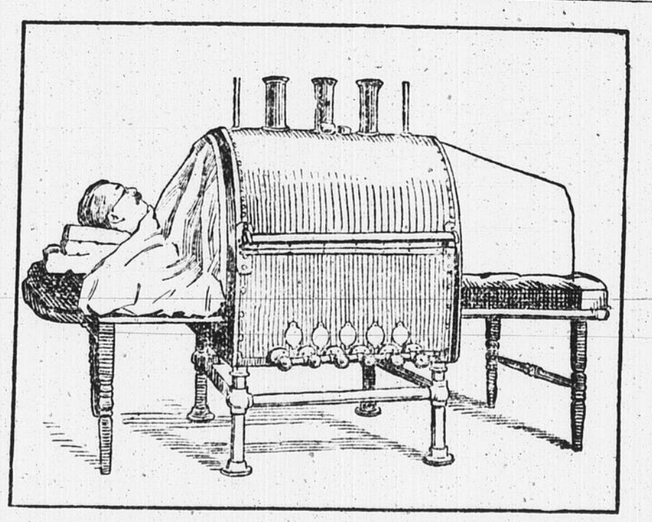
* * *

So there. You have been told what the apparatus is like and its effects. All you have to do is wait until your rheumatism makes you pull the customary faces, then go and be boiled. When I think of this wonderful hot air method I feel sorry for the poor wretch who has not got any rheumatism. He will never be able to boast that he has been heated up to 350 degrees and has come through the ordeal without coming in pieces like a marionette. The experience must be an advertisement for cremation and must also rob Hades of many of its terrors.

W.M.



BAKING MACHINE OPEN, SHOWING CIRCULATING JACKET AND PERFORATIONS.



A PATIENT BE ING BAKED.

VICTORIA THE GOOD

New York, Feb. 7. — The poem by Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," written on the announcement of the death of Queen Victoria, is as follows:

Homage and hush of heart belong to death,
When at the door the dread one entereth,
The courteous departure of the soul
To seek its high imperishable goal,
The still withdrawal of that inward thing
That gives the shapen clay the aureole,
Sends on all hearts the ancient wondering.
And so a stillness falls across the day,
Now that the queen has pushed aside the crown,
And, with no heralds telling her renown,
Has gone the august unattended way—
Gone down the way where all of earth recedes,
Leaving behind a fragrance of good deeds,
A wreath of memories forever green
Above her name, mother and friend and queen.

Whatever fortune comes to shape events
She carried in her heart the good intent,
And surely, too, since that far fragrant hour
When first the boughs of Eden broke no flower
Nothing has shined more kingly than good deeds.
Lo, out of these the golden heaven proceeds,
The memory of good deeds will ever stay
A lamp to light us on the darkened way,
A music to the ear on clamoring street,
A cooling well amid the noonday heat,
A scent of green boughs blown through narrow walls
A feel of rest when quiet evening falls.

The kindly deed will live in memory
When London in far centuries shall be
As still as Babylon and both a dream—
When London dead shall be some poet's theme—
When all her tombs and towers shall be a flight
Of ghostly arches in the noiseless night.

Then as some bard on legends borne along
Shall build her faded glories into song,
Some Homer sing her darings and defeats,
Filling with crowds again the grass-grown streets,
Placing dead kings back on their crumbled seats,
There suddenly will sweep into his rhyme
Victoria's name, long leavendered by time;
And all the poet heart of him will stir
At some small heart-warm chronicles of her,
The obscure whisper of some kindly deed,
Of this dead queen, her quick reply to need;
And, lo, his song will brighten and will shine
As though a star should break along the line.

Greater than any king with wolfish hordes
That ever climbed the pathway of the swords
Was this queen-mother, gracious, gentle and good,
A white fair flower of Christian womanhood.
Her banners felt the wind of every sea,
And yet she held a wider realm in fee,
The pure high kingdom of the womanly;
Peace to her spirit as the years increase—
Peace, for her last great passion was for peace.

O God of nations, on the dark of things
Send down the white fire of the King of Kings,
Until all rulers shall be lifted up
To drink with common man the equal cup.
Send wisdom upon nations and send down
On kings the deeper meaning of the crown.
Come, God of Kings and Peoples, breathe on men
Till love's heroic ages flower again.

Many Important Improvements Planned for Montreal Hunt

The New Century Will See Its Activity and Enterprise Redoubled.

NEW HUNTING SECTIONS FOUND

Ile Bizard, Ile Jesu and the Ste. Therese Country Will Be Hunted More Than in the Past.

The executive of the Montreal Hunt has decided to inaugurate its history in the twentieth century with a number of important improvements. It is not only the oldest institution of the kind in the country, having been in existence during three-quarters of a century, but is to-day the largest, best equipped and in every way the leading one on the continent, being universally acknowledged to be the most successful among the numerous clubs which hunt the wild fox in American coverts.

From a variety of causes hunting on the Island of Montreal has become more difficult each season. Until a few years ago, good cross-country work could be had within a few miles of the city, and frequently in its immediate vicinity; but the shriek of the locomotive with its network of rails and the bell of the electric car have frightened away small game to more secluded haunts. The day of the old rail fence and stone wall, with splendid jumping for the ambitious and convenient gaps for the novice, have been superseded by the ubiquitous and universal barb wire atrocity, to face which does not require courage and pluck, but positive foolhardiness in horse, hound and rider.

DR. CHAS. M'EACHRAN,
Newly-Elected M.F.H. of the Montreal Hunt.

From these conditions it has become imperative during the past few years for the members to seek other hunting grounds, where these modern evolutions of civilization exist to a more limited degree. On the islands and the mainland to the north and northwest some excellent hunting sections have been found, and it is the intention of the incoming master, Dr. Chas. McEachran, to hunt Ile Bizard, Ile Jesu, and the Ste. Therese country more than in the past. If the railways have succeeded in partially interfering with the local sport, they are very wisely being taken advantage of as auxiliaries, and every Saturday during the autumn the depots are made picturesque with the members in "pink," their lady friends in fetching gowns and wraps which are dreams of elegance, with huntsman, whips, hounds and horses embarking, all in the gayest spirits, for some of the points above named. As it has been decided to devote as much of the short Canadian season as possible to these new districts, the "tongue" of the hounds, call of the huntsman's horn or flash of red in the woods contiguous to the city, will less frequently delight and charm those across whose path the picturesque cavalcade so often ran in the old days, as they rode to covert, followed in full cry or dallied back to town in the autum sunsets with brush, pate and pads dangling from the victorious tridles. It is but the inevitable penalty which this utilitarian age pays for its modern improvements and developments unknown in the good old stage-coaching, fox-hunting days of our sires.

There is a movement on foot to create a feeling among the farmers of the Island proper that will be more favorable to the pursuit of the pastime; measures being spoken of which, if carried into effect, will make hunting safer and in every way better than it has been for years.

Among the past fifteen or twenty seasons no member has been more enthusiastic in the field than Dr. Chas. McEachran. A hard and fearless rider, a keen sportsman and a lover of the hunt, the new master has accumulated a stock of useful information and an extensive, practical experience which will be invaluable to the Hunt under his management. His scientific knowledge of horseflesh and his familiarity with the ground over which he intends hunting must inevitably secure to the first season in 1901 a success unprecedented in the history of the organization.

"In the matter of the steeplechases, which are usually held under the auspices of this Hunt, it is safe to predict some radical changes and desirable improvements. Steeplechase meetings have taken place each year under its immediate direction for a period of about half a century, and for many years these events were extremely popular, but for some time past the Montreal public have not extended to it the patronage that might have been expected. It is to be hoped that the master-elect and his committee will make this subject one of serious consideration and ascertain the causes and conditions responsible for the apparent apathy displayed in the attendance and interest. Our autumn steeplechase meetings can and should be made the sporting event of the year, and if properly conducted, managed and located, they would unquestionably meet with a hearty response from Montreal's best patrons. The entrance on a new epoch has given stimulus and new effort in all walks of life, and it behooves those interested to see that ambition and enterprise distinguish an organization which has certainly, in a marked degree, the materials for both.

Dr. McEachran is as thoroughly acquainted with the elements which are necessary and desirable to secure popularity and success in a steeplechase meeting conducted on proper lines, as any member who has ever sat in the master's chair, and it is to be hoped and may with confidence be expected that the new M.F.H. will take the opportunity of entering into the matter with the same zest and thoroughness which characterizes all his undertakings, and thus inaugurate a new era in the history of these events.

SALVATION ARMY PLAY TO BE GIVEN

Plans of Major W. W. Winchell to Elevate the Stage—Writes a Special Drama.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The latest attempt to elevate the stage may be made by the Salvation Army, providing the plans of Major W. W. Winchell of Peoria are indorsed by Commander Booth-Tucker.

Major Winchell believes that the entrance of a troupe of Salvationist players into the theatrical field will do much toward the uplifting of the morals of the performances and of the plays. As may be supposed, the plays to be produced by the army actors will be written especially for them, and each will convey some moral lesson to the public.

Major Winchell has written a play which he calls "The New Homestead," dealing with the Salvation Army life, work and ways. The versatile major is also the leading man in his play, and is said to possess considerable talent as an actor.

PLOT OF THE DRAMA.

The piece deals with the fortunes of one Paul Jones, a printer, who loses his position upon the introduction of linotype machines into the office where he is employed. A gang of anarchists attempts the destruction of the shop, and Paul, repaying good for evil, heroically prevents the despoiling of his former employer's property. Base ingratitude is his reward, and he hunts in vain for work. At the end of ten months his savings are gone, his family is starving, his landlord evicts him and his family from their home, and he is in despair.

As he stands in the street after his eviction two Salvation Army girls approach him, and to them he tells his misfortune. Always ready to help the poor and outcast, these two angels of mercy secure the admission of himself and family to the Salvation Army shelter, where he finds work sufficient to keep them fed and lodged.

SOME SPECIALTY TURNS.

Into the act depicting the life of the shelter most of the humor of the play is condensed and several specialties introduced. A tramp attempting to get a meal without working for it is made to furnish considerable amusement.

The last act shows the workings of the Salvation Army, California farm colony, called the "Soledad Colony." This colony was originated by Major Winchell himself and one of the refuges of the army. The play ends by the singing of "America" by the players en tableau.

Major Winchell says of his theatrical project: "People want to see shows, for shows thrive in spite of the outcry against them in the churches. And I say let them see shows, provided they are good shows. Some argue that all shows are bad. If so, let us crowd out the bad shows by filling the world with good ones, shows that will lift up and save the people."

MAJOR DAMON DOUBTFUL.

Concerning the project Major Damon, the general secretary of the northwestern division, said: "I have heard of Major Winchell's scheme. He has applied to Commander Booth-Tucker for his official approval of it, but I doubt if the commander's indorsement will be forthcoming. The army is too busy saving the drunkards and outcasts to go into the theatrical business."

Colonel Edward J. Higgins, second in command of the Salvation Army in the United States, will be in Chicago next week and will hold several meetings. Sunday and Monday evening he will be at Princess Rink on the West Side, and on Monday evening he will commission as probationary lieutenants twenty-five persons who have been attending the Salation Army Training School in Chicago.

WOMEN WORKERS IN CANADA

The National Council of Women of Canada have issued, with the above title, the full and complete report of their seventh annual meeting, held at Victoria, B.C., during the month of July last. Even the scoffer at women's organizations, who asks "What has the Council done?" should find this work of interest. It is plain that the work of the Council has the support of persons whose opinion is worth something, for its life patrons include Lord Strathcona, Sir William Van Horne, Sir William C. Macdonald and Senator Drummond, amongst others. Besides the life patrons, there are six annual patrons, one of which is Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and 37 life members. At present the hon. president is the Countess of Minto; president, Lady Taylor; advisory president, Countess of Aberdeen; vice-presidents, Lady Laurier and Lady Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Hoodless; recording secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, and corresponding secretary, Miss Teresa F. Wilson. The book gives a complete list of all officers of the National Council, as well as particulars of all Local Councils and their federated societies. There are 21 Local Councils. The lists of standing committees are given, which deal with Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children, Pernicious Literature, Care of Feeble-minded Women, Care of the Aged Poor, Finance, Immigration, Press Loan for Doukhobor Women, Publication Committee and Bureau of Information.

The report prints in full, addresses, correspondence, and all motions, resolutions and business transacted at the annual meeting. The volume makes interesting reading, and gives an idea of what this big organization is accomplishing.

To the question, "What is the Women's Council doing?" an answer is given in Lady Aberdeen's own words:—"The Councils are organized in the interests of no one propaganda, but, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law."

Copies of the record may be obtained for 50 cents from the central office, 71 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto.

FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. Stuyvesant—Are you going to the mountains next summer?

Mr. Schermerhorn—No; to the seashore—my automobile isn't any good at hill climbing.

CORRECT DRESS FOR MEN FOR THIS YEAR

FASHIONS AS DECREED BY THE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Here is the correct dress for 1901, as decreed by the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange convention, which opened to-day at the Continental Hotel.

Coat—For fitting with military back, somewhat looser and somewhat longer than last year.

Trouser—Cut with peg-top effect, large at knee, small at bottom.

Waistcoat—In suiting, singe breasted, cut high and without collar, sharp pointed at bottom.

Overcoat—Accordingly long and loose, with frock back, such as a Newmarket.

Raglans—Discarded, save for rain coats.

The exhibit of 1901 styles was managed by Chairman Albert Matthews of Chicago.

The new garments quickly gained geographical notoriety according to the residence of the creators. The "Chicago sleeve" was noticeable for its puffy mold, while the "twentieth century driving cape," from St. Louis, was of most generous girth proportions. In the plaited sack coat, with yoke back and belt, Boston earned a quiet smile, while an Inverness overcoat, which combined four distinct styles, hailed from a city in southern Ohio.

The convention adopted a resolution denouncing the bankruptcy law and urging Congress to make a better one.

HE WONDERED.

Little Willie—Ma?

Mrs. Williams—Well, Willie?

Little Willie—Why does Pa. call President McKinley "William" when he is cracking him up to the skies, and me "William" when he's going to spank me?

WONDERFUL WORK OF MISS KELLER

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Girl Carries Off the Honors at Radcliffe College.

Boston, Feb. 8.—Helen Keller, the wonderful deaf, dumb and blind student, now in her freshman year at Radcliffe, has received new and exceptional honors.

Miss Keller, in the middle of the term, has been promoted from what is known at the college as English 22 class to English 12 class. The promotion is a remarkable one, and is made only on recommendation of the professor of English on account of extraordinary progress in studies.

In the class from which Miss Keller has just been advanced are about forty students, and above the work of all these that of the deaf, dumb and blind girl has stood pre-eminent.

Few are there in Radcliffe who have had the honor given to Miss Keller. The work of the class with which she now studies is extremely advanced, and a limited number take up the work.

Instructor Copeland characterizes the work of his blind pupil as showing a wonderful mental equipment, and as far in advance of any ever accomplished by the class which she has just left.

The method followed in the lecture room, by which Miss Keller is able to benefit by the lectures, is described by a fellow-pupil:—

"Miss Sullivan, in whose charge Miss Keller is, sits beside her, holding the left hand. Each word that is spoken is communicated almost instantly, and it is interesting indeed to watch the varied expressions that come and go on her beautiful face.

"At examination time Miss Keller sits in the parlor. Near her are one or two of the college authorities and Miss Sullivan. The examination papers are written out on a typewriter that produces raised letters, and from this Miss Keller reads the questions by touch.

"The answers she writes with her own typewriter, operating it at great speed. All of the work she submits is typewritten."

The course Helen Keller is taking this year includes history, English, French and German. In every study she is said to be abreast of her class. As a linguist and critic she has shown remarkable talent.

Refutation—"I want you to tell me candidly whether you want to marry my daughter for her money." "Certainly not," answered the titled young gentleman. "I scorn the suspicion. As I understand the situation, your daughter hasn't much money anyhow. You are the one we are looking to."—Washington Star.

Story of How Printing Was Introduced Into Montreal

Visit of Benjamin Franklin and the Commissioners of the States.

WHERE THE PRESS WAS STARTED

First Set Up in One of the Vaults of the Chateau de Ramezay—Franklin's Failure and Departure.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan, curator of the Chateau de Ramezay, has contributed the following interesting article on the early printing offices of Canada to The Progressive Printer:

Soon after the 13 colonies had revolted on account of what they claimed to be the oppression of Great Britain, they turned their arms against Canada, which had declined to join in the opposition to the Mother Country. The people having quiescently accepted the rule of Great Britain, that had brought them comparative liberty with comfort and prosperity, after the carnival of fraud and oppression to which they had been subjected during the closing years of the old regime, were in no humor to launch out on a new and unknown scheme with their hereditary enemies to the south.

Thus it was that, in 1775, the Continental army, having captured Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, invaded Canada under Schuyler, who, at that point, resigned the command to Montgomery. The route chosen was that trodden for over 150 years in the endless raids of the Iroquois and in the attacks of les Bastonais. At Fort St. John, the invading army met with a check in its victorious course. The fort was only garrisoned by a small detachment of hastily-mustered militia, mainly French-Canadians. But they made such a determined stand that the whole force of the invaders was held at bay for more than a month, and was about to beat a retreat, as provisions and munitions had begun to run out and winter was at hand. But, turning aside, Montgomery proceeded to Fort Chambly, which, although much stronger, better garrisoned with a sufficient force of regulars, and amply supplied with all the necessities of war, surrendered without firing a shot.

Montgomery, having by this means been able to secure abundant supplies and munitions, returned to the siege of St. Johns, and with heavy ordnance soon made the place so untenable that its brave defenders were forced to surrender. There being no further obstruction to its advance, as Montreal had been denuded of troops for the defence of Quebec, the Continental army entered the city unopposed.

MONTGOMERY ARRIVES.

Taking up his quarters at the Government House (the Chateau de Ramezay), Montgomery, sparing only just time enough to arrange for the defence of the city, left Gen. Wooster in charge and hastened forward with the bulk of his command to join General Benedict Arnold, who was proceeding with another army through Maine, against Quebec.

The building occupied as the headquarters in Montreal was built in 1705, by Claude de Ramezay as his official residence as Governor of Montreal, and was so occupied by him until his death, in 1724. It was here, as commandant of the troops of the King, that de Ramezay planned the defence of the colony against the Iroquois and the Bastonais, and arranged the expedition he led out to intercept the threatened invasion of Nicholson, in 1711. In 1735 the property passed into the possession of La Compagnie des Indes, which company occupied it for twenty-five years as the entrepot of the fur trade in Canada. In 1764 it was purchased by Wm Grant and leased by him, in 1774, to the Government, to be the official residence in Montreal of the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of Quebec. The building is still standing, and, as the museum of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, has become a veritable shrine to all lovers of American history who visit the city.

Montgomery, having met with disaster and lost his life before the walls of Quebec, was succeeded in command by Benedict Arnold, who, finding it impossible in the midst of the rigors of a Canadian winter to capture that stronghold, moved his headquarters to Montreal.

COMES TO CANADA.

In the meantime, the Continental Congress had taken action with the view of regulating and accelerating matters. On February 15, 1776, it was "resolved, that a committee of three—two of them to be members of Congress—be appointed to repair to Canada and here to pursue such instructions as shall be given them."

Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Chase, members of Congress, and Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, were named members of this committee. The latter, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was four months afterwards elected to Congress. The selection was a most admirable one for the purpose. Still it was thought well to add to the cool judgment of Franklin, the intrepid zeal of Chase and the courtly manners of Carroll, the polished address of a churchman. Therefore, by special resolution, Carroll was desired to "prevail upon Mr. John Carroll to accompany the committee to Canada to assist them in such matters as they shall thing useful."

The Rev John Carroll, a brother of Charles, was a clergyman so highly distinguished in his church that he was afterwards appointed by the Pope Archbishop of Baltimore. He had been educated in Paris, and, while there, had attained a fluent command of French, which, it was expected, would serve him in good stead in his intercourse with the clergy of Canada. He had also travelled through Europe as tutor in the family of Lord Stourton, which gave him an insight into courtly diplomacy.

Among the instructions to the committee was one suggesting the establishment of a free press, and Franklin, whose long apprenticeship to the trade made him keenly alive to the necessity for this, brought with him a printing press and a printer. The latter was an adventurer from France, named Fleury Mesplet, whose imprints had appeared at London, Quebec and Philadelphia. Driven from his country (like a number of other printers of his time whose imprints appear on books issued in several of the cities of the United States) by the extreme depression that had so long prevailed in France, he had not succeeded in finding a profitable opening. He was, therefore, ready to accept Franklin's offer to go to Montreal, which place had, thus far, never enjoyed the blessings of the printer or press.

This company, after some time spent in getting ready, embarked on a sloop sailing up the Hudson on the afternoon of April 2, 1776. The weather, for the most part of the way, was cold and disagreeable. The transfers of their baggage and the ice on Lakes George and Champlain so impeded their progress that the journey occupied nearly a month. The trip, which was one of continued hardship, told on Franklin's health, for he suffered much from cold and exposure. They arrived at Montreal by batteaux from Laprairie on the afternoon of April 29, having been 27 days on the road.

"We were received," as Carroll writes, "by General Arnold on our landing in the most polite and friendly manner, conducted to headquarters, where a genteel company of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to welcome our arrival." Cannon were fired from the citadel (situated on a high natural mound close by) in honor of the commissioners. After supper, partaken at the general's quarters, they were conducted by him to their lodgings. These were near at hand at the house of Mr. Thomas Walker, the most prominent local sympathizer with the revolutionary movement.

HOUSE STILL STANDS.

This house was, at that time, claimed to be "the best built and perhaps the best furnished in the city." It is still standing on the corner of Notre Dame Street and Jacques Cartier Square. Afterwards it became the residence of James McGill, the founder of McGill College. Although not so old as the Chateau de Ramezay, it dates back to the French regime, and is built much in the same style—one storey, with huge pitched roof, and heavily-vaulted basement or cellar. The material is mainly rubble or rough unhewn stones and boulders.

The Walker here mentioned was a cantankerous argumentative man, who, as is recorded, in the year previous (1775), quarrelled with some of the British officers quartered in that town. One or two of them entered, disguised, into his house one night and gave him a most barbarous trouncing. This disgraceful act caused considerable stir and became a subject of investigation by the Imperial Government. He was accused, the same year, of being the leader in the "disloyal" movement that then prevailed among a number of citizens, and also of being the instigator, if not the actual perpetrator, of a foul desecration of the bust of George III. that had recently been set up in Place d'Armes. One morning the bust was found blackened, a string of potatoes hung 'round its neck in ridicule of the rosary, and a placard attached: "Voici le pap du Canada et le sot des Anglais"—(This is the Pope of Canada and the fool of England.).

COMMISSIONERS BEGIN WORK.

The commissioners lost no time in getting to work. Many difficulties and differences, between the citizens and the army, had to be regulated. Mesplet, under Franklin's supervision, had to set up his press in one of the vaults of the Chateau de Ramezay. A manifesto to the Canadian people, in French and English, written, no doubt, by Franklin, assisted by the Rev. John Carroll, was struck off and scattered broadcast among the people. This manifesto of address, the first piece of printing to be executed in Montreal, appeared about May 1, 1776. How much would that first proof be treasured now, corrected as it was by the hands of Benjamin Franklin!

While the commissioners were devising schemes for the conquest of Canada and for tranquilizing the people, the Rev John Carroll was not idle. He went around visiting the clergy and conferring with its more influential members he tried to induce them to accept the new political movement. A meeting was arranged by him to have them confer with the commissioners at headquarters. At this meeting Franklin presided, and his prudence seemed to have some weight, especially as the address of Congress to the Canadians, which had been translated into French, was quite acceptable. But when a translation of the address of Congress to Great Britain, adopted October 21, 1774, was produced there was an entire change of sentiment. This address, having been drafted by the Puritan element, contained a strong anti-Catholic paragraph which shocked the Canadian clergy. Their reply to the commissioners was to the effect that, since Canada had come under British rule, its inhabitants had not suffered from any aggression, but that, on the contrary, the Government had faithfully carried out the stipulations of the treaty. All further approaches on the part of the commissioners were unavailing. During his stay in Montreal Franklin was kept busy. Daily meetings of the commissioners were held, over which he presided, and at which all sorts of knotty questions of government, of law and of order, were presented for settlement. Conferences, too, were held with the chief citizens and with the general and his officers. Official letters, three in number, dated May 1, 8 and 10, were written and sent off to Congress. All this was very trying on Franklin, and coupled with these labors was his continued ill health, which had been impaired by the journey, the want of success with the clergy and the failure of the attack on Quebec. He, seeing the futility of further efforts, determined to turn his steps homeward, although he had hardly been two weeks in the country.

On May 11, he set out from Montreal and was joined the next day by the Rev. John Carroll at St. Johns. They did not go alone, as is reported in a contemporary letter, written, evidently, by some one who was acquainted with Franklin's weakness for ladies' company, which states that "Franklin has gone off with Mrs. Walker." He does not seem to have got much enjoyment from her company or that of her husband, for she twitted him on the failure of his mission to Canada. He expressed his satisfaction when they left him at Albany, in writing, regarding them, that "they both have an excellent talent of making themselves enemies."

The other commissioners, Chase and Carroll, left in June, but Mesplet remained behind, having found that success in business that he had sought in vain elsewhere. He removed his press to St. Paul Street, near the market, as his imprints indicate, then the chief business centre of the city. Business so prospered that he found it necessary to take in a partner named Charles Berger. A newspaper—The Montreal Gazette—which still survives, was started by him. It was first published in French and English, but soon the latter language prevailed to the exclusion of the former. When Mesplet came to Montreal he was tinged with liberalism as to religion and republicanism as to politics, but, having received a severe reprimand for some digression in that direction, he turned over a new leaf and became such a devout and loyal citizen that he was entrusted with all the clerical and Government printing of the district. Books bearing his imprint are rare and much sought after at high prices by collectors of "Canadiana."

This episode in the life of Franklin has left far-lasting effects on the city of Montreal, the printing press which he introduced, now grown to enormous proportion, a stronger spirit of that loyalty to Great Britain on the part of French-Canadians which he came to undermine, and around the Chateau de Ramezay a lasting reminiscense of one found in American history.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR A CANADIAN

Capt. Cockburn, of Toronto, Informed of His Reward for a Brave Deed.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The Telegram's correspondent in London, Eng., writing under date of January 17, about Capt. Cockburn, son of George R. R. Cockburn, of Toronto, says: "One of the happiest passengers on board the Galekd, which arrived at Southampton this evening, was Capt. Cockburn, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, when I gave him the first news of his recommendation for the Victoria Cross.

"Have I really got it?" was his first question.

"Not yet; but the recommendation makes it a sure thing; you will get it," I replied.

His fellow-officers, among whom was Captain W. A. Weeks, of the Prince Edward Island company, congratulated him for the distinguished honor. Captain Cockburn was in the best of spirits before I communicated the pleasant news to him, and he said:

"I am in splendid health and never felt better, but the good news you have brought makes me feel better still." Asked about the act of heroism on account of which he has been recommended for a Victoria Cross, Captain Cockburn modestly replied:

"Oh, nothing very much, only a case of sticking to one's guns; somebody had to take a chance, and I and those with me took that chance and we managed to hold the enemy long enough for the guns to be got away, but we got nabbed ourselves. I will never forget that night at Belfast. It was the most ghastly night I ever passed in my life. The poor fellows that were wounded were in an awful state. I got what I could in the way of coats and blankets to cover them up, but what they cried for more was water, and of that we had none handy, the Boers having taken away all our water bottles. What water I could get I had to carry in my hat from a pool some distance away. The men had to lie out on the veldt all night; the ambulances were far too long in arriving."

Captain Cockburn will remain a couple of weeks in London before returning to Canada.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Following is a list of Canadian patents recently procured through the agency of Messrs Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D.C.: Nos. 69,935, George A Letourneau, Marleville, P.Q., stove pipe dampers; 69,975, Alfred Camm, Valleyfield P.Q., clothes horse; 70,110, George M. Warner Brooklyn, N.Y., apparatus for supplying fuel to furnaces; 70,121, Thomas W. Douglas, Owen Sound, Ont., muffler; 70,126, Edward G. Weddell, Staffordshire, Eng., self detaching hooks for shaft cages; 70,158, Wilbrod Dorval, Binghampton, N.Y., filter. The Inventor's Help a 148 page book, containing all information necessary to inventors, the cost of patents in the most important countries of the world and how inventors are swindled, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

A NEW POST OFFICE BRANCH.

A new sub post office has been opened at the corner of McGill and Lemoine Streets.

THE BRITISH BULLDOG IN SOUTH AFRICA. — A GERMAN VIEW OF LORD KITCHENER.

MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS

Old Southern Town Prepares to Celebrate Its Annual Feast.

Soon will again be seen at every turn in his chosen Capital City of Orleans, the royal colors—purple, green and gold—of His Majesty, Rex, King of the Carnival. Colors emblematic not only of his Royal presence, but of the far-famed Mardi Gras.

The history of the Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans is interesting, in one form or another, it having been observed, although at broken intervals, for nearly three-quarters of a century; and continuously each year since the close of the Civil War. But it must suffice to say that it had its origin in the custom in olden times of Louisiana's planters and merchants looking to France, their mother country, for their fashions, amusements and literature; one of the results of which was the introduction, in 1827, of the first grand street procession of masqueraders in New Orleans by a number of young Creole gentlemen, some of them just returned from finishing a Parisian education. This was followed ten years later by one on a much larger and grander scale on the Mardi Gras of 1837; and from these the Carnival method of festivity may be said to have been fully launched in the Crescent City.

And the Carnival of to-day, notwithstanding its French origin, as far as the present population of New Orleans is concerned, it has become thoroughly cosmopolitan, and from its small beginnings of parades of masqueraders, it has developed into pageants far surpassing in extent and grandeur all similar events occurring elsewhere in the world. This last on the judgment of unprejudiced spectators qualified by travel and experience to render such an opinion, and owing to the fact that through it all, coupled with lavish expenditure, there runs a thorough system of organization, as complete in itself as a well disciplined army. This splendid characteristic of organization, as well as the special features of the Carnival, is brought about by secret societies formed for the sole purpose of celebrating the Mardi Gras and Carnival week. Keen rivals are these societies, although co-operating to a single end; and so secret are their proceedings that even the personnel of their membership is unknown outside the council chambers. But they work the whole year through, and they spend, for such purpose, fabulous sums of money. The result is a brilliant succession of costumed tableaux, masked and unmasked balls and street pageants. The features of the latter are floats, or cars, on which is illustrated in spectacular gorgeousness some well-chosen subject. For instance, a pageant of some years ago presented by the Krewe of Proteus, represented by nineteen floats the legends of Asgard and the Gods—the myths of Scandinavia; the Rex pageant was based upon scenes and incidents chosen from the pages of Fergus Hume's "Chronicles of Faery Land—Fantastic Tales for Old and Young," in which Rex himself assumed the character of the King of Faery Land, and which were portrayed by twenty floats, preceded, as usual, by a car containing the Boeuf Gras, or the fatted ox, for the sacrificial ceremonies which inaugurated the Carnival; the Mystic Krewe of Comus, with twenty floats, beautifully illustrated the "Songs of Long Ago,"—"Landlord Fill the Flowing Bowl," "Listen to the Mocking Bird," "Dixie," "Home, Sweet Home," etc.

They say it never rains in New Orleans on a Mardi Gras day, which, possibly, may be accounted for by the clause in the proclamation of Rex—"His Majesty has further most graciously ordained that the best of weather shall prevail."

It should be noted that with many the impression prevails that no little of the charm of this event is due to the fact that it is held in New Orleans. The physical and social characteristics of that city are so much in harmony with the Mardi Gras features that the two blend into a harmonious whole, either of which would seem incomplete without the other.

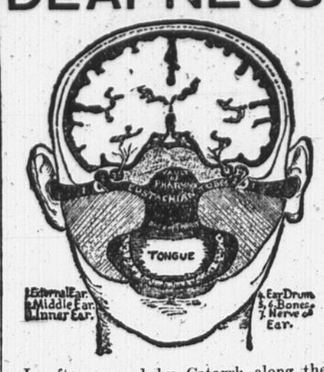
New Orleans is unlike any other American city. Its very name is a synonym of gaieties, and something about her always makes you think of the opera and bal masque, the carnival, the palm leaf fan, the omelette souffle, and the rose. It is replete with interesting evidences of the old French and Spanish civilization as well as charming features of active modern life. It is also a city of social brilliancy, as is a well understood fact. Many northern people take up their home in it during the winter to get away from the colder climate of the north, for it must be remembered that New Orleans is located in a semi-tropical climate. Hence, for those who make it a visit during the northern winter time, to its other features will be added the charms of balmy air, the notes of the song birds, and the cheering influence of bright sunny skies.

A short distance from the city is the town of Hammond. There is a settlement here of about 2,500 people, more than one-half of whom came from Canada originally. Of the many winter resorts throughout the South there is probably nothing to compare to this little town in the piney woods of Louisiana. Flowers bloom in the gardens there every day in the year. Strawberries ripen in February. People live out of doors most of the winter, the exception being a few days when it is extremely cold in the north. Every house has open fireplaces, in which are burned pine knots. Whether out or indoors, one is constantly inhaling a pleasant and healthy odor from pitch pine.

Much has been written and said about the progress of the South in late years, and there is no question about it that not since before the Civil War has there been as much money in the hands of the middle classes and the workingman than at the present time. Cotton has been a good price for at least three successive years, and when cotton is high everybody has money and business is good. When the Southern people are making money they will spend it royally. One railroad alone brought into Louisiana this last fall over 2,000 pianos. The daughters of Southern planters are being sent north for the study of music and art.

The means of travel between New Orleans and the city of Chicago are so improved that it is now more a pleasure than otherwise to go from one city to the other. The only road that has its own track between the two cities is the Illinois Central, and it makes the time in less than 24 hours. It has recently completed a double track between the two cities, as well as a direct road to Hot Springs. The Rev. Hugh Culvin Smith, D.D., of the Southern Presbyterian Church, in an address delivered before a large audience on "Lookout" Mountain, Tennessee, last December, said that the Illinois Central Railroad had done more towards bringing together the northern and southern people and creating a better feeling between them than any other influence that had ever been brought to bear on them.

DEAFNESS



Is often caused by Catarrh along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the inner ear. It blocks the passage from the eardrum to the nerve of the ear.

IT CAN BE CURED.

Dr. Sproule has cured cases of 14 years standing.

Some Symptoms of Catarrhal Deafness.

Have you pain behind the ears?
Do your ears itch and burn?
Is there a throbbing in the ears?
Are there buzzing noises?
Is there a ringing in the ears or head?
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Are there sounds like steam escaping?
When you blow your nose do your ears crack?
Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?

Mark this list, cut it out, and send it to the Doctor. He will diagnose your case FREE and tell you what the treatment would cost. He will not take the case if hopeless. Address DR. SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

Hearing Restored

And Discharging Ear Stopped Running.

Having seen Dr. Sproule's notices in the papers from time to time, Mr. William Wight determined to consult him, and wrote as follows: I have been troubled with a running ear for several years of which I am losing my hearing in this ear. I do not suffer much pain but I feel as though there is no cure for me as I have tried several doctors, also patent remedies, and received no benefit. This matter that runs from my ear has a bad odor which causes me to feel out of place at times Trusting that you will be able to help me a little.

Yours respectfully,
WM. L. WIGHT.

Mr. Wight's case improved almost from the beginning, and he very soon found himself cured, to his surprise and delight. Six months after discontinuing treatment Dr. Sproule received the following gratifying letter:

Dear Doctor:
I am glad to say that I am completely cured of my disease. I have never felt the least return of my old trouble since I stopped taking your treatment. My ear has long since stopped all discharging, and as far as I can judge it is cured and my hearing completely restored.

I am in excellent health. Before taking your treatment, whenever I had a cold my ear used to discharge worse and my hearing was almost cut off. But now it never seems to affect my hearing. I have no words to express my feeling towards you in what you have done for me, as I have told you before that I had almost given up hope. And, besides, I have spent hundreds of dollars with other doctors, but received no benefit.

Your obedient servant,
WM. L. WIGHT,
Whitewater, B.C.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

I was cured of lame back, after suffering 15 years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Two Rivers, N.S. ROBERT ROSS.

I was cured of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Antigonish. JOHN A. FOREY.

I was cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. RACHEL SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

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Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY.
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REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

From St. John, N.B.

S.S. AMARYNTHIA .....Feb. 14
S.S. SALACIA .....Feb. 28
S.S. CONCORDIA .....Mar. 14

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

From Portland.

S.S. FREMONA .....Feb. 12
S.S DEVONA .....Feb. 19
S.S. *HACKNEY .....Feb. 26
S.S. KILDONA .....Mar. 1
(*Chartered.)

Agents — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers of Both Lines.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,

LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES

Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Lake Champlain (new) twin screw..	9,000 tons
Lake Erie (new) twin screw	9,000 "
Lake Megantic	5,600 "
Lake Simcoe	5,700 "
Lake Superior	5,200 "
Lake Ontario	5,100 "
Lake Huron	4,500 "
Lake Michigan (b'l'dg) twin screw..	11,000 "
Lake Manitoba (b'l'dg) twin screw..	11,000 "

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

ST. JOHN, N.B., & LIVERPOOL

Calling at Halifax, N.S., and Queenstown, both ways, to land and embark Passengers and mails.

The Only Direct Line from a Canadian Port to Queenstown.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Jan. 22..	Lake Champlain	Feb. 8..	Feb. 9
Jan. 29..	*Degama	Feb. 15..	Feb. 16
Feb. 5..	†Lake Superior	Feb. 22..	Feb. 23
Feb. 12..	Lake Ontario	Mar. 1..	Mar. 2
Feb. 19..	*Montfort	Mar. 8..	Mar. 9

*The R.M.S. Montfort and Degama carry First Cabin passengers only.

†The Lake Superior carries only second cabin and steerage passengers.

Steamers sail from St. John Fridays, after the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Express and from Halifax Saturdays, after the arrival of the Intercolonial Express.

REDUCED WINTER RATES.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $90.00 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN—Single, $35.00 and $37.50. Round Trip, $68.88 and $71.25.

According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and $25.50.

PORTLAND TO AVONMOUTH.

Strathnevis .....about Feb. 6
Lycia .....about Feb. 20

No passengers carried on these steamers. Apply to any agent of the line, or to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

6 ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
MONTREAL.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

WINTER SERVICE, VIA HALIFAX, N.S.

	From St. John, N.B.
Manchester Importer	Feb. 5
*Manchester Trader	Feb. 20
*Manchester Commerce	Feb. 28

*Fitted with cold storage.

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

TURNESS LINE

BETWEEN ST. JOHN AND LONDON.

(Calling at Halifax.)

SAILING ARRANGEMENTS.

Leave London.	Steamers.	Leave St. John.	Leave Halifax.
Jan. 15....	Evangeline	Jan. 30....	Feb. 2
Jan. 25....	Loyalist	Feb. 8....	Feb. 14

(And fortnightly thereafter.)

From Portland.

Hamburg-American Line

To Hamburg

Westphalia .....Feb. 12
Frisia .....Feb. 20
Granaria .....Feb. 27

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Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

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44 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Office Supplies

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,

254 ST. JAMES STREET.

CANCER! CANCER! Dr. Percy's Anti-Cancer

This remedy is very highly recommended for the relief and cure of Cancer, Tumors Scrofula, and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by J. A. Harte, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame St. Country orders promptly filled.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
34 Steamers, aggregating 141,265 Tons.

NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian, 10,576 tons, Twin Screw.
Bavarian, 10,376 tons, Twin Screw.
Corinthian, 8,000 tons.
Sicilian, 8,000 tons.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland.
19 Jan.....	Numidian.....	Wed. 6 Feb.
24 Jan.....	Corinthian....	Sat. 9 Feb.

NEXT SAILING, SS. TUNISIAN FROM PORTLAND. February 23rd, noon.

Special attention is called to the sailing of the new Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian. The Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer ever built for the Canadian route.

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 — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.

Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single; $68.88 or $76 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.00.

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*These steamers do not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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St. Louis	Wed., Feb. 20, 10 a.m.
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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.
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STUDENT'S STORY OF CIVIC HOSPITAL

Had an Unpleasant Experience and Rev. Dr. Hackett Writes a Letter.

The Herald received the following letter this morning from Rev. Principal Hackett, of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, concerning the experience of a student at the Civic Hospital:

Editor Herald:

Sir—Will you permit me, in the interests of common humanity, to write very plainly with regard to the present state of the so-called Civic Hospital in this city of Montreal, in this present civilized era. Let the following facts speak for themselves:

About the middle of December one of the students of this college fell ill with scarlet fever, and by the advice of the doctor was sent to the so-called Civic Hospital. I had heard that that hospital was not quite up-to-date, and for a time demurred sending our student there, but eventually came to the opinion that it was the wisest course. I now wish most distinctly to assert that, had I known the state of affairs at the so-called hospital, nothing would have induced me to have been cruel enough to have aided any person in going to such a barbarous institution. I confess I find it hard to write with moderation when I consider the actual state of affairs at the so-called hospital, and also realize the numbers of people who must necessarily be compelled to go to it. At my request the student has penned the following simple lines as descriptive of his experience. Let them speak for themselves: I forbear to judge or to say who is to blame, but this is undoubted, that the blame for the disgraceful and inhuman state of affairs should be placed upon the right shoulders, and such scandalous and crying evil not allowed to exist in our city for one day longer. Is Montreal too poor to afford a proper hospital, or are those in power too cruel to take any pity upon the sufferings of their poorer brethren? But I refuse to accept either alternative. Sir, in the name of all that is merciful and humane, I call upon you as editor of an influential journal, to put these facts plainly and clearly before the citizens, and let immediate steps be taken to rectify the evils which undoubtedly exist. I have but to add that the student whose experiences during seven weeks are detailed below, is not given to exaggeration, but tells me that he has only feebly reflected the actual state of affairs within the "barn" called the Civic Hospital in this city. Yours very faithfully, H. M. M. HACKETT.
Principal.

THE STUDENTS' STATEMENT.

"The general appearance and site of the building is most unfavorable and depressing; however, the outside is better than the inside. The place may well be described as a cross between a barn and a barracks. The wards, four in number on the scarlet fever side, are small and bare. They are separated from each other only by a thin board partition, so that a patient's ears are assaulted by the moaning and talking of delirious people, the chatter of children, and the crying of babies in all the wards together. The beds in the wards are of the oldest pattern, and the mattresses and pillows of the rudest material. The beds are only about two or three feet apart, and a patient coming in sick is placed in the midst of a lot of noisy, dirty children. When one is able to get up, you go to the convalescent side of the scarlet fever part. Here the state of affairs is even worse. Here there are two wards, one for men and one for women. The men's ward contains about twenty-five, the majority of whom are children, who require moral treatment more than anything else. They play about and chatter all night, and get up about 4 o'clock in the morning. As to the meals, the food is of the plainest kind—porridge, soup, rice or cornstarch every day, with bread and butter. Of course, this can hardly be objected to in a free hospital, yet a little variety and attention to the cooking would be just as cheap and be much pleasanter. The rice is generally not cooked sufficiently, and when we are occasionally treated with mashed potatoes they are lumpy and always cold, so that I never touched them. There is no nurse to attend upon the patients, and before one can eat we are supposed to take the food off the lift, serve the children, and after we are finished, wash up the dishes. These, and such jobs as the making of the beds in the morning, and the sweeping of the floors by the patients, remove the necessity of a housemaid, and speaks well for the economy of the City Council. As to the ventilation of the place, the stench and heat of the wards is sometimes unbearable, and to open a window immediately causes a draught, while to turn off the heat means to burst the boilers. The bathrooms, which project from the main building, are always freezing cold—in fact at one time one of the coils was frozen hard, though the heat was turned on, and I have seen paper blow about with the draught. There is no hot water on the far convalescent side, where the smallpox used to be, so that the only way patients can wash themselves, their clothes (to have clothes washed in the laundry would mean to lose them), and their dishes is to fetch hot water from the kitchen downstairs and carry the water in a big pail for about 100 yards. The dirt of the children and filth of their heads when they first come in I cannot describe; all their heads are shaved in the ward itself. It is almost impossible for a patient to be there without suffering from the vermin.

Some of the roughs were so bad while I was there that they stole the alcohol and stimulants on the smallpox side and got drunk upon it, and made themselves very objectionable.

I do not say anything about the loneliness, though it need not be so bad as it is.

There are far too few nurses. I have known one come up in ten minutes from her dinner simply because she did not like to be absent longer, and one nurse told me that, during the summer, she was completely knocked out, simply for the want of proper food.

With regard to the treatment one gets there, considering the very inadequate staff of nurses, there is no complaint to be made. The nurses deserve the greatest credit for the cheerful, diligent and conscientious way in which they perform the very unfair amount of work required of them. Dr. Labrosse also deserves great credit for the conscientious, manly way in which he carries on the Civic Hospital with the very limited means granted him."

VASPARD SCHNELL DEAD.—Vaspard Schnell, a German, residing at 862 ...dieux Street, died at the Notre Dame ...ospital at noon to-day. Two weeks ago ... was found nearly frozen near the C.P. ...sheds at Hochelaga. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest.

SCHOOLS NO PLACE FOR ART CLASSICS

New York Board of Regents Bars Paintings and Sculptures From the Class Rooms.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 8.—After three years of experiment the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York has prepared a list of one hundred works of art, embracing paintings, sculpture and architectural subjects, suitable for display in public schools of the State. While the list comprises many notable classics, many others are rejected because they might be objectionable to certain classes.

Of the reasons which contribute to the rejection of the works of some of the masters the one most frequently mentioned is that works the subjects of which are taken from the New Testament would prove objectionable to Hebrews. Another cause for rejection is nudity, while a third is in the nature of art criticism, that the work is not entirely representative of the artist's ability.

A tentative list of pictures was prepared and submitted for pruning to a jury of seventy-five persons, specialists in schoolroom decoration, artists, Catholics, Hebrews, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and others of conservative opinions or with extreme views as to subjects which should be displayed on the walls of public school rooms.

After passing through this pruning process the list was found to have suffered a material reduction. The "Venus of Milo" and Praxiteles' statue of "Hermes" were both discarded because of nudity.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS BARRED.

Corrigan's "Adoration of the Shepherds," Murrifio's "Immaculate Conception" and "St. Anthony and the Infant Jesus," Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," the "Madonna of the Chair" and "Madonna del Granduca," and Titran's "Assumption" and "Madonna of the Rabbit" were eliminated because they might be objectionable to Hebrews.

"1807," Meissonier's great war piece, was rejected, the Regents' report says, "on ethical grounds, as suggesting war," while Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" was discarded as "second rate."

Burne-Jones' "Golden Stairs" was placed under the ban as "affected and stilted," and J. M. H. Hoffman's "Christ in the Temple" was thrown out because "pupils would like it, and should not."

Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Heads of Angels," was rejected as "pretty but not sufficiently strong," and Gustave Richter's portrait of "Queen Louise" was dropped from the list as "poor and popular."

Da Vince's "Last Supper" was not regarded as worthy of inspection by pupils, because, as the report says, "as the original is destroyed photographs must be taken from old prints and so have little artistic value."

In commenting upon the expurgated list the Regents say:

"After a careful study not only of individual criticism and specific suggestions, but of the principles underlying the various opinions given, a list of one hundred pictures suitable for high schools was selected. In presenting this list it is well understood that it will not be satisfactory to any critic.

"It does not aim to be the one hundred best pictures of schools, and it seems safe to assert that the compilation of such a list is an impossibility, if the constituency whose approval is sought is as varied in taste, moral and religious prejudices and art perceptions as that to which State ownership of the pictures and the system made it necessary to consider.

"The exclusion of many of the masterpieces of painting and sculpture demanded on moral and religious grounds resulted in a preponderance of architecture not only in numbers but in artistic value.

"While this is unfortunate from the standpoint of art, it is probably true that reproductions of architecture and scenery are on the whole rather more satisfactory and realistic than those of painting or sculpture, and therefore produce stronger and truer impressions on the student mind than the less effective and sometimes misleading representations in black and white of oil paintings."

EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA

CANADIAN AGENT BUSY ARRANGING FOR COMING OF SETTLERS.

St. Paul, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—A great movement is on foot for emigration from Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas to the Canadian West this spring. The large number of emigrants to Canada from the United States last year will be more than doubled this coming spring. Mr. White, the inspector of Canadian emigration agencies in the United States, is busy night and day attending meetings of farmers and ranchers who are seeking for information about Canada, while the different agencies under his control are so busy with correspondence that assistants in many cases have to be enrolled to take care of the correspondence. Being seen by your correspondent after returning from Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and other southwestern points, Mr. White stated that the same movement was apparent all along the line. "People that we have already sent to the Northwest are sending word to their friends and neighbors of the vast opportunities to be had there, and it makes the work easy for me," said the Government inspector. "The great showing made by this department will surprise the most sanguine this year. I find at every point that the business is going to be more than doubled this coming spring, and even from the most unexpected districts members of families are preparing to go into the Canadian territory to secure themselves homes."

There is no question about it, that the Government has done more to settle the western part of Canada through its policy in the United States than by any former method. They are not only getting thousands of people from the American Republic, but at the same time a good class of people who are bringing much money into the country, and who are succeeding as no Europeans could be expected to. The Government has also been very fortunate in securing the services of a man like the present inspector, Mr. White, whose knowledge of the western country is such that all questions pertaining to it can readily be answered, while at the same time his veracity and straightforwardness have been proven to be beyond question by the many thousands who have already benefited by his advice. He has also been able to advise the Department of the Interior of the best available men to act as agents throughout the country, and his systematic methods for the purpose of populating Canada have produced splendid results.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY VERY ILL

Rochester, N.Y., Feb. 8.—Susan B. Anthony is lying seriously ill at her home on Madison street. She is suffering from an attack of the grip. Miss Anthony has been far from well since her illness of two months ago, when she was prostrated from overwork.

"It is difficult for my sister to realize that she cannot longer work as once she could," said Mary S. Anthony, sister of Susan B., to-night. "She is constantly planning something to be done."

CONSERVATORIES OPEN.

Through the courtesy of the owners, the following conservatories will be open to the members of the society and their friends this afternoon: Messrs. R. G. Reid, 275 Drummond Street; R. B. Angus, 240 Drummond Street; Lord Strathcona, 1157 Dorchester Street; Senator Mackay, "Kildonan Hall," 1059 Sherbrooke Street, entrance Redpath; Mount Royal Cemetery Co., Mount Royal Cemetery; Mount Royal Park, Mount Royal Park; McGill Botanical Gardens, Cote des Neiges Road; City Gardens, Logan's Park.

RETURN OF FRIARS MEANS MURDER

Philippines Commission Declares it Would Lead to Lawless Violence on the Natives' Part.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 8.—"The return of the friars to the Philippines is likely to have the same effect on the Filipinos that the return of General Weyler under an American commission as Governor of Cuba would have upon the people of that island," is the conclusion of the Philippine Commission in a special report to Secretary Root, submitted after a thorough investigation of the religious question in the Philippines.

"We are convinced," the report continues, "that a return of the friars to their parishes will lead to lawless violence and murder, and that the people will charge the course taken to the American government, thus turning against it the resentment felt toward the friars. It is to be remembered that the Filipinos who are in sympathy with the American cause in these islands are as bitterly opposed to the friars as the most irreconcilable insurgent, and that they look with the greatest anxiety to the course to be taken in the matter."

The report states that of the 1,124 friars who were in the islands in 1896 only 472 remain. There are also in the islands, engaged in missions and missionary parishes, forty-two Jesuits, sixteen Capuchins and six Benedictines.

PRIESTS WERE RULERS.

The priest was not only the spiritual guide, the report said, but was in every sense the municipal ruler. The participation of the friars in the affairs of parish, provincial and insular governments was much more effective to secure entire control of the political situation than if the priests had been merely secular and not bound together with the close association of monastic orders. The truth is that the whole government of Spain in these islands rested on the friars. To use the expression of the provincial of the Augustinians, the friars were "the pedestal or foundation of the sovereignty of Spain in these islands," which, being removed, "the whole structure would topple over."

"If the friars return to their parishes, though only under the same protection which the American government is bound to extend to any other Spanish subject in these islands, the people will regard it as the act of that government. The feeling against the friars is solely political. The friars have large property interests in these islands, which the United States government is bound by treaty obligations and by the law of its being to protect.

HEAVY LAND OWNERS.

"Of the four great orders, one—the Franciscans—is not permitted to own property, except convents and schools. This is not true of the other three. They own some valuable business property in Manila and have large amounts of money to lend. But the chief property of these orders is in agricultural land. The total amount owned by the three orders in the Philippines is approximately 403,000 acres. Of this, 121,000 acres is in the Province of Cavite alone."

McGILL MEN IN BOSTON.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SOCIETY HELD WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Boston, Feb. 8.—The New England Graduates' Society of McGill University of Montreal, held its second annual dinner at the Exchange Club last evening. President Arthur E. Childs of this city presided. The speakers and the toasts of the evening were:

Dr. George A. Fagan, North Adams, "The President of the United States"; Prof. Robert McDougall of Cambridge, "The King"; William Peterson, vice-chancellor and principal of the university, "McGill University"; Prof. Ashley, of Harvard, American Science"; Prof. Arthur G. Webster of Clarkz University, Worcester, "Pure Science"; Henry T. Bovey, dean of the faculty of Applied Science at McGill, "Applied Science"; the Rev. Robert W. Wallace, "Faculty of Arts"; Ambrose Choquet of Providence, "Faculty of Law"; Dr. T. G. McGannon, Lowell, "Faculty of Medicine"; Dr. John M. Parker, "Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science."

Among those present, graduates of McGill were H. Holton Wood and Miles Martin, M.D., Boston; A. S. Cleaves, D.V.S., West Gardner; E. B. Hall, W. McCleary, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, Dr. J. Harvie and Dr. D. Hewston of Troy; Dr. Charles E. Williams and P. W. Moen, of Worcester.

Principal Peterson somewhat discountenanced the tendency to elective studies. He insinuated that too much latitude was allowed the student at Harvard in the choice of studies. He told a story of one student entering Harvard who would not be swerved from his fixed purpose by the suggestions of the faculty. This student said he came to take a course of study in the Faculty of Arts, a course in anatomy, which the student termed the science of the human body, a course in constitutional history, as a guide to the science of the constitutional body, politic; and a course in geology, "the science of the constitution of the earth." The prospective student at McGill is not allowed to choose until the third year of his curriculum.

Mr. Peterson spoke on the material progress made by the college, the extension of the new medical building, the new chemical building, the new laboratories and the extension to the Redpath library. He told of the kindness of Sir William McDonald toward the college. He said he wanted to inculcate a more democratic spirit in the college, a "university spirit." The college wanted a gymnasium, and new dormitories. He deprecated the trend of some modern schoolmen toward the so-called "popularizing" of learning. He thought it was being carried too far. Teachers, he thought, should scorn the seductions of popularity. "It is not," he continued, "for us to teach science, art and philosophy; it is for us to take a hand in the making of it." Universities should not be merely educational machines.

Prof. Ashley said, though teaching at Cambridge, he was not an American citizen. During the Venezuelan dispute he grew homesick for Canada; so homesick that he made up his mind to spend a few weeks ever afterward in Canada, so he purchased a summer home in Nova Scotia, to which he repairs when it gets warm in this country. He did not think the American scientists could really be classed in the very first rank.

Prof. Webster differed with Prof. Ashley as to the rank of American scientists.

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NEW RECORD IN DIVORCE CASES

New York Judge Succeeds in Granting Thirty-one in One Day.

New York, Feb. 8.—For a second time a record has been established in the Supreme Court of this city in the disposition of undefended divorce cases, Judge Gildersleeve yesterday making the record by trying thirty-one cases before he adjourned his court at seven o'clock last evening. A similar record was made last June by Judge Andrews. A calendar of seventy-two cases of this kind confronted Judge Gildersleeve when he took his seat on the bench yesterday morning. Many of the cases were postponed, so that when active work was begun there were thirty-one cases to be disposed of. He declined to adjourn court until he had tried the last case. As the cases were all undefended, Judge Gildersleeve granted the relief sought by the majority of the litigants, only in a few instances reserving his decision.

Margaret Silveria, twenty-five years of age, attractive and stylishly dressed, wanted to be relieved of the yoke that binds her to George S. Silveria, because, it is said, she is anxious to become the wife of another. Ten years ago, when she was a school girl of fifteen, she was fond of Silveria, who was a school mate. They had known each other about a year. They thought it would be a good joke to run away and get married, and on February 18, 1891, went to Brooklyn and found a minister who performed the ceremony. The girl went home, as did also the young husband. She could not keep the secret and showed the marriage certificate to her stepmother, who, when she recovered from her surprise, gave the girl a spanking and sent her to bed. She kept the certificate, but the young wife has never seen her husband since.

Mary C. Morris sought a divorce from her husband, Stewart R. Morris, a broker, to whom she was married on May 16, 1873. They have two sons who are now in business in this city. Mr. Morris was in court but did not defend the action. Morris was called to the stand and testified that he was willing to pay his wife $25 a week alimony.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate the Canadian National Bank for the purpose of doing a general banking business. W. J. Clark, Solicitor for Applicant. Toronto, 9th January, 1901.

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For pale, sickly and run-down people. Cures Throat and Lung Troubles, saving from serious results. Removes the cause of Headaches, Pains in the Chest, Back and Limbs. Nervous Troubles, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Lost Appetite, Dizziness, Weakness. Melancholy and General Debility.
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The Ground Floor of The Colonial House Annex is devoted exclusively to Men's Goods, and contains nearly everything they require for their personal comfort or adornment.

TWO EXPERIENCED CUTTERS
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There are also full lines of Boys' and Youths' Ready-made Clothing, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Braces, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Neckwear, Links, Studs, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Trunks, Bags and Valises.

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The Largest Stock in Canada of Choice Flat-Roll-Top Standing Desks, Library and Board Tables, Chairs, Stools and Cabinets.
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ARSENIC FOUND IN AMERICAN BEER

Chemist's Statement Causes a Sensation in Society of Chemical Industry.

New York, Feb. 8.—Are we drinking arsenic when we drink our beer?

Sensational statements were unexpectedly made at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, which go to show that American beer and American glucose, instead of being chemically pure, contain definite quantities of arsenic. A paper by Dr. E. Hantke, of Milwaukee, had been read, giving this country's products a clean bill of health, and Dr. T. B. Wagner, the chemist of the American Glucose Sugar Refining Company, had proceeded to explain in detail why this was so, when Dr. Arthur C. Langmuir, of this city, threw the meeting into a turmoil by asserting that in his tests of the beer and the glucose which the other scientists had praised, he had never failed to discover an appreciable amount of arsenic.

This totally unlooked for announcement proved a veritable bombshell, and in view of the recent beer panic in Manchester, England, during which many persons were fatally poisoned by beer containing arsenic, it became apparent to all the chemists present that American lager must at all hazards be freed from even the taint of suspicion.

It had been arranged that Dr. E. Handke, of Milwaukee, Wis., should present a paper on "The Presence of Arsenic in Beer." Professor Handke was unable to be present and his paper was read by Dr. H. Schweitzer, secretary of the New York Section.

Dr. Handke's essay, in effect, gave to American beer, American glucose and American sugar a clean bill of health. He described at considerable length how he had secured in the open market various samples of American beer and had found them absolutely free from arsenic. Fourteen samples of American sugar and glucose had also been found entirely free from arsenic.

The professor then described how he had made similar tests of the English article, and in each of these he had detected the presence of arsenic in small quantities, though in one sample, weighing one pound, he had found arsenic to the amount of one-three-hundredth of a grain.

Dr. Arthur C. Langmuir, of this city, explained, that while he had no direct interest in either the breweries or the glucose manufactories, the widespread interest following the recent cases of poisoning in Manchester had led him to make a series of careful qualitative analyses in his private laboratory in Brooklyn. He explained at considerable length that he had employed not only the common method known as the Marsh test, but had also used the Gutzeit test.

EXAMINED MANY SPECIMENS.

He had examined many specimens of glucose furnished by American manufacturers for commercial purposes, and commonly used in beer as well as in confectionery, and he had never failed in a single instance to discover the presence of arsenic. Dr. Langmuir admitted that in most cases he had located arsenic in very small quantities, and he did not desire to be understood as implying that the substances contained arsenic in such an amount as to warrant action by the Board of Health.

Dr. Langmuir's statement caused a sensation immediately, and several chemists were on their feet at the same time clamoring for recognition by the Chair.

Professor Coblenz, of the New York College of Pharmacy, apparently foresaw trouble and made a diplomatic speech, in which he took the ground that the Gutzeit test might be misleading and was not always conclusive, and that in any event it might be well to emphasize the fact that if Dr. Waldstein had invariably found arsenic he had found it in almost infinitesimal quantities.

In conclusion Dr. Langmuir again arose to say that while he seemed to stand alone he desired to reiterate the scientific fact that he had found arsenic in appreciable chemical quantities in every specimen of glucose obtained for analysis. At the conclusion of the meeting various chemists connected with the glucose and brewing interests gathered about Dr. Langmuir and tried to persuade him that he had been mistaken, but he stood by his guns and said that he would gladly take any chemist to his laboratory and demonstrate the truth of his assertion.

CAPTAIN LESLIE TO MARRY.

Kingston, Ont., February 8.—(Special.)—Captain Leslie, of A Battery, has been granted three months leave of absence. He will be married at St. John, N.B., on the 15th inst. He will go south to visit the Panama Islands.

IN SOME CASES

A Single Package of the Pyramid Pile Cure is Sufficient to Cure.

This may seem a broad statement when it is remembered that few diseases are so obstinate to really cure as piles; some physicians going so far as to say that a painful surgical operation is the only permanent cure, but the many and remarkable cures made by the Pyramid Pile Cure in the past few years have proven that surgical operations are no longer necessary, and that it is, by far the safest and most reliable remedy yet discovered for this common and often dangerous trouble.

The harmless acids and healing oils contained in the Pyramid Pile Cure cause the blood vessels to contract to a natural condition and the little tumors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or detention from business.

Dr. Williams, a prominent orificial surgeon says: "It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation."

Mr. Phil Owens, of So. Omaha, writes that after suffering two years from aggravated case of itching and protruding piles he was cured by a single 50 cent package of the Pyramid Pile Cure purchased from a local druggist, he says: "I fully expected the trouble would return, but am happy to say for the past year and a half have been entirely free from the disease and I cannot speak too warmly in favor of the Pyramid Pile Cure."

A bill clerk in one of the large wholesale houses of St. Louis says: "My occupation as billing clerk was so confining and sedentary that it finally brought on an aggravated attack of rectal trouble, which my physician diagnosed as itching and protruding piles, and recommended a salve he prepared and which gave me some relief for a few hours after using and then the trouble would come back as bad as ever; one of the other clerks advised me to try the Pyramid Pile Cure, and I now feel like thanking him every day for recommending it, as a single 50 cent package cured me, and I have no trace of piles since, something over six months."

Hundreds of pile sufferers, who had almost decided to undergo the pain and danger of an operation, have been astonished to find that the Pyramid Pile Cure which can be purchased at any drug store, was far safer, better and more effective than an operation could possibly be.

TRADE OF CHINA GOES TO GERMANY

One Result of Great Activity of the Emperor in the Far East.

Hong Kong, Jan. 9.—The Emperor of Germany is the kind drummer of Europe, and his territory is the world. He has his agents in every country, his vessels on every sea, his couriers on every road. Within the past ten years he has flooded China with trade solicitors, whose business is to push German manufactures, and the result is that the Germans are getting all the new business. They have subsidized their steamers which come to the Western Pacific, and within the past few months they have been constructing river steamers which will go up the Yangtse as far inland as from Salt Lake City to New York. The increase in the German houses in China is enormous.

It is interesting to watch how the Germans work. They keep track of all the new appointments, visiting every new Viceroy or Governor at his capital city. The agent takes a lot of presents with him and pretends that his call is a social one. He gets the Viceroy's ideas as to foreign articles and works him for Government contracts. If he talks electricity, the German, like as not, has a model of an electric light or telephone with him, and if he deprecates the condition of his soldiers he proposes to sell him arms and munitions of war.

If an Englishman or an American discovers anything new he publishes it; the German does not. Not long ago the Kaiser sent a commercial mission to China. This commission studied the country and its wants. It took samples to Germany, showing the different kinds of goods most used by the Chinese. There were 5,000 of these samples, 1,000 of which were of cotton goods. There were many kinds of silks and all sorts of tools and machinery. These samples were opened in Berlin and shown there, but only to German merchants and manufacturers.

In Shantung Province, about as large as the State of New York and Connecticut, containing about 36,000,000 people, the Germans have resolved that other foreigners shall not have a share of the trade. Shantung is German China. It is the State in which Kiauchou is situated, and the one where Germans have concessions for railroads and mines. In the concessions it is provided that all machinery must come from Germany, and that the railroads must be built entirely with German materials. In Russian China, on the other hand, the materials used are largely American, and this is so on the railroad systems of Peking and Tien Tsin, which have been financed by the English.

The best clerks out here are Germans. They work harder, work longer and save more money than any others.

Take razors, for instance. There is a big opening in them. The Chinese shave their heads as well as their faces, and every man and boy has to have his head shaved. The shaving must be done several times a week, and some men are shaved every day. There are tens of thousands of barbers in China. There is a barbers' union which covers the whole empire, and there are thousands of men who do nothing but make razors by hand. Many of the razors are pounded out of old horseshoes, the horseshoes being brought by the ship load from Europe for this purpose. The razors are small, and they could be made by machinery at a low price. Germany is already manufacturing them, and is quietly introducing them into different parts of the country.

The Germans have built up a big business in aniline dyes. They have the monopoly of such sales all over China.

There is a big opening here for American patent medicines. The Chinese have a great respect for foreign medical skill. They are lovers of drugs, and our medicines, properly advertised, would have a larger sale.

I am surprised that some American has not thought of making wheelbarrows for the Chinese trade. The wheelbarrow is the farm wagon, the freight waggon and the passenger train for the greater part of China. It is used by the hundreds of thousands in every Chinese state. These barrows are all made by hand. They are heavy and clumsy.

I am told a big demand might be created for cheap bicycles. There are American bicycles used in nearly all the ports, but they are very high-priced. You find Chinese now and then riding them. They use ladies' bicycles, because they are better adapted to their stiff petticoats and full pantaloons. What should be sent here is a wheel that could be sold for $25. It should be strong, but need not have all the modern improvements, such as pneumatic tires or an easy saddle.

One of the big markets for lumber in China is the coffin market. There is nothing for which the people pay so much as for coffins. They often buy them long before death, and keep them in their houses as parlor ornaments.

The new railroads will create a great demand for ties and bridge-building materials. If the mines are to be developed they will have to be timbered, and it will take forests to supply the wood needed.

Our cotton trade is steadily increasing. We are now selling more cotton goods to North China than any other country, and our Consuls think there is no reason why we should not have the bulk of the fine cottons which are sold by the English and Germans throughout Yangtse Valley and South China. At present our trade is confined almost entirely to the North.

The powers should demand protection in China for foreign copyrights, patents and trade-marks. At present anything can be copied and all sorts of goods imitated. This is done by the Germans as well as by the Chinese.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CAPT. BERNIER HERE

WILL TALK TO GOVERNMENT ON NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

Captain J. E. Bernier, member of the Quebec Geographical Society and the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, has passed through the city to Ottawa, where he will present to the Government a plan for reaching the North Pole. He has planned a wooden boat and a steel boat. Either will, when the voyage is done, be fit for use to clear the St. Lawrence for winter navigation. Capt. Bernier proposes to leave the Pacific Coast, entering Behring Straits about July, 1902, and probably will enter the ice about 165 to 170 east. The voyage would occupy three or four years. Capt. Bernier would take a hardy crew of sailors and scientific men. Buoys would be dropped at intervals, to test the ice drift. Messenger balloons would be sent off every month. The Captain proposes to use wireless telegraphy. He says that Canada should have the honor of planting the flag at the Pole and completing scientific knowledge of the Arctic. He asks no payment, but wants the Government and private individuals in assist him to fit out the expedition. Admiral Markham, Lord Strathcona, and Hon. R. R. Dobell, M.P., are among those who expressed approval of his plans while he was lecturing in the old country, whence he has just arrived, and the Times and many authorities on navigation speak favorably of his plans. Captain Bernier is a Quebec man, 78 years old, comes of a hardy, seafaring family, has been a Newfoundland and St. Lawrence ice pilot, a commander of vessels since his seventeenth year, and is a total abstainer and non-smoker.

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

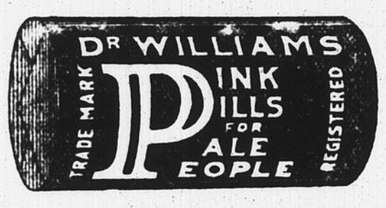
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BOOKS

PSYCHIC ROMANCE BY A CANADIAN AUTHOR.

It was rather a hazardous experiment for a rising Canadian author like Miss Zanha E. Wood to undertake a psychic romance such as "A Daughter of Witches," for while the pitfalls are numerous the rewards in the psychic sphere are problematical, and after her two previous works, "The Untempered Wind" and "Judith Moore," Miss Wood had a reputation to lose.

The psychic novel is becoming a leading feature of literary fiction, and it must be admitted that the field is but imperfectly appreciated by those who have been prospecting it. It is in the witch lore of the New England States that Miss Wood has found the material with which she constructs her story. Nathaniel Hawthorne picked up a few rare nuggets in this field, but he left much unexplored wealth behind him.

Miss Wood is to be congratulated upon the success she has achieved. She has produced a work of merit and whatever defects may be noted they are not to be attributed to the manner in which she has handled her psychic phenomena.

In these pages are to be found a good many homely pictures of New England life—life in the farm-life in the village minister's house, and a triple love story runs its course towards its logical goal.

Each pair of lovers have strong individual characteristics. In Matthew Peck and Miss Temperance Tribbey we have the fragrant aroma of a nineteen year's courtship; in Lanty Lansing and Mabella we see how the tendril clings to the vine and how imperfect character becomes purified by the touch of adversity; and in Vashti Lansing and Sidney Martin there is the tragic culmination which seems inevitable from transpiring with occult forces which the tamperer knows not how to control.

Vashti was a queenly girl of great physical charm and endowed with a will which would conquer all obstacles and fashion the mind of man to its liking. She was baulked in a misplaced evil love for the man who subsequently became the husband of her cousin; but she concealed the agony which she endured in secret.

She inherited an extraordinary will power from an ancestress who had suffered martyrdom for witchcraft. She had the power of mesmerism and hypnotism, and in the weaker personality of Sidney Martin she found plastic material which suited her purpose. She accepted his attentions; decided to marry him; induced him to enter the ministry and to accept the call to the village church. She watched after his comfort, she cured his headaches and she slowly but surely gained hypnotic control over him. In the pulpit on a certain Sunday she subdued his mind to her dominating will and the preached a sermon in which she, by her suggestive influences, vented her vindictive spleen upon the congregation.

In this way she shatters her husband's intellect and unseated his reason. On the following Sunday, seeing the result of what she had done, she was stricken with paralysis, and was condemned for the remainder of her days to a living death.

"A Daughter of Witches" is written with considerable power and the dialogue is lively and gossipy. (Toronto: W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd.)

IN THE RANKS OF THE C.I.V.

Driver Erskine Childers, who is a fine specimen of the citizen soldier, shows that with the now renowned C.I.V., it was anything but "Roses, roses, all the way." From the time they left St. John's Wood Barracks, on the stormy winter's morning of the 3rd of February last year with three inches of snow on the ground—not the fine invigorating Canadian snow, but the nasty, clammy London snow—till their return in the last days of October, they had to rough it.

Mr. Childers went straight from his duties as clerk in the House of Commons at Westminster, to the field of war in the capacity of driver of a gun team in the Honorable Artillery Company of London, (C.I.V.) His narrative deals with his personal experiences and nothing more, hence the special charm of the book. When it is added that the author possesses a happy vein of humane humor and never moralizes, the reader will understand that it is intended to give the book high commendation. "The first shell that fell made us all very silent, and me, at any rate, very uncomfortable," is as full of pregnant meaning as many a chapter would be.

As an example of a beautiful observation finely phrased may be quoted "One of the charms of Africa is the long settled periods of pure unclouded sky in which the sun rises and sets with no flaming flashes of vivid colors, but by gentle and imperceptible gradations of pure light, waning or waxing." There is no chapter without felicity, and the book is characterized by truthful simplicity. It is neither a story nor a sermon. The author closes with a generous tribute to "our friend and comrade Atkins who has done more and bloodier work than we and who is not at the end of it yet." (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Ltd. London and New York: The Macmillan Company.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Alfred Harmsworth says that the late Harold Frederic painted Whittaker Wright—the centre of the recent black storm in the London Stock Exchange that carried down sixteen houses—as "the financial villain" in "The Market Place."

S. Levett-Yeats' new novel, "The Trafalgar's Way," is to be published serially in one of the Munsey magazines, and will be issued in book form next autumn, probably by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

When Stephen Crane died he left an unfinish novel, entitled "The O'Ruddy." The work of completing the story has been intrusted to A. E. Mason, and David Belasco is to dramatize it. Clement Flower is painting a new portrait of Mr. Crane for the next academy.

Julien Ralph writes to his American publishers of his gradual recovery from the effects of his trying experiences in South Africa. His new book is to contain much new matter, including his letters from Pretoria to America, the correspondence having been remodeled and rearranged. This new work is to be published at once in London and in New York.

Frank T. Bullen's new book, "With Christ at Sea," is attracting a good deal of attention among mission workers. He has been compelled to publish a letter, in which he begs his friends to stop sending him requests to preach, to lecture or to preside at public meetings. He receives about twenty invitations of this sort daily.

The political novel is going as strong in England as the historical novel over here. Following the example of Hope in "Quisante" and Mrs. Ward in "Robert Orange," Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is engaged on a novel of English politics. She recently, it will be remembered, tried American politics in "Senator North."

Cutliffe Hyne's new novel, "Prince Rupert the Buccaneer," is announced for publication on March 5 next. Its title page is to read as follows: "Prince Rupert the Buccaneer, his adventures, set to paper by Mary Laughan, a maid, who through affection followed him to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, acting as secretary, he deeming her a male though timid, which account is now put into more modern English by Cutliffe Hyne."

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer has a novel on the press for publication next month by the Macmillan Company. It will be called "Robert Annys: Poor Priest," and is a tale of the Peasants' Uprising in England, 1381. This was really the first "strike" that ever took place, the peasants, throwing down their tools and marching on London to seek redress for their grievances from the boy King, Richard II. A "poor priest," or russet priest, was a term used to describe Wickliff's band of followers, who went about the land preaching the Gospel to the poor and teaching them to read the just translated Bible.

The current number of the International Monthly contains a carefully prepared and interesting account of American interests in the Orient.

The account of "Mountain Structure and Its Origin," by the eminent Scottish geologist, James Geikie, is now concluded. The essay gives the reader a vivid insight into the wonderful transformations this earth of ours has undergone. Most interesting essays are by Camille Mauclair, the French critic, on "Auguste Rodin and his Decorative Sculpture," and by William Archer, the great English literary and dramatic critic, on "The Real Ibsen." Mr. Archer is undoubtedly the greatest authority on Ibsen. Alfred Fouillee, the eminent French thinker and scholar, writes on "Nietzsche and Darwinism." All together this number is most attractive.

"The Commonwealth" is the title of a new Canadian Review, published in Ottawa, which aims at the free expression of competent opinion upon all subjects of interest to educated readers. The first number justifies the claim it makes for a hearing; and the editor who prefers to remain anonymous, although his name appears in list of signed contributors has secured the cordial co-operation of many capable writers. Literature is to have a leading place in its columns, and the literary department is under the direction of Dr. Charles Morse. In the first number Dr. Morse gives a discriminating review of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's latest novel, "Eleanor," and offers a plea for the higher criticism, asking for a sane, sober, true and thoroughly competent school of criticism in Canada. Some delightful semi-literary notes appear from the pen of Rev. Canon Low, D.D., under the caption of "In My Study." Mr. A. C. Campbell discusses "The Question of the Twentieth Century," which is to be the arrangement of the relations between the whole body of wealth produced and the individual's share of it. Mr. Campbell is a very great admirer of the late Henry George, of whom he gives us an "appreciation" in the form of a review of the "Life of Henry George," by Henry George, junior. Mr. John Lewis discusses "Imperialism." His views on the subject are of the pessimistic sort, but an excellent antidote is provided in Mr. George Johnson's extremely able article on the "New Partnership." The editor tells us that, "with politics in the party sense, this review will have no concern, but we shall always hold ourselves free not only to discuss the cardinal principles of government which, from the days of Aristotle, have engaged the attention of the world's greatest thinkers." A short, but very characteristic article, is contributed by Miss A. C. Laut; and the new commonwealth of Australia is the subject of a highly instructive article by Rev. Dr. Whitley, Professor of Hebrew in Melbourne University. From beginning to end there is a strong note of originality in the new review, which certainly deserves success; but many people will think that it would be better to follow the smart modern magazine form in appearance, instead of the flat-faced, sprawling, snub-nosed periodical whose day has gone by. The next number of the Commonwealth will appear on February 15th.

PALATE-TICKLING.

How It is Done With

Malt Breakfast Food

Amongst the vast variety of breakfast grain foods sold by the grocery trade of Canada, Malt Breakfast Food has taken first place, and easily ranks as the most delicious and healthful of foods.

Not only does Malt Breakfast Food furnish the most healthful breakfast dish for the benefit of brain and body, but many choice palate-tickling dishes can be made from the popular cereal that will prove of great value in establishing digestive vigor.

After you have procured a package of Malt Breakfast Food from your grocer, send your address, and we will mail you booklet giving recipes for making bread, griddle cakes, sweet cakes, buns, rolls, muffins, custard, etc., from Malt Breakfast Food. Malted Cereals Company, Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q.

ROYALTY IS BUSY AT MATCHMAKING

Czarowitch May Wed Victoria, Daughter of Edward VII.

London, Feb. 8.—Delicate negotiations are in progress between the courts of Russia and Great Britain looking to a marriage between the Grand Duke Michael, younger brother of the Czar and heir presumptive to the throne, and Princess Victoria, only unmarried daughter of King Edward VII. Politics rather than affection is said to be back of the projected match.

Standing in the way of the marriage is the ironclad law of the Russian church forbidding marriages between first cousins. The Czarowitch, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, is a son of the dowager empress of Russia, who is a sister of Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, the mother of Princess Victoria.

CHURCH PROBLEM FOR NICHOLAS.

A dispensation from the Czar would be necessary for such a match, and it is extremely doubtful if Nicholas would grant such a dispensation, for he refused it when Michael wanted to marry another first cousin, the lovely Princess Helene, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir.

The Czar's reason for refusing it was that he is not only Emperor of all the Russians, but spiritual head of the Russian church; that his brother should be inherit the throne, as now seems probable, will also be head of the church, and it would be a grave scandal, besides setting a fearful example to his subjects, if the head of the church should transgress one of its most stringent rules.

However, the Czar may be influenced in this matter by political considerations, for such an alliance as this would be a bond between the two countries that would go far toward ending their hereditary enmity.

ALLIANCE FOR WILHELM'S HEIR.

Another engagement expected soon is that of the Crown Prince of Germany and Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and therefore niece of King Edward VII. They are both very young, the Crown Prince being only 18 and Beatrice only 16. This would be a marriage between first cousins once removed, for Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg is first cousin of the German emperor, whose son it is proposed shall wed her, her father and the Emperor's mother being brother and sister. But the rules of the Lutheran Church are not so strict about matters of this sort as are those of the Russian.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

The new boarder—I am going to ask the landlady for a second piece of pie.

The old boarder—You hadn't better. She'll make you feel as uncomfortable as though she were a Brooklyn street car conductor, and you had asked her for a transfer.

TO CONTRACTORS

We have all that is necessary in Furnishings and Accessories to set off your buildings. Artistic Hardware and Paints of a superior grade.

SPECIALTY—Tools perfected and warranted.
Consider the Quality and the Price.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

94TH YEAR. NO. 34. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

A woman I know was very anxious to take up a certain study, but she was such a busy woman that she held a long consultation with herself before she could decide that she had enough time to devote to it. Very carefully she went over the rules and regulations of the day and she discovered that a certain forty-five minutes—just before luncheon, was a bit of waste ground. The teacher of the study declared the three-quarters of an hour a day would yield good returns, and the minutes more or less faithfully employed have already begun to tell. Another woman, also desirous of improving herself, envied the woman with the new study on her hands. "I don't see how you get the time," she cried. And then, after being told, she said with self-deprecation, "why, I waste that much time and more every day of my life." And it was true. Most of us thoughtlessly fritter away time enough to educate ourselves in many branches of learning, of which our school days may have given us only an inkling or not even that. We constantly hear the cry—we often are guilty of it—"I haven't time." Once in ten times it may be really true, but many times it is only a one-legged excuse, and stands for almost anything from lack of interest through bad management up to downright laziness, the worst of all.

Too many people consider that their educations are completed when they leave school. Too many people—and particularly is this true of women—toss their books aside the day after the school life is passed, and go out into life prepared to pretend to knowledge, to cover up ignorance, to grow dowdy mentally, to lose the agility of mind which study brings, to do anything—everything except look upon life as a bigger school-room and set themselves tasks all through the years. We are so content to putter over our work. We won't plan it. We won't live by the clock. We won't be methodical. We will dawdle and fuss and fidget, and we will make duties of fads and go about grumbling that we haven't time for this or that or the other and looking enviously at the women who do accomplish something as if we thought that a kind fate bore them up upon her wings. Perhaps we will live longer and die easier if we don't use up the fag-ends of time. It may be that a happy-go-lucky life yields just as much comparatively speaking. Each must judge for herself so far as that goes. But having chosen to dawdle we must not grumble at our lot in life when it turns out to be a vacant lot overgrown with thistles and burdocks and teazles, dull and uninteresting and of no account.

Bad as the mannish woman is—the one who will wear the trousers—the petticoat man is quite as disagreeable. We've all seen him. He pokes around the house with the air of keeping his eye on things. He arranges how much gas shall be used, and when the drafts of the range shall be turned off and set on. He likes to be considered the High Muck-a-Muck of the establishment, and gives orders to the maid. How many men who would excuse the prying man can find nothing harsh enough to say of the over-valiant female. It has two sides to it—this question. We are not fair to our sex when we condemn only the loud masterful women who will wear short hair and stiff collars; and yet forget to deal equal opprobrium to the men who treat their wives as if they were housekeepers with rather unsatisfactory references from their last places.

Again the "to lets" are up. They adorn many a door, and whole families are discussing the moving question. Sometimes it is a simple move from one street to another. Often it is a tearing up of the roots of family life, to transplant the whole, torn and weakened and drooping a little, to a far-off city. More often still it means only the storing of furniture for the annual flitting into the little summer cottage. The restlessness is contagious. It infects people who had no thought of moving, and makes some who are sure they won't, pretend to themselves that perhaps they will if they can find a house which exactly suits them. Off they go tramping through other people's houses, adding a serious burden to the burdens of all housekeepers with a moving on their hands, poking into clothes-presses and cupboards, grumbling about decorations in the dining-room, wondering if the landlord will replace the keys to all the doors and hinting that you lost them, asking awkward questions about the furnace and enquiring how often the water-pipes freeze. Aren't they enough to try the patience of any woman whose household machinery is running smoothly, let alone the one whose carpets and curtains all cry out that moving time is near. The house-prowlers are an unnecessary nuisance, for the trailing through houses is for some people an afternoon's enjoyment. No woman will object to showing an intending tenant through the house, but an intending tenant is one who has seen the agent, who has informed herself as to the manner of heating, the rent, and the number of rooms, and has found all these entirely satisfactory. If she disturbs you at your work, and if she wakens the baby and steps on the cat's tail and looks behind the bureaus and under the beds, you can excuse her. She is in earnest and you sympathize with her wish to know all about everything. If she's nice, you're not sorry you had the store-room whitewashed and the dumb-waiter fixed so it doesn't take three horse-power to hoist it up to the dining-room. You hope she'll be happy there and you won't worry her by explaining the faults of the house to her. She may not consider them faults at all, and if she does they will force themselves upon her attention soon enough. She is not your enemy—the woman with a really defined idea of taking the house you are leaving. It is only the make-believe, the prying, grumbling, impolite person to whom you object—the woman who pays no attention to your modest little notice of days and hours for hunting in your house—the woman who pries into your home and does it as if it were her right, not a privilege granted by you and to be treated as such. Sometimes the woman who looks through the house, brings a few relatives with her the first day and comes back with relays of them every few days. She wants auntie and cousin and grandma and forty-second uncle-in-laws all to see the house she would take if the drawing-room were bigger or the furnace a different kind, if the halls matched her portieres; if there was one more clothes press or another shelf in the pantry We all know her. We've all suffered at her hands. She certainly has her little ways and just as certainly her use. She is plainly a finger-post pointing us the way not to go. We may profit from her selfishness, her ignorance or her obtuseness, and when we go house hunting let us do it with the Do-unto-others text very close to our hearts.

Did you ever become interested in a family who were poor through no fault of their own? Did you follow their fortunes with a heart-ache for their sorrows and a smile for their joys? Did you try to help them, to make the children a little happier to spare something from your life to gladden theirs. Most of all, did you try to comfort them, not with charity cold as the wind of winter, but with sympathy and love. And did things go from bad to worse, till with sickness and misfortune their needs were very great—more than you could supply? Such a thing has happened here in Montreal. I want to help a brave-hearted woman, a discouraged and partially incapacitated man, and some little children. It is a hard winter for them. Illness has followed illness, and a convalescence in a home where poverty has too long dwelt is a dreary and almost hopeless thing. Will some readers who have a dollar or so to spare or a quarter or fifty cents, send them that the way may be smoothed a little for some children and a man and a woman. It does not mean very much to you. It will mean a great deal to them. I think I have never asked the readers of this page for contributions for any one. I wouldn't do it now, if I could relieve this necessity myself. It has gone beyond the power of one pocket, not very deep nor very wide, but the knowledge of the misery is always with the one who knows the circumstances. Won't you send me some money to help these people who are too independent to ask aid, too self-reliant to beg, but yet, alas, human enough to suffer cold or hunger and the dreary bondage of debt unavoidably incurred.

There are people amongst us believe they should say what they think and they live up to their beliefs and trail a deal of other people's anguish after them as they pass through this world.

It isn't a good plan to consider the impulses of our minds' "thoughts." A ready talker pawns off a good deal of arrant nonsense upon the world and calls it what she "thinks." We may be quite sure that if our thinker is even fairly unselfish it will not prompt us to say unnecessarily cruel things, because we happen to allow them to drift through our minds. You may think a woman is ugly. Don't tell her so. If she's sensible she knows it, and it probably worries her. If she's not sensible, it won't do her any good to tell it.

If somebody said something about your friend, don't rush off and tell her because she "ought to know." You are quite sure in your own mind that is not why you tell her. Don't add a lie to your weakness for gossipping. You may think somebody's clothes are perfectly ridiculous. Keep it to yourself. Probably you're wrong and if you do happen to be right nothing is gained. Only another sorrow aches its way into another heart. Another pride has its feathers ruffled. Another obstinancy is made stronger. We gain nothing; we give nothing; we lose everything by going about prodding people people because we "think" they're wrong and we are "so candid." Let us be as candid, as white-souled as we may, but the real successes along that line are the people who are not brutally candid, but wisely so. One might sometimes suppose that candor was a gun, useful only to shoot at other people with. Instead of that it's a bleaching agent to be applied by ourselves to ourselves to make and keep us pure-hearted.

Are you looking for the springtime I wonder? Over the snow-heaps, beyond the bitter cold, past the winds, across the wastes of white, there are days of warm sunshine, and soft air. They are coming our way, and we stretch out our hands to welcome them from afar. Until Christmas time we almost forget there are spring days and spring flowers. After the festive season, we look toward Easter and that is nature's resurrection. It's always the same. We make portly plans for our winter clothes, our winter visits, our winter work or our winter fun, and if we don't carry them out before Christmas we seldom do afterwards. They collapse like a punctured tire then, and we say we think we'll get them, or pay them, or work or play at them "in the spring." It's not that we don't enjoy the winter, but we humans are so constituted that the very spirit which helps us to enjoy the present is the same one which causes us to keep an eye on the future. We delight in the winter, in our great snow-banks, in the jingle of bells, the glittering of the diamond icicles and the jolly winter sports. Still for all we give many a thought to the shy sweet springtime, when we may wander at will over the mountain, out along the river, through the quaint villages of St. Laurent, Cartierville, San Michel, St. Genevieve, St. Ann's where the fire-field desolated the picturesque streets so lately; when we may sit in the shadows of the trees at Pointe Claire, watch the meeting of the waters at Bout de l'Isle, jog down the streets of Point aux Trembles, dawdle over the white road that leads us to Mount Royal Vale village, or coast through the straggling village of Lachine. It's a glorious country about Montreal with the splendid wheeling roads and the inducements for driving or riding or the more Bohemian pedestrianism. No wonder those of us who love every quiet road on the island look for spring. We have learned to seek the trilliums and the briar roses, the heavy-headed clover, the vetch and the marguerites, who know where the line of stately elms raises its green fringe to the sky, where the soft shadows lurk in the avenue of the same splendid trees, where the chicory flowers hide in the rye fields, where they gladden the dusty roadside, where the sun lingers longest on October days, and where the barberry bushes flame their scarlet fruit. From the earliest days of the hepatica to the hips and haws of the late autumn this old island is a garden—a tangle of wild flowers and picturesque scenery, a dream of sunshine and blue skies, a dream which many of us love to settle ourselves to dream over and over again when the mercury draws its head almost down between its shoulders, when the winds whistle outside the casements, and coal simply melts away as if it were only a black snow drift.

CORRESPONDENCE

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Nat.—If I "believed in" the wearing of black to show mourning I think I should as willingly wear it for Victoria the good, as for any one.

Fidgets.—Do you know there's an idea abroad in the land that Job wasn't particularly patient. If he'd been a woman, my dear, we'd never have learned even his name. It's because he was a man, and certainly a marvel (as men go) that his name is handed down to us with a halo of patience about it. 2. Genuine sorrow may be set aside because the exigencies of life leave no time from plain duties to indulge in selfish bemoaning. Some of us, you know, make the most of sorrows. You won't do that, will you?

Obliged.—Queen Victoria has seventy-four living descendants. The sum total of children, grand-children and great grand-children living and dead is eighty-six. You can trace King Edward's descent to William the Conqueror by jumping about some.

Violet C.—Don't you think that perhaps you've pushed your friends away, and they've stayed pushed. You must make the first advances to re-enter the friendship circle. Of course, when you were in bitter grief you could not see everyone, but it isn't wise to stint oneself up with only sorrow for company. A woman must have women friends. Men won't do. They are splendid lovers and brothers and husbands, fine companions in walks, good to talk to, but, my dear, a woman needs friends of her own sex. If you do well all you have undertaken you will be pretty busy. The favorite books, the bit of mending, the nice household linen in a pretty work-basket ready to be hem-stitched between-whiles, the plants to care for, the canary to tame, the music to practise, the little odds and ends of housekeeping to see after—these are the things most girls busy themselves with. Some paint, some do fancy work of various kinds, and many do what is worse than all—sit with folded hands and think till their brains are confused and their bodies twitching with nerves out of leash. I don't like to hear you say you are too nervous to do this or that. You must detremine what you wish to do, not your nerves. They are your servants, but they are as hard to live with as spoiled servants or children, once they get the upper hand of you. 1. There are so many kinds of dandruff and so many conditions of the scalp which cause it, that a panacea for dandruff in general could scarcely be expected. Shampoo it with an egg once a month, unless very oily, brush, comb and air it faithfully and then, if it is still unclean with scurf, you should go to a hair specialist and take some treatment. 2. Something for his writing table, a small picture or a book. 3. The newest style of hair dressing calls for a fluffy parting and a low figure eight with the lower part resting on the nape of the neck. A more usual way, though, is the loose pompadour with the knot just below the crown of the head. The high hair-dressing adds to piquancy, but it also adds age and lessens simplicity. 4. Tell him the truth. 5. Don't go driving as a rule, unless in a party.

X.Y.Z.—You poor child. I know just how that trouble can worry and bother you. Break it as quickly as you can. You shouldn't use such strong language, for, you know, you don't believe there is any actual spirit of evil. If a man will go to pieces because a woman likes him less than some one else, he's likely to take the first opportunity of doing the same thing after he's married. I'm afraid the engagement was a mistake, and yet I cannot tell. You must think it all out for yourself, patiently and carefully. I'm glad you care to write to me of it, and that you like the page. I only wish I could help you, but you see how it is, don't you? You are the one—the only one, and the happiness of three lives depends upon your wisdom. Don't let worldly considerations enter into it. They are not at to associate with heart affairs.

A. B.—Lone's must have been lost. I'm so sorry. Could you send me another sample.

Lilian.—If the issue is not all sold, you could get the paper by sending stamps to the office. 2. Have you seen the Era socials? Charades, songs, readings may be given belonging to the times chosen by performers dressed in the garment of the period. Refreshments may take as much as possible the character of the period and be served from booths dedicated to the different eras and presided over by the young men and maidens in appropriate costumes. I'm sorry you could not have had your answer before. I have just opened your letter.

The Baby.—Why should you not like to be called "little girl," I wonder. If somebody called you "old girl," I could understand your getting very cross, indeed. So you don't think you are extravagant. None of us do, and yet I think most people have an extravagant streak in them. Some are forced to be economical in money matters and yet are over-liberal in other ways. What a nice little wife you'll make for Prince Charming when he comes, with your housewifely little ways, your big heart, your methods and your madness.

Jean C.—A man offers his arm to a woman. He should on no account take hers.

Darling.—I think you ought to talk it all over with your mother. It's very hard to form any opinion from my side of the fence, but it does seem to me as if you were thinking very much of what he has, and not very much of what he is. It's very heterodox of me, I know, but I don't believe love flies out of the window when poverty enters the door. Never think of marrying a man you feel called upon to apologize for. He is earnest, persistent, industrious, sympathetic, generous and very self-reliant. The other is less generous, and less sympathetic. Otherwise they resemble each other quite noticeably.

Intended Bride.—Get a skirt and coat suit as well made as you can afford, a pretty light crepon or something of that sort for a reception dress, a dark cloth for church and visiting, and if you can make over some of your old gowns for ordinary house wear, and have skirts for mornings to be worn with flannel and cotton shirt waists, you can do very nicely unless you wear evening dress. If you can afford it have a fish net of black over black taffeta with a high and a low necked bodice. If you do not care to go to that much expense have your crepon dress of gray and have an evening bodice of gray chiffon with any color you choose to brighten it. It will then serve for afternoon, and fromal and informal evening wear. Most brides get too many gowns and they do grow out of date so soon. 2. You are resolute, sensitive, methodical, ambitious, affectionate and self-controlled.

A Subscriber.—Flowers, books, music, bon bons, these are called the impersonal gifts. Others you are not supposed to make unless engaged. There is no reason why you should not go to church in a friend-of-the-family sort of way.

Cassandra.—What a scold you are. I'm glad I'm not a man in case I might marry you some fine day. Do you really think it does any good to get into a temper? I don't, for three reasons: 1. You lose the respect of the people who see you do it. 2. You give your mental power a set-back. 3. You injure yourself physically.

Daphne.—The merits of the case are not clearly outlined. Between the lines I see something which you don't wish to tell. I'm afraid I can guess it only too easily. Surely you are not wise in setting yourself against all your friends, and recollect, a house may be built of marble and not be as much a home as the craziest little cottage down on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It looks like a tragedy and yet you know best, and you are ont trying to "make believe" to yourself. Are you?

Master J.—The ruby is for July folks, and the turquoise for December.

Matthew.—You will find the quotation in the dedication to Tennyson's "Idylls of The King." Poetry softens and sweetens our hearts and makes us keep step more easily with life's music. Philosophy prepares us for storms. 2. Try and undo the tangle. It's such a pity people will misunderstand each other. Love will not endure many such wrenches.

Cis.—Ardent, sympathetic, methodical, intuitive and fairly ambitious.

Missie.—Affectionate, generous, self-reliant, persistent and cheerful.

F. R. L.—Your friend is affectionate, fairly persistent, ambitious, genial, cheerful and not very sensitive. Don't you think once is enough. Perhaps not, so here it is. You are shrewd, independent, orderely, not easily persuaded, a little self-willed and fairly generous.

Star.—Ambitious, somewhat imperious, candid to all appearances, and a little the other side of shrewd beneath, warm-hearted, executive, persistent and very fond of life's good things.

C. H. P., Lowell.—Fairly executive, happy-hearted, generous, cheerful, a little imperious, and very undemonstrative.

Madge W. T.—Generous, impetuous, sensitive and candid.

Pansy.—Industrious, methodical, ambitious, and sunshiny in temperament.

Alma.—Decisive, a little careless, a little impatient and fairly unselfish.

Sincerity.—Impetuous, fairly generous, very determined, a little imperious, warm-hearted, intuitive, and loyal in your friendships.

Marguerite.—Ideality, courage, self-reliance and industry are shown in your writing.

Hazel.—Affectionate, sincere, fairly generous, independent and diligent.

Psa.—Fond of admiration, good food, an easy chair and—yourself.

Lotto.—Daring, fairly truthful, vivacious and ambitious.

Eva.—Ardent, intuitive, fairly patient, artistic and particularly sensitive.

F. H. S.—Systematic, cheerful, practical, deft-fingered, resolute and sincere.

Flossie.—Independent, ambitious, fairly industrious, fairly cautious and rather quick-tempered.

Polly.—Decisive, prudent, possessed of good judgment, active, earnest and fairly ambitious.

Olive.—Original, independent, cheerful, impulsive, very affectionate, and fairly patient.

Ike.—Sensitive, persistent, industriuos and self-controlled.

Stella.—You know quite well it is not polite.

Jack.—Not unless he wishes to, and she echoes the wish.

Thoe H.—Leave him alone—that's all you can do. Your are sympathetic, very impulsive, fairly generous, ambitious, original and a little whimsical.

N. M. M. J.—Order, persistence, independence, artistic leanings and much self-control.

M. E. H.—Affectionate, industrious, witty, loquacious and ambitious.

Truly Rural.—Ambitious, warm-hearted, methodical, sympathetic, practical, resolute and self-controlled. Many thanks for your good wishes. May you have for yourself all the good things you have wished to other people.

Rots.—Persistent, original, executive, impatient, independent and somewhat obstinate.

S. L. M. G.—Order, persistence, ideality, sympathy, self-control, sincerity and much patience. He is generous, determined, methodical, persistent, merry, sensitive and sincere.

Curiosity.—Artistic, ingenious, a little impatient, a little coquettish, intuitive and ambitious.

A. H. E.—Affection, determination, candor, industry and ambition. You have not much shrewdness, and yet I think you will be successful. One of the elements of success is to doubt your own ability. The perfectly positive egotist often comes to sudden and lasting grief.

Lady Jane.—A little impetuous, a little imperious, methodical, cheerful, diligent and self-reliant.

E. R.—Methodical, sympathetic, charitable, affectionate, cheerful and ambitious.

Diamond.—Merry, industrious, self-reliant, very patient and sincere.

Silas.—Persistent, independent, original, artistic and very generous.

Loving.—Sincere, intuitive, fairly industrious, fairly patient, persistent and earnest.

A. P.—Affectionate, prudent, resolute, very candid, humorous and diligent. The other is rather indecisive, inclined to be moody, patient, enduring, uncomplaining and industrious.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus is very cooling and easily digested.

Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and broccoli are cooling, nutritive, laxative and purifying to the blood, and also act as a tonic, but should not be eaten too freely by delicate persons.

Celery is delicious cooked, and good for rheumatic and gouty people.

Lettuces are very wholesome. They are slightly narcotic, and lull and calm the mind.

Spinach is particularly good for rheumatism and gout, and also in kidney diseases.

Onions are good for chest ailments and colds, but do not agree with all.

Watercresses are excellent tonic, stomachic and cooling.

Beetroot is very cooling and highly nutritious, owing to the amount of sugar it contains.

Parsley is cooling and purifying.

Turnip tops are invaluable when young and tender.

Green neute shoots, if gathered in spring and cooked as spinach, form a most delicate and wholesome blood-purifying vegetable.

Potatoes, parsnips, carrots, turnips and artichokes are highly nutritious, but not so digestible as some vegetables. Potatoes are the most nourishing and are fattening for nervous people.

Tomatoes are health-giving and purifying, either eaten raw or cooked.

Chili, cayenne, horse-radish and mustard should be used sparingly. They give a zest to the appetite, and are valuable stomachics. Radishes are the same, but are indigestible, and should not be eaten by delicate people.

LEFT-OVERS.

Fry some croutons the size of the slices of sausage you have left from a breakfast. Place a round of the latter on each, and with a small pastry cutter remove the centre, and fill the space with hard-boiled yolk of egg (that left from breakfast will answer the purpose), passed through a sieve and seasoned with cayenne pepper. Pile it high, and sprinkle over alternately finely minced tarragon and coralline pepper. Place the croutons arranged thus round a dish, garnishing the middle with shred lettuce and the chopped white of a hard-boiled egg.

The remains of cold herring can be converted into tiny souffles, steamed or baked, and appropriately seasoned with grated cheese, chopped herbs, or anchovy sauce. Pieces of bacon, finely minced, can be added to a savoury omelet, or Scotch woodcock and eggs can be utilized in various manners.

Indeed, once a cook's inventive instinct is aroused, the dishes of discovery will be many, with the result that a little dinner will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by our forgotten scraps, and so-called "luxuries" enjoyed by the diner which are in reality the "economies" of thoughtful management.

NOTES.

Only out-of-door laborers can eat meat three times a day without undesirable consequences. Once a day is as often as it should be eaten by the average man and women, and twice a day by growing children and those leading moderately active lives. The system must not be over-stimulated.

Good Holland cheese is known by its golden yellow color, the uniformly and fineness of its paste and its pure taste. If it is hard, red, with many holes, and of a sour smell, it is poor.

Celery must be crisped to be eatable. Cut in slender sticks and lay in very cold water. It will be both crisp and curly when you take it out.

For juicy fruit pies use deep dishes and no under crust. Call them puddings if you prefer.

For squash, pumpkin or custard, line deep plates with crust, prick it, and bake it slightly before filling, if on the bottom. Pastry is better when fresh, and for that reason make only enough for one day, or possibly two at a time.

Bread, to be the staff of life, should contain about the same elements which are found in the grain, the bran, of course, excepted, but the demand for a white flour has led the miller to remove valuable elements because their presence gives flour a dark color, and the result is, that instead of a perfect food material we have in "patent" and high grade flours a material which when made into bread and eaten to the exclusion of all other food, is incapable of sustaining life for any length of time. Fortunately we have other sources from which to draw our food stuffs, so that we shall not starve even if we do continue to eat fine, white flour bread, but health would be greatly promoted were we to get more of these elements from bread and less from meat. The darker and lower grade flours contain more mineral salts and flavor giving substances and should become more generally used in bread-making.

FROZEN PUDDING.

One pint of milk, two cups of sugar, one scant half cup of flour, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of gelatine, one quart of cream, one pound of French candied fruits (one-half pound will do), four tablespoonfuls of wine. Let milk come to a boil. Beat flour, one cup of sugar and eggs together and stir into boiling milk. Cook twenty minutes and then add gelatine, after soaking one or two hours. Set away to cool. When cool add one cup of sugar and cream. Freeze ten minutes, then add fruit and finish freezing. Take out beater, pack smoothly and set away an hour or two.

Will some of the housekeepers write and tell us how they keep their recipes; what way they have found by experience to be the handiest method of arranging recipes so they may be found when they are wanted. Most of us know all about the old-fashioned recipe book in which everything was muddled—where pies and salads, soups and bread and cake recipes crowded one another on every page. We know how the clippings are slipped in, and we also know how they fall out and go where the lost pins go. Some housekeepers are very proud of their methods of keeping recipes. They will be doing real good if they tell us all about their successful recipe books.

CHATTER

You never know the worth of a thing until you have thrown it away.

A defender of clubs writes: "The old-fashioned preserving and pickling time of our mothers is a thing of the past. To-day you can buy your preserves and pickles cheaper than you can put them up yourself at home. Modern improvements have so simplified housekeeping that a woman naturally finds many idle hours on her hands, and in nine cases out of ten those hours are devoted to clubs.

"Still another reason why women join stand to reason that a woman who has only one or two, at the most three, children, with all the modern inventions of the nineteenth century to lighten her burdens, as compared to her mother's family of six and sometimes twelve children, with all the attendant drudgery of twenty-five years ago, should in consequence have more idle time on her hands?

"The woman's club is, of course, abused. You will find in every body of women some who carry matters to an extreme. You will find the same conditions of things among men. But the dear public never feel it their duty to question "why men join clubs," nor to ridicule and hold up for censure men's weak points."

With few exceptions, the ordinary child's life is governed by an exceedingly loose rein. Children are allowed too much indulgence, and always in the wrong direction. There are very many instances in which children early learn to take advantage of the indulgent parent, and in the learning are fostered deceit and other evil proclivities. The child who comes to know that petty thieving will be overlooked by an appearance of contrition is laying a splendid foundation for a life of crime and its inevitable punishment, and, poor little mite, he has nobody to warn him.

Every man and woman in this world is susceptible to the attraction of a well-behaved child. I have seen professed children haters, and they always had a weak spot which a childish hand could find. A child in a train or a trolley car is an object of suspicion until it has declared itself. Then watch the result. If tractable, there are welcoming smiles and attentions from all parts of the car. If unmanageable no amount of prettiness will prevent it from becoming a nuisance to everybody but its doting parents.

The day of the woodeny, corset-leashed figure is departed. The mode now is the rational one of natural, soft lines. The slender woman shuns corsets entirely, and wears a cunning little girdle of tapes or ribbons that brings absolute comfort and yet holds the abdomen in place and gives a support for petticoats and gown. She can know the joy of full lung expansion—a privilege which civilized women have acquired only in recent years. The girdle is worn loose enough so that breathing can be from the diaphragm. (If you don't know what a diaphragm is, look in the dictionary—but of course you know.)

The trouble at Christmas time is the mental excitement to which the little ones are subjected. We do not need science to tell us that the brain forces have a great effect upon the digestion. We ourselves know how we have been affected. For this reason the amount of candies and the like taken during holidays is much more likely to prove detrimental than the same quantity taken at another time.

The child's mental digestion is disturbed as well as that belonging to its physical system. Toys, toys, toys everywhere and of every kind until the little one does not know which way to turn, and like a little girl known to the writer, may burst into tears, exclaiming: "I don't know which to play with first!"

There used to be many superstitions in connection with the colors worn at a wedding, and at one time it was considered almost as unlucky to wear green as to wear black, and there were many brides who would as soon have done without the attendance of their bridesmaids as have them dressed in green, or even yellow.

"For green is forsaken and yellow forsworn."

Blue, however, was a color both good and fortunate for a bride, who, according to an old saying, should on her wedding-day, if correctly attired, wear:

"Something old and something new,
Something white and something blue,"

and if the "something old" was not her own, but merely lent for the occasion, it was supposed that it would bring the wearer especial good luck.

It is Miss Jessie Millward who, in "Mrs. Dane's Defence," at the Empire Theatre, has braved it out and continues to wear one arm covered and the other arm bare.

There is really nothing shocking in this one-sleeved gown. It is, as Miss Millward wears it, becoming and effective. The gown is of green embroidered velvet and is worn in an after-dinner scene in the fourth act. The left arm is clad in a tight sleeve reaching to the elbow. The gown has a copious train and is much bespangled with sequins. The gown is fastened over the right shoulder by a narrow green velvet strap, and after that there is nothing but a long, graceful line of white arm. There is a first shock at the irregularity of the design, as there might be at a panel of diamonds on one side, but a second glance accustoms the eye to the strangeness of the sight, and soon women's voices are heard saying, "How pretty!" "Isn't it just dear!"

The one-sleeve gown is undeniably attractive. Whether it is here to stay, or even to tarry for a little while, is a question. French women could say "no" and give their reasons with engaging frankness.

Will American women off the stage have courage enough to wear the one-sleeved gown?

The left arm is always the one that is clad. In fashion, as there should be in everything, there is a reason for this freak. The right arm is apt to be plumper and prettier.

Jealousy is its own reward, and it usually happens that it gets it.

The Chinese and Japanese wear white for mourning garments, emblematical of the purity of the soul, and no one, whether he be of high or low rank, dare deviate from the custom.

The Egyptians wear yellow, in allusion to the fact of the decay of the leaf; the Ethiopians brown, symbolizing the return of the body to the native earth. The ancient Egyptians in case of loss by death quitted their abodes and abstained from the comforts of life for sixty or seventy days.

This mode was also followed by the Greeks, and even nowadays in a modified form by civilized nations, where the inhabitants avoid banquets and entertainments and sequester themselves from company. The Greeks, however, followed some customs modern people would find somewhat trying and embarrassing, such as tearing out one's hair and covering the head with ashes.

"Women with their nails their breasts and faces tear,
And thus their boundless, headlong grief declare.'

The Romans followed these same laws very closely, sometimes varying their attire by dressing in skins.

The Brahmins have various ways of displaying their grief. Shaving the head and cutting the beard is a favorite mode with the men.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr writes: "As far as domestic satisfaction goes, the pleasure of being beautiful is just as keen a pleasure as that of being clever; and perhaps the more amiable of the two. It is no more sin in a woman to thank God for the fair looks and pretty clothing which enable her to delight others, than it is for a man to thank God for his accumulation of money, and his ability to use it in making others happy. The value of dress does not diminish with age. Not only for the young is recognition of this necessary. In clothes clean and fresh there is a kind of youth, with which age should surround itself. clean and fresh there is a wind of youth, beautiful in their age than in their youth. Beautiful the faded hair and complexion! the softer smile, the tenderer eyes! The white hair may be shaded with laces whiter still, and the neck covered with snowy kerchief, and the fading form draped in soft dark colors. The perfect harmony is as fair in its order as that of the most buxom youth; it is the autumn of life, and its loveliness lasts until heaven's eternal spring begins.

Little Johnnie was eight years old, and believed that it was a boy's mission to make as much noise in the world as possible. He was fulfilling his mission with more enthusiasm than usual one Christmas, but nobody paid any attention except his Aunt Jane, who said:

"Johnnie, it's very naughty to keep up such a racket, and if you don't stop I shall have to speak to your mother about it."

"What good'll that do?" scornfully demanded Johnnie.

"Why, she will whip you if you don't stop."

"Guess not. Chr'smas ain't my day for gittin' whipped. I allus gets whipped the day before Chris'mas and the day after, but I never get whipped on Chris'mas day."

Madge Merton

COAL AND COLD SNAPS.

We may count ourselves happy if we escape without prolonged "cold snaps." When they come the housekeeper realizes how fast the coal pile grows less, and seeks to combine comfort with economy. In this effort she needs to remember one thing—heated air rises. It, therefore, she opens a window at night in her bedroom the register must be closed, else the heat finding an opportunity to rise by the endless draught so created will be entirely drawn from the other flues, and the whole house will lose its comfortable temperature. In the morning it will be very cold, and take hours of draft on full blast to heat again. The rule, therefore, must be cold bedrooms, but to obtain them close the doors of the room, shut the register and open the windows. This will cause the flues to the dining room, parlor and halls to send all their heat there, and the morning will find these apartments comfortable. This rule applies equally to the airing which precedes the bed-making, and, in general, it must be insisted upon that the one way to make a house comfortable is to close the register in any room where a window is open—if only for a few minutes. A little care and observation will convince any one of the practical saving in this.

WHERE THE LINE IS NOT DRAWN.

First sailor (shipwrecked on tropical island)—Bo'swain Bill is dead in love with Geogoo Eyes, the cannibal princess!

Second Sailor—Yes; love is color blind.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

Our Puzzle Corner

The answers to last week's puzzles were:
(1) Alice. Amy. Edith. Ethel. Laura. Annie.
(2) Turkey.
Correct answers to one or both were sent by Vivian Dettmers, Margaret Wand, Woodstock, Ont.; Frances Glover, Alice Metcalf, Alexander Braemer (how did you get the girl's name you gave?), Hazel Cameron, Bernice Mary Black, Joseph C. Kenrick, Edith Andrews, Arthur Burley, "Bluebeard," Gretchen Kelly, Clare Glass.
For new puzzles, Margaret Wand sends some hidden boys' names:—

(1) HIDDEN BOYS' NAMES.

1. John is going to Montreal.
2. They made Ted warden.
3. I can't imagine how you did it.

(2) ACROSTIC.

My first is in Dan but not in Joe,
My second is in pin but not in sow.
My third is in cup but not in rug,
My fourth is in ink but not in bug.
My fifth is in Nero but not in gloom,
My sixth is in nuts but not in room.
My seventh is in sister but not in lifter,
My whole is a celebrated author.

(3) CHARADE.

How many a sire by his second,
Through years of pain and trial,
Of sleepless nights and weary days,
With stint and self-denial,
Gathers a store for reckless wholes
To inherit and to waste;
And first in wanton rioting,
With all indecent haste.

In the last one, think of the sense of each verse before making up your mind as to the whole. So many don't read the charade carefully and perhaps get part right and guess at the rest. Answers must be in by Wednesday afternoon, or, at latest, first post on Thursday.

Next Week's Contest

You had your wish last Saturday, and a chance to draw. Some of the cartoons were fairly good, but others showed that the artist had not the vaguest idea of what a cartoon is. Arthur Burley's was the best. You'll see it on this page with his name beneath it. Next to his was George Lawrence's. Arthur is 12 and George 14. Last week the girls carried off the prizes. This week the boys, on the principle that turn about's fair play, and also because they have better ideas for cartoons. Raymond McCarty's was pretty good. It took your poor stupid editor some time, Raymond, to make out the meaning of "Kitchener, Kitchener Rabbit." At last it dawned upon your editor, who then became speechless with admiration. Albert Bates, 13 years old, sent a good drawing. In fact, the drawing was better than the idea. Stuart Watt's idea and drawing were both good for 10 years of age, but he says he was assisted. To compete, the work must be all original. The idea was very appropriate to this particular time. Others sending cartoons, besides Arthur Burley, Geo. Lawrence, Albert Bates, Raymond McCarty, and Stuart Watts, were:—George Livermore, Mary Fielder, Hazel Bennet (quite a clever one), Hardy Tallman, Frances Glover, Leon E. Allen, Bruce Robertson, Amy Jones, J. Simpson, Annie Fergus, Percy Conelly, Katie Lawrence, Mary Thompson, Richard Adams, Thomas H. Chennell, Grace Bennett, Fritz Kelly and Mollie St. John.

It is very strange, considering the injunction to draw with black ink on white paper was printed in bold type, that many cartoons were ruled out because they were done in pale ink on ruled paper. You don't realize the fact that it is not the individual taste of one person to have black ink and white paper, but because otherwise the drawing can't be reproduced and put in the paper. Please remember in future competitions that this rule must be obeyed.

THE CAT'S SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.

A kitten is not to be a dunce,
Nor specially absurd,
To see no difference at once
Between a bee and a bird.
It has to learn by easy degrees
That, though they both have wings,
There's far too little meat on bees,
And far too many stings.
—From "A Cat Book," in the Dumpy Series.

The Post Bag

You are all invited to write letters. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal. Write on one side of the paper only. Please put name, address and age, but you may sign any name you like.

Bernice M. B.—I am glad you like the Circle. Try the puzzles again.

John—Perhaps I know, because I've "been there." Write away, but the Elsie and Pansy books won't improve your style. The Girl's Own Paper is a good magazine, but read from the works of really fine authors and poets. I hardly know what to advise a small author to try. What else have you read? Like children? Yes, some of them. I don't like them in a lump, because they're children. I think our acquaintance will flourish best through the columns of this great family journal. People we know that way are generally disappointing in real life. That's my own experience.

Vivian Dettmers.—Don't drop out again for so long. By the way, young woman, don't say "You can see that at a glance it is," but "You can see at a glance that it is."

Ernest Overend.—Why didn't you try the puzzles?

Clare W.T.—We aren't publishing verses about the dear Queen's death in the Circle. It is so solemn a subject that only a really great poet can do it anything like justice. Only a genius can express the feeling we, her people, have.

Merrickville, Ont., Feb. 4, 1901.
Dear Pandora,—This is my second contribution to your paper for the Boys' and Girls' Corner. I think the editor-in-chief ought to enlarge it to a page. I think you ought to ask him. I found the answer to one of the puzzles. It was Turkey. I believe there ought to be things in it telling boys how to make boats and all such toys, and girls fancywork. What do you think? Do you think my drawing came nearer the prize than my story? Well, this is all. I remain,
HARDY TALLMAN.

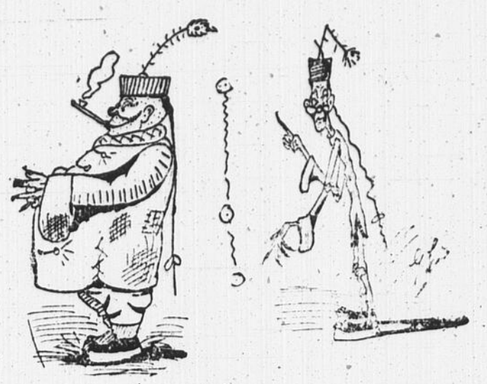
Thank you, Hardy. Your interest in the page is welcome. Don't the girls deserve anything but fancy work?

Thomas H. Chennell.—The cartoon expressed quite a good idea. You know what a cartoon means evidently. Hope you'll answer the puzzles and try competitions again.

M. St. John.—That was a funny little drawing.

Clare Glass writes from Shubenacadie, N.S.:—"What has become of Clare M. Thompson? I took an interest in her because her name is Clare, I suppose. And I like May Davis very much, and I think she is a clever girl for 12 years. I hope the cartoons will be a success. I think your Post Bag is very nice. Hoping the rest of the girls and boys enjoy your Herald page for girls and boys as well as I do, yours."

Thank you, my dear Nova Scotian Prose. Imagine my grateful blushes at your last reference.
PANDORA.



A COM PARISON.
Before the Allies entered China. And After.
By George Lawrence, 731 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal. Aged 14.

Montreal:—"Boo! hoo! I want a new fire brigade; this one's no good. Boo! hoo!!"
By Arthur Burley, 815 Wellington Street, Montreal. Aged 12.

Young Conributors

READ THIS.—From time to time under this heading will be published letters, sketches and stories by members of the Circle. The Editor will decide about using the contributions sent or not. Don't just write for the sake of filling a piece of paper. Write about something. Tell an incident in your own life. Something about school, pets, the place you live in, etc.
Stories and letters intended for this department must be endorsed as original by parent or someone else in authority; must be about 300 words long; written upon one side of the paper only, and signed with writer's name, address and age.

The Memsahib

St. Valentine's Day

Do you know that St. Valentine's Day has come into fashion again? In the days of our childhood valentines were a delight to be looked forward to. Then the day came into disfavor, possibly because vulgar persons made it the occasion for avenging insults, showing spite, and making their offending acquaintances generally miserable and uncomfortable. What school children have suffered at the hands of their fellows through these ugly valentines. Then a disfigurement, a fault, an unpleasant trait of character were made the subject of one of these hideous pictures which were sent anonymously to the unfortunate victim. The fortunate girls received creations composed chiefly of white lace paper with a cupid or a pretty maiden or something of the kind in the centre. To the artistic eye they were almost as ugly as the caricatures, but they were received with pride, and treasured lovingly. Even now the sight of some of those lace paper affairs will bring back pleasant memories of days of childish belledom. The giving of valentines dates back a long, long way. I think it is in Pepys' Diary where he speaks of a valentine for his wife which was probably of something more substantial than lace paper.

In connection with St. Valentine's Day it is interesting to notice that the day as observed now is entirely different from its earlier history. Then it was merely the drawing of lottery and was followed by ceremonies similar to games of forfeits. The sending of ridiculous letters or cards was unknown. The origin of these observances, however, has never been satisfactorily determined. All that seems to be definitely known on the subject is that there was a saint of this name who was a priest of Rome, and who was martyred in the third century.

ST. VALENTINE ENTERTAINMENTS.

In Montreal the custom of sending valentines has hardly come so much into fashion again as in the United States. Here, however, as in other places, there is some originality displayed in the decorations for entertainments, and in the entertainments themselves. At a St. Valentine's luncheon the ices were in bow knot form, and of course in pink. At teas and euchres on that day the ices are often heart shaped, on the tallies are cupids, and roses, love's flowers, are used, though violets are very popular. The prizes can be heart-shaped boxes, lockets, key rings, buckles, etc.

Valentine's Day is really an admirable occasion for originality in entertaining. A clever hostess will probably be able to think of many pretty ideas to make her valentine party a success.

An American exchange gives some bright ideas for Valentine parties. One was clever and would not be hard to carry out, modified to suit the circumstances and convenience of the hostess.

HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

The invitations were a captivating feature of the affair. They were dainty triangular notes, sealed with red wax and stamped with a torch design. On opening them a formal invitation appeared for St. Valentine's eve, at eight o'clock, plus two quaint suggestions:

"Hearts are trumps."

"No previous attachments considered."

A tiny boy, dressed in a mail-carrier's uniform of blue denim, was at the door. Over his left shoulder swung a huge leathern pouch, from which he drew letters. They were big, heart-shaped affairs of crape tissue paper—white for the girls and crimson for the men—tied with crimson ribbon. Within were found the daintiest of heart-card programmes, a list of numbers from one to twelve on one side and a silhouette on the other.

In the archway between parlor and library hung a long curtain of black calico, with a huge muslin heart stitched on in the centre, where the black was cut away. The curious comments regarding it subsided when the hostess sent the twelve men into the library, while the twelve girls remained in the parlor. The lights were then put out save one lamp in the library.

"Now watch that heart!" was the command of the hostess. "And when you recognize a profile, write the name on your card according to the number without letting any one see it."

There was some whispering and chuckling behind the tightly stretched black curtain; then in a moment's clear profile appeared, silhouetted on the white space. There was only a moment in which to decide whose it might be before the head was withdrawn and another appeared.

When each man had taken his turn the lamp was brought into the parlor and the girls proceeded to pose for recognition. This gave the boys the easier task, one might suppose; but the inevitable pompadour and low gown helped little toward recognition.

When each girl had passed before the revealing curtain it was drawn aside, and the two rooms compared notes, while the hostess bestowed a sketch and a heart-shaped bonbonniere on the best guessers, and consoled those with lowest records with a Cupid's scarf-pin, and a bracelet of wire strung with mottoed peppermint hearts.

One thing to be remembered about this party is that all the guests need to know each other well, or the guessing would be too difficult.

ONLY SENT BY ADMIRERS.

Valentines are only sent by men to women. At least they are supposed to be. Sometimes girl friends send each other a valentine in the shape of a book or handkerchief, but it is not the proper idea. It is supposed to be a day for lovers. The valentine need not be a card. It may be flowers, candy, and in the case of acknowledged lovers, even more valuable gifts. On no account must the donor's name go with the valentine, for secrecy is an important feature of the valentine idea.

In the St. Catherine Street shops are valentines displayed, but no very great variety. They appear to be designed more for children than big people. It is probable that Montreal High School girls will be blushingly showing to one another the valentines which have arrived with their charm of mystery, on the fourteenth, just as their mothers did before them. It is a pretty custom, and in these terribly practical days a little sentiment is not a bad thing.

THE MEM SAHIB.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

AT THE "SIGN OF THE SMILE."

We're weary a-walking the Highway of Life;
We're fretted and flustered with worry and strife.
Let us drop by the wayside the heavy old load,
And rest at the inn at the turn of the road—
At the "Sign of the Smile"
Let us tarry awhile.

Let us tarry awhile at the "Sign of the Smile"
Forget all our griefs in the joys that beguile;
Let us pleasure the noon till it changes to night,
Then up with our loads and we'll find they are light—
Let us tarry awhile
At the "Sign of the Smile."
—Baltimore American.

The Sunshine Society is not a charity, but a society for the exchange of friendly greetings. There are lots of friendly, well-disposed people in the world, and lots of people living in the country and in out-of-the-way places, who would be glad to meet them.

The Sunshine Society gives you a chance to be friendly with those hitherto strangers with whom you can exchange ideas, magazines, etc. Some branches work for the poor, but there are no hard and fast rules.

Full particulars can be obtained from the president-general, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York. Any ten persons can form a branch.

The president of the Montreal Branch is Miss Brown, 2365 St. Catherine Street.

Miss Victoria Lareau, Box 22, Hemmingford, Quebec, is a member of the International S. S. She writes a very kind letter to this column. Miss Lareau is an invalid from rheumatism, and would be pleased to get letters from members of the S.S. Has anyone "The Maple Leaf," words and music both, that they could send to the above address? Miss Lareau wishes to thank Miss Arosa Redpath and Miss E. Lard, California, for New Year's remembrances. She encloses her essay, which took first prize in the Aberdeen Association. It is on "Why I am Proud to be a British Subject." Unfortunately there is not room to print it here.

The Montreal Branch of the Sunshine Society is planning to have an at-home early in March. All interested in the society are earnestly requested to attend a meeting on Tuesday, 19th, a week from next Tuesday, in the King's Daughters' parlor of the Y.W.C.A. to make arrangements. The society is getting ready a "rummage bag," the contents of which will be distributed among certain poor people.

Miss J. A. McGonagh, 445 W. North Avenue, Chicago, Ill., an invalid lady, invites all S. S. members in Canada to her "letter party" on the 15th.

CHEERFUL WOMEN.

A cheerful woman is like a ray of sunshine wherever she goes. She not only does good to others by example, but she helps discontented and gloomy people to throw off some of their native melancholy and to emulate a little of her own cheerfulness, says Woman's Life. The cheerfulness that persists in seeing the bright side of everything and discovers "the silver lining" where others perceive no break in the gray cloud, must not be confounded with selfishness and carelessness. They are totally different attributes, quite antagonistic to one another. A purely selfish and careless woman would be thinking so continually about herself that she would have no reserve force left in which to practice the hundred and one little thoughtful actions which come within the ken of the kind woman.

IF I WERE YOU.

If I were you I'd say to me
"I love you, dear,
And I'll be true forever,
Day by day and year by year."

If I were you, my love, I'd tell
To me and say,
"I think of you each minute—
Every hour, every day."

If I were you I'd think of me
More than you do,
And I would often wonder—
Dear, but that's if I were you.

TO-MORROW'S MENU.

BREAKFAST.—Fruit, shredded wheat biscuit and cream, cheese omelet, warmed potatoes, corn griddle cakes, coffee.

DINNER.—Baked halibut steaks with Dutch sauce, mashed potatoes, mixed peas, celery and almond salad, mayonnaise, date charlotte.

SUPPER.—Sliced beef loaf, Worcestershire sauce, potato salad, orange shortcake.

Cocoa Custard.—Break four eggs into a bowl, season with salt and pepper, add four tablespoonfuls of cream and beat until the yolks are slightly blended with the whites. Melt one large tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan; when hot pour in the eggs, sprinkle with one-half teaspoonful of grated cheese, cook until the eggs are set, fold over and serve.

Dutch Sauce.—Melt one tablespoonful of butter, dredge in one half teaspoonful of flour, then add slowly two-thirds of a cupful of boiling water and two table spoonfuls of vinegar. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly; add the beaten yolks of two eggs, remove at once from the fire, add salt to taste, a dash of pepper, and the juice of half a lemon.—Boston Globe.

THE UNRETURNING BRAVE

In view of the efforts of the Daughters of the Empire to raise a fund for the care of the soldiers' graves, it is interesting to read in the Cape Argus of January 3 the account of the decoration of the graves of British and Boers.

The Cape Argus says:

The members of the Loyal Women's Guild (says a correspondent) spent a memorable hour on Christmas Eve. As is well known, these ladies have taken upon themselves the care of the graves of the fallen, and that hour was enough to satisfy the most censorious that their self-imposed task will be carried out in the true spirit of loving womanhood. The 200 graves in the military cemetery at Woodstock are under the direct care of a sub-committee of the Guild, consisting of members resident in the City, Green Point, Sea Point and Woodstock. Besides these four centres, Wellington and Stellenbosch were asked to assist in the good work. The latter place especially responded in a wonderful way, sending somewhere between thirty and forty beautiful wreaths and crosses, composed for the most part of everlasting flowers and evergreens. This generous contribution from the Stellenbosch members was much appreciated by their fellow members in town, and many exclamations of admiration and delight were heard on all sides as the boxes were opened in the cemetery and their contents distributed.

The members of the town centres seemed to have vied with each other in the beauty and variety of their offerings. The hour appointed for meeting was 5.30 p.m., and as that hour approached, quite a stream of ladies, each

LADEN WITH THE LOVING TRIBUTES,

her own hands had wrought, began to flow towards the quiet resting place. Soon the little cemetery was full of softly moving figures, as the ladies passed from grave to grave, and reverently laid an offering on each. Wreaths and crosses of every shape and size, composed of every variety of flower and leaf to be found in the Peninsula at this season of the year. Indeed, when one remembers what season it is, and remembers also the terrible southeasters that a few days ago were playing such havoc in our fields and gardens, one simply marvels how such success was possible. Yet there they were, between 400 and 500 wreaths and crosses, pink heath, white heath, roses, arnithogalums, and everlastings in endless variety, but all bearing the unmistakable marks of personal care and thought. Then there were the little bunches of flowers, tied together by little fingers, and laid with loving little hands on the grave of a departed hero. One little maid brought a cross of everlastings

ALL THE WAY FROM AUSTRALIA.

With tears in her eyes, she asked a lady, "Where may I put it?" "Anywhere you like, my child," was the reply. "All are alike heroes; all died for their Fatherland and all are at peace." So she put it down with, "From little Australian Vera" on the card.

Little Vera's (if that were she) were not the only eyes that were full of tears. Every heart went out in loving sympathy to the true mourners so far away whose places they were trying to fill. At last the work was done, and the cornet and clarionet were heard playing the ever beautiful "Abide With Me." All gathered round, and the hymn was sung, in spite of dim eyes and husky voices. Then the little ones who had helped sang their favorite, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." How they did sing! No sadness in their tones. The Rev. Mr. Biderkin, military chaplain, who had been a sympathetic spectator of the whole ceremony, then quietly stepped forward and offered a touching prayer and pronounced the benediction, after which the gathering slowly dispersed.

During the ceremony many soldiers gathered round, respectful and silent, but showing how keenly they appreciated the ladies' kind thought for their fallen comrades. They evinced very special interest when four sisters from the hospital joined the ladies, and seeking out some graves evidently not "unknown" to them, reverently laid their offerings upon them.

Surely many a far-off home, both overseas and in the veld, must rejoice that loving hands were ready to do what they longed to do but could not.

The Canadian graves are amongst those on which flowers were laid.

THE PENNY SPENDTHRIFT

Only the Poor Can Afford to be Extravagant.

Find What Luxuries You Can do Without Remnants a Snare and Delusion

Small extravagances are the little luxuries indulged in by each, who can afford to be indulged in by the poor. What is called small extravagance is much cheaper than many times more money in productive than absolute necessaries, and, in an insidious disease, the habit of spending in this way creeps into the lives of many people to the ruin of their health and wealth quite as without what they daily require for use, they do not require, never notice it is gone, because "this only costs a penny," or "that only a shilling."

I know a lady, for instance, who deprives herself of proper underclothing and woollen garments that are shabby in the extreme because she will spend money in expensive dainties, in food and in evenings to and from fashionable theatrical farces, where she wiles away the best part of her day in looking into shop windows at things that she cannot afford either to buy or copy.

Another lady was always buying

REMNANTS, WHICH WERE PUT AWAY IN BOXES FOR YEARS,

while her children were in want of new stockings. A third individual spends a small fortune in little luxuries she could well do without, but is never able to pay her rent, taxes, or tradesmen's bills till some time after they are due, says The Lady.

Then we have all come across families who will give small "At homes" and evening parties, and spend on cakes and delicacies money that might have been better laid out on an extra blanket for one of the beds, or a set of new saucepans for the kitchen.

Small extravagances, just because they seem trifling, are often the pebbles on the road to ruin, and for the very reason that they are such small pebbles they do not warn of danger in the way that the big rocks do.

The home expenditure is like the business one, for in both spheres more individuals have been ruined by what are called leakages than by big speculations. With regard to the loss of private fortunes, evidence continually shows that flower, cigarette, perfumery, and glove bills, though all trifles, and of small importance considered separately, collectively come to enormous sums. As a rule, young men are the offenders in these cases; but women are really the worst penny spendthrifts, the only difference being that they are ready-money petty spendthrifts, and do not, as a rule, get small things on credit, as men sometimes will, to save themselves trouble or to spare their ready cash.

The secret of how women can avoid this serious danger is by always endeavoring to

SEE HOW MANY THINGS YOU CAN DO WITHOUT.

Now to mention some of the little luxuries that you can easily part from, taking it for granted that you are a person of limited means, who cannot afford to fall into the pitfalls of the penny spendthrifts.

To begin with, never send a telegram when a letter will do. Never buy expensive writing materials. The small size notepaper, in white or cream, for replying to invitations or friends, and the ordinary size paper for your business correspondence, will answer all purposes.

Never drive in a cab when a car will do.

DO NOT WEAR LIGHT GLOVES,

except on very especial occasions, for even if they are given to you, there is always the expense of having them cleaned. We are not circumstanced like a certain popular princess, whose antipathy to dark gloves is of no consequence. Apart from expense, I think that dark gloves are preferable, as light ones make even the smallest hand look large.

Another extravagance to be avoided is the dainty spray or bunch of flowers. For dining room decoration it is economy to pay for pot flowers, instead of spending the daily coppers for cut flowers; while for personal adornment artificial flowers can always be worn. The Princess of Wales never wears real flowers in the evening, except in a bouquet. Scent is another extravagance which makes many small holes in one's purse. A cheap substitute is a sachet of good and strong-scented powder worn inside the dress. The unwholesome ice, the candy, the indigestible cake, the expensive Christmas cards, are the extravagances of young penny spendthrifts; while a total reformation, the luxury of cream, the unnecessary biscuits, the expensive soap, the fancy candles, the superfluous ornaments, are the extravagances of older penny spendthrifts.

"Ah, yes," I can hear some of my readers exclaim, "but some would become a regular skinflint, if one looked after every penny and thought of every penny like that."

Well, my experience is that there is generally greater plenty and greater comfort in the households of careful women than in those of the extravagant ones. Also we all know that though there is no nation more particular about their pennies or "bawbees" than the Scotch, there is also no nation more generous with their pounds than the Scotch when a genuine charitable appeal is made to them.

The Ladies' Magazine

the up-to-date, high-class, illustrated woman's paper of Canada—just out for February—most interesting number yet published—nearly 100 illustrations, mostly of Canadian women. **Contents:** "The Feminine Personnel of the New Parliament," with portraits of Lady Laurier and members wives; "A People Quaintly Happy, in Quiet Homes," a sketch of the home life of the Doukhobors; "The Month's Weddings," illustrations of bride and groom, always interesting; "Stylish Clothes for Little Folks," and "Just Before the Spring Fashions," artistically illustrated; "Daughters of the Empire;" Miss Scovil's Talks on Home Nursing; History of Kindergarten in Canada; Health and Beauty; Short Stories, etc. Three large artistic drawings by the most popular artist in America and THE LADIES' MAGAZINE for one year for **One Dollar.** Send for free sample copy.

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FROM NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS.

The patients of Mrs. Dumar are legion, and all of them are her friends.—Weekly Tribune and Star.

Twenty-odd years she has spent in serving her state-sufferers and all have benefited by her treatment.—Family Physician Magazine, N.Y.

For many years this successful specialist has been curing excessive fat, and we (acknowledged to be the highest American authority on all matters pertaining to health, sanitation, and hygiene) feel authorized to recommend this treatment. — United States Health Report.

If you find this treatment not based on common sense, and find it doesn't work, she will send your $1 back. If you question the value of this treatment, ask any proprietor of a first-class newspaper. They all know Mrs. Dumar and what she has done. She has not published a testimonial in years. She does not need to. Her work is too well known.

If you are interested in reducing flesh and believe that a sure, guaranteed reduction (as promised above) is worth $1 to you, mail that sum in bill, stamps or Money Order to MRS. M. DUMAR, 15 West 28th St. New York.

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At the Play and with the Players

BY A FIRST-NIGHTER

As was first announced in The Herald some three weeks ago, Proctor, the New York vaudeville manager, has secured control of Her Majesty's, and beginning with the first week in March, will conduct that theatre as the abiding place of that lighter form of entertainment which has so delighted other cities of the country. The name, it is understood, will be changed from "Her Majesty's" to "Proctor's," the front will be done over in white and gold with innumerable electric lights, and other necessary changes tending to make the theatre more fitting its new position will be made.

Mr. Proctor is undoubtedly one of the keenest and most far-sighted of American managers; consequently the fact that he has taken hold of the theatre should be a conclusive answer to the argument that it is too far west to be a success as a vaudeville house. The new manager is expected in Montreal to-morrow, when he will announce more definitely his plans.

* * *

"The Burgomaster" has played to one of the biggest weeks of the season at the Academy and its music is being hummed and whistled on the streets with a pertenacity which threatens to become annoying. The company is well balanced and makes the most of the witticisms of the libretto while the music has a distinctly new and refreshing sound. Its success is a good harbinger for the half dozen other musical comedies coming this season.

* * *

The Academy of Music will be closed from the 11th to the 16th, owing to a change in the route of the Lulu Glaser Opera Company, which was to have filled the week in "Sweet Anne Page." This will probably be the last time the house will be dark, as the balance of the season is rapidly being filled by the great attractions, which reach Montreal rather later than usual owing to the phenomenal successes in the larger cities.

Here is a partial list of the engagements already made, which necessarily does not include a number of important events which are in negotiation:—

For the week of the 18th, a new play has been secured in "Melbourne," of which report speaks highly. It deals with life in Australia, a theme hitherto neglected by dramatists and which should possess novelty and interest for Canadian playgoers. The company is an excellent one, including many names well known here, and the scenery is correct and elaborate.

All the best of the comic operas are to visit Montreal before the season is out. Jefferson De Angelis will be seen in "A Royal Rogue." Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "All on Account of Eliza," which is said to be funnier than the "Telephone Girl," and Jerome Sykes brings his new "Foxy Quiller," supported by one of the largest and strongest companies ever brought together. The long-promised "Belle of New York" will also put in an appearance, after her world-wide triumphs.

The more serious drama will be represented by Frederick Ward and company in a week of Shakespearian revivals, and by Richard Mansfield in "Henry V.," probably the most wonderful reproduction of historic pageantry the modern stage has witnessed. Mrs. Fiske closes her tour on the scene of her former triumphs in "Becky Sharpe," Blanche Walsh will return with her gorgeous production of "More Than Queen," and Miss Ada Rehan should receive a hearty welcome after her long absence, when she appears in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury."

Two of the most popular American comedians will try their humor on Montreal audiences in "The Floor Walkers," which has been one of the great laughing successes in the States. To add variety to the long line of dramatic and musical attractions, Hermann the II., who has succeeded to all the honors of his uncle, Hermann the Great, will give a week of magic and mystery.

Two of the memorable events of the theatrical season will be the appearance of John Hare in Pinero's remarkable comedy, "The Gay Lord Quex," and Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin in their greatest impersonations, including "Cyrano de Bergerac," "[illegible]gion" and "Hamlet."

It will be seen from the above bookings that the first months of the new century will be the most remarkable from a dramatic standpoint in the history of the Academy.

* * *

The Stock Company, under Mr. Kirkland's effective management, has put on "The Private Secretary" this week in a way which challenges comparison with any production of the comedy ever attempted in Montreal. All the leading people are well cast and there is scarcely a point of noticeable weakness in the programme. Next week, the last of the season for the company and for Her Majesty's, "Camille" will be the bill, with Miss Linthicum in the title role. There are many who regret the necessity of disbanding the company just as it was beginning to do such creditable work, and there is a widespread hope that the near future will see the most prominent members of the organization back in Montreal.

* * *

The attraction for the week of February 11 at the Theatre Royal is Walter Fessler's melodrama, "The City of New York." The author has provided a melodrama full of startling situations. There are four acts to the play, and each one has its especial surprises, while every scene produces its own particular thrill. During the action of the play specialties will be rendered and particular notice given to the episodes created.

* * *

Alfred E. Aarons has served a summons upon Henrietta Crosman and Maurice Campbell in a suit for $20,000 damages for their closing up without notice the Savoy Theatre, which still remains dark.

* * *

W. J. Ferguson, for a long time a member of Charles Frohman's companies, has been engaged by Dunne, Ryley & Fisher, managers of "Florodora," to succeed Willie Edouin as Anthony Tweedlepunch.

* * *

Thomas A. Hall, of James K. Hackett's company, was one of the first managers of the great American actress, Mary Anderson. He supervised her first appearance in London, at which time she played "A Winter's Tale."

* * *

Frank Daniels, the well known comedian, now playing in the West, says that the recntly published reports that he had just been married to some lady at Fargo, were entirely without foundation and were extremely annoying both to himself and to his wife, to whom he has been happily married for several years.

* * *

During the engagement of Maude Adams in "L'Aiglon," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, the author of the play, Edmond Rostand, received, it is said, the largest check ever paid to an author in this country. It was his royalty on $47,000, the receipts for the two largest weeks of the engagement.

* * *

Mrs. Leslie Carter has at least five plays which she is ready to produce at any moment. Of these, one of the most unique is "The Red Mouse," which David Belasco is writing for her in collaboration with H. J. W. Dam. Mr. Dam arrived from London recently, and is now working with Mr. Belasco in New York.

* * *

Messrs. Rich and Harris have signed contracts with Paul M. Potter to write a new four-act play for Louis Mann and Clara Lipman. The piece is to be ready in the spring and will be presented next September at the Madison Square Theatre.

* * *

William H. Crane, the actor, was an intimate friend of the late John McCullough, concerning whom he tells many anecdotes.

When in town recently, in speaking of the great tragedian, Mr. Crane said that one night in San Francisco he was awakened from a sound sleep by McCullough pounding on the door of his room, and in response to his sleepy inquiry as to what was wanted, responded: "Let me in, 'Billy': I want you to decide a bet." Once in, Mr. McCullough told Crane that he and the man who accompanied him had bet a $20 gold piece as to who could stand the longer on one foot, and that Crane must referee the contest. The preliminaries being arranged and the stakes deposited, time was called, and each contestant, lifting a foot from the floor, stood like a crane, while the real Crane lay back in a recumbent position with a drowsy eye on the contestants. The seconds dragged into minutes, which again threatened to extend into the hour, without either disputant giving up. Suspecting something was wrong, Crane waked himself up and examined his men more closely. The other man was wavering a bit, but McCullough was standing like a rock. Another five minutes went by, and then Crane, hopping out of bed, discovered that McCullough had one foot resting against an adjacent sofa, and could have stood there for a week, if necessary. The other man won the bet, but the joke was on the referee.—New York Tribune.

MUSIC

A good-sized audience attended yesterday's symphony orchestra concert and enjoyed a programme several degrees more dignified than usual. Rosario, the youthful 'cellist, who will some day make the name of his home famous, was the soloist, playing a difficult concerto of De Swert's marvellously well and responding with two other numbers to the repeated demands of the audience. Two movements, the scherzo and allegro molto, from Beethoven's second symphony, showed the improvement the orchestra has made since the days of its inception, and Chopin's funeral march added the mournful touch so becoming to the first concert since the death of Queen Victoria. Semiramide furnished the overture and Liszt's second rhapsody the postlude for one of the most successful concerts the orchestra has ever given.

* * *

The programme for the sacred concert at Her Majesty's to-morrow is as follows:—

Duet—"O, Jesus, Saviour" .....Gotze
Mrs. Waterhouse and Mr. Kerr.

Piano Solo—
(a) "To the Spring" .....Grieg
(b) "Etude de Concert, op. 23".Rubenstein
Mr. Bush.

Recitative and Aria from "Tanhauser" .....Wagner
Mr. Kerr.

Violin Solo—"Fantasie" .....Leonard
Mr. Alfred De Seve.

Soprano Solo—"The Lord is My Light" .....Allitsan
Mrs. Waterhouse.

Bass Solo—"From the Depths" ..Campana
Mr. Kerr.

Violin Solo—
(a) Andante, from Concerto..Mendelssohn
(b) "Mazurka No. 2" .....Wieniawski
Mr. Alfred De Seve.

Soprano Solo—"Ave Maria" ....Mascheroni
Mrs. Waterhouse.

Duet—"Passage Bird's Farewell"..Hildach
Mrs. Waterhouse and Mr. Kerr.

* * *

The soloist for the next Symphony Orchestra concert will be Mrs. Jean D. Ives, who will play Mendelssohn's G minor piano concerto for piano and orchestra. The orchestral numbers will include Scotch Symphony by Mendelssohn and a number of light and graceful compositions, making, in all, a very interesting programme.

* * *

Friday, March 1, the celebrated Scotch soprano, Miss Jessie Machlachlan, who is now on tour in America, is to give a concert in Windsor Hall. This is the first time she has ever been in America. She has a Scotch company with her.

* * *

The fourth entertainment of the popular course at Windsor Hall will be given on Monday, February 25, by the New York Musical Club. This organization includes Miss Hirschmann, soprano; Mr. Harry Willard, violinist; Mr. Clarence Bartlett, saxophone soloist, and Miss Tappin Green, reader.

* * *

The date of Albani's concert in Montreal has been definitely fixed for Wednesday, March 13, at Windsor Hall. She brings with her one of the finest concert companies that has ever been here. Among her company are Tivador Nachez, the great violinist; Miss Muriel Foster, contralto, and Mr. Douglas Powell, baritone. The tour is under the direction of Mr. Harriss.

* * *

Lovers of music in Montreal will soon have another opportunity of enjoying two of those entertainments which the Zingari Club always provides during the winter season. Their annual entertainment will be given this year in the Academy of Music, on Saturday afternoon and evening, March 2. The programme will include popular music, songs, both comic and high class, and dancing, and among those who will take part will be Mr. Leslie Tedford, Mr. Sydney Dugan, Mr. Fred. S. Hickey, Mr. F. H. Blair, instructor of the Glee Club, and Mr. Meredith Heward, instructor of the Banjo and Mandolin Club.

* * *

Alf Klingenberg takes issue with the statement made by a writer in the Musical Courier that Norway has no national air. He says in reply:

In Bjornson's "Yes, We Love This Country," with music by Richard Nordraak, the Norwegians have such a song. Nordraak, a cousin of Bjornson, was one of Norway's most prominent musical geniuses, and his early death, at the age of about twenty-three years was most lamented. He was the first who clearly perceived what a great tresor the Norwegians have got in their folk songs for the development of a distinctly national art, and Grieg frankly admits what influence the enthusiastic Nordraak had on him and his later work. Though Mr. Abert finds the music to Bjornson's song commonplace, and therefore resolves that Norway does not possess a national hymn, the Norwegian people have decided otherwise, and are so pleased with Nordraak's music that they now intend to show their thankfulness to the creator of their most beloved air by erecting him a monument in Christiania.

The music is, in spite of the German doctor very characteristic; its ascending and descending scales in a very strong manner suggesting the rugged country, with its proud but rather angular inhabitants. It is in a much more extensive sense the one national hymn of its country than "King Christian Stood by the Lofty Mast," which song Mr. Abert gives as Denmark's national hymn. The popularity of the Norwegian song is not limited to its country. It is sung with predilection by the Swedish, Danish, yea, even Finnish brothers.

At last an interesting incident, that perhaps shows a little narrowness in a purely artistic matter, but also makes plain how highly esteemed this song is by the Norwegians and how well it deserves in the words' truest meaning to be called the national hymn. A few years ago Gunar Heiberg wrote a satirical play, in which he, among other things, ridiculed the way his countrymen, drunk or sober at all possible or impossible occasions, maltreated their beloved hymn. The English composer, Fritz Delius, wrote some music to the play. In one part he tried musically to illustrate the above-mentioned persiflage by using the hymn as a motive. People got terribly enraged; night after night the music was drowned by the noise from the audience. The composer was thrown out of his hotel, a shot was fired at the conductor, and after a week's time the direction had to withdraw the music altogether.

* * *

One of the most gifted of modern German song-writers is Alexander von Fielitz. He is forty years old, and appears to be one of the coming men. A few weeks ago an opera of his, entitled "The Quiet Village," was produced in Bremen. It is founded on a popular story by R. Baumbach, and it had a very favorable reception.

* * *

The importation of foreign pianists continues with a zeal worthy of a better cause. A few of them are good, but most of them are below mediocrity and as ephemeral as comets. A prominent musician said the other day that they reminded him of potted geraniums—they have their day till they are replaced by others, exactly like them, and are heard of no more. The cause of the pianistic invasion is, as everybody knows, the rivalry of piano-manufacturers. The public takes little interest in the thing, while the critics are overburdened and have their temper sorely tried. In the meantime New York harbors two of the greatest living pianists—Joseffy and MacDowell—whom no one gets an opportunity to hear. Why not? This is not a healthy condition of affairs.

Harold Bauer, over whom Boston is said to have "gone mad" this year, does not seem to have excited wondrous admiration in New York. Of his recent recital there a prominent critic said: "An admirable pianist he most certainly is, but that he may be classed among those set aside as great one is not willing to admit. He is in that class of young pianists of whom New York is having so many examples. All of them are good—above the average, indeed—but the ytsop just short of attaining to the greatness which is the attribute of perhaps four men now playing the piano. If his playing had a certain personal distinction, something which would differentiate him from a crowd of other pianists, he might warrant all that his Boston friends say of him. As it is, he is one of many."

* * *

Says "The Pall Mall Gazette," discussing the prospects for the next season of opera at Covent Garden:

The ensemble, one may depend upon it, will be the chief care at Covent Garden for the future, all the more as attractions of individual character will very soon cease to be the mainstay of our operatic doings. On this count the initial step will be taken, everybody will hear with regret, by Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, who have decided not to appear at Covent Garden next season. One can only hope the decision is not final. However, in view of the eventuality steps have been taken to secure the assistance of a star tenor, in the person of Tamagno, who is to sing the part of Helion if "Messaline" is revived during the season. Only, this superb Italian has such an exalted opinion of his value to a management, and the conditions under which he is willing to give his services are so elaborate, not to say extraordinary, that there is little probability of things coming to a practical solution.

* * *

Mascagni, having done much to start the young Italian movement, professes now to be anxious for a return to the method and spirit of a century ago. After the production of "Le Maschere" at Rome lately, he said: "My object, above all, in the 'Maschere' is to return to the old and sane traditions of Italian opera. I wish the Italians of to-day to understand that their forebears went to the theatre to be amused, because now one goes usually to tire his brain and torture his feelings. I have tried to simplify the instrumentation, rendering it as it was about the end of 1700, naturally adopting all modern resources of harmony."

* * *

Only "Siegfried," of all the Nibelungen operas, will be sung this year at Covent Garden. Neither Jean nor Edouard de Reszke is to be a member of the company. It is intended to revive more of the older Italian and French works than recent seasons have offered. The changes in the arrangement of the stage have made it possible to increase the number of orchestra seats by fifty. An entirely new stage has been built and was said last year to be intended for the performance of Nibelungen operas. Now that it is finished the announcement is made that only "Siegfried" will be sung. It is said that a profitable season is already assured.

* * *

Sir Arthur Sullivan is to have a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, in spite of the objections from some of his friends who knew his feelings on this subject and urged that the money to be subscribed for this purpose should be used to build an orphanage for the children of musicians. Sir Arthur Sullivan was much interested in this project, and had intended during his lifetime to start some movement looking to the establishment of such an institution. Some of his earlier compositions are to be published soon.

* * *

"The Nativity," a new oratorio by Lorenzo Perosi, of which great things are expected will be sung in Rome during the present month. The composer will conduct the performance. For some months past little has been heard of the reverend musician, but he has not by any means been idle. Among the works he has almost concluded is an oratorio on the theme of "Moses in Egypt," which Rossini has used before him.

* * *

The Aschenbroedel Society is contemplating a change of plans for next season. At the next executive session of the active members the advisability of conducting the concerts along other lines than those now followed will be discussed. As soon as a decision is reached, it will be made known to the passive members of the organization.

SYMPATHY OF THE JEWS

FEEL THAT THEY HAVE LOST A FRIEND BY THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

SYMPATHY OF THE JEWS.....

From no class of people had Queen Victoria more respect and affection than from the Jews. During her reign they enjoyed freedom equal to that of any other denomination in her empire, a condition almost without parallel in the annals of the Jewish race in any country. The British Jews have expressed their regret at their loss by resolutions. The Jews of the United States more recently have expressed to the Jews of Great Britain sympathy for the loss English Jews have sustained through the death of the Queen. A copy of the resolution of the American Jews has been received here. It expresses admiration of the Queen's virtues and talents, and the expression of sympathy already mentioned, and is signed on behalf of the Union of Orthodox Synagogues of the United States and Canada.

LATE DR. GRAHAM'S PORTRAIT.

The life-size portrait, in Past Grand Master's regalia, of the late Dr. John Hamilton Graham, which is now permanently hung in the rooms of the Montreal Temple Club, has been inspected by many old-time friends of the P.G.M., and all recognize that his well-known features have been reproduced in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon the artist, Mr. G. Horne Russell. The whole picture, beautifully framed, was supplied by Notman, and bears the following inscription: —"John Hamilton Graham, LL.D., Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A.M. Subscribed for by lodges in the jurisdiction and by the Montreal Temple Club. January, 1901." Dr. Graham held the position of grand master for nine years, and his memory will long be cherished among the rulers of the craft as one of the brightest and most faithful fathers in Masonry. His book, "Freemasonry in Quebec," which was published in 1892, and dedicated to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, provincial grand master of Ancient Freemasonry in Lower Canada from 1792 1812, is a most valuable Masonic work. At the time the book was in press Dr. Graham received the following letter from the late Queen Victoria:—"Sir Henry Ponsonby has received the Queen's commands to send a print of his late R. H. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, to Mr. J. Hamilton Graham, which Her Majesty hopes may meet Mr. Graham's wishes, for his forthcoming work—a history of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec." This letter was dated from the Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace, January 1, 1891.

A CHANGE.—The council of St. Louis have decided to hold their weekly meetings on Wednesdays instead of on Tuesdays as heretofore.

FORTUNES OF GREAT ORDERS

Wealth Owned by Some of the Religious Houses of France.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Two closely printed volumes of 1,000 pages each have been distributed to the members of the Chamber. The printing of them has cost £800. They are packed with statistics on the fortunes in real estate of the religious orders, and show their progress since 1850, when the worst wave of reaction that France ever experienced set in. That year they own properties valued at £2,000,000. Their ostensible real estate has since risen to £44,000,000, but the wealth held in trust and otherwise kept out of sight must, it is thought, considerably exceed £120,000,000. Should this ratio of increment continue, they would in another half century possess £400,000,000 to £800,000,000.

There are altogether 3,216 religious houses in France. Of these 2,784 have schools of various kinds. Since 1877 the religious orders have swarmed in Algeria, where they number 30,136 members. The numbers are not given of those that swarm to the other French colonies, and to Canada and British India, where Roman Catholic enterprise is very great. Sacred Heart convents go in for elegant education for young women. They have been rapidly gaining ground in Canada, California and the hill districts of British India. There are orders, such as the Poor Clares, Trappists and Carmelites, which go in for fasting and other mortifications of the body, but they are by far the least numerous. Most religious communities live well. Loyola expressly forbids mortification of the body, which might render the Jesuit a less efficient Soldier of the Cross. He wanted his disciples to be able bodied, enterprising, resourceful. Saint Vincent forbade every attempt to rise above the common law, unless in observing the law of celibacy and rising at cock crow in the morning. His daughters kept a plain, excellent table.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICITY KILLING PARIS CITIZENS

Paris, Feb. 8.—For many years it has been the custom of the Paris Health Board to issue a weekly bulletin giving the number of deaths and the various diseases.

Six months ago a new death-dealer was added to the list, and ever since it has been a regular contributor to the city mortality. But latterly it has so surpassed all competitors that the authorities have been forced to investigate this new enemy of health.

One of the street car lines running by underground electricity on a new Italian invention runs on the Rue Quatre Septembre, through a populous district to the suburbs. Between the rails, at intervals of a few feet, are steel discs covering the electric reservoirs which communicate the current while the car is passing overhead. The cars, however, are not the only things passing. Other vehicles and pedestrians strike the discs at an average of ten cases daily.

If a horse's hoof or a human foot chances to touch the rail and the disc at the same time there is a dead horse or a dead citizen.

Yesterday morning, as there had been a slight snowfall, the car company scattered salt along the rails. The street looked like a battlefield. Men and horses were falling everywhere. The authorities ordered traffic stopped and investigated.

Fearing wholesale danger, they talked of forbidding the continuance of the system. The railway company threatened to sue the city for damages if prevented from running, so the restrictions were removed, the authorities simply warning the company against putting salt on the rails.

FIND MILLIONS ARE STOLEN

FIDELITY COMPANIES COMPILE TAL OF EMBEZZLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—According to the statistics compiled by one of the leading fidelity companies the record of defalcations, embezzlements, etc., for the past year in the United States and Canada figure up to $8,090,878, an increase of something over $3,000,000 over the totals of 1899.

These figures are systematically tabulated from press reports and special dispatches received from all over the country and are carefully recorded. The figures are as a matter of fact considerably underestimated, since many peculations are discovered which never reach the public. The following is the tabulated record for the year:

Federal and state.. .. ..$1,162,771	
Municipal.. 865,694	
Transportation companies.. 193,949	
Building and savings and loans associations.. 181,939	
Benevolent associations.. 128,932	
Insurance companies.... 131,565	
Court trusts.... 1,065,464	
Banks.. 1,713,638	
Commercial corporations and firms 1,754,084	
Miscellaneous.... 892,342	
Total.. ....$8,090,878	

The record of December embezzlements is abnormally heavy, being $808,848. The defalcations classified as municipal comprise more than half the entire total under this head for the whole year.

FARLAND AND HIS JO.

Perhaps the strongest indorsement an artist can receive is a return date.

Farland, the banjoist, has given seven recitals at Louisville, Ky., within four seasons; five at Little Rock, Ark., within two seasons; four at San Francisco, within two seasons, and in nearly all the large cities and many of the smaller ones a Farland Recital is an annual or semi-annual event. Read what the Louisville Post had to say of this artist after one of his recitals there: "Perhaps nothing that has been said of this young genius so tersely and yet so adequately describes his playing as the title, 'Paderewski of the Banjo.' His technique is marvelous. But there is something about his playing that is even more to be admired than his execution, wonderful as that is. It is the poetic interpretation of some of the world's masterpieces, the delicacy of feeling that leads to delicacy of touch and tone, the revelation of a fine artistic temperament and the ability to touch the heart as well as appeal to the mind, that makes Mr. Farland's playing of such a high degree of artistic excellence." Montreal people will have the opportunity of hearing this artist next Tuesday evening. The beautiful programme selected by the manager, Mr. J. J. Levert, is certainly attracting great attention, and undoubtedly will ensure a large attendance of critics and music lovers.

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It is the greatest specific on earth for the cure of Alcoholism. In two or three days the craving for liquor is gone and in three weeks the cure permanent. Dr. Mackay, of Quebec, a specialist in the treatment of inebriates, admits that it is far superior to all the "Gold Cures" or other treatments, and that it is practically infallible. Those interested will do well to call and see our long list of testimonials, or write for our pamphlet giving full particulars. Address—
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La Vida Corsets are the best.
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BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS AND PUBLICATIONS!

After-Stocktaking Bargains!
Our annual stocktaking has just been completed, and as usual during the undertaking, all the departments have turned up numerous odds and ends, and remnants of lines which it is desirable to clear out at exceptionally reduced, and in many instances, merely nominal prices. Next week will be devoted to rushing these out as quickly as possible in advance of the arrival of our new importations. We draw attention to the following items on our first floor:
REMNANTS!
Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods.
Remnants of Black and Colored Silks and Satins.
Remnants of Sheetings and Pillow Cottons.
Remnants of Fine Linens, Table Linens, Roller Linens and Apron Linens.
Remnants of Towellings and Huck Towellings.
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Continued Sale of Shirts.
We have about 75 White Shirts left, slightly soiled, in the following sizes, 14½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, will be cleared out at
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The British Parliament From An American Point of View

Strange Manners and Customs of the House of Lords in Transacting Business.

WAYS OF THE GILDED CHAMBER.

How the Peers and Commons Vote on Measures Requiring Their Attention—Personality of Some Great Men.

"The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at half-past four. The unification of London bill, the bill for the rating of machinery, and the proportional representation measure were read a third time. Their Lordships adjourned at 4.35."

In some such phraseology as this you will often see a formal sitting of the House of Lords recorded in your ordinary morning paper. But you want a vivid imagination to grasp the scene as it really is.

The House of Lords, understand, is the most magnificent hall in the world. It is gorgeous and it is dignified. The roof is high and vaulted, and the oak beams are carved and tricked with dull gold. The great stone-buttressed windows are stained-glassed, showing pictures of noble events in English history. On stone brackets are statues of knights and belted earls and noble dukes, in chain armor, resting on massive two-handled swords, and looking down with something of a scowl where their frock-coated, silk-hatted, patent-shoed descendants sit and pass laws for the rule of the realm.

At the far end of this gorgeous chamber, beneath a gilded canopy shielding a low dais, is a large chair, like you find in entrance halls of country mansions. But you can't see the chair, for it is swathed in maroon baize. It suggests a dust wrapper which the maid has forgotten to remove. But beneath it is the throne, which is only uncovered when Parliament is being opened or prorogued by the reading of the Queen's speech. A little in front is a big, heavily-padded, dull red settee. This is the Woolsack, and when the House is sitting, there the Lord Chancellor reclines. In front is a great table, with huge books stacked on it, the Statutes of Great Britain, and at the lower end sit three clerks in silk gowns and short bob-wigs. On each side run benches of glaring red morocco leather.

Very impressive it all is, and you would no more think of cracking a joke in it than you would of asking a conundrum in a cathedral.

It is nearly half-past four, and the House is quite deserted save for the three clerks. One is writing letters, and the silence is so marked you can distinctly hear the scratch, scratch of his quill; another clerk is whittling a quill to bits for sheer lack of anything else to do; the third clerk has before him a huge, dull backed volume with two bookmarkers of green ribbon a couple of inches wide, and he keeps turning the pages, looking here and running his eye up there as though some item in an account has gone astray, but he is determined to find it.

Presently there is a rustle. The clerks cease their letter writing, their quill whittling and their account searching and jump to their feet.

From under the gallery at the lower end of the hall comes a slim-shanked man, in knee breeches and silk stockings, and on his shoulder he carries a massive gilt mace, that seems too heavy for him. Immediately behind is another slim man, but taller, and he is carrying in front of him something like a Freemason's apron, only instead of blue and white it is dull toned, claret and gold, quartered, and in the quarterings you see the royal arms.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Then comes the Lord Chancellor—a short man, inclined to stoutness, so that knickerbockers don't become him. The tail of his silken gown is being carried by another man. The face of the Lord Chancellor is chubby, good-natured, benign—the sort of face you would have liked your uncle to own when you were a boy. The owner of a face like that must carry lots of half crowns to give to indigent nephews. The Lord Chancellor is wearing a wig; not a short, scalp clinging wig such as the clerks have, but an imposing wig rolling in curled folds down over his shoulders. He has put it on a little bit awry this afternoon. But that is just what a jolly old uncle, who doesn't care much for personal appearance, would do.

Now, as the great Lord Chancellor of England passes along, the three clerks put their knuckles on the table and bow their heads for fifteen seconds, as the saying of grace is acknowledged round the ordinary family table. After that they drop into their seats, and the letter-writing, and the whittling, and the account chasing, starts all over again.

The Lord Chancellor is on the Woolsack, and the mace is lying in front of him. The Lord Chancellor sits and looks ahead stolidly, as though trying to think hard why he is there. Then he twiddles his thumbs.

Beyond the throne and the Woolsack is a great hall, carpeted with green. Now and then a figure crosses.

A man comes into the house, an ordinary middle-aged man, and he walks along, gently swinging his hat, and sits down on the red bench on the right of the Lord Chancellor. He looks vacantly at the desert of red benches about him, and begins to inspect his finger nails. He is a well-dressed, undistinguished gentleman. You wonder who he is. Is he a duke or a marquis, or an earl, or a viscount, or a mere baron? Anyway, you are quite certain it would have been much finer had he come in his peer's robes. They would have been better than tight-fitting frock coat and gray trousers. A coronet would have been more dignified than a silk hat, which he now takes up and rubs his sleeve round.

Scratch, scratch, goes the pen of the clerk, and rustle, rustle, go the pages of the green ribboned book.

Here is another peer, spare, whiskered, not so well dressed as the other; quite a business man, though, from the energetic way he walks along and drops at the other end of the bench where the first comer is sitting. He sits still for a few seconds; then he rises, goes to the table, picks up a printed sheet, glances cursorily, puts it down, sits down himself, puts on his hat and is again as quiet as a waxwork figure.

Then comes an old gentleman, a fine, impressive old man, with an antique touch about his clothes, and wearing a white stock for collar. He walks slowly, and, with perceptible halt at each step, goes up the gangway and sits on the very back bench.

Then a laugh. Yes, you actually hear a laugh. It sounds strange, positively eerie, and the great vaulted hall takes it and rolls it round echoingly, as though it intends to make as much of it as possible. You feel just a little shocked, because the gilded chamber—silent, magnificent, the very air having sanctity in it—has reduced your nature to a hush.

The laugh sounds again—quite a merry, open-hearted laugh, such as might follow on a smoking room story. Two other peers enter. One is young and handsome, and his healthy features are aglow with mirth. His companion, older, more staid, is chuckling.

The young peer passes on, with a little jauntiness in his stride, and he drops upon the red bench as he would into a saddle bag chair, throws one leg across the other, puts on his hat somewhat tiltedly, folds his arms and swings one of his feet.

His companion has sidled off to the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor beams—oh, such a hearty, chubby beam of a smile from an old man—and sticks out his hand. The peer sits down by his side. He must actually be telling that story over again for the benefit of the Lord High Chancellor of England. Anyway, the Lord Chancellor of England—sitting there in full bottomed wig and silk robe and knee breeches, and the mace, emblem of His Gracious Majesty himself, lying before him—becomes very purple. His little short body rolls from side to side with laughter, and the horrible dread comes into your mind that His Lord High Chancellorship may roll off the woolsack upon the floor. But the fear passes.

With a sharp jerk of the head, as much as to say: "Now, what do you think of that for a yarn?" the story telling peer strolls away.

Silence again—a tremendous, awesome silence—now hangs over the gilded chamber. Your reverence, which had been in a little danger, is strong again. You look down on the house, on those long scarlet benches, at the men, less than half a dozen of them, sitting apart, negligently, with their hats on—and incidentally you wonder what it must feel like to be a peer; you glance at the stained glass windows and see that a boyish, sweet lipped being, with a golden crown, is looking at you; you would like to know what those chain-armored, double sworded, heavy moustached stone lords are thinking about; above all, you are curious, if there is any business to be done, when it is going to begin.

THE VOTING.

A clerk rises. He lifts a piece of paper; he mumbles, and he sits down.

The Lord Chancellor rises. He has a foolscap printed sheet in his hand. He is speaking quite low, as to himself. The peers assembled are taking no notice. No one lifts an eyebrow.

The Lord Chancellor is speaking: "M' lords, question is—unification London bill—read—third time—those favor say, 'Content'—those against 'Not Content'—I think 'Contents' have it—'Contents' have it." All this in one breath.

Nobody has said "Content"; nobody has had a chance of saying "Not content." There is indifference. But the upper house of the British Parliament has read the unification of London bill for a third time!

Again there are seconds of silence. The Lord Chancellor rises once more. You know he is speaking, because you can hear a mumble. "'Lords—question—rate—mach—third—'Conte—n'—'Not conte—n—'—'Cont-n—'—h'v'it."

Not a sign from the peers.

You don't know what it all means. But this, however, only adds to the impressiveness of the scene.

Still once again the Lord Chancellor rises. There is a whisper about "Pros—ent-ation"—"Contents"—"Not contents"—"tents have it!"

The Lord Chancellor resumes the twiddling of his thumbs. The clerks seem industrious, for they are all writing. The peers are unmoved. Surely they haven't turned to wax!

Isn't there going to be any speaking? Where is Lord Salisbury? Where is Lord Rosebery? Where is the Duke of Devonshire, and where is Lord Kimberley?

Now the Lord Chancellor is standing once more. "Question I have—put—House—now adjourned. Conte—rrr! Not con—think—Con—Con—h'vit."

There spring forward, from mysterious nowhere, the slim gentlemen, the one who carries the royal arms on velvet banner and the other who carries the mace. The Lord Chancellor holds his long robes about him as a Frenchwoman holds her petticoats when crossing a muddy road—that is, on both sides. Away he walks down the floor, gives a half nod to the bowing clerks, no nod at all to the attendants about the door, and disappears.

The peers look up; they realize business is over. Then carelessly they stroll away. The House of Lords has sat for seven minutes, and it has "read" three bills that may, or may not, ultimately get on the statute book.

But it is not always like this. There are nights when their lordships have big debates, lasting from half past four till about seven, when they close because it is time to go off home and dress for dinner.

Yet you never get the excitement in the Lords that often you can witness in the Commons. The Commons is the pit and gallery by comparison with the aristocratic orchestra stalls of the Lords. The gallery and the pit yell delight or scream execration. The orchestra stalls are much too dignified to show approval or displeasure. Accordingly, when you notice on the newspaper contents sheet "Scene in the House," you may know it isn't in the House of Lords.

The proportion of Conservatives to Liberals is at least ten to one, and therefore the benches behind that on which sit the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, and the other great men of the State, are often banked up with peers.

SOME GREAT MEN.

At the top end, above the gangway, are several short benches for the peers spiritual. Here sit the bishops, the primate first, then His Grace of York, then my Lord Bishop of London and the other bishops anywhere. But they are all in their long gowns and puffed sleeves of lawn. The Archbishop of Canterbury, a heavy, rugged, savage visaged man, whose power of mind is mirrored in powerful face, sits at the corner and looks on with the eye of a not overpleased master. The Archbishop of York is more of the courtier, gray and gentle, with refined countenance and refined words. Dr. Temple speaks huskily; Dr. Maclagan is all sweetness.

But the benches on the other side—how sparse are the occupants! Three or four men are on the front bench. The Earl of Kimberley first, a straight, elderly, colorless man, bald headed. Next to him is Lord Spencer, a striking faced man, lined on the brow and strong, spreading rusty beard; but his eyes are sad, as though he had experienced some disillusion. Then there is the Earl of Aberdeen, black whiskered and black clad, which gives the idea he is always in mourning for somebody. Dotted here and there are other Liberal lords in cold isolation.

Below the narrow gangway, on the Opposition side, is a man whose face you can hardly see, because he is always wearing his hat, and it is pulled a little over his eyes. He sits sideways, with one arm thrown along the bench, and the other usually resting on h knee. You can tell he is clean-shaven, f faced, and inclined to be ruddy. You w d imagine he were a young man were l ot for the iron gray hair you catch a glimpse of. There is a personality about this man, something you see and feel, yet can't explain. There is nothing in his face, or his manner, or attire to particularly attract. Still, you keep finding yourself attracted. The man is the Earl of Rosebery, formerly Prime Minister of England, sitting alone, dissociating himself from what is called the official Opposition.

Behind the clerk, crosswise on the floor, are the cross-benches for peers who have no particular political opinions, or who don't wish to show them by sitting on one side or the other. Here sit the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and their relatives; also men like Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley.

But the dominant character in the House is Lord Salisbury. There he is in the very middle of the ministerial bench, a cumbersome man, round-backed, with his giant head pressed heavy on his shoulders, his thinning hair near to whiteness, his face full of character and thought and far-awayness.

Without any disrespect, I would say he sits in a lump, as though he had fallen awkwardly in his seat and forgotten to move. You would think by this time he had got over any nervousness when about to speak. No.

Salisbury gives unfailing signals when he purposes to take part in debate. He gets his legs together, and raises his knees so that only his toes touch the ground. His knees begin to tremble. That is sign number one. Sign number two is when he puts both his hands on his knees and commences beating an agitated tattoo with his finger-tips. When you see this it is certain he will rise when the man now talking sits down.

On his right is usually the Duke of Devonshire. You never get any sign from him. He pushes his legs out straight, tilts his hat over his nose, dives his hands deep in his trousers pockets, and the only evidence you obtain that he is not actually asleep is that he is constantly yawning. It is not complimentary to the orators; but then I have known the Duke to yawn in the middle of his own speeches.

The man on the left is very different—Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Minister. You have to look at him twice before noticing anything remarkable about him. At first glance he is just a dark-feautred, medium-sized, quick-moving gentleman. At second glance you see his mouth thin-lipped, is very determined; in his eyes is a look that makes you conscious he is staring beyond your words to know what is in the back of your mind. His brow is high and straight, with clear temples, the hair pushed back.

He always has a despatch box at his elbow; he is always diving into it, searching for documents, reading them, making notes on the margin. He is one of those men who never have a spare minute. As a speaker he doesn't impress you. You won't find a brilliant sentence, nor a neatly turned phrase, nor a play on words, if you search all the speeches of his life. When he has anything to say he says it in a few bald words. Then he sits down.

I know that in the newspaper reports of speeches in the House of Lords you frequently see the bracketed word "cheers," indicating appreciation. But their lordships do not cheer in the way the word is generally understood. Their wildest enthusiasm never goes beyond a low rumble or applause or peers calling "h-e-a-r" long drawn out.

There are no strict rules of procedure. In the House of Commons, if a member wanders one iota from the matter in debate the Speaker is on his feet shouting "Order," and if the member persists in wandering the Speaker has power to order him to resume his seat. The Lord Chancellor has absolutely no power to regulate debate. Apart from the formal business on the agenda, a peer can get up and talk about anything he likes. He may, in the middle of a debate that seems central on army regulation, stroll off into the by-paths of bimetallism, and wind up with a disquisition on the potato crop in the west of Ireland.

In the House of Commons no member must address another by name. He must never speak, in open debate, to another member, but of him, and be always addressing the Speaker. The Speaker holds the balance, and when half a dozen men jump to their feet, wanting to talk, he names one, and the others instantly give way.

But if two or more lords rise at the same time, the Chancellor has no power to call on one. The lords must settle between themselves who has precedence. Sometimes two men get up and neither has any disposition to give way to the other. They stand glowering at one another. Then the House gets perilously near an "incident." There never is an incident, because the peers sitting around start calling the name of the man they desire to hear—such as Salisbury, or Rosebery, or Devonshire—and that decides matters.

The Speaker of the House of Commons never expresses a political opinion one way or the other. Not so the Lord Chancellor. Lord Halsbury frequently joins in debate. But he mustn't speak as Lord Chancellor, though he is entitled to do so as Lord Halsbury. So he rises from the woolsack, vacates it, takes three steps to the left, delivers his speech, and then comes back and sits on the woolsack.

In the House of Commons, when a division is taken, men go into the yea or nay lobby, and as they come out their noses are counted. In the House of Lords the peers go into the content or not content lobby, and as they come out they are each tapped on the shoulder with a white wand, and so counted.

Again, in the House of Commons women visitors, be they whom they may, must go into a dim lit gallery, up near the roof, and protected by great brass bars, like a wild beast cage, so that they may just see, but cannot themselves be seen. It is thought the presence of beauty may disturb the serenity of the legislators.

Around the side of the House of Lords runs a narrow gallery, and here the women relatives of peers may sit. In the height of the London season, when all the pretty frocks are donned, the gilded chamber is then made more decorative than ever.

When any of the peers, even the Prince of Wales himself, visits the House of Commons, he must sit upstairs in half a gallery In the Lords, however, ministers and ex-ministers, indeed all "right honorables," along with the eldest sons of peers, may stand about on the space between the throne and the woolsack. If things are dull in the Commons you see quite a gathering of leaders on this reserved spot. Political differences are sunk, and you notice Mr. Balfour exchanging pleasantries with Sir William Harcourt; Mr. John Morley and Mr. Chamberlain, with their arms up against the rail guarding the throne, having a quiet chat and other amenities.

It is tiresome standing long, listening to a debate. Yet there are no chairs for these ministers and ex-ministers. Accordingly, when they are weary they just squat on the floor—not a particularly dignified posture for Her Majesty's privy councillors—and make themselves comfortable.

When I have seen Mr. Chamberlain so reclining, with one elbow on the steps leading to the throne, I have regretted I wasn't an artist to paint the scene.

EXPERIENCED.

First Actor—It must be terrible to be an Arctic explorer and have to eat your dogs or starve.

Second Actor—That's right! I can speak somewhat from personal experience.

First Actor—I didn't know you were ever an Arctic explorer!

Second Actor—I never was; but I once got stranded with an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe.

A CHANCE TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE.

Uncle Geehaw (from Hay Corners, at city dime museum)—This feller is Professor Chalkmark, the lightning calculator, M'riah.

Aunt Geehaw (eagerly)—Well, ask him how our barn got struck by lightning last summer, when it had lightning rods on it!

A PRECAUTION.

Mrs. Isolate (of Lonelyville, N.J.)—Ferdinand, I am going to take a photograph of our new cook.

Isolate (grimly)—Well, make it an instantaneous one or she may be leaving us before you get through taking it!

TALKING SHOP.

Facetious Brooklyn Barber—There, your hair is "docked." Have bay rum on it?

Impecunious Sailor—No; you can make this a dry dock.

To-day, it is Only a Cough

Only a tickling in the throat. To-morrow will come the pains and soreness in the chest, the bronchial tubes and lungs. Once again is repeated the old story of consumption or pneumonia developed from a neglected cold. There is no use giving up and saying, "What is to be will be," for you can relieve and loosen any cough and thoroughly cure the cold by using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which for nearly a third of a century has been the "stand-by" in thousands of Canadian homes as a safeguard against pneumonia, consumption and serious lung troubles.

Though turpentine had long been considered invaluable as a remdial agent for inflammation of the air passages, it remained for Dr. A. W. Chase to so combine it with linseed, licorice and half a dozen other ingredients as to make a pleasant tasting and remarkably effective preparation for coughs, colds and kindred ailments.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Is different from any throat and lung treatment you ever used. When tired of new-fangled mixtures of uncertain merit you can turn to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with absolute assurance that it is the safest, surest and most thorough cure for coughs and colds that was ever discovered. Nearly every druggist has some sort of a cough mixture to offer you in place of what you ask for, but if you want to be cured insist on having Dr. Chase's. It has stood the test and has no worthy rival. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BRONCHITIS.

Mr. Wm. Davidson of St. Andrew's, Que., states:—"Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured me of bronchitis. I have, without success, tried many remedies for the past six years. Last winter when I had a severe attack and was unable to work I procured a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and am happy to state that the third bottle made me a well man."

COUGHS AND CROUP.

Mrs. F. W. Bond, 20 Macdonald street, Barrie, Ont., says:—"Having tried your medicine, my faith is very high in its powers of curing cough and croup. My little girl has been subject to the croup for a long time, and I found nothing to cure it until I gave Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. I cannot speak too highly of it."

ASTHMA.

Mrs G. H. Reid, North Augusta, Ont., says:—"Being troubled with bronchitis and asthma for a long time, have tried several remedies, but all failed to touch the spot, until I tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. I got relief from the first bottle. I can highly recommend it to all humanity suffering from throat or lung troubles. And you are at liberty to use this testimony as you see fit."

CIVIL LIST OF GREAT BRITAIN

Source of the Revenues of the Crown—Some Popular Misconceptions.

London, Feb. 8.—One of the first duties of England's Parliament, when it reassembles for business a few days hence, will be to deal with the question of maintenance of the new King and Queen in a style befitting the dignity and grandeur of the British Empire. For the arrangement made by Queen Victoria with the House of Commons at the time of her accession to the throne, according to the terms of which the amount of her civil list was fixed at about $2,000,000 a year, was only for the duration of her reign, and was terminated with her death.

There is no point in connection with the English royal family concerning which a greater amount of misconception prevails than this subject of the civil list. A widespread belief exists to the effect that the $2,000,000 a year paid to Queen Victoria throughout her reign of more than six decades was in the nature of a salary for her services as sovereign, just as $50,000 per annum is paid by the United States Treasury to the President of the Republic. This impression has been industriously spread and strengthened by the ultra-radical element in the United Kingdom, which is never tired of expatiating on the costliness of the monarchy, and of holding up the members of the royal family to obloquy and contempt as needy pensioners on the bounty of the British taxpayer.

Nothing can be further from the truth than these charges. The princes and princesses of the blood are in no sense pensioners of the National Treasury. Nor is the monarchy a burden upon the revenues of the United Kingdom. The sovereign possesses by right of inheritance an immense amount of valuable property, known as Crown property. The Crown property cannot be let by the sovereign for any period beyond the length of his reign, just as the owner of an entailed country place cannot lease it or otherwise dispose of it for any term beyond that of his own life, save with the legal consent of his immediate heirs. Following the example of her uncle, King William IV., Queen Victoria, at the outset of her reign, made an arrangement with Parliament, and with the Treasury, whereby in return for her surrender to the State of the major portion of the Crown property for the duration of her life she received an undertaking from the nation to furnish her with a civil list of $2,000,000 a year, and to provide adequate allowances for the princes and princesses of the royal house. It was not the Queen or her family who had the best of this bargain, but the State—that is to say, the taxpayers. Owing to the careful management and extraordinary development of the Crown property, together with the amazing growth in value of building land in the last sixty years, the Treasury, during the greater part of the Queen's reign, has managed to net profits of $600,000, and during the last quarter of a century profits of over $1,000,000 a year, from the proceeds of the Crown property, after all the expenses of its management, the civil list of the Queen and the allowances of the royal princes and princesses had been deducted. So instead of Queen Victoria and her family having been a source of expense to the national exchequer, it is probable that they have benefited the State to the extent of at least $20,000; that is to say, they have relieved the taxpayer from that amount of fiscal burden, thanks to the bargain concluded by Queen Victoria with Parliament sixty-four years ago.

FUNDS FOR THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN.

The allowances subsequently asked of Parliament by the Queen for her children, in accordance with this arrangement, were exceedingly modest. The eldest child of the Queen, her daughter Victoria, now the widowed Empress Frederick of Germany, received an allowance for her life of $40,000 per annum. King Edward, while still the Prince of Wales, was obliged to content himself until his children grew up with an allowance of $200,000, which, on the marriage of his son and of two of his daughters, was increased by another $175,000 a year, for the purpose of enabling him to make provision therefrom for them. King Edward's sailor brother, Alfred, received, like his younger brother, Arthur, Duke of Connaught, $125,000 a year. But on Alfred's succeeding to the German throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha he relinquished the major part of his English allowance, which was reduced to $50,000 a year. The three younger daughters of the late Queen have each $30,000 a year, in addition to the $150,000 down which they received at the time of marriage. Similar annuities of $30,000 are granted to the widows of King Edward's brothers, the Dukes of Coburg and Albany. The old Duke of Cambridge, between whom and his first cousin, Queen Victoria, there were only a few weeks' difference in age, draws $60,000 a year from the treasury, while his sister, Princess Augusta of Great Britain, wife of the blind but reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, receives $15,000 a year from Parliament. When one reflects what a little way annuities of $30,000 a year, and even of $125,000 a year, go in these days of colossal fortunes and extravagant expenditure, and that the recipients of these allowances are expected to maintain royal state, and to take the lead in all public charities, it will be admitted that not only was Queen Victoria singularly modest in the demands she made upon Parliament for the maintenance of the members of the royal family, but that the latter likewise deserve credit for having managed to live within their income. At any rate, Parliament has never been called upon to pay any of their debts out of the profits derived from the State management of Crown property.

Of course, neither Queen Victoria nor her eldest son was entirely dependent upon the allowances received from the Treasury in respect to the Crown property. The Queen retained, as she had a right to do, the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which, after the deduction of all expenses, amount to about $300,000 per annum. King Edward, when still Prince of Wales, derived a similar amount each year from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which has been the property of the heir to the throne for more than eight centuries. Moreover, Queen Victoria retained possession for her life of the royal palaces, art treasures, and the royal park of Windsor, all of which are Crown property. The treasures include all the gold and silver plate and the Crown jewels, worth several millions of pounds sterling, all of which are now turned over to King Edward, but for his life only.

EXPENSES OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Queen Victoria gave Parliament to understand of her own initiative that she had no intention of calling upon the nation, under the terms of her agreement with the State, to provide for her grandchildren. It should likewise be stated that of the $2,000,000 civil list received by her late Majesty the salaries and retired allowances of the royal household consumed nearly $700,000 a year, while the expenses of the household swallowed up $900,000 a year. One hundred thousand dollars a year was devoted to pensioning deserving people. The remaining $300,000, all that was left at the august lady's disposal, was assigned to what was known as "Her Majesty's privy purse."

Victoria, as stated above, was satisfied with $2,000,000 per annum, which sixty years ago possessed double the purchasing power that it does to-day. King William, who reigned before her, got $2,500,000 a year. It is probable that King Edward will stipulate for a civil list of at least $3,000,000 a year, which the State can well afford to pay and still retain a surplus of the Crown revenues. That is to say, it will be able to pay him this amount without taking a single penny out of the pockets of the British taxpayers, a fact which will probably be made more widely known than has been the case during the reign of his lamented predecessor.

There is some excuse for popular ignorance and misconception about the subject, for the arrangement between Queen Victoria and Parliament was concluded so many years ago that its terms can well have been forgotten, and it is impossible to refer for information about questions of this kind to the British Constitution. In the United States, and in all the constitutional States of Continental Europe, the constitution consists of a single document of relatively recent origin, definite in its terms and stipulations, familiar to persons possessed of the normal amount of education. In England there is nothing of the kind, and the managing editor of a New York daily newspaper who employed two men to search the libraries last week for a copy of the British Constitution was doomed to disappointment, his search remaining fruitless. The greater part of the British Constitution is unwritten. The nearest approach to anything documentary upon the subject is found in the Magna Charta obtained from King John, the "Petition of Right" assented to by King Charles I. in the beginning of his reign, the Habeas Corpus act passed under Charles II., the Bill of Rights delivered by Parliament to King William and Queen Mary, and in the so-called Act of Settlement of 1701, by virtue of which King Edward VII. holds his throne.

THE CROWN PROPERTY.

The question may possible arise as to how the monarch originally became possessed of the lands now known as the Crown property. Formerly all the lands of the realm belonged to the Crown, and were held of the latter by various feudal tenures. Owing to extravagance and liberality on the part of various sovereigns in granting Crown lands to their favorites and courtiers, the Crown property at the time of the accession of Queen Anne had been reduced to such an extent that its revenues scarcely exceeded the rent roll of a country squire. It was then that an act of Parliament was passed prohibiting the alienation of Crown property. Thanks to the law, as well as to subsequent escheats and forfeitures, the Crown property by degrees developed and grew until it attained its present proportions. By the legal term escheats is meant that when there are no heirs to succeed to a territorial inheritance the lands escheat, or revert to the Crown, that is, the sovereign, who is in the eyes of the law the original proprietor of all the lands of the realm. Formerly the sovereign was expected to defray the expenses of the judiciary and of the diplomatic service, and to pay all pensions, for which purpose he received the proceeds of a number of special taxes and imposts. These were surrendered to Parliament at the close of the eighteenth century on the treasury's assumption of the payment of those servants of the State for whose stipends they had been employed. During the last two reigns the Crown lands have been under the management of the Commissioners of Lands, Woods and Forests. Crown parks that are open to the public are under the control of the State Department of Public Works.

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