TWENTY PAGES

The Herald.

To-morrow—Milder weather

91ST YEAR. NO. 267. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

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THIS EVENING.

Her Majesty's Theatre—"The Ballet Girl." Extravaganza. (Entertaining.)
Academy of Music—Melbourne Macdowell in Sardou's "Fedora."
Queen's Theatre—"Mixed, Muddled, Fixed." Farce comedy. (Mediocre.)
Theatre Francais—"The Private Secretary." Farce comedy and vaudeville. (Very creditable.)
Theatre Royal—"The Sporty Widows. (Midding.)
Dominion Commercial Travellers' Hall, Board of Trade Building—Quarterly meeting.
Y.M.C.A. Hall—Rev. W. H. Stevens to young men.
I.O.F. reception at Windsor Hall.

Steamship Arrivals.

November 11.	At	From
Etruria	Queenstown	New York
New England	Liverpool	Boston
Trigg	New York	Montreal
Parisian	Moville	Montreal
Britannic	Liverpool	New York
Argonia	Queenstown	Philadelphia
Ems	Genoa	New York
Mongolian	New York	Glasgow
Fuerst Bismarck	New York	Hamburg
St. Louis	New York	Southampton

LORD MINTO AND PARTY ARRIVE.

Scotsman Passed Rimouski Shortly After Midnight and Will Reach Quebec City This Afternoon.

Quebec, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and were met by Mayor Parent and a guard of honor from the R. C. A. The distinguished party immediately drove to the citadel, where Lord Aberdeen dined with the officers last evening at nine o'clock. Last evening Their Excellencies drove down to the City Hall, where Mayor Parent read an address on behalf of the citizens; Mr. W. C. Scott, president St. Andrew's Society, one from that society; Lady Casault, from Quebec branch national Women's Association, and Mr. F. Carbray, M.P.P. on behalf of Irish societies. A very large number of citizens were present, and Their Excellencies held an informal reception immediately afterwards.

This is an analysis of the Mayor's address, which covers five sheets of foolscap:

"On such an occasion, the first thought that naturaly presents itself is the long line of illustrious statesmen and warriors who have held the reins of power in Canada, and have from time to time returned home to render an account of their stewardship, from the days of the founder of Quebec and its governor. These, it will be pointed out, have universally left affectionate memories behind them, affection which in the case of the military governors of the French regime, would arise from a sense of dangers mutually encountered, and privations mutually shared, while in the more peaceful times of the English regime, the thanks and esteem of the governed community were won by the manner in which the governors had discharged their duties and responsibilities. This will probably be the first thought that naturally arises, and this will equally naturally lead to a reflection on the vast change that has come over the country since Champlain first returned to describe it, in 1609, yet amidst it all the past is inseparably linked with the present, and the C. P. R., which connects the two occans, bridges the St. Lawrence at a spot which the far-seeing mariner had in his time christened 'Lachine, the way to China, whilst the devotion of the first settlers to their mother country, France, still lives in the loyalty of their descendants to England. There has been no change of heart, and Canada has always gratefully acknowledged services done to her."

Reference was then made to His Excellency's own connection with Champlain, and his eloquent speech at the inauguration of the monument.

His Excellency's efficient discharge of his social duties, his contribution to the success of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Jubilee mission to England, and the prosperous era on which, under his judicious supervision, Canada has now enterd, and with which his name will be naturally associated. It was impossible that in thus recognizing Lord Aberdeen's claims to the public esteem and respect, the great and eminent services which Her Execellency the Countess has rendered should be overlooked, and her hearty co-operation in all charitable and philanthropic objects, her initiation of some, as, for instance, the Victorian Nurses and the Women's Council, her social attainments will be gratefully alluded to.

The address concluded with the usual expressions of affection and good-will, and with hopes for a future prosperous career, both public and private, for the illustrious couple.

Rimouski, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The Scotsman, with Lord and Lady Minto on board, passed here at 12.45 a.m., stopping to take on pilot. Owing to it being late it is arranged that she will reach Quebec at 1.30 on Saturday afternoon. On arrival His Lordship will proceed direct to Parliament buildings, where the oath will be administered in the council chamber by Sir Henry Strong. Major Drummond, official secretary, will first read the commission, after which the oath will be administered. Lord Aberdeen will then leave the dais and give place to his successor. Lord Minto is pleased at the prospect of meeting Lord Aberdeen. He had feared that bad weather would have delayed the Scotsman until Lord Aberdeen had sailed.

CHIEF HUGHES' NOTE PAID.

A Week After the Claims Committee Refused to Pay It Mr. Poirier Was Paid on Mr. Hughes' Behalf.

Chief Hughes succeeded in making considerable noise yesterday in reply to the statement regarding the $300 note the city was asked to pay, as published in Thursday's Herald. With a great flare of headlines it was announced in several of the papers last evening that warrants had been issued for the arrest of the managing director of The Herald and The Herald's City Hall representative, and that they would be served before nightfall.

The headlines and the authorized statement of Chief Hughes were calculated to remove, if possible, the impression left upon the public mind by The Herald's statement, but they lacked what should be the chief essential of a newspaper article—facts. The warrants were not issued, and in consequence, were not executed. But the evening papers that made much of Chief Hughes' loud threats realized that they had been made to play a part in his game of bluff.

Yesterday morning the representatives of three evening papers saw Chief Hughes and he dictated to them a statement the effect of which was that warrants had been issued and would be executed at once. After he had authorized the publication of this statement, and the day passed without the warrants, there was a good deal of talk about the meaning of the delay.

The Herald's exposure was the talk of the city and of the City Hall all day yesterday, and the interest deepened when it was rumored towards evening that arrests had been made on a charge of criminal libel. Before the Council met the aldermen gathered in the cloak room and discussed the developments with an interest that has not been shown in any other municipal matter this year.

Chief Hughes Makes Threats.

At a quarter to five The Herald's City Hall representative, who had been threatened with arrest, went down to the Police Department to see about it. He found Chief Hughes in his office quite ready to talk about the warrants.

"I have been told, Chief," began The Herald man, "that you have sworn out a warrant for my arrest. If you have done so, will you kindly execute it before five o'clock, as my bondsmen are waiting to furnish bail?"

The Chief straightened himself up at the first word, plunged his hands deep into his pockets, and, putting on his sternest look, he said:—

"No, I have not, and I don't intend to, but young man, I will teach you a lesson some day. I am going after the managers and editors of your paper, and I will find out who is responsible for all the slanders you have published against me."

When the reporter told him that he had called, not to discuss the merits of the case, but to ascertain if the threatened warrants had been issued, Chief Hughes struck a characteristic attitude, and started to walk the floor.

"Look here, young man," he broke out, "I am here in my official capacity as Chief of Police, and must set an example to others. But if I ever lay my hands on you when I am outside of my jurisdiction, I will teach you a lesson that you will not forget to your dying day."

The reporter reminded him that this had nothing to do with the case in question, and said: "If you have no warrant I have nothing more to say."

"You can go to the devil, and tell them that I sent you there," was the chief's parting shot.

The reporter retired from the chief's presence and returned to the council meeting which was in session upstairs.

The Chief Has Paid the $300.

One important fact in the history of this note transaction has now come to light. But before this is stated a slight inaccuracy in Thursday's statement should be explained. It was stated that the members of the committee held the note given by Chief Hughes to Mr. Poirier. This was not exactly correct. The note was retained by Mr. Poirier but one of the members of the committee has a photograph of it and other members have copies.

The discovery of the transaction was made in the Claims Committee over three weeks ago. Within a few days after the meeting at which Chief Hughes failed to explain why six horses were charged for when the department got only four, the note had been photographed.

Things immediately began to get warm. What the thoughts of Chief Hughes were about this time we are not authorized to state, but on October 22nd he secured the note from Mr. Poirier by the payment of the $300. This, it is important to remember was about a week after the Claims Committee had made the discovery and the attempt to secure the payment of the money had failed. Mr. Poirier has withdrawn his claim against the city for this $300, but this will not effect the report the committee will make to council. The full facts as already given in The Herald will be included in the report and the photograph of the note will be placed at the disposal of the council, if they decide to take action, as they undoubtedly will.

The Vice-Regal Household.

The Earl and Countess of Minto and the members of the household are on the Scotsman, which is due in Quebec at 1.30 p.m. to-day. Besides Their Excellencies the party consists of—

Lady Eileen Elliot.
Lady Ruby Elliot.
Lady Violet Elliot.
Viscount Melgund.
Honorable Esmond Elliot.
Lady Sybil Beauclerk.
Lieut. W. F. Lascelles, A.D.C., Scots Guards.
Lieut. J. H. C. Graham, A.D.C., Coldstream Guards.
Fraulein Reuther.
Mademoiselle Auffret.
Major Drummond, Scots Guards, military secretary.
Mrs. Drummond, two maids, three children, nurse, and governess.
Miss Adam, three maids, three valets.

Accidentally Shot.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 12.—The sound of a gun discharging was heard yesterday afternoon in Stewiacke, a station on the Intercolonial, coming from the blacksmith shop of James Irvin. No attention was paid to this. An hour afterwards some one entered the shop and found Irvin dead beside his anvil. It is supposed he had been trying to draw a charge from the gun when it accidentally discharged. Two weeks ago Irvin buried his wife. He leaves nine children, for whom there is much sympathy.

Logan-Ranken.

A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ranken, 3154 Magnolia Terrace, St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, when their daughter, Miss Annie, was married to Mr. R. S. Logan, assistant to Mr. Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. The house was most beautifully decorated with forget-me-nots. Rev. Dr. John Logan Marquis, of Evansville, Ill., was the best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss Mary Ranken, sister of the bride, and little Norman and Neomi Wylie, the twin nephew and niece of the groom, were the custodians of the wedding ring. The bride, who looked charming, was given away by her father. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. C. Palmer, of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, a brilliant reception was held at the bride's home, and was attended by a large number of invited guests, many of whom were from a distance. Mr. and Mrs. Logan subsequently left on a bridal tour through the States, and will take up their residence here in a fortnight's time.

A $20,000 FIRE.

One of the Pillow-Hersey Mills Totally Destroyed This Morning—The Ogilvie Mills in Danger.

A serious fire broke out in the nail factory of the Pillow-Hersey Manufacturing Company at three o'clock this morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and menaced the Ogilvie flour mills close by. Three alarms were sent in, calling out the entire brigade, which had a hard fight to keep the fire within bounds, aided by a force of workmen who were on duty in the rolling mill. The building in which the fire broke out was totally destroyed, the walls alone remaining, and the machinery is a wreck. At four o'clock the firemen were able to return to their stations. The bad state of the roads used up the horses greatly. It is not just known how the fire oringinated, but it was probably caused by some woodwork becoming overheated. The loss will be between $15,000 and $20,000, fully covered by insurance.

MUST HAVE JOHN BULL'S GOOD-WILL

One Thing That Is Necessary if the U. S. ts to Take Over the Philippines.

THE LION AND THE EAGLE

Between Them Can Guarantee That There Will Be No Fighting Over the Islands.

GERMANY IS NOT PLEASED.

London, Nov. 12.—Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guild Hall banquet still reverberates through the European press.

The Times says editorially, this morning: "We are gratified that the American press has not indulged in the mischievous task of reading into Lord Salisbury's utterances something disparaging to the United States. If the United States desires to establish themselves securely in the Philippines, it must be with British good will, since it is clear enough that they will not meet with much friendliness from the other nations of the old world."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Emperor William's visit to Spain is probably connected with Germany's ambition to secure the Carolinas, seeing that she cannot get a coaling station in the Philippines; but there is not the remotest chance of war over the matter. The fact that the British lion and the American eagle will be on the same side is the best guarante of peace."

The Standard, which expresses some suspicion as to the Kaiser's intentions, says: "Possibly Spain is mad enough to try to renew the war, but European peace will not be further disturbed."

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The National Zeitung, returning to the subject of Lord Salisbury's American allusions in the Guild Hall speech, says: "It may be assumed that England persistently aims at the acquisition of the Philippines or a portion of them. The American attitude toward this British ambition will afford a fairly accurate test of the strength of the Anglo-American friendship."

CRITICISE REVISORS.

Chambre de Commerce Asserts Its Right to Question Charter Committee's Procedure.

The following resolution was adopted by the Chambre de Commerce Council at its meeting yesterday: "This Chamber learns with satisfaction that the Charter Committee at the City Hall is having prepared an estimate of the revenue which the city will receive in virtue of the changes which will be effected by the new charter. This work, as well as the other information received by the committee, notably in regard to the taxation of workshops, factories and mills, such as practiced in other centres, should first have been submitted—as this Chamber advised—to the revisors and to the public before the discussion on taxation commenced; and it is fortunate that this method is to be at last adopted, since it will enlighten the public and this Chamber on the true situation, and is the only practical way of permitting the people to say how the raising of taxes may be effected.

"And in acting thus the Committee of the City Council, having practically placed itself in line with the views, very respectfully expressed and adopted by this Council and subsequently by the Chamber in general meeting, this Chamber, considering its end attained, ignores the inconsiderate attacks made upon it by the chairman of the Charter Committee, and declares that it will none the less continue what it believes to be the inspiration of duty in freely expressing its views on the mode of procedure of the revisors, every time that public interests are in question."

The chairman, Mr. D. Parizeau, announced the appointment of Mr. J. X. Perrault as one of the Canadian commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and a resolution of congratulation was adopted. It is suggested that the Council should offer a banquet to Mr. Perrault on this occasion, which will be considered on Tuesday next.

TURRET CHIEF HIGH AND DRY

Quebec, Nov. 11.—The wrecking steamer Lord Stanley, with pumps and appliances, left this afternoon to assit the steamship Turret Chief, ashore at Bellechasse. The stranded vessel must have gone ashore at high water, as she lies dry at low tide. She left here yesterday in ballast bound to Newport News for orders.

WESTMEATH WILL SINK.

The Allan Line steamship Montevidean, with the crew of the Westmeath on board, arrived at Quebec this forenoon. Captain Talmoton and his crew will come to Montreal today.

He sent the following telegram from Quebec:—

"The Westmeath, abandoned off Newfoundland some days ago, broke the tail end of the shaft in the stern tube, the propellor hanging by. She tried to tow, but the cable parted. The Montevidean could not stay any longer, and abandoned the ship at midnight, the weather becoming very bad. The ship was then in latitude 53 degrees, longitude 47.39, and would sink early next day.

Two Killed and Two Injured.

Kamloops, B. C., Nov. 12.—A terrible accident took place Thursday night on the C. P. R., one mile east of Shuswap, by which two men lost their lives, and one was seriously injured. The dead are: E. Reid, brakeman, and James Little, engineer. John George, the fireman, was badly scalded. The boiler of the engine of a freight train exploded, and so great was the force that the engine was turned completely around, the tender and two cars being wrecked.

SOCIAL SEASON IN LONDON.

The Royal Court Has Been Moved from Balmoral to Windsor Castle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Some Hard Things Are Being Said About Them Since Harold Frederic Died.

AN INTERVIEW WITH KIPLING.

London, Nov. 12. The social gayities of the week centered in two big parties, the Duke of Portland's at Welbeck Abbey and the Duke of Newcastle's at his mansion in Clumber Park. Two splendid balls were given, the house parties of Welbeck Abbey and Clumber exchanging visits. The Duke of Portland's guests included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Henry White, the United States Charge d'Affaires.

Prince of Wales' Party.

The Prince of Wales has been giving a men's house party at Sandringham, and his birthday, on November 9, was celebrated very quietly, owing to the recent death of the Queen of Denmark.

The Prince is now well enough to take part in the shooting, which is about to commence at Sandringham. He usually needs the aid of a stick in walking, and intends to pass the winter quietly, going abroad for Christmas, and remaining on the Continent until Easter.

Court Moved to Windsor.

The Queen has moved the court from Balmoral to Windsor, where she will reside for about five weeks, thence going to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Christian Scientists.

The revelations made at the inquest over the remains of Harold Frederic, correspondent of the New York Times, who died on October 19 at Henley, has aroused considerable feeling against Christian scientists. Canon Riton, preaching in Westminster Abbey, attracted attention to the matter by a vehement protest against the growth of this and kindred sects. He is a fashionable preacher, and addresses a great social congregation, many of whom are well known to be Christian scientists, who number among their recruits Ladies Dunmore and Abinger. Canon Riton warmly denounced "the greedy belief in quackery which is now prevalent, and he emphasized the fact that this spirit of credulity is growing up with the enormous expansion of education and mechanical and scientific progress.' He said:—

"Boston is the most cultured city of the most progressive nation in the world, yet parts of Boston are given up to mediums, wizards and astrologers." As an instance of this, he said: "A party of women in Boston recently dressed themselves in white and sat up all night long waiting for the millenium; yet the United States is a practical country."

Muscular Christianity.

A curious instance of muscular Christianity arising out of a ritualistic controversy, has occurred in the parish church of Cleveden, Somersetshire, where the anti-Ritualists threatened to interfere with the service. The vicar announced that in response to his suggestion he had received a gift of a set of the best brass Birmingham "knuckle-dusters," which, he added, he had distributed among the members of the choir and orchestra, enjoining them to use the "knuckle-dusters" freely, if any obstruction of the service was offered. The next Sunday, he added, that he himself had carried "knuckle-dusters" for the past twenty years.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon start for India on December 16. They evidently intend to have a lavish beginning of their hospitality, as they have already ordered ten thousand ball programmes, 5,500 evening party invitation cards, 5,500 "at home" cards, and 1,300 men's cards.

Twain's Conversion.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News, Mark Twain has announced his conversion by the Czar to a belief in the possibility of putting an end to war. The announcement was made in a speech before the Society of the Freinds of Peace, in Vienna. Mr. Clemens spoke in English, and the despatch says, "The speech was not interpreted to the assembly, because the Government representative doubted that all Mr. Clemens said would bear translation." That is a little vague. Were the translators doubtful of their ability to turn Mark's vernacular into German, or was it that our fellow-countyman was too frank in revealing his impressions? If he will send his speech home, readers will be found for it.

Helen Faucit's Death.

Lady Theodore Martin, better known as Helen Faucit, actress, made last week a dignified exit from the world's stage. She was in many particulars a notable member of her profession, being a successful performer not only on the stage but off it, and winning high renown and rewards in her profession without the sacrifice of her personal happiness. She was born as long ago as 1819, both her parents being actors of note. Her early teachers in her profession were Macready and William Farron. She began her stage career in 1834, made her first appearance in London in 1836, and from that time until her marriage, in 1851, to Theodore Martin, was a favorite actress thoughout Great Britain. In 1837 she joined Macready's company, and became leading lady to that eminent actor, playing for fourteen years chiefly under his management, with credit, profit, and high distinction. After her marriage her dramatic appearances became more irregular, but she continued on the stage until 1876, and indeed made one or two public appearances after that. She had great beauty and great intelligence, and a personal character which helps one to understand why her greatest impersonations were Juliet, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Portia and Rosalind—all Shakespearian women. Her book lind—all Shakespearian women. Her book "On Some of the Female Characters of Shakespeare" is a work of note. It is doubtless Mr. Winter who, in the Tribune, speaks of her as "always adequate to all ... is essentially noble in womanlike characters, so that she could greatly express a great and pure ideal."

Her later years were devoted to literature and society, and, as the wife of Sir Theodore Martin, poet, and biographer of the Prince Consort, she became a true ornament of the best society in England.

Interview With Kipling.

There is interesting reading in the interview with Rudyard Kipling reported by Sir Edward Russell, of the Liverpool Post, the gist of which was given in the Sun of October 31. Kipling is very chary about talking for publication, and it does not seem quite clear whether he knew in this case that his words would go into print, for Sir Edward does not mention his name in his report, and merely indicates by hints inexact but conclusive, who it was that talked with him. They talked about Cecil Rhodes, for whom Kipling expressed the warmest sympathy and admiration. "The greatest of living men," he called him, and spoke of his personal indifference to money except as a useful tool in empire-building, of the simplicity of his life, his indifference to creature comforts, his accessibility, his swift transaction of business, and the nonsense of talk about inhumanity in him. Asked if Rhodes had in a public sense any morals, Kipling seems to have answered that Rhodes was making an empire. What concern had morals with such a labor? The best ideal is to spread civilization, and make an empire in doing it. To the suggestion that it was reassuring to think that the rules of religion had weight in public affairs as well as in private life, the response was that "religion has no influence on conduct." What was of consequence was that the Boers were in favor of everything benighted, and that Rhodes was in favor of everything progressive. The Boers Mr. Kipling declared to be "utterly detestable," cruel to the natives, neither civilized, nor picturesque in their uncivilization, nor ighteous in their conduct. He discriminated between them and the Dutch, who are civilized, though slow. He held it to be preposterous to let the Boers have anything to do with politics anywhere where British interests were concerned.

It is a handy tihng to have the convictions of one's courage, and in that particular Mr. Kipling, like our own Roosevelt, seem to be abundantly blessed. Some persons have been shocked by his poem about the hunter and the bear (published some weeks ago in Literature), in which he scoffs with sweeping derision at the Czar's peace projects, and advocates pounding Russia efficaciously on the head the first good chance. Tat poem is a product of the same state of mind as these later deliverances. The man believes in the good old rule, in Bismarck's way, in smiting the Philistines and harrying the Hittites, and in leaving excuses and justification to be worked out by the future historian at his leisure.

WASHINGTON IS INTERESTED

In the Sittings of the Joint Commiosion—Next Senate Will be More Favorable to a Treaty.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Washington, Nov. 12.— Extraordinary interest is being shown at this Capital in the deliberations of the Joint High Commission which were resumed here on Thursday. The most auspicious circumstances attended the assembling of the commissioners and all members of the tribunal have expressed formally or informally renewed interest in the work in hand and a strengthened hope that the negotiations now being carried on will result in mutual advantage to Canada and the United States.

The work has proceeded without delay resulting from the absence of Sir Wilfred Laurier, who was obliged to remain in Canada to receive Lord Minto, the new Governor-General of the Dominoin and Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, one of the American members. It is expected that the regular programme will be followed daily until the work of the Commission is done. This daily programme consists of a meeting of the Joint Commission every morning for two or three hours and a meeting of the sub-committees in the afternoon.

Sub-Committees Work.

The knotty problem of tariff arrangements and a reciprocity agrement is occupying the attention of a sub-committee consiting of Messrs. Fairbanks, Dingley and Kasson for the Americans, and Cartwright and Charlton and Davies for the Canadians. When one considers that the tariff matter is one which is likely to prove the greatest barrier to a speedy ratification of a treaty between the two countries it will be seen that the sub-committee has before it a most difficult and delicate task. Canadian are too well acquainted with the conspicious fitness of their representatives on the sub-committee to require any comment on these men. The American commissionesrs are also signally well fitted for the work of framing a reciprocity agreement which will be acceptable to the people of the two countries. Senator Fairbanks has not only had special experience covering a long period of years in considering tariff questions but in addition to a valuable previous knowledge of the subject which his sub-committee has to consider he has had the benefit of occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States during the extraordinary session of Congress which debated and passed the Dingley tariff law.

Mr. Kasson is probably better fitted than any other man in the United States to serve on a committee which has to devise a scheme of reciprocity between two countries. Not only is he an expert on all questions pertaining to tariff weights and schedules, but he has made a special study of reciprocity for several years. It was this fact which led President McKinley almost at the beginning of his administration to appoint Mr. Kasson a special commisisoner of the United States to negotiate trade treaties under the provisions of the Dingley act with foreign countries. Since he assumed this office he has proven, as never before, his fitness for such work and he has had the warmest commendation of the President for his efforts. Mr. Kasson's experience in Congress was a very valuable one and many years ago he showed a scientific knowledge of tariff principles such as few men have ever attained.

The third member of the reciprocity subcommittee on the American side is Representative Dingley, of Maine. Mr. Dingley has become famous as the author of the protective tariff law with its strong reciprocity clause, which is at present in force in the United States. Years before he framed the tariff law which bears his name, Mr. Dingley had made a special study of matters connected with our exports and imports and he was well fitted to occupy his important position as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives during the 55th Congress. His knowledge of reciprocity treaties is shown by the fact that although some of the most expert authorities in the United States submitted drafts of reciprocity clauses for the tariff bill a year ago, Mr. Dingley accepted none of them without radical modification according to his own views.

It is probably fortunate for both Canada and the United States that Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee is one of the leading members of the Joint High Commission's sub-committee on reciprocity. The United States Senate when called upon to ratify the treaty which is expected to be forthcoming as a result of the commission's deliberations will have great respect for a reciprocity clause which has been endorsed by one of its own leading members and by the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Chances in The Senate.

Speculation is already rife as to the chances that the Senate will ratify a treaty between Canada and the United States. It must be remembered that very diverse interests are represented by the Senators—interests which might suffer considerably or which might be improved materially by the terms of a treaty devised for the mutual advantage of Canada and the United States. On the whole, however, it is probable that by the election of last Tuesday the chances of the forthcoming Anglo-American treaty being ratified by the Senate are materially improved. Republican legislatures were elected in enough of the States to ensure the election of a majority of Republican members in the next United States Senate. If the expected treaty should not be ready for submission to the Senate before March next, it is probable that its chances of ratification would be greatly improved by the fact that the present Senate with its slender majority of Republican Senators would then have gone out of existence. Of course the assumption that the next Senate would regard an Anglo-American treaty with more favor, is based on the belief that the Republicans are generally more favorable to such a convention then are the Democrats. In the first place the present Joint High Commisison was appointed under a Republican administration in the United States. With one exception the American members of the Commission are Republicans, only Senator Faulkner being a Democrat. All in all it would not be a misfortune if the proposed treaty should not come up for ratification before the Fourth of March next. Especially is this true since there is a strong likelihood that the vast amount of legislation growing out of the recent Spanish war will necessitate an extraordinary session of Congress next spring.

Walter E. Clark.

Basis of Agreement.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.— The two most important questions before the International Conference on which a basis of agreement has not yet been arrived at are reciprocity and the Atlantic fisheries. An earnest endeavor will be made during the next week to make substantial progress in the reciprocity negotiations. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lord Herschell will not be in Washington till next Wednesday, and in the meantime the reciprocity subcommittee will sit daily. While none of the commissioners on either side will admit that he sees a way out of the difficulties surrounding the question, there is a distinctly more hopeful feeling than during the first few reciprocity talks at Quebec. The American commissioners are now thoroughly acquainted with the fact that the five million market is really worth more to the people of the United States than the seventy-five million market is to the people of Canada. Another gratifying change is that, while in 1889 and 1890 Britain in America was regarded as a menace to the United States, any one to-day who would rise in the Senate of the United States and object to the improvement of trade relations on that ground would be regarded as an amiable lunatic.

ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Complaints were made to the City Detective Department of late that counterfeit coin was being circulated in the East End of the city. Detectives Richard and McLaughlin, who were given the case, gathered information that a gang of Italians located at Pointe aux Trembles, were manufacturing the spurious coin. Last night Chief Carpenter and Detectives Campeau, Richard and McLaughlin left the city with No. 1 patrol waggon and drove out to Pointe aux Trembles. On the bank of the river they found a small tent. The detectives entered into it and found there three Italians, asleep. The Italians were: Edward De Cubells, Angelo De Cubells and Ferdinand De Cubells. They were arrested, and the tent was searched. The detectives found twenty-five and fifty-cent pieces in counterfeit money; also the pots and moulds used for the work. The three prisoners were taken before Magistrate Lafontaine this morning.

A TORONTO BOY HONORED.

Portrait Unveiled to a Hero of Omdurman, Who Fell in the Charge of 21st Lancers.

Hon. Mr. Mulock Re-elected Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University—Other Queen City News.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—A very interesting ceremony took place at the Niagara street public school yesterday afternoon, when a portrait was unveiled of the late Wm. Oldbury, the Toronto lad who was killed in the battle of Omdurman in September last. Oldbury as a boy attended Niagara street school, then Upper Canada College, and after a course at the Kingston Military School, embarked for England, and joined the 21st Lancers. He saw service in India, and then went with General Kitchener to Egypt and fell in the famous charge at the battle of Omdurman. Mr. S. W. Burns, chairman of the board, presided, and brief speeches were made by a number of members of the board and by the principal of the school, Mr. George Armstrong. An interesting letter was read from Major H. Finn, who was at the time of the charge in command of the squadron of which Oldbury was a member. He mentioned that nobody had actually seen Oldbury fall, but his body when found showed "sword and spear wounds, all in front, and each a fatal one." The major adds: "He could have suffered no torture, for our foes gave short shrift." The portrait was unveiled by a couple of schoolfellows of deceased.

The amalgamated firms of vinegar manufacturers, which includes Hamilton, Kingston and Toronto vinegar makers, have secured for building purposes a piece of land at Front street and Spadina avenue. This lot is at present assessed for $8,500. Mr. William Willson, with several other gentlemen representing the firms interested, had a conference with Assessment Commissioner Fleming yesterday, and it was arranged that for a period of ten years the assessment on this land is to remain at the present figure, that is $8,500. On the buildings to be erected on this lot the assessment is not to exceed $10,000, no matter how extensive the building may be.

Mr. Jas. Lockie, president Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, died suddenly last night at Waterloo, of angina pectoris, just after returning home on the late train from a business trip to Toronto. Mr. Lockie was highly esteemed and widely known. For many years he ably filled the positions of inspector for the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, and later on became its secretary. When the Mercantile moved to Toronto, about a year ago, Mr. Lockie became president of the company. He was also president of the Waterloo Horticultural Society and a prominent member of the Berlin-Waterloo Hospital Board. He was 66 years of age.

At a largely attended meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto last night Hon. Wm. Mulock was unanimously re-elected vice-chancellor, a position he has now continuously occupied since 1880.

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace left Toronto this morning for Washington, where he will remain during the negotiations for a treaty between the United States and Canada. He will watch the interests of the Canadian Manufacturing Association.

MARCHAND'S FIX.

Will Get No Assistance from British Unless all Posts Are Evacuated.

Cairo, Nov. 12.—Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition now at Fashoda, and Captain Baratier, who carried Marchand's report to Paris and brought him the reply of the French Government, have postponed their departure for Fashoda.

It seems that there is some hitch regarding the route he is to take. It is understood that he has received an intimation that he will get no assistance from the British unless he agrees to evacuate all Egyptian territory. He hesitates, therefore, to adopt the river route.

It is rumored that his instructions are to establish fresh ports in the Bahr-el-Ghazal basin.

London, Nov. 12.—The Cabinet held a meeting of two hours yesterday afternoon General Kitchener paid a visit to the Foreign Office afterward, and subsequently Lord Salisbury and his son, Viscount Cranborne, called at the United States Embassy, asking an interview with Mr. White, charge d'affaires.

HANGED 13 OF THEM.

Sierra Leone Natives who Murdered the Missionaries Have Paid the Death Penalty.

London, Nov. 12.—The mails from Sierra Leone, West Africa, yesterday brought news of the hanging at Kwellu of thirteen murderers of American missionaries, members of the United Brotherhood of Christ, in the Sherbro district of Sierra Leone last May.

The massacre of the missionaries referred to in the foregoing grew out of the dissatisfaction of the natives with the local hut tax. A number of chiefs rebelled and the insurrection spread through the Sherbro district, where the headquarters of the missionaries of the United Brotherhood of Christ were located. The insurgents burned the mission houses and murdered a number of the missionaries, among them Mr. and Mrs. Cain, and the Misses Archer, Hatfield and Schenck. Several of the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Burtner, Mr. and Mrs. Minshall and the Misses Muller and Ward, succeeded, after terrible experience, in reaching Free Town, capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone.

Miss Muller was rescued under the most thrilling conditions. A number of the natives, frightfully besmeared with the blood of the earlier victims, had already surrounded the mission house where she was, and she owed her deliverance to the arrival just in the nick of time of a boat's crew from a British warship. A British expedition was despatched to the scene of the uprising, and the cremated bodies of several of the missionaries were recovered. The search for Mrs. Cain, who fled to the bush at the time of the massacre, proved fruitless, and it was concluded that she had been killed. Native chiefs to the number of 100 were arrested by the British authorities and placed on trial for murder. It is probable that the thirteen already executed were the principal promoters of the rebellion.



Thoroughly healthy girlhood means happy wifehood and capable motherhood. A new fangled prudery prevents many girls from learning things that they ought to know before they assume the duties of matrimony and maternity. Athletics alone will not make a young woman thoroughly healthy. The wise counsels of a good mother or some older woman are indispensable.

The best and noblest mission of a woman is to bear and rear healthy, intelligent children. In order to do this, she must be healthy and strong in a womanly way. Both the intellectual and physical future of her children depend largely upon the mother. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for maids, wives and mothers. It is intended to do but one thing and does that one thing thoroughly. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood and makes them strong, healthy, virile, vigorous and elastic. Taken during the time of preparation, it banishes the trials and dangers of maternity. It insures the well being of the mother and the robust health of the child. It is the greatest of nerve tonics and nerve builders. Thousands of women have told the story of its marvelous accomplishments. Good medicine dealers sell it and will not advise a substitute in place of it.

In a letter to Dr. Pierce, Mr. C. A. McDonald, of No. 123 N. Chestnut Street, Los Angeles, Cal., says: "At Junction City I became acquainted with W. C. Lee, M. D., an old practitioner. He said he was a college chum of yours, but that you went to Europe to the best hospitals, while he commenced practice; that for thirty years you were considered one of the leading physicians in New York State, and he considered your remedies better than all others, and prescribed them daily in his practice. On the strength of this commendation I tried your 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Pellets.' The 'Favorite Prescription' has acted like magic in cases of irregular and painful monthly periods, a few doses only being necessary to restore the natural function. The 'Pellets' have proven an infallible cure for sick and bilious headache."

In paper covers, 31 one-cent stamps; for cloth binding, 50 stamps. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FETING COMMISSIONERS.

The People of Washington Reciprocate the Hospitality Shown to Americans at Quebec.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The courtesies showered upon the Anglo-American commisioners at Quebec are to be reciprocated here by many social amenities, not the least of which will be a state dinner next Wednesday evening at the White House. These events are just now attracting more attention in Washington than the serious labors of the commission, which were confined to a brief joint session this forenoon, at which work was laid out for the sub-committees that met later in the day at the Shoreham Hotel.

Secretary of State Hay and Commssoners Fairbanks and Faulkner will also give a reception in honor of the commission.

Sir Louis Davies and Lady Davies arrived here today. Lord Herschell left this evening for New York, where he will be a guest of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee will not meet again till Tuesday.

ROBBED A SCOTCHMAN.

New York Police Officer Suspended and Arrested on a Serious Charge.

New York, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, held Policeman Henry Kreckil, of the Charles street police station, in $5 002 bail for trial on the charge of robbery made against him by. James Alexander, of Arbroath, Scotland, who is on his way to Teeswater, Ont. His alleged accomplice, Bartender Richard Gandy, of 257 Bleecker street, was held in $2,000 bail. The suspension of Kreckil from the force preceded the examination. Captain Moynihan, of the Charles street police station, made a personal investigation of the case, and this morning submitted a report to Chief of Police Devery. The chief, upon reading the report, immediately telephoned an order to Captain Moynihan to take his shield away from Kreckil. This means that the officer is suspended without pay until he has been convicted or exonerated. Magistrate Pool said after the examination that the papers in the case would be sent to the district attorney at once, and that it was probable that the case would be placed before the grand jury tomorrow.

A PREACHER'S NERVE

Will Break Under the Strain of Indigestion — Here's the Testimony of the Preacher and His Wife—Backsliders From Good Health Reclaimed by the Power of the Great South American Nervine.

Rev. W. S. Barker, of Peterboro,' says: "I was greatly afflicted with indigestion and nervous prostration, and my wife was all run down and suffering much from general debility, and we heartily join hands in giving testimony to the great relief and curative powers of South American Nervine. Splendid results followed the taking of the first bottle, and a few bottles have cured us both and we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow-sufferers."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

News from Pembroke.

Pembroke, Nov 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Dr. Josephs was called suddenly to Smith's Falls, where her father, Mr. G. Rath, is seriously ill.

Mr. J. Thompson, of Quebec, is visiting with friends here.

Mrs. A. Ebert gave an At Home to her friends Friday last.

Mr. J. Rankin, of the Ottawa Bank, has been removed to Ottawa City.

Miss Mae Fraser entertained a number of friends on Tuesday evening last.

The Pembroke Rugby Football team intend going to Renfrew on Thanksgiving Day to play a team of that town.

At noon on Tuesday the fire alarm rang for a fire on the roof of the Copeland House, the brigade soon extinguished the blaze and the damage was slight.

The social held by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Friday last, was a decided success financially, the returns were very gratifying and the entertainment socially, pleased its patrons.

The 20th Century Club met at the house of Miss Burritt Monday evening, new members were admitted and a pleasant and profitable evening spent.

Mr. Nicols, the stranger who stole Mr. H. Neapole's lens, was elected to spend three months in gaol. He was brought before Judge J. Deacon on Wednesday.

Mr. Maves, of Cobden, was carrying a large bottle of gasoline down cellar in one hand and a lamp in the other, when the gasoline exploded and Mr. Maves was terribly disfigured. He will lose the use of one eye, and his face is badly burned and scarred.

Rev. Mr. Blakely, formerly of Ross, has been removed to Alice, where he takes up the labors which had, until recently, been borne by the Rev. Jas Knowles, now of Toronto.

The Order of Chosen Friends is possibly the largest fraternal society in Pembroke. Tweny new members have been added o the list this quarter.

Two stage loads of young ladies and gentlemen of the town drove out to Mrs. Frank Edwards' on Wednesday evening, and greatly enjoyed the hospitality afforded at this ideal country home.

On Saturday evening the Broadway Musical and Comedy Co. will present something unique in variety shows at Broadway Hall. All local talent.

Saturday afternoon is the time appointed for a game of Rugby football between the town and the High School teams.

Mr. and Mrs. J. White of Vancouver, B.C., are visiting with relations here.

Tyler's meals make you grow fat

Garrow and Holmes.

Dungannon, Ont., Nov. 12.—At a largely attended convention of the Liberal Association of West Huron yesterday, Mr. J. T. Garrow was unanimously chosen as the nominee for the Commons. The names of Messrs. R. Holmes, G. L. Grant and M. G. Cameron were submitted for the Legislature. On the first ballot Holmes had 65 votes, Grant 29, and Cameron 22. Afterwards Holmes was pitted against each of the other nominees individually, and he was successful in having a majority in each case. The nomination of Mr. Holmes was then made unanimous. After a brief address by Dr. McDonald, M.P., the convention was brought to a close with three cheers for the Queen, Mr. Garrow, Mr. Holmes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Hon. A. S. Hardy.

Don't forget, Tyler's address is 589 Craig street.

HEAVY DAMAGE SUIT.

Widow Makes a Large Claim Against E. B. Eddy.

Her Husband Was Killed While in the Employ of the Company—General Capital News.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 11.—Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has been selected to represent the board on the general board of governors in connection with the home of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

A resolution of condolence with Mrs. (Dr.) Wright over the sudden and regrettable death of her husband was passed, and Mrs. Frechette, the secretary, was asked to convey to Mrs. Wright the sentiments of the board.

A special meeting had been called by Mr. J. A. McGillivray, supreme secretary, for the purpose of explaining to the Foresters in Ottawa why the order's rates were increased. Over two hundred Foresters were present, and, after a stormy meeting, ex-Ald. Fred. Cook moved, seconded by Mr. F. G. Bennet, a resolution which set forth that the increased insurance rates were not justifiable, that the supreme court officers conducted the business extravagantly, and that necessary economy had not been exercised. The motion was put to the meeting by the chariman, Mr. Walter Rowan, H.V.C.R., and almost unanimously carried.

The case of O. Mann, formerly clerk in the Water Works Committee, now in gaol for embezzlement, was postponed to-day until December 1st.

Mrs. Delia Gingras, to-day, through her solicitors, entered an action for $18,000 damages in the Hull Superior Court against the E. B. Eddy Company, for the death of her husband, who was killed in the company's employ. The notice of claim served upon the company some days ago was for the amount of $20,000. Mrs. Gingras asked for $2,000, the amount of insurance which her husband held in the company's benevolent association, and $18,000 damages for the loss of his life through alleged negligence on the company's part. Since the claim was presented the company paid over the $2,000 for insurance, but declined to consider the larger claim. Messrs. Major and Goyette, solicitors for Mrs. Gingras, entered the $18,000 action for damages against the company to-day.

A party of Ottawa business men are seriously considering the advisability of establishing an agency or even a manufacturing plant for motor carriages. The scheme has been discussed, and the possibilities investigated, and it is almost settled that the initial steps toward the formation of a company will be taken in a short time.

VANCOUVER TO YUKON.

A Project to Run a Line Northward Is Being Pushed by Citizens of Vancouver.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 11.—An influential meeting of the citizens of Vancouver was held last evening to consider a scheme to build a railway northward from Vancouver to the Yukon country via Lillooet Bridge River and the Quesnelle route. A strong committee was formed to go thoroughly into the scheme. A solicitor was appointed, and notice of an application for a charter is to be given the Provincial Legislature in a few days.

"Moody No. 2."

"Moody No. 2" is in town. His right name is Rev. S. C. Crutcher, and, according to press reports he is a preacher of some ability. He is a full-blooded negro, and with his wife is now on the way to South Africa to teach the gospel to the benighted natives of the Dark Continent. Before leaving Montreal he propeses to do some church work, and can be found at 528 St. James Street.

Convicts Riddled With Bullets.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 12.—Some men, reported to be convicts that had escaped from New Westminster Penitentiary, were riddled with bullets at Cedar Cottage Station, on the electric line, between here and New Westminster. No one was in the neighborhood at the time.

What's the matter with Tyler's 15c meals? They're all right.

Indians in Good Condition.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 12.—Indian Agent Devlin, who has just returned from an official visit to his wards, reports that all are in fairly good circumstances. Shortage of salmon this year has urged the Indians to unusual activity in other vocations, and greater attention has been paid to agricultural pursuits.

Cigarmakers and Their Wages.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 12.—The Winnipeg cigarmakers have refused to accede to the cigar-makers' demands, recently made for higher rates of pay. They claim if they granted the demand it would be impossible to compete with eastern firms.



Failure.

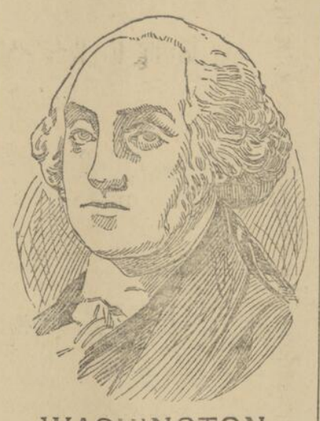
Failure consists in giving up, not in not succeeding. Many a man fails in business because his system is already bankrupt. It takes a strong body and a healthful constitution to stand the hard work and the hard knocks of the business world Those persistent attacks of Sleeplessness; those Sick Headaches; those many worrying forms of Indigestion; that constant worn-out feeling, and those many little ills, all leave their traces unless promptly stamped out.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

prevents and cures these undermining ills. Take it every morning when you rise. It will improve your digestion, help you enjoy your food, and instil energy and vitality into body and brain.

The daily use of this standard English preparation will keep you in good health. Sold by all druggists at 60c a large bottle. Trial size, 25c.

AMERICA'S FOUR GREATEST LIBERATORS.



WASHINGTON

Washington freed his countrymen from foreign rule and well earned the title "Father of his Country."



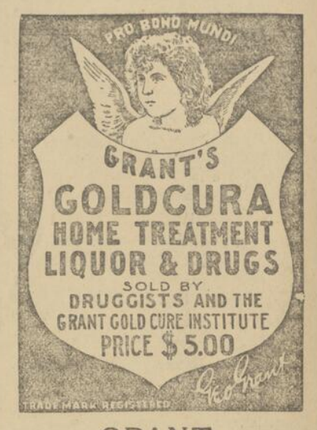
LINCOLN

Lincoln emancipated the Colored Slaves of the South, and sacrificed his glorious life in the Cause of Freedom.



McKINLEY

McKinley has lifted the Yoke of Serfdom from the oppressed Cubans, and shown to the world that this continent shall no longer be the abode of Tyranny.



GRANT

Grant's Goldcura has liberated thousands of slaves of Alcohol and Drugs, and is destined to do more for moral freedom and the good of the world than Washington, Lincoln and McKinley combined.

WHAT IS GOLDCURA?

A complete incorporation in a concentrated and compact form of the medicines used for years with unparalleled success in the Grant Goldcure Institute.

What Will Goldcura Do?

Give IMMEDIATE RELIEF, in the worst case of DELIRIUM TREMENS. Remove all desire for liquor in from one to two days, strengthen the shattered nerve system, induce, after a few doses, a health giving sleep, and impart fresh life and vigor to the most enfeebled system.

HEREDITY.

PREVENTION AND CURE.—One of the most wonderful effects of Goldcura is to kill all incipient and hereditary germs of the disease. It has been demonstrated beyond question that Goldcura administered to the children of inebriates before the inherited disease has developed will completely and permanently rescue those innocent victims of hereditary inebriety.

GOLDCURA IS NOT A NEW REMEDY. It has stood the test of time, and its beneficent results are to be found in thousands of happy homes in Canada and the United States to-day.

Goldcura means Hope, Health and Happiness to the Drunkard, peace and plenty to his desolate home, comfort and contentment to his wife and family.

Goldcura is prepared at the oldest, largest and most successful Gold Cure Institute in Canada, The Only One Ever Endorsed by Government.

P. J. LOUGHRIN, ESQ., TORONTO.

General Labor Organizer for the Dominion, on

GOLDCURA

EDITOR OF THE HERLAD:—

685 Ontario Street, Toronto, July 26th, 1898.

Dear Sir,—I may say, perhaps, no man has studied more carefully than I the interests, the prospects and the troubles of our wage earning masses, long hours, short wages, and unjust treatment by monopolies have been, to a great extent, successfully fought down by the united efforts of our labor societies. But, beyond the workshop and the monopoly, there exists a greater danger and a heavier burden to be borne by our workingmen, namely, Intemperance. At all our conventions this question has been discussed, and it became my duty to investigate and report on the methods used in our best known institutions for the cure of this disease. To this end I interviewed Mr. Grant, of the Grant Gold Cure Institute, Montreal, in February, 1897, and was generously supplied with medicines sufficient for the home treatment of ten test cases., with the stipulation that the subjects must be men of families who honestly desired to reform. I sought out such cases, and distributed the remedies, exacting a promise from the wife of each man that she would see that her husband would faithfully take them according to directions, and that I should be kept advised as to results. What do I find to-day after a year and a-half's time? Instead of ten hopeless inebriates, we have ten sober, usefnl citizens, with comfortable homes and happy families,

NOT ONE HAS EVER TASTED LIQUOR SINCE,

Having been instrumental in inducing Mr. Grant to place GOLDCURA on the market at a very moderate price, so that all classes might share in its benefits, I feel that by sending you this letter for publication I am only doing my duty to humanity, and paying a well earned tribute to what, in my humble opinion, is really the most beneficial discovery of this century.

Yours truly, P. J. LOUGHRIN, General Labor Organizer for the Dominion.

If your Druggist has not Goldcura, the Grant Gold Cure Institute, Montreal, (Bell Telephones East 286 and East 216) will forward it to any part of Canada or the United States, free of express charges on receipt of price. $5.00.

Confidential address, GEORGE GRANT, P.O. Box 48, Maisonneuve.

WRECK ON THE LEHIGH.

Five Men Were Killed in the Collision Which Took Place Thursday Night.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 12.—The Buffalo express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which left New York at 8.30 last night, ran into the New York and Philadelphia express, going east on the Wilkesbarre Mountain, at 3 o'clock this morning. Five trainmen were killed and four seriously injured. No pasengers were seriously injured.

The train going east, which was composed of an express car, combination baggage, day couch and three sleepers, had the right of way on a single track. The Buffalo express, in charge of Engineer Kohling, had orders to stop on a siding on the mountain, and let the New York express pass. As Kohling approached the siding he discovered that the air brakes would not work. The train was moving about thirty miles an hour down a ninety-foot grade. The engineer whistled frantically for the handbrakes. He knew the other train was about due. He reversed his engine and stuck to his post, but could not avert the collision. In less than a minute the express from the west, drawn by two heavy engines, hove in sight. A terrible crash followed on a curve in a deep cut. Nearly all the passengers on both trains were asleep. Many of those were thrown out of their berths by the shock, but none were severely injured.

The engines and baggage and express cars were piled up in a heap in the cut. The passengers rushed from the cars and heard the cries of the injured trainmen in the dark. It was almost impossible to render any assistance. Flagmen went in haste to the nearest telegraph office and sent word to Wilkesbarre. A wrecking train with a number of physicians and two clergymen were at once sent to the scene of the wreck. As soon as possible the dead and injured were taken from under the engines and cars.

The train going east consisted of an express car, combination baggage, one day coach and four Pullmans. The passengers were brought to this city and later a train was made up and sent over the "cut-off" branch road. The road is completely blocked, and will not be cleared for some hours.

An investigation shows that a heavy windstorm prevailed on the mountain last night, which caused the leaves from the forest to accumulate on the track. The engines ploughed into these leaves, which clogged the braking apparatus.

NATIONAL W.C.T.U.

A Number of Canadian Delegates Attending the Convention Just Opened in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 11.—The National W.C.T.U. Convention began yesterday. The opening session was devoted to appointment of committees and to the annual memorial services for deceased members. The convention was formally called to order by Mrs. Stevenson, acting president, whose opening remarks were an eloquent and tearful tribute to the deceased leader, Miss Frances Willard. Memorial addresses were also delivered by Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, of Connecticut; Mrs. Narcissa White Kenny, of Oregon; Mrs. Margaret Ellis, of New Jersey, and others.

The attendance is large, and the big auditorium of the People's Church, where the convention meets, was filled with delegates and visitors all day, while the hallways, class rooms and lecture rooms were a scene of active work in the interest of many branches of the work.

Mrs. Rutherford, president of the Dominion W.C.T.U., and Miss Wiggins, Dominion lecturer and organizer, are here from Toronto, Ont., also three other delegates from Canada, Mrs. Bell, corresponding secretary of the Manitoba Union, among them.

The convention this afternoon extended hearty greetings to the Canadian delegates.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

GREEN GOODS MEN.

A Canadian's Experience With a Pair of New Yorkers, One of Whom Has Been Arrested.

New York, Nov. 12.—Samuel Lewis, a printer, received a circular some time ago from green goods men at his home in London, Ontario, and afterwards opened negotiations with a man in this city to buy $4,000 in counterfeit American money for $300 in genuine Canadian money. The green goods men agreed to pay the expenses of a trip to this city, should the deal fall through. He came on, and Thursday a man met him in a hotel at Fishkill and gave the agreed-upon signal, "A 83." He afterwards took him to the Putnam House in this city, and told him not to talk about his business.

The green goods dealer called on the "come on" yesterday and said he would take him to the "old man," who would make a deal. He gave the name of Hoffman. At Lexington Avenue and Twenty-Sixth Street, the two went into a saloon and there Hoffman introduced the Canadian to another man, who showed him a new bill, and asked him if he wanted his $4,000 in such bills. Lewis said he did not, that $10 bill were so scarce in Canada that he could not pass a $10 counterfeit note without danger of discovery.

The man then said he would give him $1 bills, and asked if he had the $300. Lewis replied that he had only $150, but he would go home and get the money from his father. He wanted the green goods men to pay the expenses of his trip. They refused, and while the three were wrangling on the sidewalk, bicycle Policeman Woods came along. Lewis called upon him to arrest the green goods men as robbers. The policeman arrested the man who first met the Canadian. The other man escaped. When arraigned in the Yorkville Court the prisoner gave the name of William Parker, and said he lived at 118 East 125th Street. The policeman asked that he be held until to-morrow so as to get further evidence against him. To insure the attendance of the Canadian he was charged with carrying a concealed weapon, a loaded revolver having been found in his coat pocket. Both prisoners were locked up.

Lewis said he had applied to a matrimonial bureau in Chicago for a list of unmarried women possessing money, who were anxious to marry. He got the list, and in it saw the name of M. J. Adams, 524 Eighth Avenue, this city. He wrote to her, but received no answer. He said he had expected to make money by one of his ventures if the other failed, and if both failed he had expected that he would lose nothing, as the green goods men would pay the expenses of his trip.

Corrupt Acts, but Agency Not Proved.

Stratford, Ont., Nov. 11.—The South Perth election protest case opened this afternoon before Chancellor Boyd and Chief Justice Meredith. The petitioner was represented by E. Bristol, of Toronto, and F. H. Thompson, of Mitchell, and the respondent by A. B. Aylesworth, Q.C., of Toronto, and C. A. Harding, of St. Mary's. Several charges were gone into, and while corrupt practice was shown, the judges agreed that agency had not been proven. The vote of Mr. Duncan Miller, who was Mr. Moscrips financial agent for the election, was disallowed, as he had put in his account an item of $20 for caretaking of the committee rooms, which amount, however, he had not received. The case is still in progress.

Thieves broke into Mr. Rioux's store at Asbestos and destroyed some of his goods, and on the next night the same gang (it is supposed) broke into the G.T.R. station, taking over $30 in cash, a revolver, and a case of high wines.

THE SCAVENGING MUDDLE.

The Mayor Explains His Action to Council and Is Endorsed.

A Little Feeling Because City Surveyor St. George Was Given Extra Powers.

The mayor's statement of his action regarding the scavenger service was the only feature of yesterday's council meeting. The dissatisfaction felt amongst the French members of Council at the Mayor's action in giving City Surveyor St. George a certain control over the expenditure of money for scavenging was expressed by Ald. Roy, Martineau and Brunet.

The Mayor, after a number of petitions had been read in relation to the city scavenging, explained at some length the course which he had adopted. Having procured from the City Surveyor and Sanitary Engineer estimates of the probable cost of carying on the work, and having consulted the City Treasurer, he had given orders to Mr. Dore and Mr. St. George to continue the scavenging at as little expense as possible until the first of January. The expenditure would, moreover, be under the sole control of the City Surveyor, but in regard to the Health Department he had adopted a somewhat different course.

It was not, however, from any want of confidence in Mr. Dore. On the contrary, he had ordered Mr. Dore to proceed with the work and submit all accounts to Mr. St. George. He had to pursue that course, as he could not undertake the checking of the accounts, a detailed statement of which would have to be presented to the Legislature. It was not the fault of the members of the committee that they had been placed in the present awkward position, but was due to the limited powers granted by the Legislature to the council. The estimated cost of doing the work was between $10,000 and $12,000, bnut thanks to Providence, who had cast a mantle of snow over the streets, it was likely that a much smaller sum would be required. He did not ask the council to pass any resolution, as he knew that the members could not legally assume any responsibility.

Ald. Martineau could not understand why Mr. St. George was asked to check the acounts of the scavenging service. If Mr. Dore was a competent officer he should not be placed beneath the head of another department. If he was not a competent officer he should be dismissed.

Ald. Roy, Brunet and Lareau spoke along the same lines. The Mayor repeated the explanation given above and the matter dropped.

On motion of Ald. Beausoliel, seconded by Ald. Paquette, a society known as the Young Bar of Montreal was incorporated.

A petition from Mr. Friedlander, financial and corresponding secretary of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, asking the council to pass an ordinance authorizing the printers' union label on all city printing, such as books and pamphlets, etc., was referred to the Finance Committee.

An Austrian Duel.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—Herr Oniewosz, a Polish member of the Reichsrath, was wounded by Herr Wolff, the Ultra-German leader, in a duel fought this morning. The former, in the Reichsrath yesterday, became angered at Wolff's remarks about the Poles and called him a gamin unworthy of a Pole's notice. A challenge by Wolff followed.

Will Sail on December 3.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 11.—The Evening Telegram's special cable says: The first steamer of the new Canadian steamship line will leave Liverpool on December 3rd. There will be a fortnightly service at the outset. The sailings of the proposed line having Milford Haven and Pasphehaven as terminal ports, will commence in May.

British Cabinet Meeting.

London, Nov. 11.—The Cabinet held a meeting of two hours yesterday afternoon. Gen. Kitchener paid a visit to the Foreign Office afterward, and subsequently Lord Salisbury and his son, Viscount Cranborne, called at the United States Embassy.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

LAXA-LIVER PILLS are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable remedies for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They regulate the Liver, correct the Stomach, and cause natural, regular action of the Bowels. All the effete or waste matter of the system is removed by the perfect action of these pills, so that they prevent, as well as cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Biliousness, Bad Breath, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sallow Complexion, and all deranged conditions of the Stomach. Liver and Bowels. They are small in size, prompt to act, never gripe, weaken nor sicken.

BILIOUS HEADACHE.

MRS. ADDIE THERRIALT, 216 Brussels Street, St. John, N.B., says: "Laxa-Liver Pills cured me of Constipation, Indigestion and Bilious Headaches. They have corrected the irregularities of liver and stomach, and restored my entire system to healthy, natural action."

LIVER TROUBLE.

MRS. C. GRIMES, Hazeldean, Ont., "I had an attack of liver trouble and indigestion last spring and decided to try Laxa-Liver Pills. They had a more lasting effect than any remedy I ever took. I believe them to be the best medicine for liver trouble that is to be found."

DON'T GRIPE.

MR. NEWTON COSSITT, of the firm of H. H. Cossitt & Bro., Brockville, Ont., says: "I have used Laxa-Liver Pills myself, and my family have also used them. They are the best laxative we have ever used, being free from the griping peculiar to most laxative pills."

PRICE 25c., ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 12th 1898

UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY OF WINTER CAPES AND JACKETS

Weather indications point to the necessity of donning Winter Garments. FUR LINED CAPES and WARM JACKETS are needful while "The Beautiful" carpets city and country. They are here. A splendid gathering of the best made garments that ever graced a figure. Handsome, exclusive styles, and moderately priced, although exclusive. COME AND SEE THEM.

Fur Trimmed Jackets,



word, these JACKETS For lack of a better can only be termed stylish. They are late arrivals, spick, span and new, and, of course, in the latest patterns.

LADIES' HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, collar, lapels and trimming of Baltic Seal, tight fitting, and box front, finished fancy buttons, $9.75.

LADIES' BOX BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, in Fawn, Drab, Green and Blue, trimmed Beaver Fur, $12.00.

LADIES' BOX CLOTH JACKETS, in Fawn, Drab, Black and Blue, cut Chesterfield fly front, with storm collar and trimming of Alaska Sable. Special Price, $15.00.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Mink Fur Ruffs.



The adornment of the throat is the finishing touch to the gown. It will make or mar the general effect. There's nothing in Neckwear so stylish and becoming as a Mink Ruff.

MINK FUR RUFFS, good full fur, with perfect head, eyes, claws and tail. Special Price, $1.39.

MINK FUR RUFFS, good natural fur, well made, shaped, with head eyes and tail. Special Price, $1.65.

MINK FUR RUFFS, extra quality full fur, good natural color, splendid head, eyes, claws and bushy tail. Special Price, $2.05.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.



New Winter Dress Fabrics.

WARM WINTER DRESS FABRICS will form the principal Showing in this section on MONDAY. The Dress Goods Salon never contained such a collection of Beautiful Stuffs. Novelties from the famous looms of Paris, Lyons, Alsace, and Berlin, startling but dignified Plaids from Scotland, in pronounced color-tones, that make Handsome and attractive Gowns. All moderately priced.

Stylish Dress Goods.

An overflow of DAINTY DRESS MATERIALS, Stylish, certainly, that opens up a new vista in dressmaking possibilities.
NEW "BRAIDETTE" DRESS MATERIALS, fancy colors, iridescent foundations, with raised black mohair designs. Special Price 45c
NEW "ALSACE" DRESS FABRICS, in rich color-tone foundations, with fancy scroll designs in mohair. Special Price 75c
NEW POPLIN DRESS GOODS, very stylish, beautiful assortment of new shades. Special Price 90c
NEW COVERT CLOTH, for handsome Tailor-made Gowns, in the newest of shades. Very elegant and becoming. Special Price $1.20
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Rich Fancy Silks.

The SILK SECTION of THE BIG STORE fairly blossoms with its showing of BEAUTIFUL SILKS—Silks that are Very Low in Price and High in Quality.
BEAUTIFUL PURE SILKS—In Pretty Stripe Effects. Indescribably dainty Silks. Special Price 55c
EXQUISITE TAFFETA SILKS—Changeable foundations and Fancy Stripes, delicate color-tones. Special Price 75c
PLAID TAFFETA SILKS—Celtic patterns, bright and effective colorings. Real beauties. Special Price....90c
RICH TAFFETA SILKS—In plain colors, direct from the famous looms of Lyons. All fashionable shades. Special Price 95c
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Hand Loom Table Linens

On MONDAY there will be a remarkable display of HAND LOOM IRISH TABLE DAMASKS in the LINEN SECTION. These Linens are recruited from the oldest and best looms in Ireland, and claim precedence from their origin. They bear famous names. They are substantial Linens, the kind that Housekeepers like. PURE FLAX only used in their manufacture. It must be so to find its way into this great stock. READ THE PRICE HINTS.

Irish Linen Damask.

"IRISH LINEN." The very name is a guarantee of Purity in Linens when sold at THE BIG STORE. Housekeepers know this and have confidence.
FINE IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide. Special 67c
FINE IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide. Special 80c
FINE IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide. Special 90c
FINE IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide. Special $1.10
EXTRA QUALITY IRISH TABLE DAMASK—72 inches wide. Special..$1.25
SUPER EXTRA IRISH TABLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide. Special..$1.35
Any one of these Damasks are worth 25 per cent. more than marked prices.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Huckaback Towels.

Thousands of LINEN TOWELS are sold every week in this department at the prices quoted to-day. Thousands more will be sold next week.
HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS, size 17x28 inches. Special 9c
HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS, extra heavy size, 13x32 inches. Special 11c
HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS, splendid value, size 21x40 inches. Special 14c
HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS, extra quality, size 21x44 inches. Special 19c
HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS, fine quality, size 22x43 inches. Special 26c
HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS, super extra quality, size 25x45 inches. Special 35c
Any Towel in this lot is worth 25 per cent. more than marked prices.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

WRITE FOR THE NEW WINTER CATALOGUE JUST PUBLISHED; 176 LARGE QUARTO PAGES FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame, 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

WILL PAY $1,000,000.

Instead of $40,000,000, Uncle Sam Will Offer Something Less to Spain for Philippines.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 11.—Instead of paying Spain $40,000,000 as an indemnity for the cession of the Philippine Islands, President McKinley intends to reimburse her only for the debt of about $1,000,000 contracted for public improvements.

President McKinley and his Cabinet have carefully noted that the sentiment expressed throughout the country by the elections has been in opposition to the suggestion to indemnify Spain to the extent first proposed. As was put out by the administration authorities, it was intended to give the capital of the entire debt floated, with the Philippine Islands as security, and amounting to $40,000,000. What will be paid by the United States, according to the present intention of the President, is the debt contracted by Spain for the establishment of lighthouses, harbor improvements, and other public works.

RECKLESS DARKIES.

A Favorite Pastime of Colored Miners Is to Shoot at White Men.

Pana, Ill., Nov. 11.—The imported negro non-union miners here are becoming reckless, and the union white miners are growing restless. Troop "B," of Bloomington, remains on duty here, but almost nigthly in the "flat hall" district, the negro residents practice shooting at any white man that passes. The negroes have been heavily armed by the mine operators. Last night the residences of several white miners were shot into by Winchesters in the hands of the colored men. A white widow's cottage was pierced repeatedly by bullets, several charges barely missing her three children. The militia say they cannot apprehend the culprits.

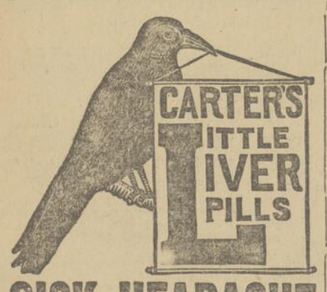
Captain T. P. Butler, in command, is apparently acting entirely under orders of Sheriff Coburn, and not following the instructions of Governor Tanner, given before election. Captain Butler, when asked to disarm the negroes, said it was useless, for the sheriff would arm them again. It is reported that a large contingent of outside Union white miners will soon arrive in Pana. A consignment of one hundred rifles was received here to-day for white citizens, who intend protecting their property and families, claiming no protection is given them by the sheriff or troops.

SOUTHERN RACE WAR.

Comparative Quiet Restored at Wilmington, Where the Recent Fighting Took Place.

Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 11.—Comparative quiet has reigned here to-day. The Guards shot one unruly negro in a negro slum of the city this forenoon.

A sensation was created by the capture of J. R. Melton, late chief of police, by a crowd of Rough Riders, who would have committed violence had not the military interfered, and at 9 o'clock Melton, R. H. Bunting, Republican Justice of the Peace, and C. H. Gilbert, ex-Fusion policeman, all of whom are in danger of severe treatment by Red Shirts, were escorted to the depot and sent out of town. Acting Sheriff C. Z. French left the city last night. Eight negroes in the county jail, whom the "Red Shirts" and "Rough Riders" had threatened to lynch, were sent to Coldsboro this morning for safe keeping. They were arrested during the rioting Thursday. The city is now under thorough military and police protection, and there is every indication that no further outbreaks are expected.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Reformation Must be Individual.

The Westminster:—Christianity as it deals with masses of men is the fashion of the hour: and we have no quarrel with the fashion, for Christ meant His kingdom to be world-wide, and meant, too, that the doctrine which He taught and the salvation which He brought to earth should transform the whole body social and politic, and not alone mere individuals or fragments of the same.

But, in passion—a Christ-like passion—for social reform and the evangelization of the nations, there is risk of forgetting what He never forgot, that men cannot be regenerated in the mass, that they are born into the Kingdom of God one by one, and that each for himself must know and seek and serve God, if he is to attain likeness to God here or come to dwell in God's presence hereafter.

It is a marked characteristic of the school of writers to which Andrew Murray, F. B. Meyer, and Campbell Morgan belong that they never weary bringing their readers back to this fundamental position. The reiteration is as wholesome as it is necessary, for, after all, the crux of the question of social and national regeneration is the new life in the individual. It is an idle dream to expect to see the wide river bed filled with a rushing tide of waters, if the streamlets in the mountains are dry. The strategic point for all permanent conquest on the larger scale is the safe-guarding and enriching of the spiritual life in individual souls.

All the Comforts of Home.

Polite attention and all the comforts of home can be had by stopping at the Stanley Hotel, Windsor street, corner of Osborne. Conducted on the European and American Plan. All meals a la carte.

TROUBLE IN HAVANA.

The City Once More in a State of Siege.

Uprising Feared by Cuban Espanola, a Corps Organized by a Deserting Cuban Brigadier.

Havana, Nov. 11.—Since early in the morning of Sunday last the streets of Havana have again presented the appearance of a state of siege. At every corner four regulars are stationed armed with Mauser rifles, besides the usual city patrol.

As it is known the Orden Publico forces have been threatening trouble over the refusal of the Government to pay the wages due them, it was at first supposed that these military precautions were taken owing to the fear of an outbreak in that quarter.

Later, however, it was learned that Colonel Masso Parro, late commander of the disbanded Cuba Espanola brigade, with his officers, had threatened to come to the city, proceed to the palace and demand the settlement of his and his officers' pay. Fearing that the arrival of Colonel Parro would be the signal for other malcontents to join the movement and thus cause serious trouble, Captain-General Blanco forbade Colonel Parro from coming to Havana. Anticipating insubordination, however, General Blanco promptly took precautions to quell any attempted uprising.

Colonel Masso Parro first attracted attention when, ranking as a brigadier general of the Cuban insurgents, he deserted to the Spanish ranks, was given the rank of colonel and organized a brigade of 3,000 Cubans under his leadership, known as the Cuban Espanola Brigade, which did signal service for the Spaniards during the late war.

About a month ago the Brigade began to cause considerable trouble at Cienfuegos by clamoring for their overdue pay. They entrenched themselves on the Tubulcan estate, outside of the city, and refused to disband or lay down their arms until a settlement was made with them on a cash basis. General Aguirre, the Spanish Military Governor of Cienfuegos, visited the camp under a flag of truce and held a conference with Colonel Parro. The result of this meeting was that a portion of the overdue money was paid to the soldiers and the brigade in turn disbanded.

This was the first serious trouble with the irregular or mobilized troops over the question of the non-payment of wages, but open discontent in regard to this matter has since spread to every branch of the service.

The trouble in this connection has been heightened now by the announcement that the $24 which the Government agreed to pay to every elisted man obtaining his discharge will only be paid upon the evacuation of the island by the respective regiments to which the soldiers belonged. This latest announcement is a modification of a previous decree providing that the troops would only be paid upon landing in Spain. This met with such an energetic protest, however, that it was subsequently revoked, over twenty thousand of the enlisted men asking for their discharge in order that they might remain in Cuba.

When the partial payment before referred to was made to the Cuban Espanola brigade, the money was divided among the rank and file of Colonel Parro and his officers accepting a promise of the future payment of their salaries, the total amount being over $100,000, which sum they now claim.

A First-Class Meal.

This is what the Stanley Hotel give you, as they employ an A1 chef. Private rooms reserved for theatre parties by phoning Up 1010. Oysters in all styles. Try one of our Welsh rarebits.

Lennox Nominations.

Napanee, Ont., Nov. 11.—The nominations for the Ontario Legislature for Lennox county were held at the Court House here this forenoon, Mr. Stephen Gibson, county registrar, being receiving officer. Dr. Meacham, Conservative, was nominated by Edward Long, of Richmond, and U. M. Wilson, of Napanee. Bowen E. Aylesworth, Liberal, was nominated by H. M. De Roche, Q.C., of Napanee, seconded by O. L. Herring. The meeting was quiet and no speeches were made.

O'KEEFE'S

Liquid Extract of Malt



Is made from the best Canadian Barley Malt and English Hops; and is put up in 16 ounce bottles to retail at 25c. per bottle, while others at the same price contain only 13 and 14 ounces. 30c. per dozen is allowed for O'Keefe's empty bottles when returned, thus making "O'Keefe's" the most economical Malt Extract made.

Refuse all substitutes said to be just as good.

W. LLOYD WOOD,
Wholesale Druggist, - TORONTO
General Agent

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA.

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, the trains will depart from and arrive at the Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS

Saturday excepted.		Monday excepted.
Dep. 7.05p.m	Montreal	4.20p.m Arr.
Arr. 8.15p.m	St. Hyacinthe	3.10p.m "
" 9.08p.m	Drummondville	2.15p.m "
" 12.15a.m	Levis	10.55a.m "
" 4.05a.m	Riviere du Loup	7.15a.m "
" 10.15a.m	Campbellton	1.10a.m "
" 3.40p.m	Moncton	7.35p.m Arr.
" 7.25p.m	St. John	4.30p.m Dep.
" 7.50p.m	Truro	3.20p.m Arr.
" 9.55p.m	Halifax	1.30p.m Dep.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

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

H. A. PRICE,
District Passenger Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 ST. JAMES STREET.

Shippers can obtain Freight Rates and other information by applying to

JAS. HARDWELL,
Division Freight Agent.
Room 113, Board of Trade, Montreal.

HE HAS MADE A NATION STRONGER.

By Giving to Weakened Manhood His Wonderful Electric Belt, Dr. Sanden Has Built Up a Race of Vigorous, Strong-Minded Men, a Credit to Their Country. These Men Now Honor Him.

There are over 10,000 men who sing the praises of Dr. Sanden. They are men who have been lifted to the highest pinnacle of vigor by his famous Electric Belt. They are to be found in every town and hamlet in the West. There is not a town on the Pacific Coast but has from one to twenty cures by this great strengthener.

He Will Cure You.

If you are a weak man let Dr. Sanden help yon. He will give you the benefit of his 30 years' experience as a physician free of charge, and his wonderful Belt will pour new life into your weak nerves and develop the full strength of manhood. DR. SANDEN'S BOOK,



"Three Classes of Men," Free.

Procure this book at once. It is worth $1,000 to any weak man. It is full of valuable truths, which may lead you to a happier, more hopeful and ambitious life. It may save you years of misery. If possible call and test this grand Electric Belt. Call or address

DR. T. SANDEN, 132 St. James St., Montreal.

OFFICE HOURS 9 to 6. SUNDAY 11 to 1.

DEMOREST PATTERNS FREE TO HERALD READERS.

OUR GREAT PATTERN OFFER.

Valuable Cut Paper Patterns for Every Reader of The Herald.

HOME DRESSMAKING MADE EASY.

We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering free to the readers of The Herald, the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns. When purchased in the regular way, patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra. You do not need to write a letter; simply cut out the Pattern Order below and mail it according to the directions on it, and you will receive by return mail the pattern in the size chosen.

Five cents in Canadian stamps or money must be sent with each pattern to defray cost of mailing.

The Smallest Naval Recruit.

1400—HOBSON SAILOR SUIT.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years.



Every patriotic little chap in America wants his summer play-suit fashioned after those worn in active service by Uncle Sam's middies. The Hobson is a genuine sailor suit for boys of 4, 6 or 8. The blouse is full and deep, as a sailor boy's blouse should be, and is cut with a deep, rolling sailor collar and a shield that carries crossed United States flags. The trousers are long, fit rather snug at the knees and flare widely at the hem, and flap about when the patriotic boy walks or runs, just, of course, as the sailor boys do. A silk sailor knot is worn with this suit, and a jaunty broad brimmed sailor hat.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

THE HERALD COUPON PATTERN ORDER

Entitling the holder to one DEMOREST PATTERN.

Cut out this Coupon, send it with Five Cents in money or stamps to Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Be sure and give your name and full address, number of pattern wanted and choose one of the sizes that is printed with each design.

NAME.....

Number of Pattern. ..... Street or P.O. Box Number. .....

Size Desired. .....Town..... ...Province.....

Without this coupon your patterns would cost from 20 cents to 50 cents a piece.

Ross' "Royal" Belfast Ginger Ale

manufactured by

W. A. ROSS & SONS,

Limited,

BELFAST, IRELAND,

stands ahead of all other BEVERAGES as the great family drink of the world.

Ask Your Grocer for It.

W. A. ROSS & BROTHER,

18 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Tyler's meals keep up to the standard.

FOR SALE.

3 Manning Boilers, 175 Horse Power each.

1 Laurie Engine, 110 Horse Power.

2 Westinghouse Church Engines, Damaged by Fire.

May be seen at the Cote St. Paul Station, Cote St. Paul road. Apply to

THE LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC AND LAND COMPANY, Limited.
88 Victoria Square.

DOMINION LINE to LONDON & BRISTOL

The fine Steamers of this Line have excellent accommodation for a few

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Full particulars on application to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners st., Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

For the Best on the Best Terms Visit our Mantle and Millinery Show Rooms.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Stylish, Well Made from good Materials, Low Priced. .. .. ..

Children's 2-piece Suits, Bronze and Grey mixtures, pleated and Reefer styles..... Only $2.40

Boys' 3-piece Suits, double breasted, Grey and Brown mixtures..... Only $3.75

Boys' extra quality 3-piece Suits, double breasted, fancy Grey mixtures..... Only $4.75

Reefers Children's Nap Reefers, great value Only $2.40

BOYS' NAP REEFERS.....Only $3.25

Children's Knee Pants, ONLY 60 cents.

Children's Knickerbockers, ONLY 80 cents.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

All the best brands at moderate prices.

BLANKETS 500 pairs of the best Canadian, Scotch and English Blankets, specially made to our order, to select from.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street,
TERMS CASH Corner of Metcalfe Street. TEL. UP. 933.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Thanksgiving Day,

NOVEMBER 24TH, 1898.

RETURN TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE,
—BETWEEN—
ALL STATIONS IN CANADA

And Stations in Canada to and from DETROIT and PORT HURON, MICH.
From all Stations in Canada to SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA FALLS, BLACK ROCK and BUFFALO, N.Y.
Good going by all trains NOVEMBER 23rd and 24th.
Good returning from destination not later than NOVEMBER 28th, 1898.
CITY TICKET OFFICES—137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

I must go there again. Where? Why to Tyler's of course.

Typewriters

For SALE, RENT, or EXCHANGE

JAMES FERRES,
21 BLEURY STREET

LACHINE RAPIDS LIGHT.

ORDER electric light for your house, store or factory before the Fall rush. Call or telephone 38 Victoria Square.

Something else besides tooth-picks for dinner at Tyler's.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TIME, COMMENCING NOVEMBER 13, 1898.

Montreal to

OTTAWA

—IN—

TWO HOURS

and Forty Minutes.

Commencing November 13th, Ottawa train leaving Windsor Station at 9.45 a.m., via "Short Line," will arrive Ottawa at 12.25 p.m. Returning, will leave Ottawa (Central Station) at 4.00 p.m., arriving Windsor Station at 6.40 p.m.

LEAVE PLACE VIGER STATION as follows:

For St. Therese, † 8.25 a.m., (I) 1.40 p.m., (A) 4.2[illegible] p.m. † 5.30 p.m., † 6.35 p.m.
For St. Jerome, † 8.25 a.m., † 5.30 p.m., † 6.35 p.m.
For St. Agathe and Labelle, (D) 8.25 a.m., † 5.30 p.m.
† Daily except Sunday. (I) Saturdays only. (A) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (D) Wednesday only.

Hochelaga has been discontinued as a stopping place for all trains.

Quebec train will leave Place Viger Station at 8.40 a.m. instead of 8.45 a.m.

Special trains leaving Ste. Therese for Montreal at 6.05 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and 6.48 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays only are cancelled.

LEAVE WINDSOR STATION:

For Toronto 8.55 a.m. week days and 9 p.m. daily.
9.45 a.m. train (week days) will connect at Vaudreuil with a local train for Plantaganet and intermediate stations.
Perth local 5.15 p.m. instead of 4.15 p.m. week days—4.15 p.m. train will continue to run to Ottawa.
Train from Ottawa, via Short Line, now arriving Windsor Station at 11.45 a.m., will arrive at 11.30 a.m.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 St. James St, NEXT TO POST OFFICE

The Herald.

FOUNDED 1808.

141 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUE

DAILY EDITION.

Twenty-five Cents per Month; Three Dollars per Year.

WEEKLY EDITION.

Seventy-five Cents per Year.

TELEPHONES.—HEAD OFFICE.....Main 843; EDITORIAL ROOMS.. " 751; JOB ROOM..... " 1919

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MONTREAL, 1870

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN AFRICA

"We have had quite recently to consider whether the question of a European war was not very near. But with great interest and consideration, the result has turned out happily through the great judgment and common sense displayed by France under circumstances of unusual difficulty." These appear strange words to fall from the lips of a British Prime Minister after what has transpired during the past few weeks. At the best they mean that another temporary expedient to preserve peace with France, probably to last till a Liberal Government assumes the reins of power, has been reached. At the worst they may be a cynical reflection upon an exceedingly strained situation, offered by way of contrast to the extraordinary—we may almost say, unprecedented military preparations in progress on both sides of the channel. As to the great judgment and common sense displayed by France, people are not likely to forget that it was her fire-eating explorer, carrying the French hand-grip across the Soudan to the Nile, that caused the trouble. It is no doubt true that while England was swept, through out the length and breadth of the land by a storm of rage and fury, the French people were remarkably cool-headed and calm; but it is obvious from the telegrams of the last few days that the war spirit is just as rampant and that the warlike preparations are proceeding with as much energy in France as in England. A collision some day or other and that not by any means remote, seems inevitable; and if the trouble is patched up now it will probably be revived at a time when circumstance are less favorable to England—in other words, when France may have a powerful ally that both can and will fight with her. That she shrinks from a contest with England singlehanded is apparent by her surrender, at the last moment, of the position she took up. France is not likely to give up her dazzling dreams of an empire in Africa to which we referred yesterday, and she will prosecute her purpose—trampling on the rights of others—by methods which are sure to provoke another storm. Some of those methods we dealt with in The Herald of yesterday.

Let us now look a little more closely at what led to the appointment of the Boundary Commission which framed the convention for the delimitation of the hinterlands of the Niger basin. We saw France moving a la conquete on Tchad, moving to it from several bases. Twice did she declare war against Samory—that powerful potentate whose name inspired terror in vast regions, far removed from the influence and forces of civilization. Samory was driven first from one point and then another, and the tribes under his sway were scattered. One detachment, about 1,000 strong, made its way to the hinterland of Sierra Leone and devasted the country like locusts. Col. Ellis was sent from the British headquarters to chastise them for their raids. The French were also on their track and this led to the regrettable incident at Waima, where, while the British force was encamped for the night, the commander of the French detachment attacked the camp believing it to be that of the Sofas. The British at once returned fire. Lieut. Maritz and nearly all his party were killed, while the British lost three officers. It was all a mistake and international complications were averted by mutual explanations; but it was abundantly clear that the French lieutenant and his force were in British territory. This was the first of a series of collisions between the two powers, but it was the only one in which life was lost. It is not surprising that steps were taken to define the boundary of Sierra Leone in 1896 in something like an intelligible way by the appointment of the joint commission of officers.

The French had still been forcing their conquests. Timbuctoo was occupied and France was in possession of three important bases on the coast. Senagambia, Grand Bassam and Dahomey. From each of these three her officers had been pushing with the fiercest energy into the interior—aiming, as we showed yesterday, at the inland junction of all her possessions west of the Niger, the first step in the accomplishment of the grand ideal of an empire extending from the borders of Lake Tchad. Expedition followed expedition until posts were established on the water system of Lake Tchad. England was inert Her purpose was not territorial expansion, but she gave to her colonies of Lagos and the Gold Coast a prosperity unknown in French possessions, her principal achievement being the foundation she laid of the export trade in rubber. It was only when France committed a series of flagrant acts of aggression that her suspicions were thoroughly aroused. When France marched into Mossi it became evident that she had not merely ceasgd to accept the theory of hinterlands as constituted by the possessions on the west, but that she even ignored treaties. Effective occupation was now the only test of sovereign rights. It was natural that Great Britain should begin to make possession effectual by the presence of soldiers. An acute stage was soon reached in this struggle for the hinterlands. Had France contented herself with claiming merely the right to join her territories of Dahomey, the Ivory Coast and Senagambia, her claim would probably have been conceded. But on the top of her annexation of Mossi and the surrounding country, she put forward an entirely new pretension for an outlet on the Lower Niger. This raised a much more serious question connected with the hydrography of the great river. Both banks of the river up to the point where navigation from the sea ceases were held by the Niger Company, who were thus able to control the landing of arms and the like. France aimed at having a port on this stretch, at which she could ship direct her munitions of war and troops.

Another element here comes into the question. This is Sokoto. As to the Niger Company's dealings with the Empire of Sokoto and its vassal states very little is known, for the simple reason that the company imposes silence on all its officials as to its methods of administration. But this we know. In 1896 two of the outlying provinces of Sokoto—Nupe and Illorin—which are on the west bank of the Niger, molested the company's agents, in spite of repeated warnings, and war was resolved upon. The brilliant and picturesque campaign that followed, which resulted in the capture of Bida, has been made known to the world by the graphic description of Lieut. Vandeleur. Bida was occupied, Nupe subdued, and Illorin reduced with little difficulty. But just as the company was in the midst of its successes the French marched down the right bank of the River Illo and occupied Boussa, where the Niger Company had kept an agent for years, apparently thinking — what other conclusion can be come to?—that England was not in earnest regarding her possessions in West Africa. The French established successive lines of outposts in territory which had been regarded as the company's sphere of influence. They, as a matter of fact, covered enormous stretches with their network of outposts, and declared everywhere that they had the good will of the natives, and that the country was theirs by virtue of effective occupation. England proved that the occupation was not effective by sending up troops to station themselves between the French pickets, and they obtained a similar amount of native support and good will.

A crisis was inevitable. The news came on the top of this series of aggressions that the French were marching on Sokoto. M. Hanotaux was called upon to explain, and he at once disavowed the advance to Sokoto. Other questions were referred to the boundary commission. Under the convention agreed to, England sacrificed Mossi, and the French secured the junction of their posts west of the Niger, but they evacuated Boussa and withdrew as far as Illo. France was then cut off from the navigable Niger. But no sooner was this settled than she set to work again in another direction. She now put forward a claim to the eastern shore of Lake Tchad and the whole district round that great inland sea, thus erecting an effectual barrier to English occupation between the eastern limits of Nigeria and British conquests on the Nile. It may be remembered that the English possessions in Uganda have been pushed to the borders of the Congo Free State, and that Major Marchand reached Fashoda from the Congo. He would, had he been able to persist in his purpose, have established another French barrier between Britain's Uganda and Egyptian bases. Such is the way France has done her empire building in Africa. That she will continue the same policy in the same manner no one doubts. The question naturally arises: How long can the inevitable collision be averted?

"THE BITTER END."

Col. Hughes, Superintendent of Police, spoke to the reporters yesterday about a pursuit to "the bitter end." Well, The Herald, we suppose, must resign itself to the revelations and judgment of the court room, if the chief so wills it. Meanwhile the "note or something else"—the chief did not know what The Herald meant, according to the Gazette's report—has been paid.

Some time ago a man came to Montreal with an accusation against certain parties of having received from him the sum of $225 to get his son on the police force. The Herald alone printed the facts of the case and the account of the very singular trial which followed. The money was paid back and no more was heard of it. Now The Herald alone gives publicity to the incident of the $300 account, the note is paid, and the chief's hope no doubt is that nothing more will be heard of it. The people, however, will judge for themselves whether the account ought to have been forwarded by the Superintendent of Police to the city for payment, and whether, being before the city committee, it would not have been better for the chief to have put the matter right when it was on the point of being paid out of the city treasury.

MR. FOSTER AND THE GREAT CHANGE.

In the political dull season Mr. Foster has been engaged in attempting to solidify the Conservative party, his last venture being at Ottawa a few days ago. The local Conservatives had their own troubles in the last two elections, but it would appear that all the factions into which they then divided have once more combined forces and went to listen to Mr. Foster's eloquence by way of a final welding process. The leader from New Brunswick read the members of the party a fine lesson in mutual toleration. Nothing could be more splendid, he reminded them, than a union of all classes of the community under the Conservative banners. And for their further comfort he assured them as a result of his own observations that a great change is coming over the minds of the people and that the star of the Liberals is on the wane. He had observed it in British Columbia, in the Maritime Provinces and it was most noticeable to him in Ontario. Mr. Foster has had a larger experience than any other Canadian statesman in the gentle art of proving the existence of non-existent quantities. In the course of his arduous labors during many years of hard times and financial deficits when he sought to convince people that everything was of the rosiest, he must have given rein to his imagination to an extent that now enables him to rise superior to mere fact. Consequently it is not surprising that he sees in British Columbia a great revulsion of feeling against the Liberals just at a time when the Turner Government makes way for one largely composed of Liberals. He experiences a great change in the political atmosphere in the Maritime Provinces, and who can blame him? Have not the New Brunswick Conservatives proclaimed him to be their leader and has not he counselled an attack on the government down there? It is true that Mr. Emmerson has declined to throw up his office at Mr. Foster's call, but that cannot be allowed to mitigate the satisfaction that gentleman feels over the great change. He is also very sure about Ontario, and the fact that Mr. Gibson in East Wellington and Mr. Dryden in South Ontario have been returned by substantial majorities, seems rather to increase than diminish his confidence in the progress of the Conservative cause. It must be very comfortable for a political leader to be able to take so optimistic a view under circumstances of such depressing character. What the Conservatives stand in need of, at present, is a little more buoyancy and hopefulness, and Mr. Foster talking in the style of his Ottawa address is just the man for the occasion. There is a great change taking place all over the country indeed, but it is a change for the better in material conditions and an abandonment by thousands of people of the faith they once had that the Conservative leaders and all their ways and pomps were necessary to the safety and prosperity of the Dominion.

THAT BOARD OF EXPERTS.

Suppose we decided to put the city's government entirely into the hands of three or four or five experts, where would we find them and who should decide upon their expertness, and how? We have "experts" now at the City Hall—Chief Hughes, Chief Benoit, Superintendent Laforest, Surveyor St. George, City Treasurer Robb, Attorneys Ethier and Archambault, Clerk David—is it proposed to give our affairs over to these gentlemen? Some of them know their duties and are besides men of judgment and probity. But we do not think our condition would be bettered by their being put in control and made independent of the people's elected representatives.

Would the members of the board of "experts" be chosen by reason of their technical knowledge, or by reason of a more or less intimate knowledge of civic affairs and the possession of sound judgment and a desire to serve the city's best interest? And who is to judge whether they possess the necessary qualifications, and who is to remove them if occasion should arise? Until the Witness and other advocates who theorize about a board of experts are prepared to tell us how they propose to have the board appointed and to whom it will be responsible for its conduct it is difficult to come to close grips with them.

Meanwhile the board of control is a clearly-defined and perfectly practicable reform. It is not a scheme in the air. It proposes that the city shall be governed by permanent civic "experts" and elected representatives upon precisely the same general lines as the governments at Quebec, Ottawa, Washington and Westminster work. The permanent heads of the various departments will furnish "expert" knowledge and the controllers will direct the city's affairs in the way the citizens desire. And if the citizens are determined to misdirect their affairs or allow them to be misdirected we know of no practical method of saving them from their folly. There is no political salvation under popular institutions except in the saving grace of reason. Beaurocracy is out of fashion in British countries.

MR. LAFOREST'S LETTER.

The Superintendent of the Water Department has at last allowed himself to discuss his departmental affairs. The allegations of incompetence, or worse, made against him by The Herald, he dismisses thus:

"A certain paper, in search of sensational items, in the hope of obtaining circulation, for some time past has published daily all kinds of stories, of which the most serious has been brought to the notice of the members of the Water Committee, and found to be as ridiculous as unfounded."

This can only refer to the now famous Laforest-Fallon contract for the supply of horses to the city at a very heavy charge. The majority of the committee did indeed stand by the Superintendent, and did not, as they very well might have, reprove him for binding the city by a secret contract. But they did take steps to put an end to that contract at the earliest possible moment. It is to be hoped those benevolent aldermen who let Mr. Laforest out of this scrape—Ald. Jacques, Dupre, Prenoveau and Kinsella—are pleased with the satisfaction he shows over their election. There are a lot more secret contracts which are going to cost the city a good deal of money before we are through with them, and Mr. Laforest must be rejoiced to know that he has a committee who are willing to shoulder the blame. For example, there is the contract with the Lachine Electric Company, by which Mr. Laforest in March of this year, on his own responsibility, ordered lights to be placed in the wheel house, the shops and the reservoir, at a cost of $100 a year each. There they shine every night, and a few feet away shine similar lights provided by the Royal Electric Company. Another such contract put twelve telephones into the shops, where two would have been ample, and nobody knew anything about it until the other day, when the Merchants Telephone Company sent in a bill. And yet the man who makes these contracts and permits these extravagances finds enough complacency to write:

"I beg to inform you that, not being a journalist, and having to devote all my time to the good administration of my department, I find it impossible to enter into a controversy through the press on matters simply pertaining to the administration of my department."

What became of Mr. Laforest's devotion to the good administration of his department when the scandalous coal deal was going through last year? Twenty thousand dollars of an unpaid coal account in one year, after ample funds had been provided to pay for the year's supply! And the transaction was so shady that the aldermen would not allow it to come before the new Water Committee, but illegally—Ald. Beausoleil says fraudulently—paid the accounts out of this year's funds. What right has Mr. Laforest to talk about his devotion to the "good administration of my department,' when it is hardly more than a week since he sent in his overdue accounts to the investigating committee, although the Finance Committee asked for them nearly a year ago? What right has he to deprecate discussion of matters "simply pertaining to the administration of my department," when the city is paying for his stableman and finding employment for his hunting guide? What right has he to talk about the devotion to his work when he has six or seven carpenters on the pay list where one is enough? Does Mr. Laforest think he is showing his devotion to the interests of his department when he gives orders to smash a number of valuable meters that could easily be repaired? No wonder he falls back upon the plea that he is not a journalist, and has no time to talk about such things. But he has friends who are journalists, friends whom he obliges by keeping their friends on the pay lists when there is no need of their services. Could he not apply to these if he finds need of making a defence?

Mr. Laforest continues:

"The Water Committee, which controls the department's administration, have already held an investigation and asked numerous questions, all of which I answered to the satisfaction of the majority of that committee.'

This is rich. It is of a piece with the superintendent's written declaration, that the contract with Mr. Fallon to rent horses to the city, which horses, according to Mr. F. X. Laliberte, belong to Mr. Laforest himself, on his own admission, ought to bring him great credit. Our readers have read Mr. Laforest's answers, and we believe it can safely be said they satisfy nobody. For example, there was his catechism of Mr. Fallon, in which the latter gentleman expressed the opinion that the city owed Mr. Laforest $200, and said, further, that about $2,300 had been paid in by Mr. Laforest which was supposed to have gone to the City Treasurer. But the fact is the Treasurer had not received it. Then there is the incident of pumping out ex-alder. Costigan's quarries. The Herald gave the names of the men engaged and an approximation of the cost to the city. Yet the city treasurer has received nothing for the service. Is this the kind of devotion to the "simple administration of my department" that keeps Mr. Laforest from denying a score of charges against him? The Water Department just now is not nearly as busy as it was when Mr. Laforest was building aqueducts at Ste. Agathe and Lachute, and spending a large part of his time there.

There is some comfort in the Superintendent's remark that "before long, I trust, I will have the opportunity of proving publicly the fallacy of the malicious allegations brought against me." This ought to give to the members of the Water Committee and to the other aldermen sufficient encouragement to warrant their going forward with a rigid and complete investigation of the affairs of the department for the past four years.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Laforest must have quite a case to present when it takes three law firms to handle it.

No wonder the Chief of Police was indignant against those who a few months ago insisted upon the publication of all overdue accounts.

It will soon be time to call a mass meeting and petition for a Royal Commission to investigate some by-paths of Montreal administration.

Apropos of the City Hall exposures, it will be noticed that the Star is observing the oyster season and saying nothing. It did not even print Chief Hughes' remarks to the press.

The note has been paid, but there has been no explanation of how a note signed by the Chief of Police for horses not in his department came to be sent to the city for payment.

There seems to be an impression around the City Hall that information concerning irregularities in municipal administration ought not to be published unless the persons implicated are willing.

While the Mayor expresses to La Patrie his horror of the idea that he should give advice to Mr. Laforest, the same paper makes the interesting announcement that Mr. Prefontaine's law partner is acting for Mr. Laforest in some contemplated suits.

The Real Estate Record says: "The special meeting in the City Hall recently to discuss certain clauses of the new charter and more especially concerning the exemption clauses, was, in the opinion of many present, the beginning of a revolution in that direction. The arguments in favor of the present system were made the most of, but everybody present felt that they were inadequate. Mr. Rodier's speech was logical and dispassionate and convincing. Fortunately it was in French, and from the standpoint of the great mass of the French voters, and it is significant that the mayor, that astute and farseeing politician, had some time previously taken his place on that side of the house."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

Oyster Forks

In Plated and in Sterling Silver. Electro Plated cost from $4.50 per dozen up. In Sterling Silver $12 per dozen up. The patterns are the very newest.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy, Proprietors and Managers.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8.00 P.M.

and every night this week. Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

The Ballet Girl.

Next Week, Nov. 14—Francis Wilson in "The Little Corporal."

Seats now on sale at Star Branch Office Uptown, and 213 St. James Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS {W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee & Manager} Week of Nov. 7th.

Gillette's Great Comedy "The Private Secretary," ..... And the..... Goldsmith Sisters

THURSDAY—Bishop's College Night. Phone E. 316 for reserved seats. Box Office open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Prices, 10c, 20c, 25c. Performances start at 2.15 and 8.15 p.m.

Her Majesty's Theatre.

MRS. FRANK MURPHY, Proprietor and Manager. FRANK MURPHY, Acting Manager.

Commencing MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14th

MATINEE SATURDAY.

SPECIAL MONTREAL ENGAGEMENT OF.....

Francis Wilson

AND HIS COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

The Foremost American Organization in the most successful of Productions,

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH, MUSIC BY LUDWIG ENGLANDER.

NOTE.— The management of Her Majesty's Theatre take pleasure in announcing that this will be Mr. Wilson's FIRST APPEARANCE in "The Little Corporal" outside of New York City, where he has been appearing before enormous audiences for eight weeks. The New York Herald declares "The Little Corporal" to be the best production that Mr. Wilson has ever offered to the public.

ORIGINAL COMPANY, SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES and HIGH EFFECTS.

An Absolutely Perfect Presentation of the Season's Greatest Comic Opera Success.

PRICES--25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50

Week of Nov. 21st—THE HIGHWAYMAN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE | Starting Monday Next.

The Reigning Farce, the "Round Robin" of all Light Comedies. (Teddy Roosevelt sent a Round Robin to Congress.)

A MISFIT MARRIAGE.

By H. A. DU SOUCHET, who has written "My friend from India" and "The Man From Mexico," Etc., Etc.

NOTE. Mr. Sparrow has made a special arrangement with Messrs. Smyth & Rice for this production; so, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. The Regular Prices Will Prevail.

A MILITARY CONCERT.

General Proposes to Have a "Tattoo" by the Massed Bands of the Montreal City and Rural Corps.

General Hutton has made a suggestion to the commanding officers and bandmasters in Montreal to have a "tattoo" early in January. These military entertainments have been great successes elsewhere. The usual programme is as follows: At about 9.30 o'clock in the evening the entertainment opens with gun fire, which is followed by the sounding of the first post, the bugle call and advance of bands. The first band enters playing its own regimental march. It takes up its position in the hall or parade ground, and as the second band enters the first takes up its march, and so on until all the massed bands are playing the march of the last regiment to enter. Each band is accompanied by flambeaux bearers. The effect of the lighted torches is said to be very pretty. Following this a sort of musical entertainment commences. The buglers give a march, the massed bands a slow march, the fife and drums another march, and the massed bands play a tatoo, composed by a German gentleman with an unpronounceable name. The pipers give a selection, and the massed bands conclude with "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen." At 10.30 o'clock the last post is sounded, the audience dispersing to a quick march played by the massed bands.

General Hutton's suggestion is to have the entertainment at a time when the Earl and Countess of Minto can be present, and have the Earl of Minto present the Sir Donald A. Smith cup to the Victoria Rifles, which corps has won it now five times in succession. The proceeds of the tattoo would go to some charity.

Croker Won't Visit Europe.

New York, Nov. 12.—Richard Croker denied yesterday a report that he intended to start for Europe to-day.

"I will not cross the ocean till next spring," he said. "Then I will go to London and stay there a while. I intend to leave the city to-morrow, however, for a week's rest. I am tired out, and will go to some resort near New York and take it easy. I will not let the newspapers know where I am going, for I don't want to be bothered with politics while I am resting.'

The Suburban Service.

The following changes coming into effect on Monday next, are announced in the Grand Trunk suburban train service.

The train now leaving Bonaventure Depot at 8 a.m., for Lachine wharf, will depart at 7.55 and in addition to present stops will stop at Rockfield and Convent.

The train now leaving Lachine wharf at 8.30 a.m., will depart at 8.20 and in addition to present stops, will stop at Rockfield, reaching Montreal at 8.30.

Twilight Recital

The popular Saturday Twilight Recitals in St. James Methodist church are to be resumed this afternoon at 4.15. A very fine programme has been prepared to be contributed by the following well-known artists: Mr. C. E. B. Price, (organist St. Andrew's); Mrs. Louise Daly-Twining, of Kingston; Master Freddie Ulley, of Montreal, the noted boy soprano; Mons. Clement, baritone, of the Church of the Gesu; Miss Lilian Bengough, violinist, and Mr. W. J. Birks.

Some New Immigrants.

A party of twelve Old Country French people arrived in Montreal last night to join friends. A few of the men wore the characteristic blue blouse of the French working classes. There also passed through the city last night for the Western States a party of 32 Arabs, who had come out via New York. These people had to wait over for some hours in Bonaventure station, and were the object of great interest.

Perhaps You'll Be Successful.

You are sure of nothing in this world, but if you are treated fairly you are always willing to take a chance. The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, of Montreal, makes it a point to conduct its monthly drawings publicly, and in such a manner that no doubt can be cast upon their honesty or integrity.

Gift to St. Mary's Church.

Rev. Father Shea, of St. Mary's Church, wishes to acknowledge the generous gift of a beautiful piano, with cover and stool, valued at $300, from Willis & Company.

ROSS'

"Royal" Belfast Ginger Ale,

Manufactured by

W. A. ROSS & SONS, Ltd.,

BELFAST, Ireland,

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HORSE TRADE

A full assortment of Horses on hand to suit all classes. Two carloads to arrive Monday, extra good. A visit to our stables will pay you.

Auction sales every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.

PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

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PURE, ANTISEPTIC, EMOLLIENT.

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Produced under scientific direction, with unrivalled facilities of capital and skilled workmanship. Upwards of 10,000 Pianos made and sold within the last ten years, a record unequalled by any competitor. Endorsed by Adelina Patti, Madame Albani, Armando Sepilli, Watkin Mills, Prof. J. B. Labelle, P. J. Illsley, A.R.C.O., Arthur E. Fisher, M.B., F. H. Torrington, etc. Marvellous tone resources, versatility of expression.

As we are wholesale agents for these instruments, we are enabled to offer them at prices very little more than are often demanded for second grade pianos. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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Also agents Knabe Pianos, Bell Organs, etc., etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY | THE LAST NIGHTS. Only Matinee Saturday.

Melbourne Macdowell, Blanche Walsh.

THIS AFTERNOON, "Antony and Cleopatra." TO-NIGHT, "Fedora." Next week—THE LILIPUTIANS.

ACADEMY | ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY The Event of The Season.....

The Week, beginning MONDAY, Nov. 14

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

First appearance in Canada of the Celebrated and only ..... Liliputians

In their Greatest Hit The Golden Horseshoe,

SEE

The French Pink Ball
The Great Music Festival
The Submarine Dance
The Liliputians as Famous Composers.

The Best Spectacular Production. The Funniest Extravaganza in Years.

GRAND BALLETS! 50 CORYPHEES
WONDERFUL SCENERY!
GORGEOUS COSTUMES!
NOVEL EFFECTS!

Opinions of New York Press:

Herald—All the little people genuine artists. The spectators delighted. A series of really exquisite ballets.

World—The Liliputians as magnetic as ever.

Times—Ebert acts with artistic perception of a Coquelin.

Sun—The audience expressed enthusiasm.

Press—Aroused an enthusiasm of applause that was extraordinary.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

Sale of seats now progressing.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, THIS WEEK.

MIXED, MUDDLED AND FIXED,

Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. Prices—10, 20 & 30c

NIGHT PRICES—15, 25, 35 & 50c.

ONE GREAT LAUGH BEGINNING to END

NEXT—A Misfit Marriage.

THEATRE ROYAL, Every Afternoon and Evening.

This Week, Nov. 7. The Sporty Widows,

And Sensational Novelties.

Prices—10, 20 and 30c, Box office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Next week—FINNIGAN'S BALL.

Rev. MORGAN WOOD,

Preacher, Orator, Lecturer and Reformer, will Lecture in ZION CHURCH, (Milton and Mance Streets),

MONDAY EVENING, November 14.

Subject, "THE AVERAGE MAN."

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"His eloquence flashes like lightning."

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Seats at KARN HALL, 75c and 50c.

KARN HALL 8.15 p.m. | C.O. Lamontagne Manager. Tel. Main 3172. | THURSDAY Nov. 17th.

YOUNG MEN,

KARN HALL



TO-MORROW, at 3.30, lecture on "Abraham," by R. G. BERILLE, M. A. Stereopticon views of route from Damascus to the Nile. Miss Hollinshead will sing. Mr. Anderson will play Handel's Largo. Collection.

DANCING.— New Class for Beginners.

Will open at Stanley Hall, 127 Stanley Street, Wednesday and Thursday, November 9 and 10 at 8 p.m. Don't miss the first lesson. All the latest dances taught. Best patronized school in Canada. Prof. FRANK H. NORMAN, Instructor. Tel.—Up 934 for circular.

CONSERVATORY OF DANCING,

Deportment and Physical Culture, 2269 St. Catherine St. Classes meet as follows: BEGINNERS, Monday and Thursday, 8 P.M. ADVANCE, Tuesday and Saturday, 8.15 P.M. JUVENILES, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, 4.15 P.M. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Best instruction, easiest method. Finest music and floor in the city. All the latest new dances taught, including fancy dances, etc. Send for circular. Telephone "Up" 1435.

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THE ART ASSOCIATION .... OF MONTREAL.

ART CLASSES, 1898-99.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIRCULAR.

A Class in Artistic Anatomy, under the direction of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, will be held on Monday Afternoons at 4.30 o'clock, commencing November 14th. Fee $5.00, for the Course of ten lessons, for students attending the regular classes, $3.00.

An Elementary Drawing Class will be held on Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons from 3.30 to 5 o'clock. Fee $4.00 per month; for two in a family, $6.00.

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Two Coffee Plantations,

separate or together, in the well known and prosperous colony of English-speaking people of Metaltoyuca, State of Puebla, Southern Mexico; one consists of 200 acres, a portion in coffee trees some 5 years old and now bearing, some 3 years old, all kinds of tropical fruits, rubber trees, cedar and rose woods, dwelling house and other buildings, property increasing in value every year as trees come into bearing, a self-supporting plantation. The other plantation contains 100 acres with thousands of young coffee trees.

The owner having other business interests to attend to, offers both these properties at such a low figure that they can be purchased at almost the same price that is asked for vacant unimproved land in the colony.

The climate is healthful—this is the garden spot of Mexico—and for anyone who is seeking to regain health, this is the place; and at the same time be able to conduct a profitable and easy business. Tobacco can be raised on the unimproved portion of this land—equal to the finest Cuban—the profits are immense. For further particulars address

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A Needlework Magazine.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.



JUST ISSUED, the first number of

Corticelli Home Needlework,

For 1899.

It contains twenty-five entirely new superbly colored plates. Five are of double roses.

This number contains articles from the best embroidery artists in Canada and the United States; tells how to embroider Centrepieces, Doyleys, Tea Cloths, Sofa Cushions, Photo Frames and all kinds of Fancy Work in new designs. There are also rules and new patterns for Cross Stitch, Church Embroidery and Corticelli Decore Crochet, the latest thing in needlework.

Subscription price, 25 cents per year; single copies, 10c each.

Address CORTICELLI HOME NEEDLEWORK,
61 Richelieu Street, St. Johns, P.Q.

IN LOCAL LABOR CIRCLES.

The printers of Montreal will petition the City Council to hereafter enter into contracts for city printing with union offices only, and require that all municipal printing bear the union label. All trades unionists of the city are asked to co-operate in this respect with the printers.

Mr. Alexander Coulter, employed at Corneil's job printing office, who about two months since met with a severe accident, which necessitated the amputation of his left arm, is now employed in Mr. Corneil's business office.

Cigarmakers report business improving, and they say that since the amalgamation of the unions the membership is rapidly increasing. Business of much importance will be transacted at their next regular meeting, and there should be a large attendance.

The regular meeting of the Pressmen's Union will be held this evening at 223 McGill street.

The Mount Royal Lodge of the International Association of Machinists have decided to give a grand concert and ball at an early date.

At the last regular meeting of the Dominion Assembly of Knights of Labor, held last Friday evening, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the Order of the Knights of Labor in the province of Quebec. The banquet will take place on January 12th next.

It is the intention of the Single Tax supporters of Montreal to hold a meeting shortly for the purpose of reviving the Montreal Single Tax Club. The gentlemen at the head of the movement are advanced thinkers, and desire to bring the works of Henry George to the front. Workingmen will do well to educate themselves on the single tax question, as it is in direct connection with every toiler in the country.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Great interest is evinced in theatrical circles in the first appearance in this city of the world renowned Liliputians who will come to the Academy of Music on Monday, November 14th. They will introduce themselves by means of a splendid spectacular play called "The Golden Horseshoe." This piece is in four acts and twelve tableaux, and has a well told and cleverly constructed plot, a series of exquisite ballets, fine scenery, most gorgeous costumes and much amusing fun, all of which is so deftly commingled that the spectators, both young and old, are constantly interested and highly amused. "The Golden Horseshoe" gives to all the Liliputians excellent parts in which they can make the best use of their versatile talents. Mr. Adolf Zink and Mr. Franz Ebert, as Dick and Bob, are a couple of roguish imps who, instead of plying their trades, are on mischief and adventure bent. They meet a couple of variety actresses named Eulalie and Tootsie (Miss Bertha Jaegar and Miss Helene Lindner).



Of course the couples fall straightway in love with one another, especially the men, who have heard from their sweethearts that in Kalamazoo an eccentric old woman has left a will by which only a person of less than three feet shall become sole heir to her fortune. There is a hitch, however, for there is a codicil in which the old lady makes it a condition that the heir must first find a golden horseshoe which she has hidden away somewhere in a swamp. The treasure is finally discovered by Tootsie—an infinitesmally small woman—at the bottom of the sea, which she has reached by means of a submarine boat. The Liliputians will be seen at their best in "The Golden Horseshoe." Ebert is a bubbling humorist, as Adolf Zink is an instinctive comedian, and Selma Goerner an inherited soubrette.

* * *

The most presumptuous undertaking which Mr. Phillips has yet interested himself in will be the production at the Theatre Francais next week of Pinero's great play, "The Benefit of the Doubt." It is full of those choice epigrams for which Pinero is famous. The plot deals with the question of divorce among English society, and the story told is intense from beginning to end. Its success at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, stamps it at once as one of the greatest plays of the modern stage. It will give excellent opportunities to the ladies to wear new and beautiful gowns, and will serve admirably to introduce to Montreal Mr. Kendal Weston, the Francais' new leading man.

* * *

The most successful of all Finnigan series of stage stories is entitled "Finnigan's Ball," which will surely amuse and delight the patrons of the Theatre Royal next week, beginning Monday, November 14th. It has been entirely rewritten and brought up-to-date. The play is drawn upon an intelligent farce pattern with strong lines of humor, incident and specialties, to give it glowing charm, and the pretty dances and melodies here and there brighten and strengthen the picture, if one may put it so. All the scenery, mechanical effects and costumes will also be new. The management have always kept faith with the public, and in the present instance they will endeavor to justify the kindly feeling and liberal patronage which has always followed this very successful farce comedy.

* * *

One of the latest and most pronounced comedy hits of the season is "A Misfit Marriage," which will be seen at the Queen's theatre all next week. The piece was written by Mr. H. A. DuSouchet, whose play, "My Friend from India," has probably made more money than any other farce in recent years, and whose "The Man from Mexico" is being played by the widely known and popular comedian Willie Collier, with such distinguished success. It will be presented under the direction of Messrs. Smyth and Rice, who have brought out nearly all of Mr. DuSouchet's plays, and who enjoy a well-established reputation for furnishing clean, bright and wholesome amusement.

One of the most effective pieces of stage property that will be seen in Francis Wilson's performance of the new opera, "The Little Corporal," is the camel. It is a very ingenious and costly piece of mechanism, and the humor that may be derived from Wilson's efforts to ride and conduct the mock beast across the sands of the Sahara desert, can readily be imagined. The stage equipment for "The Little Corporal" was made on a very elaborate plan, and the wide diversity and character of the scenes required the making of an immense amount of scenery, costumes and properties. For instance, the first act of the opera is laid in quiet, pastoral Brittany—in a fishing village—where the peasantry are seen in wooden shoes and bright colored costumes. Then comes a portion of Napoleon's army, with military pageantry. The second act shifts to a public square in the City of Alexandria, Egypt, where are seen the French mingling with brilliantly-attired Orientals. Then comes the scene in the desert of Sahara, with the Pyramids in the distance, and numerous Bedouins and Mamelukes. The situations in the opera are so varied and come in such rapid succession that they are almost kaleidoscopic. The show is here all next week at Her Majesty's Theatre.

BRITISH FLEET READY.

London Army and Navy Gazette Say it May Face War With France Without Fear.

London, Nov. 11.—Under the heading, "Are We Ready?" the London Army and Navy Gazette prints a leading editorial in a recent issue that is especially significant in view of Lord Salisbury's speech and the French and British naval activity.

"To judge from external appearances one would suppose that the War Office, although it has innumerable connections with the outlying quarters of the British Empire all over the world, was the most tranquil spot on the globe. But Lord Lansdowne is able, we are glad to see, to repair to his post, and a great deal of business may be transacted, although the chiefs of departments are away. That is to say, they are not abroad, but they are taking advantage of this fine, open sporting and shooting weather to enjoy themselves in various pleasant country quarters, and the inference that an observer of outward signs would draw from a survey of the outside of Pall Mall would be that the people who are concerned there with the government of the forces of the Queen by land had not the smallest fear of any urgent or unusual call upon their administrative abilities. So mote it be.

"There are, indeed, people who say that if we are to have war with France this is the very moment for it, when her councils are distracted by internal friction and when she has not yet developed the navy of the future with which M. Lockroy hopes to dominate in the Mediterranean, if not in the Channel.

"It is difficult to determine when the crucial moment to crush an enemy has plainly arrived, but it is certainly not advisable to force the advent of it in order to satisfy any civil or military theories.

"Without reference to the immediate pressure of the Fashoda incident upon the government of Great Britain and what may presently be the government of France, it is quite clear that the duty of responsible statesmen and of departments concerned in the administration of the great spending forces, even in the remote prospect of a conflict with any formidable adversary, is to prepare for mobilization.

"At sea, provided that arsenals abroad are well supplied with ammunition and that the naval bases are full up with coal, the details of the fitting out of squadrons and fleets are not so difficult to be worked where there is a settled clerical administration at headquarters.

"When Lord Charles Beresford visited Toulon the French fleet was in a formidable condition of readiness, and the complete state of that great arsenal, regarded as a naval base, affected him so powerfully that he is credited with proclaiming aloud his conviction that if war were declared between France and Great Britain the true policy for the British admirals in the Mediterranean was to clear out of it as fast as they could, to take refuge, so to speak, under the guns of Gibraltar, there await reinforcements from England and to prepare for a navl campaign with the French for the recovery of the Mediterranean from the straits to the shores of the Levant.

"But in some degree, in consequence perhaps of his earnest representations, there has been a considerable change effected on our side in the strengthening of our naval forces in that important sea, and there will be no reason to dread the result of an actual naval war covering the whole of the seaboard from Alexandria westward.

"Malta is now, we are assured, better provided with all that a fleet would need than it was at the time Lord Charles Beresford beheld those terrible mountains of coal, array of crews and equipments for the French fleet at Toulon.

"There is no British admiral who, looking at the vessels available for service, would be at all uneasy at the prospect of a sudden war with France. In the Mediterranean and on other foreign stations our naval squadrons, if not immeasurably superior to any that might be matched with them, are at least strong enough to take the offensive with every hope of success. In the Channel, the force we could put afloat is surely sufficiently powerful to deter any French officer from making raids or dashes or experimental cruises along the south coast, up St. George's Channel, or into the German ocean.

TO ARREST CARNEGIE.

The Multi-Millionaire Gets Himself Into Trouble.

He Was Summoned to Appear in Court as a Juror, but Did Not Do So.

New York, Nov. 11.—Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court to-day, issued an order directing the sheriff to arrest Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron and steel manufacturer.

The application for Mr. Carnegie's arrest was made by Assistant Corporation Counsel George H. Cowie, who appeared in behalf of Henry Winthrop Gray, special commissioner of jurors. Mr. Carnegie was served with a notice by Commissioner Gray on November 1st to appear before him on November 10th to testify as to his qualifications to act as a special juror.

Mr. Carnegie did not present himself and Corporation Counsel Whalen directed a motion to be made for his arrest. The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Dunn and will be executed as soon as possible.

SHERBROOKE NEWS.

A Suit of $7,500 Instituted Against the Street Railway—The Liberal Association.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Moter man John Kerr, of the street railway, who was injured in a collision last spring and likely disabled for life, has taken an action against the company for $7,500.

A day or two ago, as the street car was returning from the park a deer ran across the track near the lacrosse grounds. This is the second deer that has been seen within the city limits inside two weeks.

Dr. F. H. Bradley returned yesterday morning from Megantic bringing home a fine buck. John O. Duncan and Mr. John Wood met with the same success.

Neil McNeil and wife, of Wentworth, were convicted by Judge Mulvena of violating the Dunkin act. Both were fined $9.00 and costs in three charges.

The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke County Liberal Association will be held in this city on the 16th inst.

A notice of appeal has been served in the case of the city of Sherbrooke vs. Roy, for controvention of the early closing by-law.

The Banque de Hochelaga have moved into their new quarters, which is a credit to the institution.

A declaration of partnership has been filed between J. A. Archambault, M.P., and his son Victor to carry on business as brokers and real estate agents.

Is There Such a Thing as a Real Cure for Intemperance?

Before the advent of Gold Cure Institutes such a question would never have been asked, because, up to that time, drunkenness was looked upon as a vice, punishable by law, instead of a disease curable by scientific treatment. There is a cure for this disease, and one which is now placed within reach of all classes We refer to Grant's Goldcura, which is advertised in this issue of The Herald.

After the strictest investigation by an impartial observer, who has watched carefully the effects of this medicine, and interview many who had cured themselves with it, we feel perfectly safe in answering the question at the head of this article in the affirmative. The Grant Gold Cure Institute enjoys the distinction of being the only one ever endorsed by Government in Canada, and we believe it is deserved.

Turks Nearly All Gone.

Constantinople, Nov. 11.—All of the Ottoman troops have left Crete with the exception of four officers and forty-four men, who remain at Retimo, in the Russian sphere, ostensibly for the purpose of embarking ammunition.

Auctioneer Gets Damages.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—The Divisional Court gave judgment this morning in the case of Mr. Bolander, of Ottawa, an auctioneer, asking damages against the city. Bolander was fined by the magistrate for exercising his calling in the market place, contrary to a by-law. He appealed and Judge McMahon upheld the by-law. The Divisional Court this morning reversed this decision and awarded Bolander $50 damages.

ONTARIO ELECTION CASES

North Toronto, West York, and Other Petitions Considered at Osgoode Yesterday.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—The West York election case was continued this morning and a number of further charges were heard, and dismissed. The court is expected to take a long adjournment to-morrow night, and the case, if not then concluded, will not be taken up again until some time next year.

It is now regarded as likely that both Centre Simcoe and North Essex protests, the respondents being respectively A. B. Thompson, Conservative, and W. J. McKee, Liberal, will come to trial.

In the protested election case of North Toronto, where G. F. Marter, Conservative, is member, application was made at Osgoode Hall, this morning, by Wm. McDonald, for the petitioner, to have the trial, now fixed for November 18, postponed indefinitely, so that the evidence obtained from the commission which will examine Wm. Yorke, Mr. Marter's agent, now in New York, can be used. An additional reason for the prostponement urged was that T. A. Harman, who was alleged to have received a bribe, is now in British Columbia, and a commission was asked that his evidence again be taken in British Columbia. The application for both a postponement and a commission were refused.

At Osgoode Hall, this morning, W. MacDonald moved to substitute the name of F. C. Sheppard for that of Matthew Easton as petitioner against the return of Brown, Conservative, as M.P.P. for East Elgin, Easton being now a resident of Michigan. The application was refused, the mover having produced no statement from Sheppard that he would act.

In the London election case, a commission was granted (in the person of Judge Morson, to take the evidence of G. M. Reid, who lives in New York, and who is said to have gone to London, to help in the election of Col. Leys.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

(N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

Canada's preferential tariff is not working exactly to the satisfaction of its ingenious framers. The intention of this law was to encourage imports from Great Britain at the expense of imports from the United States, but it seems to operate pretty much the other way. During August last, the first month that the full 25 per cent. preferential rate took effect, the total value of principal articles exported to Canada from Great Britain was less than in August, 1896, before any preferential rate was established; while the exports from the United States into Canada were 25 per cent. greater than in August two years ago. More significant still, the increase in exports from this country was, in many cases, in manufactured goods. It only illustrates anew that the flow of foreign trade is something Canada cannot control without seriously injuring her own people. Canadians will buy foreign goods and products where they can obtain them cheapest, and in production of many of such things the United States has an advantage more than equivalent to the 25 per cent. advantage in duties Canada gives British imports. This advantage will grow greater as the United States improves in industrial organization and better utilizes its natural resources.

The Storm in the West.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—The storm of wind, snow and sleet, which prevailed here last night, caused comparatively little trouble. Trains on the Grand Trunk main line are nearly all on time, except the Lehigh Valley, which is four hours late, owing to delay across the border, and the service on other roads and suburban lines was not interrupted to any great extent. The sleet brought down some of the Trunk telephone connections and interrupted the service somewhat. The weather is clear and mild to-day, and the snow is fast disappearing.

What a Train of Ailments!

What a train of ailments follow in the wake of a stomach that is out of kilter—what a story of suffering can be saved in the timely use of so pleasant and positive a cure for Dyspepsia and Indigestion as Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. The pineapple is a veritable fountain of vegetable pepsin—Nature's tonic for people out of sorts. One Tablet relieves. 35 cents.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

Settlement of Strike.

London, Ont., Nov. 11.—The Street Railway strike was finally and formally approved of was signed by the management of the company, the employes and settled at 10 o'clock to-day. When the agreement approved of was signed by the management of the company, the employes and the Mayor, and is now a binding contract. At 1.30 p.m. the union men were on hand to man their cars, which left the barns amid cheers, and received applause along the route.

The Charities Conference.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—The Charities and Correction conference this morning considered the question of child-saving work, Judge MacDonald, of Brockville, presiding, and secondly that of caring for the destitute poor, R. W. McKay presiding. Miss Machar, of Kingston, read an able paper on the latter subject, which was freely discussed.

In the discussion, the practice of placing indigent paupers in prisons was very strongly condemned.

Expect an American Squadron.

London, Nov. 11.—The Mayor of Portsmouth has announced to the corporation of that city that an American squadron will visit Spithead next summer, and that elaborate plans are being devised for its reception.

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The Only Reliable Fluid Beef.

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Gives Strength.

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Enriches Soups, Gravies, etc.

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As far back as **1830** Upright Pianos were made by the

CHICKERING HOUSE.

In 1840

the FIRST GRAND PIANO with an iron frame was constructed by Jonas Chickering.

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at the Paris Exposition the Emperor of France awarded the CROSS of the Legion of HONOR to Mr. Chickering for the merit of his instruments, the only manufacturer in the world ever thus honored.

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KARN HALL BUILDING,
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FINE STOCK OF KARN PIANOS ON HAND.

"77"

knocks out the

GRIP

Every Bad Cold

is complicated with Grip. When Grip prevails everything is Grip. At this season of the year Grip is in the air; Grip is everywhere. Colds are all mixed up with Grip. Note how your cold hangs on; that's Grip; that where it gets its name G-r-i-p—hang on.

"77" knocks out the Grip and breaks up colds that hang on

At druggists or sent prepaid; price, 25c and 50c; large pocket flask, $1.00. Dr. Humphreys' Manual at druggists or sent free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

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For Ladies' Wear...

Our WHITEWEAR AND CORSET DEPARTMENT is replete with all the requirements for Autumn Wear.

FLANNELETTE SKIRTS, in Pale Blue and Pink. Nicely Tucked, 60c; Embroidered, 90c.

FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, in nice colors, new shapes, handsomely made, 65c up to $1.50.

EMBROIDERED WHITE FLANNEL, by the yard, 36 inches wide, from 75c up. For Baby or Ladies' Wear.

FLANNEL SKIRTS, in White, nicely embroidered, from $3.00 up.



EIDERDOWN DRESSING JACKETS—Imported Gems in Warm and Perfect Fitting Dressing Jackets, from $2.00 to $4.25. Other Pretty Styles, from 90c up.

MAIDS' APRONS, from 35c to $1.25. All with Bibs and Strings.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN APRONS, trimmed with embroidery and tucked, 65c to $1.25.

CHILDREN'S PINAFORES, White, Lawn and Muslin, all nicely embroidered, 60c to $2.25 each.

CLAXTON'S EAR CAPS FOR CHILDREN. Keeps the ears in proper shape during sleep.

BABY'S OWN Dainty PUFF BOXES, PUFFS, COMBS and BRUSHES.

New Corsets.

THE P.D., all sizes, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 per pair.
WATCHSPRING, all sizes, White, Drab and Black.
E. T. CORSET, long waist, 95c to $1.25.
HYGIEAN WAISTS, for Children, Misses and Ladies, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 pair.
CORSET BANDS FOR INFANTS.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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

AMERICA'S GREATEST ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

Absolutely kills the little germs, the fundamental cause of all TOOTH trouble, a most delightful paste, put up in tubes.

25c — Thymo Tooth Paste — 25c

It not only cleanses the teeth, but stops decay. If you cannot conveniently procure this preparation from your Druggist, send to

J. PALMER & SON, Sole Agents for Canada, 1745 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ONCE AGAIN, LADIES,

We want to call your attention to the fact that it is not necessary to rub you clothes to pieces in order to get them sweet and clean, as white as snow. Try it now, follow directions, and see for yourself.

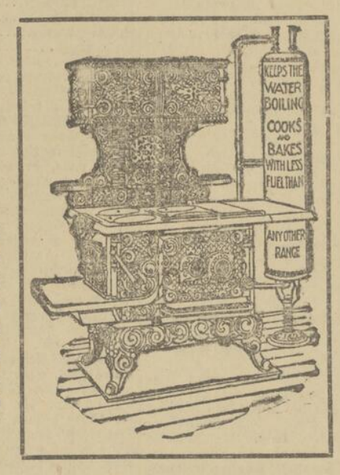
VICTORINE is what you require. It is a specialty for washing soiled cloths.

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Perfect Baker **FAMOUS ACTIVE RANGE** Powerful Heater

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Balmoral Block, 1908 and 1910 Notre Dame Street.

Old Stoves and Ranges taken in exchange, and for sale cheap.

MISS ROSE MARTIN.

She Tells Other Girls How They Can Be Healthy, and How a Fair Complexion Can Be Secured—An Interesting Account of Her Experience.

Men say that women are vain. Who can blame them? Men are vain, too. Everybody wants to be good-looking. Handsome features are due to good health. A strong, vigorous girl or woman must necessarily be free of female troubles. Diseases of girls and women rob them of their beauty. A pallid, nervous, pale, weak, thin girl or woman cannot be attractive. She cannot expect to have admirers. Men admire womanly women. They are attracted by fair complexions and graceful figures. A wise man selects a healthy woman as his bride. He knows there will be no happiness for either himself or his wife if the latter be weighed down with leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and irregularities. He knows the children of such a union are apt to inherit the disposition and weaknesses of the mother.



Miss Rose Martin, 880 Glass street, Suncook, N. H., writes: "I can't tell you in words how thankful I am to *Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women.* You don't know how healthy they have made me. Before I took them I was a great sufferer from female weakness. I had leucorrhœa, headache, backache and bearing-down pains. I was irregular in menstruation. My complexion was bad, and it made me down-hearted to see other girls with pink cheeks and clear skin. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, however, have cured all my female troubles, and today my complexion is as fair as any girl's. I wish every girl and woman would take the Red Pills like I did and cure themselves at home."

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills make women and girls beautiful of face and figure by restoring strength, tone and health to the distinctly feminine organs. The pills fit them to become happy wives and mothers. This medicine reaches deeper than any other. It goes clear down to the roots of female trouble—clear down to the starting point. It cures permanently, and there is no guesswork about the outcome. After you take the pills, you know the result will be beneficial. Take hope from the words written by Miss Rose Martin. Follow her example. Cure yourself at home, and restore your youthful complexion.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a really wonderful medicine. They are far better in their action and last longer than liquid medicines sold at $1, and still they cost only 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. There are fifty pills in a box, and they are never sold by the dozen, or hundred, or at 25 cents a box. There are many imitations and counterfeits of which you should beware. They are all worthless and will not do you a bit of good, and are apt to do serious injury.

If you wish the best professional advice, write us a letter about your sickness. Tell us just how you feel and all about your troubles. Your letter will be answered by our long-experienced specialists, and no charge whatever will be made for it. All women and girls should feel free to write us. Their letters will be considered sacredly confidential, as we use no one's name without full written permission. Personal consultation and treatment can be had at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal. Send your name and address on a postal card today, and get a free copy of our great doctor book, *"Pale and Weak Women."*

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are sold by druggists at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. Or you can send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order, or express order to us. We mail them all over the world; no duty to pay. Address all letters to the **Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.**

CUFF LINKS

One of the favorite styles of Cuff Links is the "Dumb-bell," consisting of two balls joined with a stiff bar, the advantages over the old style being that they are easy to insert, and always keep the cuff in proper shape. We have them in two sizes:

In solid 14 karat Gold, at $3.00 and $3.75 per pair.
In Solid Silver, 25c and 50c.

Henry Birks & Sons,
Phillips Square, Montreal.

Killed by Horse's Kick.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 12.—Charles Walker, twelve years of age, one of the Quarrier boys adopted by John J. Campbell, of lot 14, in the 20th concession of the Indian reservation, near Athol, while returning from the well after leading a horse to water, was found lying outside of the stable door in an unconscious state. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, but before the arrival of the physician the boy died. It is supposed that a dog which he had, had the habit of nipping at the horse's heels, and that it did so this time, and the kick intended for the dog was received on the left temple of the lad, crushing in the skull, and making a small wound below the ear.

Charged With Horse Stealing.

Huntingdon, Que., Nov. 12.—Detective Crowe, of the McCaskill-Haynes agency, Thursday arrested Fred. Collingham, of Ormstown, on a charge of horse stealing. For some time past the farmers around Ormstown have lost several horses, three of which were subsequently found in the possession of the accused at Montreal, and who being unable to satisfactorily account for them, was arrested at his home near Ormstown, and brought to this village. He was brought before Justice Shanks, and remanded until to-day for further proof. The accused is defended by A. E. Mitchell.

Farmer Drops Dead.

Rothsay, Ont., Nov. 11.—Edward Morphy, a farmer, who lived about a mile out from here, attended a funeral yesterday afternoon. On returning home last evening he seated himself in a chair and almost immediately fell over dead. Heart failure is the supposed cause of death.

Tonsil Varnish.

The very best of liquors and cigars can be had at the Stanley Hotel bar.

Steamer Ashore Near Bic Station.

Quebec, Nov. 11.—It is reported that the Brazilian ship Franzoni, which had cleared for Rio, went ashore last night near Bic station.

Interior Decorations

Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,

House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing, and Gilding, French, English and American Wall Papers.
A NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet Work, Interior, Woodwork and Upholstering Departments will be under the personl supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montreal
TELEPHONE UP. 1274.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

It is hard to say just how much truth there is in the statements we hear a great deal of now about the action of the clubs in the Inter-Collegiate Union objecting to play off with the champions of the other unions for the championship of Canada. When the idea of an Intercollegiate Union was promulgated, The Herald warmly supported it, and contended that the formation of such a union would elevate the tone of college football. But The Herald does not think that in refusing to play off for the Dominion championship the college teams are following the most satisfactory course. Neither does it think that in playing the teams would detract one iota from the stand taken when their union was organized. The sentiment manifested when the union was formed was commendable, but it is carrying it farther than is necessary to refuse to let Canadians know just what team is the best in Canada. It is one thing to mix for a season with clubs perhaps tainted with professionalism and to be forced to take part in the intrigues of the different unions. It is quite another to meet the champions of these unions in a final game for the championship. Playing this match would not mean countenancing the actions of the other unions during the season nor receding from a position taken last season. The public would like to see the championship decided, and would not think one whit less of the college teams for helping to make the championship a decisive instead of a one-sided affair. It is to be hoped that the college authorities will be induced to look upon the matter in this light and allow their champion team to play. But the refusal to adopt this course will lead to no complications. It will simply mean that Ottawa City and the champions of Quebec will play off on Thanksgiving Day without having a semi-final game on the 19th inst. The championship is there for the teams to play for it. A default is simply a default.

A review of the whole college case is given in the Toronto News as follows:

As all football men know the present Canadian Inter-Collegiate Rugby Football Union was brought into existence, as a means to remove the college clubs outside the contaminating influence of the supposed semi-professional clubs of the O. R. F. U. and the Q. R. F. U. With the continued bickerings the Ottawa City, Ottawa College and Montreal teams were guilty of in the Quebec Union last year, together with the brutal work two of the abovementioned teams practised, the McGill University faculty suggested the formation of an Inter-Collegiate Union. In fact the McGill team's were forbidden to again enter the Q. R. F. U. series.

In the west Captain Hobbe, of 'Varsity, last season was subjected to indignities at the hands of the O. R. F. U. clubs. The amateur status of a 'Varsity player, Elliott, was brought into question, a serious reflection on University athletics, and the nauseous tirade kept up by other clubs against Hamilton. Bitter feeling was engendered, and at the time brutally characterized the exhibitions of O. R. F. U. clubs. Semi-professionalism undoubtedly did exist, and to disengage the club from objectionable associations there was but one alternative, and that was to resign from the O. R. F. U.

At President Loudon's earnest solicitation the student athlete directorate encouraged the Inter-Collegiate Union idea. With McGill and 'Varsity, Queen's University retired too. There always existed an unseemly prejudice in local football circles against the Kingston collegians, and the big trips the Queen's fifteen were obliged to make, following the O. R. F. U. schedule, caused their desertion of the Ontario football body for an allegiance to the college organization.

At the Inter-Collegiate Union's initial annual meeting the 'Varsity, McGill and Queen's representatives firmly resolved to shun the Provincial Union clubs and endeavor to promote a healthier spirit of competition and a higher amateur standard than had existed in football during previous years. Now the champion 'Varsity fifteen want to play Ottawa City in the Canadian championship triangular series. President Loudon is said to have set his foot down against it, and as McGill's faculty is protesting against the indulgence to 'Varsity permitting the team to play Ottawa, the prospects for a game between champion 'Varsity fifteen and Ottawa City are not reassuring.

McGill contends that the Inter-Collegiate Union is an exclusive one, and the champions of it should not meet the champions of any other union. To discuss this matter a meeting of the McGill club will be held on Saturday night. If the faculty permit the 'Varsity team to meet the outside union champions then McGill will insist on being allowed to re-enter the team in the Quebec Union senior series. At least this has been suggested by some of the members of the club, and a very interesting time is looked for at the meeting. If 'Varsity plays Ottawa it will likely be the end of the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Rugby Football Union.

When seen to-day Manager John Inkster, of 'Varsity, would not say anything committal. Mr. Inkster is president of the Inter-Collegiate Union. An announcement, he said, would be forthcoming by Saturday. Mr. R. Grant Fitzgibbon, secretary of the Canadian Rugby Football Union, said the Inter-Collegiate Union was a member of the parent body, and, therefore, entitled to compete for the Dominion championship honors. Should they decide to forfeit their privilege, well and good.

There is no use talking—any paper that is really up to date gets into trouble. Yesterday the managing director and City Hall reporter of The Herald were arrested for saying things about Chief Hughes, and then, to make matters worse, the Kingston Whig says this: "The Montreal Herald says: 'The Granites' grounds, too, are not the best in the world, and the dressing rooms in the stand are abominable.' How fastidious! The grounds here are infinitely superior to Montreal's mud hole. The dressing rooms are as suitable, if not as fashionable, as the 'five o'clock tea party' team would desire." That is one of the best jokes the dear old Whig ever perpetrated. "Montreal's mud hole"—think of that! And we have been fondly believing that the thousands of visitors have been telling the truth during past years when they said the M.A.A.A. grounds were without a peer in America as all-round athletic grounds. And as for dressing rooms—well, Kingston's are wonders. But never mind, Kingston, you have a fine lot of sportsmen, even if you haven't got all the accommodations that the larger cities can enjoy. Was it not the Limestone City that recently sent out five football teams on one day to do battle in other cities? That is a most creditable record. I might remark that those five teams and their opponents, too, could easily be accommodated in the Montreal dressing rooms, and still not trespass on the rooms set apart for the five o'clock teas.

OTTAWA'S HARD AT WORK.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—The Ottawas had one of the snappiest practices of the season yesterday. There was a good turn out, and a great deal of credit is due the intermediates, who are turning out in such large numbers to assist the seniors. Most of the seniors were out yesterday, and those who were absent included two or three who will not practice until Thursday.

WRESTLING.

ATLAS STAYED THE LIMIT.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 11.—Ernest Roeber, champion Graeco-Roman wrestler of the world, went against a snag last night at the Palace Theatre in the person of Professor Atlas, whom Roeber had met in Jersey City and Montreal. Atlas is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, weighing perhaps 210 pounds, and is a skillful wrestler. Under the conditions of the match Roeber was to throw Atlas in fifteen minutes or forfeit $50.

The strong man took the defensive from the start and met every advance made by the champion very cleverly. The defence was so perfect that Roeber was all at sea as to how to get at Atlas. They worked this way for several minutes, when Atlas secured a waist hold from which Roeber could not free himself for nearly two minutes. When he did it was to assume the aggressive, and he strained every muscle to throw his opponent, but the latter was there to stay the limit, and he took advantage of every second. After ten minutes had elapsed the audience, which packed the house from pit to dome, was in a frenzy of excitement, and the brilliant work of the men was greeted with loud cheers.

In the twelfth minute Roeber got a half-Nelson on Atlas and worked him over gradually, but the latter spun out of danger amid deafening applause. Roeber worked harder than ever, but he could not get his man down, and the limit expired with the men struggling. The excitement was beyond description and cheer after cheer greeted Atlas for his feat.

Immediately after Referee B. D. Rhodes had announced his decision, Roeber turned challenger and offered to forfeit $100 if Atlas stayed twenty-five minutes. The latter refused to wrestle more than twenty minutes, and after a wrangle Roeber agreed to this. In addition to the forfeit the men wagered $50 on the result.

This afternoon Mark Stack, the local wrestler, will attempt to stay fifteen minutes with Leo Pardello, who is Roeber's wrestling partner.

EFFECT OF ATHLETICS.

What Yale Men Have Lost in Weight From Taking Part in Games.

A Very Interesting Study of the Direction of the Yale Gymnasium.

New Haven, Nov. 5.—Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, has for a year been engaged in a scientific study of the effects of various athletic sports. He has conducted experiments on sixty-four athletes, and the results throw light on many points disputed by medical and gymnastic authorities and by the opponents and advocates of athletics. How much in weight and nerve force does it cost an athlete to take part in any event or game? Dr. Anderson's carefully conducted experiments will answer this question primarily and many others incident to it. He has completed his experiments with the track athletes of the university, and has begun upon the football eleven. He will take the oarsmen and baseball team next spring. Dr. Anderson said to-day, in speaking of his research:

"I feel too great care cannot be taken to accept only correct data in arriving at my results. All the figures I have accepted have been secured after personal observation, and in no case has hearsay been sufficient to induce me to accept weights. Those of the track men were taken before and after competition at the annual field games. The following table shows the number experimented upon:

		Av. Loss,
100-yard dash	3	0.66
440-yard dash	9	0.88
880-yard run	10	0.62
1-mile run	12	1.04
120-yd. hurdles	7	0.46
220-yd. hurdles	4	0.62
1-mile walk	10	0.95
Broad jump	4	0.56
Pole vault	5	0.65

"The above table shows that in no event was the average loss two pounds, although had these games been held against Harvard in intercollegiate competition that figure might have been reached. The figures show conclusively that the quarter mile is the most exhausting of the short runs, even more so than the half mile, and nearly as much as the mile. The same careful experiments were made with the candidates in the high jump, the hammer throw, and the shot put, but the loss of weight amounted to almost nothing. At the games the weather conditions were not conducive to extreme exertion. The day was cold, the track heavy and the attendance small. The spirit of competition was mild. It was noticeable that the new men lost more than the old. The veterans were calm, almost indifferent. This fact goes to prove that worry in athletic competition may be responsible for the loss of more weight than the actual physical exertion. At these games R. G. Clapp broke the American record in pole vaulting, yet his loss in weight during the event was only half a pound. His new record was made after repeated efforts."

Dr. Anderson has prepared a table, compiled from the figures taken at the field games, in which the greatest variation in the loss of weight is shown. It follows:—

	Greatest Loss,
Quarter mile	¼
Half mile	¼
Mile	¼
Mile walk	¼
	Least Loss,
Quarter mile	2½
Half mile	1
Mile	3¼
Mile walk	2

From this table it will be seen that the most expensive event, physically, in the intercollegiate track list is the one-mile run and then the one-mile walk. The table is likely to throw cold water on the efforts of several colleges which are trying to have the one-mile walk thrown out of the annual competition as too exhausting. These colleges propose to introduce the two-mile run instead. As Dr. Anderson's table shows that the one-mile run is more exhausting than the one-mile walk, and as the two-mile run would probably be still more exhausting, the arguments of the reformers are shown to be worthless.

The greatest instance at Yale of loss of weight during competition, or rather gain of weight because of absence of competition, is recorded in the case of George L. Cadwalader, the football centre rush. Cadwalader was very heavy, and Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick used special means to keep down his weight. One Saturday afternoon after the close of the weekly practice Cadwalader weighed in at 228 pounds. He rested Sunday, and on Monday afternoon reported again for practice. He then tipped the scales at 242 pounds, his two days' rest having meant fourteen pounds to him. Bob Cook, the Yale crew coach, is authority for the statement that, during the hard practice at New London, candidates have been known to drop ten to twelve pounds a day. In nearly every case recorded this happens when the candidate is a substitute whom, because of some emergency, it is necessary to work up for 'varsity use. The Yale oarsmen will be weighed next year just before and after the race with Harvard. No figures are yet available from the baseball candidates. From unofficial statistics it is believed that their loss of weight is one or two pounds in a game, except in the Harvard and Princeton contests, when the excitement causes a loss of about five pounds.

Dr. Anderson has extended his observations to the class gymnastic drills. Sixty members of the night class were weighed before and after taking their exercise of twenty minutes of free movements—that is, without apparatus, followed by twenty minutes on the bars, rings and horse. The greatest variation in weight was from two ounces to two pounds. The average loss in weight approximated half a pound. From experiments made of the weight of athletes practising in the gymnasium it has been found that they lose about two pounds daily. Dr. Anderson's experiments have special interest because it is understood that President Dwight, of the university, will in his annual report treat of the question of the alleged harmfulness of athletics, and that the above experiments will form the basis for conclusions which President Dwight may deduce.

THE TURF.

ROBERT McGREGOR DEAD.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The stallion Robert McGregor, 2.17 1-8, dropped dead to-day at the Ketcham farm, near this city, aged 27. He was the champion sire of 2.15 troters, having sixteen to his credit, among them the champion trotter Cresceus, 2.09 3-4. He was also the sire of 80 in the 2.30 list.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

London, Nov. 11.—Lord Derby's three-year-old chestnut filly, Alt Mark, ridden by Tod Sloan, won the Liverpool Autumn Cup, at the Liverpool Autumn meeting to-day. Mr. Dobell's four-year-old Sligo was second, and Chaleureux third. Alt Mark made the running and won easily by a length and a half. The betting was 3 to 1 against Alt Mark.

The Palatine Plate was won by Stillness with Sloan up. Bolt was second and Parcel finished third. The betting was 6 to 4 against Stillness.

WASHINGTON ENTRIES.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 11.—The fall meeting of the Washington Jockey Club begins at Bennings to-morrow. Following are the entries for the fist day's racing:

First race, six furlongs—Kinkinnic, 106; Trillo, 128; Gen. Mart Gary, 98; Rare Perfume, 103; Lady Lindsay, 107; Mizpah, 123; Peat, 130; Him Tine, 108; Billali, 123.

Second race, maidens, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Al Reeves, Buxton, St. Christopher, Kilarma, Coquina, Savilla, Miss Order, Sly Boy, Monford and Miss Smith, 107; Improvident, Judge Magee, Top Gallant, Favorina, Deceptive, Animus, Forsooth, Conmoigne, Sheik and Dr. Parker, 110.

Third race, steeplechase, about 2 1-2 miles—Trillion, Baby Bill, Decapod, Marble, 157; Rifler, 140; Floraline, 131; Liffy, 145; Hurry Up, 137; Last Fellow, 146; Arezzo, 149.

Fourth race, six furlongs; selling—Parker, Bruce, 97; Tyran, Gem. Mart, Gary, 103; Tyrshena, Passaic, 100; Frances Booker, Anitra, Lady Sneerwell, 94; Dr. Parker, 112; Leando, Village Pride, 92. Leando and Village Pride, apprentice allowance claimed.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles; selling—Taranto, Charagrace, 101; Gun Metal, 104; Mount Washington, Knight of the Garter, Banquo II., Talisman, 106; Beau Ideal, 112; Dan Rice, 107; Atlantus, Wordsworth, 103; Ella Daly, 95; Field Lark and Brass, 93.

THE WHEEL.

NEW YORK RELEGATED.

New York, Nov. 12.—For the first time in three years Pennsylvania leads New York State in number of division members in the League of American Wheelmen. The race for premier division of the league has been almost neck and neck since the holding of the national meet in Philadelphia in 1897 put Pennsylvania within hailing distance of New York. For the last six months the difference in the two has been a matter of only a few hundred, though this difference has always favored the Empire State. The official membership figures received in this city today show that Pennsylvania is now in front by the slim majority of 106 members.

Four years ago Massachusetts led all States in league membership, with Pennsylvania second and New York third. In the summer of 1895 New York State made a jump to the front, and a little later Pennsylvania usurped the place, which she held only for a short time. At one time New York's lead over Pennsylvania was more than five thousand. The official figures given out yesterday are as follows: Total membership L.A.W., 78,077; New York State, 17,686; Pennsylvania, 17,792; Massachusetts, 12,783. The new members for last week were 58, as against 336 for the corresponding week last year.

TO ABOLISH RACING BOARD.

Whether or not the League of American Wheelmen relinquish the control of cycle racing, the members composing the local consulate of that body do not propose that the odium of the sport shall in any manner reflect upon them. Almost to a man they advocate the league washing its hands of the racing business, and in case the national body does not conform with their wishes they will at least endeavor to clear the New York State division of any complicity in caring for the sport. To this end action has been taken with a view of abolishing the State Racing Board and the office of State handicapper.

Senior Consul Rosenfeld yesterday made the official announcement that a committee has been appointed to look into the question as to whether the national L.A.W. constitution will permit of alteration to the State L.A.W. consitution and by-laws to the extent of eliminating therefrom all matters concerning cycle racing. Dr. L. C. Le Roy is chairman of this committee. If it be found that such alteration is possible the consulate will then, after due notice, introduce the necessary amendments at the next meeting of the State Board of Officers looking to the elimination of racing matters from State jurisdiction and to the abolition of the State Racing Board and the office of State handicapper.

THE RING.

DIXON STILL IN FORM.

New York, Nov. 11.—Through the unlooked-for impulsiveness and stupidity of his brother Jack, Dave Sullivan, the little Irish pugilist, lost the bout to George Dixon, the colored feather-weight champion, to-night at the Lenox Athletic Club. For nine rounds Dixon had the call. He was Sullivan's master in nearly every instance, but in the tenth round he more than outpointed his adversary. A left hand hook from Dixon, which caught Sullivan on the head, almost put Dave out of business, but he pulled himself together, only to go to the floor near the ropes from a push. This occurred very near the end of the round, and Jack Sullivan evidently thought that time was up. While Dave was trying to regain his feet, Jack jumped through the ropes, and then ran back again.

A moment later, just as Dave stood erect, Jack jumped into the ring again and ran over to the referee, shouting as he ran, "Time is up, time is up."

Jimmy Colville, of Boston, who was referee, looked at the impulsive youngster in amazement, and then spoke to the timekeeper, who said, "Two-forty only," and then Colville waved his hands so as to tell everyone that the bout was over. Sullivan could not understand what was up as Dixon made no effort to get at him, and then the whole thing flashed on him. He appealed to the referee to let him continue, but Colville's hands were tied, and under the rules he had no alternative. This sudden termination of the fight was a sad disappointment to the crowd, as Sullivan was not beaten when the fiasco occurred, and would undoubtedly have gone on for several rounds, but Dixon had such an advantage at the time that there is no question that he would have received the decision if the bout had gone the limit.

Of course, something might have transpired to change the tide of affairs, but in all justice to the champion, his work was so clean-cut and clever that very little chance was left for Sulivan's followers to build hopes upon. Dixon was not quite so fast as of yore, but he was equally as clever, and at no time during the contest did Sullivan have the upper hand.

Who is Your Butcher?

It matters little if you use .. .. ..

LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE.

.....AGENTS.....

J. M. Douglas & Co.

Montreal.

HOCKEY.

THE ARGYLE CLUB.

The third annual meeting of the Argyle Hockey Club was held last night, and the following officers were elected: Honorary president, George Wright; president, G. Moore, jr.; vice-president, W. Sandilands; manager, L. Stewart; secretary, Geo. Wright, jr.; treasurer, Robert Coates; captain, E. McGarr, jr.; committee, G. Moore, L. Mercier, jr., P. Lenhan, W. Sandilands; delegates, L. Stewart, G. Moore, W. Sandilands.

THE COWANSVILLE CLUB.

Cowansville, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club, held Wednesday evening at the Ottawa Hotel, the following were elected officers for the new year: Honorary president, Joseph Shyth; president, Mayor Mackinnon; vice-presidents, W. F. Vilas and J. M. O'Halloran; secretary-treasurer, W. K. McKeown; committee, W. N. Gibson, C. W. Hawley, L. D. Von Iffland; captain, Wm. Von Iffland. Messrs. Mackinnon and Vilas were chosen as delegates to attend the meeting of the district of Bedford Hockey League at Granby on Tuesday.

ATHLETICS.

THE SHAMROCK MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will be held on Monday evening, the 14th November, 1898, at Club house, at the S.A.A.A. grounds, at 8.15 o'clock p.m.

AQUATICS.

CORNELL AND PENNSYLVANIA.

London, Nov. 11.—The secretary of the Henley regatta, speaking at the annual town dinner, said he confidently expected that crews from Cornell and Pennsylvania Universities would compete in the races next year.

ARGYLES ELECT OFFICERS.

At the third annual meeting of the Argyle Hockey Club the following officers were elected: Hon. president, George Wright; president, Mr. Geo. Moore, jr.; vice-president, Mr. W. Sandilands; manager, Mr. L. Stewart; secretary, Mr. Geo. Wright, jr.; treasurer, Mr. R. Coates; captain, Mr. E. McGarr, jr.; committee, Messrs. G. Moore, L. Mercier, jr., P. Lenhan, and W. Sandilands; delegates, Messrs. L. Stewart, G. Moore and W. Sandilands.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

London, Nov. 11.—The secretary of the Henley regatta speaking at the annual town dinner, said he confidently expected that crews from Cornell and Pennsylvania Universities would compete in the races next year.

The above despatch disposes of the story sent out a few weeks ago that the Henley committee would hereafter refuse American entries for the regatta.

For Evening Wear.

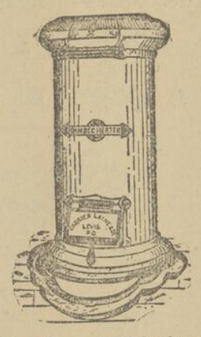
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THE GARBAGE QUESTION.

There is no necessity for the people of Montreal to be troubled over the question of the REMOVAL OF GARBAGE if they will follow our advice, and purchase one of the

Famous, Fire Brick Lined,

"QUEBEC HEATERS"



A Regular Household Incinerator.

Burns coal or coke, old boots, or anything that can be reduced to ashes, without emitting smell or smoke.

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PERSONALS.

Miss Cochrane and Miss Parker, of Compton, are the guests of Mrs. Charles Holt, Milton Street.

The marriage of Major Hibbard to Miss Baker, is announced for November 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sutherland have returned to town from Toronto.

Mrs. P. G. Twining is the guest of Mrs. E. Hanson, Dorchester Street.

Miss Louise Devlin, of Aylmer, Que., left to-day by the Labrador, on a visit to her brother, Mr. Charles Devlin, Canadian Commissioner in Ireland.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Allan Bedford-Jones, son of Archdeacon Bedford-Jones, of Brockville, to Miss Elsie Jones, daughter of Mr. Chilion Jones, and of Miss Irene Jones, her sister, to Dr. Webster, of Brockville.

Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon of Vankleek Hill, are registered at the Queen's Hotel.

Hon. Senator Cox and Mr. Robert Jaffray, of Toronto, are registered at the Windsor.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, left yesterday for Chicago, where the will attend the annual convention of the Knights of Labor, which meets on Tuesday next.

Mr. A. Kleczkowski, French consul in Canada, left last night for Quebec, where he will take part in the farewell functions tendered by the Ancient Capital to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen. He will also be present at the reception given to Lord Minto.

Mr. Frederic Villeneuve, son of ex-Mayor Villeneuve, is among the newly elected members of the Legislature of the Northwest Territories.

Miss Lottie Pope, of Cookshire, Que., is visisting friends in the city.

Mr. A. B. Frost, M.P. for Leeds and Grenville is addressing a series of political gatherings in his constituency. He is assisted by Mr. Thos. Bain, M.P. for South Wentworth.

Lord and Lady Douglas of Howick have arrived at the Windsor from Bruce Mines. Lord Douglas, who is a son of the Marquis of Queensbery, is largely interested in mines in Northern Ontario.

Judge Wedderburn, of St. John, N.B., is a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, arrived here last evening from Ottawa, by the C.P.R. train, enroute for Quebec. During his stay in Montreal he was a guest at the Place Viger Hotel. He attended the Academy last evening to witness the performance of "La Tosca." This morning he was present at the departure of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen from Place Viger Station and bade Their Excellencies good-bye. He left for the Ancient Capital by the afternoon train.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Miner, of Granby, have taken up their residence at the Windsor for the winter.

Mrs. Henry Lyman gave a most enjoyable 5 o'clock tea last Thursday.

The officers of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers gave a diner at the Windsor Hotel last Wednesday evening in honor of Major General Hutton, C.B.

The Misses Campbell, Peel Street, were at home to some of their friends at 5 o'clock tea on Friday.

Mrs. Lewis gave a delightful tea on Friday.

Mrs. Austin has issued cards for an "At Home" for Saturday next, Nov. 19th.

Miss Clements, Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. Walter Heming, Westmount.

Mrs. J. L. Harte has returned from a pleasant visit to Toronto.

Mrs. Fred Stewart has returned to Westmount from visiting her parents in Ottawa.

At a concert given in St. Stephen's Hall, Lachine, by the Royal Rose Lodge, last Thursday evening., Miss Louise Knight delighted a large audience by her rendition of Gerald Lane's "Life's Lullaby," and responded most graciously to an encore with "I love you in the same old way."

Miss Renouf gave a delightful afternoon tea on Tuesday to her numerous friends.

Mrs. Hutton returned to Ottawa on Friday evening. It is to be hoped that Montreal will often be honored by a visit from both Major-General and Mrs. Hutton.

The following is a list of the saloon passengers per Dominion Line SS. Labrador, which sails from Montreal to-morrow for Liverpool:—His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Ottawa, Ont.; Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, Ottawa, Ont.; Lady Marjory Gordon, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Allan, Liverpool, Eng.; Dr. John Baker, Halifax, N.S.; Mr. R. F. S. Biddulph, London, Ont.; Mr. C. M. Beckett, Quebec, Que.; Mr. Wm. P. Bechervaise, Ballarat, Australia; Mr. Percy T. Carroll, Mrs. Carroll and infant, Miss Carroll, Master Carroll, Miss — Carroll, Liverpool, Eng; Mr. Curry, Mrs. Curry, Montreal, Que.; Miss Louise Devlin, Montreal, Que.; Mr. G. E. Drummond, Winnipeg, Man.; Miss Dallas, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. Geo. Dumaresq, Jersey, Eng.; Miss Ella Duncan, Detroit, Mich.; Miss H. B. Dillon, London, Ont.; Lord Douglas, Lady Douglas and maid, Miss Dorothy Douglas, Master Francis Douglas, Hawich, Eng.; Mr. David Erskine, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. F. R. Elliott, Minnedosa, Man.; Miss Fox, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Miss Gunn, Mr. Germaine, Mrs. Germaine, Master Germaine, Master — Germaine, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. F. Huntback, Mr. Philippe Hebert, Mrs. Hebert, Miss Blanche Hebert, Mr. Henri Hebert, Miss Ipronne Hebert, Mr. Adrien Hebert, Miss Pauline Hebert, Mr. J. B. Hooper, Montreal, Que.; Miss Holme, Calgary, N.W.T.; Dr. J. L. Hargrave, Danville, Que.; Miss Hudson, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Geo. Hay, Lachute, Que.; Miss Jane Kennedy, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Kaye, Winnipeg, Man.; Miss Livermore, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. E. W. Liversidge, R.N., London, Eng.; Miss Macnider, Montreal, Que.; Mr. R. G. Manifold, Mrs. S. A. Manifold, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Kathleen Oldfield, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Ollerenshaw, Miss Ollerenshaw, Blackburn, Eng.; Miss Jane Orr, Kingston, Ont.; Mr. Hugh Phillpps, Winnipeg, Man.; Mrs. Riach, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. Rutherford, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. A. T. Ritchie, Liverpool, Eng.; Miss A. M. Redpath, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Chas. Stewart, Edinburgh, Scot.; Hon. Gertrude Douglas Tennant and maid, London, Eng.; Mr. Geo. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Master Turner, Miss Turner, Master Turner, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. Wyndon Vaughan, St. Paul, Min.; Miss Wisdom, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. Warrington, Mrs. Warrington, Mr. Herbert Wallis, Mrs. Wallis, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. J. A. Whalley, Ilkley, Eng.

List of saloon passengers, SS. Laurentian, Captain Main, expected to arrive at Montreal Monday next:—Mrs. Glenny Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Miss Anderson and nurse, Mr. F. R. Ablett, Miss Bennett, Mr. Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Collis, Miss E. Collis, Miss A. Collis, Mr. W. Cunliffe, Mr. S. Druce, Miss Edmonds, Mr. W. H. Edwards, Mrs. Feeny, Mrs. M. H. Gault, Miss Grogan, Mrs. Harris, Miss Holland, Mr. H. M. Innes, Rev. C. B. Kenrick, Miss Mortimer, Miss Piers, Mrs. Price, Master Price, Mr. C. Stanton, Mrs. Willies and infant, 40 second cabin, and 102 steerage passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Meighen gave a delightful ball at their handsome residence, on Drummond street, last evening, in honor of the debut of their daughter. It was a brilliant gathering, and the smart gowns of the ladies formed a beautiful contrast to the splendid decorations of this magnificent home. The chrysanthemum was everywhere in evidence. Among the invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. G. Cantlie, Prof. and Mrs. Adami, Mr. and Mrs. F. Angus, Mrs. W. R. Miller, A. Hamilton, Mrs. E. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Peers Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. C. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. James Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrice, Mr. and Mrs. G. May, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Cains, Misses Bennett, Johnston, M. Campbell, A. Morrice, E. Mackenzie, M. Stephens, C. Brainerd, J. Oswald, Angus, Reford, Stephens, Arnton, Eadie, Strathy, Howard, Hill, Bond, Riddell, Greenshields, Ramsay, Galt, Gault, Holland, Forget, Stearns, F. Campbell, D. Campbell, M. McCallum, V. McCallum, E. O'Brien, A. O'Brien, E. Scott, A. Cook, Mitchell, Scott, Gillespie, B. Taylor, J. Grant, G. Pelton, A. Covernton, D. Lyman, A. Wheeler, G. MacDougall, G. Robertson, Mac Pherson, E. Molson, Dunlop, R. Dawes, Dawes (Lachine), Monk, Sise, Parker, McIntosh, A. Murphy, E. Rae, E. Forbes, Van Horne, O. Shorey, J. Tyre, N. Molson, A. Judah, C. Cameron, S. Savage, D. MacDougall, McIntyre, Cassels, Ella Molson, C. MacNider, McIntyre, B. Hutchins, Misses Hanson, Sicotte, Young, Thomas, Covernton, Dr. Ruttan, Birkett, Messrs. E. B. Van Horne, J. Dunlop, F. C. Budden, H. Budden, J. B. Paterson, R. Davidson, H. B. Stuart, H. B. MacDougall, A. D. Reford, L. Galarneau, O. Donner, W. Robertson, J. Robertson, G. Macdougall, R. E. Macdougall, W. F. Angus, H. G. Eadie, G. Lewis, A. E. Ogilvie, Watson Ogilvie, H. Brainerd, W. Brainerd, J. T. Ibbotson, P. Gault, M. H. Gault, A. F. Gault, jr., P. Burnett, B. McLennan, C. Howard, H. Rogers, R. J. Harley, E. Laframboise, P. Bellhouse, F. Cantlie, H. Hill, D. J. Barclay, G. W. Stephens, jr., Travers Allan, J. B. Allan, Fred Meredith, G. Drinkwater, G. Henderson, W. F. Forbes, J. P. Rae, W. Clouston, Angus Hooper, Geo. Smith, G. A. Farmer, A. Browning, W. Morrice, W. F. Robertson, R. McCulloch, J. G. Mackenzie, J. J. Pangman, W. L. Bond, T. L. C. Bond, E. Strathy, A. Mitchell, George Gillespie, F. Gillespie, F. W. Morrice, W. F. Robertson, R. McC. Drummond, D. Oliver, C. Reaves, E. L. Curry, P. Robertson, MacLaren, Mitchell, G. McIntosh, J. Wotherspoon, B. Nye, J. B. Scott, E. Desbarats, Stancliffe, J. O'Flaherty, Dr. Shepperd, G. Shepperd, W. Meighen, R. Miller, Cam. Davidson, N. Dawes (Lachine), H. B. Cassils, J. Oswald, D. E. Cameron, Doucet, W. J. Turner, W. W. Skinner, J. Watson, J. R. Clancy, P. Sise, N. C. Ogilvie, C. Covernton, Herbert Molson, H. Judah, F. Hutcheson, C. Smith, E. R. Browne, J. Savage, N. Barclay, J. Martin, King, H. MacKay, Dr. James Stuart, J. Ross, C. McIntyre, H. H. Judah, A. L. Paterson, J. Coulson, E. du Dumaine, L. MacDougall, Thomas. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, General Lord Wm. Seymour and staff, J. J. Tarte with his daughter, Major-General Hutton and his A.D.C. are in Quebec to attend to the departure of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and to the installation of Lord Minto.



Irish Frieze Ulsters.

o o o

Genuine Irish, mark you!

Made by Hill of Lucan, and warranted to keep their rich furzy color till worn out.

Large comfort collar honest tweed lining, silk back and sleeves.

Made with the fashionable double-stitched seams, and equal in every respect to $25.00 custom made or your money back,

Fit Reform price.....$15.00.

o o o

Winter suit of Irish tweed with that iron wear and robust appearance which have made this material a favorite with men of calibre and sober sense.

Made to order at your tailor's leisure these would cost you $22,00 to $25.00.

Ready to wear in "Fit-Reform".....$15.00

o o o

Good honest tweeds from Canadian mills, sold candidly for what they are—the best goods for the price which can be purchased, $12.00 and $10.00 per suit.

Your money back if dissatisfied,

o o o

The Kennedy Company, Limited,

2364 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST.

Proprietors "The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,"

Montreal—Toronto—Winnipeg

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—for many of the Oddfellows, Masonic, Foresters, National and other Lodges of the city. Society printing receives special attention in our office. Constitutions, Reports, Invitations, Stationery, Programmes, etc., printed on short notice, and always in accordance

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

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

Important to Athletes.

Mr. Mack White, the well-known trainer of the Toronto Lacrosse Club and Osgoode Hall Football Club, writes: "I consider Griffiths' Menthol Liniment unequalled for athletes or those training. I have used it with the best success, and can heartily recommend it for stiffness, soreness, sprains, and all forms of swelling and inflammation. All druggists, 25 cents.

Dr. R. W. Neill, of Aylmer, Que., who is leaving in a few days to take up his residence in Manitoba, was tendered a farewell banquet on Wednesday evening.

As Promised.

We have stated that our advertisement of to-day would be interesting to all who wear clothing—we think it is—Read, and let us know what you think.

From MONDAY to 30th inst.

We make to order from any piece of Tweed, Serge or Worsted in our establishment, fit, finish and satisfaction guaranteed in every case,

SUITS, $18.00 net cash,
TROUSERS, $3.00 to $5.50 net cash.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO., 455 St. Paul Street.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government, Municipal an Other First-Class Bonds.

R. WILSON SMITH,
Financial Agent,
STANDARD CHAMBERS,
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.
First-class Investments always on hand.

Dominion Bank.

Capital paid up.....$1,500,000.
Rest.....$1,500,000.

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

A FINE OUTLOOK.

With Seasonable Weather Trade Will Show a Further Expansion—Effect of the Snowstorm.

The snowstorm has come so unexpectedly that it is liable to call something of a halt in business for a day or so, but merchants generally have hailed with satisfaction the prospect of more seasonable weather. There is no doubt but that trade has suffered considerably by reason of the mild weather, and yet business men have protested that they have had little cause for complaint, and many have stated freely that the volume of trade has been away beyond their expectations.

The reports from travellers have been of a highly encouraging character, although statements from the West—Manitoba and further out—are perhaps better than from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Everywhere, as pointed out for some weeks past, the farmers of the country are in a prosperous condition, having plenty of grain and produce on hand that will no doubt realize paying prices. Collections are good, and failures are few and far between. R. G. Dun points out that the weather has been

More Seasonable

and the dry goods payments on the fourth were well met, one leading house reporting that 82 1-2 per cent. of their customers' paper was paid on that day, which is certainly a most excellent showing. In the older provinces, sorting business in dry goods is very fair, but in Manitoba and the North-West, owing to recent unfavorable atmospheric conditions, a good many travellers have abandoned the sorting trip and gone home, owing to the poor encouragement received in the way of orders. Woollen mill men continue to be well employed, and importers of raw wool report somewhat better demand, a fair aggregate of sales having transpired the last fortnight, principally Capes, and spot stocks are in narrow compass. The distribution in groceries is well sustained, and values show general steadiness. Canned goods are higher than for several years; Western packers are reported sold out, and for wholesale lots of tomatoes and corn 85c to 90c is asked between houses. Favorable reports are heard from local boot and shoe manufacturers regarding spring orders, and Quebec makers are also said to be better employed. In leather, while business cannot be called active, there is more enqiry evident, and some good sized orders for sole and dongolas have been placed. The demand for hides is quite equal to the present receipts, and values are steady at the figures for some time prevailing. Business in cements is quieting down with the

Approach of Frost.

Receipts this week were pretty large, some 15,000 blbs., but a good proportion of this was to fill old orders. Money continues plentiful, and the call rate is easy at 4 1-2. Owing to the abandonment at sea of the largest freighter coming to this port, the Westmeath, with large supplies of glass for this market, which can only be replaced at enhanced cost, prices were again advanced Thursday 10c per fifty feet.

The Trade Bulletin also speaks well of trade and says: "Without any actual increase in the volume of new business during the past week, the wholesale trade has appeared more active than it really was, as there has been a great rush in shipping goods before the high winter freight rates come into force on the 15th inst., (next Tuesday). Appearances have, therefore, been somewhat deceptive to many who regarded the extra stir in the shipments of merchandise to all parts of the country, as a revival of new business, whereas it has been chiefly the execution of former orders to avoid the higher freight rates that will come into force in a few days. Making full allowance for this, however, the business of the past week has shown a

Fair Average Volume.

and most departments of the wholesale trade report a very healthy state of affairs with brighter prospects than for a number of years past. The principal of a large boot and shoe manufacturing concern stated a few days ago that he finds from the reports of his travellers now on the road that traders in general have unbounded confidence in the future, as farmers have large quantities of grain which promise to realize remunerative prices, besides an abundance of other products, and if remittances are a little slow at times they are safe. It is well known that many farmers, although they receive cash for their products, take as long credit as they can possibly squeeze out of the country storekeepers."

The Crop Outlook.

There is no doubt that the wheat crop in Manitoba has rounded up a good deal better than was at first expected. Wheat in the States is also looking better, but corn on the other hand is not looking well at all. Prime, the crop authority, in speaking of the situation, says: "I do not know of a single state to-day in the entire length and width of the corn belt where the crop is coming up to expectations either in quantity or quality. We have not had frost yet severe enough to dry out the corn and make it fit to crib. It will take at least thirty days of good weather to put corn in condition to keep. Corn this season must be very carefully assorted. I look for no new corn in the market until early in January, if then. The stocks of old corn have been reduced very materially during October and November. Cattle and hogs are now on full feed. I do not believe the consumption of corn in this country was ever as great in its history as it is to-day. I think it will be found that before another crop of corn comes upon the market that we shall have reduced all our reserves to a wonderfully low point. The winter wheat crop shows no signs of having come to its growth for 1898. The crop everywhere is still strong, healthy and vigorous. The acreage has been increased in nearly every state in the winter wheat belt, and should no disaster happen to the crop, and while it may be a little early yet to forecast coming crops, everything points to the finest prospects the winter wheat has experienced in many a season."

The Apple Trade.

It is estimated that there are fully 250,000 barrels of apples stored in Canada that will go forward to the British and Continental markets. The shipments from Atlantic ports last week were 99,840 barrels, of which 54,153 barrels were shipped from Montreal. The exports for the season up to the close of last week were 540,070 barrels, as compared with 347,124 barrels for the corresponding period last year, and 1,347,000 barrels for the same time in 1896. Recent sales in Liverpool have resulted in nets that are very satisfactory and some very unsatisfactory; for instance, cables of sles have been received showing nets in the west at $2, $2.10, $2.25, $2.35, $2.50 and $2.75 per barrel, while other returns make a very poor showing, namely, nets of $1.00, $1.25, $1.10, $1, 95c, 80c, 50c and 45c per barrel. In this market there have been sales of car lots of straight greenings at $2.75, and three cars of pretty fair winter stock brought $2.50. Good to choice cars of winter varieties have realized $2.50 to $3, and ordinary cars from $1.90 to $2.25. The sale is reported of a choice lot of nearly 2,000 barrels of fine winter varieties, mostly red fruit, at $2.50 f.o.b., at a point northwest of Toronto.—Trade Bulletin.

Small Corn Yield.

The final returns to a leading authority on the estimated yield of corn by counties make the product of the year somewhat smaller than the average of a recent series of years. The average rate of yield is reported at 23.2 bushels to the acre, which with the area devoted to the crop, makes a total production of 1,868,000,000 bushels. Last year the average rate of yield was 22 bushels, and the corn crop from a slightly larger acreage yielded 1,823,000,000 bushels. The report places Iowa again in the lead, with 252,000,000 bushels, followed by Illinois, with 204,000,000 bushels; Missouri, 179,000,000 bushels, and Nebraska, 138,000,000 bushels. This estimate of the American Agriculturist does not in any way undertake to discount the loss of quantity, but more especially of quality, which has recently occurred in every portion of the corn belt by reason of the continued prevalence of storms and wet weather. The loss is said to be by far the greatest that has occurred from this cause in any year of the past two decades. The question of quality has a large bearing upon the question of supplies, as it necessitates extravagant and rapid feeding of a considerable portion of the crop.

There is no falling off in the export movement from Montreal to Europe, although from now on the number of steamers going out will be smaller. The shipments for the week ending Nov. 10 are as follows: Flour, 29,359 sacks; corn, 83,917 bushels; wheat, 272,297 bushels; peas, 50,458 bushels; oatmeal, 1,325 sacks; beans, 587 sacks; seed, 52 sacks; oats, 57,564 bushels; rye, 16,617 bushels; flax seed, 309,500 bushels; rice flour, 300 sacks; cheese, 18,166 boxes; butter, 4,974 pkgs; eggs, 18,530 cases; honey, 20 cases; honey, 20 boxes; jam, 1 keg; pigs, 1,694; fresh meat, 3,428 boxes; fresh pork, 833 cases; jelly, 1 barrel; canned apples, 1,200 cases; gallon apples, 1,300 cases; beef, 500 pkgs; salmon, 1 barrel; salmon, 2,262 boxes; lard, 1,000 pails; lard, 500 tcs; plums, 360 boxes; oysters, 13 barrels; pears, 625 boxes; hay, 3,188 bales; fruit, 200 pkgs; meats, 5,187 boxes; canned goods, 3,106 cases; apples, 49,179 barrels; apples, 74 cases; deals, etc., 134,029 pcs.; ends, 2,340 pcs; shooks, 3,403 bdls; boards, 9,283 pcs; boards, 10 cases; logs, 67; doors, 2,896; pulp, 4,876 bales; lumber, 750 bdls; lumber, 9,725 pcs.

Pianos to rent at $5.00 per month. Leading instruments of the age. Money allowed if bought within twelve months. Apply to Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), Montreal.

Dun's Report.

New York, Nov. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

The country has safely passed the trial of "off year" elections, which for forty years have always shown a tendency to a change of policy, but this year has entrenched sound money, behind a majority impregnable for at least four years in the Senate and has retained a working majority for sound money in the House, for though some members classed as Republicans are for silver, as many classed as Democrats are for the gold standard. Other business conditions are not less favorable and with labor questions causing no general trouble, with no anxiety about money and with heavy crops, met by large foreign demand, there is every reason now to look for improvement. No doubt the result of the elections will also facilitate the settlement of pending questions with Spain.

Before this election everything except political uncertainties favored business enlargement. The volume of trade has been the greatest ever known in October, and the greatest ever known in any month, except December, 1892. The record on November thus far shows clearings 10.4 per cent. larger than last year and 9.3 per cent. larger than in 1892. The railroad earnings in October have been 5.2 per cent. larger than last year and 8 per cent. larger than in 1892. Foreign trade shows an increase of 20 per cent in October in exports, with 36 per cent. in exports from New York last week, while imports showed a gain of only 22 per cent. in October and credits against foreign bankers were piling up at an inconvenient rate. There was and is absolutely no anxiety about the currency, and the treasury is only too strong.

When enormous exports of products are considered it seems quite impossible for the country to meet with serious monetary trouble, especially in view of past surplus in favor of this country.

Failures for the first week of November were $1,646,525 in amount, against $3,009,637 last year, of which $247,314 were manufacturing, against $1,408,056 last year; $1,407,221 were trading, against $1,462,856 last year. Failures for the week were 211 in the United States, against 291 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 24 last year.

Bank Clearings.

New York, Nov. 11.—Bank clearing totals at ninety-one cities for the week ended November 10, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show total clearances $1,251,558,581, a decrease of 6.9 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $523,936,607, decrease 4.4 per cent.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows:—

Montreal, $16,095,632; increase, 6.5 per cent.
Toronto, $9,159,394.
Winnipeg, $2,648,480; decrease, 25.9 per cent.
Halifax, $1,271,472; decrease, 14.6 per cent.
Hamilton, $728,483; decrease, 6.6 per cent.
St. John, $668,089; increase, 4.5 per cent.
Victoria, $700,553.
Vancouver, $628,988.

TRADE IN THIS PROVINCE.

Changed Factors Successfully Met by the Manufacturers.

But Prices Have, of Course, Been Considerably Lowered by Competition—Things Are Really Booming.

A great deal of space is devoted by the Toronto Globe to trade conditions in this Province. In part the article says: Within the past two years conditions have changed, chiefly on account of the lowering of the protection afforded by the tariff, but manufacturers have successfully met these changed conditions. Competition has lowered prices, but, speaking generally, this has been offset by increasing the volume of products and at the same time lowering the cost of production. Within the limitations of a newspaper article it would hardly be possible to go over all the factories, big and small, in Montreal and vicinity, but reports from some of the leading firms and companies in different lines show that manufacturers are thriving and that the business might almost be described as "booming."

The cotton companies, with their great capital, are probably better situated than others to meet the changed conditions, that is to say, to make up for a decrease of profits on a small production by multiplying these smaller profits with a large production.

The specific duty on oilcloth was removed at the last tariff revision, and this made a material reduction in the amount of protection, but the Dominion Oilcloth Company promptly set to work to meet the new conditions. A serious factor in the cost of production is the amount of labor required to stamp or print patterns on the cloth in the ordinary method, that is, by hand. The company found that a printing machine had just been perfected to do this work, and immediately bought one.

A pretty good barometer as to the condition of manufacturing is the business done by machine and engine works. The Laurie Engine Company report that for the past six months its business exceeded the corresponding period of the previous year by 50 per cent. It now employed 200 men, as compared with 150 three years ago, and is working a night as well as a day gang.

The Canada Paper Company has doubled its capacity in the last two years. To the Springvale and Windsor mills it has just added the St. Francis, a magnificent new mill, capable of making 25 tons daily, and costing about $250,000. The company now employs about 300hands, an increase of about 100 in the past two years.

There is not much change in the flour milling business. The output and the number of employes are about the same. Mr. Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, says that there have been considerable additions to the milling capacity of Manitoba. Mr. W. W. Ogilvie has erected on the city mill property, part of the Gould estate, a new 2,000,000 bushel elevator, and intends to rebuild the Gould mill.

The Canadian Rubber Company reports that there is a material increase to its business, and that the volume is satisfactory. Competition, however, is very keen, owing to the numerous rubber factories in Canada, and profits are not as satisfactorily as they were in former years.

The Canada Paint Company, Limited, has increased its business about 20 per cent. as compared with two years ago. There are now about 120 employes, which is an increase of nine or ten as compared with the corresponding time last year, causing also an increase of about $100 per week in wages.

The Montreal Rolling Mills Company also show progress during the last two years. The company has made considerable additions to its plant, the capacity of wire mill and wire nail machinery having been increased by at least one-third. Of course, the year 1896 was a dull year in expectation of tariff changes, and the output was smaller than in 1895, but making allowance for this, the output in 1897 was, relatively, larger than in 1896, and the production of 1898 will exceed the previous years. In comparison with 1896 the value of the product will be about 25 per cent. less, that is to say, that owing to the changes in the tariff and the great competition that exists now in the manufacture of iron and steel, the consumer is getting the goods produced by this company on the average very nearly one-quarter less than was paid a couple of years ago. At the same time the output of the mill has increased, and the number of employes have increased from 550 in 1896 to about 600 this year. The pay roll, however, has increased in a greater proportion. The scale of wages has remained the same, but the men are paid strictly by piece-work in the rolling mills, and as the output of the mills has increased the total wages paid will be larger.

DUG FOR FORTY YEARS

For Money Which Had Been Invested in Montreal Real Estate.

Dolliver Buried Thousands in the State of Maine Before Dying, and It Was Stolen.

More than forty years ago old Jim Dolliver, a rich owner of timber land and mills, buried $42,000 in gold somewhere between The Forks and Murphy's, in Northern Maine. He had come from Montreal along the old French voyageurs' trail, and, reaching The Forks, had told the landlord of the hotel that he had ben followed by a party of French and Indian outlaws all the way from the St. Lawrence River.

"I have nearly five score hundred yellow sovereigns in my batteau," said he, "and if I don't bury my money now the crazy devils will rob me before I get to Waterville."

He left the hotel at 10 o'clock that night, and was away three days. On his return he remarked to the landlord:

"Well, I've put that money where the Archangel Gabriel can't find it."

Then he took a hearty supper, went to bed, slept two days and two nights, and awoke a raving maniac. For a week he fought Indians and buried untold treasures in his delirium, and died in the act of shooting a Mohawk chief, who had invaded his sick fancy for the purpose of robbing him. Papers found among his effects showed that he had drawn £3,500 in English gold from a Montreal bank a month before he arrived at The Forks, and as this sum did not appear in the inventory of his estate, it was believed generally that the money was buried within a day's journey of this postoffice.

For a dozen years after Dolliver's death his heirs advertised for the missing wealth, and increased the reward until the finder was entitled to 75 per cent. of all he should discover. Having spent nearly $3,000 in advertising, the heirs gave it up as a bad job, after which the people who knew the story continued the work at their own expense. For twenty years the digging went on at all seasons. Whenever a man or a boy ran short of money and had nothing else to do he shouldered a pick and shovel, and, taking a week's supply of food on his back, went into the woods between Murphy's and The Forks and went to digging. Some located the treasure in dreams, others made deep excavations in mellow hillsides, where the labors were light, and very many hired expert diviners with apple limbs and witch hazel rods to help them along on the road to wealth.

In October, 1880, Saunders Atwood came here from Winterport and brought an electric battery with him, which he said could detect an English farthing under four "fathoms" of solid earth. When he went away two weeks later he showed a handful of English sovereigns all stamped with dates thirty or more years ago, and said that he had unearthed the whole of the missing wealth. But while the people accepted his theory that the proper time to dig was on the dark of an October moon, they repudiated the story that he had found any of the missing coin.

This fall, when the muscles of the farmers had grown hard from digging potatoes, about forty men packed up a few tools and made ready to start on another search for Dolliver's money as soon as the old moon should change. They were loafing about the hotels and stores one night when word came from Montreal that Eugene Beaupre, an aged and rich Frenchman of that city, had lately died, confessing on his deathbed that he had seen Dolliver conceal the gold in a hollow pine stub and had gone and taken it away after the rightful owner had returned to The Forks. This information was verified later by an announcement that one Eugene Beaupre, late of Montreal, had died and left an estate amounting to $60,000 to different charities in Canada and Maine, saying in his will that the gift was made as a "partial atonement for a grievous sin committed in the State of Maine in October, 1856."

Conservative estimates indicate that more than 12,000 days of hard labor have been expended in digging for Dolliver's wealth, and that fully 30,000 tons of earth and stone have been dug up and turned over by men who were looking in Maine for money that was safely invested in Montreal real estate.

ASTHMA CURED

—and Permanently, The Dark Continent yields from its jungles the Wonderful Kola Plant. Nature's Remedy.

Medical science has, by the discovery of this wonderful botanical product put a permanent cure within the reach of all humanity for this most distressing and heretofore incurable affliction, and to-day it is being universally tested the world over and proving the welcome balm. Clarke's Kola Compound has proved the unfailing formula, and testimony is written every day of the cures it is accomplishing in cases that were considered hopeless. R. D. Pitt, of Kamloops, B.C., suffered for 35 years from the great oppressiveness of asthma. All the consolation he could get from the most skilled physicians was that he could be only temporarily relieved, he would always be troubled. He took one bottle of Clarke's Kola Compound and got great relief. Three bottles cured him, and, to use his own words, "having suffered as I have for years, I can appreciate what a blessing this great remedy must prove to sufferers from asthma." All druggists sell it. Two dollars per bottle; three bottles, with cure guaranteed, for five dollars. Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Sole Canadian Agents, 121 Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C. 3.

HAY FEVER Clarke's Kola Compound is guaranteed to cure. All Druggists sell it.

A few years ago Blue Ribbon Tea was unknown. Today it is a household word. Why?

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH,
By Using. Chapman's Floral Carbolic Tooth Wash
Endorsed by leading Dental Surgeons of the city. In bottles, 25c and 50c. Ask your Druggis for a sample if you have not tried it before. Sold by druggists.
W. H. CHAPMAN, Pharmacist,
2678 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

A Sensible Girl.

Where are you going ? My pretty Maid.
I am going to the Druggist's, Sir, she said.
What will you get there ? My pretty Maid.
A bottle of GRAY'S SYRUP Sir, she said,
What will it do for you ? My pretty Maid.
It will cure my cold, Sir, she said.
You show your good sense, My pretty Maid.
That's what they all say, Sir, she said.

Sold Everywhere. Price 25c.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Proprietors.

LOOK OUT FOR
"Bob, Son of Battle"
By Alfred Olivant
Price 50 Cents.
The Book of the Hour.
AT ALL BOOK STORES. George N. Morang, Publisher, TORONTO.



What's The Use
of us after you're blind. We can't restore sight. We can give every aid now to strengthen and preserve your sight, but coming later would be like putting glasses on a blindfolded man.
We are here now—we want you now—your eyes need help now.
Examination free.
Geo. Barrat OPTICIAN 2365 St. CATHERINE ST. MONTREAL

One In Seven
DIES OF CONSUMPTION
This is proven by statistics. Two-thirds of all the cases of consumption begin with catarrh. From these facts you can figure out what chance you have of escaping death by consumption.
It is easy to neglect catarrh until it works its way insidiously into the lungs and becomes consumption.
It is easy to cure catarrh if you immediately resort to the use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.
Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is delightfully healing and soothing. It clears the air passages, makes breathing free and easy, relieves the pressure which causes headache, makes the breath sweet, and restores hearing.
Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a positive cure for Catarrh. 25 cents a box. Blower free.
Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price $1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. (7)

DYSPEPSIA MEANS SLOW SUICIDE.

Because Poor Digestion Slowly Starves the Body.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Make Digestion Perfect—They Digest the Food and Restore the Stomach to Health.

Put a sturdy, healthy, vigorous plant in a potful of poor soil, place it in a dark, unventilated room, and give it no water, and the consequence will be that it will wither, become weak and puny, lose its natural color, and finally die.

The same thing exactly, happens in the case of a person afflicted with Dyspepsia. The source of nourishment is cut off. Every organ and nerve is starved.

A moment's thought will show that there is only one way to remedy such a state of affairs. That is to restore the supply of nourishment.

Dyspepsia is the result of imperfect digestion. Make the digestion perfect, and Dyspepsia and all its attendant evils will disappear and vigorous health will take the place of weakness and misery, just as a plant will grow healthy and strong, when placed in a good light, and given plenty of rich soil and water.

Nothing under the sun will make perfect a poor digestion, except Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They digest the food. They bring the stomach to a condition of complete health, and enable it to carry out proprely its own work.

In this respect, as in every other, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are unlike all other Dyspepsia remedies. The patient does not have to use them for ever. They create no "Tablet habit," and their good results are seen almost immediately.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will convince you of their efficiency, by curing you. They are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Louis Roederer..

For the excellence of its Wines the house of Louis Roederer stands in the foremost rank throughout the world.

Within three months, lately, 80,000 dozen of the Louis Roederer Wines were sold to the trade in England.

The Paris Figaro, states, "that during the visit of the President of the French Republic to Russia, 300,000 bottles Louis Roederer Champagnes were consumed at the various banquets."

"WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD," viz., our reputation for
ARTISTIC ADVERTISING CALENDERS AND NOVELTIES.
ST. LAWRENCE LITHO. and PUB. CO, Temple Building.
Telephone 142. E. C. CURRIE, Manager.
Chromo advertising cards at 75c to $5.00 per thousand.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
DIVIDEND NO. 85.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the 1st DAY OF DECEMBER next.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth days of November, both days included.
By order of the Board.
(Sgd.) D. COULSON, General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 26th October, 1898.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.
HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.
Capital, $1,500,000 Rest, $1,125.000
PRESIDENT, CHARLES MAGEE. GEN. MANAGER, GEO. BURN
MONTREAL BRANCH,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Alexis Streets
R. B. KESSEN, Manager.

Ross' Royal Belfast Ginger Ale
Ross' Royal Soda
Ross' Seltzer Water
In Cases of 5 dozen each. Trade supplied at short notice from Bonded Warehouse in Montreal. Address
W. A. ROSS & BROTHER,
18 Hospital St., Montreal.

THE Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co.
Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.
Only Wholesale Trade Supplied.
D. Morrice, Sons & Co.
—AGENTS—
Montreal and Toronto.

We have on hand
$4,000, $3,000 and $2,000
To lend on first mortgage for private parties.
Apply at once.
G, J. ADAMS & CO,
Tel.—Main 1717. 157 St. James St

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST
Cowan's Hygienic and Perfection Cocoa
COWAN'S
QUEEN'S DESSERT AND RORAL NAVY CHOCOLATE
ARE THE BEST AND PUREST GOODS MADE.

REAL ESTATE RECORD
Contains particulars of Sales recorded in October, Monthly Review, Real Estate notes, and a list of properties for sale.
Call or Send for November Number.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. JAMES STREET.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Allans' steamship Turanian, Griffith, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 2344.
Alexander Pratt, Plaintiff, versus Joseph Rosario Bourdon, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, Clerk, now of the City of Paris, France, Defendant, and Alfred Williams et al, Tiers Saisis.
The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.
L. D. GAREAU,
Prothonotary.
Montreal, November 4th, 1898.

THE INTERCOLONIAL
COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED
Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY.
Westville, Nova Scotia.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
Head Office—199 COMMISSIONERS ST Montreal.

RICE
FINER GRADES.
"India Bright."
"Royal."
"Imperial Seeta."
"Carolina."
POLISHED GRADES
To which particular attention is invited.
"Polished."
"Japan Glace.
"Imperial Glace."
MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO., LTD.
D. W. Ross Co'y. Agents, Montreal.

Bank of Montreal.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 13th October, 1898.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the current half year, equal to six per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office, or at its Branches, on or after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.
By order of the board.
W. WEIR,
President and General Manager.
Montreal, October 26th, 1898.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

THE Merchants Bank of Canada
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
G. HAGUE,
General Manager.
Montreal, 25th October, 1898.

The Ontario Bank
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. for the current half year has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER NEXT.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
C. McGILL,
General Manager.
Toronto, 20th October, 1898.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
DIVIDEND NO. 63.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after
Thursday, the 1st day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.
B. E. WALKER,
General Manager.
Toronto, October, 25th, 1898.

GOLD STOCKS.
DECCA.
A famous property. One hundred and twenty-five feet of sinking done. Work going on day and night. Excellent ore body—rich and large. Shares selling for a short time to purchase machinery early in the spring. Ask your broker, or
THE SECRETARY,
110 St. Francois Xavier Street.

All the latest magazines can be seen at Tyler's.

Men's Underwear.

To say that our Underwear is selling fast this fall is putting it mildly, for at no time since the existence of our business have we sold such quantities of Underwear. Before long, cold winter days will be here. If you are thinking of buying Fall or Winter Underwear call and see our stock. We are showing several lines you cannot get elsewhere and you save money as well, at least twenty-five per cent.

We are selling Shirts and Drawers, fine quality, soft wool, finished and made in the best manner possible, at 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25.

PRICES LIKE THESE ARE IRRESISTIBLE.

SHIRTS — Good Quality, Perfect Fitting, Tailor-made White Dress Shirts $1.00

R. J. TOOKE

177 St. James Street.
2387 St. Catherine St. West.
1553 St. Catherine St, East.

Electric Baths and Massage

Speedily conquers Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Disorders.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

LAURENTIAN BATHS,

COR. CRAIG and BEAUDRY STS.

Ladies' Private Entrance, 210 Craig St.

Snowy Underwear

This flurry of snow sends a cold chill down your back. It really isn't any colder, but there is a chilliness and dampness in the air which behooves you to get your heavy-weights on at once. This is a wise precaution for your health's sake.

We have in stock some of the finest Underwear, which rivals the whiteness of the snow. It is pure wool, immaculate, warm, and reasonable in price. We also have pure wool Underwear from 75c upwards, and silk and wool and all other kinds of seasonable Underwear at prices that will satisfy you.

Never put off until to-morrow what you should do to-day. You need underwear.

Munroe Bros.,

2246 St. Catherine Street.

FORESTERS ARE IN SESSION.

The Supreme Chief Ranger Tendered a Reception at Sohmer Park Last Night.

A PARADE TO-MORROW.

This Evening There Will Be an "At Home" at Windsor Hall to Citizens.

EXECUTIVE DELIBERATES TO-DAY.

That Forestry is a vital force in the social development of the city and Province was proved last evening by the splendid demonstration organized by the Courts of Montreal, which was held at Sohmer Park in honor of the first visit of the supreme executive of the Independent Order of Foresters. Notwithstanding the much-to-be-regretted absence of the distinguished head of the Order, Dr. Oronhyeteka, through illness, the inclemency of the weather, and the condition of the streets, the celebration was a complete success. The members of the supreme executive who rule the destinies of the Order arrived in Montreal early in the evening and took up their headquarters at the St. Lawrence Hall, where their dazzling and picturesque uniforms excited much curiosity and interest. The members of the Executive Council are men of fine physique and dignified and stately, they looked in the unique attire of blue and gold, epaulettes, belts, swords and headdress with white feathers—emblematic of a rustic order of knighthood, devised by the Supreme Chief Ranger as the distinctive feature of the highest tribunal of the Order. The Independent Order of Foresters is an organization which has sprung in a remarkably short space of time from a nucleus of a few hundreds into one of the most powerful benevolent institutions in the world. Toronto is its chief Canadian centre, and from that city it has spread its ramifications throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. All over the Motherland and the United States it spreads its beneficent wings, joining mankind in a vast brotherhood, whose aim is the cultivation of the highest virtues of a sturdy and independent manhood. The supreme executive holds triennial sessions in centres far apart, as may be gathered from the fact that three years ago the meeting place was London, England, that this year it was at Toronto and that three years hence it will be Los Angeles, California. To-day it holds a special session in Montreal, and the local courts took advantage of the occasion to demonstrate to the ruling body how well and firmly the roots of Forestry have been planted in Montreal. In front of the St. Lawrence Hall a procession of carriages was formed to convey the Supreme Executive, the chief officers of the Courts of Montreal, most of whom wore the costume of Royal Foresters, the Mayor and other invited guests to Sohmer Park. As it passed through St. James, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, Visitation, Craig and Panet streets, the procession was loudly cheered by the crowds that lined the thoroughfares. By the time the park was reached the vast building was literally packed from floor to ceiling—many in fact seeking coigns of vantage on the rafters, by an audience which must have numbered between six and seven thousand.

The proceedings were characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. As the members of the executive took their seats on the platform, which was decorated with the banners and regalia of the Order, they were heartily applauded. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. N. Breton, the supreme organizer, who was supported by Mayor Prefontaine, Judge Wedderburn, of New Brunswick, Past Supreme Chief Ranger; Mr. A. Gosselin, Mr. J. W. Stocles, Sherbrooke, High Secretary; Mr. O. W. Bedard, Quebec, High Chief Ranger; Mr. Victor Morin, Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger; Mr. H. A. Collins, Supreme Treasure; Mr. R. A. Drapeau, Mr. J. A. Perlier, Hugh Treasurer; Mr. H. G. Geiger, Toronto; Mr. J. A. McGillivray, Supreme Secretary; Dr. Mill, Dr. J. Poupart, Dr. Rose, Toonto; Messrs. Dr. F. S. Mackay, James Casey, A. Dunlop, J. H. Gilmour, C. A. Stone, L. H. Luke, S. T. Hunter, E. S. Cumming, J. B. Alarie, Peter Strathern and many others.

Touching references were made during the evening to the cause which prevented Dr. Oronhyteka from being present—he was prostrated by typhoid fever in Toronto—and the chairman called for an expression of sympathy and esteem from the audience on his behalf, a call to which the audience at once responded by rising from their seats en masse.

The chairman, after a few words of cordial welcome to the visitors and of congratulation upon the splendid success of the demonstration as testified by the thousands in the building and the thousands who were outside unable to gain admission, read letters from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Mr. Robidoux, Mr. Bergeron, Judge Choquette and Mr. Colin McArthur, expressing regret at their inability to be present. The programme was opened with an interesting ceremony, which took the form of a presentation of two handsome floral tributes to Judge Wedderburn as the representative of the Supreme High Chief Ranger, by Mrs. J. B. Alarie and Miss Lucienne Breton, an interesting little girl about ten years of age, who with charming confidence and simplicity handed her bouquet to the judge. Attached to the triubte was a card with an inscription in gold letters, "Presented by one of the million children protected by the order." The judge acknowledged the gifts in suitable terms, and kissed the child on both cheeks, to the great delight of the audience, who cheered him heartily. He expressed sincere regret, on behalf of himself and colleagues of the Supreme Executive, that Dr. Oronhyateka was unable to be present owing to unforeseen circumstances to receive the gifts himself. He also returned sincere thanks for the welcome the visitors had received.

An address to the Supreme Chief Ranger and members of the Supreme Executive, accompanied by a magnificent illuminated album, was presented to the judge by Mr. F. G. Kearns, by him to be conveyed to the Supreme Chief Ranger. It contained the following sentiments:—

"When the word reached us that the Supreme Executive of the Independent Order of Foresters would meet in Montreal to-day, a thrill of joy was felt in the ranks of the great army of Foresters of the Province of Quebec.

"Everyone felt, everyone said, that it would be a field day, and that the time had come for us Foresters to show to the world, by a magnificent display, how closely and cordially we are linked together in liberty, benevolence and concord.

"We all hastened here, with our families, with our friends, so that, by the spectacle of our union, they might see and consider what a power we are, and what a protection we offer.

"This popular demonstration of the subordinate courts of Montreal must appeal eloquently to you and convince you that those who called you to your important offices, and who placed in your hands the safeguard of the interests of our families, voiced faithfully, in that respect, our feelings and wishes

We have indeed confidence, Worthy Chief, that the hand which, within a few years, has succeeded in welding for liberty, benevolence and concord the great forces, until that time scattered, and represented by 150,000 men, will always safely and surely direct to a good end that civilizing and benevolent power.

"We have confidence also that those who now surround you will always devotedly further that aim, proving themselves worthy of their chief."

Mayor Prefontaine made an effective speech in French, endorsing the sentiments expressed in the address. He recognized in the cordiality of the reception given him the excellent disposition of the people towards himself and highly appreciated it.

He was afraid that in these recent days he had been somewhat spoiled by the kindness of the people of Montreal. He was glad to be present at this magnificent demonstration to prove by his presence that the confidence reposed in this great federal society was deserved. The I.O.F. had the inestimable advantage of having admittedly efficient officers and he trusted it would maintain the progress which had marked its career since its re-organization. He himself had been a Forester for seven years and had found in Forestry the security that he would look for in an insurance system. Judge Wedderburn, in a speech of great eloquence and force, dealt with the advantages which the order offered to its members, remarking that as an institution for the welfare of humanity it had no superior in the world. Not very many years ago it consisted of 369 members, and had a deficit of $4,000, but since its affairs had been taken in hand by Dr. Oronhyateka, who was one of nature's noblemen, it had prospered until the 369 members had become 150,000 and the deficit had been turned into a reserve fund of three and a half million dollars. He hoped that under the banner of "unity, benevolence and concord" with a garland entwined with the rose, shamrock and thistle with the mayflower of the States and the maple of our own dear land, it would extend its beneficent mission and that when the little cloud which seemed to be hovering between Dover and Calais disappeared, there would be added to the chaplet the lily of France.

An address in French was then presented by Mr. Eugene H. Gordon to Mr. Victor Morin, congratulating him on his elevation to the position of Vice-Supreme Chief Ranger, and expressing the sense entertained by Court Champlain—the banner Court of the order—of the excellent services he had rendered as president. Mr. Morin acknowledged the address in appropriate language.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by Mr. McGillivray, Mr. Collins, Supreme Treasurer, Dr. Milliman and Dr. Poupart. The proceedings were varied by an excellent musical programme and by selections by the Harmony Band.

This morning the Mayor held a reception in honor of the executive and this evening they will be entertained at an At Home and dance at the Windsor Hotel.

English Collars

HEAVY FOUR-PLY LINEN with Edges that will resist the wear and tear of the Laundries, 15c each, $1.50 dozen. BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

JOHN BULL SHIRT TAILOR, 2381 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

STEINWAY NORDHEIMER HEINTZMAN WILLIAMS PIANOS

Represent best choice and highest class investments in the Dominion. Sold at prices FROM $250. Terms as low as $6.00 MONTHLY. Old pianos, any make, in exchange. Special allowance just now on account of scarcity of second-hand stock. Write or call on us for catalogues, etc.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.

WAREROOMS

2366 St. Catherine Street.

MOULDS,

FRENCH MOULDS of every description.
ICING TUBES in sets and singly.
FRENCH COOK'S KNIVES,
LARDING PINS, HAIR SEIVES.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, IRONMONGER.
6 St. Lawrence Main Street

VERCHERES VECANT.

Election of Mr. Blanchard, M.L.A., Annulled, but the Court Refuses to Disqualify Him.

The Court of Review—Hon. Justices Taschereau, Gill and Alphonse Ouimet presiding—has annulled the election of Mr. Etienne Blanchard to the Legislature for the County of Vercheres, but has refused to disqualify him. Soon after the proceedings began Mr. Blanchard admitted acts by agents which would void the election, but in spite of this the petitioner continued his proceedings with a view to disqualifying the respondent. The court held that the two specific acts alleged against him were innocent. The payment of $800 to the general campaign fund was one which Mr. Blanchard had a perfect right to make, none of the money being used in his own election. The sending of $1.50 to a poor, sick man named Malo was an act of charity, the man being a staunch Liberal, and prevented by illness from voting in any case. The costs of the case, after Mr. Blanchard's admission, were placed upon the petitioner, and Mr. Blanchard was allowed the costs of witnesses in regard to the specific charges.

French Protestant Churches.

An effort was made some time ago to ascertain the strength of the congregations in the nine French Protestant churches and missions on a given Sunday evening. The largest attendances were 200 in St. John's Presbyterian, over 100 in the First Methodist, 80 in Lacroix Church, Poupart street, and about the same in Mance street Baptist Church. The ladies of St. John's Church will hold a bazaar on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant in aid of the debt reduction.

Birthday Celebration.

Mr. Henry J. Chard presided at a social gathering which was held in honor of the birthday of Mr. Thomas Waddell, proprietor of the Kingston House. After a splendid supper had been enjoyed, the remainder of the evening was devoted to music and speeches.

Presentation at Westmount.

Mr. R. S. Auld, baker and confectioner of Westmount, was called into the waiting room of his establishment the other evening and presented with a handsome clock and chair as a token of esteem from his clerks and drivers. Mrs. Auld was not forgotten, for she was made the recipient of a hand-painted ice-cream set, and the presents were accompanied by an address. The bakers and confectioners, not to be outdone, presented Mr. Auld with an excellent framed portrait of himself, and a magnificent bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Auld.

A New Branch.

On the 21st of this month the Merchants' Bank of Canada will open a new branch at Leamington, Ont., they having purchased the private banking business of Thos. Fuller. For many years Mr. Fuller has conducted one of the largest and most successful banking businesses in the Province, and is able to retire with a snug fortune. The town itself has recently made rapid strides forward, and this fact has no doubt induced the directors of the Merchants' to establish an agency there.

Vancouver, Nov. 11.—About 5,500,000 salmon eggs have been collected and placed in the Fraser River hatchery.

Terrible London Murder.

London, Nov. 12.—A sensational murder was committed in a North London bakery yesterday. A homeless Pole, named Schneider, was given a night's lodging in the bakehouse and he murdered the baker's German assistant, throwing him inside the oven. The baker, alarmed by the stench of the burning body, descended to the bakehouse, and Schneider tried to murder him also, clubbing him over the head and stabbing him in the chest. The shrieks of the baker brought the police on the spot and Schneider was overpowered. The bakehouse presented evidence of a frightful struggle having taken place there. It was splashed with blood and strewn with tufts of hair. The charred body of the baker's assistant was found in the oven. His skull had been smashed with a hatchet.

Savoy Hotel.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Victoria Street, conducted entirely on the European plan. The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.

A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

Excuses for the Emperor.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The Foreign Office disposes of the various deductions drawn from the Emperor's proposed call at the port of Cadiz by saying that His Majesty will not land, but will remain on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and thus be on German soil.

W. D & H O. Wills, Bristol, Eng.

Their entire better makes of tobaccos, such as "Capstan Navy Cut," "Gold Flake," "Honey Dew," "Traveller," "Bristol Bird's-Eye," and others always to be had at E. A. Gerth's, agent, 2235 St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.

Sultan's Offer to Russia.

London, Nov. 12.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg says: "It is rumored that the Sultan has offered Crete to Russia as a set-off to the balance of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity."

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.



HAMILTON'S

SPECIAL BLANKET SALE.

WE OFFER ADVANTAGES to our customers that are unequalled in point of assortment, in point of price, and in insurance of satisfaction.

Good sized Chintz covered, White Batting filled Bed Comforters, the 75c kind. Special at	55 cts
Double Bed Size Chintz covered, White Battiug filled Bed Comforters, $1.00. Special at	85 cts
Art Sateen Covered Bed Comforters, Reversible, White Batting filled, regular $1.75. Special at	$1 55
Purified Down filled, Reversible Art Sateen Covered Bed Comforters. Special at	$2 95
Special — 50 Imported Scotch Down filled Comforters, "Travellers' Samples," to be sold at 50 per cent. off their regular values, in all sizes.	
White Mulleton Blankets, suitable for Winter Sheets, Double Bed size. Special at	69c pr
White Canadian Wool Blankets, with Fancy Borders, whipped Ends. Special at	$2 25 pr
Extra Large White Wool Canadian Blankets, pretty Borders, Whipped Ends. Special at	$3 69 pr
Real California White Wool Blankets, extra large size, handsome Borders. Special at	$5 25 pr
Imported Scotch Wool Blankets, heavy, soft and warm, large Double Bed size, Fancy Striped Borders. Special at	$7 50 pr
Horse Blankets, shaped, with Leather Straps, for stable use. Special at	40 cents
Horse Blankets, heavily lined, shaped, with Leather Straps. Special at	69 cents

You can save money on every pair of Blankets you buy at

HAMILTON'S St, Catherine and Peel Streets, DOMINION SQUARE.

Important News From the

Mantle DEPARTMENT

LADIES' JACKETS—Black, Green, Navy Blue, were $5 now $2.59.

LADIES' JACKETS—Brown, Navy Blue, Green, Black. Were $6.50, now $3.79.

LADIES' JACKETS—Fawn, Navy Blue, Brown, Green and Black, edged with beaver; tailor made back, box front. Were $11.50, now $9.50. With High Storm Collars.

LADIES' JACKETS in fawn, Prince Albert styles. Were $23.50, now $19.50.

LADIES' JACKETS in fawn, Prince Albert coat, with velvet collar. Were $29, now $23.50.

LADIES' GOLF CAPES, mixed tweeds, with plaid lining, nicely made, $8.00 for $4.75.

LADIES' FUR-LINED CAPES, this year's styles, original price $20, now $15.

Mail Orders a Specialty

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods House in the Dominion

Mountain and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal.

Could Not Land at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Nov. 12.—The Cunard Liner Etruria, from New York for this port and Liverpool, arrived off this harbor at 1.12 this morning, but owing to the heavy sea running the tender was unable to get alongside, and the steamer proceeded for Liverpool with her passengers and mails.

Principal Hackett to Preach.

The Rev. Principal Hackett, of the Diocesan Theological College, is to preach at St. Stephen's chapel, corner Dorchester street and Atwater avenue, to-morrow evening.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Thanksgiving Day,

(NOVEMBER 24, 1898.)

First-class Return Tickets will be issued between stations Port Arthur and east at

SINGLE FARE.

Good going November 23rd and 24th, and good to return until November 28th, 1898.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James St, NEXT TO POST OFFICE

Be Sure to Come and Get

J. D. K. GIN, 5 half pints	85c
J. D. K. GIN, 3 half pints	55c
SEAGRAM'S 83-83 RYE	85c
WALKER'S IMPERIAL	70c
7 YEAR OLD WINE, qts.	75c
DIAMONT RUM	80c
SCOTCH WHISKEY (Finest)	85c to $1.25
SHERRY AND CLARET	35c to 75c
DIANA WINE, pts.	40c

The Best are the Cheapest.

A. D. GILLIES, 430 St. James Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons, call on us, and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity, and money can be paid back in small monthly or weekly payments to suit borrower. You can get the money the same day you apply for it. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get our terms. Open every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Tuesdays and Fridays evenings until 8 p.m.

MONTREAL LOAN and BROKERAGE CO

Room 8, No. 260 St. James St., Cor. Vic. Square, Bank of Toronto Building.

BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.

WANTED.... YOUR ORDERS FOR PRINTING

When requested our representative will call on you.

BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.

New Address: 288 St. James St.

Telephone 213 Main. (Facing Victoria Sq.)

ROOM TO LET—With or without board, for an elderly lady, in a private family where there are no children, at No. 607 Drolet st., near St. Denis. References required. 267*

WANTED—A HARDWARE, GENTS' FURnishing, or General Store. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 183, Barrie, P.Q. 270*

TO LET—Fine Store, cheap for winter, or longer; grand double show windows, door in centre, well decorated; every convenience; would suit two allied businesses. Factory in rear, with power, if required. See it. 31 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone Main 2117. 268*

WANTED—Situation by an elderly person as general servant, or work by day or week; references. Adress 95 Bleury st. 272*

WANTED—Position as housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; references. 705 Dorchester st. 271*

DYER ON TOP.

The old prejudice against dyeing and cleaning clothes has vanished. It is dead and buried. The best people now consult the dyer as they do their tailor or dressmaker, as in such cases good judgment says consult the man who leads in the business.

R. PARKER & CO.,

1953 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

'Phone (Bell) 1597. 'Phone (Mer.) 23.

HERALD BULLETIN ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RIGAUD Kindling AND Fire Wood

Kindling Wood, $1.50 per load
Mixed Wood, $1.75 per load
Hard Wood, $2.00 per load

EXTRA LARGE LOADS.

Also at Wholesale and Retail—Hay, Grain, Flour, Moulie, etc.

Rigaud Milling Co.,

BELL TELEPHONE MAIN 396. 663 St. Paul St.

Neatness at 35c a Week.

For $1.50 per month I will press one suit of clothes a week, and call for and return them each week. Your clothes will wear longer and you will always have a neat appearance if you subscribe to this plan.

M. J. ADLER,

2320 St. Catherine Street

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 181 St. James Street, Montreal. James A. Brierley, Managing Director.

TWENTY PAGES

The Herald.

SECOND SECTION

91ST YEAR. NO. 267. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

23 NEGROES WERE SLAIN BY WHITES.

A Bloody Race War in Wilmington, N.C., Over a Newspaper Editorial.

REFLECTED ON THE WHITES

Office of the Paper in Question Demolished by an Infuriated Mob.

NO DISGUISES WERE WORN.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Nov. 11.—Sixteen negroes were killed and scores wounded in the war of races here yesterday. One white man was killed and two slightly wounded The North Carolina naval reserves and Light Infantry are here to bring about peace. Their efforts have so far been unsuccessful. White citizens are enraged and are determined to rid the city of negro domination.

South Carolina has been telegraphed to for help, and several thousand people are expected from there and from the vicinity of this city and county.

The committee of negroes which was ordered to remove the printing press of the Record, Alexander Manley's paper, which printed an article reflecting on white women, out of the city, and given twelve hours to reply, failed to respond within the specified time.

Attack the Newspaper Office.

Two thousand armed white citizens headed by ex-Congressman A. M. Waddell, marched to the Record office, broke open the doors, smashed the press and cases to pieces with sledgehammers and burned the building to the ground. While the house was in flames thousands of rifle bullets were fired into the place. A few negroes attempted to resist, and after one was shot the others dispersed. In response to a fire alarm, the engines turned out, and the firemen were ordered to protect surrounding property.

No disguises were worn by the citizens, and every man was sober and deliberate. After the building was reduced to ashes, the crowd repaired to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and was addressed by Col. Waddell. The speaker declared that Manley, the negro editor, had forfeited his right to live, and said that he should be shot on sight.

Detachments of armed men were then despatched to various sections of the city. Their headquarters is at the armory.

The burning of the printing office created a great commotion among the negroes of the town. The rumor spread that the whites were going to burn and murder in the negro quarter. This rumor reached the negro employes of a cotton compress numbering three or four hundred, who quit work and hung about the streets. Other negroes congregated in the negro section and it was in one of these that the first tragedy was enacted.

Negroes, It Is Said, Fired First.

The men were standing on a corner and were ordered to disperse. They declined, and it is claimed fired into the whites.

A fusilade was immediately opened upon them by the whites and three negroes were killed. Two whites were wounded slightly. One negro ran down the street and passing a residence fired a rifle at William Mayo, white, standing on the veranda, shooting him through the lungs. This negro was recognized, pursued and captured while hiding under a bed. It is said he confessed to the shooting. He was riddled with shot by his captors and killed. Mayo, while lying on his veranda wounded, shot two negroes.

In the meantime the town was in a state of excitement. More whites rushed to the scene from every direction, the local military company was ordered out and a battalion of United States naval reserves proceeded to the vicinity of the trouble with a rapid-fire gun.

About 1 o'clock some negroes in a house fired upon a passing party of white men. The house was surrounded and four negroes captured and taken to jail. One negro broke away and ran, but was shot down and killed before he had proceeded half a block.

There were other affairs of this kind, and several negroes were killed during various times in the disturbed sections. The total number killed was sixteen. The bodies of most of the negroes are lying in the streets. The negroes are now completely cowed, and none can be seen on the streets. The red shirts in large crowds are patrolling the city to prevent any rising of negroes.

Other Cities Offer Help.

As the news of the riot spread through the neighboring cities, they offered to send help. As night fell, the town was completely patrolled and guarded. Very few negroes were on the streets, and they were not allowed to congregate anywhere.

The city is in the hands of a new municipal government. The board of aldermen resigned, one by one. As each alderman vacated, the remainder elected a successor named by the citizens' committee, until the entire board was changed legally. They resigned in response to public sentiment. The new board is composed of conservative Democratic citizens.

The Mayor and Chief of Police then resigned, and the new board elected their successors. Ex-Representative Waddell was elected Mayor and L. G. Parmelee Chief of Police. The first act of the new government was to swear in 250 special policemen, chosen from the ranks of reputable white citizens. They are vested with all the authority of the law, and will take charge of the city. The citizens will remain on guard, however, throughout the town to prevent attempts at incendiarism.

Message from the Governor.

George Rountree received a telegram from Governor Russell, saying he would use all his efforts to influence the Mayor and City Council to resign if that would restore peace. Mr. Rountree sent the following reply:—

"Mayor and aldermen have resigned. Two hundred and fifty special policemen sworn in. Law will be maintained and peace restored,

Mr. Rountree is an attorney and a member of the Democratic Congressional committee.

The cause of the bloodshed was the action of Alexander Manley, the negro editor of the Record, in publishing an article defamatory of white women, and a mass meeting of citizens yesterday ordered his expulsion from the city within twenty-four hours and the removal of his press.

Fifteen leading negroes were called in by the committee of twenty-five last night and directed to notify the chairman this morning whether they would agree to the removal of the press. No word came and the slaughter, which has been described, followed.

It developed that the negro committee summoned had agreed to use its offices to have the Record press removed, although the editor had disappeared, and the committee had no authority in the premises. The letter stating this fact, instead of being delivered to the chairman of the committee of twenty-five in person, was put in the mail, and did not reach him until three hours after the expiration of the time limit, which had been fixed for the reception of an answer.

A crowd was formed to take from the jail and lynch two negroes, Thomas Miller and Ira Bryant, who were arrested charged with making threats, and were regarded as dangerous cases.

The Mayor, Colonel Waddell, promptly prohibited the assembling of the crowd at the jail, and he himself headed a guard of twenty-five men, with Winchesters to guard the prisoners.

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTIVES

Dr. A. J. Richer Will Erect a Sanaitorium at Ste. Agathe des Monts Immediately.

TWENTY-FIVE PATIENTS

Will Be Accommodated, and They Will Be Treated in a Scientific Manner.

MONTREAL DDCTORS APPROVE.

DR. A. J. Richer, of this city, has just completed arrangements for the establishment of a sanatorium at St. Agathe des Monts for the exclusive treatment of consumptives. A final decision was reached in the matter yesterday afternoon, and the work of construction will commence on Monday next.

A couple of years ago there was an agitation among the medical profession in Canada for the building of such an institution in each of the provinces. The object of the promoters of that time was the erection of public sanatoriums for the treatment of consumptives, and to make them free institutions. The site proposed for the one in this province was at Ste. Agathe des Monts or at St. Faustin. But the scheme did not mature, as the Montreal men, who had been relied upon for the necessary funds, refused to lend their aid to a charitable institution so far removed from their personal supervision.

The one result of the agitation was the establishment of a consumptive sanatorium at Gravenhurst, Ont., which to-day is the only one in Canada.

Dr. A. J. Richer, of Montreal, who is to erect the "Laurentian Sanatorium" at Ste. Agathe, has had the matter for a long time under consideration. During his stay in Europe he pursued special studies in connection with the treatment of tubercular diseases, and there had opportunities of making observations under the most eminent physicians. On his return to Montreal Dr. Richer worked for the erection of a sanatorium in the province of Quebec. The conviction that such an institution is a necessity, and that its creation would fill a long-felt want, were the reasons which helped to decide Dr. Richer in this professional venture.

The results obtained in European sanatoriums have long ago convinced the medical profession that consumption, in certain stages, when treated under favorable conditions, can be permanently cured.

The physical features surrounding Ste. Agathe des Monts render it desirable for the location of a sanatorium, as it has, moreover, an altitude sufficient for all practical purposes. The establishment will be situated in a small valley formed by the chain of Laurentian mountains, and will have an elevation of six hundred metres. From a scenic point of view no more picturesque spot could have been chosen.

The sanatorium will be under the direction of Dr. A. J. Richer himself. The admission of patients will be made on the recommendation of Dr. H. A. Ladeur, associate professor of medicine at McGill College, who will also be consulting physician of the sanatorium. The therapeutical department will be directed by Dr. Robert Wilson, of Point St. Charles. At first there will be accommodation for twenty-five patients.

The water for the sanatorium will be supplied by a spring capable of supplying from twenty to thirty gallons to the minute. Two glazed verandas, each provided with fireplaces, will add to the comfort of the patients during the colder season. Drives and supervised walks will offer a certain amount of diversion for the patients able to indulge in them, and trained nurses will be in constant attendance upon the patients who will require their services.

The building will be three storeys high, and will cost in the neighborhood of $8,000.

The public will certainly hear of the proposed sanatorium with the greatest pleasure. Patients suffering from consumption who have undergone a systematic treatment have, in all cases, been benefited, and in a great many cases they have been cured.

Statistics from consumptive sanatoriums in Europe show that 42 per cent. of the cases treated by them have been permanently cured, whilst the percentage of permanent cures under ordinary treatment has been very few. Dr. Richer was seen by a Herald representative yesterday, and, questioned as to the special treatment a consumptive patient received in the sanatorium, he replied :—

"The principal obligation of the patient is first that he eat well. Mind you, to the extent of overfeeding. The French word "suralimentation" conveys the idea better. The second obligation is that the patient receive the proper amount of rest, and the third that he live in the open air in an altitude of pure air."

The proposed sanatorium will be completed by the month of May, 1899. Of course, it will not be an institution of charity. Dr. Richer enjoys the confidence and goodwill of the medical profession in Montreal, and is eminently fitted for the new institution. Orders have been given to the contractors to begin their work on Monday morning.



HIS EXCELLENCY, EARL OF MINTO,

Who comes to Canada to-day as Governor-General.

THE YOUTH WAS MAD.

He Offered Queen Wilhelmina a Chance to Draw Him as a Prize in a Lottery.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—The case of the young correspondent, Van Waterhoven, who was committed to an insane asylum for having approached Queen Wilhelmina at the Central Railway Station and having written letters to Her Majesty asking for her hand in marriage, reveals more details of a strange hallucination.

Letters have come into the possession of the police which show that Van Westerhoven believed himself to be the coveted prize of all the pretty girls of Amsterdam. In order to make an end to this, to him unbearable state of things, he wrote letters to all well-to-do business men who were blessed with marriageable daughters, in which he evolved an ingenious solution to the difficulty.

He wished to organize a lottery for his own hand. All applications for participation in this lottery were to present themselves at a certain rendezvous, either alone or chaperoned, and if applicant suited him he would give her a number in the lottery.

He had no objection to parents as chaperones, but he drew the line at uncles, aunts and brothers. The lottery would take place before Christmas, and the lucky one would become Mrs. Van Westerhoven.

The young man did not neglect to send a card to Her Majesty the Queen.

Diamond Cane for Sultan.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—A local jeweller has received an imperial order to make a faithful imitation of the historic walking stick of Frederick the Great. The cane, which is to be a present to the Sultan of Turkey, is to be surmounted with a knot of massive gold and to be studded with diamonds.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Another Yukon Railway Company Seeks Incorporation—Gazette Notes of the Week.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Application will be made next session for an act to incorporate a company to be called "The Arthabaska Railroad Company," to construct a railway of either standard or narrow gauge, and utilizing steam, electricity or other motive power from a point at Dudswell, on the Quebec Central Railway, in Wolfe County, thence through the townships of South Ham and North Ham in Wolfe County and in parishes of Chester west, St. Christophe of Arthabaska, Arthabaskaville, Victoriaville Ste. Victoire of Arthabaska, St. Volere of Bulstrode, Strosaire and Ste. Anne Du Sault, in Arthabaska County, to a point called "Maddington Falls," in the parish of Ste. Anne Du Sault, on the north side of the Intercolonial Railway; also to build and operate tramways and to construct and maintain branch lines.

An application will be made next sessino for a charter for a railway from a point near Dawson City, thence along Klondike River to the confluence of Hunker Creek, thence along Hunker Creek by the most feasible route to Dominion Creek, thence to Indian River and along its course to its junction with the Yukon River, thence along the Yukon River to Dawson City, with power to construct a branch up Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks to Dominion Creek.

The Yukon Overland Transportation Company is applying to the Governor-General in council for act of incorporation.

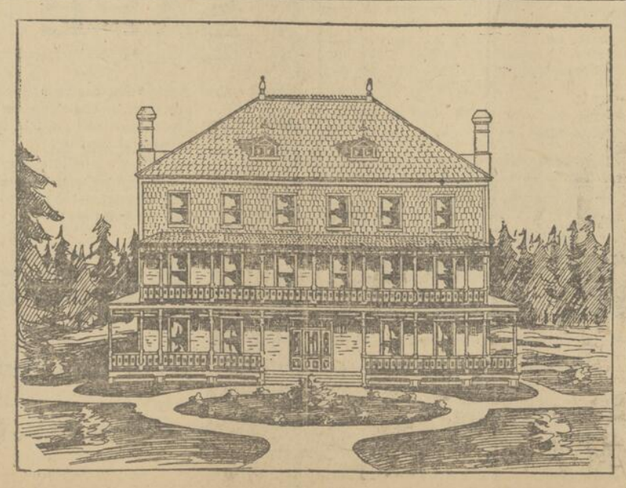
Andrew Allan and Hugh Andrew Allan, both ship owners; Joseph Ovide Gravel, accountant; John Jones McGill, manager; and John Ball, manager, all of Montreal, are applying for incorporation as the Dominion Cloth Company.

The regulations of the Inland Revenue Act, governing the drawback of duty paid on spirits used in the manufacture of goods which are subsequently reported, are amended by adding the following : On pharmaceutical preparations made by a person licensed under the Department of Inland Revenue, and where duty paid Canadian spirits have been used in their manufacture, under the supervision of an officer of excise. The refund may be based upon the spirits contained in such articles as determined by an analysis of a sample or samples thereof by the Department of Inland Revenue. This provision shall only apply to such preparations made prior to the date hereof.

The Lake Superior.

A heavy snowstorm, which raged in the Lower St. Lawrence yesterday, prevented the R.M.S. Lake Superior from reaching Quebec until nine o'clock this morning. She left that port at ten o'clock, and is due in Montreal to-morrow forenoon unless detained by continued thick weather between Quebec and Montreal. The telegram advising her departure from Quebec stated that thick weather then prevailed.

F. X. Laflamme, china merchant, St. Roch, Quebec, has voluntarily assigned, with $12,000 liabilities and $10,000 assets.



FRONT ELEVATION OF THE SANITARIUM TO BE ERECTED AT STE. AGA THE.

THE U. S. FOREIGN POLICY IS SECURE

Republicans Have Made Sure of a Senate to Ratify all Treaties.

SILVER IN BACKGROUND.

Will Not Receive Any Attention and the Next Congress Will be For Sound Money.

THE FIGURES AS THEY STAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In administration circles there is greater rejoicing over the large and absolute safe sound money majority in the Senate, than is displayed over the capture of the House during an off year by the party in power.

The Senate was the stake for which the Republican managers played with the greatest skill and energy, and it is said that Senator Hanna, who is a past master in the art of raising and disbursing political campaign funds, practically ignored the House contest and rolled his barrel in the direction of those States in which Senators are to be elected.

A member of the administration in discussing the situation, says : "The Senate stands for six years, while the political complexion of the House is constantly changing. With a substantial majority in the Senate the administration may go ahead with its present foreign and financial policy without fear of interruption or the injection of the free silver poison into every national issue that may arise."

The Republicans will lose no time after March 4 next in proceeding with a complete reorganization of the Senate.

All of the principal offices in the Senate, including the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of that body are now held by Democrats. Through the political sagacity of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, the Democratic leader, a combination was effected between the Democrats, the free silver Republicans and Populists, by which the political offices in the Senate are held by Democrats, while the Republicans control the majorities on the various standing committees.

That compact, which now retains so many Democrats in the fat Senatorial offices, will be brushed aside after March 4, and there will be a grand scramble for the Senatorial pie counter, by the Republicans.

The spoils in the Senate are of but minor importance to the Administration compared with the big sound money majority in that body. President McKinley can now proceed with his foreign and domestic politics secure in the knowledge that the free silver issue is no longer a menace to every legislative proposition brought forward.

In the face of the returns the present free silver majority will hardly dare to block routine legislation at the coming short session. It is well understood and freely expressed in administration circles, that no attempt at financial legislation will be made this winter by the Republicans. The present condition of affairs is said to be moderately satisfactory, and there is no disposition to further agitate the already muddy free silver pool.

In the next Congress, when Republicans have control of both branches of Congress and the executive, they may put through such financial legislation as they deem necessary for the campaign of 1900. Some of the Republicans who failed of re-election last Tuesday, are inclined to resent the way in which they were ignored by the financial backers of the Grand Old Party. It is an undisputed fact that Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee, was short on campaign funds this year as compared with two years ago. Many Republicans were continually calling on Chairman Babcock for financial aid, but he was not able to meet their demands, notwithstanding the assessments levied on nearly all of the Republican officials under the Government.

Chairman Babcock says the campaign is closed so far as his committee is concerned, and he is satisfied the House is Republican by from eight to twelve majority. He is ready to close up Congressional headquarters and go to his home in Wisconsin, where he is supposed to hold a first mortgage on the seat in the Senate which Senator Mitchell will vacate March 4th.

Mr. Babcock is greatly disappointed at the result of the Congressional elections in New York. He says the Republican managers in the Empire State, especially in Greater New York, assured him throughout the campaign that their organization was perfect, and that he could safely figure on at least twenty-three Republican Representatives from New York, with the prospects of a greater number.

He says he cannot understand how they were so badly off in their calculations, and his personal pride was jarred by their misleading predictions. He has always prided himself on making conservative estimates in a political battle, but the results in New York completely destroyed his reputation as a political forecaster.

He admits that he was badly scared Tuesday night when the returns from Greater New York came in. He reasoned it out that if New York, with its superior organization and systematic campaigning, was swept away in a Democratic tidal wave, it was almost useless to look for refuge in other directions. Relief signals, however, began to appear in the far West toward Wednesday morning, and then he took fresh courage and proceeded to figure out a Republican victory with only fifteen Republicans from New York.

MERRITT IS PLEASED.

The American General, Who is in London, Glad That McKinley is Endorsed.

London, Nov. 11.—Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, the commander of the American military forces in the Philippine Islands, who is now in this city, in an interview on the result of the elections in the United States is quoted as saying:

"I am very glad the President's policy seems to have been endorsed. Although I am somewhat of a Democrat, I think it highly desirable that there should be a Congress that will ratify and carry into effect the result of the war and the peace treaty."

Referring to the Marquis of Salisbury's Guildhall speech, Gen. Merritt said:

"Most Americans, I believe, agree, and our English cousins insist, that we should keep the Philippine Islands.

"I don't know whether the British Government is cooling toward us, but all the officials I have met here, some of them being in very high places, seemed enthusiastic over the friendship between the two countries.

"All the Englishmen I met in the East, including Governors, Consuls, naval men, military men and business men, the latter of all nationalities, were most anxious that the United States should retain the Philippine Islands.

"We have a fine trade with North China, which could be strengthened by coaling stations and headquarters in te EastEast, without interfering with British interests.

"I do not think it true, as the Russian papers say, that the Pacific will become an American lake. But one thing is certain about the Philippine Islands, we must either take them all or drop them all together."



HER EXCELLENCY, LADY MINTO,

Who is expected to arrive at Quebec to-day.

U. S. WILL LOSE HER.

The Maria Teresa Will Be Taken Possession of by Britain as a Derelict.

Nassau, New Providence, Nov. 11.—The British Admiralty authorities here are going to take possession of the Maria Teresa as a derelict. The American Consul has protested against this course, claiming everything less the salvage. The steamer Antillia is leaving here for Cat Island with cusaom officers and police on board. Opinions differ as to the chance of saving the cruiser. Although she has been aground since Thursday, the Maria Teresa rests in an easy position, and the weather is moderate.

WIPED OUT THE FAMILY.

A Resident of Indiana Kills His Father, Mother and One Sister.

Scottsburg, Ind., Nov. 11.—A telegram received by Fern McClellan, of this city, to-day from Glasgow, Ky., states that last night his brother-in-law, Robert Brown, shot and killed his father, Louis McClelling, his mother and sister Bertha, and dangerously wounded his brother. The tragedy was the result of family troubles. They live in the country, four miles from Glasgow. Officers have Brown surrounded in his barn, and a desperate fight is now taking place. Over a hundred shots have been fired. The officers have come to town after Winchesters. Brown opened fire first. If Brown does not surrender, the barn will be burned. A large crowd is going from town.

Decorative Painting Class.

It has been decided that the regular courses of the Council of Arts and Manufacturers' decorative painting class would be held on Monday and Wednesday evenings of each week in the Monument National. The pupils who have enrolled themselves for this class are requested to be present on Monday evening.

CABLED FROM ACROSS THE SEAS.

The Turks Received Emperor William With More of Curiosity Than Enthusiasm.

THE AFRIDIS ARE PACIFIC.

Britain Has Effected a Settlement With Them Which is Entirely Satisfactory.

ORDERS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—No plans, apparently, have been spared by the Sultan and his advisers to make the official welcome of the German Emperor and Empress as cordial as possible. All the Turkish newspapers published eulogistic articles about them, and some of them were even enterprising enough to print their portraits. They enlarged upon the excellent relations existing between the two empires, on the friendly sentiments of the two nations, and on the degree of civilization reached by the Germans, their virtues, their honesty, and their industry. The Malumat and the Servet, both journals inspired from the palace, discovered an analogy between the two nations, their military aptitude, and the parts they have played in history. The Servet declared that it is not interest which leads the two nations together, but sympathy which renders the imperial visit all the more significant. The Malumat attributes the second visit of the Emperor William to the great virtues which characterize the Sultan. The correspondents of English newspapers, however, declare that the Turkish population exhibited curiosity rather than enthusiasm in connection with the Kaiser's visit, while the official classes are dissatisfied, foreseeing that they will have to go several months without pay in consequence of the great outlay involved in the attendant festivities. The local Christians, moreover, deplore the visit to Constantinople of a great Christian monarch on the eve of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and after the wholesale massacres of Christians which shocked the civilized world only two years ago.

Norway and Sweden.

A long letter in the London Times, reviewing the relations between Sweden and Norway, shows that any chance of reconciliation is infinitely remote. The labors of the joint commission appointed to discover a modus vivendi, have resulted in four different reports. The Swedes proposed a new act of union, according to which each country should manage its own affairs as far as possible, and that in common affairs both should have equal rights. They suggested that foreign affairs hitherto conducted by a Swede, at the head of a Swedish department, should be managed by a representative of either nation at the head of a Swedish and Norwegian Foreign Office, and that the Minister and his subordinates should be responsible to a special Supreme Court common to both nations. They rejected the Norwegian demand for a separate consular service, but offered to give Norway perferential advantages as regards consular fees. In return for these concessions they asked that the Norwegian Legislature should grant the King of same control over the armed forces of Norway which he has over the armed forces of Sweden. The Norwegian Commissioners, on the other hand declared a new act of union superfluous. They refused to regard the consular service as necessarily among the common affairs of the two countries, or to allow Norwegian Ministers taking part in the conduct of foreign policy to be tried by a special court because they prefer to be able to impeach them before their own tribunal. Finally, they refused to bind themselves in any way to contribute to the national defence.

The Afridis Are Quiet.

There is much satisfaction in Government circles in India over the placidity with which the Afridis have accepted the newly announced policy with regard to the Khaiber Pass. Representatives of the tribes, who had been summoned to Peshawar, were informed that the Indian Government had resolved to take and hold the pass, to build forts at Landi Kotal, Jamrad and other strategic points, and to exercis jurisdiction over the entire territory. Outside the pass the Afridis are to manage their own affairs, but they are to deal only with the British Government. A railway will be built through the pass, if necessary. The allowances, hitherto paid to the tribes, will be continued, but will be stopped on the first indications of any misconduct against the British or their allies. The Afridis, who were represented very fully, accepted these terms readily, and with apparent frankness, making no protest against either forts or railroad, but asking for compensation in the case of any occupation of cultivated land. Their demand for the surrender of the women who had fled from them into British territory was refused, but they were told that their fugitive head men might return and would not be molested. The settlement seemed to be entirely friendly, and is expected to be permanent.

Orders for Battleships.

The British Admiralty has just asked Clyde shipbuilders to submit tenders for the immediate construction of four new battleships, one first-class cruiser, and twelve torpedo-boat destroyers. The battleships are to have a speed of nineteen knots, and in fighting power are to eclipse anything afloat. They will have four 12-inch, 48-ton, breech-loading guns, firing 850-pound shot, with a muzzle energy of 330.20 foot-tons. As to the cruiser, the specifications call for a speed of not less than twenty-three knots on the full-power trial under natural draught; the horse-power to be 30,000. This speed is remarkable, in view of the fact that there is to be 1,250 tons of coal on board, and that the vessel is to have a deep belt of specially hardened nickel-steel of six inches in thickness, and extending from ram to stern. In addition, she will have protected decks and two rows of breakers along and over the machinery spaces, the maximum coal capacity being 2,500 tons. This is 500 tons less than the capacity of the Powerful and Terrible. The new cruiser, which is described as an experimental one, will also be strong in gun-fire. She will have two 9.2-inch 22-ton guns, firing 380-pound shot, with a muzzle energy of 109.10 tons. One of these will be placed on the forecastle, as in the Powerful; but there will be no poop. This is to save weight. The vessel will be 500 feet long between perpendiculars, 71 feet beam, 26 feet draught, and 14,100 tons displacement. She will be stronger in rapid-firing guns than the Powerful class. These guns will number sixteen, each firing 100-pound shot, and the number of shots fired per minute is to be 128.

MORE LIGHT ON DREYFUS CASE.

Italy and Germany Combined to Force the French War Office to Tell the Truth.

WHAT GERMANY KNOWS.

Esterhazy Was the Culprit and Gave Many Valuable Documents to Germany.

AN ASTOUNDING TALE, IF TRUE.

The National Review again gives special prominence to the French military scandals. Mr. F. C. Conybeare presents "Side Lights on the Dreyfus Case." The editor, Mr. L. J. Maxse, puts forward what he calls "The Key to the Mystery," besides dealing with it in the chronicle.

What Forced the Forgery to Light.

Mr. Conybeare gives this explanation of the reopening of the case:

"Long ago the Italian Government, through Count Ternielli, seems to have informed M. Hanotaux that the letter naming Dreyfus, by brandishing which before the jury Le Pelleux and Boisdeffre secured the first condemnation of Zola, was a forgery. The Italian ambassador even extorted from M. Hanotaux a promise that it should not be used again on pain of exposure by himself. In July a new foreign minister, M. Delcasse, replaced M. Hanotaux, who, with the rest of M. Meline's ministry, had been cleared out. At once M. Cavaignac, with fresh eclat, brandishes the same forgery from the tribune of the Chamber. Result—the Italians, backed by the Germans, threaten exposure unless the French themselves make a clean confession. . . . Fairly cornered, the officials of the War Office, with the help of lime-light, detect as a forgery a document which half of them already knew to be such. Follows the denouement, forced on the French Government by outside pressure, and not spontaneously. A scapegoat is wanted. Henry is arrested, though, as he explained at Zola's first trial, he had only done his duty as he understood it. He is removed to the fortress of Mount Valerien, where there are no prying civilian functionaries about, and not to the Cherche Midi prison, where he would naturally have gone. It is feared that he will tell the whole story and compromise the rest of the gang; whereupon he is probably assassinated by those who dread his disclosures."

Evidence Offered by Germany.

Mr. Maxse, in unveiling what he calls "the most atrocious conspiracy to be found in human history"—one which has cost the French people "in moral prestige at least two Sedans and has inspired their European ally with a feverish desire to disarm rather than risk a contest" in which the French War Office would be copartners—announces that "one who was anxious to ascertain the exact attiture of the German Government at the present time recently made some enquiries in Berlin, where he learned on unimpeachable authority that . . . as soon as the French Government manifests the desire to learn the whole truth the German Government will authorize Colonel von Schwarzkoppen (late military attache in Paris) to speak."

"If the French Government finally decide to decline Germany's offer to permit her late military attache to testify, either in Berlin or Paris, by affidavit or orally, the refusal will be due to one reason and one only. Were Captain Dreyfus guilty there would be no possible objection to receiving testimony which would relieve the French Government of a terrible burden. Their reluctance is due to their knowledge that Colonel Schwarzkoppen is in a position to demonstrate that Captain Dreyfus is innocent."

This dismisses the bogy of a foreign war so often invoked against revision. Schwarzkoppen is ready to produce the documents enumerated in the bordereau and others which he received from Esterhazy in 1895 and 1896—i.e., after Dreyfus was transported.

"I state as a positive fact that these documents would have been published in facsimile in February this year in a leading London newspaper had it not been for the interference of the ambassador of one of the powers concerned. They are held in reserve and hang like a sword of Damocles which will fall upon the French Government when least desired."

"Schwarzkoppen would also be able to show that, emboldened by the conviction of Dreyfus, Esterhazy increased his activity and became a most fertile informant than he had been previously. The German attache gathered altogether one hundred and sixty-two documents from Esterhazy, of which thirty are regarded as valuable prizes. Through this agency the Germans have acquired an extensive and practical knowledge of French military policy and system, and a distinguished general was lately heard to declare in Berlin that it would not be worth his while to have the run of the French War Office."

Population of Old Countries.

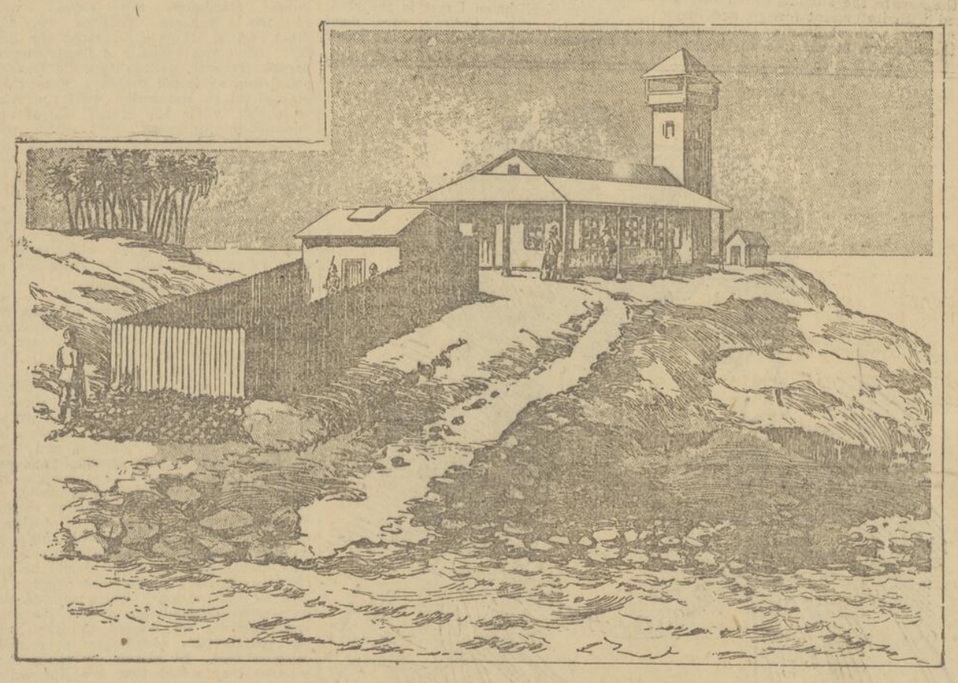
It has popularly been supposed that the population of the monarchies and unstable republics of Europe was declining, or if not declining, increasing at a ratio so small as to be almost imperceptible. For nearly half a century there has been a steady stream of emigration from European countries to the United States, South America and Australia, and no increase of population in any European country from immigration from other countries than Europe. The devastating wars which, theoretically, at least, reduce the population of all military countries abroad, have operated to the disadvantage of many lands, and especially those which have maintained colonies, the pacification of which requires military operations.

Again, the decrease of the birth rate in some European countries has been the subject of abstruse controversy among physicians and men of science, and yet it appears from official figures at hand that the increase in the total population of Europe during the past ten years has been nearly ten per cent., a statement which, published in the Revue Francaise de l'Etranger of Paris, has obtained corroboration in other countries, and the correctness of which is proved by the records of countries in which there have been censuses recently.

At the beginning of the present century the population of Europe was put by Levasseur at 175,000,000. In 1830 it was 220,000,000. In 1860 it was 290,000,000, and in 1890 it was 350,000,000. It is now 380,000,000, and the continuance of the present rate of increase will make it 385,000,000 in 1900, 10 per cent. increase over what it was in 1890.

The yearly emigration from Europe is about 500,000 at present, or 5,000,000 in a decade. In the absence of newcomers to make up this decrease, and in view of the backward and unprogressive condition of many European countries, it might be supposed that there would be no vast gain of population, but the contrary of this is shown. The number of the inhabitants is increasing all the time, although the means of maintaining them are not increasing in like ratio. These are the figures given of the increases in European countries during the past ten years: Russia, 14.5 per cent.; Germany, 11.5; Austria-Hungary, 9.6; England, 3.5; Italy, 4.5; France, 0.8. At this rate, in 100 years Russia would have 228,000,000 inhabitants, Germany 106,000,000, Austria 79,000,000, England 65,000,000, Italy 44,000,000, and France 40,000,000.

The modest estimate which this French statistician makes of the growth of population in his own country may, perhaps, disarm the answering criticism of the German statistician whose profound ethical treatment of "ratios" in population has already outrun many volumes of Leipsic, Berlin and Dresden publications, but the English and Scotch statisticians are not thus easily satisfied, and the Scotch statisticians especially are obdurate when asked to revise, correct, amend, or in any way modify their conclusions, as to the population of other countries, although in respect of the population of Scotland they are less steadfast. Possibly this is due to the fact that the population of Scotland varies comparatively little, though there has been a remarkable growth in late years of the population of its chief cities. The present population of Glasgow is in excess of 700,000. Edinburgh has 300,000 and Aberdeen 125,000.



THE PRISON OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS: HIS HUT AND THE GUARD ROOM ON THE ILE DU DIABLE.
(From a photograph, reproduced from the Matin, Paris.)

CAN STOOP AND STRAIGHTEN UP NOW

The Pain in the Back Was So Bad That He Couldn't Do It Before He Took Doan's Kidney Pills.

Lame, painful, aching backs—plenty of them all over Canada.

But they're getting less and less every day since people have begun to find out that all kinds of bad backs are due to kidney derangement, and that Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy.

Mr. John Macdonald, 120 Patrick street, St. John, N.B., is one of those who never fail to speak a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills, as they cured his aching back and relieved his urinary troubles when everything else failed.

He worked at the lumber business for years, and the heavy lifting, as well as the exposure to cold and wet, brought on a serious complication of kidney troubles. He suffered greatly with pain in his back just over the kidneys, and a burning, smarting sensation on passing water, which amounted to agony.

"I hadn't finished the second box of Doan's Kidney Pills," said Mr. Macdonald, "when the pains left my back, and I can stoop and straighten up without the slightest difficulty. My urinary trouble disappeared, and to-day I am feeling stronger and in better health than I have been for years."

That's the way Doan's Kidney Pills always act. They never fail to cure your kidney trouble, and—more than that—they invigorate and strengthen your entire system. Sufferers from Backache, Urinary Trouble, Bladder Weakness, Puffiness of the Feet or under the Eyes, Dizziness, Headache, Lumbago, Soreness of the Muscles, etc., should not fail to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They'll cure when all else fails.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, 50c. a box, or 3 for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Ask for Doan's, and refuse all others.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. John Crawford, Randall Davidson, Wm. Davidson, and F. P. Currie.

Nice clean white tablecloths and napkins used on all tables at Tyler's.

WAR IN FUTURE MADE IMPOSSIBLE.

Tesla Claims That His Recent Discovery Renders Guns and Fleets Quite Useless.

BUT IS IT PRACTICABLE?

Vehicles of Any Kind Can Be Propelled at the Will of the Operator.

HE CAN SINK BATTLESHIPS.

New York, Nov. 7.—"War will cease to be possible when all the world knows tomorrow that the most feeble of the nations can supply itself immediately with a weapon which render its coast secure and its ports impregnable to the assaults of even the united armadas of the world.

"Battleships will cease to be built and the mightiest ironclads and the most tremendous artillery afloat will be of no more use than so much scrap iron. And this irresistible power can be exerted at any distance by an agency of so delicate, so impalpable a quality that I feel that I am justified in predicting the time will come, incredible as it may seem, when it can be called into action by the mere exercise of the human will."

Tesla Causes Wonder.

This wonderful statement was made today by Nikola Tesla. At a moment when the world is on edge from rumors of a possible colossal conflict there comes from the great magician of science the announcement of the perfection of a power which he believes is destined immediately to usher in the era of universal peace by the demonstration of its ability to destroy, without the possibility of defense, the mightiest armaments of all the naval powers.

In brief, Tesla's latest and most startling miracle consists in an application of electricity whereby, without interposition of any artificial medium of communication, one man can control and direct with absolute exactitude the movements of any type of vessel, balloon or land vehicle at any distance that may be desired.

Torpedoing Made Easy.

From a station on shore or from the deck of a vessel under way a torpedo boat equipped with Mr. Tesla's controlling device may be propelled either on or below the surface, manoeuvred at will in any direction, and finally brought into contact and exploded at the side of a hostile vessel at any point within the range of the operator.

More than this, assuming that it were possible accurately to locate the position of the vessel which it is desired to destroy, the torpedo boat could be directed to it, even if the ship lay in the harbor of Southampton and the operator were stationed at Sandy Hook.

With such marvellous possibilities of destruction it is hardly to be wondered that Mr. Tesla believes the days of the supremacy of sea power are numbered.

Tesla said that some months had elapsed since he had fully developed his device. When it was learned that Admiral Cervera was bottled up at Santiago it was his intention to apply his mechanism to several launches and similar small craft loaded with high explosives and annihilate the fleet at anchor. Admiral Cervera, however, came out and met his fate under the guns of the American fleet before the necessary arrangements could be made. Then Tesla planned a raid on the Spanish vessels in Havana harbor, only to be thwarted by the proclamation of the suspension of hostilities.

Many Peaceful Uses.

While the most important application of the device is unquestionably in the direction of destruction, it will also have countless peaceful uses, and it is Tesla's highest pride that by making war too terrible it will render it impossible.

Tesla this morning in his laboratory in East Houston street said:

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to announce to the world my last and my greatest invention. My imagination fairly reels when I attempt to contemplate its countless possibilities. Already I hear the knell of the battleship and the monster gun. Their day has passed with the advent of a new irresistible power, which gives to all nations an absolute power of defense against any attack.

"Hitherto," continued Tesla, "the only means of controlling the movement of a vessel from a distance have been supplied through the medium of a flexible conductor, such as an electric cable, but this system is subject to obvious limitations, such as are imposed by the length, weight and strength of the conductor, which can be practically used; by the difficulty of maintaining with safety the high speed of the vessel or changing the direction of her movements with rapidity, by the necessity of effecting the control from a point which is practically fixed, and from many other drawbacks which are inseparably connected with such a system.

"The plan which I have perfected involves none of these objections, for I am enabled by the use of my invention to employ any means of propulsion to impart to the moving body or vessel the highest possible speed, to control the operation of its machinery and to direct its movements from either a fixed point

NIKOLA TESLA.



or from a body moving and changing its direction, however rapidly, and to maintain this control over great distances without any artificial connections between the vessel and the apparatus governing its movement and without such restrictions as these must necessarily impose.

"Having explained some of the possibilities of the device," continued Tesla, "I will now give you a practical example of the workings of the model before going into a detailed description of how I am able to produce these results."

Model is Described.

Elevated on stocks in the centre of the laboratory stood a model of a screw-propelled craft about four feet long and somewhat disproportionately wide and deep. Tesla explained that it was merely a working model which he had made in order to exhibit it to President McKinley, and that no attempt had been made to follow the usual sharp lines of a torpedo boat. The deck was slightly arched and surmounted by three slender standards, the centre one being considerably higher than the other two, which carried small incandescent bulbs, a third bulb being fixed at the bow.

The keel consisted of a massive copper plate, the propeller and rudder being in the usual positions. Tesla explained that the boat contained the propelling machinery, consisting of an electric motor actuated by a storage battery in the hold, another motor to actuate the rudder and the delicate mechanism which performs the function of receiving through the central standard the electric impulses sent through the atmosphere from the distant operating station, which set in motion the propelling and steering motors, and through them light or extinguish the electric bulbs and fire the exploding charge in a chamber in the bow in response to signals sent by the operator.

"Now, watch," said the inventor, and, going to a table on the other side of the room, on which lay a little switchbox, about five inches square, he gave the lever a sharp turn. Instantly the little bronze propeller began to revolve at a furious rate. "Now I will send the boat to starboard," he said, and another quick movement of the lever sent the helm sharp over, and another movement turned it as rapidly back again. At another signal the screw stopped and reversed.

"During the day," continued Tesla, his hand still on the lever, "we should steer our course by keeping the two standards in line, but at night we should depend on the electric lights, which would, of course, be screened so as not to be visible to the enemy," and at a signal both the tiny bulbs were illuminated.

"Now we will assume that the boat has arrived within striking distance of the vessel to be destroyed, and the bulb in the bow will serve to show that the explosion has taken place."

As he spoke he touched the lever again and the light flashed and was extinguished.

Power for Destruction.

"Imagine, if you can," said Tesla, as he went back to his desk, "what an irresistible instrument of destruction we have in a torpedo boat thus controlled, which we can operate day or night, on the surface or below it, and from any distance that may be desired. A ship thus assailed would have no possibility of escape.

"I can apply this system of control to any type of vessel and of any size. It is not even necessary to make a close approach to the vessel to be destroyed. At the distance of 100 feet the explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite will exert a shattering effect on a battleship, but there is no reason why we should not load a vessel with 200 or 300 tons, or even more of dynamite, which, exploded even a mile or so away, would raise a wave that would overwhelm the biggest ship ever built.

"But I have no desire that my fame should rest on the invention of a merely destructive device, no matter how terrible. I prefer to be remembered as the inventor who succeeded in abolishing war. That will be my highest pride. But there are many peaceful uses to which my invention can be put, conspicuously that of rescuing the shipwrecked.

"Is there any limit," he was asked, "to the distance at which the controlling device can be operated?"

"In the operations of war," replied Tesla, "the radius of control would usually be limited by the range of the vision of the operator, whether afloat or ashore, but otherwise there is no limit to the distance. In order to give a practical illustration of this it is my intention to exhibit a model of a torpedo boat at the Paris exposition and direct all its movements from an office in New York, precisely as I have shown you the working of the model here to-day, except that in Paris I intend to exhibit it afloat in a tank."

"In the first place," said Tesla, "I may say that the idea of this power came to me as an inspiration during my experiments with wireless telegraphy. The thought flashed on me one day that if I could send messages by means of currents I might be able to manipulate these same currents so as to control them, and therefore control in turn some object I might desire to propel in a certain manner to a distance. Gradually I have perfected the idea until now it is complete. I present it to the world and am prepared to accept the responsibility and demonstrate its effectiveness.

"This means," went on the discoverer, "that warfare must end. As a reason why, I will illustrate. Suppose a country should send a warship to the coast of an enemy. With my discovery I can destroy that warship no matter where she may be, no matter at what speed she may be going, no matter what her armament, no matter what her protection. She is absolutely in my power.

"All I require is that the man who operates the lever which controls the destructive agent that I send out to the ship shall be able to see the object to be destroyed. Distance therefore is nothing. Time is nothing to it.

Forts and Fleets Useless.

"This discovery annihilates all fleets, renders coast defense forts useless. I can send 1,000 tons of dynamite into the midst of a fleet of warships, or I can send a single torpedo against a single cruiser. I can submerge the terrible destroyer, or I can float it on the surface. I can turn it in any direction, stop it at will, or bring it back if for any reason it is desired to do so.

"And here is one of the economic sides of the discovery. When a shell is fired from a warship, that ends it. If the aim is good, the shell accomplishes its mission. If the aim is bad, there is no recall. My agent can be stopped or recalled at will.

"Suppose a European power invents a gun which can throw a shell thirty miles. She despatches a ship with such a gun on board to harass or destroy a coast town of an enemy. I can place my controller on top of a hill and can positively destroy that warship before she can come within even the great range of the object she wishes to strike. So, you see, guns are useless; big warships are a waste of money.

"The Czar has made a move in the di-

This was the end of the interview, and as the company rose to go one of the gentlemen remarked:

"This is wonderful—in fact, it will make a great story—one of the greatest ever printed."

Tesla started. He looked hurt. He protested, saying: "But it is not a story. It is true. It is not to be called a story. Do you misunderstand it? Is it not clear? Don't the demonstrations suffice? Why do you persist in calling it a story?"

That everything is a "story" in a newspaper office was carefully explained to Tesla. He was assured that a "story" may be the history of a murder, a marriage or a shipwreck.

His face relaxed and he remarked, "I understand the word 'story' to mean something which is not exactly true, and it grieved me to hear you call my work a 'story.' But if it is merely an idiom of speech with you, very well; I am satisfied. But please don't say it again. It puzzles me, and I don't like it."

UMBRELLA FOR PARIS EXPOSITION

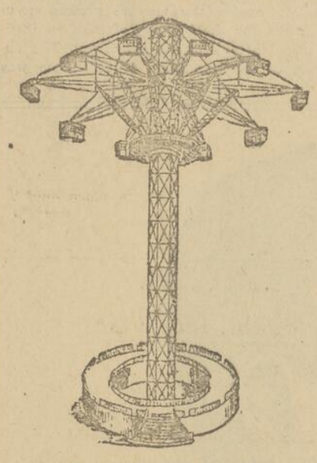
To Carry Passengers 350 Feet High and Hold More People Than the Ferris Wheel.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

R. E. Sherman, a Chicago electrician and inventor, received word yesterday from George Pangelo, Commissioner Peck's secretary of American concessions for the Paris Exposition, that "Sherman's umbrella" is now practically certain of getting a place on the Exposition grounds.

"Sherman's umbrella" is the designation given to a mechanical device intended to rival the Ferris wheel, and Mr. Pangelo has promised to notify the inventor by cablegram as soon as the concession is secured.

The name of the device invented by Mr. Sherman was suggested by the resemblance which his model bore to the frame of an

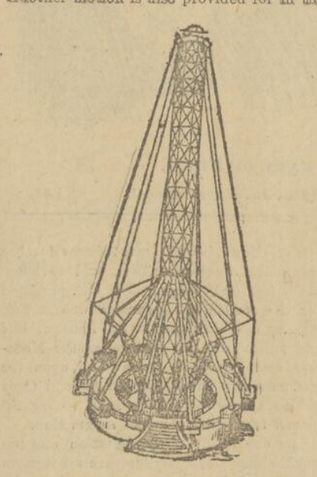


The "Umbrella" Opened.

umbrella. The actual planning of the thing was entrusted to a practical mechanical engineer, H. R. Hinchcliff, who planned the Manufactures building at the Columbian Exposition.

The idea of it is to carry passengers to a great height overlooking the Exposition grounds. The plans call for a steel structure 350 feet high and 250 feet in diameter from car to car when the cars are at the top. Ten cars are planned each capable of accommodating fifty passengers. Mr. Sherman says that the cars can make three trips every hour, which will almit of their carrying more passengers in that time than the Ferris wheel did, because all the cars can be loaded at one trip.

The cars are to be supported at the ends of ten long steel cables, which are to run over the ends of the arms or staves of the "umbrella." The power is to be applied from the platfrom around the central column. The platform is intended to move up and down the column and to carry 350 passengers. The power by which it is expected to move the platform and to lower and raise the cars is hydraulic pressure. Another motion is also provided for in the



The "Umbrella" Closed.

plans. That is a rotary motion of the platform, carrying with it the cars, and that motion is to be carried out by a separate application of electrical power.

Mr. Sherman says that not as much power will be required to run the machine as is required to operate the Ferris wheel, because the weight of each car filled with passengers is utilized as a counterbalancing power of gravity over the pulleys at the ends of the arms.

The application for a site was made for grounds opposite the Champ de Mars, where the Paris Ferris wheel is now in operation. The Paris wheel is forty feet higher than the Chicago wheel.

MASON & RISCH UPRIGHT PIANOS

Are undoubtedly the most artistically finished Pianos manufactured in Canada. Their many exclusive features place them beyond comparison. In point of construction they are positively the best that capital, time, science and skill can produce.

The New Styles

of Mason & Risch Pianos are now on exhibition in the MONTREAL WAREROOMS, 19 PHILLIPS SQUARE (Art Association Building), and a cordial invitation is extended to the public to inspect these beautiful instruments.

Head Office
32 King St. West,
TORONTO.

Send for Catalog.

"She Carries Her Heart on Her Sleeve"

What a boon to many a man or woman if this were literally so—How many spirits are broken because this particular organ is shackled by disease—and yet how many times has Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart brushed against the grim reaper and robbed him of his victim.

Diseases of the heart are by far the most treacherous of ailments which afflict humanity—ruthless to old and young alike—not insidious but violent, for when the heart fails the whole system suffers violence. Discussing causes here will not console the suffering one. The one great yearn of the heart-sickened patient is how to get relief and a cure. **Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart** stands pre-eminently to-day as the star of hope to sufferers from heart trouble, and so far past the experimental period that thousands to-day proclaim, in no uncertain sound, the belief that were it not for this great remedy they world have long ago passed into the great beyond.



Most eminent doctors, whom heart cases have baffled, have tested Dr. Agnew's claims, and to-day they prescribe it in their practice as the quickest and safest heart remedy known to medical science. What are the symptoms? Palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath, weak and irregular pulse, swelling of feet and ankles, pain in the left side, chilly sensations, fainting spells, uneasiness in sleeping, dropsical tendency and as many more indications that the heart is deranged. **Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart** is a heart specific; and no case too acute to find relief from it inside of thirty minutes—a powerful cure.

MRS. JNO. FITZPATRICK, of Gananoque, Ont., after having been treated by eminent physicians for heart disease of five years' standing, was discharged from the hospital as a hopeless incurable. She suffered from acute pain and palpitation, her feet and ankles swollen, and there was every tendency to the dropsical form of heart disease, but the lady procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart as she declared, as a last hope. One dose relieved her of a very acute spasm in less than thirty minutes, and three bottles cured her—not a symptom of the trouble remaining

CONDUCTOR WILLIAM G. LUCAS, of the N. & W.R.R., and living at Hagarstown, Md., suffered for years with acute valvular form of heart disease—cost him many a "lay off" from his daily duties on the road, and he spent a small fortune in remedies and treating with heart specialists in promise of a cure, and all ended in disappointment, until a good friend, who had been benefited, recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. He tried it, and found it gave him relief and comfort almost immediately. He continued its use until a few bottles were taken, and to-day he's well and strong, and says, "Tell all heart sufferers that I can highly recommend this great remedy."

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT cures eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head and all itching skin diseases: cures piles in three to five nights. 35 cents.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER relieves cold in the head or hay fever in ten minutes—will cure most stubborn and long standing catarrh cases quickly and permanently.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver—clear the skin. 40 doses, 20 cents. —3

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

ROKCO

WHAT IS ROKCO?

ROKCO Is a purely cereal preparation made from Canadian-grown grain blended and roasted under our new roasting process.

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OF THINGS MILITARY

BY CORPORAL TRIM.

THE church parade is over, and all interested in it are congratulating themselves on its success. A gentleman who has been for years an officer in the militia, and is now on the retired list, told me on Monday that he had seen almost every church parade in the last fifteen years, and the Jubilee parade as well, and in his opinion the parade on Sunday was the best of the lot. It is certainly gratifying to know that the militia is improving.

The general was but a short time in town, and so had little opportunity to say much about the parade, but what he did say was very complimentry. One thing he expressed pleasure at was the way the orders had been issued, and the way they were carried into effect.

But the parade was not without faults, and glaring ones at that. The following letter from a gentleman who has served in the volunteer force in Britain for years, speaks, be it said with shame, only too truly of the conduct of the militia in Montreal.

Corporal Trim—

Yesterday afternoon I was one of the many who witnessed the city regiments marching through the streets—to church, as I, for one, fondly supposed. You can imagine my surprise when, shortly afterwards, I met a large number of men in different uniforms, walking singly and in groups along the streets. On passing St. George's Church there was a goodly number of men in uniform loafing outside, smoking and chatting, while, I presume, the service, specially for their benefit, was in progress. Now surely this is evidence of a great lack of discipline. If the men don't want to attend the service they need not turn out at all and disgrace the uniforms they wear by such an exhibition of carelessness and indifference. If it be said these men were of different religions from the church their corps were assigned to, I still maintain their best course would be not to turn out at all, as the impression created by their conduct is a bad one. In Britain we are fond of criticizing our volunteers, but never (and I have had many opportunities) have I ever seen such a sight as men, after falling in for church, or any other parade, being allowed to dissociate themselves from their regiments until the parade was formally dismissed.

As one who has worn Her Majesty's uniform, and may again, I do not write in any unkindly spirit of our city militia, but with the earnest desire to see removed what I and many others consider an offence against good form as well as against military discipline.

Lanark.

The fault lies with officers and men alike. Both should remember that a church parade is the same as any other parade, and to break away from the parade to take it easy outside the church is much the same as falling out on inspection, to have a smoke. It is gratifying to note that the members of one of the regiments which attended St. George's Church remained to a man in their places throughout the service.

◈

Colonel Did Not Salute.

The following letter from Militiaman calls attention to a very common failing with officers and men of militia. It is hard to believe that the colonel referred to saw the salute, but such lack of courtesy among militiamen has been so marked in the past that many will at once give credence to it. Here is Militiaman's letter.

Corporal Trim—

We have often heard of the neglect on the part of militiamen in not saluting their officers when in uniform. On Sunday I saluted a certain colonel of one of our regiments after the church parade and he did not pay the slightest attention in any way. He cannot excuse himself by saying he did not see me for he deliberately looked me straight in the face, and then turned his back upon me. Of course this action was nothing more than might be expected, but officers should at all events try to be gentlemen.

Militiaman.

◈

Gen. Hutton—An English Opinion

The Broad Arrow, the greatest of English military papers, has the following to say about Gen. Hutton and the command of the Canadian Militia. "The last victim to circumstances in Canada was Major-General Gascoigne, and a great deal has been alleged against him in connection with the discharge of his duties during the tenure of his late command. However, as Lord Wolseley is not generally credited with a predilection for failures it is apparent that the recent selection of this particular officer for the command of the troops at Hong Kong is, and was no doubt intended to convey a direct expression of approval. In short, at the Horse Guards the verdict is not only "not guilty" but "honorably acquitted." What now remains to be seen is how Major-General Hutton will fare. Failure in his case may assuredly be accepted as clear proof that the Canadian command is scarcely tenable by any one fit to exercise it. Ability, zeal, and tact, are the three attributes chiefly needed, and of these the last is the most important, because without it the possession of the others, in superlative degree, would be useless. With Major-General Hutton, the practice of tact is not merely a natural attribute, but is a chosen profession. In a word then, if Major-General Hutton fails to succeed in Canada the success of any other Imperial officer may be looked upon as equally impossible with that of a Colonial—the only alternative. To take refuge in the adoption of the latter suggestion could only lead to confusion worse confounded. Therefore the command of the Canadian Militia presents an especially difficult problem. Yet we almost believe and certainly we hope, that Major-General Hutton will prove equal to the occasion. He enjoys difficulties because he takes a real pleasure in overcoming them—perhaps because he usually succeeds. At all events he certainly has our best wishes. If he succeeds he will have deserved well of his country, for the path of those who may follow him will have been rendered easier."

◈

"A" Company, Royal Scots.

There are a number of changes in the non-commissioned officers of "A" Company, Royal Scots. Some time ago Color-Sergt. T. Gardiner was made sergeant-major of the regiment, and the next senior, Sergeant W. Gardiner, was made sergeant-instructor. Sergeant Grey joined the company and acted as color-sergeant. His duties, however, did not allow of regular attendance at drill, and the N.C.O.'s of the company met and chose one of their number, who would be acceptable to the whole company. Sergeant MacNab was chosen, and he will be appointed to the position. This leaves two sergeancies vacant. The next in order of seniority are Corporal Tounie, Corporal Simpson, and Corporal Eakin. Sergt. Grey is leaving the company.

◈

Artillery Prizes Presented.

No. 2 Company, R.C.A., had a gala night last Tuesday. The company was called together ostensibly for the presentation of prizes, but the real object was to congratulate Major Hibbard on his approaching marriage, and present him with a token of the company's esteem. Sergt.-Major Wilson formed up his men, and asked Major Hibbard to step forward. On behalf of the company he presented him with a handsome bronze chime clock. Major Hibbard, in his usual happy manner, thanked the company for their kindness.

The following prizes for proficiency were also presented:—1, Sergt. Robler, rifle and bag, presented by Captain Collins; 2, Sergt. Clarke, framed picture, presented by the company; special prize awarded to Sergt. T. Harper, framed picture, presented by Co. Sergt.-Major Wilson. Pictures were also presented to the following men for good attendance: Gunner Walsh, 23; Gunner Doherty, 21; Corp. Galey, 20; Bm. Kilburn, 19; Gunner Poulton, 19; Corp. Bailey, 18; Gunner Thompson, 18; Gunner Hamilton, 17; Gunner Williams, 17; Gunner Dicks, 16.

Refreshments were served during the evening.

◈

68th Rifle Prizes.

The 65th Battalion will hold a meeting at the end of the month, when the prizes won at the regimental rifle matches will be presented.

◈

Earl of Minto and the Militia.

"The Earl of Minto, the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, is an enthusiastic volunteer, and holds strong views which he is not afraid to ventilate and put in practice, too, when the opportunity offers. As he told the East of Scotland Tactical Society at a dinner given in his honor, war is a rough game, and, to succeed, officers and men must understand that it is a game that requires a good dead of hardship and a good deal of endurance. He has been putting this to the test in a competition where the volunteers had to march, heavily laden, eleven miles in three hours before firing several volleys under military conditions.

This year the competition was fairly successful, but last year, in hot weather, and owing to some volunteers losing their road and being generally new to the business, there were many breakdowns. An East Lothian volunteer of extensive proportions was found gasping over the parapet of a bridge, and the sweat dripping into the cool water below. Having been asked incidentally what weight he was, he replied, "A no ken, but I was auchteen stane when I left Longniddry."—Glasgow Daily Mail.

◈

The Color of Uniforms.

It has long been a moot point whether the scarlet uniform worn in the British army is the best color that can be adopted. It is certainly a warm color for cold climates, but a hot one for the tropics, and for an empire upon which the sun never sets this question of heat-conduction must be considered. But more attention is generally paid to the matter of conspicuousness in the field, and some recent experiments in Germany are for this reason interesting to us. A squad of ten men, each couple of which were dressed in a differently colored tunic, was ordered to march across an open country, their movements being closely followed by a company of quick-sighted observers. The first couple to disappear were the men in light gray; then the two in scarlet went out of sight; then a couple in dark gray, and finally the men dressed in blue and green. In experiments at our own rifle butts, it has been found that for some reason or other scarlet is protection to the soldier in that it is the most difficult color to hit.

After all, such experiments are not of the value which they would have been before the days of machine and dynamite guns. A hail of lead, such as is now possible by the aid of modern appliances, does not discriminate between men whatever be the color of their uniforms, but will be as impartial in spotting them as is a shower of rain.

◈

The Duke of Connaught.

"Only three commands are now open to the Duke of Connaught, none of which is available, and, therefore, circumstances, as well as inclination, justify him in seeking a long rest after thirty years of almost unbroken service. The Duke's next employment will probably be to succeed Lord Roberts in command of the forces in Ireland. As the Irish Prince of the Royal Family, he is specially qualified for this duty. He is qualified to succeed Sir William Lockhart as commander-in-chief in India, five years hence, by reason of his long Indian experience, both as commanding a division, and afterwards in command of the Bombay army. And he is qualified to succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief by reason of his being one of the best soldiers, ablest commanders, and most successful administrators in the army."—Liverpool Post.

◈

Where the Bullets Strike.

A remarkable thing in connection with warfare is that the ratio of casualties is constantly decreasing, the only exception being the American Civil War. The following gives the names and dates of some of the principal battles, together with the style of weapons used and the number of killed to every 1,000 of the combatants:

Cannae (B. C. 216); swords and battle-axes; 500.

Hastings (A. D. 1066); swords and battle-axes; 170.

Bannockburn (A. D. 1314); swords and arrows; 300.

Crecy (A. D. 1346); swords and arrows; 330.

Italian troubles (A. D. 1859); muzzle-loading rifles; 90.

American Civil War, muzzle and breech loading rifles; 70.

Franco-Prussian (A. D. 1870-'71); breech-loaing rifles; 50.

British-South African (A. D. 1879); breech-loading rifles; 64.

British-Egyptian (A. D. 1885); breech-loading rifles; 1.

In the Crimean War the British fired 15,000,000 shots and killed 21,000 Russians, or one man to every 700 shots. The French forces in the same war fired 29,000,000 shots and killed 51,000 Russians or one man to every 590 shots fired. The Russians, on the other hand, fired 45,000,000 shots at both English and French, and succeeded in killing 48,000, or one soldier to every 910 shots which they fired.

War, after all, is not so dangerous a game as the majority of people imagine. The bullets of one army hit the enemy in safe places eighty times out of every 103. Of every 103 shots which strike some soldiers 43 will lodge in the legs (from the hips down to the feet); 33 shots will lodge in the arms (from the shoulders to the tips of the fingers); the abodmen receives 11 bullets, the chest and back 11, the neck one bullet, and 11 shots strike some part of the soldiers' heads.

It is further proved by official figures that when a soldier has been wounded, even seriously, his chances of ultimate recovery are very high.

On the basis of a table compiled by the German War Department, out of every 116 American soldiers wounded in Cuba or Porto Rico 99 will eventually get entirely well.

Of the remaining 17 out of the 116 wounded soldiers 9 are found to die of their injuries on the ground before they can be removed, and an average of 11 die after reaching the hospital.

So that the chances of the American soldier returning home alive were 99 out of 116.—London Daily Mail.

◈

More About the New Bullet.

A correspondent to the Army and Navy Gazette writes: "In your issue of the 15th inst. you make various enquiries as to the serviceability of the Lee-Metford rifle in the recent campaign in the Soudan. Having served throughout the whole operations from March to September, may I be allowed to state my humble opinions. The Lee-Metford is a magnificent weapon; it does not deteriorate under the stress of rough service in a hot climate if it is well looked after. I believe all cases of a general deterioration of rifles in a unit where such have come to light are solely due to a bad regimental system as regards inspection and supervision. I cannot say how many rounds it takes before the weapon's accuracy for long-range firing begins to fall off, but I believe that the number would be far more than any troops are likely ever to fire. Great heat does not affect this accuracy. The pull-through was always used immediately after firing was finished. The bullet, whether the unaltered kind, Gatacre's patent, or the new hollow-posed type, proved an excellent manstopper. More rot has been written on this point, in my opinion, than on anything else connected with the rifle. The bayonet is a wretched, useless absurdity and must be lengthened."

◈

Soldiers Selling Uniforms.

"Among the war curios which were brought here by Captain Atkinson, of the wrecked news yacht Kanapaha, and which afterward formed the bone of contention in a very lively row with the Custom House officials, was a complete uniform of a Spanish colonel and several beautiful Spanish canteens which had never seen service. In that connection one of the petty officers of the yacht spun an interesting yarn.

"It was astonishing," he said, "how readily the Spaniards parted with their military equipment for good American dollars, and this spirit was by no means confined to the rank and file. I had a lieutenant offer me his revolver and sword belt for $3.50 in gold, and another wanted to trade a pair of very gorgeous epaulettes for a few tins of delicacies. Five dollars was the standard price for Mausers, and I honestly believe that a good, shrewd fellow, with a valise full of five-dollar bills would have effected the disarming of Toral's whole crowd in much quicker time than it was done by the army."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

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PLEASANT HOME WORK—For men or women, day or evening; 6 to $15 weekly; no canvassing or experience needed; plain instructions and work mailed on application. Brazilian Mfg. Co., New York City. 267

WANTED—Good dressmaker would like to get some more ladies' and children's sewing; gives perfect fit. No. 17 St. Alexander st., city. 265*

AGENTS WANTED—For ladies' companion needlecase, containing nearly 1,000 of finest assorted, every description. Sell at every house. 100 per cent profit. Children after school can make several dollars per week. Agents coin money. Sample outfit and wholesale price list for 23 cents in Canadian or American stamps. A great holiday seller. Enterprise Novelty Co., 35 McLean st., Boston, Mass. 265*

WANTED—Chef. Must speak English and be A1 man. Apply Mrs. Welsh, Balmoral Hotel. 266*

APPRENTICE WANTED—Strong boy wanted to work in press room. Apply Monday forenoon, Herald Job Dept., Craig st.

BOARD AND LODGING

ROOMS AND BOARD—Board with double or single room, in French private family. 105 St. Hubert st. 269*

FOR SALE—Hardwood bedroom set, mirror 20x30, cheap. 149 Ash ave. 270*

FOR SALE—Three goat-skin sleigh robes, in good order; also a large hall stove, cheap, at 800 St. Urbain st. 262*

WANTED—Room and board, by young lady; private family preferred; terms must be reasonable and within 15 minutes' walk of P.O. Box H 6, Herald. 265*

ROOM WANTED—A double bedroom, comfortably furnished, near Post Office; must be well heated. Address E 18, Herald Office. 266*

ROOM—Large double parlor, furnished, as sitting and bedroom, for small family or two gentlemen, ten dollars per month; board if required. 109 Osborne st. 264

ROOM AND BOARD—Handsomely furnished double room, on bathroom flat, Auer light; also table board. 63 Dubord. 264

ROOM—With full board, three dollars per week; good accommodations and table; piano; transients accommodated. 68 Victoria st. 264

ROOMS — Near St. Louis Square, beautiful double parlor and two medium rooms; modern comfort; strictly first-class board. 550 St. Denis. 264

RODMS WANTED.

ROOMS—Wanted two furnished rooms at Westmount, for an American gentleman and his wife, with table board. Address Page, P. O. Box, 525 Montreal. 263

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERies, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence.

PERSONAL—G. Savoline, ladies' tailor, has now opened at 26 McGill College avenue; two years as cutter and fitter with J. J. Milloy. First-class work guaranteed at moderate prices.

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residences

Furnished House WANTED

For Small Family. Give Rent and other particulars.

Box G. 19, Herald Office.
*60

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

HOUSE TO LET—351 PRINCE ARTHUR. Apply 692 Craig st. 263*

ELIGIBLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Corner DORCHESTER STREET and Dufferin Square (continuation Cote Street)—Substantial stone and brick building, two commodious dwellings, unrivalled manufacturing site. J. Fairbairn. 269*

TO LET—House, seven rooms, bath room and pantry, gas, hot water, first-class house, $8.00. 590 Cadieux st. 258*

TO LET—Furnished house, Dorchester west, easily heated, 12 rooms, complete in every detail, piano, range, gas stove; all in A1 order. Address F 22 Herald. 250*

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Situation, by a smart, active woman, who is a good plain cook. Apply 95 Bleury st.

WANTED—By first-class laundress, families' washing at her own home. First-class references. Apply Laundress, Herald Office. 265*

WANTED—Situation as nurse; willing to take full charge of young baby; good references. Apply to 1086 St. James. 266*

WANTED—Work by the day of any kind, by middle-aged woman; references. 42½ St. Antoine st. 266*

WANTED — Situation as general servant, without wahing, aged 35. Apply 143 St. George st. 267*

WANTED—Work wanted by a competent woman; laundry work preferred; good references. Apply 642 Rivard st.

WANTED—Situation by a repectable person as housemaid or light housekeeper for small family; good city references. 705 Dorchester. 268

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, offices to clean or building; is also a good laundress and can give good references. Address H 8, Herald Office. 268*

WANTED—Washing by the day by Mrs. Charles Baker, 50c day up till 5 o'clock. 39 Dowd st. 268

WANTED—By an experienced housemaid, a position at once. 46 Crescent st. 268

WANTED—By respectable woman, work of any kind by the day or week; good reference. Call or address Mrs. F. L. Saunders, 183 Guy st., rear house. 268

WANTED—By young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter; understands French and English. H 5, Herald. 265*

WANTED—By a respectable English woman, situation as good plain cook or housekeeper; good references. Apply 14a Desrivieres st. 270*

WANTED—By respectable young woman, a situation as general servant in plain family, where it is convenient to sleep at home, good references. Address 595 Dorchester Street. 265

WANTED—By respectable girl, situation as mother's help, or to assist with children. Can give references. Protestant. L.C., 22 Barre st. 266*

WANTED — Sewing by the day, week or month. Apply G 21, Herald Office.

WANTED—By respectable person, washing, ironing or housecleaning, by the day. 99 St. Alexander. 264

WANTED — Situation by experienced cook, where another girl is kept. Apply 45a Arlmer st. 264

WANTED—Situation as good plain cook in private family, where housemaid is kept. Apply 23 St. Charles Borromee. 264

WANTED—A situation as general servant by a respectable girl; good references. Apply 9 Alexander st. 264

WANTED—Situation by cook, with long experience, good references; no objection to leaving city. Apply 99 St. Alexander, form 10 to 5. 264

WANTED—By competent dressmaker, with diploma, sewing by day, week or month. Address 54 City Councillors st. 264

WANTED—Situation by a girl to assist with housework, also position as nurse girl. Apply 46 Crescent st. 264

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Situation as engineer; certificate and good references; can run dynamos and do repairing. Address W.B., Engineer, Ascot Corner, P.Q. 271*

WANTED—By young Englishman, disengaged from 10 to 4 daily, employment as clerk. "B," Herald Office. 268*

WANTED—Care of furnaces, etc., by a reliable man; good references. Address J. Boll, gardener, 36 Aylmer st. 268

WANTED—Situation by a young man as indoor servant, having three years' experience; references. Apply J.R., 103 Inspector st. 268

WANTED—Position by married farmer, full charge or otherwise, wife good plain cook and dairywoman. Apply, stating wages, etc., L. J. Shaw, Sherbrooke, Que. 268

WANTED—Young man, knowing French and English, bookkeeping and typewriting, wants situation in an office; good references. Apply 428 City Hall ave. 268

WANTED—Situation as male cook, good at meat and pastry; can furnish good reference. J., 108 St. Felix st. 268

WANTED — By middle-aged widower, with two little boys, aged 5 and 8 years, a housekeeper, to do work in farm house. Apply Box H 7, Herald. 268*

WANTED—By young man, position as practical watchmaker; experienced; best of references. Apply Box H 2, Herald Office. 263*

WANTED—By a steady, sober young man, work round a store, grocery preferred, of which has some months of experience. Has also experience in canvassing. Would accept a situation as commercial traveller. Speaks French and English. Will furnish first-class references. P.O. Box 32, Weymouth Bridge, Nova Scotia. 263*

WANTED—Situation as handy man around a house or buildings; willing to cars for furnaces or any kind of work; carpenter by trade; can speak French and English and can furnish first-class references; fifteen years in last situation. Apply G. R., 237 Craig st.

WANTED—Furnaces and snow shovelling in private houses or stores, for the winter; best references. Address A. Gater, R 85 Dominion st. 264

EDUCATIONAL

ADDRESS: BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLlege, Belleville, Ont.—Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. Also full Civil Service Course. English and French Options. Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS—Warm and comfortable, in quiet home; no children; all conveniences; furnace heat. 266 Bleury st. 265*

MRS. LABERGE, FORMERLY OF ST. Denis st., has large elegantly furnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for families. 71 Dubord st. 266*

ROOMS—Furnished rooms, with good board; also table board; hot water, etc. 50 Cathcart st. 264

ROOM—3 Durocher, nicely furnished single room, with or without board, private family, heated by Daisy furnace, gas and modern conveniences. 264

BY A WOMAN.

Madge Merton.

DON'T you all come as near hating the perfect woman as your principals allow you to hate anybody or anything? I mean the one who pretends she is perfect, for I suppose no one is such a successful poser as to make herself believe in her own perfection for more than a half a day at a time. But there are women who smile blandly at you and confess their many exalted virtues with unblushing faces. Their children always say "please" and "thank you" and "excuse me" and tell the unvarnished truth, their servants are always of the female Moses type of weakness, their preserves always keep, their dusting and sweeping is always just so. They never confess to any failures, any discouragements. They pity you and give you much advice before you ask for it, and otherwise intimate that you are all most dreadfully wrong, and probably it's because you don't try to be any different. Don't you wish you could see the wheels of their mechanism go round? Wouldn't you put splinters into the cogs and enjoy the fuss? Isn't it human nature to admire the good and scorn the false, and isn't a woman with a "make-up" of perfection about the falsest thing the world has in it to-day?

It's such a little thing to say "I'm wrong," or "I was mistaken," "I've failed at this," "I did not allow for that," "You were wiser than I was," and all those other things which are true things and brave things to say. Perhaps back of all our pride is that old evil, pretence. We pretend we are this or that or the other, and it's so hard to be just your own self after you've pretended you were someone nicer or bigger or better.

But of all the things we may pretend the perfection-pretence is the worst of all. An honest-souled, fair-minded woman with a natural manner and a truthful tongue is one of the sweetest things God ever made. And because we find the other kind sometimes, we must not forget there are good ones—women we are proud to call our friends, and who do much to keep alive in us the faith we ought to have in human nature.

—

I suppose most women have autograph albums tucked away some place—the kind in which we used to coax our day teachers and Sunday teachers, the minister-man and the stranger within the gates to "write something." And the schoolboys and girls "wrote something" too. Sometimes they copied it out of big sister's album and spelled it wrong, and sometimes they pasted little "pictures" or "did a transparency" or even a pen and ink sketch or a bit of water-coloring. Sometimes they tore the leaves out when the lines went crooked, or they made a blot, and the owners of the albums held indigtion meetings about those same torn leaves.

Nowadays the old albums look very queer—faded and worn—so much smaller than they used to, and very pathetic too, with the autographs of those who belonged to the old days and who have been whirled here and there and everywhere, and scattered like brown leaves on a November day. Some have been resting for many years in quiet places among the little hillocks and the slabs and columns of marble, and we pass over their pages reverently, for whether they were the choicest friends or not, they have made things right now, for those who die have paid all their debts.

—

We look quizzically at the Chinamen as they shuffle along our streets—sometimes in their own loose garb and padding the pavements with their clumsy soft shoes, sometimes they wear costumes part Oriental, part Occidental, and have short hair and leather shoes. We call them the washee-washees, and don't worry much about them though we may make remarks about their heathen way of sprinkling clothes. We look curiously in at the laundry shops and mark the industry of the workers and their solemnity. We are always interested in them, whether they happen to be selling tea or bric-a-brac, and I think sometimes we forget the courtesy due any stranger in a strange land.

Down on Beaver Hall Hill there is a mission school where Chinese men and boys come to be taught to read English. They sit around tables and drone the words after the teachers, and are very apt pupils too, it is said. An earnest young man was giving instruction with a blackboard the evening I was there, and his queer class were striving to feel through their Chinese language for his English one. The teachers were pitifully few, and upon being invited I took one table and heard the John Chinamans their lesson. The monotonous voices and the tripping of their tongues on certain letters were very odd, but they were so earnest and so eager and persistent that one could not help becoming interested too.

The closing exercises were unique in this respect that one hymn was sung in Chinese, and here and there pupils who did not know the English words to the others, droned in their own language till one corner at least was well-started into a Babel. But these pupils were all men and boys. There are Chinese women in Montreal, but not many, and those who are, seldom or never go out, because in their bloomer national dress they attract too much notice. The men come and go, but the women hide behind walls and screened windows, with perhaps a little wonder that this should ever be called the land of the free.

Some time ago a dear little baby came into a Chinese home, and the little mother is wonderfully proud and happy, and has already laid plans for its adoption into her new-found religion. Two Chinese women put their heads together and devised means to get a collection of clothes which would enable them to go about a little without the unpleasant attentions of curious people. Poor little shut-ins, I hope they may find their prison doors swing out more and more, until they can go about as western women do, without let or hindrance.

The odd names on the laundry signs are, it seems, nearly always assumed names, and mean often odd and bombastic phrases. Eternal and Peace seem to be favorite words.

Up in the cemetery there are some Chinese graves with odd little wires at the foot. The wires supported candles, the burning of which was a part of the funeral ceremonies. There have been, I believe, no pagan funerals here for many years, not since the founding of the present mission, but the superstitious and home-sick ones are very likely to follow any custom which is purely one of sentiment and does not conflict with the teachings of the new religion which many of them have accepted. And so the little wires are set up at the graves, and the old style of dress is clung to, and the queue is parted with only after much consideration and after much pressure from civilization. And the women are shut in and kept away from all taint of knowledge as the English know it. The little groups live among, for, and to themselves, and by and bye the lucky Chinaman who has saved a few hundred dollars goes home to China and forgets, it may be, all his abc's as well as his trials and tribulations here.

—

We had a windy ride out to St. Vincent de Paul the other day, and as the wind was doing all the howling about there, it is presumed that the convicts have had all tobacco and other questions satisfactorily adjusted. From the city to Sault aux Recollect there was more than a breeze blowing, and the good folks who have the road-mending in charge seemed to have been "fixing" any spots that were good for wheeling at all. Out on the bridge across the Back River there was a wild view of water snarling over rocks, of bare, brown hills, of scattered houses and clumps of leafless woods. Down the river bank to St. Vincent we fairly flew, for at least we had the wind behind us, and he is a good pusher but a bad leader.

The river was sullen, purplish and tawny and turbid, reflecting the mood of the stormy sky overhead and ruffled by the wind. St. Vincent has no attractiveness that could be seen. The great building seemed to set its mark upon the clustered houses about. Perhaps it was only that the day was dull and because the autumn days have much of sadness, but there was an uncanniness about the straggling houses, the dip of the hill and even the church itself. Down by the riverside there was more freedom, the depressing stone walls were out of sight, and the grandeur of the river became more apparent to us as our camp-fire began to warm our fingers and get our tea ready.

The ride back was not monotonous, whatever else it may have been. By the time the bridge was reached the dusk had closed in, and the weirdness of rushing water, the wild strength of the wind on our faces and against our wheels, the eerie moaning and humming of the electric wires overhead, the rhythmic beat of horses' hoofs like drums from the distance, gave impressions differing diametrically from those which belong to sunny afternoons in June. The ride in from Back River had hair-breadth escapes, mud puddles and rain in it, and it was decided that for variety of weather and roads this November pic-nic ride held the very topmost place. But we won't remember the bad roads and the wind. We'll pin our remembrance to the roast-potato part, for there never were such potatoes roasted in any embers before—that's the candid opinion of the whole party.

—

I was very glad to receive the following collection of the sayings of a four-year-old. Perhaps some more of the mothers and aunties will string the funny sayings of their little folks together and let the readers of this page have the benefit of childish oddity.

In answer to the request for children's sayings:

Four-year old Geoffrey, having been scolded by the maid for upsetting a pail of fresh milk said, "The cow hasn't left the yard; go and milk her again."

His aunt was using some carpet tacks one morning, and finding them too large to answer her purpose, tried the very small size. Geoffrey was highly interested when he saw the tiny ones, and said, "Why, those must be infant tacks."

The same aunt had occasion to scold him for giving a saucy answer, and he seized the first available object, a broom. His mother suddenly appearing on the scene, he excused himself by saying "I'm just trying to coax her into the house with it." Another time he called the same aunt "And old Philistine."

Being an only child, and made much of, he is apt to be jealous of other children. He was taken to see a new grandchild at a friend's house, and finding it the object of attention and discussion, whispered to his mother, "Let us go home; this makes me sea-sick."

—

When his mother objected to his trailing a heavy train of cars around the house, he said, "Go away, I don't like the sound of your voice this morning."

—

Someone told me of a little lad from Ontario who was required in his grammar class to give a sentence with the word "having" in it. Another pupil had said "London having the largest number of people has the most policemen," and the loyal little chap struck in with, "Ontario having the best school system in the world, has the best-educated people."

Chats With Correspondents.

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

To draw your hand, lay it palm down on paper, being careful not to spread the fingers more than is natural. When the shape is carefully taken, put in the principal lines. Make them thick or thin, deep or shallow, long or short, just as they appear on your hand. At the base of the fingers there are sometimes fleshy little pads, sometimes hollows; and they must be carefully marked. Then write a description of your skin, white or red, fair or dark, hard or soft, and be sure you have the ends of the fingers drawn exactly as they are.

Address, Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

Caleb.—Suave, impulsive, original, determined, affectionate, but exacting and very self-controlled.

Mother-Bird.—It gives me very great pleasure to know that you care for the little chats on mothers and daughters and the mountain. I agree with you that the motherhood which is assumed from a sense of duty is a pretty cold kind. It's on a par with step-motherhood, which though often successful, thanks to the big brave hearts of good women, is often enough a failure to have passed into proverb lore. You say it is too late for picnics, but it isn't really, you know. November picnics are splendid, only you must build a big fire and roast potatoes or fry bacon and eggs or make coffee. The fire is necessary for warmth and the hearty hot food is wonderfully appreciated after a ten or twelve mile ride.

Amicus.—So you were at "The Festival of Holidays" too. Wasn't it jolly and pretty. This writing shows sincerity, mehod, intuitive perception, affection, some self-will and simple tastes.

Grace.—Don't you like Longueuil? I don't, but then I'm prejudiced and this is how it happened. Ever since I came to Montreal I had been looking at Longueuil—the church spire, the clustered houses and the pretty background of hills. I had read of its historic associations and the old haunted ruin near the shore, and whenever a bicycle ride was proposed I always said let's go and ride through Longueuil. Well one day we went—a part of the party took street car to the ferry, and as the information about the exact position of that particular ferry was rather hazy we failed to foregather. Search parties of one person each were organized, and we discovered our lost ones had been following the various directions of the various conductors and had been occupied in travelling up and down one car line, getting off at indicated places which were always wrong. The puffy little ferry took us over finally and the view was nice—and then our troubles began again. The road was rocky and the day was hot. We followed our un-bicycling folks and the cabby picked out a nice spot for us to rest and picnic. Our views did not coincide with his, and we were looking forward to the ride up to St. Lambert, when one of the party had an accident with a balky ginger ale bottle. The result was a visit to an M.D., and an ignominious and somewhat anxious homecoming, while the afternoon was not all spent, and the ride to St. Lambert went up in Spanish castle smoke. Now I look at the church spire and say with you "horrid place." But my prejudice will wear thin and dissolve into air some day, and then perhaps I'll go over again and have a perfectly lovely time. So you had a camera with you to the seaside. I'm so interested in that. Do you finish your pictures yourself, I wonder?

L. N. W. D.—Strong self-control, self-reliance, patience, courage, penetration, affection, candor and unselfishness. There are great powers of concentration and analytical power in the forehead, good memory and much sensitiveness. I think your character is somewhat weakened by lack of hope. While this page is written especially for women, the writer is yet very glad to know that there are men who care to read it; for this reason—it proves that newspapers are not of male and female sections. The cry has been that a "woman's" page must be filled with fashions and follies, as if a woman would care for nothing else because she was a woman. Some of us believe in intellectual companionship and a fellowship in ideals and interests. This belief is combatted by many, and so I am glad to know that what is essentially of interest to women is not so much of frippery that it is altogether despised by men.

Quebec.—Dear me, what a time I am getting down to your quaint old city. I am surely coming some day, more especially now that I have some good friends who have lately gone there to live. I am glad to know the wheeling is good out the country roads, and that you ride out to Montmorency Falls. I wish I were doing that ride this blessed sunshine morning. Yes, send the little clipping. Anything sent to The Herald office is always forwarded to me. No one opens my letters; they come direct to me, and you need not fear that anyone will discover your little secret.

Willow B.—You are neat, energetic, playful, cheerful, unassuming and very unselfish. Many thanks for your good wishes, little Willow B., and, by the way, what particular kind of a willow are you? Pussy willows and weeping willows are old friends of mine, but this little willow is new.

Polly.—You are brisk, ambitious, with tastes for art and inclinations towards gipsying, and you are very sympathetic and sincere. Did you read of the Parrot from Boston, who upon being greeted with, "Pretty Polly, do you want a—" interrupted, "My name is Ibsen, and I want nothing, thank you." And the story went on to say that he ate nothing but beans.

Maud.—Vivacious, enterprising, self willed and conscientious. I scarcely care to make a formal declaration as to your musical gifts.

Irish Sport.—I hope you had a jolly time on Hallowe'en. Your writing shows an aptitude for facing and surmounting difficulties, some impatience, much frankness and persistence and unselfishness.

Bessie Girl.—Don't you think we can make life much happier if we eat to live and not live to eat? When you have fussed and fiddled all day with a lot of fancy cooking you are tired out, and your husband and babies would feel better if their dessert had consisted of two big brown baked apples with whipped cream. Most people can eat what they wish to, and tastes are cultivated, not bestowed by Providence. I suppose everyone draws the line at something. I place soft-boiled eggs and underdone meat beyond my desirabilities, and avoid hash. Perhaps you ought not to take eggs, but ask a doctor before you decide.

Quebec No. 2.—You are sensitive, ambitious, very persistent, somewhat irritable, shrewd and possessed of excellent judgment.

War Eagle.—I trust this is in time. I have just come upon it, and as it bears no date, I cannot tell whether your "this Saturday" means my next one or the last one. The writer is ambitious, without shrewdness or suspicion, affectionate, easy-going, generous, somewhat inclined to melancholy and extremely conscientious.

R. E. C.—It is always pleasant to know that this page is liked, but you don't know what you miss when you buy only Saturday papers. I'm not one of the advertisers, but really you're one of the mistaken brotherhood. However, perhaps you'll mend your ways. Your writing shows decision, sympathy, order, self-reliance, ambition, intuition and generosity. I should think your tastes were simple and quiet, that you prefer an unostentatious manner of life, and take pleasure in books, and that best book of all—nature.

E. M.—Sensitive, artistic, candid, generous, self-willed, decisive and courageous.

George Eliot.—Some vanity, persistence, penetration, order, vivacity and fondness for luxurious surroundings.

M. P. R.—There can be no harm in returning the greeting of the young man, but of course, you know, he should have waited for you to bow to him. Circumstances alter cases, of course, and I think you are quite right in being kind and natural in your manner.

Alysson B.—Determination, ardor of temperament, some suspicion, generosity and energy.

Janie B.—Decision, shrewdness, warmth of affection and industry.

Mayflower.—Affection, sincerity, determination and much fondness for the opposite sex.

Paddie.—This hand shows constancy, courage, good fortune through exertion, self-confidence, ideality, tenacity of life, ambition, cheerfulness, candor, spirituality, self-control and much will power and affection.

St. Cecilia.—It is very pleasant to have you say you enjoy this page, and I am just as glad you disagree with the ideas sometimes. I haven't very much respect for those people who waddle through life agreeing with everything and everybody. Honest thought cannot be made to order. When you disagree won't you write and tell me, and we'll see what can be done about it. The only way for you and for me to find the truth at the bottom of things is to scratch for it. I'm willing to be set right and fairly pining for a discussion. Your hand shows good fortune—the success part is very prominently marked. Besides, you are quick-tempered, easily moved, fairly independent in thought, philosophical, courageous, energetic and just.

Busy-body.—I do not think the essential parts of writing are altered unless the writer tries to disguise a hand, and that is not likely to tell much that is true. I am glad that you like this page away up in the West. Candor, dignity, decision, firmness almost to obstinacy, an agile mind with strong intuitive faculties, unselfishness and endurance are shown here.

Ouida.—I cannot think what could have happened to your letter. I don't remember it at all. You are vivacious, quite a chatterbox, generous, unassuming, not over-industrious and quite original.

Kismet.—You are very good to say such kind and nice "comfy" things of this page. I grow quite fond of my letters, and do you know the thing that comes to me over and over again is the weary wishing of so many women to have more work, or more definite work, to do. If you feel as you do about nursing, I am sure it must be your especial mission. A man who tried to be funny said some women took it up because the uniform was "so fetching." I know you and the other brave folks who have learned the best ways of doing for people what they cannot do for themselves, have often the loftiest of motives. And to be thoroughly practical. I think a desire to make an honest livelihood by doing useful work is about as lofty a motive as can come to us. When it is above that—it's philanthropy, don't you think so?

Your handwriting indicates resolutions, daring, generosity, delicacy of feeling, ambition and perseverance.

Colleen Bawn.—No, I've never been in Ireland, and I'm afraid you would begin to argue with me, if I told you who my favorite author is. Your writing shows impulse, cheerfulness, extravagance, generosity, sensitiveness, a temper of the cayenne pepper variety, and much courage and self-reliance.

Mabel S.—I would pay no attention to the young man if I were you. Bowing to him cannot be any harm, but he deserves no especial kindness from you, and should be kept at speaking distance. I am glad you have asked me about it. I do honestly try to give my girl correspondents the best of advice and I want you to feel quite free to write to me at any time. I'm not at all what you fancy, except in one particular, and I guess I'd best not tell you which one it is.

Alice.—Resolute, independent, generous, diligent, intuitive and self-controlled.

Bird.—Merry, conscientious, orderly, somewhat indecisive and particularly sensitive.

Ellen.—Candid, sympathetic, unassuming, diligent and merry.

Howard.—You are somewhat captious, erratic, original, with much nervous energy, ambition, some vanity and much independence.

Muff.—I haven't the least idea what I said to your sister, but I am very glad you considered her writing correctly delineated. This shows affection, sincerity, order, strong self-reliance and generosity.

Pontifex.—Shrewdness, vitality, strength of purpose, a practical nature, much philosophy and mechanical ingenuity are shown here.

Madcap Betsy.—You are erratic, indecisive, somewhat untidy, impulsive, very conscientious, very sincere and generous.

Gretta.—You are diligent, practical, neat, sensitive, deft-fingered, sympathetic, unpretentious and very dignified.

Saucy Ciss is sorry she shocked me last week about the smoking-for-women query. Bless me, child, shocks don't trouble me much. The world is big, and if I don't like tobacco smoke, I can do my breathing where there doesn't happen to be any. So you are going to have boats stop at Pointe Claire next summer. That seems to be a good idea, for the country about there is lovely, and it is so hard to get at now. The enclosed writing shows mirth, ambition, lack of diligence, a happy-go-lucky belief that things will come right, some affection, with some selfishness, and a very warm temper. I am always glad to have letters—you can't possibly write too many.

Fox.—You are very resolute, somewhat domineering, courageous, sincere, methodical, cheerful and industrious.

Agnes.—Artistic, conscientious, prudent, generous, original and cheerful.

Innesfail.—The letters are almost always a pleasure, for they are nearly all nice. This writing shows candor, courtesy, neatness, good executive ability, and excellent intuition, perseverance and self-control. The mental temperament is on the ascendant here, though you have said you have good vitality.

Beatrice.—Charity, sensitiveness, order, adaptability, intuition, affection and a fair degree of self-will.

Tom.—Fanciful, daring, impulsive, ambitious, generous, determined and a little vain.

Peggie.—Firmness, energy, caution and decision are shown here.

Shirley.—If your mother has some good reason she will tell you, if you ask her. Perhaps she is right. Frankly, I think I should not care to have anyone of whom I was very fond habitually playing cards for money. I would not telephone if I were you. Write a wise little note; arrange for him to call, and let him have a chance to explain matters. It may be you were over-hasty, but most of all take heed of your mother's wishes. Mothers have a way of looking into young men's faces and seeing things which girls would never notice. The writing you send me is not enough to judge from.

Florence.—Proud, sensitive, full of nervous energy, impulsive, sensitive, some what careless and high-spirited.

Jen.—Placid, fair-minded, decisive, deliberate, prudent, and warm-hearted.

Jessie C.—Enterprising, diligent, dainty in manner and speech, fairly contented and very just.

Madge Merton

Those Three Meals a Day.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

Why for ages have people eaten apple sause, with their roast goose and suckling pig? Simply because the acids and peptones in the fruit assist in digesting the fats so abundant in this kind of food. For the same reason at the end of a heavy dinner we eat our cooked fruits, and when we want their digestive action even more developed we take them after dinner in their natural uncooked state as dessert. In the past ages instinct has taught men to do this; to-day science tells them why they did it, and this same science tells us that fruit should be eaten as an aid to digestion of other foods much more than it is now. Cultivated fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, etc., contain on analysis very similar proportions of the same ingredients, which are about one per cent. of malic and other acids, and one per cent. of flesh-forming albumonoids, with over eighty per cent. of water. Digestion depends upon the action of pepsin in the stomach. Fats are digested by these acids and the bile from the liver. Now, the acids and peptones in fruit peculiarly assist the acids of the stomach. Only lately even royalty has been taking lemon juice in tea instead of sugar, and lemon juice has been prescribed largely by physicians to help weak digestion, simply because these acids exist very abundantly in the lemon.

OUR COMPLEXIONS.

When one stops to think of the favorite viands upon which the greater part of feminity feasts, one wonders that there are complexions even passing fair to look upon: Broiled lobsters, deviled crabs with tartar sauce, deadly salads, fruit cake and puddings rich enough to own a villa in Italy, and confections! A woman cannot possibly keep her skin clear and healthy when she is constantly munching sweets. The stomach becomes upset—goodness knows, it can't stand everything—the blood grows sluggish and bad, and the skin is sure to get either sallow or covered with tiny eruptions. If women would eat but little meat, and no rich, greasy foods, and instead would revel in crisp, green salads, temptingly prepared vegetables, and plenty of fruit, they would be bound to have pretty complexions. They couldn't help it. Their eyes would be bright, and their "cheeks like apples which the sun had ruddied." It is the sweets and the pastries and the indigestible horrors that make the mischief.

NOTES.

With the first chill breath of November the mincemeat must be made and stored away to mellow. If our housewife follows her grandmother's recipe she will take a fresh beef tongue and simmer it slowly and gently until it is very tender, adding, when half done, a tablespoonful of salt; she will skin it, remove all fat and gristle, and put it through the meat chopper, through which she has previously passed three pounds of beef suet, free from membrane. Four pounds of tart apples, weighed after paring and coring, and one pound of citron, one quarter of a pound each of candied orange and lemon peel, and one pound of shelled and blanched almonds are in turn put through the chopper, and then she mixes all together, adding four pounds of seeded raisins, two pounds of cleaned currants, the grated rind and juice of four oranges and four lemons, four pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one level teaspoonful each of pepper, ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon, mace and nutmeg, one quart of Madeira, one-half a pint of good brandy and sufficient sweet cider to moisten. She lets this stand for a day, then adds more sugar or flavoring if the mixture seems to need it, then puts it away in stone jars. If, however, she wears the white ribbon she will omit the liquor and will add in its place a pint each of syrup taken from canned and sweet pickled fruit, and enough sweet cider to moisten, then heat slowly and simmer for fifteen minutes, and can the mixture in quart jars.—Cornelia C. Bedford, in The Gentlewoman for November.

Tomatoes and Mushrooms—Pint of cooked tomatoes, half-pint of mushrooms, tablespoonful of bread crumbs, tablespoonful of butter, pepper, salt, buttered toast. Put into the chafing dish. When mushrooms are cooked, serve on the butter toast.

A spinach omelet is not a common dish, and is an appetizing combination of eggs and the vegetable. The spinach is boiled drained and chopped, then seasoned well and sauted in a little butter. When the omelet is set the spinach is added, before it is folded over and browned. Where a good proportion of the spinach is liked, the whole surface of the omelet is covered, and the compound turned out on a hot chop platter and browned, egg uppermost.

Many a dainty apparently prepared in the chafing dish by the fair hands of a girl hostess had its preliminary cooking by mother in the kitchen.

It improves chocolate to add a teaspoonful of strong coffee just before serving.

Peel onions under water if you do not want to cry.

If the eye of a potato is small the potato is of good quality.

Never cook a vegetable after it is done. It detracts from the flavor.

A very small piece of soda in the water, if it is hard, improves the flavor of vegetables.

There is a wonderful deal of economy in a dish of salt mackerel. Give a man enough of it for his breakfast and he can generally manage to make his other two meals on water.

The dessert was being served and the stately waiters were passing pretty little pink-frosted cakes to be eaten with the iced creams. A plate of them was held before a young lady, who looked them over nd said, "I don't care for any.' The Waiter was moving away, when she saw, as she thought, a chocolate cake on the far side of the plate. She was fond of chocolate. "Yes, I will, too," she said, reaching over for the little cake. "There is one with chocolate on it." "Beg pardon, Miss," said the waiter, as she tried to pick up the tempting morsel, "but that's my thumb."

A witness in an important trial case recently made a remark which did not exactly please the judge. When asked how far off he was when the fatal blow was struck, he answered, "21 yards 2 feet 9 1-2 inches." The judge looked at him suspiciously, and asked, "What made you measure it so accurately?" The man replied, with an innocent smile, "Because I thought some fool would ask me."

Dress and Its Belongings.

IN BARBARIC SPLENDOR.

Upon jewellery there is much to be said this season, as not for years has there been so decided a tendency to load one's self down with gems and trinkets. Diamonds take the lead in precious stones, and of all ornaments none for evening wear is regarded as more essential than a diamond aigrette for the hair. The wing pattern appears to be the favorite just now, though sprays of flowers are greatly in vogue. The bow-knot, so popular in embroidery and applique work, makes a pretty diamond ornament for the hair. Side combs are more jewelled than ever, the latest designs consisting of diamond walls of Troy on the edge of the comb. Both bracelets and earrings being again in favor many handsome and novel specimens of this sort are to be seen. Turquoises, diamonds and pearls, either singly or combined, are the stones most used for bracelets and earrings. A big consideration in trinkets nowadays is the jewelled muff chain. A novelty in these is one entirely of jewels set transparently in invisible frames. Of all chatelaine developments that the world has seen since chatelaines became fashionable the most elaborate consists of a gold rope cord suspended from the waist, to which is attached a finely latticed gold webbing, dotted all over with small diamonds, while at the opening of the small sack is a spray of flowers in diamonds and pearls. The latest novelty in corsage decoration is a smaller chain of gold, so much shorter than that which we have been wearing that it only reaches the decolletage, and to which is attached a round Empire ornament in filigree. Buckles increase in size and costliness and are much worn on all varieties of gowns. Buttons really come under the head of jewellery nowadays.

FOR THE OLDER WOMEN.

I saw the smartest creation designed for theatre and calling wear. The woman who ordered it is the mother of grown daughters, and surely she had no cause to object to the costume that Madame said was "au fait."

This wonderful achievement of the dressmaker was of grey cloth with a vest of white satin and a lovely cape of cloth trimemd with black lace and sable the whole lined with white satin. The bonnet to go with it was of forget-me-not blue velvet in coronet shape, with a high bunch of black satin loops and aigrettes at one side, held in place by a rhinestone ornament. Black velvet strings were to be tied in a close bow under the chin or dispensed with altogether as the wearer chose.

Now, there was nothing suggestive of the sere and yellow about this, was there? Yet any woman between 40 and 60 could appear thus attired and know that she did not look as if she were trying to ape the modes suitable for her children. Black corded silk and corded velvet in combintion make very correct gowns for the middle-aged women, and I notice that these materials have been chosen by many a bride's mother for the reception, jet being added as a trimming. I am so glad that women with white hair are beginning to realize that small bonnets are infinitely more apropriate and becoming that the hats they have clung to for so long. The little coronets made of velvet, roses or wreaths of jet wings, or graduated rosettes are, without exception, lovely and suitable and imbued with so much chic and grace that I wonder they have clung to the hats so long.

NOTES.

With the disappearance of big sleeves we will be spared witnessing the anxious expression of the girl who stood still while some man endeavored to smoothly put ten yards of material in about six inches of space.

On many of the little toques for street wear there are choux of fur, sable, mink, seal and even ermine, held in place by jewelled pins. These are very much in evidence in the three-cornered toques.

The seaside bather had an additional safeguard last season in the pneumatic bathing waist or corset, which he or she may procure at the cost of a few dollars. They are on sale at various places and can be inflated like bicycle tires.

A rich ruby red, known as Cyrano, is much used for autumn millinery. It is especially handsome in the soft, uncut velvets and in the half curled ostrich feathers, which are most used for the large hats.

All tints of green, from sea-foam to deep, rich Chartreuse, are employed in trimming the wee bonnets and the flaunting velvet picture hats. Bluish and reddish purples are also favorties for millinery use.

Most of the large hats turn back from the face and the brims are faced with crinkled mirror velvet, braided chenille, shirred mouseline or satin. There is an unwritten law that the toque shall turn up from the face.

It will be the style this winter to wear tan shoes, either high ones or low. The latter call for gaiter tops. The young woman on economy bent can renovate her summer tan shoes in a simple way. After the heels and soles have been repaired there will be found many dark spots—stains from grass and water. These will not rub off. Even after polishing they stand out plain. The only remedy is to change the color of the shoes. This can be done by a liberal application of oil. As the oil is applied the leather will darken until, when you have finished, you will have a pair of shoes which, while several shades deeper than the originals, are very natty for winter wear.

Entire gowns of yellow and orange are seen for evening, and these colors form parts of other gowns. There is more embroidery to be seen in a yellow gown, over which is white chiffon with tiny yellow flowers embroidered upon it in soft silk.

The bias bands of velvet lend themselves to the crinkled ruffled effects to be seen in so many things. In one costume the overskirts and panels are outlined with bias bands of velvet ruffled on, or, it may be more appropriately said, held a little full in the sewing, so that it has the effect of a very scant ruffle set into the edge.

The tiny ruffles of chiffon, which are not finished with ruffles, and even some which are, are edged with tiny bands of ribbon or velvet. On a pink ground the many ruffles of the chiffon the edged with narrow pink velvet with a soft and attractive effect.

"Well, that does take a neck!" a woman exclaimed as she gazed in admiring wonder at the new and stylish gowns. And they do, most of these handsome street and house gowns, "take a neck." Collars are very high, composed of soft folds of the material with all manner of fussy little flummadoodles towards the back.

Hasty Pudding.

Here lies a poor woman who was always busy,
Se lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy.
She belonged to ten clubs, and read Browning by sight,
Shone at luncheons and teas, and would vote if she might;
She served on a School Board with courage and zeal;
She golfed and kodacked and rode on a wheel;
She read Tolstoi and Ibsen, knew microbes by name,
Approved of Delsarte, was a "daughter" and "dame,"
Her children went in for the top education;
Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration.
One day on her tablets she found an hour free—
The shock was too great, and she died instantly.

The fragrance in fresh flowers is the nearest thing in nature to a caress.

Women often wonder whether it is a wise plan to be perfectly frank with husbands and sweethearts when they find that their disclosures only bring about a storm that could be avoided if mouths were kept closed.

First Scotch Villager—"Whit d'ye think o' this bicycle craze?"

Secod Villager—"Great thing! I never had sae much exercise in a' ma life!"

First Villager—"You! I didna think that you bicycled."

Second Villager—Neither a dae; but I've tae cross the road noo an' then, ye see."

The longest day is generally the one when you get ready in the morning for something that doesn't occur until night.

An Irishman who had on a very ragged coat was asked of what stuff it was made. "Bedad, I don't know!" said he. "But I think the most of it is made of fresh air."

The lady in the sunbonnet—"Oh, I guess you think that whatever you say goes."

The lady in the curl-papers—"If you hear it, it does; it goes all over the neighborhood."

There are some persons in this world who evidently only make promises to be accommodating.

An army woman has more of her husband's society than most other women, but it never occurs to her that it is troublesome to have a man about the house; quite the reverse. He is usually very helpful, being expert in many ways. I know one officer who carved a set of beautiful chairs for his wife, another who made a silver chest of polished oak that it would be hard to distinguish from the work of a professional cabinet-maker. Many of them add the art of packing china and crating furniture to their other accomplishments.

Army girls rarely marry into civil life; they seem to prefer the kind of life they are used to, and, not only that, but army officers make proverbially good husbands. Then, too, there is another consideration. Wherever an army officer goes, at home or abroad, his social position, and consequently that of his family, is assured. While many army people are wealthy, that is never thought of, excepting as it brings the luxuries that wealth secures.

Heywood, for some unknown reason, is called Monkey-town. An American who had heard the name saw an old man mending the road.

"I say, my man," he asked, "have you seen a waggon-load of monkeys go by?"

"What fur?" was the answer, "hast thou fa'ed (fallen) off?"

The fragrance of a flower or a long-forgotten strain of music has the power to paint a mental picture for us that we thought had faded into oblivion.

A commercial traveller who occupied the same car with a clergyman asked him if he had ever heard that in Paris as often as a priest was hanged a donkey was hanged at the same time. The victim of the joke replied in his blandest manner, "Well, then, et us both be thankful that we are not in Paris."

You must be "pale and interesting" during the coming winter if you wish to be swell. The buxom, rosy-cheeked girl is passing away with the summer, and in her place we will have the slender and pale-faced maiden with only two "ripe red lips" and "luminous eyes" to relieve the almost unnatural pallor of her face.

Whether it is because she wishes to show her sympathy for her sweetheart or brother who has just returned from the war, all pale and thin, by becoming pale and thin herself is not known.

Suffice it to say that the swell girl has left off "merely touching the rouge pad to her face," and already we see the new beauty—the pale and interesting creature—and she is irresistible.

"What are you crying for, little boy?" said a kind old gentleman to a small boy crying outside a house.

"Father is p-putting down the c-carpet."

"And does that unpleasant task make you feel sorry for him?"

"No, no,—he h-hit his th-thumb."

"Ah, sympathy for your father's pain—is that what makes you weep?"

"No, no? I l-laughed."

The immense fortune of the Empress of Austria was absolutely at her own disposal and it is understood that she left it among her daughters, the Emperor having a life interest both in the various estates in Lower Austria and in Hungary, and in the bulk of her investments. There are generous to members of the personal household of the Empress and her servants. The jewels are valued at 10,000,000 marks, and were the private property of the Empress, quite apart from the imperial jewels, which were heirlooms. The great wealth of the Empress was due to the vast rise in the value of property around Vienna. Forty years ago a considerable surplus from Her Majesty's income was regularly invested every few months in land, which was bought at its agricultural value. Now this land is covered with buildings and has been resold at a fabulous profit.

White silk waists are the thing to wear with your blue cloth skirt and coat, and a very pretty touch is given with a narrow belt and necktie of blue or mauve velvet ribbon. The collar bands should be of tucked white silk, and the velvet, an inch and a half wide, is carried around the lower edge and tied in a short bow in front. A pretty model among the white waists has a yoke back and front where it points down to the belt, covered with lace and outlined with a band of white silk embroidered with blue.

If you have any old cameo pins or bracelets, have them mounted in gold clasps or buttons for a finish on your cloth gown. Fancy buttons are a great feature of fashion, and some of them are of enamel, beautifully painted; antique silver, set with rhinestones, and large buttons of velvet covered with real lace.

"Well, I want to go to the Aquarium," said little Susan Staybolt, "and I think you ought to take me, too. I never saw any fishes in my life except some sardines and mackerel, and I want to see some."

Sidecombs are very magerful things, as Sentimental Tommy would say. They have a way of keeping the hair in perfect order at times, and then again they get spells of dropping out, and no amount of thrusts, pulling and pushing and expended temper will make them stay in their proper place. A hairdresser tells how to get the best of a pair of combs when they become unmanageable—wash them. She says all they need to restore them to good behavior is a thorough washing in warm water and plenty of soap. Every woman will immediately see the good sense of this advice.

Fashionable evening slippers for house wear are made of light red kid, with a high Louis XIV. instep and finished with large, handsome, but plain silver buckles.

The Little Armchair.

Nobody sits in the little armchair;
It stands in a corner dim;
But a white-haired mother gazing there,
And yearningly thinking of him,
Sees through the dust of the long ago
The bloom of her boy's sweet face,
As he rocks so merrily to and fro,
With a laugh that cheers the place.

Sometimes he holds a book in his hand,
Sometimes a pencil and slate,
And the lesson is hard to understand,
And the figures hard to make;
But she sees the nod of his father's head,
So proud of the little son,
And she hears the words so often said:
"No fear for our little one."

They were wonderful days, the dear, sweet days,
When a child with sunny hair
Was hers to scold, to kiss and praise,
At her knee in the little chair.
She lost him back in the busy years,
When the great world caught the man,
And he strode away past hopes and fears
To his place in the battle's van.

But now and then in a wistful dream,
Like a picture out of date,
She sees the head with a golden gleam
Bent over a pencil and slate.
And she lives again the happy day,
The day of her young life's spring,
When the small arm-chair stood just in the way,
The centre of everything.

A GREAT GOLD ROBBERY

.... BY ....

Bennet Copplestone.

I.

THE DISCOVERY.

IN November, 189— the Times contained the following message, which has been received from the New York correspondent of that journal:

"An extraordinary robbery of gold bullion has been discovered here. Yesterday Messrs. Raphael & Montagu, the well-known bullion brokers, received ten cases which had been consigned to them by their agents in London. When the cases were opened, it was found that the gold had been removed from one of them and bars of lead substituted. The case appeared, even to the most minute scrutiny, to have been untampered with, and the seal of the Bank of England, at which institution the gold was purchased and packed, was unbroken. The cases arrived on board the Cunard liner Gallia, and it is at present impossible to say at what point in the route the substitution was made. The loss is said to amount to about £7,000, and this will, of course, be met by the underwriters in London who insured the safe delivery of the valuable consignment."

The publication of this telegram in London caused no little uneasiness. At the time gold was being shipped to New York nearly every day, and the precautions taken to prevent robbery were thought to be so stringent that gold was looked upon as the safest to insure of all cargoes. The underwriters rushed from thoughtless confidence into an equally thoughtless panic, and insurance rates were more than doubled. This hit the bullion brokers, who were very angry. The newspapers cast from one to another ill-instructed guesses as to how the robbery occurred, without adding to the sum of knowledge, and the interested public hungered for an authoritative statement of facts. After a week or two of silence, this statement came from the Economist, in the form of an admirable article, which gave all that has yet been made known concerning a most ingenious crime. No further losses were reported, and the city, which learns little and forgets everything, forgot the robbery as soon as the newspapers ceased to mention it. The Economist said:—

"When we read of the recent remarkable gold robbery, two points struck us as being incomprehensible. According to the Times, lead was substituted for the gold in one of Messrs. Raphael & Montagu's cases, and the seal of the Bank of England was unbroken. Now gold is, bulk for bulk, nearly twice as heavy as lead—the proportion being roughly 19 to 11; how, then, could the base metal be substituted for the precious one without the difference in weight being at once perceived? When we reflected further that cases of gold bullion in course of transport are carefully weighed by every railway and steamship company by which they are carried, and that the weights are compared with those given in the receipts which the companies sign, the matter became the more mysterious, and we grew near to believing that the excellent Times correspondent had somehow muddled the affair. In this we did him an injustice. He was as accurate as the limits of a brief telegram would permit. The fact that the Bank's seal was unbroken was a severe difficulty to us, though not so great as that of the substitution of lead for gold. One hears of the successful imitation of seals, but it gives one an unpleasant shock to realize that even the seal of the Bank of England is not sacred, that it can be imitated readily and perfectly, and that its imitation is a detail of quite secondary difficulty where bullion thieves are concerned. We felt that our duty toward the business community of the great city of London compelled us to clear up the circumstances of this robbery to the best of our ability, and we accordingly telegraphed to a valued correspondent in New York, directing him to supply us with the fullest details. We have received our correspondent's report, and we may say at once, that, much as we reprobate the robbery as an immoral violation of the sanctity of property, we cannot but admire the extraordinary cleverness of its perpetrators.

"To make ourselves clearly understood, we must direct the attention of our readers towards some figures. The ten cases which were consigned to Messrs. Raphael & Montagu were provided and packed by the Bank of England, and were similar to those always used for transporting gold bars. Each case contained five bars, and each bar was six inches long, four inches broad, and one and a half inches thick. The weight of each bar was 363 Troy ounces, and the value was about £1,400. The wood of the cases was two inches thick, so that when the top was put on the outside dimensions of each case were: length ten inches, breadth eight inches, and height eleven and a half inches. After the covers were fastened, strips of hoop iron were whipped round top and bottom and nailed down, and the Bank's seal was impressed on wax in such a manner that the covers could not possibly be removed without the seals being broken. We may add that the ten cases were packed in the courtyard of the Bank of England in the presence of one of Messrs. Raphael & Montagu's London agents. They were then placed on a van belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company and carried at once to Euston Station. Little more than half an hour elapsed between the time when the van left the Bank and the time when the Liverpool express left Euston.

"The Times correspondent was practically right when he said that lead was substituted for gold, but he made one apparently small but really vital omission. He did not say that an entire case, box as well as contents, was stolen and a new one substituted in its place. By this simple but vastly ingenious means, the difference between the specific gravities of lead and gold was overcome. The thieves evidently were familiar with the size and appearance of the Bank of England's bullion cases, and they provided themselves with a similar one for the purpose of their crime. They then carefully worked out the relative specific gravities of lead and gold, and discovered that bars of lead seven and a half inches long, five and a half inches broad, and one and a half inches thick would weigh as nearly as possible the same as the Bank's bars of gold, which were six inches long, four inches broad, and one and a half inches thick. The inside measurements of the substituted case were, at first, of course, the same as those of the Bank's cases, but these were subsequently increased by simply cutting away the inside wood until the space was large enough to receive the leaden bars. By means of this device the outside measurements of the case were undisturbed, and the thickness of the wood at the corners where it could be seen remained at two inches. After the cutting had been completed the sides of the case were still about one and a quarter inches thick, and were more than strong enough to support their heavy load. We do not know how the Bank's seal was imitated; we only know the fact that it was. Our correspondent writes that the substituted case was absolutely correct in weight, in appearance, and in seal, and that it could in no respect be distinguished from the nine genuine cases with which it travelled. He adds that inquiries have not resulted in the smallest evidence being discovered which might show where and how the substitution was made. The weight of the full case was considerable, as much as 125 pounds avoirdupois, but one or perhaps two men could carry it without any undue exertion. The gentlemen who fill our coal-cellars handle much greater weights with apparent ease. The whole affair was so carefully planned that the substitution could have been made in a few minutes, and the discovery of the robbery at the last possible moment upon which the thieves could calculate makes it seem certain that they have long ago provided adequately for their safety. Against thieves of their intellectual calibre the guardians of society are helpless, and it is perhaps fortunate—though on this point we have doubts—that such men usually exercise their genius in safer and even more profitable pursuits. In the City of London, for instance, with their ingenuity and disregard of moral scruples, they might have become distinguished financiers and been the darlings of a self-seeking society. Instead of which——" And so the Economist concluded an excellent article.

II.

"Will he stop?" asked a tall, unwholesome man called Stevens.

Wallis' reply was curtly offensive.

"Suppose you ask him."

Stevens shivered. "Consider—consider my position and character."

"Oh, you are a respectable cur," said Wallis, "you want the cash for yourself and the risk for me. Well, you won't have either."

"Is it off, then?" Stevens' expression for an instant was one of relief; then the recollection of his liabilities fell on him and he groaned, "Is it off?"

"No, it is not. He will stop for five minutes."

"How—?"

"He has a wife and she is ill. It is a pretty job, more suited to you than to me."

"My character—" began Stevens.

"Man," said Wallis sternly, "I know you. Keep your character for the directors of the Southeastern Bank. I have none, and cannot afford the luxury of heartlessness. Understand that you are my tool, my paid tool, whose business is to obey orders. Without you I could not raise the money which will be required. That is the end of your usefulness. For that service you will receive £2,000; the rest will be mine."

The respected cashier in the Southeastern Bank jumped up, walked to the door, returned, and sat down. Wallis laughed.

"Williams, the Northwestern carman, will be driving a van load of gold cases from the bank to Euston one afternoon this week. He will let me know the day and hour by telegram, when he knows them himself. He expects to get away from the bank about half-past three, and, as the Liverpool train leaves Euston at 4.10, he cannot give us more than five minutes. He will drive along Gray's Inn Road, turn down Wells street, and stop here."

"Here!" screamed Stevens, "at my lodgings!"

"Here. If you don't like it, you can retire from the affair."

"Wallis, let me implore you—"

"Don't be a fool. Do not hundreds of railway vans stop at private houses every day, and what is there especially noticeable about a van carrying gold? The fact is not placarded on it. An ordinary railway van stops here, certain things happen, and five minutes later it is driven away. If fifty people saw it, they would see nothing unusual. The boldest course is always the safest, because the least suspected."

"I do not trust you. You want the danger to fall on me."

Wallis shrugged his shoulders. "I do not want the danger to fall on anybody. You need not go on unless you like."

"I wish to God—"

"Better leave God out. It seems unsuitable. Your moral scruples are only cowardice in a wrapping of religious phrases."

"If the robbery is discovered at Euston we are caught at once."

"The robbery will be discovered in New York."

"You cannot make sure."

"Absolutely sure. I was not a clerk in the bullion office of the Bank of England without learning a few useful things. I was a smart clerk."

"Yet you were sacked," said Stevens coarsely.

"Precisely. I was sacked for borrowing a few pounds from a money-lender; for exactly the same thing which you are going to do on a larger scale this afternoon."

"I wish that could be avoided. I should lose my place if it were found out."

"Will your place be more secure when you are a bankrupt, as you will be in a few weeks if we don't get this gold?"

"I am hemmed in on all sides," groaned Stevens; "oh, why—"

"You will want £100. I have promised Williams £50, and I have also promised that no suspicion shall ever approach him. I have not your unblemished character, but I am a man of my word."

"You did! Why, I thought—"

"Yes; you thought that all risk was to be shunted on to Williams. That is just the kind of thought which would come naturally to you."

"How will you prevent it?"

"That is my business. You will kindly now go to Graham, the money-lender in Essex street. He will let a respectable bank cashier like you have £100 without any trouble, and he won't charge you more than 60 per cent. When you have the money, I may perhaps give you a few more details. You may not trust me, but you cannot rise to the supreme distrust which I have for you. Now, go."

It was twenty minutes to four on Friday afternoon. Stevens stood at the window of his own sitting room looking into Wells street. He was instructed to give instant warning of the approaching railway van. As a watchman he was indifferent, lacking concentration. Wallis moved about his preparations, quiet, determined; a man who knew that haste eats up valuable seconds. On the floor stood a small open case filled with large, flat leaden bars. The protecting bands of hoop-iron had been bent back and the cover taken off. The writer in the Economist has already described both case and contents in ample detail. Wallis was the designer and constructor. Near the case was a large spring balance. On the table conveniently arranged were plaster of Paris, water, a large bowl, putty, linseed oil, sealing wax, a hammer and nails, a chisel, a knife, and a watch. A small gas cooking stove supplied by a long flexible tube had been placed on the table; it was burning. Wallis looked round, thinking hard. "All is ready," he said.

A strange cry came from the window.

Instantly Wallis picked up a great coarse black sack, and looked round again. "Stand by the balance," he said sharply.

There was a rattle of wheels outside, and Wallis was gone. The seconds ticked away, ten, twenty, thirty, and he came heavily back, the great sack slung over his shoulder. In a moment a second case stood by the first; closed, piled down, and on the edge of the cover the Bank of England's broad red seal! Stevens staggered back shivering, the awful reality of what had been done striking him like a blow. Wallis stooped and with a powerful effort swung the stolen case on to the tray of the balance. "Read the weight," he cried, "and make no mistake." He dragged his own cleverly designed case near and temporarily adjusted the cover.

"A hundred and twenty-nine and a quarter," murmured Stevens.

"Off it comes. Now read again." He heaved up the load of lead.

"A hundred and thirty and a half." Wallis watched at the chisel and cut long curls from the uppermost bar. "Now, a hundred and twenty-nine." Wallis threw back into the case a small piece of lead, then another. "Make it about an ounce less than the gold," he said; "we must allow for the nails and the wax."

A moment later came the quick beat of the hammer, as Wallis drove the long nails through the cover and fastened down the bands of hoop iron.

The watch on the table ticked on; two and a half minutes had passed.

Now came the most delicate and difficult part of the scheme which had been so exhaustively planned. The false case resembled the true one in every respect except that it had no seal, and without this was useless.

"Mix the plaster of Paris," said Wallis, "and stir it quickly lest it set too soon."

He took the putty and built a low wall about the Bank of England's seal. Then he lightly oiled both the wax and putty. The plaster of Paris was ready. Wallis filled the shallow well he had made, watered the plaster for a few seconds while it set, and then lifted off the hard white block. The oil had prevented any sticking, and Wallis had secured an exact impression in reverse of the bank's seal.

Stevens, who had been drilled into the understanding of details, melted sealing wax in a ladle over the gas-stove. "Steady," murmured Wallis, "we have nearly finished." The wax was poured into its appointed place, down came the false seal impressing its lie in characters as clear as those of truth, and the work was done.

Once more the sack was raised on Wallis's shoulder, but this time it went out full and returned empty. The wheels of the railway van rattled on the stones of Wells street, rattled on until they met the deeper roll of the Gray's Inn Road, and were lost. On the floor of the quiet room lay an insignificant-looking case, its treasure still hidden, and over it stood white-faced men.

"It was well done," murmured Wallis; "there were three seconds to spare."

III.

The same room and the same men. Three days have passed, days which had cut strange lines in Wallis' boyish face. He had made a mistake; things always unpleasant in itself, hateful when involving confession to a man like Stevens. In a corner of the room stood a new safe bought for the purpose, and in it lay the unopened case of gold. Wallis had left the treasure in Stevens' hands without hesitation. "You would steal it all if you dared," he had said unkindly, "but you do not dare. You know that I should lay an information against you, and you would be caught with the stuff in your possession. You couldn't get rid of it."

"By the way, Stevens," he said now, "have you thought of the means by which we are to realize our spoils? That is a problem of some interest."

"I suppose there are ways," answered Stevens crossly, "but I don't know them. You have had the management of this business, and you had better keep it."

"I also suppose there are ways, but I don't know them. It seems rather absurd."

Stevens sprang to his feet. "You don't know! Have you blundered into this, you swaggering fool, and you can't sell the gold you've stolen? Why didn't you consult me?"

"That is precisely what I am doing now."

Stevens dropped into his chair. "It must be possible," he said weakly.

"Listen to me."

"I want my £2,000."

"Listen to me, and when I have finished you shall have your £2,000!"

"I shall really have it?"

"You shall really have it," said Wallis smiling grimly. It was a nasty smile.

"When I was at the Bank of England," he went on, "I learned a good deal about gold, but there was one detail which escaped me. We are now breaking our heads against that detail. You will know that by the coinage act of 1870 anyone is entitled to take gold to the mint and to have it coined at the rate of 77s. 10 1-2d. an ounce. There is nothing to pay. This seemd ot me to be an admirable arrangement, and when I planned this robbery I had in mind to take the gold to the mint in small quantities and gradually to have it coined. I always believe in the bold course, and this seemed both bold and safe."

"That is all right. What is the difficulty?"

"You shall hear. Yesterday I thought it well to study the subject more fully, so as to find out all the ways of the mint and to guard myself against unexpected dangers. I went to the Guildhall Library and looked up a book on the subject. I found everything satisfactory except for one detail, and that detail, Stevens, is the devil. I found that although the Bank of England pays only 77s. 9d. an ounce for gold—1 1-2d. per ounce less than the mint—yet in practice it is better to sell gold to the Bank for cash than to wait an indefinite time for the mint to turn it into coin. It has, therefore, happened that since the passing of the coinage act one firm, only one firm, has ever sent gold to the mint to be coined. Only one!"

"I rmember now," said Stevens. "I remember reading about it years ago."

"This makes it impossible for us to send our gold to the mint. We should be curiosities who would attract universal attention, and I may say, Stevens, that public attention is not precisely what we desire. As members of a crowd we could have passed unsuspected, but as claimants of a right which has lapsed in practice we should be the objects of most embarrassing scrutiny. The halfpenny evening papers would even want to 'interview' us."

"What do you suggest?"

"I confess that I don't see my way. It seems absurd to possess £7,000 in solid gold and to be in difficulties for a five-pound note, but that is just my position. Your position is even worse. I have thought right through the problem, and I am out on the far side. Gold is usually handled by bullion brokers who are members of well known and wealthy firms. Private persons never possess unmanufactured bullion in any quantity unless they steal it, and having stolen it they instinctively shrink from giving references."

"You mean that if we tried to sell to a bullion broker, we should be asked for references?"

"Of course."

"Why, in God's name, didn't you think of all this before?"

"Because I was blinded by my faith in the mint."

Stevens began to pace the room. It was November and cold, but the sweat stood out on his face. "Why not take your courage in both hands and sell to the bank? They only give 77s. 9d., but it is better to sacrifice 1½d. an ounce than to——"

Wallis roared with laughter. "I would love to do it, if only for the humor of the thing. But it would be impossible. They would want to know where I got the stuff, and it would take a very strong lie to carry a hundredweight of their own bars."

"What are pawnbrokers for?"

"To borrow money from."

"Well, couldn't we?"

"I have thought of that, but there are difficulties. We should have to find a venal pawnbroker. No one else would look at unmanufactured gold, for it would certainly be stolen property. Now pawnbrokers are licensed, and overlooked by the police, and their interests generally keep step with their honesty. No doubt there are venal pawnbrokers, but I can't risk my liberty for the next twenty years by experimenting in searching for one."

"I am afraid," said Stevens gravely, "that we shall be obliged to sacrifice a good deal of the value of the gold by selling to a receiver—I believe such people are called 'fences.' Of course I won't in that case insist on the whole of my £2,000. I will be content with half of what the lot sells for."

"All right," said Wallis. "You shall have your share and shall sell it to a 'fence,' as you call it. I don't know any 'fences' myself, but no doubt you are more fortunate."

Stevens cursed loudly. "I won't be made a fool of any longer. I believe you can easily sell the gold if you like. You promised me my £2,000 just now; give me my money and clear out. I shall never want to see you again.'

Wallis smiled. "I will. Open the safe."

Stevens took the key and opened the safe, wondering.

Wallis dragged out the case of gold, and with the help of a chisel and hammer stripped off the cover. Then he took out a couple of the bars, and began with grave deliberation to cut one of them in half. Stevens looked on uneasily. The work was not easy, for the bar was one and a half inches thick, and gold though soft is troublesome to cut. At length Wallis got through, and taking one complete bar and one of the pieces placed them on the spring balance. "It's rather too much," he said, smiling to himself at the thought of a man weighing gold and not regarding accuracy within a pound or two of avoirdupois. He lifted what he had weighed from the scale pan to the table before Stevens. "There is your £2,000," he said, sternly, "and about £100 over."

Stevens shrieked out useless oaths. "I won't take it."

"All right," said Wallis, "please yourself. The payment is good even for a legal debt, since gold bullion is a universal and international currency. You are now temporarily rich; £2,100 is a handsome sum." While Stevens hurled threats and prayers indifferently at his head, Wallis put what remained of the gold into two strong handbags, and prepared to leave.

"By-the-by," he said, "If Graham becomes troublesome, give him a nugget on account. It will please him. Your latest dancing girl would love a lump, any you might dispose of the surplus to a 'fence.' Good-by."

Wallis was gone, and Stevens sat trembling at the table, with 550 useless ounces of solid gold mocking his wretchedness.

Wallis walked down Gray's Inn Road, carrying a bag loaded with over forty pounds weight in each hand. He was strong, but the weight was terrible, and the infinite weariness of the burden oppressed him. He was not troubled by the simple fact of his crime; but the futility of it, the pressing danger of discovery with the gold in his possession, the waste of thought and skill—these things stabbed him into anger. He went down Snow Hill into Farringdon street, and so to Blackfriars Bridge. The gold grew heavier as he walked, and no relief was possible by an interchange of loads. The treasure, which anyone among the passing crowd would have killed him to possess, was nothing but a burden and a danger. He stopped in the middle of Blackfriars Bridge, and rested the bags for a moment on the parapet thinking.

Wallis was in many respects a practical genius. He had no imagination to disturb the soundness of his judgment, and his execution when a plan had been formed was prompt and perfect. He had designed and executed the cleverest and most successful gold robbery that record tells of. He had failed where he was certain to fail, and now in failure his judgment, which had been disturbed by the false glimmer of success, came back to him.

With a quick, deliberate movement, he pushed both bags off the parapet into the river.

A policeman approached, proudly indignant.

"Young man, the public has no business to throw things into the river."

"No!" answered Wallis, lightly. "There are many things we have no business to do."

"You are about no good."

"On the contrary, I never did a better deed in my life."

Wallis walked with the policeman to the station. He knew the intolerable weight of those bags, and knew that the gold would at least secure the useful purpose of keeping them at the bottom of the river. He was detained for twenty-four hours, and then released with a warning. The sententious solemnity of the police amused him. He went away, and, wearied of profitless crime, reverted to honesty, and prospered acording to the measure of his intelligence.

How the respectable Stevens concealed his treasure I do not know. When his unpaid money-lender and his numberless other clamoring creditors—the man kept a box at Fulham in which he hid a succession of dancing girls—swept up the relics of his property, they found no gold, and no case with the Bank of England's broken seal. The man was bankrupt and broken in spirit. He was discharged from the Northeastern Bank, and may occasionally be seen, on his lucky days, carrying sandwich-boards in the Strand. So the dancing girls, whom he cherished in his prosperity, continue to profit by him in his failure.—From advance sheets of the Cornhill Magazine.

BAD HEART—DIZZY HEAD.

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"I was so troubled with heart disease that I could not stand on a chair without growing dizzy. Going up stairs, or being suddenly startled, brought on violent palpitation and suffocation. Had pains about the heart. Tried many remedies and physicians without relief. I took two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and, although two years ago, I have not felt the slightest return of the trouble. I think it the greatest of remedies." Mrs. W. R. Collyer, 32 Pacific avenue, Toronto.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

New Inventions.

Below will be found a list of new patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, the patents being secured through Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents, New York Life Building, Montreal, and reported by them for the benefit of our readers:—Hector McLean, Neche, N.D., road track makers and cleaners; Jules Challier, Paris, France, grain elevator; R. G. Witt and A. Schaff, Maisonneuve, P.Q., fly trap; John Matherson, Sydney, Australia, broom and brush; Jean E. Cayouette, Ste. Claire, P. Q., card cutter; Richard C. Goff, Charlottetown, P.E.I., ice creeper; Samuel Clarke, Perth, Ont., folding seats for counters.

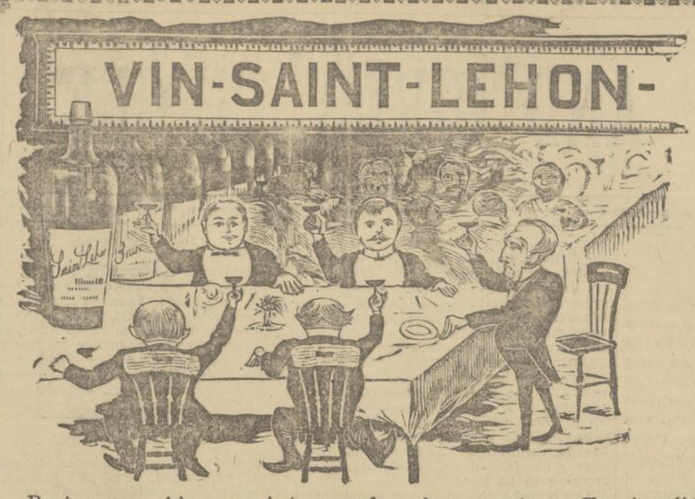
The Stanley Hotel,

The travelling public will be interested in knowing that Mr. A. Beliveau, proprietor of the Stanley Hotel at the corner of Osborne and Windsor streets, has largely increased the accommodation of that comfortable house besides renovating and refurnishing it extensively. The Stanley Hotel is conveniently situated for railway travel, being opposite the Canadian Pacific depot and within a few minutes' walk of the Grand Trunk depot, and the present improvements should largely increase its popularity.

He Had Lost His Way.

James S. McKee, of Burgess street, Point St. Charles, was caught by Constable Robinson last night trying to enter Mr. Turgeon's house at 608 Mullin street. Mrs. Turgeon's brothers, who live in the next flat, heard the noise downstairs and came to investigate. McKee, it is said, threatened to shoot them if they came near him. They ran to No. 9 Police Station and informed the police. Constable Robinson ran down to the Turgeon house and found McKee hidden under the gallery. When asked what he was doing, McKee answered that he had lost his way and wanted to see if that was his house. He said he had lost his way in the storm. McKee's case will be heard to-morrow.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

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.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. Of simple ailments form its best recommendation. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for its best recommendations."

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 cerain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

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Full Assortment.
Fancy Plisse Gauzes for Evening Waists.
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Cream Cords and Cream Ladies' Cloth, special for evening capes and cloaks.

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Black Dress Nets in great variety, new patterns.
All over Butter Color Guipure.
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Guipure Laces, fine quality, in white and cream, insertions to match.
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Ladies' Satin Albani Slippers in White, Cream, Pale Blue and Pink.
Ladies' White Kid Albani Slippers, round toes.
Ladies' Dongola Albani Slippers, beaded open work toes in Black and Bronze.
Ladies' Patent Leather Vamp Albani Slippers.
Ladies' Satin Quilted "Nullifier" Slippers, in Black, White, Red and Brown.
Ladies' Tan Ooze, White Fur Lined, Carriage Boots. These are specially for wearing over evening slippers.

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The well-known house of W. A. Ross & Brother has established an agency at 18 Hospital street, Montreal, under the management of Mr. Joseph Donnelly, who will look after the interests of the firm in Newfoundland and the Dominion. The firm has branches at Belfast, Liverpool, London, Rotterdam and New York. Their bottled goods have an international reputation for the highest quality. Besides their Scotch and Irish whiskies, brandies, gins, wines, etc., their Royal Belfast Ginger Ale will be actively pushed on the Canadian market. This house is the only one in the world that is permitted by royal letters patent from Her Majesty Queen Victoria to use the word "royal" on their goods, which was bestowed entirely on their merits.

Moorehead, Minn., Nov. 11.—Six of the men engaged in the hold-up of the Great Northern coast train near Fergus Falls were captured here to-day by Chief of Police Murphy. Four of the men arrived at the Exchange Hotel here together and two others came about an hour later and enquired for the first four. Each had large revolvers. Two sets of burglar tools and two dark lanterns, three sticks of dynamite and four dynamite caps were found on them. The Great Northern express Company, whose safe was blown open in the hold-up, to-day offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. The express officials say the loss was very small the safe not containing money.

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CIRCLE.

AT THE INLET.

It was a warm, sultry morning in August, and the tide was running down. he night had been so warm that almost since daybreak people had been scattered along the beach seeking a breath of fresh salt air. Now, at ten o'clock, the little summer resort on the New Jersey coast, was yielding up its guests to the sport and caprice of old ocean. Young and old, arrayed gaily in bathing costumes, clung to the ropes, rested on the sand, or plunged back into the fresh, invigorating brine, to be hurled by the incoming billow, shrieking with delight, high on the sloping beach.

Among the bathers there was a crowd of boys and girls, who, during the winter, had been schoolmates, and were now spending two weeks' vacation together, camping in two large tents a little distance up the beach. They delighted in the surf, and each day, when the tide was running out they sported in it for an hour or more until they all were burned and browned and some even blistered by the fierce sun. Most of them could swim, and two of the boys, "Jack" Carter and "Phil" Morris, were regarded as experts.

They swam far out, beyond the life lines, to the terror of the girls and the envy of the other boys, and performed many tricks of diving that the others did not even attempt. Jack was the more daring of the two, and usually led the way, Phil following close behind, though with some caution. Many of the things he did not care to do, but with the others looking on he could not well refuse.

To-day they had both outdone themselves. The cold stimulant of the brine after the stifling night had sent their blood dancing in their brains, and made them fearless and tireless. They swam a race down the shore, and then turning swam so far out to sea that some of the grown-ups watching them shook their heads and scolded uneasily. But presently turning they came in hand over hand and were tossed up by a billow far up on the sand, parting, laughing and exhausted. There they lay for a time in the sun, with the others gathered about them, talking and chaffing each other as young folks will.

Presently Jack sprang to his feet.

"I say, folks," he said, "I'm rested now, let's take a run down to the inlet."

The inlet was an arm of the sea that ran far into the shore. It was about a quarter of a mile distant, and as the merry bathers scampered down the sand, each strove to be the first on the little dock at its mouth where boats sometimes landed. Jack and Phil were ahead, as usual, and as they waited for the others to come up they noticed that the tide was still running out very swiftly.

"I dare you to swim across, Phil," said Jack, as they looked down at the racing water.

2

The inlet was not wide, but it was deep and strong. The current swept far out to sea on a falling tide, and it was said to be dangerous even for powerful swimmers.

"I don't believe we could do it, Jack," said Phil, hesitatingly. "We're tired now, and if we didn't get across the tide would cary us out to sea. Of course we might work out of the channel and get back, but it would be hard pulling."

"Oh, pshaw, you're afraid. I'm going anyway, whether you do or not."

By this time the others had come up and were protesting loudly against the attempt, the girls especially.

"Don't you do it, Jack! You'll be drowned," said Nell Weston, the oldest girl in the party. "Phil, don't you try it, even if Jack does."

"No, Phil, don't try it," chorussed the others; "and, Jack, don't you, either. It doesn't make any difference how well you can swim; you might get caught, and, Phil. any,way."

Phil winced. They did not believe he was as good a swimmer as Jack and this made it all the harder for him to refuse. On the other hand it made Jack still more eager for the attempt.

"Come on! Follow your leader, don't be an old granny!" he called, as with a leap into the air he dived head first into the whirling current.

Phil made a motion as if to follow, then hesitated, turning pale. It was hard for him not to do it. It would establish Jack's reputation as the best swimmer, and, though the girls had opposed the undertaking, they would be all the prouder of Jack when he came safely to shore.

"Don't go. Don't do it, Phil!" they were calling to him, but as Jack rose to the surface and struck out boldly the boy could see that they were watching with admiration. Once more he was on the point of plunging, and once more the seething flood made him hesitate. He loved life, and in this attempt there was danger. He was restrained by a, wise prudence, which for the moment seemed to him base cowardice.

He could not turn his face to the others for shame, but with them stood watching the swimming boy intently.

Suddenly, he uttered a low eclamation, which was echoed by the others. More than two-thirds the distance across Jack had struck the swiftest part of the channel and was about to be carried below the last point where he could land. There would be no turning back, and the swimmer was making a frantic effort to reach the shore before he should be swent beyond it. They saw him struggle and swim as only Jack could swim, and then—perhaps it was because of the long swim that tired him—they saw his strokes grow weaker and weaker and then cease altogether, while the swirling green water caught him like a bit of driftwood and swept him out where there were no shores save those that lay behind.

It all happened more quickly than I have told it. The girls watching gave a wild scream and then another as right from their midst a second figure rushed from their midst a second figure leaped into the rushing water. It was Phil Morris. He did not hesitate now and he did not attempt to reach the other point. He headed straight for the sea, and, being comparatively fresh, it seemed to them that he swam with incredible swiftness. They could see Jack still floating helplessly, making no effort, and going rapidly out with the tide. They watched Phil as he gained and at last overtook him. They grew pale and silent with fear, for they did not believe that any one could battle with that fierce element. Two girls left the crowd and ran calling up the beach towards the other bathers. The rest watched Phil and Jack tossed by the billows and now side by side, Phil striving to work his way little by little out of the swift channel and dragging Jack after him.

They were far out to sea by this time, so far that every other moment they were hidden from view by the billows that rose between. So far that it seemed to the watchers as if Phil also had given up and was drifting helplessly. But they saw at last that he was working to the left, geting out of the strong current. Then they knew that he was taking it cooly and steadily, and when at length they saw that he had turned and was heading for the beach they gave a great cheer.

Slowly, very slowly, but surely and steadily the boys came in. Jack, wholly exhausted but conscious, and clinging to Phil's shoulder, and Phil swimming low and with long, even strokes, riding over one billow only to climb the next that rose before him. As they drew nearer the little group ran down the sand and waited for them breathlessly. The bathers from above were also coming in a great crowd by this time. There was no life-saving station at this point, but there were men among them who were brave and strong and eager to save.

Only they came too late. Phil had already done battle with the ocean. and won. As the bathers reached the shore, the sea, as if realizing its defeat, lifted up a great wave, like a mighty living creature, that caught both boys, and, bearing them far up the shore, flung them angrily on it, and ran back growling and frothing to its lair.

The crowd gathered hastily about them. Phil was panting and weak, and Jack was half unconscious. When presently he was able to speak he reached over and got hold of Phil's hand and said weakly:—

"Wou're the best swimmer on the coast, Phil, and I'll back you against any of them."

"Oh, pshaw, Jack! you'd have made it all right, alone, if you hadn't got used up first by that current."

And the girls said, as girls always do:—

"Oh, Jack, we knew you couldn't get across. We told you not to try it."

And Jack never did try it again.

Albert Bigelow Paine.

The New Neighbor.

Some new folks took the Jones's place,
Where Pete Jones lived before.
There were no boys, only one little girl;
So, though it's right next door,
We didn't make friends for quite a while,
Which Ma thought wasn't right.
She told me I must go and call
If I wanted to be polite.

Of course I had to go, you see,
And I marched through their front gate
Her mother opened their big front door,
And I was asked to wait.
When Sue came down, she was rosy red,
While I felt sort of queer.
We both said "How d'ye do?" at once,
But Sue would not come near.

What next to say I couldn't think;
She giggled and I frowned.
Then her mother brought some cookies out,
All crispy hot and browned.
I took two, and Sue took three.
I itell you, they were nice!
And as those cookies snapped in two.
It somehow "broke the ice."

I asked her if she liked baseball;
She said that she played "House."
I told her, if she'd like to come,
She might see my pet mouse.
She said she had a new plaid dress;
I showed her my knew knife;
She said she'd seen in the circus once
An elephant, large as life.

Then I remarked that I had to go,
And she mumbled out, "Good-by,"
I said I'd come some other day,
But she made no reply.
Then I walked slowly down to the gate,
So glad my call was done;
And when I was out in the road again,
I went home on a run.

And now it makes me laugh to think
How silly we were that day,
For Sue is mighty nice, you know—
In a girly sont of way.
But when it is a boy that comes,
All that I have to say
Is, "Hey, there, new boy!—what's your name?"
And then we begin to play.

—Tudor Jenks in The Outlook.

THE LETTER-BOX.

Members of the Boys' and Girls' Circle are invited to correspond with the editor on any subject that may interest them, being good enough to observe the following rules: (1) To write plainly on one side of the paper only; (2) To make their communications short, and (3) To give their age, names, and addresses.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle.

Florence, Marseilles, Diamond, Judith, Sidney, Lyons, Snake, Bear, Turkey, Vienna, Milk, Chili, Pearl, Morocco.

A correct list of answers was received from Forest Moore, fourteen years old. Several correct answers were received last week after the closing of the letter-box. The puzzle for this week is a stanza from a famous poem with the letters twisted about a little. Who can give the words, the name of the poem and the author? Answers should be in the hands of the editor of the Boys and Girls' Circle not later than Wednesday noon.

The Genuine Article.

"I hates to hyah a growed-up man," said Pickaninny Jim,
"A-carryin' on an' tellin' griefs dat's happenin' to him,
'Ca'se it's my firm opinion dat he can't know much 'bout trouble
Until he's 'bligе to walk bahfoot acrost a field o' stubble."

—Washington Star.

Turning Milk Into Water.

With a little practice any boy or girl may learn to perform a few simple tricks in magic. It is very easy to learn to turn a goblet of ink into a goblet of water, having artificial fish swimming in the liquid. The fish can be cut out of a piece of cork and colored. Ordinary house painter's colors when allowed to dry will not come off in the water. Of course the goblet is not really filled with ink. Instead a piece of black rubber cloth has been placed about the inner surface of the goblet and the water then poured into it. To the rubber cloth a fine, white silk thread is attached. Tied to the end of the thread is a small piece of cork. The thread and the pieces of cork must be turned away from the audience. Naturally any one understands that these arrangements are made before the goblet is brought before the audience.

"I have here," says the youthful conjurer, "a glass of ink." The boy of course keeps the glass at a distance from the spectators, or some keen eye might notice the rubber. The boy takes several white cards from his pocket and holds up one for the audience to look at, or he may pass it around for them to examine. One of the cards in his hand has previously been smeared on one side with ink.

When the card is returned he manages to substitute the inked card for the other. Immersing it in the water as deeply as the ink has been put on, he lifts the card from the glass with the inked side turned towards the lookers on. He shows it to them, taking care that it does not leave his hand, as the circumstance of its being inky on but one side will arouse suspicion. With a spoon, on the bowl of which has been fixed a few particles of black aniline dye, he slips ont a few spoonsful of the water in to a soucer. The water in the spoon is instantly colored black.

The next step is to borrow a ring from some one, pretending that he means to drop it in the goblet. Instead and apparently by accident he drops it into the saucer. Lifting the ring from the saucer and apologizing profusely, he says:

"I will not attempt to drop the ring into the ink after all, as I do not care to stain my hand with the ink. I will change the ink to water."

He takes a handkerchief from his pocket—it should be a large one—and spreads it over the goblet. Then he lifts the handkerchief from the glass, taking care to have grasped it in such a way that from the position of the cork under his fingers he knows he has hold of the string to which the rubber is attached. This removes the rubber from the goblet, and the water is shown to the audience.

Dovetrot's Way.

It was a common sight—the faithful animal overloaded, pulling beyond his strength, the trembling limbs at last given out, and nothing but blows and kicks to reward him for doing his best.

"Shame on thee!"

The deep bass voice was heard with startling clearness from the group of men and boys who made up the usual spectators of such a scene. The astonished Jehu dropped his arm to turn and see who it was that dared to interfere with him in the mnanagement of his "property."

"Just you mind your own business, 'n' I'll tend to mine."

"This is my business, friend. It's the business of every man to see there's no injustice done his brother; all the more so if that brother's dumb."

"Well, old Broadbrim, let's see thee get thut 'oss up 'thout beatin' or yellin' at 'im."

"Ye hadn't better be sassy," sung out a small boy; "Dovetrot's got a star under his coat."

The man quieted down at once. He looked inquiringly at "Dovetrot," as the children, unrebuked, called the good, broad-chested, not very tall, old gentleman. His Quaker garb was dove-color and a way he had of walking also suggested the name "Dovetrot," by which he was familiarly known in the community. Dovetrot didn't deny the boy's statement, but looked at the brawny teamster with a quiet, steady eye that commanded respect.

All this time the fallen horse lay panting, with his limbs outstretched and trembling, and a look of despair in his eyes. Dovetrot got down on his knees to rub the aching joints, while, at the same time, he said to the man:

"Now, do thee get a bucket of water. Quick!" and to the poor beast he said, in soothing tones:

"Thee's got a hard master, poor boy; but maybe we can make him better. Poor boy, good boy."

He repeated this softly many times, until the irritated nerves became quiet, and the look of distress passed off.

"Now, help him to drink," said Dovetrot, soothingly as he brought from one capacious pooket a tin basin and from the other a little bag of oats.

He put some water with the oats and held the compound under the horse's mouth. After eating, the poor beast's spirits continued to rise, and without any urging he soon got upon his feet.

The crowd cheered and the driver looked ashamed.

"Now, thee don't want to yell at thy faithful servant at any time," said Dovetrot kindly; "if thee will feel of his pulse before and after thee has shouted at him in a cross way, thee will find it has jumped ahead at a gallopin' rate under thy harsh, hard tones. When it don't make him nervous and feverish, it makes him stubborn and ugly—like it does his brother, man. Horses don't like to be 'ordered around,' as the boys say. Why can't thee be polite to them when they are doing thee a favor? They are wonderfully kind and and accommodatin'. They never haggle about what thee is going to pay them, but pitch right in and do their very best."

All this time Dovetrot was rubbing the horse's nose, and occasionally his knees and ankles, and saying, "Poor boy, good boy."

"And thee seldom even thanks them," he resumed to the driver. "Now come on, my boy," in a chering tone to the horse, and the animal started his load, from before which Dovetrot had removed the stones, and followed his benefactor like a lamb.

A string of small boys brought up the rear, while the driver walked at the side holding the lines, and looking as though he had found an idea.

The boys had witnessed scenes like this before, and one of their number had gotten up an impromptu song to the tune of "Kind Words Can Never Die." They now all joined in singing this, stamping their feet as they danced along to emphasize the words, which, we must confess, had more truth in them than poetry:

Kind words is Dovetrot's way,
Quaker way, dressed in gray;
Oats, words and Dovetrot's way
Carry the day.

—Mrs. Fairchild-Allen, published by the Humane Education Committee, Providence R.I.

Tho Baby On the Train.

Everybody restless,
Grumbling at the dust,
Growling at the cinders,
Pictures of disgust.

Axle hot and smoking,
Train delayed an hour,
How the faces lengthen,
Sullen, wrinkled, sour.

Sudden transformation—
Passengers in smiles—
Scowles and frowns have vanished—
What is it beguiles?

Grimy face and fingers,
Mouth all over crumbs,
Smeary wrist contrasting,
Pink and clean-sucked thumbs.

Round head nodding, bobbing,
Blue eyes full of fun,
Wind-blown tresses shining,
Golden in the sun.

Everybody cheerful,
No remarks profane,
Magic change effected—
Baby on the train.

Indianapolis Journal.

Up and down the aisle he
Totters and he runs,
In his hand the sugar
Coated penny buns.

Feeling into pockets,
Smearing o'er the nose,
Pulling chains and watches,
Smearing all the clothes.

Then the sticky fingers,
Probe in face and eyes,
Passengers by this time,
Manifest surprise.

Thus the situation
Has a newer phase,
Mamma says its only
Just the baby's ways.

Dusk begins to settle,
Mamma's talking light,
Of the fact that baby'll
Have a restless night.

Baby starts in squalling,
Gives a mighty bawl,
Everybody grumbles,
Can't get rest at all.

Everybody scowling,
Many are profane,
Magic change effected,
Baby on the train.

W.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FIGHTING SHIPS.

British warships are scattered all over the world, and the Admiralty Department has announced that the navy is prepared for war. In view of the strained relations between Great Britain and France it is interesting to note where the British warships are and the strength of the different squadrons.

The most powerful fleet is that in the Mediterranean, which is commanded by Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, whose flagship is the battleship Ramillies. There are altogether thirty-four vessels in this fleet, of which ten are first-class battleships. These are the Caesar and Illustrious, each of 14,900 tons, and carrying four 12-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots an hour; the Empress of India, Hood, Ramillies, Revenge, Royal Oak and Royal Sovereign, each of 14,100 tonnage, and carrying four 13.5 inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots an hour, and the Anson and Camperdown, each of 10,600 tonnage, and carrying four 13.5-inch guns, and having a speed of 16.9 knots an hour. The cruisers and gunboats in this fleet are the Ardent, Astraea, Cockatrice, Cruiser, Fearless, Forte, Gibraltar, Halcyone, Hawke, Harrier, Hazard, Huesah, Hebe, Imogene, Melita, Nymph, Polyphemus, Scout, Scylla, Surprise, Thetis, Tyne, Venus and Vulcan

The China fleet is composed of 24 vessels, and is commanded by Vice Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, whose flagship is the battleship Centurion. Rear Admiral C. Fitz Gerald has command of the second division, and he flies his flag on the first-class cruiser Grafton. In this fleet there are three first-class battleships and four first-class armored cruisers, and one first-class cruiser.

The battleships are the Victorious, of 14,900 tonnage, carrying four 12-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots an hour, and the Barfleur and Centurion, each of 10,500 tonnage, and carrying four 10-inch guns, and having a speed of 18.5 knots an hour. The first-class cruiser Powerful, of 14,200 tonnage, is one of the most modern of the British vessels. She carries two 9.2-inch guns, and can travel at the rate of 22 knots an hour. The first-class armored cruisers are the Crafton, Narcissus, Immortalite and Undaunted. They are of 5,600 tonnage, carry two 9.2-inch guns, and have a speed of 18 knots. The cruisers and gunboats in this fleet are the Alacrity, Algerine, Archer, Bonaventure, Daphne, Peacock, Hermoine, Humber, Iphigenia, Linnet, Peacock, Phoenix, Pigmy, Pique, Clover, Rattler and Redpole.

The Channel Squadron is now off the north coast of Spain, having been cruising for several weeks. It is commanded by Vice Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, and his flagship is the battleship Majestic. The second in command is Rear Admiral J. W. Brackenbury, and his flag flies on the battleship Magnificent. This squadron is composed of thirteen vessels, of which eight are first-class battleships and one a first-class cruiser. The battleships are the Hannibal, Jupiter, Mars, Magnificent, Majestic and Prince George, each of 14,900 tons, carrying each four 12-inch guns, and having a speed of over 17 knots; and the Repulse and Resolution of 14,150 tons, each carrying four 13.5-inch guns, and having a speed of 17.5 knots. The first-class cruiser is the Blake, of 9,000 tons, carrying two 9.2-inch guns, and having a speed of 21.5 knots. The other vessels in this squadron are the Argonaut, Diadem, Furious and Pelorous.

The North American squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir J. A. Fusher, is at Halifax. It is composed of twelve vessels, the best of which is the battleship Renown, the flagship. This vessel is of 14,100 tonnage, carries four 13.5-inch guns, and can travel at the rate of 17.5 knots an hour. The cruisers and gunboats in this squadron are the Alert, Columbine, Cordelia, Indefatigable, Intrepid, Pallas, Pearl, Partridge, Pelican, Rambler and Talbot.

A squadron of twelve vessels is in Australian waters. The first-class cruiser Royal Arthur is the flagship of Rear Admiral H. L. Pearson, the other vessels are the Dart, Goldfinch, Karrakutta, Katoomba, Mildura, Mohawk, Ringdove, Royalist, Torch, Wallaroo and Water Witch.

In East Indian water is a squadron of ten vessels commanded by Rear Admiral A. L. Douglas on the cruiser Eclipse. The others in this squadron are the Cossack, Lapwing, Marathon, Melpomene, Pigeon, Plassy, Sphinx, Racoon and Redbreast.

The Pacific squadron is commanded by Rear Admiral H. St. L. B. Palliser. His flagship is the armored cruiser Imperieuse, a vessel of 8,400 tons, armed with 9.2-inch guns, and having a speed of 16.7 knots. The others in this squadron are the Amphion, Egeria, Icarus, Leander, Phaeton and Pheasant. Another fleet off the west coast of Africa is composed of the cruisers and gunboats Alecto, Barracouta, Barossa, Magicienne, Magpie, Phoebe, Tartar, Thrush, and Widgeon. In South American waters are the Basilisk, Beagle, Flora and Swallow Off the Cape of Good Hope are the cruisers Doris and Fox.

In addition to these squadrons vessels are stationed at many of the important ports in England, and at different parts of the British Empire. These are in addition to those that are laid up in the dockyards. At Portsmouth are the Dolphin, Enchantress, Martin, Research, Trafalgar (battleships), and Vernon. At Davenport are the Defiance, Liberty, Nile (battleships), and Vivid. At Portland are the armored cruisers Agincourt and Alexandria. The Algiers and Pembroke are at Chatham.

The battleship Benbow is at Greenock The battleships Black Prince and Howe are at Queenstown. The cruiser Briton is at Inverness. The cruiser Clyde is at Aberdeen, the cruiser Caledonia at Queensberry, the Colossus at Holyhead, the battleship Collingwood at Bantry, the Daedalus at Bristol, the Durham at Leith, the Eagle at Liverpool, the Galatea at Hull, the Medea at Southampton, the Severn at Harwick, and the Unicorn at Dundee. Then there are vessels at Bermuda, Jamaica, Hong Kong, Malta, Gibraltar, Bombay, Coquimbo and other ports in addition to the squadrons.

Egypt's Value.

(New York Times.)

In this point of view Egypt is the most vital ganglion of the whole imperial system, second only to the great brain and heart at London. It is the link between the greatest political dependency in India and the greatest commercial province in China. The Suez canal is the cord that binds British power and prosperity in Asia, present and potential, to the imperial system. Cut it and half the empire would shrink and die. With the rapid political degeneration and approaching industrial regeneration of China, this consideration gains double weight. Within the period of the occupation of Egypt it has become a vital ganglion in another great nerve channel of future trade and power, crossing that to Asia and traversing the whole African continent to the Cape of Good Hope. Egypt is the Nile, and the Nile is the commercial spinal column of Africa. Both are to be British, and the Cape is to be the other end of a domain beginning at Alexandria. This great ganglion lies at the crossing of two spinal cords in the complex organization of the British Empire. Its position is analogous to that of Central America in the completed American system. No wonder that England will risk her last ship, her last man, her last pound, to defend it.

Justly Offended.—No wonder the Colonel got mad. He was shot in the leg at Santiago, and on coming home was deservedly a hero. He was met by one of these fussy old chaps who likes to hear himself talk, and who broke out with: "Why, Colonel, I see that you limp. What's the matter?" "Fell out of bed!" roared the Colonel. "Don't you read the papers?"—Detroit Free Press.

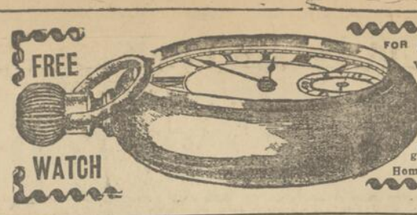
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Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal

Laboratory of Inland Revenue,
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THE MONTREAL HERALD'S

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Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

"What are you doing here with your advertising waggon?" sternly demanded the chief marshal. "This isn't a parade of green grocers. This is a patriotic procession." "I know it," hotly answered the man on the driver's seat. "And trade follows the flag, doesn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Why the British Stay.

(New York Post.)

It is but justice to the British to say that their refusal to evacuate is probably due to their wonderful success. Their administration has transformed Egypt. It has restored agriculture, spread security and order such as have not been seen in Egypt since the days of the Pharoahs. It has created an Egyptian army which far outdoes that with which Mahomet Ali beat the Turks; it has made the Egyptian debt a paying investment, and as it happens, no country profits by this as much as France, as the French are the principal Egyptian creditors. As the British withdrawal would probably be followed by the old disorder, the British determination to remain is not wondered at. Lord Salisbury's aim has, apparently, been to continue the occupation while provoking France as little as possible, and for this reason, in spite of the Jingo mood of the British public, he refused to declare a protectorate last night at the Lord Mayor's banquet. After what has happened England probably never will evacuate except as the result of a crushing defeat in war, something which will hardly occur in our time. England is, in the matter of staying power, very like the United States—in that only an enemy which can land and ravage the country will ever bring her to her knees.

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

MUSIC'S WORLD.

PROF. Goulet gave Montrealers another musical treat in Windsor Hall yesterday afternoon, it being the second concert of the Symphony Orchestra. Unquestionably the concerts are being more and more appreciated by music-lovers in the city, and the attendance yesterday was highly satisfactory, although there were a number of empty chairs. The weather, however, no doubt tended to keep a good many away.

Nothing but praise can be given of the programme. It is true that the concert was no better than the first, but the first, it may be said, was an exceedingly fine concert in every respect. The selections yesterday were varied, calling, at seemed, for more work on the brass instruments than is usual. This was especially noticed in "Noce Gasconne," a suite by Lacome, which was given for the first time in Canada. The opening movement, "Carillon Nuptial," was rendered well, being probably the best of the three.

The programme opened with Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," a delightful work, which was satisfactorily given. Then came the Mozart "Symphony" in G minor, all three movements being well rendered and deservedly applauded.

The soloist was Mr. Edmund A. Burke. It was Mr. Burke's first appearance in a concert of this character, and he sang splendidly. He chose "Now Heaven in Fullest Glory," from Haydn's "Creation," and while at times it seemed as if Mr. Burke lacked expression, he undoubtedly has a splendid voice and his first appearance can be counted a distinct success. He responded to an enthusiastic call for an encore. The concert concluded with Brahm's "Hungarian Dance" in D major, which was rendered well. The programme was as follows:

1. Mendelssohn—"Ruy Blas" ...(Overture)
2. Mozart—"Symphony" in G minor.
   a. Allegro molto.
   b. Menuetto.
   c. Final.
3. Haydn—Now Heaven in Fullest Blory ..... (Creation)
   Recit and aria.
   M. Edmund A. Burke, with orchestra accompaniment.
4. Lacome P—"Noce Gasconne" ..(Suite)
   (First time in Canada.)
   a. Carillon Nuptial.
   b. Aubade a la Marie.
   c. Defile Nuptial.
5. Brahms—"Hungarian Dance" in D major
   Mrs. Ives, Pianist.

The next concert of the Symphony Orchestra will be held on November 25th.

Musical Editor Herald:

Dear Sir,—Do you think that Prof. Goulet could be prevailed upon to give the overture from William Tell in one of his Symphony concerts? I know of several who would like very much to hear it.

Music.

[Perhaps a letter to Prof. Goulet might induce him to play it.—Ed.]

The Hayden Trio has been rehearsing steadily and will hold the first concert this season in Karn Hall, Nov. 17th. The names of Messrs. J. J. Goulet, J. B. Dubois and Emery Lavigne, are a guarantee of excellence and the efforts they are making to give, in the city, a series of chamber music concerts of such a high order, will surely find an encouraging appreciation in the way of a large audience. If not this it will be a foregone conclusion that our local talent need expect nothing from Montrealers. Miss Graham will be the vocalist and solo numbers will be contributed by Messrs. Goulet and Dubois, the latter playing Lalo's Concerto, a great work. A trio of Mendelssohn and another by Beethoven, will also form part of the programme.

The Ladies' Morning Musical Club are to be congratulated upon their success in securing Adele Aus der Ohe, pianist, and Sara Anderson, soprano, for a grand concert to be given under their auspices in the Windsor Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 25th. Little need be said of Fraulein Aus der



MAX ALVARY.

Ohe, whose appearance here a few seasons ago created such a furore, and whose return has been long looked forward to by the music loving public, while of Miss Anderson, whose appearance at the recent Worcester festival, the press of that city speaks in glowing terms as may be seen from the following:

"In view of her modest announcement at the festival, it may perhaps be said that Miss Sara Anderson achieved a signal triumph. The fair and talented young singer carried all before her by the beauty of her voice, the charm of her art, and the unpretentious power of her personality. She was loaded with congratulations by press and public for her admirable work, and it requires no prophet to predict a great future for her."

Further announcements will be made shortly as regards plan of seats for this double musical event.

A new local musical organization the "Orion Club," whose founders are lady professionals and students, has just come into existence. Its object is the study of music in its various branches, and is a movement which should be encouraged by the public in general.

The officers of the club are Miss Marguerite Sym (president), Miss Annie Howard (vice-president); and Miss Lena Sargent (secretary). The management of the concerts is left in the hands of three committees, each of which will be responsible for five concerts during the season. The executive work is centered in three conveners—Miss Willet, Miss Moylan and Miss Cecile Russell—a galaxy of talent which ensures the best results. The meetings of the club will be held fortnightly in Pratt Hall, St. Catherine Street.

After capturing the Quebec championship, the Britannia Football Club have decided on giving a concert in the Windsor Hall for Tuesday, November 22nd. Tickets are selling well, and must be exchanged at Shaw's music store on Tuesday next, at 9 a.m. Those who have not bought tickets would do well to secure them at once. The patronesses are Lady Tait, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Edgar Hill, Mrs. W. Stanway, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. R. M. Riddell, Mrs. James G. Ross, Mrs. T. R. Brown. The following will assist:

Miss Laura Wise—Soprano soloist of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.
Mrs. Jas. N. Laing.....Contralto
Master Guy Mangy.....Boy soprano
Miss Herchmer.. .. ..Pianist
Mr. Ernest Du Domaine.....Violinist
Mr. Edmund A. Burke.. .....Baritone
Mr. Leonard Dyer.. .....Tenor

Max Alvary, the great German operatic tenor, is dead. Alvary was one of the most popular singers that ever came to this side of the water. He was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, 42 years ago. His family name was Achenbach. His father is a famous German scenic painter.

As a young man he sang in church choirs, and later studied singing under Lamperti and Stockhausen. But, owing to his father's bitter opposition to his going on the stage, he did not make his debut until 1882, when he appeared at Weimar in "Stradella."

He came to this country in 1884 and sang with the German Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera Hopse, making his American debut as Don Jose in "Carmen." His career as a great singer really began and developed at the Metropolitan Opera House, where he gradually added important roles to his repertoire, until a few years after he came here he created the part of Siegfried, when the opera of that name was first given in this country, and it is with this role, of which he was an almost ideal exponent, that he made his greatest reputation.

He was a great favorite with the Metropolitan audiences when the late Anton Seidl directed the German season there, and particularly with the women. After his farewell matinee in "Siegfried," in 1889, he was the object of a demonstration on the part of his feminine admirers, crowds of whom gathered at the stage door of the opera house and endeavored to embrace him as he passed to his carriage.

He appeared here in 1894, and again in 1896, with the Damrosch Opera Company, and made his last appearance late in March of the latter year, singing with the late Mme. Klafsky.

Although he made his reputation chiefly in this country, he had sung at Beyreuth in "Tannhauser" and "Tristan and Isolde," and had appeared in London with the German opera companies that were taken there under Pollini's management.

In November, 1896, the art world was shocked by the news that its favorite singer was stricken with an incurable malady, and soon afterwards it was known that he was slowly dying of cancer of the stomach.

The disease is supposed to have been brought on by bruises received by a fall through an open trap at a performance of "Siegfried" in Mannheim. At first he suffered merely from lameness, but gradually the fatal cancer growth developed. Medical science could do nothing for him, and the tenor has been slowly sinking ever since. His end was rendered the more pathetic by the fact that his fortune, accumulated from his savings, has been engulfed by two years' enforced idleness and expensive operations, until, at the end, the once courted tenor and his family were reduced to absolute want.

Of the forty concerts which Emil Sauer, the celebrated pianist, is to play in America, twenty-three have already been sold, and we are informed that Mr. R. E. Johnston, Sauer's indefatigable manager, could have disposed of at least a dozen more had he desired. Mr. Johnston has secured one engagement for $1,200, the contract for which has been shown to responsible persons. This is certainly an achievement which has not yet been recorded for an instrumentalist two and a half months previous to his American debut. Is he coming to Montreal?

The Royal Italian Opera Company will sing in Montreal the week after next.

A Parisian paper has addressed a number of questions to Jean de Reszke and and Sarah Bernhardt. According to the answers, Jean spends his holidays in Poland with his sister, in a little pavilion, near the Castle of Borovno, his chief amusement being to breed horses for the Warsaw races. He lives in the open air and reads a few papers. He says he prefers mystical parts. Sarah says she spends her holidays by the sea, where she lives in a little disused fort. To ge rest she tires herself out by shooting, fishing and boating. She also rides a bicycle and thinks as little of the stage as she can. Her favorite dramatic author is the author of the Bible "Le Bon Dieu," she says.

It is nearly two years now since Mr. Maurice Grau gave New York a season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, and local music lovers have been looking forward with eager anticipation for the arrival of the first shipload of famous singers which the Augusta Victoria brought into New York Saturday last. Among those who are stopping in New York for a few days before going to Chicago, where the season begins on Nov. 7th, are: Mme. Eames-Story, Edouard de Reszke, Van Dyke, Mme. Sembrich, Frau Schumann Heink, Suzanne Adams, Saieza, Pol Plancon and the conductors, Schalk and Dippel. Mr. Grau, his wife and daughter, arrived in New York by the same steamer. The former looked well and spoke with enthusiasm of the coming season. His confidence is well placed, for a greater aggregation of talent has rarely been collected under one management or arrived here to sing in one company.

Mr. Grau has worked hard, and with tact and management has accomplished the impossible.

Alme. Lehmann and M. Maurel, with M. Jean de Reszke, will sail for this country on Dec. 14th.

From this list of great artists it will be seen that Chicago has nothing to complain of, and even without Jean de Reszke the musical treat offered that city is magnificent.

Edward Lloyd, the famous English concert tenor, says he will close his public career with the century while his voice is mature and unimpaired. Karl Schneider, of Refscheid, was highly praised for his singing at a German concert, and he is 94.

Herr Ladislaus Mierzwinski, the once great Polish tenor, who, in his palmy days, was wont to receive $500 for a performance, has just accepted a job as porter in the Hotel d'Angleterres, in Cannes, France. He is less than 60 years old, but hale and hearty, though his voice is about gone. His downfall is largely due to gambling.

BRITISH BUDGET.

RELEASED FROM PORTLAND.—The Secretary of State has ordered the release from Portland prison of Henry Hammond Wilson, alias Thomas J. Clarke, who, at the Old Bailey, in May, 1893, was sentenced to penal servitude for life for treason-felony.

CAN REMEMBER TRAFALGAR. — Thomas Young, of Winsmore Lodge, Warford, celebrated this 105th birthday the other day, and was the recipient of a large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams. He can recall the national rejoicings over Trafalgar.

FIRST WEDDING SINCE 1750. —The first wedding which has been solemnized in Bristol Cathedral since 1750 was attended recently by a large congregation. The bridegroom was the Rev. Herbert Edward Robeson, rector of Broad Blunsdon, Swindon, son of the Archdeacon of Bristol, and the bride Miss Mabel Tetley, daughter of Canon Tetley, of Clifton.

KEDLESTON. — Dr. Johnson visited Kedleston, the seat of the father of Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, in 1777. He expressed great admiration for the gardens, the old chapel, and the house. But when someone said that the owner of such a place must have every happiness that life can give, Johnson replied: "All this excludes only one evil—poverty."

WRECKING A HAUNTED HOUSE.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed at Chatham on Sunday night, when a crowd of young men wrecked a house in New Road, declaring it to be haunted. Windows were smashed and doors covered with mud, but the appearance of a strong force of police prevented further destruction. The house is furnished but untenanted.

GENERAL GORDON'S DOG.—A very interesting dog, which once belonged to Gen. Gordon, has been entrusted to the care of the Dover Gordon Boys' Orphanage. The dog's name is Wang, and it is one of three Chow puppies which General Gordon brought with him from China when he returned to England. Before he left for the Soudan, Gordon gave the dog to Gen. Sir John Adye's daughter.

A CAPTAIN FINES HIMSELF.— At the Farnham Bench, Capt. F. S. Fox Strangways was charged with riding his bicycle without lights. He did not appear, but wrote to the clerk enclosing 5s in settlement of the breach of regulations. The magistrates said it was most considerate of the captain to fine himself, but they thought the amount should be 10s, and fined him accordingly.

JOHN HATTON'S DAUGHTERS.—A movement has been started to raise a fund for two daughters, aged respectively fifty-seven and sixty of John Hatton, the celebrated song writer, who died penniless. Both have experienced many misfortunes, and are now threatened with poverty. Mr. Balfour has promised to make a contribution from the Royal Bounty Fund if other funds are raised.

WAS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—The question whether the Sircar was ever in the French army has, according to a Paris correspondent to the British press, been answered by Mrs. Kitchener, who resides at Dinan. It appears that during the war of 1870 he actually joined the "Moblots" of Dinan as a volunteer. He eventually went up in a balloon from Laval, with two French officers, the result being an attack of pneumonia, which nearly deprived England of her future hero.

A TITLE BECOMES EXTINCT.—Viscount Lismore, who died recently, after a week's illness, was the only surviving son of the first viscount, and was born in 1815. In 1857 he succeeded his father as Baron Lismore in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was Honorary Colonel of the Tipperary Militia, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Tipperary from 1857 to 1885. As Lord Lismore leaves no heir, the title becomes extinct.

CHEAP HERRINGS.—An exceptionally heavy shoal of herrings has been netted at Waterford, and the fish have been selling in open market at 1-2d a dozen. The steamer daily plying between New Ross and Waterford literally cuts its way through herrings for some miles, throwing out from its paddle-wheels numbers of fish to a distance of eight feet or ten feet. A glut of herrings is reported from Scarborough. Thousands of barrels are awaiting exportation to the Baltic, and heaps of the fish, five feet and six feet in depth, are ready for the packers to salt for shipment.

GLADSTONE MEMORIAL TABLET.—A brass memorial tablet erected to the memory of Mr. Gladstone, was unveiled recently at Seaforth Parish Church, Liverpool, where he worshipped in boyhood. The cost was defrayed by public subscriptions. The tablet is inscribed as follows: "To the glory of God, and in pious memory of William Ewart Gladstone, patron of this church, and four times Prime Minister of England, who entered into rest on Ascension Day, 1898. He worshipped near this spot during his boyhood, and was a teacher in the Sunday school. The memory of the just is blessed."

TURNING THEM OUT.—The eviction campaign on which the landlords of West Clare have entered proceeds apace. A large portion of the place set apart for official notices in front of Kilrush Court House is now literally covered with processes and ejectments for the Quarter Sessions at Kilrush against tenants on the Westropp estate at Moveen, near Kilkee. This is a continuation of the campaign commenced a few months ago on the Westby estate, where the tenants then evicted were in receipt of relief from the Manchester and Mansion House funds during the winter and spring.

GLADSTONE AS A BOOK BUYER.—Mr. E. Menken, to whom Mr. Gladstone was accustomed to give large orders for second-hand books, has presented to the British Museum a series of booksellers' catalogues with manuscript notes by the late statesman. In nearly every case, as has often been pointed out, the catalogue bears the note, "Please to send the marked lots with the usual discount, or subject to 10 per cent. discount, for cash to W. E. Gladstone." The "marked lots" relate to almost every conceivable subject of literature—theology, anthropology, folk-lore, travels, French editions of Shakespeare, politics, natural history, art. Greek and Latin authors, theoretical and topographical. The catalogues extend over the years 1890-92.

"FENCING THE COURT."—In accordance with an ancient custom, known as "fencing the Court," an officer opens proceedings at Glasgow Sheriff Criminal Courts by reciting the prescribed formula (which he reads from a penny diary on a piece of blotting paper to give him confidence):—"In the name and by the authority of the Honorable Sheriff—I hereby forbeed and proheebit any person or persons from molesting the Court or speaking one to another without permeesion being first asked and obtained under pains of law." Then the official sits down and chats to the man sitting beside him in so loud a tone that the Clerk of the Court cries "Whist!"

TEA COTTAGES AT BALMORAL.—The Queen has given orders for a charming idea to be carried out during the coming winter at Balmoral. This takes the form of a number of pretty little tea cottages, of which the plans have already been prepared, and which are to be erected on the grounds and on the more extended drives about Balmoral. The Queen herself has chosen the spots, which have lovely views of the mountains and of the River Dee. Each cottage will have a "parlour," a dressing-room, and a tiny kitchen. The walls are to be lined with pinewood from the forests, and the roofs are to be thatched with heather and fastened with bands of the sinewy birch. The work is to be finished in May.

TO CHECK WIFE-BEATING. — A Govan Bailie is alleged to have a grand scheme up his sleeve for checking the epidemic of wife-beating that has been raging in the burgh for some time back. The proposal is that known wife-beaters shall, on leaving their work on Saturday afternoons, be arrested, lodged in jail over the Sunday, and liberated in time for their work on Monday, the wages having been given to their wives—this process to continue over as many week-ends as the presiding magistrate may see fit. A plebiscite will probably be taken on the subject—all wives to have the franchise—and the result will be awaited with interest.

A POET'S HOME FOR SALE.—"A poet's home"—that of Cowper—is about to come under the auctioneer's hammer. The sale is announced of the Weston-Underwood estate, near Olney, which includes the house in which Cowper lived and produced some of his best work. It was to Weston that Cowper was removed by the care of his cousin Lady Hesketh, who found that the "cruel solitude" of the little town of Olney had a most depressing effect upon him, and that he must be placed in pleasanter surroundings if he was to escape any further attacks of insanity. The house at Weston, which was rented for Cowper in the autumn of 1786, belonged to his friend Mr. Throckmorton of Westonhall. It was here that Cowper spent the remainder of his life, if we except the few sad closing years, and at Weston he was probably happier than he had ever been before.

BORN IN A CARAVAN.—One of the most interesting personalities that Gloucester, England, annually entertains at its October mop fair is undoubtedly Mrs. Ann Smith, of Worcester, who attained the etraordinary age of 109 years on June 10 last. A press representative found her in her caravan recently, and was willingly given a few facts concerning her remarkable career. The centenarian was born in a caravan at Chargrove, near Oxford, and has spent more than one hundred years of her life in travelling about the country from fair to fair. For one so advanced in years her activity is astounding, and it can be safely said that she retains complete possession of all her faculties. Of late she has spent one or two of the winter months in a home at Worcester, where she attends church twice regularly on Sunday, walking a quarter of a mile each way. She is nimble still in getting in and out of her caravan, and can attend to all her household duties without assistance. The old lady has had sixteen children, of whom seven are living, one of whom has herself been the mother of a like number of children. Enjoying a good appetite, she generally partakes of four meals a day, and although she takes but very little intoxicating drink, she is an inveterate smoker, an old clay pipe being her especial friend, wrapped carefully in a handkerchief when not in use.

A NEW LONDON TERROR.—The Lancet sees a new terror to the Londoner in the multiplication of underground electric railways, unless certain precautions be taken. It complains that on the Waterloo and City line nothing has been done to secure the adequate ventilation of the tunnel in the event of an emergency: "It must not be forgotten that visible smoke and plainly discerned smell serve after all in the ordinary underground railway as an excellent index of the state of the air, but in the absence of these things, as on the underground electric railways, there is no such guide, and insidious poisoning by repeatedly inspiring human exhalations is possible, if not, indeed, suffocation." The other day a break-down occurred on the line, whereupon the Lancet remarked that "the delay was sufficiently long to cause a marked sense of suffocation to the passengers." "It is assumed, and correctly, that the advance of a train through a tube which it closely fits is sufficient to maintain an adequate change of air in the tunnels, in which case no extra provision for ventilation need be made, but in the event of a breakdown the supply of air would soon be exhausted, and the result might be disastrous and comparable with the awful historic tragedy of the Black Hole in Calcutta." The Lancet calls upon the Board of Trade to take steps to "remove the awful possibility of suffocating a train load of people."

BIG YIELD OF POTATOES.—Notwithstanding the exceptionally dry summer, some enormous crops of potatoes have been lifted in the Fen district during the past few weeks. As an instance of this, a correspondent states that one farmer had four acres of land planted with tubers known as the "British Queen," which yielded 16 tons to the acre, and the crop has been sold for £6 per ton.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Presbyterian.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Westmount — Rev. T. W. Winfield, pastor. The services in connection with the opening of the new church (corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton St.) will be held on Sunday next, Nov. 6. The Rev. W. T. Herridge, M.A., B.D., of Ottawa, will preach, and otherwise conduct public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The children's service at 3 o'clock will be conducted by the pastor. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Professor Campbell, LL.D., and the Rev. James Fleck, B.A. Special collection at each service in aid of the Building Fund.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH — Near the Windsor—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's class. "God's Law of Life—The Sixth Commandment, 3 p.m., S.S. and pastor's Bible class. 8.30 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S. in parlor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for prayer and Bible study. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening, "Birth and Life." Preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell. Sunday school, 10 a.m. C.E., 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH — Rev. J. Edgar Hill at both services. Morning service, 11 a.m. 3 p.m., minister's class for young men and women. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate at all the services. Communicants' class, Wednesday, at 4 to 5. Communion service, Friday, 8.15 p.m. Woman's Guild annual meeting and social, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

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

ERSKINE CHURCH — Sherbrooke St., head of Crescent St.—Rev. J. Mowatt, pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach. Sunday school at 3 p.m. and Dr. Scrimger's Bible class at 3.15 p.m. C.E. Society Monday evening, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.10 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Rev. C. A. Doudiet, pastor. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m.

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

TAYLOR CHURCH—Corner Papineau Ave. and Logan Street — Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Junior Endeavor at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats.

POINT ST. CHARLES PRESBYTERIAN Mission (St. Paul's)—234 St. Charles St.—Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Preaching service at 6.30 p.m. All are cordially welcomed.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Corner William and Dalhousia Streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school after Sabbath evening service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Montreal Annex —Divine service will be conducted every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. in the Fairmount School, corner of Fairmount Ave. and St. George st. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Congregational.

CALVARY CHURCH—Guy Street, above St. Antoine Street—Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school, 3 p.m. "Men's Own" meeting, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday evening, 8 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 8 p.m.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "Gabriel's Advice." 7 p.m., "The Beginning of Redemption." Chinese class, 3 p.m. C.E. meets at close of evening service. Seats free Strangers cordially welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES — 185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor. Residence, 333 Bourgeois Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning and the Rev. J. R. Webb in the evening. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ZION CHURCH—Corner Mance and Milton Streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Anniversary sermons both morning and evening, by Rev. Morgan Wood, of Toronto.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH — Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Evening theme, "Success," the fifth in a series of sermons to young men. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Everybody invited. Come.

Church of England.

Twenty-third Sunday After Trinity.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal, Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A., special preacher. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. F. S. Easeman. All seats free at the seven o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—Outremont Avenue, Outremont—Rev. J. L. Flanagan, incumbent. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. J. L. Flanagan. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—2557 St. Catherine Street — Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, assistant minister. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. R. H. O'Malley. 4.15 p.m., Litany. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 3.15 p.m., Bible class in chapel.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Osborne and Windsor — Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., LL.D., rector. Rev. C. J. James, M.A., assistant minister. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 7 p.m., evening prayer. All strangers and non-seat-holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Wednesday, Divine service, with sermon, 8 p.m. Friday, teachers' meeting, 8 p.m.

Maisonneuve Mission, St. George's Y.M.C.A., cor. Pius IX. and Adam Sts.—Holy Communion, with sermon, by Rev. E. McManus. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m.

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

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner St. Denis Street and Viger Square—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, rector. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Litany. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. R. Hewton, rector of Lachine.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL—Dorchester St., corner of Atwater Avenue — Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector. Holy Communion at nine o'clock. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at three o'clock. Evening service, seven o'clock. Preacher, Principal Hackett. Services Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the rector. Strangers welcomed.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—Corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets — Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector. Seats free. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The rector. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

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

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

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

ST. MARK'S—Valleyfield—Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, incumbent. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Bible class and Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S—Rack River—Rev. James L. Flanagan, incumbent. Morning prayer, 11.15 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

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

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

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

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

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH—Corner Cote St. Antoine Road and Church Hill Avenue—Rev. E. C. Bushell, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Holy Communion. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Services on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRACE CHURCH—Wellington Street, Point St. Charles—Rev. Dr. Ker, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer, sermon. 7 p.m., evensong and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—Outremont Avenue, Outremont—Rev. J. S. Flanagan, incumbent. T. J. Wilson, assistant. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

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

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION — Sunday school at 9.30. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Mr. Geo. Hague. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

Methodist Episcopal.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION—26 Albert st.,

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Gleanings of Minor Interest Supplied to The Herald's Readers by the Paper's Splendid Staff of Correspondents in Every Part of the Territory Which the Herald Serves.

ARNPRIOR.

Arnprior, Ont., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The funeral of Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mrs. D. H. Cameron, who died Saturday night, took place on Tuesday. In order to show the respect in which they held their school-mate, the pupils of the High School attended in a body, headed by one of the teachers, Mr. Day. The body was taken to Perth for interment. The family have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. The flowers were numerous and beautiful, among them being a crescent, presented by the Sunday-school class of which she was a member.

What might have been a serious accident took place on Monday. Mr. Wesley Robinson, while attempting to board a moving train, fell, and the train barely grazed the feet, removing some of the skin.

COOKSHIRE.

Cookshire, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The local Conservative Association are arranging for a convention and dinner here on Dec. 1st. Hon. Geo. Foster will be present.

H. Taylor has secured 500 acres of pulpwood limits in East Clifton.

Rev. C. W. Finch, who has been deer-hunting at St. Malo this past week, has gone back, empty-handed, to Beebe Plain.

Mr. Will J. Gray, foreman of the Chronicle office, has left to join the staff of the Sherbrooke Record. Mr. John R. Grant, of Montreal, takes his place on the Chronicle.

The A.O.U.W. are seeking to organize a branch in this town. Nineteen benefit or fraternal societies already exist.

F. Delisle has entered a suit for damages against the water department of this town. A too economical contractor, while laying pipes, trespassed on the property now held by Delisle. The town solicitor thinks the claim groundless.

George Lowry, engineer, on Wednesday evening had a fall, and in falling struck the edge of a pail, cutting his throat so as to lay bare the trachea.

Mr. C. S. Baker, of Woodstock, N.B., replaces E. L. R. Jack as teller in the Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

COWANSVILLE.

Cowansville, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Mr. W. F. Vilas was at Quebec this week attending a meeting of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec, of which he is a member.

Mr. J. P. Noyes was at Waterloo this week attending the annual meeting of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company, of which he is a director.

The quarterly meeting of the Clerical Union of the district of Bedford was held here on Tuesday, and was preceded by a celebration of the Holy Communion at Trinity Church.

Prof. Frank H. Norman, of Montreal, is establishing a dancing class in Cowansville. Instruction will be given by one of Prof. Norman's best teachers, who is also instructor in dancing at the Dunham Ladies' College.

The Mayor and Councillors Cotton, McQuillen, Stinebour and Taber were present at the council meeting on Monday. A good deal of important business was got through with, and the council adjourned for two weeks to meet in the new council chamber in the fire station, which is now nearly completed. The new building is quite a handsome addition to the street on which it is situated. One of the rooms upstairs will be a recreation room for the firemen, another will be the municipal secretary's office, and the third will be the council chamber. It is expected that the fire insurance companies will soon reduce their rates here. The first company to make any move in this direction so far is the Standard and Sherbrooke Mutual, represented here by Mr. C. T. Taber.

One of the interesting events of the week was the marriage at St. Albans, Vt., of Miss Mary Downey, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Downey, Cowansville, to Mr. Edward Archambault, of St. Albans, Vt.

A pleasant social was given in Trinity Hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the Girls' Friendly Society of Trinity Church.

The Education Department has published the statement in connection with the June examinations in the academies and model schools in the province. The figures in connection with the Cowansville Academy are: Grand total marks, 11,939; percentage, 70; pupils enrolled in examine grades, 49; presented, 22; passed, 13; failed, 9. In grade 2, Model School, five were presented and passed. In grade 1, Academy, ten were presented and five passed. In grade 2, Academy, six were presented and two passed. In grade 3, Academy, one was presented and passed. Thirteen passed in Latin and two failed. Five passed in Greek and two failed. Sixteen passed in French and six failed. Eighteen passed in English and three failed. Ten passed in geometry and seven failed. Sixteen passed in algebra and six failed. Nineteen passed in arithmetic and three failed.

SWEETSBURG.

Sweetsburg, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—His Honor Judge Lynch has been holding a special term of the Superior Court this week, and a number of interesting cases were heard. Next week the regular monthly term opens. The cases so far inscribed on the calendar are: Nov. 15, Chapdelaine vs. Coutier, Beaubien vs. Dozoisetal, Bazzell vs. Harvey, Miner vs. Mansfield et al., Durocher vs. Pare; Nov. 16, Crathers vs. Traver et al., Green vs. Traner et al., Crilly vs. Traver et al.

District Magistrate Mulvena was at Sweetsburg on Thursday and arraigned John Walker, formerly of Cornwall, on a charge of breaking into Loud & Desnoyer's store at Farnham on October 20. Walker's capture at Windsor Street Station, Montreal, a few days later was chronicled in The Herald at the time. He waived his right to a trial by jury and pleaded guilty. Mr. A. J. E. Leonard, representing the prisoner, made an eloquent plea, pointing out to the court that Walker had been out of work and had been led into this scrape by an older man, who escaped. Letters from the Cornwall Chief of Police and prominent citizens, including his former employer, testified to the prisoner's exemplary character heretofore. His Honor deferred sentence until his next visit here, and in the meantime a petition in Walker's behalf will be circulated in Cornwall.

Milo Whiting, remanded for sentence last week, was given three months in jail. His offence was stealing a bicycle. The court remarked on the fact that this offence was becoming very common. It is a serious offence, and difficult of detection.

Edmund Daigle, the notorious boy burglar, who broke jail and was recaptured, who then attempted suicide, and who has confessed to innumerable crimes, was arraigned on two charges, burglarizing Marchessault's store at West Shefford on August 31 and burglarizing and firing Thos. E. Smith's store at Brigham on October 10. He pleaded guilty to both charges and was remanded for sentence. Daigle's brother Edgar also pleaded guilty to two charges, and was likewise remanded. High Constable Galer, whose energetic and indefatigable efforts finally resulted in the jailing of the Daigles, is entitled to the thanks of the Attorney-General's department and of the whole people of the Eastern Townships for relieving them of such an outlaw as Daigle has proved himself to be.

GRANBY.

Granby, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The new issue of Granby bonds, amounting to $50,000, were taken over by Messrs. Frank Thompson & Co., of Sherbrooke. These are 4 per cent. debentures for forty years. Granby's credit stands high.

The Rev. Dr. George, principal of the Congregational College, Montreal, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church here on Sunday last, and preached both morning and evening to large congregations.

Mr. W. T. B. McDonald has just returned from a goose shooting expedition to Isle aux Recoux, about forty miles from Quebec. Mr. McDonald shot seventeen geese in seven hours, for which his friends will vouch, as they partook of them on his return.

J. Bruce Payne and party returned from a deer shooting expedition last week, bringing six fine specimens.

Mr. Dewey, of the Toronto Conference, is holding nightly revival meetings in the Methodist Church this week.

Mr. Pritchard has accepted a call to the Congregational Church here, and will begin his duties the first of the year.

Rev. Rural Dean Longhurst is in Montreal this week attending the meeting of the synod executive.

The new electric light plant is expected to be in operation by the first of next month.

Mayor S. H. C. Miner and family have moved into Montreal for the winter months.

The District of Bedford Hockey League will hold their annual meeting at the Windsor Hotel here on Tuesday next, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, arranging a schedule of matches, and for any other business that may come before the board. Delegates from Cowansville, Farnham, Waterloo, Knowlton and Granby will be present.

At a meeting of the skating rink committee of the G.A.A.A., it was decided to rebuild the rink buildings, which were burnt down during the summer, and make mnay improvements in the grounds.

HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Up to Thursday, when the snowstorm set in, cattle were still to be seen grazing in the fields in this vicinity. The cheese factories have been kept running longer than usual on account of the favorable weather, but will soon have to close, as the flow of milk will be checked when the cattle are put into winter quarters. A large number of factories in this district are being fitted up for the manufacture of both butter and cheese. In these combined factories, butter is made spring and fall, and cheese in the summer. Macpherson & Ferguson, of the Allangrove combination, expect to have most of their factories turned into combined butter and cheese factories before the close of another year.

Large shipments of cattle and hogs have been made during the past week from this district to Montreal. Mr. John N. Logan has shipped eighteen carloads of apples this fall, most of which went to the Winnipeg market.

Mr. W. E. Cunningham has opened up a new carriage and sleigh emporium in this village. He promises to make every farmer comfortable if they will only come his way.

Great preparations were made for the reception of Dr. Harper at the Academy on Friday. The different departments were decorated in fine style. A large picture of Queen Victoria occupied a conspicuous position in each department, and Dr. Harper gave the scholars an interesting lesson on royalty. An educational meeting was held on Friday evening in Watson Hall, which was addressed by Dr. Harper and others.

With the falling of the leaves a few more of the old settlers in this district have passed away. At Hemmingford, October 31st, John H. Dunlop, aged 67 years; on the Gore, Henchinbrook, Margaret McLaren, widow of the late John Johnston, aged 91 years; Allan's Corners, Nov. 6th, William Blackett, aged 67 years and 9 months; Trout River, Nov. 6th, Mrs. James Smellie, aged 75 years; Hailerton, Nov. 7th, Alex. McKirryher, aged 86 years and 6 months.

MORRISBURG.

Morrisburg, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Among those who took in "The Geisha" at Ottawa yast week were Dr. and Mrs. Deagant.

Miss McMillan, Dickinson's Landing, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends here.

Gordon Kennedy, of Winchester, spent a couple of days this week visiting friends in town.

Miss Jean Van Allen left Monday for New York, where she intends entering an osteopathic hospital as a nurse.

Norman Prumcer has returned home from attending a meet of cheese buyers at Ottawa.

Miss Gardiner, who is attending the Model School here, has secured a position as teacher at Morewood.

Miss Lucy Mallen, of Ogdensburg, paid a flying visit to her home here on Monday.

Miss Graham, of Iroquois, was visiting at Miss Sherman's this week.

Miss Katie Bowen, of Toronto, is visiting at her grandfather's, Mr. Rose, of Mariatown.

Mr. Bishop, of the Model School, has secured a position as teacher at South Finch.

Fred Sherman, who is with his brother, Frank, in Montreal, spent Tuesday at home.

Miss Gertrude Hare, of Rowena, was visiting in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Mulvey, Coteau Du Lac, returned home Sunday.

Mrs. M. C. Gibson and daughter Jean have returned from visiting friends in New York State.

Mr. Compton, of Three Rivers, was in town Thursday.

A mock trial was held by the Young People's Association in the basement of the Presbyterian Church Friday night.

Mr. Haynuga and daughter, of Riverside, spent Wednesday and Thursday in town.

Frank Lout, who has been visiting in Montreal, returned Wednesday.

Joseph Pariseau has recovered from a severe attack of quinsy and returned to his work in Iroquois.

Wednesday night an interesting missionary meeting was held in the Methodist Church. The financial report was read by Mrs. (Rev.) Sparling, after which an instructive address was given by Mrs. Cronley, a returned missionary from Japan.

A large number of all denominations filled the brilliantly lighted room of the priest's residence here on Thursday evening on the occasion of the annual supper. Father Twoeny extended a cordial welcome to all.

W. A. Whitney, of the Iroquois News, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. F. M. Hepburn was in Toronto Saturday. Mrs. F. M. Hepburn accompanied him and will remain with friends for a couple of weeks.

Miss Nellie Wright, Iroquois, is visiting at Mrs. Herney's.

Wesley Seeley, of Kempville, was looking up old acquaintances in town Tuesday.

The horse show at Madison Square has a representative from here in the person of Reuben McDonald. He has some of his well-known horses with him.

Dr. Herb Lyle, Massena, N.Y., spent Sunday with his parents here.

On Monday evening the Town Council met in the hall. All the members were present. An appropriation of $297.79 was passed. This includes a sum of $120 for the fire company, the superintendent of which was instructed to place lights on the streets in front of the residences of T. Bradfield and Dr. H. G. Weagant.

ST. HYACINTHE.

St. Hyacinthe, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The annual circular in connection with the St. Hyacinthe school of the Dairymen's Convention has been issued, and comprises a very important programme for the re-opening of the courses on the 21st inst. The board of directors is composed of the following: Mr. J. C. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner, Federal Department of Agriculture; Mr. C. N. Fregeau, Provincial Department of Agriculture, and Mr. J. de L. Tache, as representative of the Dairymen's Association. From the number of applications received by Mr. Emile Castel, the secretary, the attendance promises to be unusually large this year.

Mr. J. R. Sigfred, son of the Minister of Justice in the Ribot Ministry, who is on a tour around the world, paid St. Hyacinthe a flying visit on Tuesday last. The distinguished visitor was the guest of His Worship Mayor Richer, who is well acquainted with his father.

Mr. Noe Raymond, of Messrs. Raymond & Freres, died Thursday of acute bronchitis, after about three months illness.

An application has been received by the city council from certain promoters of a cutlery manufactory in Birmingham, Eng., who, it would appear, have selected St. Hyacinthe's as the most suitable locality for this particular industry. As the proposition to the city council will impose no new obligations upon the tax-payers, it is more than probable that it will be favorably considered.

The officers of the Philharmonic Social Club have inaugurated for the winter season tournaments of both chess and checkers. For the past week checkers have held the board, and the different games have been watched with the greatest interest.

The beautiful little yacht Eagle, owned by Mr. M. A. Connell, superintendent of the water works, has gone into winter quarters.

The Quebec Commercial College has just opened a branch on Girouard street, where they purpose holding evening courses during the winter season. The school will be under the supervision of Mr. E. J. O'Sullivan.

IROQUOIS.

Iroquois, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—A meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Matilda Township Fair was held Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of closing up the year's business. This year's fair brings the society a surplus of some $400 after paying all expenses. The success of the fair this year was due to the able management of Mr. W. L. Redmond.

On Tuesday afternoon a team of horses belonging to Mr. Samuel Thorpe, of Hulbert, took fright at a passing bicycle, and dashed down the main street at a terrific rate. Mrs. Henry Deeks, an elderly lady, was sitting in her carriage and was struck and badly bruised. She was conveyed to the drug store, where her wounds were cared for. The team kept on and ran down the pump wagon belonging to Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Hanesville, and also the bread wagon of James Render, doing considerable damage to both. The team was stopped at Sherman's carriage works.

It is being rumored that, in consequence of the canal being unwatered this winter, the Water Works Company may look to the Town Council to furnish sufficient steam power to operate the pumps, as per agreement made in '97 between the Water Works Company and the town.

The annual sports of the Iroquois High School were held last Friday afternoon in the Iroquois Driving Park. The prizes were distributed on Monday evening in the High School assembly room.

VALLEYFIELD.

Valleyfield, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—On Saturday evening there passed away in the person of Mr. G. Beaudette one of the best known residents of Beauharnois County. He was several times elected Mayor of the Parish of St. Cecile, and at the last provincial election was spoken of as a likely Conservative candidate. Mr. Beaudette, who had been ailing for some time, was only in his thirty-eighth year.

STANSTEAD.

Stanstead, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—A vote was taken yesterday in the township of Stanstead to see if the ratepayers should pay a money tax for working roads or resume the old way of working it out. There was a majority of two in favor of the tax.

Fred Pierce has arrived from the South with about 50 yearlings and two-year-old colts to winter on his farm.

Mr. Murdock has his new house completed and has moved into it.

Rev. A. Lee Holmes has made great improvements in his buildings, and has laid out several hundred dollars in beautifying them.

Principal Flanders has more pupils than ever before.

Mr. Batterfield has his new house completed on the Merrill lot. Mr. E. A. Stewart and Joseph Sayers will occupy it. G. R. Caswell has also moved into his new house.

M. J. Wood, who has been on the Fred Pierce farm for the past five years, has bought a farm near Derby Centre.

Mrs. James Woodman has opened a millinery store in the Audinwood block.

Miss Bertha Parker, who has been so ill the past few months, is slowly recovering, also Mrs. Parker and Gertrude.

The new parsonage at Derby Line is completed, and Mr. Benton is glad to get settled down.

Mr. Garcon, of Coaticook, and Mr. Crockier, of Sherbrooke, are here settling the estate of the late Oliver Garcon.

SUTTON.

Sutton, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Albert Dyer, the cattle buyer, has lately returned from New Hampshire, where he has been on a visit.

Mrs. Gavin Shanks has been called to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Shonyo, of Lyndonville, Vt., who is ill.

Mr. Wm. Harris, who was injured last week in the ditch of the water works by the earth caving on him, is doing well, although it will be weeks before he will be able to work again.

Baxter Hurlburt gave a party to a number of his friends last Saturday evening.

Joseph White, who recently sold his house here, has moved into Mr. Dyer's new tenement.

Henry Boright and Wm. Curly were amongst the Sutton contingent who attended Geo. Brock's big dinner at Cowansville Saturday last.

Dr. Macdonald and George Boright attended the McGill College graduates dinner at Cowansville last week.

DIXVILLE.

Dixville, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Mr. Bruce Baldwin's store was broken into on Saturday night or early Sunday morning, and a quantity of flour and other goods taken.

The new G.T.R. station agent has not arrived yet.

Snow and the cold winds of this week remind us of winter again.

PAPINEAUVILLE.

Papineauville, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Mr. H. Bourassa, M. P., left to-day en route for Washington, where he will act as Canadian secretary to the International Conference which is going to meet there.

The Circuit Court is being held here today, Judge Lavergne presiding.

Father Guay, parish priest of Ripon, passed through here enroute for Montreal, to have medical advice for his brother Arthur Guay who is dangerously ill.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of Major Samuel Mackay, of the 65th, has returned to Montreal after a ten days' visit to relatives here and at Buckingham.

Mr. A. E. Chitty, of Ottawa, is here culling ties and other timber for the C.P.R.

SOME CASES IN POINT.

It was neither Hindustani, French, nor Coptic,
But odds and ends and leavings of the same.
—Kipling: Seageant Whatisname.

Knowledge or Sensation?

M. Louis de Rougemont sinks below the Western pines like a collapsing imitation sun. He rose in a blaze of glory. The editor of the Wide World beggared the language in lauding the "true" tales of adventure which this enterprising person had written for his magazine. The British Association listened to the traveller with respect. A large section of the public swallowed his stories whole. But along comes the Daily Chronicle and unfeelingly announces that M. De Rougemont is not to be taken seriously, that his name is really Grin, and that the world is easily gulled anyway. Exit our modern Crusoe, and wise commentators proceed to draw morals from his exploit. We confess that the morals are a little difficult to find, but one point at least, made by the Spectator in friendly sympathy for the dupes, may be taken into consideration. The original idea of the Wide World editor, that a true narrative of great adventures would appeal to the public more than any other form of literature that could be produced in our time, was, we are told, just and accurate. No one could deny this. The phase of public taste to which the Spectator refers constitutes one of the most vital phenomena of the age. Having recognized its existence, however, we are puzzled as to whether the demand for narratives like those of Livingstone, Stanley, Nansen and the rest is to be attributed to a sincere thirst for knowledge or to just such a craving for entertainment as sends the man of to-day to a lively novel. There is much to be said for the first hypothesis, but it is sadly weakened by the fact that after the first flurry of interest is over the great books of travel and discovery fall terribly in circulation, and are ultimately found to have done little in seriously instructing the great mass of readers to which they so powerfully appealed.

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What Next?

Either St. Louis is the most gallant city in the world or the young women of that town are progressing so fast that any attempt to hold them will only reflect defeat and chagrin upon those who try it. The "Rugby Rough Riders," a football team composed of girls from the St. Louis High School, have met and defeated by a score of ten to nothing the Washington eleven, made up of private school boys. Details are not abundant. It is known that the girls wore padded bloomers, but it has not leaked out, whether the boys were permitted to tackle low. Of course if the boys acted like the gentlemen that private school pupils should be they did not rough the girls overmuch and probably kept out of their way or gave them a friendly hand when they were running or attempting to fall on the ball. It is in this light alone that we care to scrutinize the game. The idea that the girls used their talents for scratching and screaming, and actually fought for supremacy and won it, is so repugnant that we prefer to believe that it was only a playful little romp in which the boys were as gentle as the girls.

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Northland Riches.

There may be a future for Canada's Northland that we little dream of now. The close of the century discloses for the first time in the world's history a practical purpose to develop the resources of the arctic circle. The discovery of gold in the Klondike has sent flood of immigrants into a territory which was supposed to be almost uninhabitable. And now scientists of Great Britain are making a careful investigation of enormous deposits of iron and ore, some distance from Stockholm, Sweden, within the area included in the arctic circle. These new ore fields are apparently limitless extent and of the greatest possible value to the iron industry of Great Britain, which is rapidly finding itself unable to compete with the cheap products of American ore. These Swedish deposits are said to be among the most valuable ever discovered on either continent. Following the discovery of gold in Alaska, this may be taken as an indication that the mineral wealth of the arctic regions may ultimately lead to the establishment of a large population in those parts of the world nearest the north pole which have hitherto been little explored, because of their inhospitable climate. An ingenious philosopher has outlined the theory that the precious metals of the world will be found in greatest abundance in the arctic regions, because, when the world was a molten mass, revolving on its axis, the tendency of all metals was, naturally toward the axis or the poles and that when the plastic mass solidified the gold and silver were concentrated near the poles. Should this theory be confirmed the finest deposits of the precious metals will be found the farther we get to the north and south, and arctic explorers will have something else to seek in future besides glory. Nature evidently intended to lock up its treasures in an inaccessible storehouse. But in these days man aspires to be the master of nature herself.

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A Sketch of Zangwill.

I have heard—and seen—Israel Zangwill, the wizard, prophet, savior of the Ghetto, who comes to the west in the person of an English scholar and critic, says a writer in the Chicago Times-Herald. To me he is much more Englishman than Jew, in spite of the strong racial mark in his features. Perhaps that is because of his voice and manner and the beautiful English he speaks. A strange, dark, fragile, almost ghostly-looking chap he is. His appearance does not suggest the grotesque as the cartoons of him do, but rather the tragedy of life through which he has come. For his boyhood was spent in poverty, without the necessary comforts and nourishment. He talks steadily and quietly, with no lapse of time between thought and speech, giving flash after flash of wit, without a smile, and with no mannerism. He suggests Irving a bit, for all that. He is almost a woman—not effeminate, but feminine. His hands make one feel that—they are so white and delicate and sensitive. He moves his small, firm fingers as he talks, as if the thoughts and points of logic were live things at the tips of them. He looks out from behind his spectacles with coal black shadowy eyes, set deep in his head, and makes me think of a relic from the land of Josephus.

The town is alive with his sayings. A few women who are silly over everything have been silly over Zangwill. One of these said to him, after several gentle rebuffs: "I am no hero worshipper," to which he answered: "I am no hero, madam," and showed an unmistakable wish to move on. Once he was asked his Christian name. He said like lightnin: "I have no Christian name, madam; my first name is 'Israel.'" When some one asked him if he believed in the second coming of Christ, he said: "I don't believe in the first." Whether in private or public speaking he hurls at you these epigrams in his quiet voice until your brain is dizzy and your heart sinks with despair, for you realize from what a height he is speaking and teaching. He keeps in your mind Emerson's "Hitch your waggon to a star." Truly he has gained the "mountain top," and makes us humbler creatures of the world to develop the ten or the one talent we have, such genius as Zangwill's must be like Patti's voice—a heavenly gift, which no amount of education could acquire. It is not generally known that Zangwill was on the stage as a performer, only once, when in London he wanted to produce a play of his own in order to have it copyrighted. It was not intended to have any audience, but a few of the actors invited friends, and the others became so confused that Zangwill was obliged to take several of the roles. He impersonated the female parts by taking off his coat.

Americans are learning with surprise that Zangwill is not a character, but a type of the Ghetto. His work has stirred English society to its depths with a new understanding and appreciation of his people and the wave is just reaching us. If he will come back and talk to larger numbers he will build better than he knows.

◈

Woman and War.

One cannot but admire the ladies who have sailed as stowaways on army transports from San Francisco for Manila. The United States Government ordered that no women be allowed on any ship carrying troops across the Pacific. Several volunteer officers ordered to Manila had wives who were determined to defy the government in order to accompany their husbands. So they secreted themselves more or less mysteriously on the troopships with their husbands, and are now half way across the Pacific. Since the presence of these fair stowaways was announced in the newspapers as soon as the ships sailed, it is fair to suppose that they were not so hidden in the hold that there was any danger of their perishing from starvation before discovery, nor yet so disguised as to conceal their sex. At the same time, the ladies were technically stowaways, and as such orders have been sent by later ships to land them at Honolulu.

◈

The Insult Upon Punch.

Having nothing better to do on Saturday, October 22, Dr. Thomas O'Dwyer Russell of Ireland and Manchester, followed the example of a greater man than himself, and "took a walk up Fleet Street," softly humming to himself the patriotic air—

Oh, the Frinch are on the say;
They'll be here without delay,
And the Orange will decay,
Says the Shan Van Voght,

when his eyes fell on a cartoon exhibited in the window of the genial Mr. "Punch," representing John Bull ordering away from his door an organ grinder with a monkey dressed in a French uniform, says the London Telegraph. Uttering a wild gurgling noise, which some of the bystanders described as a "Hooroo," and others as "Vive la France!" in Irish, the poetical doctor swept the air with his umbrella in the true Donnybrook swing, and punched the window with such vigor that not only was the glass broken and the French money knocked into irretrievable smithereens but, what to the patriot was worse, the ornamental handle of the destructive weapon broke and dropped to the floor on the other side of the wall. The shout of "France" and the noise of the shattered glass raised the supposition that war had at last been declared and that the French army had commenced operations in Fleet Street. The breakage of the umbrella placed hors de combat the latest representative of the Shan Van Voght—who was not only an Irish sibyl, but also the patron of a brand of three-star usquebaugh—and he easily surrendered to a policeman who, amid the hooting and jeering of the crowd of hobbledehoys, led him off a prisoner to Bridewell Station. To some one who asked whether he was a Frenchman, the doctor said, "No, be jabers, for if I had been one I wouldn't have stopped at the window but 'nd have knocked down the whole place." Ultimately, in the evening he was bailed out by a friendly publican, but will have to answer for his bellicose indiscretion before the Mansion House Magistrate. Some Irishmen—happily few—have unfortunately been deprived of the faintest scintilla of humor. Dr. Russell seems to be one of them. It would be curious to find out whether he resents as deeply the vile caricatures of Britain that are flaunted on the boulevards of Paris. The Hibernian window-breaker was, it is said, once a leading light of the Cogers' Hall.

◈

To Improve Journalism.

At the recent International Press Congress held in Lisbon it was suggested that it would be a good thing to establish schools of journalism in Europe. The lead in the enterprise is taken by Le Figaro of Paris. If there is one class of journals that needs to be taught how modern news should be presented to modern wideawake people it is that of Paris. Day after day the same signboard heads appear: "L'Affaire Dreyfus," "L'Armee Francaise," and "L'Alsace-Lorraine." These headings not only indicate an archaic form of journalism but give an idea of the usual scope of news to be found in a French newspaper. Nothing short of a war in America or a particularly bloody murder here would cause the Parisian editor to look up the stereotyped plate that reads, "Les Etats Unis.' Yes, a great deal might be done by a school of journalism over there properly conducted; it might, too, improve the morals of the Parisian reporter, whose ability to blackmail and libel seems to be about equal to his ability to write well, whether they tell the truth or not.

◈

Modern Magic.

Mr. Tesla's announcement that he is prepared to destroy a ship with electricity from the shore without wires is of a piece with less remarkable things. Of course the world will give it barely the attention of a contemptuous grin. But the world has greeted many electrical inventions in the same way, and afterward paid gladly for the service they rendered. Many other inventions advanced far enough to be shown as amusing toys and were then dismissed as useless. But years of patient toil in the laboratory have converted into useful engines these frivolous toys of the show room. Such was the evolution of the incandescent lamp and the phonograph. They scarcely semed more fantastic and unreal when they were new than launching electric shocks through seawater seems now.

Skepticism and credulity stand on the same ground in face of any marvel born of electricity. Electricity is a mystery. No mystery wrought by its agency is so mysterious as the original mystery itself. So long as we know not what electricity itself is, so long as new functions and new properties are continually discovered for it, the world may as well believe as disbelieve whatever electrical discoverers tell us. Electricians have been talking of telegraphing through the earth without wires so long that it has ceased to be a wonder, and on the same plan messages have been telegraphed to and from whirling express trains. Telegraphing through water is easier than through land. And from sending a feeble electric current that can just agitate a clicking button and carry a message to launching an electric storm wave able to destroy a battleship is a difference in degree rather than in kind.

Mr. Tesla's invention would abolish naval warfare, because all naval battles are fought near shore. It would thus tend toward abolition of all war by doing away with transportation of troops by water. Thus the familiar rule would be again verified that increased deadliness of war engines promotes peace and saves life.

◈

On Microscopists.

A woman who has evidently been disturbed in her enjoyment of the good things of the table writes as follows to a Western scientific paper that does its best to be up to date: "Among the whole tribe of your scientific men there is none who troubles me so much as your microscopists. I am a faithful reader of your paper, taken by my son, and rejoice in the modern improvements of machinery of all kinds; but this microscopic information about what to eat and drink is most appalling to my sensibilities." She is right; it does no earthly good to make these disagreeable remarks about one's food and drink. Still, we have recently heard so much about disease germs that we were constantly taking into our systems, about microbes, and animalcula, that we have become hardened and eat our three meals a day without stopping to consider that we are getting more than is on the bill of fare. As we cannot vanquish the spirit of scientific investigation, the best thing is not to become fascinated by its revelations. When science has so far advanced that it gives us chemically prepared food, we suppose there will still be mdedlesome savants who will expose the laboratories where the food is prepared and thus spoil our appetites.

◈

Two Stories of Dizzy.

This account from the inside of Disraeli's famous speech in Free Trade Hall, Manchester, is worth reading:—

When Mr. Disraeli reached Manchester, almost his first act was to instruct a gentleman, who was in his confidence, to purchase, if possible, three bottles of white brandy. This task the messenger found great difficulty in accompishing. He hurried from one wine merchant to another. Some had never heard of the liquor. None had any of it in stock. At last, when almost in despair, he was told that if there was any to be had in the city at all, it was likely to be found in the cellars of a certain old gentleman, who was a collector of rare and curious wines and spirits. He hurried to the address indicated, and there found what he was in search of. The supply, however, was limited to two bottles, and the proprietor at first declared that nothing on earth would induce him to part with them. As a last resort, the messenger confided to him the reason why they were required. On this the old gentleman jumped up, and himself fetched the two precious bottles, and eternly declining any suggestion of payment, placed them in his hands.

But the strangest part of the story is yet to come. The two bottles were duly conveyed to the hall, and placed under the table; and Mr. Disraeli gave his friend strict injunctions to keep the tumbler which stood upon it constantly replenished with brandy and water in equal quantities while he was speaking. These instructions were carefully carried out, but after some little time had elapsed, Mr. Disraeli half turned, and whispered, "Stronger! make it stronger!" This he continued to repeat at intervals, until, towards the close of his very lengthy address, the friend was perforce driven into supplying him with the neat spirit, which, owing to its color, was indistinguishable from water to those who were sitting around. And at the conclusion of his speech both bottles were empty!

Lady Beaconsfield once played the part of enfant terrible to Sir William Harcourt:

It happened on the occasion in question that Mr. Harcourt, as he then was, was placed next to Lady Beaconsfield. On the wall opposite them hung a portrait of a lightly draped female figure, and during a pause in the conversation the guest's eyes happened to wander to it. "I see you are looking at that picture," suddenly broke in the hostess with a laugh. "I always say that it oughtn't to be allowed in here—but it is nothing to the Venus that Dizzy has in his bedroom." "That I can quite believe," replied Mr. Harcourt gallantly, with a bow. The answer appeared to tickle her ladyship immensely, so much so that Mr. Harcourt, feeling that he had ventured on to rather delicate ground, quickly changed the subject.

But the incident was not thereby disposed of, for later on, when the party had reassembled in the drawing room, Lady Beaconsfield suddenly called her husband across the room. "I want to tell you such a funny thing that Mr. Harcourt said to me at dinner." And then out came the whole story coram publico.

"I never felt more uncomfortable in my life," Sir William used to say in telling the story. "But when Lady Beaconsfield had finished, Dizzy made no comment, but slowly turned his eyes upon me with his usual grave smile."

A Word to Our Women Readers.

The American Journal of Health says:—"This paper does not make a practice of printing free complimentary notices about articles advertised in our columns. This is particularly true in the case of what are called 'proprietary medicines.' It has been our experience that most remedies of this kind are not made from formulas by reputable physicians. While they undoubtedly have some merit, they lack scientific accuracy, and are apt to do as much harm as good. Dr. Wilson has just finished a personal investigation into the merits of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. Among other things he reports the following: It is really a specific for diseases of women arising from female weakness. It has built up a record of cures in difficult cases that have excited wonder. It is, in fact, one of those scientific medicines which cannot be ignored. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills deserve all the success and public patronage that a genuine and proved specific can enjoy."

Peace and War

(N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The Kitchener banquet is impressive in many ways. Lord Salisbury took occasion to announce the closure of the Fashoda incident in a manner which throws not the least light on the continuous and energetic preparations of England for war. Nothing in his speech jars with the note of chastened triumph in the past achievement and resolute readiness for coming emergencies which run through all the addresses. The meeting was representative of all that is most vital in the British nation. The banquet was given by the corporation which stands for the world trade of the empire, and the guests completed the hollow square of political government, army and navy defense and industrial enterprise which Great Britain presents to her enemies on all sides. In nothing is the occasion more charmingly British than in the frank spirit of commercial thrift in which General Kitchener's performance was regarded. Complimented by his superior for performing the contract of "smashing the Mahdi" for 300,000 pounds less than his estimate, his own speech dwelt more on the economy of the performance than on its military glory or political thoroughness. England has learned a lesson since the Crimea. The nation that goes to war in this workmanlike spirit is to be dreaded. The banquet leaves the question of peace or war where it was before, though it adds to the evidence that Great Britain is ready for either. In all parts of the world most energetic preparation for war goes on and British ministers no longer take trouble to repeat pacific assurances. This need imply no more than that the moment for which Englishmen have longed has come, when the Government is ready to pursue its policy regardless of intimidation. Whether Salisbury is arming to meet some hostile measure not yet disclosed to the public or to defend some new step of his own, like the annexation of Egypt, his new resolution is alike grateful to the national spirit. For the rest of the world there is comfort in the reflection that complete readiness of Englishmen to fight is the best assurance of the world's peace.

From $4 to $10,000 Every Month.

We distribute 3434 prizes, ranging in value as above, at each of our monthly drawings. If you want more definite information drop us a post-card and we will send you our prospectus and plan of drawing.

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited,
236 and 240 St. James St., Montreal.

Tickets, 25c, 50c and $1.
11 one dollar tickets for $10.

Next Drawing:
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30th, 1898

Immense Trade Sale
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Dry Goods, Woollens and Wersteds, Ready Made Clothing,
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, HATS AND CAPS, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FURS, UNDERWEAR. FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.
—By—
Benning & Barsalou,
Auctioneers.
At their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street,
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 16th, 17th & 18th.
Each day at 10 O'Clock A.M.
Over $75,000 worth of General Merchandise,
without any reserve whatever, in lots to suit the city and country trade.
TERMS—Under $100.00, cash; $100.00 to $500.00, 3 months; $500.00 and upwards, 4 months.
☞ The special attention of the Trade is invited to this very important Sale.

Tyler's meals make friends for themselves.

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We will hold a Very Large and Important Sale to the Trade, of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, WOOLLENS, LININGS, TRUNKS,
At our Warerooms, 320 ST. JAMES STREET, (Victoria Square), Montreal,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
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Commencing each day at Ten O'Clock.
DRY GOODS — Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Dress Goods, Dress Tartans, Pillow Slips, Sheets, Cantons, Skirtings, Cottonades, Hosiery, Rugs, Blankets, Gloves, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Twble Linens, Embroideries, Etc. English Linoleums, Carpets.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING — Men's Suits, Pants, Vests, Odd Coats, Ulsters, Overcoats, Boys' 2 Piece and 3 Piece Suits in Worsteds and Tweeds, Boys' Knickers in Tweeds and Serge.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—600 dozen Men's All Wool Shirts and Drawers, Men's Klondike Underwear (the over make of a very large order), Men's Top Shirts, Women's and Misses' Wool Vests.
WOOLLENS — 3-4 and 6-4 Tweeds, Serges, Pilots, Cape Cloths, Presidents, Beavers, Derons, Mackinaws, Friezes, Etoffes, Etc., and a Tailoring Stock,

TWENTY PAGES

The Herald.

THIRD SECTION

91ST YEAR. NO. 267. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

MIRACLE OF BO-PEEP'S GRAVE

Canadian Fortune-Teller's Predictions About What Would Follow His Death Came True.

BURIAL AT MONTREAL

Asked and Being Denied, Death, Drouth and Fire Came Upon the People.

HIS GRAVE VISITED BY SCORES.

OLD Town, Me., Nov. 11.—Every French Canadian resident of Maine believes that a miracle has been performed over the grave of Paul Beaupre, who died and was buried in the woods above Grindstone Falls forty years ago. Beaupre, or Bo Peep, as he was called by his acquaintances, was a fortune teller and peddler of snakeskin charms, who travelled from camp to camp in winter selling his amulets and preying upon the credulity of his countrymen by pretending to reveal future events. Four years ago he was taken ill with pneumonia while staying at a camp on the East Branch and died inside of a week.

Before his death he expressed a wish to have his body taken to Montreal for burial, pronouncing a fearful curse upon those who neglected to obey his last request. Among other catastrophies that were to follow a denial of his wish were the sudden death of the camp foreman, the loss of the year's cut of logs and the burning of the camp. He also said that if he were buried in the woods a living cross would grow up from his grave which should serve as a perpetual warning to all unbelievers.

Beaupre died in November, 1894. His body was sewed up in new blankets and carrid to a rocky point above Grindstone, where the bearers placed it under the roots of a great yellow birch tree which had lately been overturned in a gale. When the remains had been duly disposed of in the stony opening, one of the men chopped off the fallen tree trunk with an axe allowing the stump to fly back, thus filling the hole and burying the body under tons of earth.

Two weeks later the camp boss was killed by a falling limb. The following spring the logs were hung up for want of water and while they were lying on the shore waiting for rains a forest fire swept through the woods burning the logs and the camp where the men had worked. This fall a party of Frenchmen who had been hunting deer stopped at Peep's grave and were surprised to find that the yellow birch which covered his remains had sprouted from the stump, sending up three shoots, which had interlaced so as to form a cross about ten feet tall. When they saw that the last of the dead man's predictions had been fulfilled, they came out and circulated the story all over Eastern Maine, since which time the grave has been visited by scores of French-Canadians, all of whom believe that a miracle has been wrought above the dead.

CUBA'S STARVING CROWDS.

Awful Scenes of Suffering in the Inland Regions.

Thousands Implore Public Charity in the Towns and Railroad Stations —Too Weak to Work.

Havana, Nov. 5.—It is difficult to describe the awful condition of misery and starvation of the people in the interior of Cuba. They die by scores every day either from hunger or from the effects of long-endured privations. Those who remain, especially in Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, are so weak, as the result of fevers and need, that they are entirely unable to work. It is to be borne in mind that the poor country people now remaining in Cuba are only the remnant of the reconcentrados murdered by thousands by General Weyler. After over 200,000 of them were killed by famine or by the dreadful machete of the Spanish guerrillero, the survivors, penned up in the cities and towns, were released by General Blanco. They had suffered for over two years from insufficient nourishment and all the sickness which accompanies privation and squalor. They returned to their devastated lands without means for tilling the ground and they fed on roots and wild vegetables. They soon gathered again around the cities, towns and railroad stations to implore public charity. They are now the very images of sorrow and death.

It is wonderful that they still live. When a correspondent went, three days ago, to Matanzas, and saw at the station hundreds of these starving, dying people, the majority of whom were unable to stand, the horrors of the Cuban war were before his eyes in all their ghastly truth. He had seen Santiago sacked by Spanish soldiers. He knew of the many instances of robbery and murder which, during the three years of struggle between Cubans and Spaniards shocked the civilized world. He had seen the dire sufferings of people thrown into Spanish dungeons. But no misery or pain is equal, no crime committed by man can be superior to the pangs of starvation and its ravages over a country. One poor girl, about 14 years of age was literally skin and bones. Her eyes almost hung from their sockets. She was a living skeleton. "She is the only one left to me," said the mother, whose appearance was no less terrible. "I had six children and my husband.' "

"When did you begin to suffer such hardships?"

"In April, 1896," she replied, "my house was burned and I and my family reconcentrada."

How they could have lived until now was the unanswerable question suggested by these last words.

In the same condition are the 100,000 people who in normal times form the working country population. What is worse still is that the Cuban army, which could have afforded many laborers for the sugar and tobacco plantations is also starving on the western end of the island. The soldiers do not disband, because while keeping their organization they receive some relief from the committees of sympathizers organized to help them in the principal cities. But with the exception of the negroes, who are few on this side of the island, and whose great bodily strength enables them to resist privations more successfully than the whites can do, the Cuban soldiers, on account of the famine, will be very poor laborers. In Pinar del Rio many of them are actually perishing of hunger. Here is, therefore, a grave problem that will confront the Americans, during their military occupation of Cuba, when they start upon the work of reconstruction. The first thing to do is to raise crops. But where are the laborers?

The press censorship continues as strict as ever. By order of General Blanco the press censor does not allow to pass by direct cable a single word about the starvation of the poor nor anything in praise of the American people or Government. The Spanish believe that the red pencil of the press censor has not only power to stop the publication of truth, but to destroy the facts themselves. The red pencil passes over the pages of the correspondent and then the Spaniard feels that Cuba is the most happy land on earth, where every one has plenty, while the Americans are only a cruel nation of conquerors.

CANADA BRITAIN'S GRANARY.

U. E. Trade League Issue a Report About Canada's Possibilities.

Mr. Pettifer Says That Britain Can Be Supplied From Our Untilled Wheat Areas.

The United Empire Trade League of England is issuing a series of pamphlets intended to further the interests of Imperial federation. No. 2 if the series is a report by Mr. R. J. Pettifer, who is described as a well-known lecturer, on behalf of the Primrose League, and as a representative workingman. He was sent to Canada by the United Empire Trade League with instructions to report from the point of view of the workingman on the state of affairs in the Dominion, its capacity as a granary of the Mother Country, as an opening for immigration and on the feeling of Canadians towards Great Britain. Mr. Pettifer was away from England seven weeks. He spent three days in Montreal, two in Ottawa, four in Winnipeg, one each in Brandon and Greswold, Indian Head, Whitewood and Calgary. He also spent two days in Vancouver and two in Victoria. In this way he was enabled to get, what he thinks, is a fair impression of the country, and some of its possibilities.

Mr. Pettifer finds that we have in Canada two hundred million acres of arable land. He estimates that if only 1-20 of that acreage, or ten million acres, was growing wheat for English consumption it would supply the whole deficiency, which, as Sir William Crooks recently pointed out, Great Britain is obliged to make up from foreign countries. Mr. Pettifer's conclusions are full of interest to Canadians. We quote from the report :—

And what is there to prevent this being done ? I am sure I don't know. Here in the United Kingdom we have the men that want the land; there in Canada we have the land that wants the men. Now, how are we to get the two together? The land cannot come to the men, so the men must go to the land. Sir William Crooks (I quote him because he is a great authority) went on to say what a grand thing it would be if we could grow most if not all our own wheat supply here at home in the British Isles, and he wished we could spare 110 square miles more in this country for the purpose. But if we cannot spare it here, we all know where they can. Why, 110 square miles, which seems such a big piece to us, would only be "a drop in the bucket" in Canada.

Manitoba alone has an area of 47 million acres. Deducting 10 million for lakes and rivers, town sites and waste land, 37 million acres are left for farm cultivation, or homes for 116,000 families, on 320 acres each, and as up to now there are only 27,000 farmers there altogether, that leaves room in that one Province for 89,000 more wheat growers. Supposing then we got them there, and each one of them out of his 320 acres grew on an average 100 acres at 20 bushels to the acre, if you figure it up you will find that it is is quite possible for Manitoba alone to supply us with all the wheat we require from abroad.

It is only a question of money, and, comparatively speaking, not much money either. The cost of one first-class battleship (about £750,000) would put 5,000 families on to farms in the North-West, allowing £150 to each to find them in implements, seed, horses, etc., as well as to keep them until their first crop was harvested. Five thousand farmers averaging 100 acres of wheat each, at 20 bushels per acre, means an extra 10,000,000 bushels.

But if you don't like that way of doing it, here is another. Canada has given the Mother Country preferential treatment. She admits our goods at a much lower rate of duty than foreign goods. Now suppose we were to reciprocate, and give her preferential treatment, either by putting a small duty on all foreign wheat and letting hers come in free, or by giving a bounty to Canadian grown wheat, or by doing something that would make wheat-growing in Canada more profitable than in the United States. We should then see the tide of immigration, as far as agriculturists are concerned, turn from America and flow towards Canada; and not only so, but we should have a regular rush of farmers from Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and other States of the Union, into Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Notes From Ontario

Another theatre is about to be added to the list of entertainment houses in Quebec.

The Portland cement works at the village of Marlbank, on the Bay of Quinte Railway, are to be reopened after suspending operations five years ago. They were then owned by Englishmen, but the stock has been purchased by Montrealers, who will expend $50,000 in erecting buildings and kilns and in the purchase of machinery.

Sidney Slocum, private detective, was found guilty at Toronto of suborning witnesses to ruin Dr. Eastwood's character, and was sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary.

Mrs. Melrose was held up on Broadview avenue, Toronto, and $2 and some papers stolen.

Ida Tebo, 16, and Julia Bosley, 20, living near the village of Flinton, left their homes together recently at 4.30 in the afternoon to drive in the cattle from the mountain side. They did not find the cattle, but wandered on, and finally lost their way. They sought shelter from the rain under an overhanging rock. They were found next morning by a search party, almost paralyzed with cold and fear.

A British Columbia miner named Brodie was robbed of $250 in a suburban den in Quebec. The proprietor and two inmates were arrested and fined $50 and $25 each respectively.

It is reported that Sherbrooke's appeal for a new court house has been approved by the Commissioner of Public Works.

LAND STRENGTH OF BRITAIN

It Is Distributed in Three Divisions in India, in Coaling Stations and at Home.

ABOUT 340,000 MEN READY

This Is Britain's Present Effective Striking Strength and in Case of War

IT WOULD INCREASE INDEFINITELY

BY long odds the ablest and clearest articles upon the war topics which are published in this country appear in the Toronto Globe, and are the work of Lieut. C. F. Hamilton, of the Globe's staff. During the recent war his analyses of the various moves were as interesting as the despatches describing them. The following article with reference to the British land forces is as interesting at this time as his article, republished in The Herald, in which the fleets of England and France were compared.

Stories of mobilization come over the wires from Great Britain, and we can gather that the empire is assembling her forces in readiness for a supreme effort by sea and land. Something of the splendid British navy, with its score and a half of first-class battleships, we know; less, perhaps, is known of the distribution of the army and of its arangements for a possible struggle.

It is easy enough to say that the regular army is some 220,000 strong, the militia 120,000, the yeomanry 10,000, and the volunteers 225,000, a total not far from 600,000, while India furnishes a native army of nearly 150,000 men, with 25,000 volunteers and 20,000 Imperial service troops. These figures, however, tell nothing of the distribution of these troops. Counting heads does not win battles; it is the grouping and arrangements of armies. Great Britain has three military duties: the maintenance of a home army with which to strike a foe over sea, or, in the remote possibility of a naval defeat, to defend the country; the defence of India, and the safeguarding of her innumerable scattered colonial possessions. For each of these purposes preparations of a different description are necessary.

The British regular army at the present moment consists of 31 regiments of cavalry, 21 batteries of horse artillery, 92 batteries of field artillery, 10 batteries of mountain artillery, 99 companies of garrison artillery, nearly 7,000 Royal Engineers, and 156 battalions of infantry. The size of these units varies according to their stations. In round figures the cavalry number 19,000, the artillery over 36,000, the engineers 7,000 and the infantry, including some colonial corps, about 143,000, together with over 3,000 of the army service corps. In addition to this there is a reserve of 80,000 men.

The Distributed Forces.

Of this army we may take first, the forces which are scattered over the numerous coaling stations and oceanic outposts of the empire, as they form a necessary deduction from the striking strength of the army. The latest returns available show the position of the army on October 22. Of the cavalry, three regiments are in Natal, and one, the 21st Lancers, in Egypt. Of the field artillery, three batteries are in Natal and one in Egypt. Natal also has a mountain battery. The garrison artillery naturally is scattered wherever there are forts to man. In Malta are nine companies, and in Gibraltar seven. Aden, Hong Kong and Bermuda each has three companies. Ceylon, Singapore, Mauritius, Cape Colony and Halifax each has two companies. There is a company each in St. Helena, Egypt, Jamaica and St. Lucia. Thus 39 companies of this arm are scattered over the empire. Thirty-five battalions of infantry are at present absorbed in these garrisons. Six of them are at present in Crete, and another will leave England to augment the force. This is really, however, not a garrison, but a detached corps of 4,000 or 5,000 men, who are not tied down to any one particular place. To some extent this is true of the four battalions in Egypt. At Malta the infantry force now consists of five battalions. Gibraltar has two battalions. Three battalions are in Cape Colony and three in Natal. Jamaica at present contains three battalions, one white, the others negro, a part of the West India Regiment, an Imperial black regiment. Hong Kong, Singapore, Bermuda, Ceylon, Barbadoes, Mauritius, Aden, Halifax and Sierra Leone have one battalion each, the last named colony having a West Indian battalion.

To summrize, then, these oceanic garrisons absorb four regiments of cavalry, four batteries of field and one of mountain artillery, 39 companies of garrison artillery and 35 battalions of infantry. Putting aside the garrison artillery as stationary troops, the force thus taken up consists of from 1,500 to 2,000 sabres, 25,000 to 32,000 bayonets and 90 guns. Analyzing these figures yet further, we note that the great Mediterranean route holds seventeen battalions, a regiment of cavalry and a battery, say 15,000 infantry, 400 cavalry and a field battery, while South Africa keeps six battalions, three regiments of cavalry and four batteries, say 4,000 infantry, 1,200 to 1,500 cavalry, and 24 guns. The rest of the force is absolutely scattered.

Powerful Army in India.

A powerful army is kept in India. Nine regiments of cavalry, twelve batteries of horse artillery, 44 batteries of field artillery, 8 batteries of mountain artillery, 25 companies of garrison, artillery and 53 battalions of infantry make up the tale. This Indian army is in a high state of efficiency. Every battalion is supposed to have its 1,000 men, every cavalry regiment its 600 sabres, every battery its full complement. It is practically on a permanent war footing. It is kept massed in great cantonments, and these are nearly all convenient to the northwestern frontier. The returns of January 1, 1897, showed this army to muster nearly 77,000 men. There were 6,200 cavalry, 2,000 horse artillery, 7,700 field artillery, 1,000 garrison artillery, 4,200 engineers and 55,300 infantry. Since then the froce has been increased and is now probably about 80,000 strong.

These are the British troops in India, The native army, which backs them, numbered at the beginning of 1897 about 148,000 men. It is composed of 40 regiments of light cavalry, 133 battalions of infantry, 13 batteries and companies of artillery and some engineer corps. There exists in the Imperial service troops, forces maintained in native States under British discipline, a reserve for the native army some 19,000 or 20,000 strong. In the volunteers, civilian white men in India who are trained to arms, the army has another reserve about 25,000 strong.

The Home Forces.

This brings us to the army at home. England and Wales have twelve cavalry regiments, seven batteries of horse artillery, 37 batteries of field artillery, 1 battery of mountain artillery, 31 companies of garrison artillery and 46 battalions of infantry. In Ireland there are five regiments of cavalry, two batteries of horse artillery, six batteries of field artillery, three companies of garrison artillery, and 21 battalions of infantry. Scotland has a regiment of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, a company of garrison artillery and a battalion of infantry. On January 1, 1897, the home army was just about 100,000 strong; 11,900 cavalry, 1,800 horse artillery, 6,400 field and mountain artillery, 8,000 garrison artillery, 5,500 engineers and 60,000 infantry. The troops in Britain, it is well known, are not on as efficient a footing as those in India. The regiments are on a smaller establishment; for instance, the strength of a battalion at home varies from 500 to 700, instead of being 1,000, as in India. Then the pick of the men in the ranks of the home battalions are yearly sent out to India, leaving the recruits and undersized men for the home battalions. The recent manoeuvres, however, showed that the "boy soldiers" were better than they were represented by the alarmists, and there are 75,000 or 80,000 reservists who would be called on were war to break out. The army would thus rise instantly to about 175,000, and recruiting might be expected to bring in thousands more. The war would not be very old before the British isles would contain a regular army of some 200,000 men. This would be an absolutely mobile force, expressly enlisted for service overseas, whereas the masses of the continent are enlisted mainly for defence against invasion. A home defence army exists in the militia. This force now musters 120,000 men, and, despite many discouragements, is by no means inefficient. It, too, can be used abroad, and, if the British people once resolved to treat it seriously, could be greatly improved and increased. Organized upon a less businesslike basis, and available only for home defence, the volunteers are able to muster to-day some 225,000 men.

Summarizing the situation, we find that the land strength of the empire is distributed among the three great divisions enumerated somewhat as follows: In India there are about 80,000 British troops backed by 150,000 native troops, with 20,000 native reserves and 25,000 volunteers. The scattered garrisons of the coaling stations demand about 40,000 British troops. The home army numbers about 100,000, and could be increased to 175,000, probably to 200,000. The militia and volunteers muster some 340,000 men, who, in event of war, would increase indefinitely. And, finally, were Great Britain, after defeating the fleets of her enemy, to desire to send armies to drive home the lesson, she would have not far from 300,000 men available. They would not be ready at once, but by the time the necessary naval campaign was over they would have advanced far on the road to efficiency.

The Bayly Case.

"The Referee," who writes sensible things in the Canadian Wheelman, says after mentioning the trouble the O.R.F.U. had with the Ontario Club :

This most certainly is not a very dignified position for the controlling power of an association to be in, and yet as if this were not trouble enough for one season, the president of the Union, Mr. Ed. Bayly, was declared a professional the other day by the A.A.U. of Canada. The reason given for this action was that Mr. Bayly had been in the habit of accepting money for his services as referee in the most important Rugby games. Mr. Bayly has always been very open and above board in the matter, being of the opinion that he was not violating the amateur definition in any way. The following is the amateur rule under which Mr. Bayly has been disciplined :

An amateur is a person who, since December 14, 1883, "has never, either directly or indirectly, received any payment in lieu of loss of time while competing or training to compete in any athletic sport from any club or person or persons, or any valuable consideration whatever for any services rendered in any such athletic sport, except his actual travelling and hotel expenses."

The question now seems to hinge on the interpretation of the amateur clause, and if Mr. Bayly be able to maintain his contention the A.A.A. will be placed in a rather awkward position. Mr. Bayly's thorough knowledge of the Rugby game made him easily the best referee we have, and to my mind the A.A.A. would not have sacrificed its dignity or its integrity in the least if it had chosen to leave the O.R.F.U. president alone. Good field officials are few and far between. They soon tire of the abuse and faultfinding that is heaped upon them and give place to greenhorns who either from ignorance or personal interest prove wretched failures nine times out of ten. The exchange of Gleason for Bayly savored to the ordinary onlooker of the old-time hostage or exchange-of-prisoners idea, and did not generally meet with the approval of Canadian sportsmen. It seemed a kind of give-and-take arrangement.

Bits About the Boxers.

Kid McCoy's friends in Buffalo are considerably worried about the prospects for the Kid's fight with Peter Maher, which seems dubious, now that the New York Athletic Club has practically given up the match.

People who have seen Bob Fitzsimmons punch the bag are well acquainted with the final stroke given by the champion, which breaks the cord and sends the bag flying out at his audience. At Dayton, O., Fitz is now involved in a law suit, the bag having sailed out in the face of a woman among the spectators, knocking her senseless and otherwise injuring her.

Paddy Sullivan, who looks after the interests of Oscar Gardner, says that if Oscar licks George Dixon and he hears nothing more from Pedlar Palmer, he will match his man with Joe Bernstein, of New York. Americans would like very much to have Gardner pitted against the English champion. It would be one of the first matches made by Palmer with American boxers that looked as if the man from this side had a chance.

The defeat of McPartland by Joe Gans is still causing the fistic critics much occasion for comment. The Press, New York, however, says that Gans did not win until he was well aware that he had been in a fight, having been punished severely about the body. McPartland fought fast and furious, and the Press says that in point of aggressiveness and on points was away ahead of the Baltimore negro. However, Gans did the heavy punching. The evening Journal says that McPartland fought the gamest kind of a losing fight and was in the hunt to the last. The writer, Right Cross, says "Gans is exceedingly strong, uncanny in cleverness, an absolute master of every effective fighting blow, and looks to be Lavigne's successor, in spite of the showing made by Frank Erne."

Mixed Poetry Puzzle.

Het rufcew slolt eht leknl fo garpint yad,
Teh inglow derh dwins lowyls roe eht ale,
Eht moluphagn womheard slopd ish warey yaw,
Dan veales eht downl ot narksdes nad at em.

Amy Robsart—The editor is sorry that you cannot enter the prize story competition, and will be glad to have you remain a member of the Circle.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAS AT THE VATICAN.

Pope Leo Speaks Out for Christian Democracy Before French Workingmen.

PAROCHI ALSO OUTSPOKEN

Cardinal Satolli is Said Now to be Out of Favor at Rome.

REFLECTS ON AMERICAN CHURCH

NEW York, Nov. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Sun sends the following despatch: American ideas are spreading over Europe, as I have often taken occasion to say. Democracy is rising as an indomitable power under the imperative impulse of history. Its reign is announced everywhere. From the Sacred Mount Leo XIII. has understood the signs of the time. His speech to the French workingmen marks the culmination of his hope and of his thought. Never, since Cardinal Gibbons' report to the Propaganda on the Knights of Labor in the United States, has the democratic programme been so revealed with that striking distinctness, that characteristic decision, that marks the historical actions of the present Pontificate

Till that day, in fact, Leo XIII., without ever pronouncing the word democracy, restricted himself to asserting the social principles which must rule societies and states. He endouraged Christian democrats of all countries, he spurned the conspiracies and alliances of courts and governments that look on democracy as "the barbarian heroine" of Father Ventura, who was to be not baptized, but strangled. He said to men of action: "Go to the people," but he did not seem determined to declare himself for the political form. Now, echoing the speech, so proudly and clearly democratic, of M. Leon Harmel, the leader of the workingmen, Leo XIII. declares his unreserved adhesion to Christian democracy. He seems to know and to conceive only two types for the future: Christian democracy and atheist democracy. Conservatism, economic liberalism, reaction, these all look to the Pope like phantoms of the past, like the wornout moulds of civilization. Never could Christian democracy have hoped for such a triumph. It is the seal of God and of the "White Man" on the social organism of which the United States has been the most living and fruitful example. Leo XIII. was so anxious to express his harmonious thought that he corrected with his own hand the democratic address of M. Leon Harmel. It is therefore a decisive act, maturely weigned, applied and carried out with the full freedom and reflection.

Parocchi Also Democratic.

The Vicar of Rome, Cardinal Parocchi, whom the reactionists and anti-Americans liked to quote as their head and protector, crowned this manifestation by a well-turned speech, one of those finished speeches, literary masterpieces, of which he holds the secret. It is clear that the atmosphere, the surroundings, are irrevocably democratic on the hills of Rome. It is an international success for the great ideal of the United States.

The anti-American Europeans must be strangely mistaken, who, thanks to the favor of a few old conservatives, have pursued with their hue and cry Father Hecker, Americanism, Cardinal Gibons, Mgr. Ireland and Mgr. Keane, the three noble representatives of an ecclesiastical method from which Rome has derived such profit. Recently an anti-American, German-loving Cardinal tried to explain to the Holy Father the dangers to which Americanism was exposing the church. "Americanism?" answered Leo XIII., with his shrewd smile. "Do you know what that is?" His questioner understood and withdrew. Leo XIII. loves the church in America with ardent love and with all his intellect, which divines what a future there is for the United States. Cardinal Rampolla and he have grieved and still grieve over the attacks directed against it. They have expressed to all the wish that the polemic should end; but do the reactionists obey the Pope? Do they not prefer to his wise directions their foolish hopes and their desires for impotent reaction? Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Ireland have sent indignant protests to the Vatican against Abbe Maignen's pamphlet on Father Hecker and the Church of America. The impression they have made is the deeper because Leo XIII. shares their indignation.

In the United States, where sufficient account is not taken of the European machinery, it is a mistake to express harsh and severe judgments on certain incidents. The Pope is not all powerful. He is not a schoolmaster, who, with a rap of the ruler, can make the disorderly hold their tongues. It takes more than a day to renew conservative brains and to create a new atmosphere. Where would the merit of the Americans be if the whole old world could do its thinking, without transitions, as they do? Patience, much wisdom and gentleness, a grain of modesty, perseverance in the pursuit of the ideal, frank and loyal devotion to the Pope, the gift of discernment, which is the first gift of the Holy Ghost, that is the line of conduct to be followed.

Satolli Out of Favor.

Cardinal Satolli no longer enjoys the high confidence of the sovereign Pontiff in which he reposed during his term as Delegate Apostlic to the United States, but, on the contrary, is distinctly out of favor. While in America Satolli was supposed to represent the more liberal policy of the Catholic Church, as exemplified by the Pope himself and exercised there by Gibbons, Ireland and Keane, who were his recognized consulters and advisers. His ideas seemed to be distinctively American, especially with relation to the school question. On returning to Rome and being appointed to the College of Cardinals he was freely discussed as the probable successor to Leo XIII. Indeed, it was said that the Pope had expressed the desire that Satolli should succeed him.

But it is all changed now, for he will receive but one vote when the time shall come for the Cardinals to choose Leo's successor.

No one in Rome can or will divulge the reasons which have reduced Satolli from the supreme favor that he enjoyed only a comparatively short time ago. At first, on his return, he was loud in his praise of the American priesthood and of American institutions, but latterly he is reported to have said that no one in America was capable of doing any service to the church excepting the Germans, especially as professors in colleges and universities.

These statements of the priest seem to be confirmed by the sentiments expressed in a letter which Satolli has written to the Rev. Charles Maignen, a member of the French priesthood, who has recently become known as the author of the book, "Father Hecker: Is He a Saint?" a volume criticising Father Elliott's book on the work and life of the late Father Isaac T. Hecker, the founder of the Congregation of the Paulist Fathers. In this letter Satolli expresses the wish that the book may arrest the progress of the American idea already spreading on both sides of the Atlantic. Following is a translation of the letter:

"Reverend and Illustrious Father,—I am in receipt of a copy of your most valuable and useful book on the life of Father Hecker. I am very much pleased because it puts the book in much better harmony with its subject and the need to which it responds. The discussion will in this wise proceed more serenely and efficaciously. We hope that the good God will assist you in arresting the most disastrous pest which has spread its contagion in two worlds.

"Your Reverence may feel assured that you have done a most useful and commendable work, and if perchance some one should take it amiss, he ought rather to confess that he has unconsciously erred express regret, and profit by the lesson.

"Deign to accept my sincere respects and the prayers I offer that heaven may bless you and that your congregation may prosper. I am your Reverence's most humble and devoted servant in Christ.

Francis, Cardinal Satoli."

MR. THOMPSON ON GETTING $300.

"'Ats sutny 'e sassy way teh get good shinin' dollehs," remarked Henry last night, as he finished reading the paper. "An' th' boy," he continued, "what does corpo'ashum—is 'at right, misteh, corpo'ashum?—teh th' lahge extent of three hund'ed little iron boys is wahm. 'Ats what he is, misteh, wahm.

"What sets me thinkin, seh, is how 'em smaht boys gets 'e lead pipe cinch teh do 'at wohk. 'Em people jess have theah fingeh in 'e lahge juicy pie moah 'n half 'e time. They's smaht people, sutny.

"Take th' case 'ith me. Misteh Pullman's head man tosses only ordinary salary at us black boys, an' we bow teh 'at man an' think he's jess 'e finest 'at eveh wuz. Beside 'at we hold out our hand teh 'em stylish pussons when we brush clothes at 'e end of 'e cah ride, and p'haps we get ten cents, p'haps qua'teh, p'haps nothin'. But I say, seh, its not always 'em stylish people 'at ah willin' teh toss qua tehs at cullud boy; no sch. Misteh, when I see 'em smooth, slick-lookin' boys 'ith lahge spa'klin diamon' ring, heavy gold watch chain, 'an nice crease down 'e front ob pants, I say, 'Henry Thompson is 'at boy yow' meat—nit.' Misteh, 'ats 'e boy who jess has 'e price ob Pullman cah fain, so I jess' save m'self 'e trouble of brushin' his ovehcoat.

"Now, as I say, misteh, luk at me. Do yew call 'at easy money 'at I'm gettin?—sutny not. 'Ats hard-earned money, misteh—hard-earned money. But s'posin' I want ready money, seh, same as 'is boy who draws 'at three hund'ed good dollehs from city.

"S'posin' good ol' Misteh Pullman is alive. I say teh boy 'ith lots of money: 'Heah, boy, jess yew han' oveh three hund'ed long green dollehs teh me, an' charge bill teh ol' Misteh Pullman.

"Rich boy han's me 'e propeh amount, an' in 'bout two days Misteh Pullman, settin' in his office smokin' nice little fifteen-cent sigar, gets 'e bill. What does Misteh Pullman do? Misteh, he does'n' do a thing. 'Boy,' he says teh little cullud pickaninny 'ith brass buttons, 'jess' find out who pusson by 'e name ob Hen'y Thompson is. Tell cashier teh pay him salahy an' fiah him. Pullman cahs ah goin' teh have good po'tehs an' 'ats suah.

"Would I be in 'e soup seh? I sutny would. I would be wallowin' in 'at soup right up teh ' neck.

"But anyway seh, nobody's goin, teh give me any little three hund'ed an' white boy must be smaht, teh get 'at money th' way he did, he should sutny run up 'gainst lots of trouble!"

"Invest'gashum's 'e wohd, misteh."

Cash.

(From the Nebraska State Journal.)

Oh, the wind from the north shakes the leaves from the trees;
There's a chill in the air and it's going to freeze.
What a comfort to-day in the thought of the old
Sad but glorious days when I feared not the cold;
Of the calm, restful days that I plead for in vain—
Now the song of my heart is a hollow refrain,
Just as joyless and cheerless as music can be,
Like the heart-rending moan of the pitiless sea,
Now the loss of a stove is a serious joke
On the one who is flush or the man who is broke,
But that grief isn't half as distressful to bear
As the letters from men having pencils to spare,
It has troubled me now for a wearisome spell
What to do with the man having burners to sell.
Every man in the lot is supplied with the best,
Most attractive and cheapest coal stoves in the West;
And they all are so sad at my loss, it is quite
A hard task not to cry when I read what they write.
They are very kind men to the sad and bereft,
But they all sell for cash, and that's where I get left.

OUT NO. 26.

The Herald's Special Number, which will appear on the 26th inst., has been pronounced by competent critics, to whom specimen copies have been submitted, to be the handsomest thing of the kind ever published in Montreal. No trouble or expense has been spared in making the number worthy of its publishers, and of the city, whose pre-emeinence from a commercial, financial, industrial and educational standpoint it aims to impress upon the world at large. A wide circulation has been assured, arrangements having been made by which almost every important town in Canada will be a centre of distribution. The aim of the publishers being rather in the direction of the indirect profit to result from the wide circulation of such a favorable sample of the capabilities of their establishment, the number is offered at a nominal price—fifteen cents—to non-subscribers, while subscribers to The Herald will receive a copy of this special number free of charge.

A BLUE BOOK SEA MYSTERY.

A Man Set Ashore on the Bay of Fundy Coast Forty Years Ago

WITH HIS LEGS CUT OFF.

He Has Never Spoken a Word Since and No One Knows Where He Came From.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS KEPT HIM

HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—The blue books published by the Government of the province of Nova Scotia are, as a rule, pretty dry reading, and that called the Financial Returns is one of the dryest of the lot. Yet there is one line in the Financial Returns behind which lurks one of the strangest mysteries, which, after forty years, still remains a mystery. The Financial Returns give all expenditures from the office of the Provincial Treasurer—that is, all expenditures made by the province of Nova Scotia. One line reads :

Jerome $104.00

Few, if any, members of the present Legislature know what it means. They only know that it has been there for many years, and therefore someone is receiving $104 every year, but who and what "Jerome" is or why he should receive anything they do not know. The item was there in the old days before confederation—before there was any Dominion of Canada and Nova Scotia was a separate colony.

Legless Man Put Ashore.

One day, forty years ago, the people living about the narrow strip of rock and land on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy, known as Digby Neck, observed a ship on the horizon. Her movements were unusual. She seemed to be aimlessly hovering about the same place. When darkness came she was still there, and her mission was an object of much speculation to the fishermen whose little cottages were the only residences in the neighborhood of that rugged shore. Next morning the vessel was gone, but there was a man, or piece of a man, on the beach. His legs had been cut off above the knees. The work had been recently done and by a skilful hand. The wounded stumps were carefully bandaged. The man was apparently about 19 years old, with soft, flaxen hair and blue eyes. His white skin, delicate features and shapely hands betokened that he was probably well born and well brought up. His underclothing was of finest linen and his other garments of good material, but of cut differing from that of any people the fishermen had ever seen. He seemed to be suffering from the effects of some terrible shock. Beside him on te beach were a small keg of water and a bag of ship's biscuit.

Never Spoke a Word.

He was taken to one of the cottages and nursed and cared for. He gradually recovered, but was gloomy and silent. His vocal organs seemed all right, but if the guttural sounds he uttered were meant for words, nobody could make out what they meant. Peddlers who were from abroad, and seafaring men who had a smattering of foreign tongues went to see him, but his language, if language it were, was strange to them all. Perhaps no effort was made to teach im English, or perhaps his sullen disposition rendered him unapproachable, or the shock to his system when his legs were cut off dulled his mind so that he could not learn. Certain it is that although forty years have passed since he was marooned in the mysterious manner described, he has never conveyed to any living being by speech a single thought.

There was not a letter or paper of any kind nor marks on his clothing to give the slightest clue to his name, home, nationality or history. The people called him "Jerome," because they thought some of the sounds he made with his voice resembled that, but except for this he has remained for forty years a man without a name. In time the poor people of the village felt that they could no longer bear the burden of the waif's maintenance, and they applied to the authorities to relieve them of him. The Poor Commissioners of Digby County did not see why they should bear the load. He certainly was not a Digby County man. They accordingly applied to the Legislature of Nova Scotia to take care of him. Pending investigation the Legislature appropriated the sum of $104 for his maintenance. Investigation failed to discover any more than was already known, and the grant was continued year after year.

Living with French Acadian Family.

"Jerome" lives now with a respectable French Acadian family near a place called Saulnierville, on the Bay of Fundy shore, in Digby County. It is on the main post road of the province, and in bygone years passengers by coach would stop to see and enquire about the man, but in time they got so accustomed to seeing and hearing of him that they would simply wave the hand to him as he stood in front of the house sunning himself. He has always been very fond of warmth, as though he had come from a hot climate. In the summer he basks all day in the sun. In chilly weather he huddles behind the kitchen stove.

He is still the silent, gloomy man he was when he first landed, keeping to himself, eating at meal hours such food as is placed before him, never attempting to read or write, and never having given any indication whether he can do so or not.

Various stories of a mutiny on a vessel, of a stolen heir being put out of the way, of a nobleman whose estates are in the hands of another are among the versions of the mystery which have had credence from time to time, but none of them was ever more than mere guess. "Jerome's" early history remains to this day a mystery, and, although he enjoys good health, age is now coming upon him, and it is doubtful if any solution will ever be found unless this account should reach the eye of someone who was on the vessel from which it is believed he was landed, and he should make known the facts concealed now for nearly half a century.

The old coach days have long since passed; the railway which now runs from Yarmouth through the land of Evangeline does not go near the shore, and Jerome and his weird story are forgotten except to the few in the immediate neighborhood of his quiet home, where the people still speak the French of the Norman and Breton peasant of 200 years ago; where the men do a little fishing and farming, the women wear the French kerchief and simple garb of the old Acadians of Evangeline's day.

ART NOTES.

THE agitation engrossing the public mind at present in regard to the so-called art unions among us which pretend to disseminate a taste and love for art naturally leads to enquiring, What is legitimate encouragement? Supposing we take the London Art Union as an example, and look into its method of conducting business. For your subscription you receive a large and well executed engraving worth the subscription. The profits from getting out the plate and issuing it leaves a margin of profit to the Art Union which can be devoted to the purchase of good works of art. Those works can be selected by the winners of a prize from the London exhibitions. No money is given. You must take a picture, and many of England's best painters have sold their work through the art unions of Britain (for there are more art unions than the London one). You can select your own picture to the value of your prize, or if you have a fancy for any other painting, not up to your prize, you can choose it. But you do not get the extra value of money left from the amount of your prize; it goes into the funds of the art union. Should you make choice of one of greater value than your prize entitles you to, you pay the difference, which goes to the artist whose picture you have chosen.

The gentlemen managing the business are of the leading class of Britain. I believe some of them are not paid, but do the work for the encouragement of art and artists.

* * *

There is a marked and peculiar characteristic manifested in the human mind. That is the power of imitation. And we find this power strongly developed in all the arts. Then, since art is implanted in our nature, it is needless to trace its origin and give to any nation the honor of its discovery. It will prove more profitable to consider, What is art and its influence upon us?

It has been said that "Art is like the air we breathe, it helps to sustain life, like truth it brings health to the mind, like beauty it is a joy, and like goodness it gives peace to the mind."

If art can confer these manifold blessings upon us then surely its study is worthy of our serious consideration, but if we wish to disclose its stores of enjoyment we must not be content with a superficial knowledge, but study it intently and earnestly, and when we do so it will increase a thousand-fold our ejoyment of nature, and wake up our attention to innumerable minute and transient effects of grace which we should otherwise pass by unperceived.

The true study of art appeals to all that is noble in us, its employment, when properly directed, exalts and expands our faculties, leads to the contemplation of nature, which is free to all who can appreciate beauty. It performs the same office to the eye that speech does to the ear. Harmony, beauty of form and color are the alphabet of its language.

Is it not a universal language which all can read no matter by what dialect they express themselves? Its language is simple, yet profound; it appeals to the sympathies of all, whether it be by the musician, whose melody arouses all the finest feelings within us; or the painter who represents on canvas scenes and figures reminding us of all the poetic beauties of nature; or the sculptor who cuts in marble the features of heroes or men of genius, the remembrance of whom elevates and refines, directing us to what is noble and good; or the architect who constructs monuments which tell of the genius of man and makes us proud and happy to be men.

To act upon us after this manner art must be true to its mission. It must not pain the sympathies, debase the passions, or corrupt the intellect. All this is foreign to its proper direction, but it must ever speak to us of the harmony of creation, and point out the beauty of the moral law by which our world is governed, with its attendant rewards and punishments.

It has been well expressed by an American writer that "Its province is to repeat nature's action, reflect her likeness, catch the fleeting sentiment, perpetuate the noble thought, express the lofty passion and expound the human faculties."

How often do we see, instead of this high ideal being followed, art made to represent sensuality, gross vulgarity, meanness, frivolity, bombast or dry formality?

We generally class art as the fine and the industrial. The first includes all works imbued with the spirit of nature, appealing to history or incident for its interpretation to the spiritual part of our nature. The industrial partakes more of a utilitarian character, and is governed by the laws of adaptability, symmetry, proportion, ornamentation and harmony of color. Yet we must not forget that the industrial can be invested with a spirit of creativeness and beauty that will carry it into the realms of the fine arts.

An architect can construct a building for utilitarian purposes, yet it may not be an art production; but if he imparts to it true proportion, a beauty of outline, a play of light and shade combined with judicious ornament, it may well be classed as artistic.

How often do we hear the expression that painting is an imitation of nature. Now the question is: What does imitation mean? There is a wide distinction between the words "copying" and "imitation They have in one respect the same meaning, but in art they are different not only in meaning but in operation. Copying requires a correct eye, freedom of hand, implicitly obedient, without choice, selection, amendment or omission; while choice directed with judicious taste constitutes the essence of imitation. And it is this the spirit of imitation, that gives the truth of nature—nature in her loveliest and best moods.

But how often do we find art diverted from its true mission and made the slave of fashion through the caprice of those having a motive to serve!

A rage for a particular style of art takes possession of a portion of the community, and paintings scarcely invested with a spark of true art, or a semblance of nature, are unduly lauded, and no amount of reasoning can convince such people of their error. You may point out errors and prove them defects by comparison with nature, but it is of no avail.

The spirit of commerce and the desire to be in possession of something they paid dearly for affords an occasion to impress you with the great value of the picture and of quietly informing you it cost hundreds of dollars, when in reality a clean piece of canvas would be of more value.

* * *

In speaking of craftsmanship in last Saturday's issue, it occurred to us to enquire, What is being attempted in developing a taste for and encouragement of the industrial arts in our city? For we must not think that it is exclusively in the study of pictures, or statues and stately domes, that the true and only principles of art can be studied. We must look to a broader and more general diffusion of taste, capable of imparting a spirit of beauty in all the arts, both fine and industrial. For like the clear limpid stream scattering blessings as it flows, so do the influences of art extend far and wide their seeds of usefulness and lessons of import. We view them as a source of pleasure, or the means of investing with beauty the articles of utility, which the necessities of our daily comforts demand in an advanced social state of society.

The arts of design as applied to manufacturers demands our attention. Are they not calculated to give strength to the arm of the mechanic and taste and skill to the producer, not only of the embellishments of life, but its actual necessities?

As nations advance in wealth and their taste becomes cultivated, do they not endeavor to give to the works of their hands form and color? They do not rest satisfied with contributions to their personal ease and comfort; they need something more satisfactory to their sense and perceptions of the beautiful. And they fabricate forms of beauty or justly appreciate them only in proportion as their natural powers have been cultivated.

This country, with its vast areas of coal and minerals, its immense water-powers and boundless capabilities, cannot remain altogether an agricultural one. It must in the future become also a great centre of manufactures, and it is our duty to so educate the young that they may become intelligent; and if they drift into the industrial arts, the productions of their hands must compete with those of other nations, not only in their utility, but also in the beauty of their proportions and chasteness of design.

As we advance in the social scale the arts cease to be numbered or classed as luxuries, but become a necessity of the mind. There are few people now basking in the elegant and sumptious possessions of life who would care to give up the refinements and comforts they enjoy and be content with the bare necessities. Since it costs no more to apply a good design than it does a bad one, then let us employ means to get the good one by the education of the artizan.

Now it is with pleasure we can point to the efforts put forth in the High and Senior schools of the city. Much of it is in the direction of designing and its application to manufactures. And the class under the direction of Mrs. Simister, which has now been in operation three years, can show good results, and we hope will continue to prosper. Many under her instruction may never become practical designers, but they will know a good design from a bad one. It not only gives them a good knowledge of form, which is the primary element of beauty, but it is an educating medium in the harmony and arrangement of colors, and who can estimate the value of this to them through life.

And those manufacturers who are taking a great interest in it deserve their meed of praise. They no doubt do not expect much from it at present, for designing for manufacturing purposes is not acquired in a short time. It wants long and earnest study, and those now studying it must bear in mind the maxim of the ancients:—

"Painful and slow to noble arts we rise,
And long, long labors wait the glorious prize."

We are informed that Mr. Baillie, manufacturer of oilcloths, has purchased about twelve or fourteen designs. Some of these have been applied, and are now for sale in our city stores.

Messrs. Watson, Foster & Co. and Messrs. McArthur & Co., wall paper manufacturers, have given generous aid to encourage this branch of the art among the pupils in whom they have taken a great interest, giving money prizes, and also purchasing some of the most prominent designs, paying from twelve to thirty dollars for some of them. Their public spirit and generosity is highly commendable.

Editor of The Herald:—

Sir:—Your Art Notes in last Saturday's issue are very interesting reading, and bear evidence of the writer's knowledge of his subject.

Two points referred to struck me as being of special importance.

1st. The necessity of thorough training on the part of teachers of drawing who are employed in the schools, in order to avoid the acquiring of bad habits and style by their pupils.

2nd. On the part of the public, the proper appreciation of ideas and skill evinced in the work of the decorative painter, as constituting the real value of the work done by him.

This is a matter which, unfortunately for the artists, is too little understood in Montreal. Price more than ideas or quality generally carries the day.

It is to be hoped that these Art Notes will be continued by several writers, so as to get people interested. Yours respectfully,

John Murphy.

The Secret of Golf.

He could loft a ball from the top of his watch straight into his beaver hat,
He could tee a ball on the window-sill and punk the vagrom cat.
He could putt from the top of the oaken stair to a hole on the floor below,
And 'nibuck the shave from a baby's ear and the baby wouldn't know.

He could brassie some fifteen hundred feet and clip off a daisy's top,
He could jigger the ball o'er the steeple tail as most men would jigger a cop.
He could stand on his head, to his caddie's dread, and dismay of all hard by;
And then with the ease with which I would sneeze lift the ball from a cuppy lie.

He could drive a ball two hundred yards to the hole of a carver keen,
And cut it in two as easy as you could slice up sod from the green,
The bird that flies high up in the skies, de'd wing with his driving cleek,
And I've seen him graze as soft as haze the down on a damsel's cheek.

But he never could win in the tournaments, no matter how well he played,
He'd never a cup on his mantel-piece; in medals was never arrayed,
For though his game was the finest golf that ever was witnessed yet,
He never could seem to comprehend a bit of golf etiquet.

He'd cross the putt of the other man; he'd play when the nearer hole,
He couldn't grasp the simplest rules to save his golfing soul,
And that is why this golfer keen is never "up," but "down";
And that is why this King of the Green doesn't wear the golfer's crown.

The moral is clear, oh golfer bold, oh golfer strong and true;
You may be able to whack the ball and make your opponent blue;
You may be able to do freak things and play past all compare;
But unless you learn the etiquet, you'd better play solitaire.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

Squibs.

"There's a lady pianist at the museum who plays with her toes." "Umph! That's nothing; my baby does that!"—Yonkers' Statesman.

Teacher—"In what part of the Bible is it taught that a man should have only one wife?" Little Boy—"I expect it's the part that says no man can serve two masters."—Tit-Bits.

Weather Changes.—Little Isaac—"Fadder, it looks like rain." Isaac, senior—"Mark dose two-tolor umprellas oop to five tollars, and sell 'em for tree and a haluf."—New York Weekly.

A Task.—"What a thoughtful look that Spaniard has." "Yes, he is trying to remember the Vizcaya, the Colon, the Maria Teresa, the Cristina, and the rest of them."—Philadelphia American.

Non-Committal.—Alderman's Wife—"I see that the members of the Spanish Cortes don't get any salary at all. I wonder how they live?" Alderman—"Ma-

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FARE—Montreal to St. John's, Nfld: First $33.95; second, $19. Return, $54.55.

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From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Oct 27	Gloriana	Nov. 15
—	Manchester Trader	Nov. 20

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From St. John.	Steamer.	From Halifax
29 Oct	St. John City	Nov. 3

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Next intended sailing from Halifax,

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Steamers of this well-known Line are intended to be dispatched as follows:

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GEORGIAN	"	Nov. 30
ARAB	"	Dec. 7
VIRGINIAN	"	Dec. 14

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk Railway and their Agents, or from

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SS.	Tons.	SS.	Tons.
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Pinmore	9,500	Oakmore	7,200
Maplemore	9,500	Rossmore	6,600
Noranmore	8,500	Sedgemore	6,200
Vedamore	7,700	Foylemore	5,500
Ulstermore	7,700	Dromore	5,500

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WM JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd., Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

ULSTER Steamship Co., Limited.

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MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

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S.S. GLENARM HEAD	6,000	"
S.S. MALIN HEAD	6,000	"
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	6,000	"
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	4,500	"
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	3,500	"
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	2,500	"
S.S. GLEN HEAD	2,400	"

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

		On or about
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	Dublin	Oct. 22
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	Belfast	Oct. 30
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	Belfast	Nov. 5
S.S. MALIN HEAD	Dublin	Nov. 7
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	Belfast	Nov. 15

To be followed by other steamers fortnightly from St. John, N.B.

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Oct. 15	*TONGARIRO	Nov. 2
Oct. 22	LAKE HURON	Nov. 9
Oct. 29	LAKE SUPERIOR	Nov. 16
Nov. 5	*GALLIA	Nov. 23
Thurs., Nov. 10	LAKE ONTARIO	Fri., Nov. 25

*These steamers do not carry cattle.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $65; Return, $95 to $123.50, according to steamer selected.

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From Glasgow.		From Montreal.
Oct. 15	S.S. KASTALIA (cold st'ge)	Nov. 1
—	S.S. ALCIDES	Nov. 3
—	S.S. AMARYNTHIA	Nov. 10
—	S.S. CONCORDIA	Nov. 15
—	S.S. TRITONIA	Nov. 19

Weekly from St. John, N.B., Thereafter.

—Agents—

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WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. DEVONA (cold storage)	Nov. 8
S.S. CERVONA	Nov. 10
S.S. HURONA (cold storage)	Nov. 13
S.S. FREMONA	Nov. 15
S.S. IONA (cold storage)	Nov. 19

Weekly from Portland, Me., Thereafter.

EAST COAST SERVICE.

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S.S. BELLONA ..... Nov. 10

MONTREAL TO ABERDEEN.

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From Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Scotsman	Nov. 19, daylight.	Nov. 19, 2.30p.m.

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Vancouver	Nov. 30, noon.	Dec. 1, midnight
Labrador	Dec. 14, noon.	Dec. 15, midnight
Scotsman	Dec. 28, noon.	Dec. 29, midnight

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Thurs. Nov. 10	Canada	Thurs. Nov. 24, 6a.m.
Thurs. Nov. 17	Dominion	Dec. 1.

Rates—First Cabin, $55 and upwards single; $104.50 return. Second Cabin, $35 single; $65.50 return.

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S.S. WESTMEATH	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 19

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	From Hamburg.	From Portland.
S.S. CHRISTIANIA	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
S.S. STRATHTAY	Nov. 21	Dec. 15
S.S. ASSYRIA	Dec. 6	Dec. 31
S.S. STRATHGARRY	Dec. 27	Jan. 22

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	About
S.S. BOAVISTA	Thursday, Oct. 27
S.S. COBAN	Monday, Nov. 7
S.S. BONAVISTA	Monday, Nov. 14

For St. John's, Newfoundland, DIRECT.

	About
S.S. CACOUNA	Tuesday, Nov. 8
S.S. LOUISBURG	Tuesday, Nov. 15
S.S. CAPE BRETON	Wednesday, Nov. 16

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From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
27 Oct.	Laurentian	17 Nov. 6a.m.	17 Nov. 3p.m

LIVERPOOL, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN. Royal Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
19 Nov.	PARISIAN	7 Dec.	8 Dec.
3 Dec.	LAURENTIAN	21 Dec.	22 Dec.

PORTLAND AND LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland.
10 Nov.	NUMIDIAN	26 Nov.
8 Dec.	MONGOLIAN	24 Dec.

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From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
28 Oct.	MONGOLIAN	15 Nov., 2pm.
25 Nov.	STATE of NEBRASKA	14 Dec., noon

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28 Oct.	GRECIAN	15 Nov.
29 Oct.	NORWEGIAN	17 Nov.

LONDON AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From London.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
22 Oct.	xMONTE VIDEAN	9 Nov.
5 Nov.	xORMISTON	16 Nov.

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BOOKLAND

John Splendid.
The Adventures of Francois.
Rose a Charlitte.
The Rogues' Paradise.
Sons of Adversity.
Korean Sketches.

JOHN Splendid, a tale of the Highlands and the Wars of Montrese. By Neil Munro. (The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 75c.

During the past five years the world has been flooded with historical novels of more or less merit. Stanley Weyman started the craze, and in competition with numerous followers he has always maintained an easy lead in the particular style he may be said to have originated. Many have essayed a Weyman-Hope combination, consisting of hairbreadth escapes, wonderful feats of valor and invincibility, served temptingly in a crust of probability, and as a consequence not a few interesting tales have made their appearance. But while they are interesting, there is a terrible sameness about them all. It is therefore refreshing to pick up such a book as John Splendid, where the hero—or I might say, heroes—are mortals like ourselves, and though good soldiers are not sword and bullet-proof, the author thoroughly understands the art of writing an historical novel, and in John Splendid draws a vivid picture of the Highlands at the time of Montrose's invasion. The story is, of course, Scotch, and some people may be inclined to think that we have had a little too much of this lately in fiction. I do not deny this. The country has been overdone in a literary sense by a circle of writers, each one of whom has attempted to out-Scotch the others. But Mr. Munro occupies a higher plane—John Splendid raises him to it with a bound—and he gives us the Highland character as it was—the vices not hidden by the virtues. He does not flatter, neither does he blame without cause. He is simply truthful, and in his truthfulness he has caught the spirit of the time so faithfully that a powerful effect is created. There is not as much story about John Splendid as is found in the average historical novel of to-day, but there is more history, and a superior style throughout. The complex character of the Marquis of Argyle is depicted with great subtlety and without taking liberty with facts, while the conception of John Spleadid himself will arouse admiration in the intelligent reader. Elrigmore, who shares with the title character the place of hero, is not much out of the ordinary, but Master Gordon the Covenanting minister, is a distinctly original creation. The story first made its appearance in serial form in Blackwood's Magazine — a circumstance sufficient to stamp it of good quality. It is of importance to know that some English critics place it on the same plane with the historical works of the immortal Scott, and even claim for it a superiority in its freedom from tedious descriptions. This so-called superiority I fail to see, as John Splendid suffers from longevity in parts Nevertheless, I think Mr. Munro the most promising writer of the kind since Stevenson, and if he turns out more books on a par with the one here reviewed, he may with justice lay claim to the title of "Scott's successor"—a title so often misapplied.

The Adventures of Francois. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. Cloth, $1.25. The Copp, Clarke Co., Ltd., Toronto.

This delightful book deserves an enormous sale and will assuredly have one. Dr. Mitchell understands the art of combining history with fiction to a degree of perfection that is reached by few, and the result is one of the most charming tales I have ever read. The date is the French Revolution—that much-used background for plots and counterplots—and though no attempt is made to portray the time save where it is directly connected with the story, the effect is artistic in the extreme. The reader feels that all the characters introduced are necessary to the make-up of the tale—that not one could afford to be left out. The wicked old Quatre Pattes is a faithful sample of the women who helped to make the Revolution the horror that it was, while the Marquis Ste. Luce is a good type of the proud aristocrat who was also to blame for much that was said and done. The alternate cowardice and bravado of the fanatic Despard is well portrayed, while "Toto," the poodle, is, with his master, the piece de resistance. The character of Francois is a charming one. He is so plainly a child of nature, so irresponsible for his misdeeds, so full of the joy of living, that you forgive him everything, and at the end put down the book with a sigh because it is so soon finished. I shall always couple him in my mind with "Sentimental Tommy." They are so different and yet so alike.

"Rose a Charlitte," an Acadien romance. By Marshall Saunders, (L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Cloth, $1.50.)

In this novel the author has given to the world something dainty, attractive and wholesome, and quite free from the suggestiveness that pervades so many modern literary productions. The plot is well conceived and unhackneyed, and fairly interesting throughout. It is based on the determination of a young Bostonian to visit the land of Evangeline, in order to make amends for the wrongs committed by a great grandfather at the time of the expulsion. He meets Rose a Charlitte, a supposed widow and mistress of the Sleeping Water Inn. She is certainly a sweetly attractive personage and Vesper Nimrod, (as the American is strangely named), falls in love with her so completely that she reciprocates his affection. Complications naturally arise and Charlitte returns, but his sudden death frees Rose and she becomes united to Vesper. The descriptive and historical setting of the story is accurate and the characters are faithfully portrayed. Lovers of Longfellow's "Evangeline" will be particularly interested in "rose a Charlitte."

"The Rogue's Paradise," by Edwin Pugh and Chas. Gleig, (James Rowden's London, Colonial Edition.)

The contents of "The Rogue's Paradise," are quite as attractive as the title and I can heartily commend the book to the ordinarily intelligent reader. It is clever, witty, interesting and clean—the four points in the compass of good literature—and is written in a style neither heavy nor frivolous. The plot may not be as new or original as a season's styles but the setting is dazzling and worthy of no small measure of praise. "The Rogue's Paradise," is a delightful spot somewhere in South America where people who have lost their reputations in the attempt to make money, find a refuge. Among this class of settlers is Joshua Sharpe, a gentleman of great resources, who, under the cloak of religion, profits by the credulity of hundreds of English investors. He lives there a while with his daughter, (who is ignorant of his misdemeanors) and his secretary, (who is an accomplice) enjoying tropical fruits and the society of interesting people until one day he is rudely disturbed by the passing of an act of Parliament which deprives him of the shelter so necessary to his freedom. This dire news reaches him the same day that the gentlemen from Scotland Yard arrive to put it into force. However, they are entirely misinformed as to his personal appearance and arrest the wrong man—Sir Roland Gwyn—a baronet of epicurean tastes and socialistic ideas, who lives in Berona from choice, not necessity. It is in this stage that the lack of probability weakens the story. I will allow that it is quite natural and proper, according to the rules of fiction that the detectives should slap the handcuffs on Sir Richard, but the cheat is kept up too long. Sharpe escapes by the train that runs about once a week, and so ends the story. It is some time since I have read a book that abounds in such witticisms as "The Rogue's Paradise," and I only regret that the publisher made the mistake of sending me a copy bound in paper instead of cloth.

Sons of Adversity, by L. Cope Cornford, ($1.25 cloth. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.)

This is a book that, like Henty's tales of adventure, will delight the hearts of both boys and adults, though it should be especially attractive to the former, as the hero is a youth of tender years. The story opens in 1574, the fifteenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the scene is laid in the town of Winchester, about which so much romance is woven. The father of the hero has gone to Holland on secret business, but as the son is informed that his parent is wanted on a charge of high treason he makes up his mind to look for him. Then follow adventures by sea and land, and a description of the siege of Leyden. The old English mode of conversing is well sustained throughout the book, and there is a touch of the tender passion introduced which always lends additional charm to a romantically inclined reader.

Yule Logs, edited by G. A. Henty (Longmans, Green & Co., London; the Copp, Clarke Co., Ltd., Toronto, cloth bound, illustrated.)

Under the appropriate title of Yule Logs, does Longmans' Xmas Annual for 1898 make its appearance. Being edited by the king of boys' story writers, G. A. Henty, it is, as might be expected, an ideal volume for the youth of any English-speaking country. The stories are all admirably written in true adventurous style by such well known authors as Kirk Munroe, Robert Leighton, G. Manville Fenn, John Bloundelle Burton, Chas. W. Whistler, Harry Collingwood, Henry Frith, Lt.-Col. Groves, Franklin Fox, E. F. Pollard and Mr. Henty himself. The book is artistically bound in cloth while the illustrations are profuse and of a high order. Altogether it is the nicest thing of the kind I have seen for some time—far superior to the bulky Boys' Own Annual.

Korean Sketches, by Rev. James S. Gale. (Fleming H. Revell Co., Toronto. Cloth bound, illustrated, $1.00.)

In his Korean Sketches Mr. Gale draws a very sympathetic and true picture of life in the Land of Morning Calm. His descriptions are full of color; his comments pithy and humorous; his character sketches tender and searching; his adventures exciting and ludicrous. He is throughout the lover of the land and the people of his adoption. He uses neither paint, praise nor fulsome eulogy. What is to be commended he commends; what is to be condemned he condemns. He leaves upon his readers' minds a strong impress of the condition, needs and opportunities of the hermit kingdom.

The Book of Games, by Mary N. White. (George N. Morang, Toronto. Cloth bound.)

This is an interesting volume gotten up with an exquisiteness that reflects great credit on the enterprising publisher. It will not be out of place to here quote the opening words of the preface which read, "The object of this little volume is to give, to those who need them, a number of new games, with changes rung on the old favorites." It is certainly invaluable to people who give small "evenings," and wish for something to vary the monotony of cards. That the book has attained popularity is evidenced by it being in the eighth edition. In my opinion it would be a dainty Xmas gift.

NOTES.

Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New York, have announced in their October list of publications the following: "Ships and Sailors," by Rufus F. Zogbaum, and James S. Barnes; "Tekla," by Robert Barr; "Ashes of Empire," by Robt. W. Chambers; "Dormitia," by Rev. S. Baring-Gould, and several others.

"The Welsh People; Their Origin, Language and History," is the title of a book to be published at an early date by The Macmillan Company. The book is a very thorough study of the Welsh race, laws, languages, and constitutional relation to England. (The Macmillan Co.).

A large first edition of "Tom Benton's Luck," by Herbert Elliott Hamblen, a new boys' book, has been sold in advance of publication. The English edition is also out of print before the book has appeared. A second edition is now on the press. Most authors have got over their blushes by the time they publish their first book, but if we may accept the veracity of the very amusing interview with this author published in the Criterion lately, there are some to whom this generalization does not apply. (The Macmillan Co.).

—The Student.

NEW EXPROPRIATION LAW

Lays Down the Principle that the Public Shall Pay for Public Works and Proprietors for Private Ones.

The following complete expropriation chapter for the new city charter has been prepared by Hon. Geo. W. Stephens as a substitute, which he believes it would be well to make for the chapter prepared by the commissioners. It lays down these principles: (1) That if the public want improvements they must pay for them; (2) that loans are simply made use of to gull the taxpayers; (3) that a special tax levied will do more to arouse public apathy than even the appeals of the press; (4) that expropriation of vacant land for speculative purposes must be paid for by the speculator, whose property is practically made valuable by the street improvements; (5) that the property benefitted should contribute to the cost of these improvements.

Following is the chapter:

1. Expropriations shall be made either for purposes of public utility or for the benefit of the proprietors upon the street which is widened or extended. The first shall be termed "public," and the latter "private" expropriations.

2. Public expropriations shall be paid for by the city.

3. Private expropriations shall be paid for by the proprietors on each side of the street which is widened or extended, the proprietors on each side paying one-half according to frontage on the street.

4. In the case of corner lots having a frontage on a street running across the street upon which the expropriation takes place, only one-half of such frontage shall be charged for, the remaining half being included in the whole cost of the expropriation, which is to be charged to the proprietor.

5. When it shall be determined by resolution of Council that a public improvement is required, proceedings in expropriation may be taken, and the price or compensation fixed and determined as follows:

6. The city, by its attorney, shall give public notice in at least three French and three English journals having a circulation of at least 5,000 daily, that a petition will be presented to a judge of the Superior Court, in term or in vacation, on the day and hour mentioned, asking for the appointment of three commissioners to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for immovable to be acquired, which immovable shall be described by its ward, street, and cadastral number.

7. Such notice must be inserted in the newspapers as aforesaid for thirty days before the petition is presented.

8. A copy of such notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place on each immovable to be expropriated, within three days from the first publication of the notice.

9. The court or judge shall appoint three disinterested commissioners, one of whom may be suggested by the proprietors interested at the hearing.

10. The commissioners appointed must be proprietors in their own right of immovable property to the value of $25,000.

11. Any person refusing to serve as such commissioner will be summarily condemned to a fine of $200 by the court or judge having jurisdiction in respect of such appointment.

12. Any commissioner may be removed for cause or replaced in case of death or disqualification, on petition to a judge, who may appoint a substitute.

13. The commissioners, before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn before a justice of the peace, faithfully to perform their duties and obligations to all the parties, and to execute all the duties of their office impartially, honestly and diligently.

14. The commissioners shall be vested for the valuation of the property only, with all the powers and duties conferred upon experts, and are entitled to remuneration of four dollars per day, of four consecutive hours, no charge being allowed for any fractions of that time.

15. After the commissioners have been appointed the City Surveyor shall immediately furnish them with a plan showing the improvement and also the immovables to be expropriated, with the contents in superficial feet, marked upon each lot taken.

16. The commissioners shall summon the parties interested and hear them, along with any witnesses they may produce, taking notes of the evidence through a clerk to be appointed by the city. No costs of any kind shall be allowed to the parties expropriated for legal expenses, witnesses or attorneys.

17. The commissioners shall hear the parties and their witnesses after the latter have been sworn by one of the commissioners.

18. The meetings shall be public except meetings for deliberation, which may be private.

19. The decision of two commissioners upon all questions shall prevail. The commissioners shall take into consideration the damage, if any, to the balance of the immovable expropriated, and also any appreciation of value to the same resulting from the expropriation.

20. The commissioners shall determine the amount and price of the compensation to be paid for the immovable expropriated, and also the cost of any buildings or portions of buildings, with the damages thereon.

21. In order that the amount for damages may be reduced to a minimum, the city shall give one year's notice previous to the 1st day of May of each year of their intention to expropriate in all cases public and private.

22. Tenants may be allowed damages for loss on fixtures only.

23. When the commissioners have completed their appraisement, they shall file a copy of the same in the office of the City Clerk, signed by them.

24. The City Council shall thereupon cial tax upon the whole city, sufficient to pay for the same, which levy shall be payable on demand.

30. In the case of a private expropriation the council shall pass a by-law levying the cost of the improvement upon the proprietors on each side of the street in equal proportions, according to the plan made by the City Surveyor—who shall apportion the whole cost over such street by dividing the same equally upon the properties expropriated according to frontage.

31. The roll of assessment duly certified by the Commissioners shall be deposited in the office of the City Clerk, for the examination of all parties interested, and public notice given thereof, and a day fixed for the hearing of all objections thereto, and any person interested therein may within the delay specified in such notice, which shall in no case be less than 15 days from the last publication of the notice, be heard by the Commissioners.

32. At the time and place mentioned in such notice the Commissioners shall meet and hear all complaints, and they may adjourn from time to time as may be necessary to hear and determine such complaints, and may modify or amend the assessment roll as justice may require without any further notice.

33. The roll of assessment when finally settled by the Commissioners as aforesaid shall be filed and kept in the City Clerk's office, and such special assessment shall thereupon become due and payable adopt or reject the same, by a formal resolution, and their action shall be final as regards the parties interested, and the report shall have full force and effect.

25. The city may in cases where the damages claimed are excessive, take the whole of the immovable in question and sell at auction the portion not required for the improvement. Provided, however, that the proprietor in question may by accepting the commissioners' estimate, retain such balance of the property.

26. If the portion required for any improvement shall have a depth remaining not exceeding forty feet, the party expropriated may, by notice in writing to the commissioners before they proceed to the valuation that he abandons this remaining portion, the commissioners shall include the same in their valuation, and the residue aforesaid shall be sold by the city at auction.

27. No indemnity shall be paid for any building or improvement made upon property to be expropriated after the notice of intended expropriation has been given.

28. In the valuation of the property to be expropriated the Commissioners shall base their valuation of the ground, upon the average valuation of the same on the assessment rolls for three years preceding the expropriation with . . . . per cent. added thereto. And on any buildings taken, disturbed, or injured, the value of the damages thereto shall be paid in addition.

29. So soon as the report of the commissioners is adopted by the council, in the case of public improvement, the council shall pass a by-law for the levy of a special tax substituted; and interest at four per cent. per annum shall be paid to the institute or institutes annually on the 1st day of January in each year until the expiration of the substitution.

37. Copy—Section 217, 52 Vic., cap. 79.
38. Copy—Section 218, 52 Vic., cap. 79.
39. Copy—Section 219, 52 Vic., cap. 79.
40. Copy—Section 220, 52 Vic., cap. 79.

41. Legal interest shall be due and exigible on all special or ordinary assessment rolls from the date of the receipt of the account for the same by the debtor. (59 Vic., cap. 49, section 13.)

42. Gratuitous cession of land by proprietor. See 55, 56, Vic., cap. 49, section 13.

43. The proceedings of the Commissioners shall not be voided or set aside for insufficient or incomplete description of the immovables to be expropriated or of the want of any formality unless exception be taken thereto prior to the confirmation of the report made by the commissioners, and also unless it be shown that serious injustice may have been caused to the party complaining.

44. The Commissioners may at any time before the final adoption or confirmation of their report correct any errors therein by supplementary report explaining their reasons for the correction.

45. The procedure to be followed in all expropriations shall be the same as that hereinbefore prescribed.

46. No private expropriation shall be proand may be recovered by the city in the same manner as the ordinary taxes and assessments which it is authorized by this act to impose and levy.

34. Within ninety days from the confirmation of the commissioners' report by the Council, the City Treasurer shall deposit in the hands of the prothonotary of the Superior Court the amount of the price or compensation and damages settled and determined in and by said report, along with a copy of the report of the award of the commissioners, duly certified by the City Clerk, of which deposit the prothonotary shall give an acknowledgement in writing. Such deposit and acknowledgement shall constitute, on behalf of the city, a legal title to the property of each of the immovables expropriated, and thenceforth all proprietors of or parties interested in such immovables shall be divested of all rights or claim thereto, and the city shall be vested with such immovable, and may of right and without any other formality, enter into possession thereof, and use the same for the purposes authorized in and by this act.

35. The deposit mentioned in the preceding section shall be a judicial deposit, under section 19 of chapter 5, of title 4, articles 1192 and following, R.S. 9.

36. In cases of money so deposited and belonging to substitution, not yet finally expired, the amount deposited and belonging to such substitutions shall be deposited by the prothonotary with the Provincial Treasurer to the credit of the ceeded with by the city unless preceded by a petition from half the proprietors on the street or section of a street in favor of the widening thereof.

47 In the case of a considerable section of a street petitioning for the widening of the same the expense of widening shall be confined to the section widened. In such a case no special assessment shall thereafter be levied upon the section already widened.

48. So soon as any proprietor of an immovable builds or erects his fence upon the new line of a street as delineated on the city plan, the City Surveyor on being notified shall prepare a plan of the portion ceded.

49. Two of the city assessors shall be appointed by the Mayor to value the portion ceded to the city. They shall value it at the average price at which the property has been assesssed for three years previous to their valuation of the land in question, and shall report in writing to the City Council their decision.

50. On the confirmation of their report by the Council it shall be referred to the City Surveyor, with instructions to apportion the cost of the land in question, upon the owners of immovables on each side of the street according to frontage, in equal proportions.

51. The roll of apportionment when certified by the City Surveyor and filed with the City Clerk shall be equivalent to and have the same force and effect as a final roll of special assessment, and the amounts therein shall thereupon become due and payable without further delay.

THE BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

London, Nov. 11.—If M. Deloasse, as it is probable, continues as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new French Cabinet, and if Lord Salisbury's present disposition holds, the question of the possession of Fashoda promises to become the much more intricate question of the possession of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. There is much reason to believe that M. Delcasse is prepared to order Major Marchand to quit Fashoda and to return to France, as a traveller, by way of Cairo and the Mediterranean, provided he can at the same time open negotiations with Lord Salisbury over the territory between French Congo and the Upper Nile. It is there and not on the banks of the main stream itself, least of all on the fever-stricken tongue of swamp that is Fashoda, that the French Government and the relatively few French men with knowledge of the international rivalries in Central Africa expects to profit by Major Marchand's expedition. The average Frenchman, so indifferent to the whole dispute that neither rumors of war nor English truculence have moved him to real interest, would probably acquiesce willingly such a compensating arrangement.

Meantime, on this side of the channel, it grows more and more evident that Lord Salisbury is disposed to make the question of Fashoda and of the Bahr-el-Ghazal well exact. The extremists indeed urge that the French should be asked to quit the latter as summarily as the former. The premier, however, and, if the report go truly, a majority of the Cabinet are of another mind. They admit that the claims of England and France to the Bahr-el-Ghazal are fit matter for discussion, and that there is much need of more exommunication of them and of accommodation over a broad stretch of territory into which, until Major Marchand's expedition crossed it, Europeans have not penetrated for a decade. In this lack of information Lord Salisbury will not agree a priori to conditions for the discussion and there will probably be some friction between the two foreign offices as to the status during the negotiations of the feeble French posts scattered about the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Basin of Gazelles.

The Bahr-el-Ghazal, the basin of the "river of gazelles," is unlike Fashoda. A day's journey by steamer above Fashoda, at Sobat, where Lord Kitchener planted another fort, the Bahr-el-Ghazal flows westward from the Nile toward the watershed between that river and the Congo. Numerous branches diverge from it south and west, and the whole basin makes a very large expanse of territory —no one has even estimated its extent—between the Khalifa's former provinces of Dafur and Kordofan to the north, French Congo to the west, the Congo Free State under the protection of Belgium to the south, and the valley of the main stream of the Nile to the east. The inhabitants, reckoned at five or six millions, are negroes, not Arabs, and for long they were victims of the Arab slave traders. Before the revolt of the Derwishes various Europeans in the service of the Khedive, Lupton Bey, Gassi Pasha, and Slatin Pasha, penetrated the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Lupton Bey was, indeed, the governor when the Mahdi and his followers cut his communications with Khartoum and Egypt and forced him to surrender. The control of the Khedive seems, however, not to have been very firmly established, and the Anglo-Egyptian right to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the score of "old dominion," is by no means so clear as is that to Fashoda. The control of the Khalifa was yet more nominal, and his overthrow can hardly be called a reconquest. For a decade and more, it has been really no man's land.

Long since the ambitious French in the basin of the Upper Congo began to turn their eyes eastward. Successive expeditions added hinterland to hinterland until the French posts reached the watershed that separates the tributaries of the Bahr-el-Ghazal from the tributaries of the Congo. Obviously the French aim was a footing in the basin of the Nile, and when, during the premiership of Lord Rosebery, the English Government sought, with no very clear title to lease the Bahr-el-Ghazal to the Belgians, the French Foreign Office constrained King Leopold to renounce the bargain, without protest from Great Britain. Preparations for a French expedition further eastward then began, but the official warning of Sir Edward Grey that England would regard such a movement as an unfriendly act, for a time checked them. Soon, however, M. Liotard, the French governor in the Uper Congo, passed the watershed and a little opened out the way for Major Marchand's subsequent journey to the Nile.

Marchand's Trip.

The records of African exploration, say those that know them, contain no more heroic achievement than his. When he reached Fashoda he was distant 1,500 miles from the nearest settlement and base of supplies in French Congo. The expedition that was to move westward from the French stations on the Indian Ocean, through Abyssinia, and join him in the Upper Nile, miscarried. Almost from the start he lacked supplies, and at times he and his men, according to letters that they have sent home to their people in France, were reduced to the flesh of the hippopotami that they shot in the morasses where the water had overflowed all vegetation. Once and again there was not even dry land sufficient for the kindling of a fire and they ate the hippopotamus meat raw. So they journeyed for days, for the most part in rude boats that they had hollowed from the trunks of trees, following misleading channels, cutting their way through tangled masses of inveglaced vegetation—the sudd that impedes navigation in all the basin of the Upper Nile. Fortunately the natives were not hostile, and when he journeyed by land through the forests Major Marchand and his officers kept their porters diligent and friendly. Yet the wonder is, that he and a few comrades reached Fashoda miserably exhausted and in want of every necessity, and that a few more in like straes are holding posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, but that they were able to do these things at all. At the least they have established and occupied two forts, and by the planting of posts wound with the French flag and agreements with the natives laid claim, as occupation goes in the heart of Africa, to other stations. Possibly it is still a bit too early to generalize very positively about the decadence of the French. Their expeditions into the valley of the Nile at the end of the nineteenth century match in devoted zeal and resolute fortitude those into the valley of the Mississipi at the end of the seventeenth. Even when their resentment against France was highest, a week ago, Englishmen did not spare their praise.

Not all the Bahr-el-Ghazal is a marsh, even when the streams are in flood. There are mountains besides, forests that teem with elephants promising much ivory, and fields so fertile that they bear two crops a year. All the Europeans that penetrated the country before the revolt of the Dervishes agree that, under European control, it would yield large crops of cotton, grain and india rubber, with every likelihood of a profitable trade with Egypt and thence with the outer world. The rivers leading to the Nile make the natural outlet for this potential traffic. Whether the English or the French possess the country, it will not go through swamps and forests over the watershed to the Congo. To establish themselves in the Bahr-el-Ghazal and to secure unquestioned access to the Nile are thus well worth to the French as long negotiations as those they finished last spring over the Niger.

How They Turned Out.—Farmer Cornfed—"Ya-as, my son Josh took the law course at Yale, Rube took the scientific course, and Dave took the divinity course." Farmer Hayrake—"And they have all done well, I suppose?" Farmer Cornfed—"Yew bet they have. Josh is trainer uv the Washout Indian University football team, Rube is coach uv the Bungtown Military Academy crew, and Dave is athletic director uv the Pokeville Young Ladies' Seminary track team and baseball nine."—Judge.

RUSSIAN QUAKERS GOING TO STATES

A Project to Colonize 10,000 of the Doukhobortsi in the Western States.

TOLSTOI'S NON-FIGHTERS

An American Committee, on Which is W. D. Howells, to Raise Funds to Import Them.

CANADA EXPECTS FIRST PARTY.

New York, Nov. 11.—A project which has been under way in this country for the past three weeks, to colonize here 10,000 of the peculiar Russian sect, the Doukhobortsi, is to take definite shape now, following the arrival here of Mr. Mode, the rich Englishman who has become known by reason of his residence for some time recently with Count Leo Tolstoi, whom he greatly admires. Mr. Mode went immediately upon his arrival to the residence of former Assemblyman Ernest H. Crosby, at Rhinebeck, who is one of the leading men on this side of the Atlantic in the enterprise. Associated with Mr. Crosby are William Dean Howells, William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia; Jane Addems, of Hull House, Chicago; N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, Bolton Hall, and J. N. Seligman. This committee was organized four weeks ago in Philadelphia. Mr. Seligman is its treasurer. The committee's purpose is to raise the necessary money to import the Doukhobortsi and establish them on farm land in the West. The committee's work will be carried on conjointly with the efforts of interested people in England, and a plan of operations will be formulated after conference with Mr. Mode, who is familiar both with what is being done in England and what has been accomplished in Russia under the direction of Tolstoi.

It is Tolstoi who has at last secured the Russian government's permission for the Doukhobortsi to emigrate, after they have been victims of nearly a century of ineffectual persecution. That permission has only lately been granted, and it may be availed of only within two years of the date of issue. When it was granted Count Tolstoi wrote to a New York man, who, it is understood, is Mr. Crosby, conveying the information and suggesting that something be done toward assisting, or rather enabling, the Doukhobortsi to take advantage of the Czar's graciousness. Correspondence followed between various interested people in the United States, England and Russia, with the result of the formation of the committee already named.

Is It the Same Mr. Maude?

There is additional interest in the above despatch by reason of the fact that the people of Canada have lately been interested in the emigration of these Doukhobortsi into the Canadian west. Mr. Aylmer Maude, who has been visiting this country, and has delivered lectures in Montreal and other cities, announced that the land had been selected in the Prince Albert district for the first party, now on the way. There is a striking similarity in the names—Mode and Maude—and they are probably the same man. Only a day or two ago The Herald published a news item to the effect that a Russian prince, and sympathizer with the Doukhobortsi had been up in the Canadian Northwest looking over the land.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

MAKE BRIGHT EYES, ROSY CHEEKS AND GIVE PERFECT HEALTH.

Any Girl Can Tell.

A physician who makes the test, and who is honest about the matter, can tell you that in many cases, the number of red corpuscles in the blood is doubled after a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. That this means good blood



may not be entirely clear from the doctor's statement, but any girl who has tried the pills can tell you that it means red lips, rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite, absence of headache, and that it transforms the pale and sallow girl into a maiden who glows with the beauty that health alone can give.

Mothers whose daughters grow debilitated as they pass from girlhood into womanhood should not neglect the pill which is adapted for this particular ill.

See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on every package you buy. If in doubt, sent direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50.

SLOWLY WASTING AWAY.

Mrs. Geo. Annis, who resides near Orillia, Ont., says:—"I thought at one time we were going to lose our eldest daughter. She was run down, weak, and had no ambition. She did not suffer pain, but appeared to be slowly wasting away. She was under treatment from two doctors, but neither seemed to benefit her, and for nearly two years this condition of affairs went on. Having seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended, we decided to try them. Two months' treatment worked wonders. She gained so much strength that she is now able to do any work about the house, and her cheeks, once so pallid, now present a rosy glow of health. I gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to mothers whose daughters may be feeble."

PALE AND EASILY TIRED.

Miss Minnie V. McNeil, St. Peters, N.S., says:—"It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sincerely believe but for their use I would be in my grave. My health was completely broken down. The least work or exertion would fatigue me, and I was subject to headache and palpitation of the heart. I was very pale and my appetite was poor. I had heard so many good words spoken of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I determined to gave them a trial, and after using four boxes I began to feel as well as ever I had been. In recommending them to others I feel that I am doing a service to our common humanity."

WEAK AND LOST FLESH.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reep live in the township of Caradac, Middlesex Co., Ont., and their home has been the scene of one of those remarkable cures which follow the fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Reep says: "My daughter Dora became weak and gradually lost flesh until she was merely a living skeleton. She was so weak that she could not walk across a room without the most serious effort, and her heart would beat so rapidly and violently that we feared she would die. After trying a number of medicines without benefit, we gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and five boxes completely restored her health, and I can assure you we are grateful for what your medicine has done for her."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood by supplying it with the elements which enrich it, and strengthen the nerves. In this way they cure all diseases having their origin in poor and watery blood.

AT THE THEATRES.

BY PAUL PRY. (TENTH YEAR.)

IT is hard to gauge public wants. You supply one thing and the people want the other; you give them the other and they want something else.

The person who gives any thought to theatrical affairs in general must have been struck this week with the fact that we don't know what we want. For months we have been asssailing local managers because they did not supply us with something legitimate; because limbs and lingerie constituted the greater portion of the entertainments provided and we said: "For mercy's sake book something that is worth seeing and hearing."

The management of the Academy of Music did so. The productions of "La Tosca" and "Cleopatra" during the present week will go down in local history as among the best legitimate attractions Montreal ever knew. Mr. McDowell never was and never will be an actor of world-wide reputation, but he is undoubtedly an artist, and in such roles as those of the present week is thoroughly at home. Miss Blanche Walsh is the young American who set London talking by her performance in "Secret Service." The support is excellent, the plays the best of their kind ever written and the staging magnificent.

Why then has the patronage been such that for the first half of the week at least, scarce railroad fares and hotel bills will be paid by the receipts, to say nothing of salaries, printing, etc., and the local management's rent, heating, lighting, salaries, etc.?

Of course, attractions being at all equal, it is only natural that for some time to come Her Majesty's will have a call over the Academy. This for obvious reasons. Take the present week for instance; no matter what the attraction, the capacity of the house would have been taxed. Perhaps the theatre-going public can only afford to go to one of the two houses, and so the new one got the best of it. As far as attractions go the Academy had the best of it, but attractions without patronage won't buy salt for the soup.

* * *

The question of the wisdom of the choice for the opening of Her Majesty's has been discussed with much energy by those interested in theatres. Some urge that a more legitimate atraction would have been more apropriate, while others maintain that music and merriment was the better combination with which to dedicate the beautiful playhousee.

Discuss it as you will, from every standpoint, and it would be difficult, in fact impossible, to reach a united verdict. I think with Mr. and Mrs. Murphy that under the circumstances music was the better selection. There is no doubt, however, that "The Ballet Girl" was not all that had been expected. It is not by any means the best of its class, but reports that reached Montreal, and consequently the management, justified them in booking it for the opening attraction. The public, in its criticism, is little aware of the trials experienced by managers in getting what they want and what they know will suit their patrons, and I have no doubt that in this case the management inwardly agrees with theatre-goers who are not as enthusiastic in their praise of "The Ballet Girl" as it was hoped they would be

* * *

Outside of local circles the most important news in the theatrical world refers to Sarah Bernhardt. Her thoughts, words and actions, form one of the perpetual topics of the press of London and Paris. Latterly the newspapers have been discussing with some acerbity her declared intention to leave the stage of the Renaissance, the theatre which has been associated with all her triumphs, and which has a piquant savor of her entire personality.

It is not her desire to withdraw into private life. She simply finds the Renaissance Theatre too limited in size to correspond any longer with the magnificent projects she intends to engineer in the near future. She is making arrangements to engage for her personal use the Theatre des Nations, a roomy hall, with an enormous stage. Here she intends to produce a drama, which Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," is at present writing for her. This drama will deal with the fortunes of Marie Antoinette, and will imply extensive stage views of the Palais Royal and its gardens, with some thousands of excited citizens being stirred to a frenzy of revolutionary rage by the burning words of Camille Desmoulins.

* * *

Apart from this, however, the past week has been an important one in the theatrical world, a number of plays having received their initial productions. The leading papers of London unite in a chorus of praise in speaking of the work of Mrs. James Brown Potter in "The Three Musketeers."

After several years of failure in London she has finally made a genuine success. This has chiefly been done by dropping the affectations which have marred her acting so conspiciously in past seasons. She plays the part of Miladi with great power and dignity and is undoubtedly the finest figure in the play.

Beerbohm Tree's work as D'Artagnan is generally damned by the critics, on the ground that his representation of the character is nothing like what its author intended it should be.

Clement Scott poleaxes Mr. Tree in a masterly manner and declares that the play itself is useless except as a superb spectacle. Frank Mills handled his part very badly. Franklyn MacLeay, who we know so well in Montreal, has no chance to show what he can do, but was well received. Mr. Tree was much chagrined over the applause others received the first night and the little applause bestowed upon himself.

* * *

W. M. Wilkinson will soon launch a new comedy called "Stranger in a Strange Land." It is by Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent. The scenes are laid in England and the story is a satire on the Britisher's idea of America. The 'hero' is a young Englishman sent out to the States with the intention of quieting down, by a sojourn on a cattle ranch, though he doesn't get west of New York. 'The Stranger' is a thieving dissolute Indian, brought over to England by a Western quack as an advertisement for Dr. Boller's Indian Bitters. The Doctor and the Indian become the guests of the young Englishman's aristocratic relatives at their country home near London; the former as a supposed American cattle king and the Indian as a representative of the noble red man, and the saviour of the young Englishman during "a massacre on his ranch at Buffalo, New York," and on whom every attention is showered in appreciation of the family gratitude. It is nice to know that we shall see the play in Montreal.

* * *

Almost immediately after the sucessful production of "A Wall Street Romance," at the Theatre Francais, Mr. W. A. Tremayne left for New York to open negotiations for a production of the play. He returned to Montreal a few days ago. The rights to "A Wall Street Romance" have been secured by a prominent New York star, and in all probability it will be seen in a Broadway theatre early in the New Year. Besides making arangements for this production, Mr. Tremayne signed a contract with D. V. Arthur, manager of Stuart Robson, for the production of a romantic play dealing with the war of the Fronde, which Mr. Arthur intends to produce late in the spring or early next season, with a well-known New York star in the leading role. He also signed a contract with Robt. Mantell to dramatize Joseph Hatton's novel, "The Dagger and the Cross," and travelled for a week through the New England States with the James O'Neil company, Mr. O'Neil having secured his services to revise and direct the rehearsals of his latest production, "When Greek Meets Greek." The new version of the play was produced for the first time to a crowded house at New London, Conn., Mr. O'Neil's summer home. Miss Minnie Radcliffe, who will be remembered by Montrealers for her charming performance of Marguerite Bertrand in "A Secret Warrant," with Robt. Mantell last season, plays the leading female role of Mathilde de Lount, and has scored a big hit in the part.

* * *

Mr. John B. Ritchie has just secured the American and Canadian rights, outside of one or two of the larger American cities, to Gillette's "Too Much Johnson," which had such a phenomenal run in New York. The tour will begin towards the end of the month. Howell Hansel, who will be remembered here for his excellent work in "What Happened to Jones," will play the part originated by Gillette.

* * *

The report of the illness of Joseph Jefferson, which came to hand a few days ago, cannot fail to excite great anxiety. Coming of theatrical lineage—for he is Jefferson the fourth—this distinguished actor was taken upon the stage to dance Jim Crow when but four years old, and since that time, sixty-five years ago, he has been continuously associated with the stage, thus creating a new record in theatrical service. Toole, the London comedian, does not approach this record, although dating back to another generation, and there is no one else who could be mentioned in comparison. Cheap cynics and small-bore wits who deal in borrowed epigrams and are incapable of cordial appreciation, have continuously sneered at Mr. Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle on the ground that it was an accidental success and represented all that the actor was capable of. In truth, Rip Van Winkle, Caleb Plummer, Mr. Golightly, and Bob Acres, the characters to which Mr. Jefferson has been forced by the public to confine himself during many years, represent the artistic excellence and diversity of nearly two hundred characters played by him in the early period of his stage career. It was not only the artistic temperament and talent that conquered the unique position he has held so long, but the rigouos training that immature stars of the present day will not undertake.

* * *

Mr. Jefferson played a dramatic version of Washington Irving's story prior to 1865, but in that year he first appeared in the Boucicault adaptation, which he has made use of ever since without the alteration of a word. It was in the Adelphi Theatre, London, on the evening of September 4, 1865, that he first presented Boucicault's dramatization, and from that day to the present time, a period of thirty-three years, he has almost continuously played this drama. One season when giving "The Rivals" in conjunceion with Mrs. Drew and Mr. Florence—who have gone over to the majority—he did not play Rip at all, but this was the only break in the long continuous term of service any play ever achieved.

A remarkable circumstance in this connection is that Mr. Jefferson plays the part to-day with all the freshness and vigor that marked his earlier efforts. This is his hobby, and his artistic grasp is such that he can make it available and operative after all these years. Undoubtedly Mr. Jefferson must rank among the great artists. His example has divorced comedy from mere buffoonery, and all of our comedians have profited by that example. Not only his fellow actors, but his many friends in Montreal and all over the continent will wish him speedy recovery.

* * *

The quarrel between Sarcey and Yvette Guilbert has not ended, and the curious spectacle is presented to Parisians of a prolonged wordy warfare between the first of French critics and the most popular of French chanteuses. Among other things, Guilbert questioned the critic's right to criticize her work for the reason that he paid for his seat, and, therefore, according to her feminine line of reasoning, was present as a spectator merely, and not in his capacity as a reviewer. I remember, not long, ago, a Montreal manager disputed my right to criticize because I had not paid for my seat. Can't all be correct.

* * *

There will be no less than six companies using "Cyrano de Bergerac" within the next month. Joseph Haworth may star in the play. The Shubert Stock Company, in Syracuse; the Third Avenue Stock Company, in New York; the Henderson Stock Company, in the West, and the Salisbury Stock Company, will all use it, while Mr. Daly says Miss Rehan will continue in the play for the balance of the season. Koster and Bial, and Weber and Field's have put on burlesques, and Haverly's minstrels will have one, so the play will not suffer for the want of attention.

* * *

Nov. 14.—The Lilliputians vs. the Francis Wilson Opera Company.

Nov. 21.—The Highwayman, vs the Royal Italian Opera Company.

Who says that opposition isn't the life of trade.

* * *

The English company engaged to support Olga Nethersole during her forthcoming American tour includes T. B. Thalberg, Luigi Lablache, Frederic Thorne, Leonard Outram, Hamilton Reville, O. S. Homewood, W. Graham Browne, Chas. Wellesley W. S. Mills, Ceciley Richards, Madge McIntosh, Lillian Hingston, Kate Emerson and Madge Field. She opens her new season in Cleveland, on Nov. 21, with Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," in which she has not yet appeared.

* * *

This letter explains itself.

Dear Paul Pry,—I was, I am sure, with many others, surprised at the selection of such a show for the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre. Is it not the universal idea that the stage should have for its object primarily the elevation and education of the mind? I should consider it nothing less than a desecration to have a show of that kind put up at an opening in the old country. Of course the house was full, principally of people who had to be there no matter was shows was presented, but then a travelling troupe of that kind always draws full houses, at least, in a large city like ours. It seems to me that the mangement of Her Majesty's Theatre have paid a poor compliment to the aesthetic sense of our four hundred, in presenting such a show as a piece de resistance.

Fr. Rasmussen.

NOTES.

Richard Mansfield was at one time in comic opera. He was in the cast when "Les Mantaux Noris" was produced at the Standard Theatre, New York City, in 1882.

Ritchie, the tramp cyclist, is in Berlin.

Cleo de Merode is in Berlin.

Nellie McHenry and her husband are to appear in vaudeville.

Modjeska's repertoire includes "Cleopatra," "Macbet" and "Magda."

Olga Nethersole will give a new play by Max O'Rell during her tour in this country.

James O'Neil, it is said, has received an offer to play John Storm in "The Christian" over territory not covered by Miss Allen.

On November 16, in New York, Ada Rehan will play Portia in "The Merchant of Venice" for the first time, and Charles Richman Bassanio.

Clay M. Greene is writing a burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac" for the Lambs' Gambol.

* * *

Mr. Hallet Thompson, late leading man at the Francais, opens at the Boudoin Square Theatre, Boston, on Monday, as Taffy in "Trilby."

I see that Lotta Gladstone is coming to the Francais. A treat is in store for the patrons of the Francais.

Mr. Eddie Giguere and his wife, Blanche Boyer, have been in town for some days visiting Mr. Giguere, sr. Giguere & Boyer is one of the most tallented teams of the vaudeville stage. Eddie was born in Montreal, and lived here all his life until he became a professional.

"The Telephone Girl," which may come here later on, was in hard luck in Chicago this week. To satisfy claims the scenery and costumes were seized and held.

J. L. Toole, the English comedian, has just undergone a successful operation for cataract. The preliminary operation was performed two months ago, and now all impediment to his sight has been removed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Reader.—Mark Twain did not condemn comedy in the Forum article. What he did say was: "It is right and wholesome to have light comedies and entertaining shows; and I shouldn't wish to see them diminished. But none of us is always in the comedy spirit; we have our graver moods; they come to us all; the lightest of us cannot escape them. These moods have their appetites—healthy and legitimate appetites—and there ought to be some way of satisfying them. It seems to me that New York ought to have one theatre devoted to tragedy."

Winnie.—I don't know exactly, but Mr. McGrane is certainly more than seven.

L.T.P.—You have mixed Gus Bruno and Chris Bruno. It was Chris who did the clever dance in "The Ballet Girl."

Jane.—My opinion is expressed in the opening of this letter.

Father.—The question is discussed in the opening of this letter. I would publish yours, but the language used is hardly parliamentary.

Z.—Josie Lawrence was here in 1891. She is now with a small company known as Peters and Jones, touring in the South.

New Yorker.—I have no idea of why the letters "C.P." are used after Mr. W. E. Phillips' name. Better write him direct.

Reader (No. 2).—The Royal has given two performances daily during its season since Messrs. Jacobs & Sparrow opened it.

PAUL PRY.

UNUTTERABLE AGONY

Endured by Mrs. Ellen Fox, of St. Matthias Street, Toronto.

Stone in the Bladder Made Life Miserable—A Surgical Operation at the General Hospital Failed to Relieve Her — Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Ellen Fox, of No. 3 St. Matthias street, this city, is a lady, well-known, and highly esteemed by a large and constantly increasing acquaintanceship. For a long time she was a victim of ill-health, which prevented her from performing her social and domestic duties, greatly to the regret of her many friends.

Now, however, she is enjoying the most robust health, and the story of how she escaped the clutches of the disease that held her a victim is unusually interesting, affording, as it does, one other instance of how a famous remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills—banishes suffering, wipes out disease, and brings health, strength, and happiness to every home wherein it is used.

Mrs. Fox writes of her case thus: "I endured agonies that neither tongue nor pen can describe, and that racked my body night and day. My trouble was Stone in the Bladder.

"I was, for a time, under treatment at the Toronto General Hospital, but no relief was afforded me, much less a cure. I underwent a painful surgical operation, but still my disease continued to grow worse and worse.

"My sufferings were simply awful, and at times were enough to turn the brain. I had almost abandoned all hope of ever getting better, when I was persuaded to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I got relief from the very first, and a continued use of this Heaven-sent medicine cured me absolutely and perfectly. I can never be thankful enough for my release, which was due wholly and solely to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of cases of Stone in the Bladder, and of Gravel. They have never failed to cure. They are the only positive and unfailing cure for these diseases. Price fifty cents a box, at all druggists, or, by mail, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

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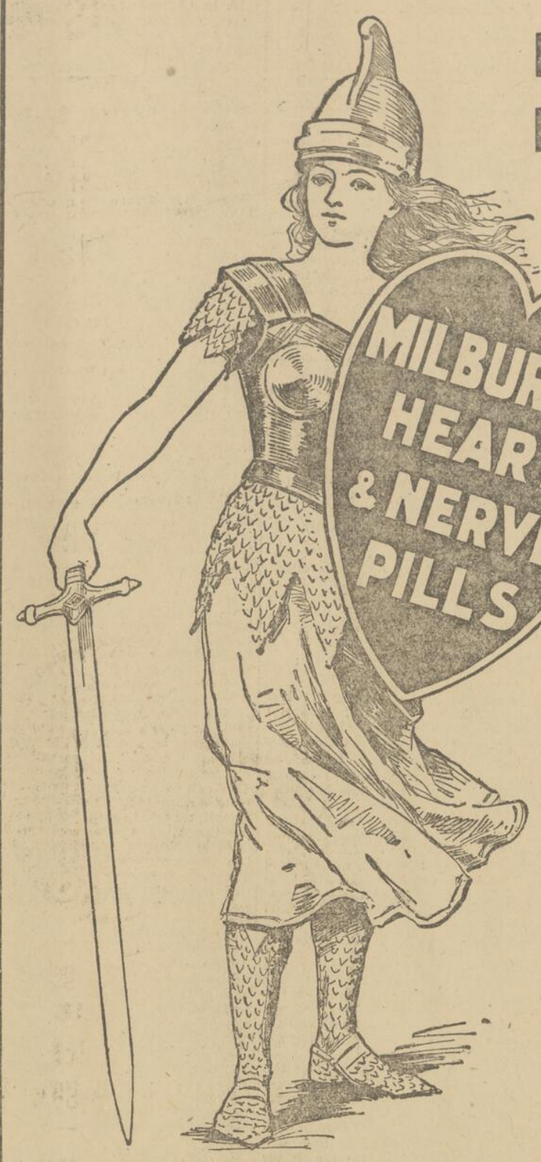
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HEART DISEASE IS PREVALENT.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills taken in time may Save Your Life.

THEY CURE WEAK, PALPITATING, FLUTTERING, AND THROBBING HEARTS, MAKING THEM STRONG AND REGULAR IN THEIR BEAT.

LONDON, ONT.

MRS. GEO. NASH CURED OF HEART TROUBLE.

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & CO.:

DEAR SIRS,—My heart bothered me terribly for the last year. In trying to lift anything or exerting myself even slightly, my heart would palpitate so violently that I had to sit down, and felt as if I would suffocate. I had frequent spells of dizziness and my sleep was broken and restless. Sharp pains would shoot through my heart frequently and make me catch my breath. I also had cold sensations running down my arms.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have cured me. As a result of taking them my heart has resumed its natural action, and I am not troubled with the fluttering or palpitation any more.

(Signed) MRS. GEO. NASH,
183 Colborne St., London, Ont.

EMERSON, MAN.

Mrs. Henry Fox Cured of Fluttering of the Heart.

EMERSON, MAN., April 2nd, 1898.

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—For a number of years I have been greatly troubled with my heart. It was very weak and at times the fluttering was very distressing and caused me great anxiety. I started using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and praise God they have cured me. I wish I had known of them years ago, as they would have saved me so much suffering. I never fail to praise the Pills to my neighbors for the good they have done me.

Yours truly, MRS. HENRY FOX.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS restore shattered nerves, strengthen weak hearts, make the blood rich and red, and give tone and vigor to every organ of the body. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box or three boxes for $1.25, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Book telling all about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills sent free to any address.

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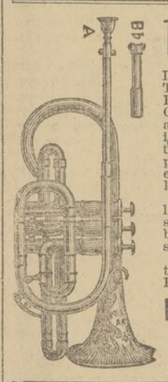
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