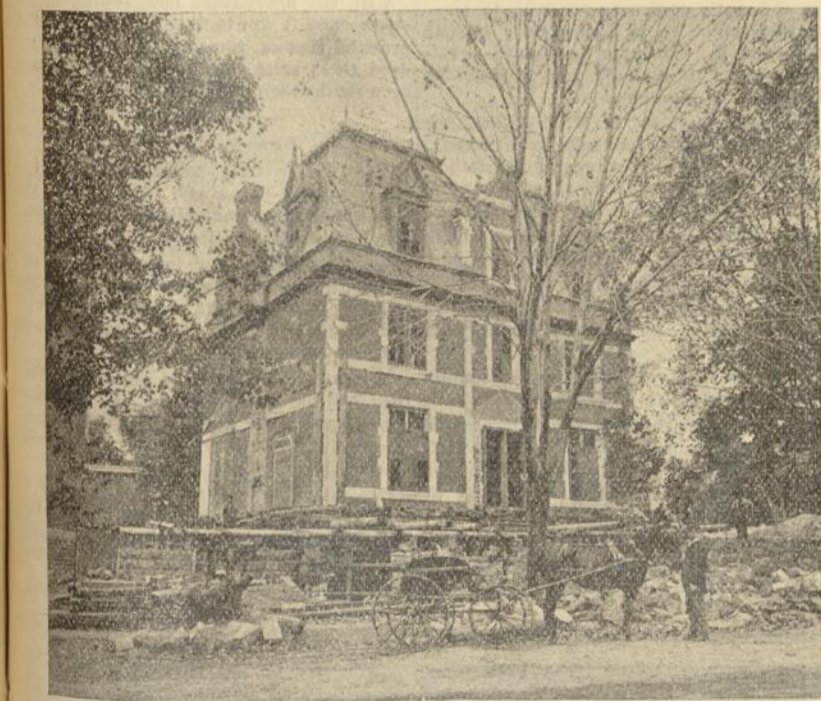


Houses and Terraces of the Year.

Home has ever been the sweetest word in any language, and the one most potent for good. No other can so appeal to the emotions, and take hold of every nerve and fibre of the being.

The increasing prosperity of the Commercial Metropolis is probably better emphasized in its private dwellings than in its public buildings.



S. DAVIS' HOUSE, in final position.

All the comforts that modern science can suggest. There is a noticeable departure in recent years from the somber grey of Montreal limestone as a building material and the formal English square-build country-house as a model.

rules, heated by hot water and lit by electric lights, supplied with hot and cold water, and furnished with every comfort and convenience.

In continuation of its illustrated supplement of last week on "Prominent buildings of the year," the Herald now presents its readers with this supplement. The two combined contain a review of all the important work of the past twelve months, and will serve as a fitting souvenir of Montreal in the year of grace 1894 to send to friends at a distance.

Upper Peel Street is rapidly becoming a rival to Sherbrooke Street in the number and magnificence of the residences which are going up on it. At least six new houses are being, or have been, completed on that thoroughfare.

Of these the most important, indeed, the chief of all the late additions to residential architecture in the city, is the official residence which is being erected by the Bank of Montreal for its general manager, and which Mr. E. S. Clouston, the present popular manager, has just entered.

Entering the house one steps into the large hall, which is eighty feet by twenty. Its associations are those of an English baronial mansion, where the great entrance hall serves many purposes. There is the same sense of solidity, of security, of comfort. The stone here is placed in wide and deep, and has a richly carved and ornamented mantel reaching to the ceiling.

On upper Stanley Street a house is being built for Mr. Hugh A. Allan of red pressed brick, with carved ornamentation, which will render it one of the handsomest residences on the street. It will be finished inside in Colonial style.

Ald. Costigan's new house is one of the handsomest residences on Dorchester Street. It stands a little west of Mackay Street, and is very noticeable. Scotch red sandstone is used throughout, and the front is a strikingly unique one.

The drawing-room will, of course, be the finest apartment of the many in the residence. The finish is in white mahogany, and the decorations used throughout have been supplied by the well-known London house of William Morrison.

The billiard room is divided from it by an ornate screen. It is a smoking-room with a large fire-place and stone mantel. There are spacious dressing-rooms of each bedroom, with tiled floors and walls, and well-finished in every respect. All the partitions in the house are of terracotta. The electric lights have been made in England and are striking in design.

The plumbing and sanitary arrangements are of the most perfect character. M. Edward Maxwell is the architect.

H. VINCENT MEREDITH'S RESIDENCE. A picturesque house is being built under Mr. Maxwell's superintendence at the corner of Peel Street and Pine Avenue for Mr. H. Vincent Meredith, local manager of the bank. Red pressed brick is used, with Miramichi stone

trimmings, resting upon a base of brown stone. The situation is magnificent, commanding a prospect of the city with the river beyond, while the leafy mountain-side rises abruptly just behind it.

The interior of the house is finished in somewhat similar style to Mr. Clouston's. Although not so elaborate it is, nevertheless, very rich, and great taste is displayed. Quarters oak and mahogany are used with a lavish hand, and the decorations are very fine.

RESIDENCES OF R. B. ANGUS AND D. MCINTYRE. Immediately above the Bank of Montreal built are two striking residences, one built for Mr. R. B. Angus and the



"BLESSINGTON PLACE," Dorchester Street.

other constructed to the order of the late Mr. McIntyre for his son, Mr. D. McIntyre, junior. These are both built of brown Miramichi stone, with richly-carved fronts and broad porticoes, and look exceedingly well.

Inside no expense has been withheld to render the houses first-class in every respect. On the ground floors white marble has been used very extensively, with excellent effect. The staircases are very fine. The woodwork of these floors is in mahogany and quartered oak. In the upper stories British Columbia cedar is the material used. In the principal apartments are beautifully carved mantels. These residences, as well as Mr. H. A. Allan's, are all Mr. Maxwell's designs.

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DR. PERRIGO'S HOUSE. Another exceedingly fine house is that built from plans by Mr. Walkbank for Dr. Perrigo, opposite McGill College. The house is in the Renaissance style, and the two Canadian sandstones which have been used in the building harmonize well and produce a pleasing effect, which is heightened by the copper flashings and cornices.

JAMES A. BELL'S RESIDENCE. Mr. Perrin has many good houses to his credit, among which the following may be named: A picturesque colonial cottage at Cote St. Antoine for J. A. Bell. This residence stands in well-laid-out grounds on the brow of the mountain, and is a striking feature in the view. It is large, airy, and comfortable in its interior arrangements, and has a wide veranda running down the front and two sides.

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watched with interest in engineering and building circles. The house is a three-story brick structure, and stood at the corner of Sherbrooke and Mackay streets in handsome grounds, fronting on the first-named street. Mr. Davis wanted the house carried down a declivity to the lower corner of the grounds, and turned so as to front on Mackay street, and Mr. Walkbank undertook the work, which was commenced on August 15th last.

A system of timber needle-work was constructed beneath the brick walls to support the house and act as a foundation during the moving. The stone foundation walls were taken away, leaving the house resting solely on these timbers and jack-screws. Another framework of timber was constructed where the foundations had been, and was continued to the new site, where, meanwhile, the foundation walls were being got ready. The portions of the timbers between the two sets of "ways" were thoroughly greased, and the task of moving the building began.

The only motive power was supplied by levers and jack-screws. After prodding exertions the house at last moved a few inches from the position in which it has stood for many long years, slowly but steadily the vast mass was turned, a few inches at a time, until finally it faced on McKay Street. It had then to be moved along the ways to the new site in the lower corner of the grounds. When it was got fairly into position over the foundations it had to be lowered several feet, as the ground there is considerably lower than the old site. After a month's slow work the building was finally safely resting on the new foundations, the ways were all cleared out, and the stone work built up to meet the brick work. The entire weight of the building and contents was one thousand tons.

The work was an unqualified success. Not even a pane of art-glass, of which there is a great deal about the house, was cracked, and the walls were intact. Nothing had been removed from the house,

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A residence of pressed brick with sandstone trimmings for C. E. J. Porteous, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Porteous and Cote des Neiges road, is being built. This will be a handsome dwelling, and the interior will be finished in the most modern style. Both of these houses are from Mr. Hutchison's designs.

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E. KIRKE GREENE'S SUMMER RESIDENCE. A new summer residence for E. Kirke Greene is being completed at Dufferin. It will be a very large house, one of the most extensive along the lake shore. It is in the cottage style of architecture, with a wide veranda overlooking the lake, and the general appearance of it is most artistic. Inside the lower floor will be finished in hard woods, and the upper one in clear woods. The apartments are all large and comfortable. This is also by Mr. Walkbank.

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S. DAVIS' HOUSE, in course of moving.

EX-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MASSON'S HOUSE. Among the residential work done by Messrs. Perrault, Mesnard and Venne are the following houses: A dwelling in the cottage style for the Hon. Rodrigue Masson, ex-Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. This is situated on the corner of Prince Arthur and Hutchison streets, and has a stone and brick front. The interior of the house is finished in an elegant manner. An innovation in the arrangement places the dining-room on the main floor, and the drawing-room upstairs.

A cut-stone front residence on Drummond Street for Leopold Rodier has been finished in the best manner. A house for Dr. Brossard, on Sherbrooke Street, is substantially built, and fitted up in a most comfortable and home-like manner inside.

JAMES STRACHAN'S RESIDENCE. Mr. Eric Mann has had a number of private residences in hand during the past year. On Fort Street he built a handsome red sandstone residence for James Strachan. It is three stories in height with an extension, and is finished all through in the most thorough manner. At the rear large stables and out-offices are being erected.

THOMAS E. HODGSON'S RESIDENCE. Opposite to Mr. Greenshield's residence is one for Mr. Thomas E. Hodgson. The material used is pressed brick, with brown sandstone trimmings, the effect being very pretty. Inside the house presents a handsome appearance, and is quite modern in every way. The woodwork throughout is of mahogany and oak, delicately carved. The walls and ceilings are decorated in pleasing styles, and there is an impression of luxury and refined taste about the entire dwelling.

JAMES CRATHERN'S HOUSE. For Mr. James Crathern a very handsome residence has been erected on Macgregor Street, from designs by Mr. Maxwell's best efforts, and in every way a credit to him. It is built of red Scotch sandstone, with an imposing front, special pains have been taken in the interior work. The wood finish is an elaborate one, quartered oak, red and white mahogany, and native hard woods being used in profusion. Much of it is finely carved. The decorations in the drawing-room, dining-room, and other principal apartments are beautifully executed. All the fittings are first-class, and the house as a whole ranks among the best in the city.

RESIDENCE FOR J. B. LEARMONT. Mr. J. B. Leamont has had a new house put up on the same street. The exterior is built of dressed Deschambault limestone, with carved lintels, windows, and cornices. Inside it is completed in palatial style. The staircases and wainscots are in quartered oak. The other woodwork is in red and white mahogany, and upstairs native hard wood predominates. The decorations of the walls and ceilings are in exquisite taste. All the most modern improvements in the way of heating, lighting, and ventilating have been put in.

RESIDENCES FOR MESSRS. MCKERGOW AND HENDERSON. On Rosemont Avenue two fine residences are being built for Mr. John McKergow and Mr. Robert Henderson. These are of pressed brick, with ornamental fronts, and the interior finish will be of a similar description to those already built.

TWO SHERBROOKE STREET DWELLINGS. Two houses at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Matthew streets were begun to the order of the late Miss Cochran, and have been completed since her death. The fronts are of Montreal dressed limestone. The houses are three-story, with well-lighted basements. The interiors are finished in an elegant manner in quartered oak, cherry, and white woods, the combination being very effective. Each bedroom has a tiled dressing room attached, and the houses are altogether of the best class.

ALTERATIONS TO THE RESIDENCE OF R. B. ANGUS. The lovely residence of Mr. R. B. Angus at Ste. Anne's, "Pine Bluffs," is at present undergoing extensive alterations and repairs, which will add to it greatly. Mr. Maxwell will charge of the work. A new dining-room will be constructed, with large windows taking in a wide stretch of the beautiful scenery surrounding the house. It will be finished in quartered oak, a high wainscot running round the walls, and oak beams across the ceiling, which will be decorated in harmonious colors. A billiard-room will be included in the additions, and it, also, will be finished in quartered oak. Much of the woodwork in the house will be renewed, and richly-carved mantel-pieces will be placed in all the principal rooms of the house.

Mr. Maxwell is building a country-house at Ste. Andrew's, N.B., for Mr. T. G. Shughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a summer residence at Ste. Anne's for Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway works.

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RESIDENCES OF CHARLES MEREDITH, and D. MCINTYRE, Jr., Peel Street.

SUMMER RESIDENCES FOR ALEX. WATT AND OLIVER BECKETT.

Mr. Pettin is building two country-houses for Messrs. Alexander Watt and Oliver Beckett, on Lake St. Louis. These will be in colonial style, with broad verandahs, and will look very pretty. Inside they will be finished in hardwood. The rooms are large and lofty, and both houses will be worthy additions to the architecture of the lake shore, besides being most comfortable summer residences.

NARCISSE NOLIN'S RESIDENCE.

Mr. St. Jean is putting up a handsome house for Mr. Narcisse Nolin on Elm Avenue, Cote St. Antoine. The front is of Montreal dressed limestone, and presents a pleasing appearance. A fine bay window in the drawing-room contributes very much to this. The interior of the house is roomy and comfortable, the building extending back for a considerable distance. The finish is in fine hardwoods, and the general effect of the interior is artistic. The house contains all the modern improvements.

J. A. SHEFFIELD'S HOUSE.

Mr. Robert Findlay has designed several private residences. He is superintending the erection of a house on Metcalfe Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, for Mr. J. A. Sheffield, superintendent of the dining, sleeping and parlor car department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. When it is completed this will be an exceedingly handsome house, inside it will be finished in the best possible manner, and will prove a most comfortable residence.

JOHN ALLAN'S RESIDENCE.

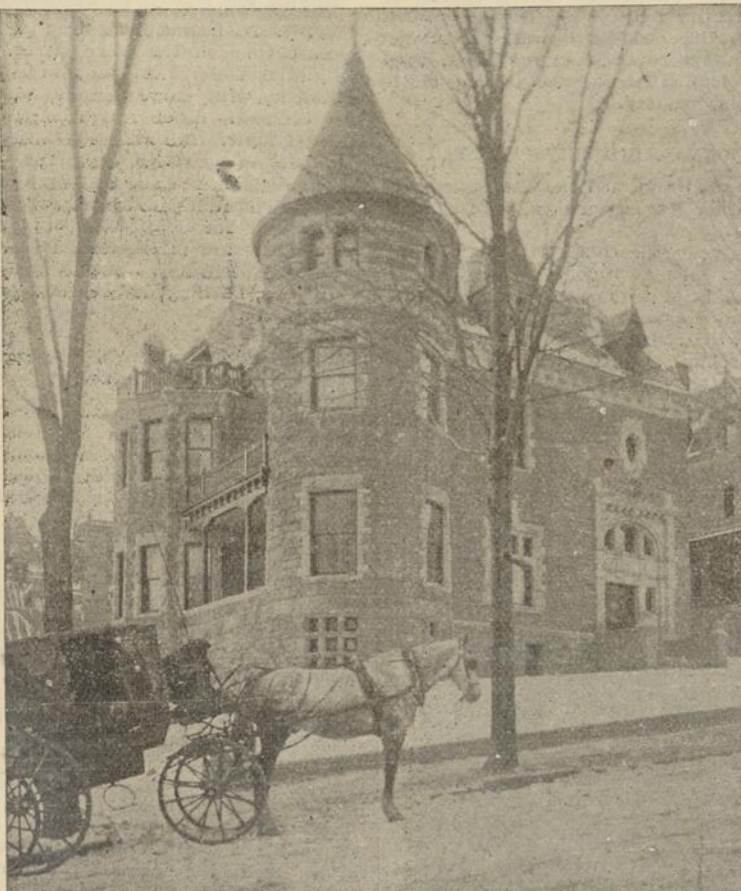
A very fine residence for Mr. John Allan, the well-known outfitter, is being built on Manse Street by Mr. Findlay. The front of red sandstone is exceedingly handsome. The interior of the house is to be finished in an elaborate manner, the decorations and woodwork being of a very fine description. The house will be lit by electric light, and heated by hot-water. All the fittings will be first-class in quality.

DR. GURD'S RESIDENCE.

Dr. Gurd has had a handsome house built on Bishop Street, Mr. Findlay being the architect. The front is of red sandstone, tastefully carved. Inside the finish is of the finest, and the house is an exceedingly comfortable one. The study and patients' waiting-room are well fitted up.

CLAVERING PEVERLEY'S HOUSE.

The same architect designed the pretty house which Mr. Clavering Peverley has had put up on Columbia Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, for himself, as well as another



RESIDENCE OF E. S. CLOUSTON, Peel Street.

beside it. The material used in the fronts is buff Ohio sandstone, finely carved and ornamented. The houses are completed inside in the very best style, and with all the latest comforts and conveniences.

MR. FINDLAY'S OTHER WORK.

Two red pressed brick houses, with ornamental sandstone trimmings, have been built in the same suburb for Miss Sippell and C. J. Brown. These are equal in appearance and finish to the others already named.

A handsome residence has also been built on Argyle Avenue for Mrs. J. A. Prevost.

For M. J. Hogan a block of seven dwellings and a store has been constructed at the corner of Calumet Place and St. Antoine Street, very well finished.

On Bleury Street a store and dwelling has been put up for William Fraser.

George Wait has had a fine residence erected on Mountain Street, finished in the best style.

At Ste. Anne de Bellevue a pretty residence has been completed for James Morgan, of Henry Morgan and Company.

NEW RESIDENCE FOR MADAME CHEVALIER.

Mr. George Mann has just completed a new residence on Upper St. Denis Street for Madame Chevalier. It is a magnificent house, and has cost over \$24,000. The front is of cut stone, and presents a very fine appearance. Wide verandahs run round the sides of the house. The principal rooms on the ground floor open off a large entrance hall, and all of them are finished in the highest style of decorative art. The chief wood used is cotton-tree wood. The ceilings are decorated in an artistic manner. The dwelling contains all the most modern conveniences, including hot water heating and electric lighting.

AID. PREFONTAINE'S SUMMER PLACE.

It is a charming little summer cottage which has been erected for Aid. Prefontaine at Ste. Agathe des Monts. It stands in one of the most beautiful spots in the new resort in the heart of the Laurentians close to a lovely lake. It is an ideal spot for a residence for the hot summer months, and Messrs. Perault and Lesage, who were the architects, have added to nature by designing a cottage which is in harmony with the surroundings. The interior decoration and finish of the house is in a most artistic style, and nothing is wanting which can add to the comfort of the inmates. The apartments are large and airy, and the woodwork being in light woods gives a feeling of coolness and rest to the whole dwelling.

JAMES A. GILLESPIE'S HOUSE.

Mr. James Nelson has designed, and is superintending the erection of a very handsome residence for Mr. J. A. Gillespie. It is situated at the extreme end of Stanley Street, on the east side, and commands a fine view of city and country. The house has been designed to meet the owner's fancy for an old-fashioned London brick house, a desire which has been carried out very rapidly by the architect. While this is so the workmanship and the finish of the interior will be of the best and most modern description.

OTHER WORK DONE BY MR. RAZA.

Mr. Alphonse Raza has designed a number of residences in addition to those already referred to.

On Pine Avenue he has superintended the erection of two houses for Messrs. N. Deslauriers and Alfred St. Cyr, and two others on St. Luke Street for Mr. Joseph Lambert.

BOOK'S LITERARY LEAVES.

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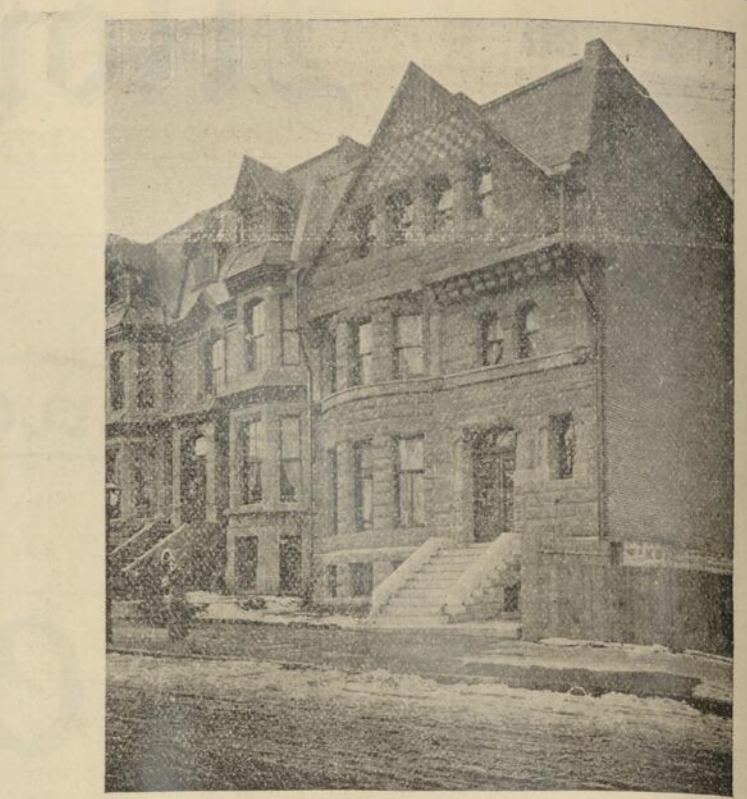
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ALDERMAN COSTIGAN'S RESIDENCE, Dorchester Street.

ing, Julia Magruder, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy and Annie Rives Chanley, are well paid for everything they do, and editors are glad to have their productions. There is, in fact, when one goes over the list of producing writers of the day, an astonishing number of women who are commanding the best prices for whatever they do in time or inclination to produce.

THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.

(From the Printer and Publisher.) The recent action of three Chicago morning newspapers ordering the carrier to have charge of the distribution of their papers to desist from delivering two rival papers is quite generally accepted as the beginning of a conflict in which the question of price seems to be the main issue.

The three papers mentioned are the Tribune, Herald and Inter-Ocean, each of which sells for two cents a copy. The papers they oppose are the Record and Times, both 1-cent papers, so that the lines seem to be clearly drawn as to the reason of the opposition.

It was when the common price of newspapers was five cents a copy, as paper became cheaper, and improved methods of composition and printing were adopted, the price dropped to 3 cents, then to 2, and of late years a host of 1-cent papers have sprung into existence. Although the majority of the 2-cent papers decided that they had reached break-neck and refused to make further reduction.

The number and popularity of the 1-cent dailies has demonstrated that it is possible to make a newspaper that will sell for that price and in large numbers. With the patronage of advertisers holding the famous belief that circulation is the chief merit of a newspaper, a revenue has been secured, sufficient not only to pay the cost of publication, but to leave a handsome margin if the business is well conducted.

It cannot be denied that, except in certain localities, the 1-cent papers have made large inroads in the circulation of their higher-priced contemporaries, and, as a result, have secured a considerable part of their patronage.

The question of what to do about it has confronted the 2-cent papers, and is still unanswered.

Some have added more pages and new features; others have experimented with extensive coupon offers, and many plans have been tried, but with results that were far from satisfying. The gains have been mainly from papers of their own class. Meanwhile the 1-cent papers have increased in number, circulation and prosperity.

It cannot be said that the plan now being tried at Chicago is a good one. It will not find favor with the American idea of fair play, and is more likely to be productive of a boomering than a boom.

There are conservative men in the newspaper business, who predict that the list is near at hand when most newspapers will sell at 1 cent a copy. Improved processes of production make that possible, and at an early date.

Will the newspapers now selling at 2 cents and 3 cents take warning of the probabilities of the near future and reduce their price, and so start in the race even with their competitors?

of interest to his books, and a complete new edition of his works is being prepared by the publishers. It requires a man's death sometimes to give just the proper rounding-out to his reputation.

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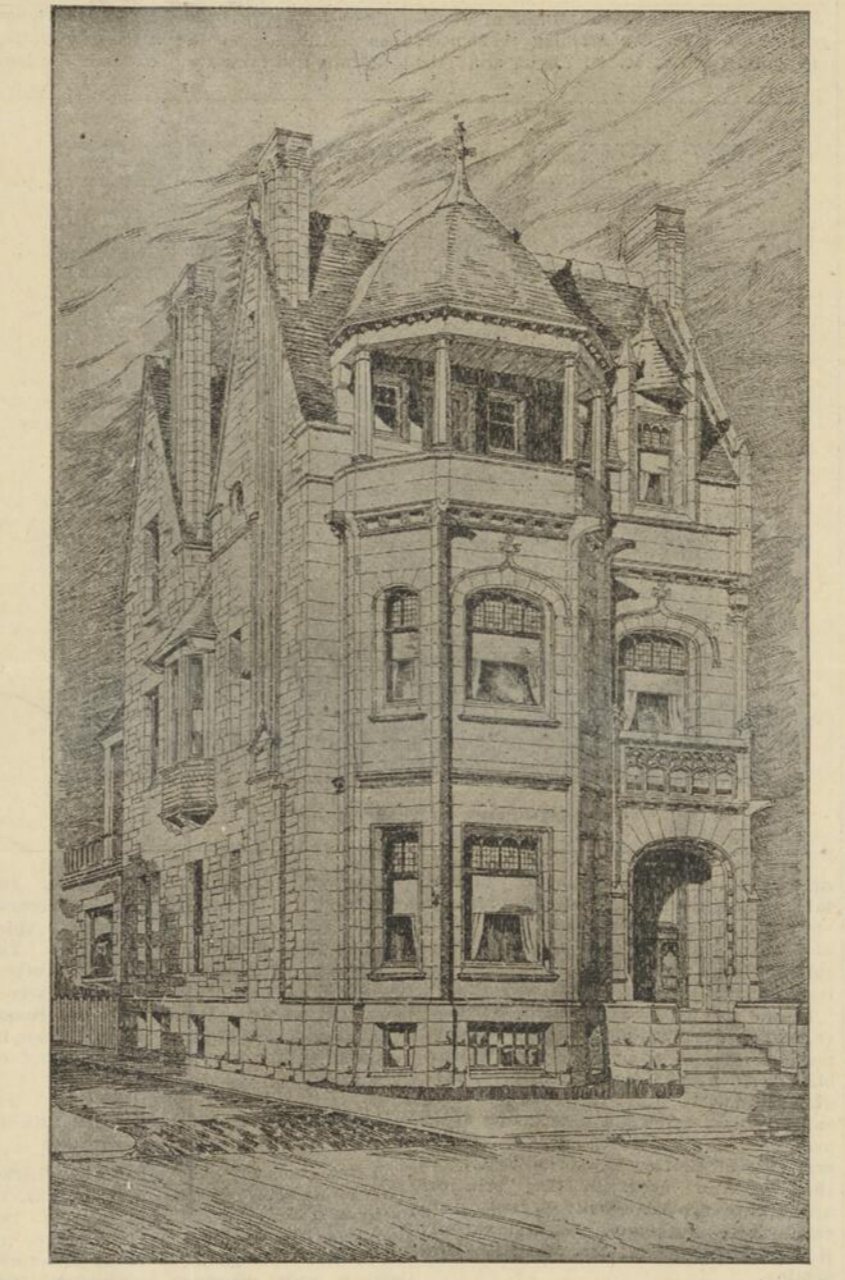
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RESIDENCE OF Dr. D. F. GURD, Bishop Street.

young girl's order, taken just an hour ago, and she gave me the order from a slip taken from her pocket: 'Trilby,' 'Pomona's Travels,' 'A Bachelor,' 'Napoleon as Lover and Husband,' and 'The Golden House.' Rather light, of course, all of them, but trashy! No! It's a mighty good selection, I think. Here is another order from a girl taken by me yesterday: 'A Gentleman of France,' 'Trilby,' 'The Wedding Journey,' and 'The Anglonomads.' No, I tell you, our girls are doing some pretty good reading, and the novelist who wants girls for readers need not write down to them. He should write up the tastes of our girls would be a pretty good mark, let me tell you, for some of our novelists whose books I sell here in here and talk, are away, way ahead of what their books actually contain.'

THE OTHER SIDE OF KIPLING.

It has become the fashion of literary paragraphs to print whatever stories of a disagreeable nature concerning Rudyard Kipling they can hear or find. Incidents showing the other side of the man—the true side, in fact—are rare. But that this wonderful author is not quite the literary barbarian which he is so generally made out to be finds but stronger evidence in a little story which I heard quite recently.

Not long ago an ambitious young writer composed his first story. He was rather skeptical of its merit, and being a great reader and admirer of Kipling's work, determined to seal his literary first-born to Kipling for criticism. His friends tried to dissuade him from the idea, telling him that he would never see his story again. But his faith in his favorite author was strong, and the story went to Kipling. A week passed by, and finally, nearly a month had elapsed. The young writer suffered keenly from the ridicule of his friends in the meantime, and truth to tell, his faith began to waver. During the fifth week, however, a letter came postmarked "Brattleboro, Vermont," and the young writer opened it with feverish haste.

There was his manuscript, true enough, but scarcely could he recognize it. Kipling had evidently put days of work upon it, marking corrections, suggestions and

they are ready for the public for issue on or before December 1. In fact, they must be practically ready by November 1, so as to insure the receipt of pages in England, which must be bound together there and ready for publication on the same day as the magazine is issued in America. Christmas work, to the editors of our great magazines, really means midsummer work.

WOMEN AS SUCCESSFUL AUTHORS.

It is interesting to glance over the active literary list of to-day and discover the number of women who are receiving the highest prices for what they choose to produce. Nor in such a list need there be included any of the women writers of England such as Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Miss Harradine, Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Bradton, or any of the English school. American women are doing equally as well, if not better. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, whom we have a right to claim as an American, receives, perhaps, a higher rate of compensation than any of the literary women. Mary F. Wilkins, however, comes very close to her in figures, and so does Mrs. Burton Harrison, who received a larger rate of payment by "The Century" for her "Bachelor Maid" than has been paid by that magazine to any woman writer for a long time. The New England school, in addition to Miss Wilkins, such as Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett and others, receive the highest prices paid for the class of work which they produce. Among western writers, Octave Thanet and Mrs. Catherine are paid royally. In and around New York there are a score or more of women who receive as much, if not more, than men of equal merit or fame. Such women as Kate Douglass Wiggin, Mrs. Cruger, Ellen Olney Kirk, Rebecca Harding Davis, Margaret Sangster, Edith M. Thomas, Anna Katherine Green-Rhoads, Alice Morse Earle, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. D. H. Walworth, Mary Mapes Dodge, Alice Wellington Rollins, Agnes Repplier, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Jeanette Glaser and many more, earn the most comfortable sums with their pens, and their work is welcomed. In the South, Miss Murtree, Grace

The new novel by S. R. Crockett, for which the Harpers are said to have paid in enormous price, for serial rights for their magazine for 1906, is to be called "The Gray Man of Anchorage."

NEWSPAPER WARS.

He—"I see that China is suing for peace." She—"How ridiculous! Hasn't she lost enough by war without going into the law courts?"—Boston Transcript.

Oven Wistler goes west again shortly after Christmas to gather more material for western tales.

Sarah Orne Jewett's newest story is called "A War Debt," and deals with Virginia life.

Ibsen's new play is to receive publication during Christmas week.

Instead of residing in his Italian villa as has been reported, Marion Crawford is deeply immersed in the writing of another novel which will see print in the early spring.

English literary people writing to America report that James Anthony Frazer's death has given an astonishing revival



RESIDENCE OF GEO. WAIT, Mountain Avenue.

MONTREAL :: ANNEX

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MUSICAL MATTERS.

The most important recent event in the musical world has been the lamentable death of Anton Gregor Rubenstein, the great Russian composer. In all departments of life there have been notable individuals who by their extraordinary attributes of energy, genius and intellectual supremacy have stood out in colossal proportions against the background of their fellowmen and marked the boundary lines of epochs, whether of history, commerce, science or art, and in no department is this fact more vivid than in that of art, and notably musical art.

To listen to the natural sounds of the elements or of the animal kingdom, or of man himself in an uncultivated or civilized state it could hardly be conceived that it were possible to develop through the medium of melody and harmony not only the enormous variety of combinations that music embraces, but very vivid and marked peculiarities of each national school and still further the changes, innovations and new epochs that from time to time arise in each school.

Many have been these epochs, and epochs, and each movement has been led by a composer of exceptional originality and genius, and so Anton Rubenstein will go down to posterity as the leader and developer of the Russian school of music, which bids fair to surpass, (it already rivals) the greatest school in existence. Of this school Rubenstein in 1862 founded the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, of which he remained the principal until 1867, and in 1861 also founded the Russian Musical Society.

The Russian school of music reflects largely the national temperament, and may be said to include the best points of the French and German schools while it possesses a charm that is entirely its own. It has all the vivacity, volatility and grace of the French music, but it is more profound, and it has all the depth, earnestness and force of the German music without exaggerating those excellent qualities and without all its own peculiar rhythms and all the wealth of harmonic folk song, and many generations of musical traditions to draw from to crystallize and expand the musical resources of its race, and reduce them to a homogeneous and lucid state, and to offer example and create far its inspiration.

Rubenstein was born on Nov. 30, 1829, of Jewish parents at Wechotzyetz. He made his first tour in 1839 with his father, and becoming acquainted with Chopin, who was teaching in Paris, pursued his studies under him in that city;

next year he commenced an extended tour which lasted over several years, visiting England (1842) and Holland, Germany and Sweden. In 1845 he studied composition with Professor Dehu in Berlin. In 1848 he returned to Russia, and after eight years diligent study in St. Petersburg he appeared fully fledged and from this time his fame as a pianist and composer spread rapidly over Europe and America.

After another extended tour he returned home again in 1853 and settled in St. Petersburg where he was appointed Imperial concert director with a life pension. Thenceforward he worked with his late friend, Carl Schubert, for the advancement of Russian music. It has been, however, more as a pianist than a composer that he has been familiar to European audiences. His playing was not only remarkable for the absolute perfection of technique, in which he was the only rival Liszt ever had, but there was a fire and soul in it such as only true genius can possess. His piano compositions, which are of an exceptionally high order, are very brilliant and inspired.

As a composer his operatic work is not well known, and in this department he has had less success than in other work, and his powers in this direction have not been appreciated as much as his work as a founder, and his talents as a virtuoso. He was antagonistic to Wagner's ideas, lacked dramatic force, and had a preference for religious subjects which all fitted the stage of this last mentioned form, however, we cannot rightly judge without hearing "Moses," on which he was engaged during the last five years of his life, and which is a development of his idea to create a compromise between opera and oratorio.

His orchestral compositions and songs are exquisite, being full of beauty of conception and grace of development. In Montreal his compositions are almost unknown, with the exception of his orchestral suite "Le Bal Costume," though his "Ocean" symphony is well known in most cities, and various of his songs, the "Asia" and "Golden Rolls Beneath Me," being among the most popular.

Anton Rubenstein has done good art work, and leaves behind him a name that will rank high among the giants of epoch-making organization and development. It is sad to say his latter days were darkened by some of those extraordinary excesses against domestic comfort that have alas marred the biography of so many great artists. May his faults and follies and oblivion in this world and the next, and his labors endure and testify to the advancement and refinement of mankind.

In the oasis of our desperately dull musical season the coming performance of Handel's "Messiah" on the 21st inst. by the Philharmonic Society should be hailed with universal acclamation, for it is scarcely a matter for supposition that many of our musical coteries are starving for some good music.

This year again (although there has scarcely been a season yet that the society have not made some generous concessions to the public) fresh advantages are offered in the sale of seats

for the concert which commences on Monday. The committee have decided that the whole house shall be reserved at three prices, viz: \$1, 75c, and 50c, so that for even 50c a coupon ticket can be purchased two weeks ahead and a desirable seat secured. Further no preference is to be given in the sale of seats, to subscribers. The sale will be open to the whole public, equally from the first.

It is not often one can complain of getting a thing too cheap, but I must say if I were on the management of the Philharmonic Committee I would not do it. The idea of a reserved seat for such a concert as the "Messiah" will be, with 250 voices, full orchestra and soloists, being procurable for 50 and 75 cents, verges on the quixotic. At such prices

Page Tarow's request) for 13th inst. it will be pleasurable indeed to have an opportunity of hearing the talented pianist again.

Two lectures by Mr. Louis Elson, of Boston, are to be held at the Assembly Hall of the High School, at one this afternoon and the other on Monday, 10th inst., the subjects being "The Troubadours and their Descendants and Seven Centuries of English Song." Mr. Elson is, I understand, a good pianist and vocalist, and holds a position in the New England Conservatory of Music, besides which he has been musical editor and critic on several of the Boston papers. These lectures should be well attended, both by the students and the public, as they are on subjects very



NEW RESIDENCE ON ELM AVENUE.

the house should be able to be sold six times over on the day of the opening.

As for the performance, to judge from the character of last Monday's rehearsal, its success is beyond doubt. The choir is better balanced this year, the basses being exceptionally fine, and the magnificent work will receive a reading that will be able to compare with past records, I feel sure. The soloists will be Miss Ella Walker (soprano) by wish of many of her friends, I am told; Miss Maude Burdette (contralto), both of Montreal; Mr. W. H. Rieger, of New York, (tenor), Mr. W. H. Clarke, of Boston (bass) and Mr. E. N. Lafrani, of Boston (trumpet).

This will be the eleventh performance of the Messiah by the Philharmonic Society, and its sixty-first concert.

I am told the date of the postponed Freidheim recital has been fixed (at Mrs.

of the ape, brought out the points that in the legs the "thumb" or big toe, was remarkably large, whereas the fingers or other toes were small. But in the hands the case was just the opposite, the fingers being remarkably large and well developed and the thumb small. The shape of the skull, in comparison with the human skull, was an interesting point brought out in the examination. The top of the skull in the ape was small, whereas in a human being the top is the largest part and the skull tapers off to the chin. Prominent bones were noticed over the eyes, which seemed to contain hollow cells, in which air had been stored. The simplicity of the brain structure was another interesting point in making a comparison with the human brain. The whole carcass has been given to Harvard College by Mr. Shaw, and more minute experiments and more thorough analysis of the organism will be made. On account of the condition of the skin, it will be impossible to have it stuffed, and the whole body will be disposed of by the Harvard doctors.

Professor Conclman was seen after he had completed the dissection, and remarked upon the great value of the operation he had just performed, from a scientific standpoint, and said that it is seldom in this country that such an experiment can be made. The specimen, he said, was a quadrum of the highest form of ape. Dr. Dexter, throughout the examination, was intensely interested in the developments of the peritoneum, but found in it little at variance with the development in the human system. Dr. Thomas Dwight was not present during the whole operation, but stayed long enough to examine carefully the hands and feet and note the development of the joints and the remarkable muscular development, both of the chest and hand.

Agreed With His Cross-Examiner. Mr. James Hyde, once a lawyer in a small town on Long Island, tells a good story about himself. He says:

"It was when I used to practise law in a little town near the centre of the State. A farmer had one of his neighbors arrested for stealing ducks, and I was employed by the accused to endeavor to convince the court that such was not the case. The plaintiff was positive that his neighbor was guilty because he had seen the ducks in the defendant's yard."

"How do you know they are your ducks?" I asked.

"Oh, I should know my own ducks anywhere," replied the farmer; and he gave a description of their various peculiarities whereby he could readily distinguish them from others.

"Why," said I, "those ducks can't be of such rare breed! I have seen some just like them in my own yard."

"That's not at all unlikely," replied the farmer, "for they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately."—From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

"I didn't see your portrait at the exhibition, Miss Holmeleigh." "No, they wouldn't take it. They said it was a good portrait, but that my face was out of drawing."—Harpers Bazar.

A popular occupation with young women—making parlor matches.—Lowell Courier.

T. Councilman, professor of pathology at Harvard University, Professor Thos. Dwight, professor of anatomy at Harvard, and Dr. Franklin Dexter, an authority on the peritoneum, to perform that operation at the rooms of a taxidermist, the examination being made in that place, as it was at first the intention to have the skin studied. Besides the above named doctors there were present to make observations Dr. W. H. Prescott, Dr. O. G. Lilley, Dr. C. O. Thompson, and several students from Harvard medical school.

Dr. Councilman, assisted by Drs. Dexter and Prescott, performed the actual operation of examining the body, beginning with the intestines. It was found that the most virulent tuberculosis had spread throughout the intestines, and that evidences of the disease were everywhere present. It was interesting to note that Dr. Councilman made the statement that tuberculosis is most prevalent among apes, and that most of the apes in this country die of that disease. It is also a fact that one-seventh of the human race die from tuberculosis in one form or another. A careful analysis revealed the fact that the spleen, kidneys and liver of the ape were especially affected by the disease. An examination of the lungs and heart then followed, and it was found that one of the lungs was destroyed.

At this point in the examination the attention of the doctors was especially called to a sack extending from shoulder to shoulder and connecting with the lungs and mouth. It was found that this is the organ which enables the ape to give the terrible roars and shrieks. This point was, of course, of special interest to the doctors. The muscular development of the spinal column and chest was something remarkable, and the ribs and breastbone were observed to be exceedingly humane in their development. The vermiform appendix was revealed, and measured, and it was found to be ten inches long, whereas the same part in the human anatomy averages only about three inches.

The examination of the brain was perhaps the most interesting point from a scientific view. It was found that the cerebrum or thinking part of the brain weighed 12 ounces, and that the cerebellum or part that has control over the muscular actions weighed 3 1/2 ounces, a total of 15 1/2 ounces, or about a third as much as the brain of a human being. The proportions of the two parts of the brain, however, were all right, although the cerebellum was of course proportionately larger than in a human being. The disease had in no way affected the brain. Dr. Councilman seemed to think from the general appearance of the brain and structure, that the ape must have been over 40 years old, whereas Mr. Shaw, one of the owners of the beast, has all along believed that he was not more than 12 or 13.

Some of the measurements of the structure of the beast were especially interesting and valuable for purposes of comparison. In life Gumbo stood about 5 1/2 feet tall and weighed about 165 pounds. His arm was measured and found to be 36 inches long, the hand alone measuring 11 1/4 inches and the middle finger 6 1/4. Dr. Dexter, in commenting upon the general appearance

of the ape, brought out the points that in the legs the "thumb" or big toe, was remarkably large, whereas the fingers or other toes were small. But in the hands the case was just the opposite, the fingers being remarkably large and well developed and the thumb small. The shape of the skull, in comparison with the human skull, was an interesting point brought out in the examination. The top of the skull in the ape was small, whereas in a human being the top is the largest part and the skull tapers off to the chin. Prominent bones were noticed over the eyes, which seemed to contain hollow cells, in which air had been stored. The simplicity of the brain structure was another interesting point in making a comparison with the human brain. The whole carcass has been given to Harvard College by Mr. Shaw, and more minute experiments and more thorough analysis of the organism will be made. On account of the condition of the skin, it will be impossible to have it stuffed, and the whole body will be disposed of by the Harvard doctors.

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The Molly Maguires and Their System of Murder.

At the end of several months of these journeyings, the detective (James McParland, detailed by Allan Pinkerton to expose the Molly Maguires) was in a position to inform his superior of the full strength and detailed workings of the order. He learned that the number of Molly Maguires in the five counties had been much exaggerated in the popular mind, through fear, and that they were not really more than three or four thousand men active members of the organization, whereas it had been reported through the State that they were ten times that many. McKenna saw, however, that it was impossible to exaggerate the desperate character of these men, who were for the most part ignorant brutes capable of any crime. As to the organization of the order, he found that each county was governed by an all-powerful Molly called a county delegate, his territory being divided into districts, or "patches," each under a body-master or chief officer, who gave out the signs and pass words to trusted members, and ordered the execution of crimes that had been decided upon. In nearly every case the body-master was the keeper of a saloon or grog-shop near one of the shafts, slopes, or drifts, and no autocrat ever wielded a power more irresponsible than his over all who came within his jurisdiction. In order to force the miners and workmen to buy liberally at his bar, which was usually run without a license, it was necessary for him to control their relations with the collieries and mines, and to do this he must have the superintendent absolutely in his power. If any superintendent dared to refuse the request of a body-master to hire or discharge any man, with or without reason, that superintendent's life was as good as forfeited. Bosses at collieries were in the same way constrained to give Molli's the best jobs—that is, the easiest—and in case of their failure to do so they were promptly made an example of with clubs or revolvers. Before killing a superintendent or a colliery boss, the body-master would usually serve them with a "colliemobile," a roughly written warning, bearing crudely drawn knives and revolvers, and a large coffin in the centre. Woe to the man who allowed such a notice to go unheeded! He was usually shot or clubbed to death within a few days by unknown assassins.

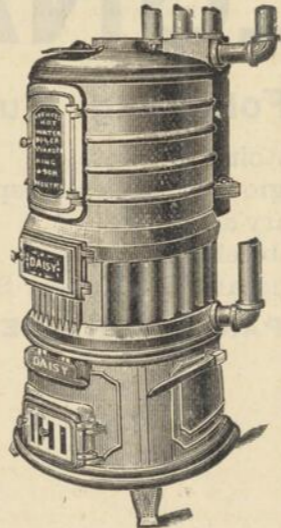
A peculiar reciprocity system was in operation between the various "patches," in accordance with which, if the body-master of District No. 1 wanted a certain man killed, he would call upon the body-master of District No. 2 for men to do it; and in return for this favor, he was bound to furnish assassins for the body-master of District No. 2 whenever the latter found himself in a murderous mood. As a measure of safety, it was always arranged, if possible, to have the murders committed by men not acquainted with their victims, those being pointed out by the resident body-master. The commission of these murders was regarded as a title of distinction, and by way of pecuniary reward, it was customary, after each "accommodation" of this sort, to organize a dance and drunken revel for the benefit of the assassins.—Cleveland Moffet, in McClure's Magazine for December.

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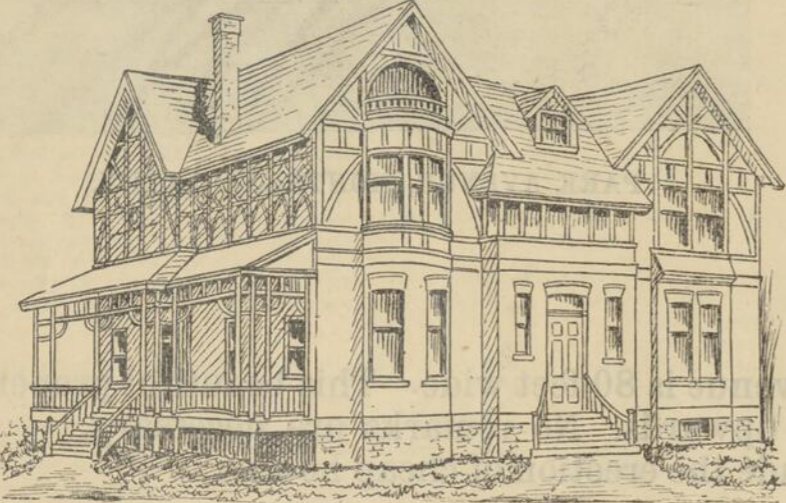
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RESIDENCE OF E. R. WHITEHEAD.

WORLD-WIDE NEWS

ENGLAND.

A man named Benjamin Fuller, a well known swimmer and diver, who has been performing for some time at the Royal Aquarium, met, it is believed, with his death on the morning of the 13th November, through an act of special folly. Fuller, whose age was 45, lived in Lower Thames Street, and was a fish porter. He was well known to the city police, having on several occasions given them trouble by his threats to dive for advertising purposes from Southwark and other bridges. He contrived, by skilfully disguising himself, to elude the vigilance of the police and to mount through a trap door to the roof of the high level Tower bridge, from which he dived. He was seen to rise once and wipe his face, but immediately afterwards he sank and disappeared.

On the 17th Nov., during the hearing of a divorce action, Sir Francis Jeune's Court being densely crowded, and a woman being in the witness box, there was a rapid succession of shrieking sounds, very similar to those made by shells rushing through the air, apparently over the gallery. Within a few minutes the gallery was half empty, the screaming noise continuing, but there was no movement whatever by His Lordship, or the officers of the Court, or the members of the Bar, but some of the jurymen jumped up and the doors of their box being closed, one of them made vigorous efforts to get over the barrier which separates the jury box from the judge's dais. The witness who had been giving evidence disappeared in the twinkling of an eye. The attendants at the gallery doors speedily succeeded in stopping the rush by assuring the runaway, who evidently supposed that a dynamite bomb to be on its mission of destruction, that what they heard was only a fierce escape from one of the steam pipes used in heating the Royal Courts. This was found to be the case. In less than five minutes some artificers from the engineer's department had remedied the trouble.

Mr. Asquith, M.P., addressing a Gladstonian meeting in Birmingham on the 21st November, referred to the fact that Birmingham had for the moment ceased to be one of the great centres of Liberal faith. The Government had not brought before the House of Commons a single measure for which they had not received the authority of the majority of the people of the country, but, notwithstanding, the principal ones had been thrown out by the House of Lords, while a similar fate no doubt awaited the Welsh Disestablishment and Irish Land Bills, which it was supposed to bring forward next session.

On the 21st November, Mr. Jeans, secretary to the British Iron Trade Association, delivered a lecture before the Institute of Secretaries on the effect of recent railway legislation on the iron and steel industries. He referred to the higher railway charges of this country as compared with foreign countries as being largely a result of our greatly more extensive railway system. High railway rates were greatly damaging our trade; and as it was possible that the existing railway facilities could now be reproduced for 500 millions sterling, or one-half of the vast sum that they had ac-

qually cost, it was conceivable that, if the railway companies could not assist trade by providing cheaper transportation with the existing system, Parliament might be called upon to sanction new lines that could afford, from their much cheaper first cost, to carry traffic at lower rates. Since the late John Walter died, rumors have revived that the price of the Times will shortly be reduced from threepence to a penny. It is well known that the late chief was the one obstacle against carrying out this reform. His son, the present head, is reported to be much enamored of the scheme, in which case we shall shortly see the Thunderer being retailed at the popular price of one penny.

The Ladies Sybil and Margaret Primrose, daughters of the Prime Minister, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle.

IRELAND.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., delivered on the 19th November, the inaugural address of the Cork National Society, the subject selected being "Ireland as an ally of Ireland." Having traced the relations between the Irish revolutionary party and France, Mr. O'Brien said that, while it was right to keep on good terms with a friendly power like France, in case of emergency, he would be a wicked and reckless man who would seek to do anything to destroy the hopes of establishing a national Parliament in Ireland by advocating a return to the old methods. As Ireland had been faithful to France in the past, she would be no less faithful to the British people in the future, for they were not responsible for English misdeeds in Ireland.

Late on the night of the 13th November, a number of street rows took place in Cork between Farn-lite and anti-Farn-lite factions. The police were in great force, and a strong guard was stationed outside Turner's Hotel—Mr. O'Brien's headquarters—until after midnight. In a fight near Parnell bridge, a man named the senior member for Cork received a severe wound on the forehead and cheek, while the wounds of several other persons also had to be dressed. A country band while going to their train found it necessary to obtain the services of a force of constabulary and were followed by a large crowd of opponents. Stones were thrown, and it would have fared badly with both sections but for the intervention of the police.

Mr. Drury, Local Government Auditor, attended on the 21st ult., in the Municipal buildings to audit the accounts of the Dublin Corporation, and in accordance with the decision of the Queen's Bench upon questions raised in reference to an item in last audit which he had allowed, but which the Court declared to be illegal, he disallowed several sums, chiefly for luncheon, car hire, floral decorations, lighting of the Mansion house, the costs of the caskets containing addresses presented along with the freedom of the city to the Lord Mayor of London and the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; also expenses of the Corporation officers attending with the Lord Mayor at the Edinburgh and Chicago Exhibitions. The Lord Mayor protested against the decision of the Queen's Bench which prohibited the Dublin Corporation from doing what any municipality in England was allowed to do. The audit

or reserved his decision upon several points on the 11th Nov. at a school of the Christian Brothers in Dublin, contrasted the Liberal policy of the Intermediate Education Board and that of the National Board. In the former case the Christian Brothers had found in almost every subject a fair field. But in the primary system of education they found no admittance. He ridiculed the conditions which deprived a boy of a gold medal, to which he was entitled by his superior answering, unless he could show that there was not a copy of the Thirty-nine Articles and of the Westminster confession of Faith or a crucifix or a statue of the Blessed Virgin in the school, nor at any time during the year when the class was going on. It seemed as if the Presbyterian representation on the board was to be regarded in the light of a "predominant partner," and that so long as the Presbyterian Commissioners chose to hold out—and every one knew that they would continue their opposition to the end—the ministry had no option but to disregard the voice of the Catholic people of Ireland, and the voice also of a section, very far indeed from inconsiderable, of their Protestant Episcopalian, and even of their Presbyterian fellow-countrymen.

SCOTLAND.

Many changes are taking place in Aberdeen University. The most notable, perhaps, is the appointment of Mr. William Ritchie Sorley to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University. There has been a tendency of late in the "north city" to appoint as professors others than locally trained men. Mr. Sorley is a brilliant example of this policy. He graduated at Edinburgh University in 1875, and carried off all the blue ribbons that fall to the Scotch academic philosopher. After two sessions at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became senior of the Moral Science Tripos of 1882 and the following year he was elected a Fellow of Trinity. He has written a good deal, including "The Ethics of Naturalism," "Jewish Mediaeval Philosophy and Spinoza," which won the Hulsean prize in 1880, while he has also written a treatise on mining royalties.

Surgeon-General John Fraser, M.D., C.B., whose death is announced as having occurred in Edinburgh, was born in 1819. He was the son of the late Rev. Simon Fraser, of Stornoway, and was educated at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, taking his M. D. degree at the last Uni-

versity in 1840. In 1841 he entered the Army Medical Department. He served throughout the Crimean campaign and in the Indian mutiny. In the latter campaign he was twice mentioned in despatches. In 1879 he retired on half-pay, and in 1893 he received a distinguished service pension. The London Times comments on the Forfarshire election as follows: "The constituency has a record of Liberal loyalty unbroken until Mr. Gladstone flung himself into the arms of Parnellism. In 1896, Mr. Barclay, the able representative of the tenant farmers, refused to follow his leader in the adoption of the Home Rule policy, and he held his seat by a majority of 400, on a poll of rather more than 7,000, at the general election of that year. In 1894 Mr. Rigby defeated Mr. Barclay on a poll of just over 9,000. In the present contest over 10,000 votes have been recorded, so that it is impossible to allege that the Unionist success has been due to any abstinence of the electors. The figures show that the Unionists polled nearly 1,100 votes more than in 1892 and the Ministerialists some 30 votes less. The reserves which are being drawn out are manifestly on the Unionist side. This is a very striking fact when it is viewed in relation to the contests in Louth and Wiltshire, where the Ministerialists lost a seat nearly eighteen months ago, and in Leith and Berwickshire, where their majorities were ominously reduced last spring. It must be a matter of congratulation with the Cabinet that Mr. Haldane was not promoted to the Secretary-Generalship, as was thought not unlikely at the time, in consequence of Sir John Rigby's elevation to the bench. If Sir John Rigby's majority of 866 did not avail to make Forfarshire safe, what would have become of Mr. Haldane's majority of 296 in Haddingtonshire?"

THE COLONIES.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Sir John Willoughby, Dr. Jameson and Dr. Harris, of the British South Africa Co., arrived in England on the 16th Nov., from Cape Town. In the course of a conversation with a press representative, Mr. Rhodes said that one of the objects of his visit to England would be to arrange the necessary finances for the extension of the Cape Railway system northwards from Mafeking, via Gaborones and into Swatoland. The Colonial Office had already pledged itself to an extent of an annual subsidy of £10,000 for ten years in connection with the extension of the line to Gaborones and a similar subsidy for the extension to Mafeking—practically £200,000 in all, spread over 20 years. He also wished to arrange for the extension of the African transcontinental telegraph. Another leading reason for Mr. Rhodes's presence in this country was that he wished to meet the shareholders of the British South Africa Company, and to place before them the conclusions at which he had arrived in the course of his recent tour through Rhodesia, which would be a satisfactory nature. All this and whatever other business might demand, Mr. Rhodes's attention he hoped to have completed in time to permit of his return to Cape Town before Christmas. The reason for this haste was that he was exceedingly anxious to watch the operation of his Glen Grey Act. This, he believed, would have a far-reaching effect upon the welfare of the native races of Africa. It would teach the native to work and would increase his independence instead of curtailing it. Upon the

der, pending the arrival of reinforcements from Lisbon, Mr. Rhodes offered assistance, which the Portuguese Governor declined in the same way that he did that of the Transvaal. The revolt was the result of certain imposts levied by the Portuguese and the arrest of one of the chiefs. On the subject of railway tariffs in South Africa, Mr. Rhodes hopes that the various railway lines will be able to concert tariffs and that there will not be a cut-throat competition. It must be recognized that the railways concerned are State lines, and that the countries themselves would suffer by competition. No better evidence of the extent to which Africa has developed could be found than in the fact that Mr. Rhodes, during a two months' tour, in which he was constantly on the move, travelled from Cape Town to the Zambezi, down to Beira, and back through the Transvaal. This Mr. Rhodes regards as wonderful evidence of the great development which has taken place during the last two years.

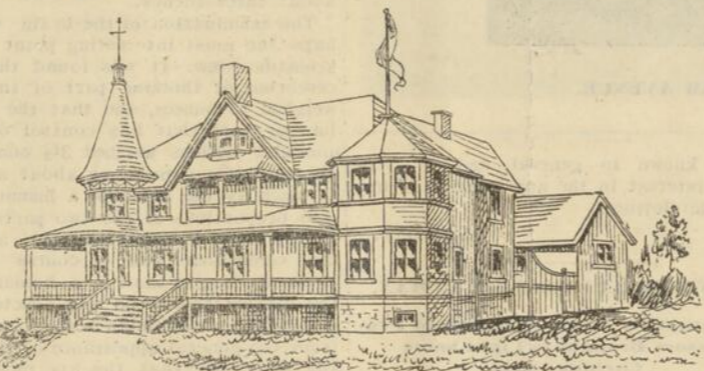
The Bishop of Brisbane, on the eve of returning to his diocese, publishes, through The Times, an appeal for the help of English Churchmen. He says that "hundreds, nay thousands, of our people are without the ministrations of their Church, and are, in too many cases, fast losing all appetite for religion and the higher ideals of human life. Rightly to discharge the responsibility belonging to the English Church a supply of educated clergy must be not only kept up but largely augmented. The imminent question, however, at this moment is how to maintain even our present stage of progress." The diocese had begun to experience serious embarrassment from the commercial depression, when the gigantic flood of last year spread desolation far and wide, and the commercial crisis of a few weeks later completed whatever was left of utter disaster. The Diocesan Synod, deeming it essential that a capital fund of £50,000 should be created as soon as possible, asked the Bishop to visit the old country and enlist the support of Churchmen there. Subsequently the Diocesan Council, similarly composed, pressed upon him the necessity of raising besides for immediate purposes, an emergency fund of not less than £5,000. The latter has practically been contributed, but of the proposed £50,000 about £4,000 has been obtained, and two sums of £1,000 each are conditional."

A stuffed Emperor.

One of the most remarkable stuffed skins on record was that of Valerian, Emperor of Rome, who was taken prisoner and afterwards kept in chains by Sapor, King of Persia. He was either killed in a tumult or by order of his conqueror, who was perhaps fearful of losing his valuable living trophy, in the year 260. The body of the dead Emperor was treated with no more delicacy than when it had held the spark of a living one. It was skinned, the hide, after being tanned, was stuffed, painted red, and suspended in the chief temple of the capital. It remained there for many years, and was the popular spectacle for holiday makers and visitors from the country. But it was put to more important ends than this; it was made a diplomatic engine of much significance and efficiency. In after times it often happened that the Roman envoys at the Persian court had misunderstandings, more or less serious, with the Government to which they were temporarily accredited. When these Ambassadors from Rome grew arrogant in their demands it was the custom to conduct them into the presence of the stuffed skin of the old ex-Emperor of Rome, where they were asked if humility did not become them at sight of such a spectacle.—Hartford Courant.

Rules for Gum Chewing—Let Them be adopted.

This visible working of the jaws in chewing gum is truly not a pleasant sight, and that it exasperates sensitive people beyond measure is not unnatural. A Buffalo coachman lost a good position the other day because he would persist in chewing gum on the box while driving. The severest criticism levelled at certain regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard at a recent inspection was that many privates and some officers chewed gum on parade. The only person who really ought to be allowed to chew gum are policemen, on night service only, and members of football teams in actual conflict.



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF E. KIRK GREENE.

versity in 1840. In 1841 he entered the Army Medical Department. He served throughout the Crimean campaign and in the Indian mutiny. In the latter campaign he was twice mentioned in despatches. In 1879 he retired on half-pay, and in 1893 he received a distinguished service pension.

The London Times comments on the Forfarshire election as follows: "The constituency has a record of Liberal loyalty unbroken until Mr. Gladstone flung himself

general political outlook in South Africa Mr. Rhodes appeared to think that the troubles of the Transvaal Colonies would gradually find a remedy. Mr. Rhodes's view on the subject of Swatoland is that the present state of things cannot be allowed to continue, and that order must be maintained by a proper administration. When Mr. Rhodes left Delagoa Bay the natives had surrounded the town and the Portuguese Governor was doing his best to restore or-

The Half-Tone Engravings

In this issue are the work of The Herald's Engraving Bureau, which is now prepared to do all kinds of line and half-tone illustrating at reasonable rates.

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Next Saturday's

ILLUSTRATED HERALD

CHAMPIONS

.... OF

THE YEAR.

The Illustrated Supplement to The Herald of Saturday, December 15th, will be devoted to a resume of the Sporting events of the past year. This review will cover Hockey, Curling, Lacrosse, Football and other branches of popular sport; it will be readable and exhaustive.

HALF-TONE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Group pictures of the most prominent teams of the year will be given in half-tone, a process which retains all the sharpness and clearness of a photograph. Among the pictures to be given will be these:

- Montreal Hockey Team of 1894, champions.
- The Shamrock Lacrosse Team, champions of the five club league series.
- The Quebec Lacrosse Team, champions of the intermediate lacrosse series.
- Ottawa College Football Team, the Rugby champions of Canada.
- McGill Second Team, intermediate Rugby champions of Quebec.
- The Montreal Football Team.
- The Montreal Lacrosse Team.

And several other groups, together with portraits of individuals prominent in sporting matters.

It will be a unique number, of surpassing interest to all interested in athletics.

Advertising

This issue will go into the hands of every votary of sport in the province; and its value as an advertising medium for Houses dealing in Sporting Goods to announce their wares is self-evident. A limited amount of space will be reserved for announcements of their wares but applications for it should be made early in the week.

Orders for copies of this issue should also be sent in advance of publication.

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PERRAULT, MESNARD & VENNE,

Architects of the Following Buildings This Year:

Laval University,
The College of Philosophy,
Sacred Heart Academy,
The Banque du Peuple

St. Antoine Market,
Contagious Diseases Hospital,
St. Mary's College,
St. Gabriel Church,

Chapel for the Sisters of St. Anne, Lachine,
Restoration of Occidental Restaurant, Lagouchetiere Street,
Presbytery for the parish of the Sacred Heart, Ontario St.

Interior Decoration of the Monument National, four stone stores, corner St. Catherine and St. Hubert Streets, and a dozen stores for the estate of Hon. C. S. Rodier, Notre Dame Street.

PLANS ARE BEING PREPARED FOR THE FOLLOWING WORK:

A large Convent at Halifax for the Reverend Sisters of Charity, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. It will be built by Montreal contractors with Montreal material.

A Roman Catholic Church at Pawtucket, R.I.

Alterations to St. Peter's Church, Visitation Street.

A large restaurant, cafe, and supper rooms on St. James Street, near Bonaventure Depot. This is being built for a private citizen, in the best style and at a cost of \$100,000.

ROOMS 66 TO 73.

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