TO-DAY'S WEATHER
SHOWERY; COOLER.

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES.
24 Hours Ending 8 p.m. Yesterday,
Minimum, 20; Maximum, 50.

ESTABLISHED 1764. QUEBEC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914. ONE CENT.

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ALTKIRCH IN UPPER ALSACE HAS BEEN TAKEN BY FRENCH AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET

Allies Push Back Germans At The East Of Armentieres In The Effort To Press On To Lille---Actions Continue With Great Violence---Marauding German Cruisers Will Be Rounded Up---Austrians Fight Stubbornly---Great Britain Prohibits Importation Of Sugar

London, Oct. 23—The Germans have undertaken a general offensive movement along the line extending from the mouth of the river Yser, on the North Sea, to the river Meuse, and while they have compelled the Allies to give ground in some places, they themselves have lost positions in others. This, in a few words, is what is gathered from official reports coming this evening from the French and the German headquarters.

The German attack today was particularly severe in the west where their right wing, strongly reinforced by fresh troops, attempted an advance against the Belgians who are holding the Allies' extreme left. This left rests on the coast and is supported by English and French warships and by Anglo-French troops which form a front from a point somewhere in the vicinity of Dixmude southward to La Bassee canal. Both sides claim successes, but the French alone admit that in places they have been compelled to fall back.

Generally, however, there is little or no change in the situation, the swinging and swaying of the lines being the same as has been going on for weeks.

Although it is just two months now since the Allies concentrated on the Franco-Belgian frontier to oppose the German advance and the invaders have been to Paris and back in the interval, no decisive battle has been fought. Neither side has destroyed or partially destroyed an army. Even the Belgian army escaped almost intact after their country was overrun by the Germans. The same can be said of operations in the east where the armies of Russia, Germany and Austria are fighting, except in the case of Lieut.-General Samsonoff, the Russian commander whose army was partially destroyed by the Germans in the battle at Tannenberg, East Prussia.

In the present battle on the river Vistula, from Warsaw south to the river Pilica, the Russians have scored an important victory in driving the Germans back and have captured many prisoners besides guns and ammuniiton. But the defeated army is still in being and when it gets back to its selected position it can entrench itself and start another siege battle such as that which occurred on the river Aisne in France. Southward of the Pilica the Germans still hold the river Vistula except in front of the fortress of Ivangorod where they were driven back by attacks from the stronghold.

The Austrian army, which was so often described as routed and destroyed in the battles of Galicia, has sprung into life again and is attacking the Russian left wing. The Austrians, however, apparently have found an impenetrable barrier at the river San north of Jaroslau.

The German claim of victory over the Russians west of Augustowo, Suwalki, following fighting reported by them yesterday in the direction of Ossowetz, south of Augustowo, shows that the Germans are attempting another advance from East Prussia into the government of Grodno, to the east of Suwalki, doubtless with the object of compelling the Russians to reinforce their army in that region.

All these movements, however, have brought the belligerents no nearer their goals which cannot be attained until an army is destroyed or one of the other of the contending forces becomes too exhausted to fight further.

The Admiralty tonight issued a report in which it was said that the German cruiser Karlshue had captured thirteen British steamers in the Atlantic.

OFFICIAL

FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, Oct. 23.—11.10 p. m.—The French official communication issued tonight says:

"On our left wing the action continues with great violence, notably around Arras, La Bassee and Armentieres.

"The Allies have lost some ground at some points around La Bassee but have won some at the east of Armentieres.

"Generally speaking, on this part of the front the situation remains the same.

"To the north of the Ainse our artillery has destroyed three German batteries."

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

Petrograd, Oct. 23.—The following official communication was issued tonight by the Russian General Staff:

"The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encounter no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat.

"In the trenches beyow Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian Guard in its hasty retreat.

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and particularly to the south of Przemysl.

"In East Prussia there is no change in the situation."

WAR SUMMARY

After days of incessant fighting a change at last has been worked in that part of the line of battle which had run virtually straight north and south from Ypres, in Belgium, to the bend in the elbow in the vicinity of the forest of Aigue in France.

Just a short distance above its centre this line now curves like an inverted letter "S", the Allies having pushed back the Germans at the east of Armentieres in an endeavor to press on to Lille and the Germans having forced the Allies to give ground around La Basse, probably hoping to obtain control of Bethune, an important railway centre about seven miles due west from La Basse.

That ground has been won and lost in this district is admitted in the French official report, but that neither of the engagements was decisive seems probable, as the report declares that the actions near La Basse and Armentieres near Arras, on the same line a short distance south of La Basse, continue with great violence. In fact the report says that, generally speaking, the situation on this part of the war front remains the same.

Of the fighting near the coast, where British and French naval vessels are endeavoring to aid the allied troops in holding back the German attempt at an advance, nothing was vouchsafed in the report.

Altkirch, in Upper Alsace, a short distance from the Swiss frontier, has been taken by the French at the point of the bayonet. Since the outbreak of the war this town has been the scene of much fighting and several times has changed hands.

Petrograd claims that the Germans continue to retreat and that the forces of Emperor Nicholas have crossed the Vistula without resistance. The Austrians are given credit in the Russian report for continuing to fight stubbornly on the Vistula, on the San and south of Przemysl. No reports were received from Germany or Austria, and Servia likewise was silent regarding the operations in the south.

The British Admiralty has issued a statement saying that the necessity to use its warships for convoy duty having passed, British cruisers aided by like vessels of the Australian, Japanese, French and Russian navies, will now search the seas in an endeavor to run down the eight or nine German cruisers, including the Emden and the Karlsrhue, which have been playing havoc with the shipping of the allied countries.

Great Britain has prohibited the importation of sugar in order to keep the German and Austrian product being shipped in from neutral countries.

President Wilson has approved the demands of the State Department on Great Britain for the release of the steamers Platuria and Brindilla. The President took the position that every right of American shipping must be protected.

KAISER DECEIVING LOYAL SUBJECTS

AMERICAN STATES COUNTRY IS BEING HOODWINKED, BUT WILL REBEL WHEN TRUTH IS KNOWN.

Rotterdam, Oct. 23.—(Delayed)—I have seen George Edwardes, manager of the Gaiety theatre, who had been at Bad Nauheim suffering from heart trouble since May 5. He was permitted to leave on Saturday upon the urgent request of the American consul, who said that Mr. Edwardes would die if detained much longer.

Mr. Edwardes said:—"We had an awful time. No sooner did the war break out than all the English visitors were insulted, jeered at and abused, not only by residents, but even by the waiters at the hotels, who refused to speak a word of English.

"Most of the English visitors were elderly persons, who were staying for the benefit of their health. About fifty are still there, unable to obtain the money sent them, and enduring petty spite and irritating restrictions.

"The Germans profess pity for France. For Russia they have contempt, mingled with fear. For England they have the bitterest hatred. We had no idea how the war was going. The German stories made gloomy reading. In my opinion, however, the Germans have been badly deceived by their rulers. I would not be surprised to see a revolution when they learn the truth. They are patriotic enough, men, women and children, but from what I could hear from the wounded, many soldiers have had enough; and when the German people have had enough it will be God help the Kaiser."

"An American journalist reported my case to a Chicago paper and as the Germans are extremely anxious to be well thought of by Americans, they decided to let me go, but my health did not trouble them."

SCHAFER TRIAL IS NOT PROCEEDED WITH

Monteal, Oct. 23.—Owing to the indisposition of Judge Leet who was knocked down and injured by an automobile last evening, the trial of Israel Schafer, the transportation agent, who is charged with high treason, was not proceeded with today. If the condition of the judge permits the case will go on on Monday.

TOURNAMENT OF NATIONAL TELEGRAPHERS

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—A national telegraphers and wireless operators tournament will be held here, it was announced today, on May 27, 28 and 29, 1915, under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific International Telegraphers Tournament Association. Preliminary elimination contests will be held in other large cities and the winners will meet here.

AGED SWINDLER IS BROUGHT TO BOOK

New York, Oct. 23.—Dr. Richard C. Flower, aged defendant in an indictment brought against him here more than a dozen years ago, charging him with swindling investors out of sums amounting to approximately $1,000,000, was brought here a prisoner tonight from Toronto, wher he was arrested on Wednesday. Flower, now 70 years of age, jumped his bail of $20,000 in 1903 and has since been trailed through many countries in North and South America, disappearing at times and, when relocated and arrested, managing to obtain his freedom. He exploited the Arizona Mining and Lone Mining Companies with offices in Wall street before his indictment here.

ENGLISH NAVY A DECIDING FACTOR

HAS AIDED IN LAND BATTLES WHILST STARVING OUT GERMANY.

New York, Oct. 23—The Times today, under the caption "British Sea Power" says editorially:

The British bombardment as Ostend from the sea is but one of the manifestations of sea power that may eventually prove decisive in the great land conflict. The part which the British fleet has played, not only in landing expeditionary forces from England, India and the Colonies, but in the transportation of Continental troops to strategic points on the coast of Belgium and France, has not been often mentioned in the reports, but it must have been considerable. The experts say that armies can be moved twenty times as fast on ships as on land marches. The German strategists must think of this in their operations along the western front.

But Britain's fleet has dealt severer blows to Germany. Directly after the declaration of war German import and export trade, amounting to nearly $5,000,000,000 a year, was strangled on the sea by the British and French warships. The North Sea has become a closed lake, and in it and the Baltic most of the German warships are bottled up. The trade routes through the Mediterranean and Suez and across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are open to the Allied Powers, save for the predacious activities of a few German cruisers that must cease when they are captured or destroyed or run out of supplies. That must occur soon, as German's naval have been taken.

Moreover the powerful protection of the British fleet is the guarantee that binds together the parts of the British Empire around the earth. So long as that protection exists it must be paid for in active loyalty, a loyalty that will express itself in increasing levies of troops from the populations bases have been taken.

Doubtless the "conservations" between the military and naval experts of France and Great Britain following the Agadir crisis had their influence in formulating a policy that enables Great Britain by her sea power numbering over 360,000,000, strengthening the Allied forces on land.

CABINET RESIGNS.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 23.—The cabinet has resigned because of an economic crisic and a new ministry has been appointed. General Ignacio Andrade has been made Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Arcaya Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Fontiveres Minister of Public Works. Those holding the other posts in the old cabinet were reappointed.

COL. BURLAND'S BODY NOW IN MONTREAL.

Monteal, Oct. 23.—The body of the late Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, Red Cross Commissioner for Canada, who died suddenly in England two weeks ago, arrived in Montreal today from New York. Mrs. Burland accompanied the remains.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

CANADIAN ICE-BREAKER NOW AT ARCHANGEL

London, Oct. 23, midnight—A Reuter despatch from Archangel, Russia, says the ice-breaker Earl Grey, acquired from the Canadian Government, has arrived and that the Russian Government hopes the vessel will be able to keep the port of Archangel open until the beginning of December or later.

CARE OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE A PROBLEM

THE ARMY WILL HAVE FIRST CALL ON NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The greatest problem for France this winter probably will be to take care of the people at home. The army will have the first call on the national resources. The thirty seven million of people at home must get on as best they can. A wonderful spirit of gentleness and kindness is moving the French people to create a community of interest in everything they have, in which every person shall share. All private interests have shrivelled up. Nevertheless, contributions from the outside world are sorely needed.

WHITE SLAVER GETS NINETEEN YEAR TERM

New York, Oct. 23.—The longest sentence ever meted out in a local court upon a prisoner convicted under the so-called white slave act, was that imposed today upon Atonio Doranzo, characterized by the court as the head and front of the white slave traffic. Doranzo was sentenced to serve 19 years and five months in Sing Sing prison and to pay a fine of $5,000.

KNIFE DUEL IN HARBOUR WATER

BELGIAN CAPTAIN AND GERMAN SAILOR IN BLOODY CONTEST.

Perpignan, via Paris, October 23—Since the opening of hostilities Belgian and German steamers have anchared, side by side in the port of Valencia.

A Belgian captain received a letter from his brother, a soldier in the Belgian army, saying that German soldiers entering their village and committed abominable acts, and that the captain's wife and two daughters were among the victims. The captain's anger was aroused and was increased by jeers and challenges from a German crew.

Unable to take on the whole crew, the Belgian captain challenged a German sailor who was the ringleader and the challengee was accepted.

The German jumped into the sea with a knife between his teeth. The Belgian jumped into the water, a dagger in his hand, and the struggle had begun to be terrible when a harbor pilot in a boat, reached the men and succeeded in separating them. Both were wounded, and the pilot compelled them to return to their ships, both shouting menaces.

WOUNDED MEN WELL ATTENDED

SIR WM. OSLER SAYS MODERN MEDICAL METHODS SAVES MANY LIVES.

New York, Oct. 23—The World today says editorially:

In predicting that the rate of mortality among the wounded in this war will be the lowest known in history, Sir William Osler is basing his faith solely upon the improvement made in the medical service While the great military nations have competed in creating and employing in the field more destructive weapons, to a large extent they have neutralized one another's efforts by providing or better care for the wounded and sick.

Through barbarous neglect in the Napoleonic days, 400,000 French soldiers died of disease in the Peninsular campaign to 60,000 killed in battle. In the Boer War, in the British force of 208,326, the men killed in battle numbered 5,776, and 2,108 died of wounds, a total of 7,884 (or about fourteen per thousand a year), while 14,120 died of disease, or 25.58 per thousand a year.

In the war with Russia the Japanese lost in action fifty-four per thousand a year, an enormous proportion, and twenty-five per thousand a year died of disease, about the same is the British rate in South Africa. But the most striking fact in the Japanese records was the low rate of mortality among the wounded collected and transported to the rear, which fell to little more than 3 per cent. In Manchuria one-third of the wounded within a month returned to the ranks.

When Sir Wm. Osler speaks of only one death among 700 wounded in the base hospital at Oxford, naturally he is dealing with exceptional conditions. A very large number of severely wounded soldiers could not be transported so far and must have been treated in France. But there can be no doubt that with the efficiency of the modern firstaid service and of the field hospital system operating close in the rear of the fighting line, no armies were ever so well cared for as those now facing each other in France.

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Formerly of Boston.
12 Fabrique St., Opposite City Hall.
Steaks, Chops, Rolls and Coffee
Our Own Farm Milk Cream Butter and Eggs
PHONE 1526

GORDON'S LONDON DRY GIN
(UNSWEETENED)
GORDON'S OLD TOM GIN
GORDON'S SLOE GIN

Healthy, Wrinkle-Free Skin Easy to Have

A dull, drab, muddy complexion, or an over-red, blotchy, pimply or freckled skin, can by a quite simple, harmless and inexpensive method, be changed to one of flower-like radiance and purity. One ounce of common mercolized wax, sold by druggists generally, will remove the most unsightly complexion in from one to two weeks. By its remarkable absorptive power, the withered, faded or discolored layer of thin film-skin which hides the healthier skin underneath, is gradually flecked off in tiny, almost invisible particles. This is done so gently there is no inconvenience, and no trace is left on the skin except that of enhanced beauty. The wax is smeared on like cold cream before retiring, and removed in the morning with warm water.

If the skin be wrinkled or saggy, a face bath made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel, will be found most effective. Combining both astringent and tonic properties, this tightens the skin and braces up its supporting muscles.

Have You Read
THE WALL OF PARTITION
The latest Book, by FLORENCE L. BARCLAY, Author of the "ROSARY," Etc..
You will find it and a host of other new Books, at
JOHN E. WALSH'S Reg'd.,
11 ST JOHN STREET



THE END OF OUR "TRIPLE ENTENTE" SALE

Magnificent Sale of Ready-to-Wear Hats Priced for Saturday Only At $1.98



Our much-admired range of Ladies' ready-to-wear Hats will be mercilessly sacrificed on Saturday, much to the joy of many ladies who will jump at the chance to get such fine hats for little money. Read these brief descriptions of what we are going to offer.

Ready-to-wear Hats for ladies and misses, tam o'shanter shape, trimmed with Duchesse ribbon. Formerly $3.25.

Ready-to-wear felt Hats for ladies and misses, trimmed with large bow of Duchesse ribbon, shown in various colors. Formerly $3.00.

Ready-to-wear hats of soft felt in medium shape, trimmed with satin ribbon and quill. Colors black, navy blue, Alice blue, brown and garnet. Formerly $3.00.

ON SALE SATURDAY MORNING.

All One Price $1.98

Half-Price Sale of Perfumes

Get some nice Perfumes for Sunday at this special price.

Nestly's famous French Perfumes in the odors that are best liked, including Violette, L'Arme de Rose, Rose de Jericho, Cyclamon du Japon: L'honneur de Paris, Perfection Violette, Perfection Chevrefeuille, Lysora Lilac, etc. Regular $1.89 an ounce, for sale at 95c

Also Nestly Perfumes regularly sold at $1.25 an ounce, for sale at 63c

Immense Bargains in Skirts and Blouses

For Saturday's Sale we have marked an elegant lot of skirts and blouses at wonderfully low prices fully expecting that we shall clear them to the last one as we desire. This is one of the bargains that we recommend you to take advantage of early in the day. At such prices they might not to be on sale for more than a few hours.



Ladies' Skirts of Vicuna and Tweed in black or grey, neatly trimmed with buttons and narraw braid. A very fine bargain at the sale price of $1.98

Blouses, 49c

These are warm Flannelette Blouses in blue trimmed with narrow piping of cardinal cloth, very useful for keeping a tidy appearance indoors. Sale Price 49c

Silk Blouses, $1.98

Those ladies who secure one of these nice blouses will be indeed very fortunate. Seldom could you spend money to such good advantage. Blouses of Taffeta or Messaline Silk, prettily trimmed with lace or self trimming. Special, each $1.98

Dresses for Little Money

If you desire a new dress at a strictly moderate cost you will derive pleasure from seeing the delightful array of styles we can show you that are well within your means. We describe a few that will indicate how the prices run.

Dresses of Serge, with long tunic, made with turned down collar and cuffs piped with black silk, fastening with round black buttons. Ladies' and Misses' sizes, in dark brown, navy, black and Copenhagen blue. Price $6.50

Dresses of Serge in navy, black and Copenhagen blue, made in basque style, with vest of self material. The waist is gathered, the skirt has deep yoke piped with black silk; collar and cuffs are of black and white striped silk. Price $8.50

Dresses of Velvet, made in plain style, with square yoke of fancy colored net; have long sleeves. The skirt is made plain finished with fancy trimming and covered buttons. Colors dark cardinal and purple. Price $8.00

Dresses of Serge in black only, made with long tunic. The collar, cuffs and wide belt are of black silk. Overskirt and waist trimmed with military braid, and small jet buttons. Finished with silk cord and tassels at neck. Price .. $11.50

Dresses of Serge in navy and light blue, made with Russian tunic and pocket at side. The collar and cuffs are of Roman Striped Corded Silk. The waist and tunic are finished with wide military braid and jet buttons. Price $11.50

Dresses of Serge made with long basque waist with overskirt plaited onto same, and having a belt of black silk ribbon finished with a large bow. Collar and cuffs of white pique. Color light blue only. Price $14.50

Ladies' Mufflers Specially Priced

Ladies' mercerized Mufflers in black, white champagne, tango, copper, drab, and grey. Splendid value at each 35c

Shaped Mufflers for ladies, in cream only, very popular style, regular 35c each. Sale Price... 25c

Ribbons

All Silk Ribbons in a big range of colors, 3 3-4 inches wide. Special, a yd. 9c

Taffeta and Duchesse Ribbons, 4 1-2 inches wide, in a big lot of colors, and unexcelled in value. Sale Price, a yd 15c

Hosiery

Ladies' plain black Cashmere Stockings, sizes 8 1-2 to 10, big value at, a pair 25c

Reduced Prices on Mens' Custom Tailoring



Our Custom Tailoring is widely known to be of such high order that price inducements are as a rule quite unnecessary to interest our large clientele. But, as an exception, this Department shares in the readiness of our store to offer special advantages during this Sale.

A limited number of orders for Men's Suits made-to-order from fine Tweeds in brown or grey, faultlessly tailored in sizes from 36 to 42, will be filled at these three special prices:

$14.50, $17.00 and $18.00

Golf Caps, Special 19c

Many men buy a cap for Fall wear. Very many more will want one when they read this stirring announcement.

Men's Golf Caps in fancy Tweeds, Fall weight, always sold previously at 50c and 39c each.

ON SALE SATURDAY EVENING BETWEEN 7.00 and 8.00 o'clock P.M. ONLY, AT 19c

Basement Savings

Round Work Baskets, reg. 35c, for 27c

Good Shoe Brushes, 15c, for 11c, 22c, for 17c, 28c for 23c

Toothpicks, 1000 to the pkg., 2 pkgs., for 5c

Wire Cake Coolers, reg. 15c, for 10c

Nickel-plated Sadirons, 3 to the set, with detachable handle, regular $2.25, for $1.49

Enamel Tea Pots, imitation of porcelaine, regular $1.25, for .. 99c





Boots For Men, Boys and Women At Very Low Prices

Men's Patent Leather or Calf Boots, not all sizes. Special, a pair ..... $2.49 and $2.99

Youths' Box-Kip Boots, sizes 11 and 12. Special, a pair $1.49

Little Gents' Box Kip Boots, sizes 8, 9 and 10. Special, a pair $1.09

Ladies' Patent Leather, Calf or Dongola Boots, not all sizes. Special, a pair $2.29

Ladies' Boots of black or tan leather with rubber soles and heels, and felt linings, sizes 2 to 7. Special, a pair $3.29

Men's Boots of black or tan Calf leather, laced or buttoned, with rubber soles and heels, and felt lining, sizes 5 to 10. Special, a pair $3.79

Boys' Box Kip laced Boots, sizes 3, 4 and 5. Special, a pair $1.79

Bargains in Curtains and Carpets

Bungalow Curtain net, formerly 18c a yd. Clearing Price, a yd.. 15c

Diamond Cretonne, 54 inches wide, regular $1.60. Clearing Price, a yd. 99c

Floral Cretonnes, 28 inches wide, formerly 15c a yd. Clearing Price, a yd. 11c

Floral Cretonnes, 32 inches wide, regular 30c and 35c. Clearing Price, a yd. 24c

Diamond Cretonne, 36 inches wide, formerly 50c and 60c. Clearing Price, a yd 37c

Bulgarian Tepestry for furniture coverings, formerly $1.75 for $1.29 Formerly $1.50 for, a yd.... $1.19

Silk Brocade for upholstery formerly $2.00 and $2.50 for, a yd., $1.25, formerly $3.25 for, a yd. $1.35, formerly $4.00 for, a yd.... ..... $1.69

Bordered Casement Net for Curtains. Sale Price, a yd..... 12c

Bungalow Curtains, 2 1-2 yards long, in white, cream or ecru. Special, a pair $1.19

Brussels Carpet in 15 different patterns, reg. $1.25 and $1.35, to clear at, a yd 98c

Axminster Carpet in many different patterns, formerly $1.75 to $2.10, for Sale at, a yd..... $1.49

Patent Velvet Carpet, formerly $1.50, to clear at, a yd..... $1.19

Oilcloth formerly 35c a yd., to clear at, a yd 29c

It Pays to Buy Your Groceries Here

Stadacona Black Tea, lb. pkg.. ..... 23c

Souchong Tea, lb. tin..... 42c

Mandarin Black Breakfast Tea, lb. pkg. 47c

Early Spring Japan Tea, lb.. 36c

Our Special Coffee, lb. tin.. 33c

Crescent Mecha and Java Coffee Beans, lb. pkg. 46c

"Etoile" Biscuits, 3 lbs., for.. 20c

Telfer's Soda Crackers, 1-2-lb. pkg. 4c

Peerless Soda Crackers, lb. pkg. 8c

Crother's Meadow Cream Soda Biscuits, 2 1-2-lb. tin 21c

Kellogg's Toasted Wheat Flakes, 3 pkgs., for 25c

Morton's Rice Flour, which is not only a good article for kitchen use, but for cleaning white clothes, 1-lb. box 15c

To clean white clothes shake rice flour over the stains, hang the garment up for a few hours then shake.

Morton's sour pickles, pint bottle 25c

Morton's sweet Pickles, pint bottle 35c

Mathew's Mixed Pickles, quart bottle 30c

Clark's Pork & Beans, lb. tin. Special, 6 tins for 31c

3-lb. tins special, 3 tins for... 35c

Rainbow Pink Salmon, regular 12c. Special, 3 tins for..... 25c

Herrings in bouillon, reg. 12c. Special, 3 tins for 25c

Maple Crispette Popcorn, large pkg. 4c

Molasses walnut kisses, box.. 6c

Crother's Salted Peanuts, 1-4-lb. box, 5c or 9 boxes for..... 20c

Strong White Mints, 2 lbs. for 25c

John Knight's "Savon aux Fleurs" Toilet Soap, 2 cakes for.. ..... 15c

Superfine Violet Soap, cake.. 6c

Bath Soap, 2 cakes for..... 25c

Red Onions, good and dry, for Winter storage, a peck..... 30c

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ESTABLISHED 1764. QUEBEC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914. ONE CENT.

THE ADMIRALTY ISSUES IMPORTANT STATEMENT

ACTIVITY OF THE KARLSRUHE AND OTHER GERMAN CRUISERS DOES NOT FURNISH MUCH CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

London, Oct. 23 — The Admiralty tonight issued a statement outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured 20 British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsrhue, which has taken 13 British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says:

"Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commanders-in-chief are upwards of 70 British, Australian, Japanese, Russian and French cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers.

"The vast expanse of seas and oceans and the many thousands of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. In spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulty the discovery and destruction of these few enemy cruisers, therefore, is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck. The public should have confidence that the commanders-in-chief and the experienced captain serving under them are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action.

"Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has somewhat lessened and the number of searching cruisers is being continually augmented. Meanwhile merchant ships must observe the Admiralty instructions, which it is obviously impossible to specify, and use all the precautions which have been suggested. On routes where these instructions have been followed they have so far proved very effective. On the other hand, where they have been disregarded, captures have been made. The same vastness of the sea which has so far enabled the German cruisers to avoid capture, will protect trade.

The only alternative to the methods now adopted would be the marshalling of merchantmen in regular convoys at stated intervals. So far it has not been thought necessary to hamper trade by enforcing such a system.

"The percentage of loss is much less than was reckoned on before the war.

Of the 4,000 British ships engaged in the foreign trade only 39 have been sunk by the enemy, or less than one per cent. in all. Besides seven vessels are now overdue in Atlantic waters.

"The rate of insurance for cargoes which at the outbreak of the war was fixed at 5 guineas p. c., has now been reduced to two guineas per cent.

"Between 8,000 and 9,000 foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from United Kingdom ports, less than five per thousand of which have been interfered with; and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everything for granted and proceeding without precautions, as if there were no war.

"On the other hand, German overseas trade has practically ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships which could have been used as auxiliary cruisers were promptly penned in to neutral harbors or have taken refugee in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea 133 have been captured or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British mercantile marine.

"In these circumstances there is no occasion for anxiety and no excuse for complaint. On the contrary the more fully the facts concerning our overseas trade and its protection by the royal navy can be disclosed and the more attentively they are studied the greater will be the confidence and satisfaction with which the situation can be viewed."

LOSSES ON HAWKE.

London, Oct. 24.—A list of casualties among the crew of the cruiser Hawke, which was sunk recently by a German submarine, shows that two men were killed and that 494 are missing. These figures are contained in a list issued by the Admiralty. It is feared that the men reported as missing must be regarded as having been lost when the vessel sank, according to the Admiralty's statement.

Previous reports showed that of the crew of 569 officers and men 52 men were saved by a trawler and 21 others were picked up from a raft on which they had escaped from the Hawke.

JOHN DE KUYPER COMING.

Montreal, October 23—The steamer Ramore Head, from Rotterdam, due in Montreal next Monday or Tuesday, is said to have a cargo of gin on board, which is estimated at something less than 300,000 cases.

GALA CONCERT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

MISS GAUTHIER, GASTON RUDOLF AND LEOPOLD MORIN AT AUDITORIUM

The inaugural gala concert of the present season was held at the Auditorium last night, introducing Miss Juliette Gauthier, mezzo soprano; Mr. Gaston Rudolf, basso, and Mr. Leopold Morin, pianist, to a large music-loving audience by whom the artists were given a warm and hearty reception, while their efforts were greeted with enthusiastic plaudits and after each number they were obliged to respond to an encore.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Francois Langelier and Lady Langelier, and the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, the audience was large one and included Sir Francois Langelier and Miss Langelier, Mr. and Mrs. Leon DesRivieres and Capt. Victor Pelletier, A.D.C., and Mrs. Pelletier, who occupied the box of honor which was draped with flags for the occasion.

The program was opened by Gaston Rudolf who from the outset, showed himself to be an artist of rare attainments. Possessed of a voice which is rich and sonorous, although not extremely deep. He had it under complete control at all times and sang each number without the least apparent effort. He probably was heard at his best in "Le Cor," by Flegier, and was roundly applauded.

Miss Juliette Gautmer's appearance was a signal for the large audience who greeted her with warmth, and she did not disappoint them. Her introductory song was an air from "Mignon," and this brought out the wondrous sweetness of her voice, which was the predominating characteristic throughout her repertory. Miss Gauthier is a singer of great promise and should reach a high place in the galaxy of Canadian vocal stars.

The playing of Mr. Leopold Morin, the young Quebec pianist, was a revelation to the audience. Though perhaps, a trifle nervous in his first number, he warmed up to his work and in his last two selections by Chopin he fairly took the audience by storm.

The program was fittingly brought to a close by the duet from Mignon rendered by Miss Gauthier and Mr. Rudolf.

Mr. J. A. Gauvin, the well-known impresairo, is to be congratulated on opening the season with such a pleasing entertainment, and the announcement that the New York Symphony Orchestra will appear at the Auditorium on November 25th is gratifying news to all music lovers of the Ancient Capital.

Last night's program is as follows:

Air de "La Jolie Fille de Perth." .. ..Bizet
M. Gaston Rudolf

Air de Mignon ..... Thomas
Mlle Juliette Gauthier

Prelude, Chorale et Fugue ....Cesar Franck
M. Leopold Morin

A l'Etoile Confidente ..... Robaudi
M. Gaston Rudolf

(a)—The Giorni son che Ninna. (vieil Italien) ... ... Pergolese
(b)—Vilanellat viel Italien) ....Falconieri
Mlle Juliette Gauthier

Le cor ..... Flegier
M. Gaston Rudolf

O Quand je dors ..... Hubay
Mlle Juliette Gauthier

(a)—Lotusland ..... Cyril Scott (Premiere audition a Quebec)
(b)—Tintement de clochettes .... Raoul Pugno (Premiere audition a Quebec)
(c)—5ieme Nocturne ..... Chopin
(d)—Polonaise en la bemol ....Chopin
M. Leopold Morin

Te Souvient-il ..... Holmes
M. Gaston Rudolf

Duo de "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Mlle Gauthier et M. Rudolf

ONTARIO ROADWAYS.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—The provincial government's interest today was solicited on behalf of a permanent roadway from Toronto to Oshawa, in advocacy of which a deputation forty strong appeared before the cabinet. While waiting for legislation upon which the government's highway improvement policy will be based, Hon. F. G. MacDiarmid, Minister of Public Works, promised that the Department of Highways would make an immediate survey of the line and prepare plans so that the work can be undertaken when the time arrives.

FAST CRUISERS NOW AFTER "KARLSRUHE"

BRITISH CRUISERS DETERMINED TO DO AWAY WITH ATLANTIC'S MENACE.

London, October 23.—The report sent here by the Teneriffe correspondent to the Daily Mail of the activity of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which has sunk fifteen British steamers and sailing craft on the main trade route from South America has caused much severe criticism of the failure to locate this commerce destroyer.

It is believed that a fast cruiser squadron is now seeking the German, which is variously reported as having a base in the Gulf of Mexico and somewhere near the Cuban coast.

The Admiralty has no confirmation of the list of ships classed as having been sunk, by the Mail correspondent, but permits publication without comment. The vessels named are the Strathroye, Maple Branch, Highland, Hope, Indrana Rio Iguassu, Farn, Marl, Miceto, Larinaga, Cervantes, Cornish City, Prith, Condon, and Lynrowan.

Their crews were sent into Teneriffe on the German steamer Crefeld, according to the report reaching here.

The Karlsruhe has been a thorn in the side of the British cruiser patrol in the Atlantic off the American coast She has been located several times by British warships but her superior speed has enabled her to get away, although on two occasions she has been struck in an exchange of shots by her pursuers. It is understood that the speed handicap has now been overcome by the vessels detailed to watch for her, and news of a real naval engagement somewhere between the American coast and the Canary Islands is expected in the near future.

AUSTRIAN CATTLE.

War Necessitates the Slaughter of Many Thousand Heads.

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 23, 9.50 p.m. —Advices received here from Budapest say that owing to the war and the necessity to supply the army with beef the consumption of cattle has increased enormously. Since the beginning of war, 85,000 oxen have been slaughtered in Budapest as against 25,000 for the corresponding period of 1913.

The advices add that owing to an inadequate staff in the cattle market live stock is frequently left unfed and unwatered from threeto five days. As a result many head of cattle die and the remainder furnish an inferior quality of meat.

MONTREAL RECRUITING FOR 2ND. CONTINGENT

Montreal, Oct. 23.—Following the provisional appointment of Lieut.-Col. F. W. Fisher and Major John A. Gunn, of the 3rd. Regiment, Victoria Rifles, as officers commanding the two battalions from Montreal, and the official announcement of Lieut.-Col. Gaudet's appointment as commanding officer of the Royal Canadian Regiment, it was announced this morning that Major W. B. Anderson, of the 4th divisional headquarters staff, has been detailed by the O. C. of the 4th division, to be brigade major for the three battalions in the province.

It was also annuoced that recruits are coming in rapidly and there is already an enrollment of about 950 in Montreal, including the French Canadian battalion.

METHODIST MINISTERS AGAINST WET CANTEEN

Medicine Hat, Alb., Oct. 23.—The Methodist Church, through the general superintendent, Rev. Dr. S. Crown, has sent to Sir Robert Borden a strong protest against the order of General Alderson authorizing a wet canteen for the Canadian trops. In the message of protest sent from here today Dr. Crown reminds the Prime Minister that Russia has forbidden vodka and France absinthe, for the army, and in asking Premier Borden to make an emphatic protest to the home government that the order be withdrawn, he questions the moral right of General Alderson to authorize a canteen in the face of the practice of the Canadian Militia Department, and contrary to Canadian public opinion and the tacit understanding with Canadian motherhood.

TORONTO EXCHANGE WILL OPEN MONDAY

Toronto, Oct. 23—The Toronto Stock Exchange will open on Monday for trading in all listed securities upon the basis which has governed transactions in the limited list selected for experimental purposes. As before, the intention is to relieve margined holdings which may be embarrassed, and all transactions will be for cash. The official statement of the committee says:

"Owing to the satisfactory manner in which transactions have gone through the Toronto Stock Exchange committee in the inter-listed stocks, it has been decided to extend the list to embody all the securities listed on the Exchange, the same special rules to pertain to the full lists to the partial."

Minimum prices have been fixed by the committee.

STUDYING QUESTION OF READJUSTING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

U. S. GOVERNMENT CONSULTS PROMINENT MEN IN STATES AND BRITAIN.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Financial forces of the government, the wisdom of some of the most prominent men in the American banking world and the friendly counsel of representatives of Great Britain were turned today toward a solution of the problem of a readjustment of the foreign exchange market to meet conditions which have arisen as a consequence of the European war.

For more than three hours the Federal Reserve Board, Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the English Treasury, and some of the best known bankers in New York discussed the situation in all its aspects. According to those present there was not a note of pessimism heard to mar the harmony of the conference, and there was every reason to believe tonight that all the problems which loomed so large on the financial horizon a few months ago will be solved without great difficulties. Here are the salient points discussed in the conference and the results anticipated:

American bankers stand ready to pay their obligations to England in cash. The $100,000,000 gold pool already formed and $80,000,000 raised by a New York syndicate to meet New York city's obligations probably will suffice to satisfy England. Payment of this total may not be necessary.

The New York and London Stock Exchanges will not be opened possibly before the beginning of 1915. A conference between committees of the two Exchanges will consider re-opening beforehand.

The Federal Reserve Board to hasten consideration of the proposed cotton loan fund plan, designed in part to give bottom to the cotton market.

The Cotton Exchanges in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool to be opened as soon as possible. The New York Exchange probably will confer, through a committee with the Liverpool Exchange before such action is taken.

A committee consisting of Benjamin Strong, Jr., A. H. Wiggin, James Brown of New York, Governor Hamlin and Paul M. Warburg of the reserve board will hold further conferences with Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett about details of the re-adjustment plan. Any such plan would have to be submitted to the British government.

According to some of those present at the conference the optimism of all present was surprising. Sir George Paish, it was said, did not indicate that he had come to demand payment of American debts; he had no concrete plan to lay before the Americans, but listened to what they had to say. The American bankers, on the other hand, made it clear that there was every reason to believe that America can and will meet all obligations in gold.

25,000 PORTUGESE SAID WITH ALLIES

REPORT THAT ABOVE NUMBER ARE FIGHTING WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH.

New York, Oct. 23—Lisbon newspapers of October 6th and 7th, received at the Portuguese consulate yesterday, assert that Portuguese troops, numbering over 25,000 men, are aiding the French and British forces in the battle line in Belgium and France. The position of the troops is kept from the papers by the censorship.

According to the Lisbon Seculo, Noticios, Luta and Mundo, the second division of Portugal's crack army corps, has "left for the war."

The division comprises four regiments of infantry, two regiments of light artillery, one regiment of cavalry, four groups of mitrailleuses and several batteries of heavy artillery. In addition it is announced that four thousands marines have "left for the front."

This makes a total of 26,000 men who are reported to be in France and Belgium. A third division of troops containing a like number and similarly composed, is held in readiness for instant action.

It is believed at the consulate that the second division was secretly landed on the French coast near Calais and made its way overland to join the Allied forces. The men are said to have been taken in English and Portuguese transports similar to those used in moving the troops to South Africa. The newspapers announce that the destination and time of departure of the army are kept secret by government order.

FARRELL'S STORY REMAINS INTACT

TRAMP'S EVIDENCE DAMAGING TO MRS. CARMAN HARDLY SHAKEN

Mineola, L. I., October 22 — That Mrs. Florence Carman will be permitted to take the witness stand in her trial for life long enough to refute the testimony of Celia Coleman, her former maid, who accused her of having confessed to the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey directly following the shooting, was the impression gained when the third day of the sensational trial opened this morning.

The accused woman has many times demanded from her chief counsel, Judge Graham, that she be allowed to tell her story to the jury. He has repeatedly refused this request, however. It was not until he came to sum up the effect of yesterday's testimony that the attorney for the defence showed signs of changing his mind.

The cross-examination of Frank J. Farrell, the tramp who says he witnessed the murder, was resumed when the morning session opened. Mr. Graham directed his efforts to wring from the tramp admissions as to his activities in the past that reflected no credit upon him and did much to hurt the earlier impression that he was telling the absolute truth.

When Mr. Graham rose to question Farrell, one who had listened to yesterday's testimony might have supposed that only a few minutes' recess had been taken.

Mr. Graham during the early part of the morning session seemed to be trying to establish through his cross-examination of Farrell that the witness was not looking for work when he went from New York to Freeport on June 30. The attorney insinuated that Farrell either went there with knowledge of what was to take place or that he was not at the house at the time he says he was.

During Farrell's grilling, Dr. Carman smiled pleasantly, but his good humor was not shared by his wife. The witness was closely questioned as to the way in which the woman he claims to have seen fire the shot was dressed on the night of the murder, with the apparent intention of getting Farrell to contradict his testimony of July 6, when he was jailed as a material witness. The attorney did not succeed in getting Farrell to make any contradiction or to do further damage to the testimony he gave yesterday.

A vigorous assault upon the testimony yesterday of Celia Colman, the Marman maid, who swore that Mrs. Carman had appeared to her, revolver in hand, and said "I shot him," and had later wondered if God would forgive her for the crime, was begun by the defence with its first witness, Benedict Cheesman, a negro stenographer of New York City.

Cheesman testified that he and two negro lawyers called on Celia in New York on July 14 last and that the lawyers questioned Celia about their knowledge of the crime while he took down questions and answers in shorthand. He identified a typewritten statement as the one she had made. In it, Celia said she wanted to tell the whole truth. She was not under oath, however, and she made no mention of Mrs. Carman having shown her a revolver.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Macdonald, of Sydney, are registered at the Chateau.

Mr. W. Walsh arrived here from Toronto last evening and registered at the Chateau.

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General, is expected in the city tomorrow morning.

Mr. R. E. Pickrel, of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in the city last evening are is staying at the Chateau.

Messrs. Cyril and Clement P. P. Quinn, of Saginaw, Mich., are in the city staying at the Chateau.

Mr. Wm. Wilkins, of Montreal, who was a patient at the Hospital of St. Francois d'Assise, Domaine Lairet has recovered from his illness and has returned to his home.

Late arrivals at the Chateau: Wm. F. Gronan, W. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lindsay, James Young, H. E. Randall, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Macdonald, Sydney; A. W. Scripture, W. Walsh, F. W. Miller, C. S. McMichael, N. G. Parkins, Toronto; Richmond Watkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cyril Quinn, Clement P. Quinn, Saginaw, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Johnson, Thetford; R. F. Dow, Henry C. Kessler, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. David Williams, Duluth, Mich.; R. E. Pickrel, St. Louis, Mo.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Edmonton, Alb., Oct. 23.—Thomas Gilbert Cook was found not guilty this afternoon of the murder of William B. Crawford at Wainwright on May 14. When instructing the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty" Justice Ives declared that there was not one particle of evidence against the accused and absolutely no suspicion that Mr. Cook had committed the murder. Justice Ives instructed the jury to bring a verdict of "not guilty."

BOTH FORCES SEEKING WEAK SPOTS IN LINES

ALLIES SATISFIED IN REPELLING FORMIDABLE ATTACKS BY REINFORCED GERMAN ARMY AND GAINED GROUND AT SOME POINTS.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Watching each others every move in order to take advantage of the slightest weakness at any point, the two great armies continued violent attacks and counter attacks throughout last night and today, according to statements made by officers and officials arriving here from various sections of the battle line. These assaults did not effect any noticeable change in the positions although the Allies were compelled to give way a little at La Bassee, thirteen miles south-west of Lille. At Armentieres also the fighting was very stubborn and the Allies gained some more ground.

Two officers in British uniform today brought to a halt the motors belonging to an ammunition convoy as it was proceeding to the British lines at Armentieres with supplies.

"Halt, you are running right into German trenches," was the command given to the convoy.

The captain in command went and spoke to the two officers who were driving a British automobile. After a few words passed the captain noted that the men who had issued the order spoke with a slight accent, whereupon he drew his revolver and shot both his supposed comrades. At the same moment a squadron of German cavalry appeared a short distance away.

The British captain then ordered the truck drivers, most of whom were London motor bus chauffeurs, to dismount with their rifles and take a position in a ditch beside the road in order to defend the convoy. The Germans were about to charge and a detachment of German infantry had arrived on the scene, but from the other side a French battalion appeared. A sharp fight ensued and the Germans retired with heavy losses. The ambuscade had been well prepared.

The Allied commanders regard the results of today's fighting as favorable to the Allies since it has proved their ability to withstand frequent and formidable shocks from the powerfully reinforced German army without perceptibility giving way and, in fact, advancing somewhat at various points. Since the end of September, when the bulk of the Allies were on the Oise and Somme Rivers near Compiegne and Amiens, and battle front has been prolonged 125 miles to the seacoast, where with the support of the British fleet, the Allied forces heretofore have effectually barred the German advance on Dunkirk and other channel ports.

"In the vicinity of Arras, the forcing tactics of the Germans were again in evidence today but the invaders made no progress. The artillery duel was exceedingly heavy but the French big guns did such splendid work that three German batteries were put out of action while the damage done to the Allies was small.

In the eastern district the battle of the Vosges continued vigorously. Further south the French and German infantry came to close quarters at Altkirch. This place, after changing hands several times, was finally captured today by the French at the point of the bayonet.

ADDRESSED TROOPS UNDER HEAVY FIRE

BELGIAN MINISTER OF STATE SPOKE ENCOURAGINGLY TO KING ALBERT'S MEN

Havre, via Paris, Oct. 23.—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, returned here today from Nieuport where he went by invitation of King Albert.

When at Nieuport, M. Vandervelde addressed the Belgian troops who, after the fighting of yesterday, were being held in reserve today. The Minister's speech, which was one of encouragement to the men was delivered amid the roar of cannon and while shells passed overhead toward the German position.

M. Vandervelde said the Belgians were full of courage and determined to fight to the last.

This was the first time that M. Vandervelde, who is the Republican Socialist leader and King Albert had met. M. Vandervelde said the King was most affable and simple mannered. Then he added:

"The Socialists support the Government because they are defending their homes. They are very loyal to the Fatherland."

The Belgian Minister of War remains at Dunkirk.

TWENTY DROWNED IN TEXAS FLOOD

SAN ANTONIO RIVER AND CREEKS FLOOD BANKS, CAUSING MUCH DAMAGE

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 23—Probably twenty persons were drowned here today in a flood of the San Antonio River and the San Pedro and Alazan creeks. The known dead number 13. A five-inch rainfall in less than three hours caused a fifteen foot flood in the river and put the creeks out of their bands from 100 to 1,000 feet.

All the deaths occurred in the two creeks which run through the city. A number of small dwellings were undermined and swept away. The property loss, it is thought, will not exceed $150,000.



N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA COMING TO QUEBEC.

The most gorgeous musical attraction presented in Quebec for many a season past is announced for the 25th of November at the Auditorium theatre,—one only appearance by the famous New York Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of the world-reputed American conductor and composer, Mr. Walter Damrosch. The bringing to this city of such a big organization certainly means the greatest enterprise of the kind yet attempted here and will mark the supreme event of the year. This only concert at the Auditorium will involve an expenditure of nearly $2,700.00 that is the most expensive single night attraction at this theatre, with the "Parsifal" opeera.

The New York Symphony Orchestra will practically be the only big musical attraction to be offered in Canada this season, as there will be no opera nor concert festivals, so it ought to be an immense success in each city visited as it will be the one big event for the numerous lovers of music and the public at large. Quebec will certainly crowd the theatre to the doors to hear such a wonderful organization as the New York Symphony Orchestra. The management even reports that they are already receiving inquiries from the outside as far as Rimouski, east, and Three Rivers, west, of the people who want to come to Quebec to attend this great event.

Parties desirous to reserve boxes in advance will please communicate with the local representative of the Orchestra, Mr. Gauvin, 60 Mountain Hill. Orders for other seats will only be received at Auditorium when the sale opens, the middle of next month.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

New York, October 23—Britannia, Marseilles.

Liverpool, 22nd: Celtic, New York.

Genoa: Duca D'Aosta, New York.

Keep Your Lungs Strong

This advice is doubly important with the knowledge that every three minutes some one in the United States succumbs to consumption and many refuse to realize they are afflicted until it is too late.

It is after colds or sickness, from overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists that tubercular germs thrive because the resistive powers of the body are weakened.

Only with fresh air, sunshine and abundant rich blood can one hope to arrest their progress, and the concentrated fats in Scott's Emulsion furnish fuel for rich blood, and its rare nourishment helps strengthen the lungs while it builds up the forces.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or run-down Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known and is free from stupefying drugs. Avoid substitutes.

14-63 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

The Quebec Chronicle

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SPOILING THE MARKET.

Prices recently realized for lumber shipments to England have been good owing to the pressing requirements of the British Government for huts, sheding accomodation, tent floors, ammunition cases and other temporary needs. But it would be a mistake for lumbermen to base their calculations on the hope of obtaining extravagantly high figures in the future as a consequence of the closing down of so many shipping places in Russia and Finland. Shortly after the war began it was the impression in many quarters that these high figures would prevail and many seem to have got the idea into their heads that Britain would now be practically dependent on Canada for her lumber supply. That idea is somewhat of a fallacy. For one reason, the outbreak of hostilities found the United Kingdom carrying large stocks of timber of most kinds. For another, as long as the North Sea is kept open considerable supplies will still be available and news from the other side of the Atlantic makes it apparent that shipments from Sweedish and Norwegian ports are coming in pretty freely now. And, although the customary shipments from Russia and Finland will be reduced, a fair volume is still certain to find its way through to British ports. Archangel, for instance, is about a thousand miles nearer to the market than Quebec is.

A comparison of the imports of timber into the United States from Canada and from Russia, Norway and Sweden during the year 1913 will tend to show that Britain is not so dependent on Canada for lumber as some of us appear to think. Shipments from Russia during that period amounted to more than two billion feet board measure, the approximate figures being 2,017,406,160. Sweden sent a total of 822,598,920 feet, Norway 176,770,440 feet, the total from the three countries combined thus being more than three billion feet. Against this Canada sent only 576,924,480 feet.

Yet another fact to be considered is that Germany, Belgium and France will not require much lumber for some time and this will mean a diversion to Great Britain of shipments that in the ordinary way in times of peace would have gone to those countries. Sweden, for instance, shipped them more than 700,000,000 feet in 1913 and Russia and the other timber-producing nations also sent considerable quantities.

As an example of the harm that may be done by extravagant demands we can take the case of the pit prop market. Very recently a commission came to various Canadian cities, including Quebec, to investigate the situation. A large quantity of these props was urgently needed on the other side and sentiment rather inclined to the Dominion as being the best place to supply them. Had the Dominion been able to guarantee a supply at reasonable rates a permanent business might have resulted from the visit of the commission. Unfortunately the prices asked were in most cases so exorbitant that the commissioners found it impossible to do business and went away disgusted. It was a case of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

No one can blame the lumbermen for endeavoring to get the best prices possible. They are not in the business, we presume, for purely philanthropic motives. But there is a danger that they may overreach themselves and spoil their market by "hold-up" tactics. Unfortunately the financial stringency, which is generally felt, does not make business easy and will certainly not help prices to soar upwards.



THE FRENCH ARMY.

It is time to pay a tribute to French arms. What we can see is that they are restoring, or rather maintaining, the old glories of the name. The London censorship has perhaps failed to do justice to the bravery and efficiency of the French troops. Had we not been well advised that the French outnumber the British in the allied ranks at a ratio highter than ten to one, we might have had to conclude that the British troops were in the majority, if we should judge from the manner in whcih they are made to figure at every critical point in every engagement.

It is not impossible that the small number of British soldiers now on the Continent have co-operated with their French allies at a great many different points of critical action, at many different times, along the lines. Least of all would we intimate that the British official reports are in any way misleading, or that they fail to give full credit to their fighting partners. Now and then, in Gen French's reports, we find soldiery acknowledgment of valorous work done by the French. But, of course, his reports are chiefly concerned with the English expeditionary force.

What we may see for ourselves, without need of official assurance from any quarter, is that the great work done by the allies against the Germans since the battle of the Marne could not possibly have been done without the much larger co-operation of the much larger army on the side of the allies. It is impossible to draw any lines of distinction between the qualities of courage in the men. All such questions as that, as to both Frenchmen and Englishmen, were settled long, long ago. We think a special tribute of admiration due the French army in this war, only because in the last great war in which France engaged, her old luster was dimmed through the knavery, corruption, treachery and cowardice of men who had grown up under the reign of an unprincipled adventure. What Frenchmen are doing to-day against a warrior race known to glorious history, puts them back in their old niche of fame, which is more comforting to them, we believe, than regaining Alsace and Lorraine would be This victory they have already won. Recent despatches brooght report of a desperate bayonet battle between French and German for the possession of a town, which raged on every floor of every house, and which the Frenchmen won. The story recalls vividly the bloody bayonet fight for the possession of Hougoumont Chateau, on the field of Waterloo, won also by the French, but that time against the British. Such stories recall the best days of French valor under the Little Corporal.

PRESS COMMENT.

Because Germany's long-laid plan of naval campaign succeeded after two months in "bagging" half-a-dozen old obselete cruisers, and because a saucy little Prussian warship, the Emden, had been making herself a general nuisance in the Indian waters, fireside critics of the Admiralty's naval strategy were multiplying every day. The number of kindly, well-intentioned people who would have liked to supersede Sir John Jellicoe and run the Iron Duke under the guns of frowning fortresses and over deadly German mines, was simply amazing. Why the whole German fleet had not been annihilated at a single stroke, Heligoland demolished, the Kiel Canal blown up, and every German cruiser on the whole range of the sea sunk or captured, was beyond the comprehension of these experts, impatiently surveying the situation from a distance of a couple of thousand miles in the Canadian interior. Undoubtedly the naval genius of these strategists, some of whom have never smelt the salt sea, reflected great credit upon their versability, but after Saturday's splendid achievement of the navy, a whole lot of us will be satisfied to remain content with Sir John Jellicoe, Admiral Beatty, Mr. Churchill and the Admiralty. The speedy demolition of four German torpedo boats by the unerring accuracy of British gunners has not only evened up the loss of the Aboukir, Hogue, Cressy and Hawke; it has shown us that the spirit, and the fighting power of British sailors to-day are the same as that which made the might of the fleet of Nelson. The gunnery tactics of Nelson's day differ in no respect from the gunnery tactics of Sir John Jellicoe. Nelson wrote: "I hope we shall be able as usual to get so close to our enemies that our shot cannot miss them." That is the strategic principle which guides the British navy now. In the North Sea Jellicoe is repeating the lessons which Nelson taught to the navies of the world in his long vigil in the Gulf of Lyons. The occasional loss of a ship or two we must expect. Nor shall we under-estimate the resourcefulness and daring of the German sailor. The genius which made the Prussian army, is capable of forging a naval force not lightly dimissed. But we have reason for a profound faith in our supremacy on the deep, and we should not be unmindful that the weary blockades of Nelson culminated finally in the victory of Trafalgar. Economic pressure and the British fleet sent Napoleon to St. Helena, and decided the fate of liberty in Europe for a hundred years Economic pressure and the British fleet will be a mighty factor in rescuing Europe from the heel of the Pressian jackboot; and if the scourge of war has not fallen with a heavier hand upopn the British people, they have to thank for it the ring of steel-gray bulks which holds the German fleet, and encircles German commerce. The vigil of Heligoland may be long. But in the end a day will come when the enem must come out and fight. In the meantime the navy will be the instrument through which will be answered the fervent prayer of forty millions of Britons.—"Give us this day our daily bread."—Ottawa Journal.

The London Times quotes a passage from the prose works of Heine, the celebrated German poet, in which he makes a terrible prophecy of the burtality of Prussian militarism. This is the message:—"Christianity—and this is its merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, that brutal German joy of battle. When once the taming talisman, the Cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless, Berserker fury of which the northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up anew. That talisman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse. Then the old stone gods will rise from the salient ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor, with his giant's hammer, will at last spring up and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals." With the knowledge of the burning of Louvain, the sacking of Malines, and the destruction of Rheims, who will say that the prophecy of Heine has not come to pass?—Exchange.

AN EASY WAY TO STOP HEAD NOISES

Good Advice For Those Who Fear Deafness

Men and women who are growing hard of hearing and who experience a stuffy feeling of pressure against their ear drums, accompanied by buzzing, rumbling sounds in their head like water falling or steam escaping should take prompt and effective measures to stop this trouble. Head-noises are almost invariably the forerunners of complete or partial deafness and most deaf people suffer from them constantly. Sometimes these head noises become so distracting and nerve racking with their never ceasing "hum" they drive the sufferer almost frantic and complete nervous breakdown and even violent insanity have been known to result.

Thanks to a remarkable scientific discovery made recently in England, it is now possible to almost instantly lessen the severity of these head-noises and in a very short time to completely and permenantly overcome them. With the disappearing of of the head-noises, the hearing also greatly improves and very frequently can be restored to normal. This English treatment is known as Parmint and can be easily and safely administered at home. Leading druggists in Quebec and vicinity now have it in stock. Get from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength) and mix it at home with 1-4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar. Stir until dissolved and then take one table. spoonful four times a day until the noises disappear and hearing improves. Parmint is used double strength in this way not only to reduce, by tonic action, the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian tube and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear and the results it gives are both remarkably quick and effective.

RELIEF MONEY FOR AMERICANS

London, Oct. 22—A Reuter despatch from Alexandria says the American cruiser North Carolina returned to Beirut, Syria, yesterday and left immediately after embarking $75,000 in gold for the relief of American missionaries and other American citizens in the Ottoman Empire.

The cruiser will call at other ports in Syria and Smyrna and deliver relief money and will land the remainder at Dedeagach, European Turkey, for Constantinople.

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No troublesome dipping out of a paper bag—no spilling—no need of having a special sugar box or tin.

You couldn't get a better container in which to keep your sugar supply, or a handier one when you want to use it. Just snip off a corner of the carton, and pour out what you want, exactly where you want it.

Just as important a feature as the convenience, is the certainty that in these Cartons you get genuine *Redpath* Extra Granulated Sugar, which for 60 years has been recognized as Canada's best. And you get it clean and pure, just as it left the Refinery. 100

Get the Redpath Cartons! It's well worth while!

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Nice Suitings for Men from $20 to $40; made to order. Let me show you the new styles and shades for your winter requirements, also latest patterns for Ladies' Suits. Nothing but the latest.

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Most stylish mountings, high settings with platinum tips or platinum claws.
Highest grade diamonds.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
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Ladies Trimmed Hats

New Season's Dress Goods

We have now in stock a large variety of the newest Shapes in ladies' ready-to-wear HATS, also a fine assortment of the latest styles in Dress Goods, and Silks.

Ladies' Velvet Hats, trimmed, ready-to-wear, at $1.25, $1.75, $2.75, $3.25 and $3.95.

Ladies' Felt Hats, nicely trimmed, in all the latest colors, at $1.75, $2.75, $2.88, $3.25, $3.95 and $4.95.

Children's Velvet Hats, trimmed, ready-to-wear, at $1.75 and $2.25.

Dress Stuffs, in all the newest makes, at 75c, 98c, $1.18, $1.25, $1.88 and $2.48.

Roman Stripe Silks, very fashionable for trimmings, at $1.18 a yard.

Black and White Stripe Silk, in the latest stripes, at 95c a yard.

Colored Paillette Silk, very superior quality, in all the wanted shades, only 68c a yard.

New Floral Silk, in a large variety of patterns, at $1.25, $1.65, $1.75 and $2.25 a yard.

New Scotch Tartan Silk, nice soft finish, at 88c a yard.

Silk Sports Coats, in a good range of colors, for ladies, only $3.98.

Ladies' Chamois-finish Gloves, in cream and lemon color, at 40c, 48c, 68c and 75c.

Ladies' Wool Dressing Gowns, in the popular colors, at $3.50, $3.95, $4.25, $5.50, $6.25 and $7.50.

SIMONS & MINGUY
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17TH YEAR.
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Apl.28xtu,th,sat.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that the Pier at the mouth of the Cap Rouge River is submerged, as well as the other deep water Pier that was there up to last winter, at the end of the long wharf. The position of the Pier at the mouth of the Cap Rouge River is as heretofore, shown by a flat Buoy by day, and a White Light by night, and the position of the deep water Pier recently taken at the end of the long wharf is in a straight line with the said flat Buoy and about 600 feet to the west.

W. A. KINGSLAND,
M.19xxtf. Agent.



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SPORTING GOODS

Trout and salmon rods in all grades including the renowned Boivin.
Flies, Reels, Lines, Baits, Tents, Blankets, Rubber Sheets, Canoe Paddles, Oars, Dunnage Bags, Folding Beds and Chairs, Folding Stoves, etc.

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Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Hunting Knives and Axes; Shot Shells, Cartridges, Camp Blankets, (Red and Grey), Tent, Etc.

LATEST BOOKS
"The Mutiny of the Elsinore".... ..... by Jack London
"Bread and Butter Flies" .... by Dion Clayton Calthrop
"The Last Shot" by Frederick Palmer
"Sweet Apple Cove" .... by Geo. Van Schaick
"The Gaunt, Gray Wolf" .... by Dillon Wallace
"Hoof and Claw" by C. G. D. Roberts
"The League of The Leopard" .. ..by Harold Bindloss
"The Allison Honor" .... by Harold Bindloss
"The Eyes of the World" .... by Harold Bell Wright
"Bambi" by Marjorie Benton Cooke

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A Sale of BEAVER, SILK, PLUSH and SILK VELVET SHAPES, of the latest Fashion, ranging in Prices from $3.50 up to $7.00.

Your Choice at $1.99

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The above company under the management of Mr. Walter Sharpe, who has been so favorably connected with many of the largest building contracts in the city, are prepared to undertake
GENERAL CONTRACTING,
of all descriptions, and will submit prices on any proposed building or work, on application
MANAGER W. SHARPE QUEBEC.
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Read This

First class English and Scotch Tweed Suits, valued from $25 to $30 now offered for $20.00 while they last.
Benefit by this great reduction and place your order at once.

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DE NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC.

Opens at night from 7 to 8.30

Head Office: 21 St. John Street, on Saturdays only.
Branches, Mondays and Saturdays.

DIED.

JOBIN—On October 21st, 1914, John James Jobin, aged 62 years.

Funeral will leave his late residence, No. 118 Scott street, Saturday morning, October 24th, at 8.30 o'clock, for St. Patrick's Church, thence to Belmont Cemetery.

He was a member of St. Patrick's Court, No. 620, Catholic Order of Foresters.

PRYCE-BROWNE—Killed in action before Antwerp, on the 8th of Oct., Major Herbert Pryce-Browne, M.M., only son of the late Captain Wm. Pryce-Browne and Josephine Prior, his wife.

TIMMONY.—At Sillery, on October 21, 1914, James Timmony, ex-Mayor of Sillery.

Funeral will leave his late residence, Sillery Hill, at 9.30 a.m. Saturday for Sillery Church and hence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Montreal papers please copy.

AUDITORIUM

FIVE ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE
STRAND WAR SERIES
Kinemacolor Films
PRICES: Matinee ..... 10c.
Evening..... 10, 15, 25c.

WANTED

Two hundred Laborers, apply to M. P. and J. T. Davis. Apply Sillery Office.

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MARATHON CAFE

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CHILDS CAFE.

Always open, always ready, always busy.

Table and attendance unsurpassed.

Malpacque Oysters Served all Styles.

TRY OUR HOME-MADE PIES.

All kinds to take home, 25c.
Apples, Raisins, Cocoanut, Custard, Fig, Cranberry, Lemon, Mince.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

—of the—

Y.M.C.A. Glee Club

Will be held this SATURDAY Evening, October 24th, at 7.00 o'clock, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. Men desirous of joining the Club for the coming season are invited to be present.

ALLAN THORN,
Secretary.

Decorative Art Rooms

The Decorative Art Rooms will hold their annual exhibition and Sale in Y.M.C.A. HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December. The proceeds of the Tea will be given to the Red Cross Fund.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 4th December, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over a rural mail delivery route, to be known as: "Delisle, No. 1," to begin from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Delisle and Fleury, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector Office,
Quebec, Oct. 22, 1914.
Oct.24x1aw,satx3w

B. B. B. BRIAR PIPES

We show the largest and most complete assortment of this famous line of Pipes in Quebec City

See our stock,

WALLING'S STORES

46 MOUNTAIN HILL,
182 ST. JOHN STREET.
QUEBEC.

Mon,wed,sat.

THE QUEBEC HOME GUARD

Will Commence

DRILL

At 8.00 P.M., on

THURSDAY NEXT

the 29th inst., at the Drill Hall Grande Allee.

N.B.—Companies, Sections and Squads should organize immediately, and every member should attend this first parade.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

TRAIN SERVICE
— Between —
QUEBEC, GRAND'MERE SHAWINIGAN FALLS. MONTREAL.

Leave Quebec:

9.30 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, for Grand'Mere Shawinigan Falls, Montreal, and intermediate stations, with Buffet Parlor car.

4.45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday, for Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations.

Arrive Quebec:

1.20 p.m.—Daiily except Sunday from Montreal, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations.

10.30 a.m.—Daily except Sunday from Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations.

For rail and steamship tickets and all information, apply to nearest C. N. R. Agent or Company's Office, 160 St. Andrew street; tele. 5773.

Province of Quebec.
District of Arthabasca.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the affair of: MDE. D. LABBE, of Thetford Mines, Dressmaker, Insolvent.

The said Dame D. Labbe, having assigned in favor of her creditors, the 19th day of October, 1914,

NOTICE is hereby given to her creditors to be present at the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, for the District of Arthabaska, in the Court House at Arthabaska, Thursday, November 5th, at 10.00 a.m. to give their advice on the nomination of a curator and inspectors for the said cession of property.

LEFAIVRE & GAGNON,
Provisional Guardians.

Quebec, Oct. 22, 1914.
Office: 98 St. Peter street, Quebec.

PATRIOTISM OF C. P. R.

A tribute to the Belfast Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway is paid by the "Belfast Daily Telegraph," of October 10th, which reproduces a photograph of Mr. M. McCalla, the Belfast agent of the company, together with his staff, all in regimentals. "The C. P. R.," it says, "has placed the benefit of its wide-spread organization at the service of the Empire in the present crisis, and has developed itself into a great recruiting agency for the British army. Every office is a centre of patriotic activity, and the company's employees have given an excellent lead to others in joining the King's forces in large numbers. The Belfast office, so capably managed by Mr. W. McCalla, is no exception, and the group of the chief and his staff, shown herewith, no fewer than six are now preparing for the front as recently-joined members of Lord Kitchener's army. The display of pictorial posters in the windows of the Victoria street offices is very fine, and certainly it cannot be said that the Belfast staff has been deaf to the stirring appeal under one of the most effective of them:

"Lads of the desk and wheel and loom,
Noble and trader, squire and groom,
Come where the bugles of England play,
Over the hills and far away."

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

RECRUITING AREAS FOR VOLUNTEERS

5TH DIVISION COMPRISES THE CITY OF QUEBEC AND DISTRICT.

Recruiting for the second contingent has commenced in this division, and from reports received, is progressing satisfactorily.

The 5th Division is to furnish four companies of an infantry battalion of which the headquarters, machine gun section and four other companies will be raised in Montreal.

The division has been divided into four recruiting areas:

No.1.—The City of Quebec.

No. 2.—The counties of Champlain, Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix.

No. 3.—Counties of Lotbiniere, Megantic, Beauce, Dorchester and Levis.

No. 4.—Counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouta and Rimouski.

Recruiting offices have been established at various points, the central office at divisional headquarters, 17 St. Louis street, that for No. 1 area, the Drill Hall, Grand Allee; those for No. 2 being at Ste. Anne de la Perade and Ste. Anne de Beaupre; for No. 3 area, at St. Joseph de Beauce and Levis; No. 4 at Montmagny and Fraserville.

Recruiting in each of the districts proceeding under the charge of officers who have offered their services with the contingent.

Captain A. Thiboutot, 9th Regiment, has charge of the first area; Captain F. X. Halle, of the second; Captain J. P. Bignell, of the third, and Captain O. J. L. D. Gingras, the fourth.

Each of these officers is assisted by two lieutenants.

The conditions of enlistment, pay, and allowance are the same as for the first contingent. The recruiting officers will gladly give full particulars to applicants.

There should be no difficulty in obtaining the required number of men in this division. The stirring appeals for recruits which have been made by so many public men in all parts of the Empire is meeting with a ready response, and an old military centre like Quebec will not be found slow in answering to the call to arms.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. A. E. White will occupy the pulpit in the Baptist Church, McMahon street on Sunday, 25th inst., both morning and evening.

S. P. C. A. WATCHING.

In connection with the sale of horses which is being held on the Exhibition Grounds, the Quebec S. P. C. A., are keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings. One of the superintendents is down there during the entire day and Dr. Brennan is also acting in the interests of the Society preventing any horse being sold which is unfit for work.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Five prisoners appeared before His Honor the Recorder yesterday. Four charged with drunkenness, were condemned to fines of $5.00 and costs or tight days in jail. The fifth, who has become a victim of the morphine habit, was charged by his parents with causing disorder in their home by smashing furniture, etc., when under the influence of the drug. To endeaver to break him off his craving for the stuff, the Recorder sent him to jail for two months in default of paying a fine of $40 and costs.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

Donations For the Red Cross Society

Madame George Tessier, the Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$4,233.31
Recent donations:—	
Chalmer's Church, per Rev. S. J. Martin	36.70
Compton Church, per Rev. J. S. Brewer	17.13
St. James Church, Kenogamy, per Rev. Hollis H. Corey	12.65
Mrs. Arthur E. Scott	25.00
Mrs. A. Cummings	2.25
Madame T. Chapais	1.00
Madame J. E. Mahey	1.00
Mlle Maloy	1.00
Mde de Sales Laterriere ...	1.00
Mrs. Dunlop	1.00
Miss Jean Edouards	1.00

The following names have become members: Mrs. P. Angers, Mrs. Panet, St. Raymond; Mrs. E. Bedard, Mrs. G. McCarron, Mrs. E. Moreau, Misses S. Duchesnay, M. Lesage, T. Lesage, M. Dussault, C. Cote, H. Pouliot, J. McGie.

LADIES SUITS HALF PRICE

A small number of Warm Stylish Suits are now on sale at half the regular price

Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd.,
Buade Street

oct. 22, 24, 26x3

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CAR FERRY

NUMBER OF PROMINENT CITIZENS WITNESSED INITIAL TEST YESTERDAY

The test of the new car ferry steamer Leonard, belonging to the Transcontinental Railway took place at the new wharf at Lampson's Cove yesterday.

The Leonard left the Pointe-a-Carcey wharf at 9:30 a.m. in charge of Mr. Adjutor Lachance, President of the Corporation, and on arrival at Lampson's Cove was placed in the bight prepared for her in the wharf there.

There were present to witness the test Messrs. Gordon Grant, Chief Engineer of the Transcontinental; A. E. Doucet, District Engineer; R. A. Black, Assistant Engineer; Wm. Price, President of the Harbor Commission; A. S. Gravel, Harbor Commissioner; St. George Boswell, Harbor Engineer; R. S. O.d. Engineer in charge of Lampson's Cove; Lieut.-Col. Ray, Major Press, Mr. C. E. Huestis, Engineer for Mr. P. and J. T. Davis, J. S. Thom, President, and W. Thompson, Manager, Quebec and Levis Ferry Co.; Ald. Dinan, J. L. Haberlin, P. J. Holden and others.

When the steamer was got into her berth it was found that the three railway tracks on the wharf did not correspond with these on the vessel's dock. This was finally overcome by allowing the steamer's stern to swing out some distance from the wharf. There was a good deal of delay in working the vessel's machinery so as to bring the tracks to the necessary elevation to receive the cars. This was attributed to the lack of familiarity of the men employed in the work with the mechanism of the steamer.

However, when everything was in readiness the cars were easily placed on board the boat, seven on each of the three tracks, a total of twenty-one. These cars were loaded with sand, stones, etc., having a total weight of 1250 tons. They did not cause the vessel to sink to any great extent in the water. The cars were subsequently disembarked.

There was also a test of the plungers of the boat, by raising and lowering them. These can be elevated to a height of eighteen feet, to suit the rise and fall of the tide. The wharf at Windsor Cove, South Quebec, not being in readiness, the Leonard was not taken to that side of the river.

It is expected, however, that the wharf on the south shore will be ready in a few days and the Leonard will be in commission next month.

The new steamer returned to the Louise Basin at seven o'clock last evening.

LADIES WARM CLOTH COATS REDUCED

We have a number of Cloth Coats greatly reduced. Splendid coat may now be had as owas $5.75, $10, $12.50 etc.

Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd.,
Buade Street

oct. 22, 24, 26x3

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

The Decorative Art Rooms announce their annual exhibition and sale for the 2nd December. The proceeds of the sale, this year, will be given to the Red Cross Fund.

NEW BOOKS.

The Cambridge Book Store will place on sale this morning all the best and the newest fiction.

From today on, they will be opening up and putting on sale the best offerings in Books for their autumn sale.

This will also include the best authorities in books on the war.

WOMEN'S BRANCH S. P. C. A.

In view of the urgent call for contributions and subscriptions to the Belgian Relief Fund, the Women's Branch of the S. P. C. A. have decided to offer for sale on behalf of this fund, the balance of the articles of fancy work, which were donated by the friends of the Society on the occasion of their sale and garden fete held in the interests of the S. P. C. A. last July.

In addition to the fancy work table, on which will be found articles most useful and attractive for Christmas presents, there will be a table at which Belgian flags, made by a Belgian lady, will be sold.

Home-made cakes and candy will also be on sale, and afternoon tea will contribute another attraction.

The sale will be held in Morrin College Hall, Thursday afternoon, October 29th, at 3.30 p.m.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, Oct. 23, 8:45 p.m.—In a British casualty list issued today but dated Oct. 18, shows 10 officers killed, including Lt. Sir R. G. V. Duff, of the Second Life Guards, and 29 wounded.

EXHIBITION COY'S 33D ANNUAL REPORT READ LAST NIGHT

CITY COUNCIL HELD SHORT SESSION, DISPOSING OF ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Quebec City Council held a short session last evening. Mayor Drouin presided, and the City Clerk had read several letters, including a letter of thanks from the Militia Department for the kindness of the Civic Department in placing the Exhibition Grounds at the disposal of the militia during the time of the embarkation of the troops for Europe; a letter from the secretary of the Protestant Teachers Association, thanking the City for the hospitality accorded during its 50th annual convention, and another from the Sun Life Assurance Company, offering to make a proposition to the city in connection with the insuring of the lives of Quebec soldiers who intend going to the front.

The Exhibition Company Commission third annual report was then read. The report was quite lengthy and dealt mainly with the work which has been accomplished on the grounds, together with the construction of permanent buildings, etc., as well as the Annual Provincial Exposition which will, the report points out, be attended with much success each succeeding year. It has now been decided that instead of only beginning the work of preparation for the exhibition in the month of April, it is the intention of the committee to commence the organization details in the autumn previous, thus securing a start of some seven months over that of preceding years. The Exhibition Company, also especially invites the utilization of the grounds by the general public and also its amusements which will be held at popular prices. The question of the grand stand was also set forth and the fact that the work on the new large stand had not been commenced was due to the fact that it had been found impossible to negotiate the loan of $150,000 authorized by the Legislature.

In conclusion the Commissioners thanked the Mayor and members of the Council for the aid rendered to the Exhibition Company, in the carrying out of their projects.

The reports of the Financial Committee was then read and adopted. These documents embodied the appointment of Jos. Desroche as bailiff of the Recorder's Court, and the setting aside of an additional amount of $465.00 towards the insurance of the lives of Quebec's soldiers in the first Canadian contingent.

The Council then adjourned its session until November 6th next.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH VERDICT YESTERDAY

Coroner's Inquest Into Death In Street-Car Accident

Accidental death was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury following evidence taken at the inquest held this morning into the death of Mr. James Jobin Sr., who, it will be remembered, was killed on Wednesday evening last as the result of jumping from a street car on the Grande Allee.

The witnesses heard at the inquest were the motormen of the two cars, Messrs. Racette and Begin, as well as the two conductors, Messrs. Lecours and Morin. Mr. B. A. Turner, who was hurt in the accident was also heard, as was Dr. Stevenson, who attended to the late Mr. Jobin when he was taken to the Jeffery Hale's Hospital.

Evidence produced at the inquest went to show that Mr. Jobin jumped from the car before the collision, and falling on the pavement suffered a fractured skull. The interests of the Jobin family were looked after by Mr. Arthur Fitzpatrick.

The jury exonerated the motormen and conductors of both cars from all blame.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments Rendered by Honorable Justice Cannon.

Edge vs. Security Life Insurance Co. et al. and Cerveau, mis en cause—The motion for peremption by defendant Desnoyers is granted and the plaintiff's action as regards Desnoyers is dismissed with costs.

Bastien vs. La Cite de Quebec—Preuve avant faire droit is ordered on plaintiff's inscription in law.

Boutin vs. Roberge et al—Plaintiff claimed from defendants $399.00 damages. His Lordship fixed the damages at $40.00 with costs of an action of $100.00 and the defendants were in consequence jointly and severally condemned to pay and satisfy plaintiff the above amount.

By Honorable Justice Dorion.)

Boivin vs. Paquet, and Paquet, incidental plaintiff and Boivin, incidental defendant—On the principal demand, defendant Boivin in condemned to pay Paquet $1,500.00, with interest and costs.

(By the Prothonotary)

Tardival vs. Bourbonnais—Judgment against defendant for $135.25, interest and costs.

Larochelle et al vs. Langlois—Defendant is condemned to pay plaintiffs $159.82, interest and costs.

Renaud & Cie. vs. National Railway Association, Ltd.—Judgment in plaintiff's favor for $1,357.15, interest

Beauchamp vs. National Railway Association, Ltd.—Judgment against defendant for $256.10, interest and costs.

Bergevin vs. Bechard—Defendant is condemned to pay plaintiff $111.22, interest and costs.

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Latest Sporting News

INMAN APPEARS TO HAVE CHANCE

HOPPE PLAYED BELOW FORM IN BILLIARD MATCH YESTERDAY.

Montreal, Oct. 23.—Playing far below his standard, and not showing any of the brilliancy displayed in his previous games here, Willie Hoppe won the afternoon and evening sessions of the international billiard match against Melbourne Inman. In the afternoon he out-scored the English player by a total of 500 to 161, while in the evening he scored his 500 while Inman was getting 208.

Many zero marks were chalked up against the players during the afternoon, while in the evening Inman was the only one to fail to score. The best run of the evening was made by Hoppe, when he ran up 101, after which he missed on a masse shot in the corner of the table. Inman's best run was 29, made on a twenty third inning of the evening play. The grand totals give Inman a chance to win the match in the final sessions tomorrow, both of which will be played under the English rules. Inman is a little over nine hundred points behind.

Following is the score by innings:

Hoppe: 1, 81, 5, 4, 13, 37, 1, 101, 1, 53, 25, 1, 11, 67, 7, 4, 33, 1, 38, 23, 3, 3, 7, 1, 10, 30.—Total 500.

Inman: 2, 1, 9, 20, 6, 15, 1, 7, 19, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 10, 7, 14, 12, 12, 12, 7, 11, 29, 0, 7.—Total 208.

Average: Hoppe, 18.6; Inman, 8.16.

Afternoon Session

The feature of the afternoon performance was the improvement at the American game shown by Inman over his previous performances at this style, for although Hoppe won 500 to 151, it required 31 innings to decide it.

Hoppe's high break was 75 on his eighteenth inning, while he also had runs of 63 and 35, while the Englishman's best efforts were 24 and 30. The last was made on the twenty-eighth inning and was a clever performance. He made several sensational masse shots during this run, but after allowing the balls to become separated he fell down on a round-the-table shot.

Hoppe played much faster than his opponent and attempted more hazardous shots. His judgment of angles was wonderful.

There was not a large attendance.

Score by innings:

Hoppe: 24, 19, 0, 32, 63, 8, 0, 27, 25, 0, 5, 19, 0, 28, 0, 17, 13, 73, 55, 0, 12, 15, 12, 0, 13, 8, 39, 0, 2, 0, *1—Total 500.

Inman: 13, 0, 2, 7, 0, 24, 5, 0, 10, 4, 6, 0, 12, 0, 11, 7, 0, 2, 3, 0, 4, 2, 3, 0, 7, 0, 5, 30, 0, 4—Total 161.

*—Unfinished run.

Average: Hoppe, 16.1; Inman, 5.4.

NO PEACE TALK AT FEDERAL LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING

JAS. GILMORE RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR FIVE-YEAR TERM.

New York, Oct. 23.—The annual meeting of the Federal Baseball League which opened in this city today failed to develop any signs of the much discussed peace pact with organized baseball. The independent association during a long session behind closed doors, elected officers for the ensuing year, listened to various reports from the clubs composing the circuit and then adjourned with the announcement that the meeting would be continued tomorrow morning.

As if to impress the older leagues with the idea that the Federals had come to stay, James A. Gilmore was re-elected president for a term of five years. In addition he was selected to serve as treasurer for a similar period, succeeding J. A. George. Robert B. Ward, president of the Brooklyn Federals, was elected vice-president and Lloyd Rickert secretary, each for a term of one year.

President Gilmore stated that the reports of all the clubs as read at the meeting showed that the league was in a satisfactory financial condition and that the sentiment of the club owners was unanimously in favor of continuing the organization along lines originally laid out a year ago. He denied that any initiative has been taken by the Federals looking toward peace with the National and American leagues or that changes in the present circuit had been discussed at the meeting.

GILMORE PRESIDENT OF FEDERAL LEAGUE

New York, Oct. 23—James A. Gilmore was elected president and treasurer of the Federal League for a term of five years at a meeting held here today. Gilmore succeeds himself as president and John A. George as treasurer. R. B. Ward was elected vice-president and Lloyd Rickert secretary, each for a term of one year.

MONTREAL WOMEN.

Destitute Austrians and Servians Constitute Serious Problem.

Montreal, Oct., 23.—Police Chief Campeau is urging the Board of Control to take immediate steps to deal with the problems arising out of the presence in Montreal of thousands of destitute Austrians and Germans.

He has drawn up a statement for the board in connection with the serious situation which exists in the city.

It is made clear by the chief that, if there is not a much more intelligent and stringent supervision of the foreign quarters, conditions here will be dangerous in the extreme during the coming winter.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK

Belgian Author May Be Selected To French Academy.

Paris, Oct. 23—There is a possibility that Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian author, may be elected to the French Academy by acclamation, to fill the seat of the late Jules Claretie. The members of the Academy are considering such action as recognition of the close relations at the present time between France and Belgium. If M. Maeterlinck is elected, it will be the first time a foreigner has become a member of the French Academy.

BELGIAN REFUGEES RETURNING TO CITIES

Roosendaal, Netherlands, Oct. 23., via London.—Twelve thousand Belgian refugees passed through Roosendaal on Thursday for Antwerp and other Belgian cities. There still are 15,000 refugees here but more than 300 have left for Antwerp in the last three days.

Nearly 40,000 refugees so far have passed through Roosendall for Antwerp, Malinea and other cities but some are returning saying it is unsafe in Antwerp. This has created a feeling of alarm among the homeless Belgians here who are living in the schools, churches and other public buildings and who are anxious but afraid to go to their home towns.

ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—The lack of ready money to meet the payment of a note for $40,000 due the General Development Company of New York, has forced the directors of the Hollinger Reserve Mines, Limited, to make an assignment, which was entered today at the liquidation department of the Trusts and Guarantee Company. A meeting of the creditors will be held within the next ten days, probably November 3. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $75,000. The principal creditors are Ben Kollinger, $40,000; the General Development Company, New York, $30,000, and miscellaneous accounts totalling about $4,000. The company's mine and plant are located at Ogden, about three miles south-west of the Hollinger mine.

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New Smart suits in latest long Redingote and up-to-date tones of browns and blues.

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"CULTURED" GERMAN PROFESSOR TALKS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.—Via London. The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Hugo Munsterberg in which [illegible] deplores what he terms the [illegible]end of American sentiment[illegible]many.

"Every [illegible]ude Germany," Professor Munsterberg writes, "is profoundly convinced that Germany is 300 years behind the civilization of the other western nations; that a breach of neutrality is the worst crime in the world, and that the Germans in Belgium are acting like vandals.

"We," says the Professor (presumably referring to Germans in the United States) "have a hard battle to fight, and I think many a battle-field in comparison is a health resort. This would, of course, not be important if American public opinion had not such weight in the diplomatic situation of the world. My only hope lies in the reciprocal jealousy between Germany's enemies."

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ARTISTS DEPICT CONFLICT IN PRUSSIA



RUSSIAN ARTILLERY DURING THE DEFEAT OF SAMSONOV'S ARMY. FROM A GERMAN DRAWING PUBLISHED IN LEIPZIG.



ON GUARD BEFORE CUPOLA FORTS TOPS CAN BE SEEN IN BACKGROUND.



FIERCE STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND GERMANS. FROM A DRAWING BY W BRANDES. PUBLISHED IN LEIPZIG.

London, Lights Obscured, Finds There Is a Sky

City Wears Weird and Abnormal Aspect at Night, and Eyes Are Directed Upward by Great Searchlights That Ceaselessly Send Shafts Into the Heavens.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 24.

London is becoming gradually aware of the fact that overhead there is a sky, at night as well as by day. No longer are the bright streets arched merely by darkness; London has grown conscious of the immensity overshadowing it, and has developed a nervous habit of looking up into it. To attribute this habit to a fear of Zeppelins would be a gross exaggeration. The chief thing is that London has discovered the sky.

What has combined to make one alert to the potentialities of this vast roof of London are the drawn blinds, the masked lamps, the searchlights. London at night has acquired an unwonted gravity, quiet and darkness. It is impossible to move about town after sundown without feeling that terrible things are happening elsewhere, that a miracle may at any moment bring us here, too, into the zone of terror—a sudden and violent shattering of London's ancient immunity. It is our nearest approach to a realization of the horrors that are being enacted upon the other side of that narrow strip of water which washes the southeast coast.

City Is Weird at Night.

London is undoubtedly abnormal, weird, at night. And yet a visitor from an English village, from a substantial country town even, would find it difficult to understand how it is that when the lights have been lit one calls London dark. A Londoner of the eighties might be equally puzzled. For the city yet retains sufficient brilliance to have astonished the past generation of oil lamp and gas jet days. There are still the dazzling shop fronts, the glowing automobile 'buses and trams. The street lamps are not less powerful because they are fewer, and their masks serve but to throw a stronger, a more concentrated, light upon the roadway.

But memory is short. One compares impressions to-day with those of yesterday, not with those of ten or twenty years ago. We miss the flaming sentences in electric light, spelled out, obliterated, and spelled out again; the vivid advertisements in fierce fiery colors; the lavish display of the cinemas, the flashing lamps of the automobiles, the wonderful illuminations at Charing Cross and in Parliament square. It is a strange, uncomfortable experience to see the War Office and the Admiralty with all their blinds drawn, the tramway cars with their blinds down, and plunged in absolute darkness as they cross the river bridges, the great bulks of the Cecil and Savoy hotels darkly looming over the embankment, to miss the bright, familiar face of "Big Ben."

Phantom Eyes Search Sky.

And a stranger in London for the first time, in ignorance of events, could not fail to sense the difference. He, too, would quickly find the sky and cast curious glances up into it. For one thing, his eyes would be guided there by the searchlights. All night long they stab the darkness of the sky, moving like phantom eyes, staring wildly along a track which mortal eyes cannot follow, searching a void which they cannot penetrate. Hypnotized, we strain our gaze, and then pass on our way, hoping that, while London sleeps this vigilant, tireless watch will light upon no evil thing, that the dawn will appear bright with the promise of good news.

London is taking this war very, very seriously. You see it when any troops depart. The crowds have ceased to cheer. Forgotten is all the fervor with which London acclaimed its soldiers when they tramped through the streets en route for Table Bay. And Tommy Atkins has to wait till he gets to France for the cheers and the flowers and the kisses. His march across London to the railway is sometimes well nigh funereal.

A battalion was marching into Waterloo station, and a crowd of anxious and serious minded English folk was watching it, proud enough of those stalwart khaki men, but silent; uplifted, no doubt, and moved, but moved to silence. The last ranks were marching in, and scarcely a cheer had been heard. Then came a private astride one horse and leading another. He had some slight difficulty with the other horse. The difficulty conquered, he looked about him, a trifle exasperated. His eyes rested upon a constable, a stolid London constable, keeping the route. With mock pleading he addressed the policeman. "Oh, p'liceman," he said, "do smile!"

Misery Bids You Laugh.

And here is the gutter merchant, himself depressed and gloomy, inviting you to laugh. His clothes are rags, his face bristles; his expression reflects the hopelessness of long standing. The world, on the whole, has treated him shabbily. One would not suppose that this pedler deals in laughter, but he does. He offers you "one thousand laughs" for a penny.

"You must laugh! You can't help laughing!" he says, with deep laid misery in his voice. And this laughter he is endeavoring to wring out of the Kaiser. The Kaiser's woes are to be your merriment. Altogether you can have four thousand laughs for fourpence. In "The Kaiser's Nightmare" there are a thousand; in "The Kaiser's Confession" a thousand; in the "Programme of the Kaiser's Christmas Banquet at Buckingham Palace," a thousand; in "The Kaiser's Last Will and Testament," a thousand.

This last will and testament is printed on blue paper and folds like a genuine legal document. In it the Kaiser, realizing that "his number is up," realizing also "that he is fairly up against it," disposes of all his imperial possessions, his famous mustachios, even his mailed fist. The thousand roars do not appear among the depositions, but doubtless they are right enough—for the unsophisticated.

Those who do not dispense laughter are the vendors of patriotism. They stand with great bunches of little flags, the flags of the allied nations, and their invitation to the purchaser is more imperative.

"Wear your colors!" they say; and it must be said that many thousands of persons have rendered obedience.

Cossacks Good Fellows, East Prussians Found

Farmers Praise Invaders, Who Did No Harm to Inhabitants During Occupation of Province—Liked Russians so Well That They Actually Helped Them.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 24.

For over a century the Cossack has been the "bogyman" of Continental Europe. German and even French mothers to this day frighten their babies into obedience with the terrifying announcement that "the Cossack is coming," just as the English mothers of old used to sing to their refractory children.

"Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye,
Hush ye, hush ye, little fret ye,
The Black Douglas shall not get ye."

But the Cossack is not so bad as he is painted, to judge, at any rate, from a letter in the Copenhagen Politiken, dated from Berlin. It says—

Although East Prussia is now virtually cleared of Russian troops, comparatively few of the inhabitants have returned to their homes, though the Russians, even the much feared Cossacks, seem to have behaved fairly well during the time they spent on German soil. Meeting a couple of farmers from Allenstein in one of the small beershops near the Stettiner Bahnhoff, that are mostly frequented by East Prussian refugees, naturally our talk was about the war.

"The Russians are by no means bad," said one of my farmer neighbors. "The regiment that came to our village really behaved quite decently. They paid for what they got and didn't even so much as hurt a cat. They advised us to stop calmly where we were, cultivate our fields and see to our cattle, and we did so as long as we could. When the Russians arrived we hid our women and children in the cellars, but it was not necessary. Within twenty-four hours we were all going about as if we were in a state of profound peace.

"The Cossacks are awful thieves, but otherwise they are all right. They were not guilty of any acts of cruelty as long as we humored them and let them do as they pleased. But they never could see through a joke.

"A gang of them, about twenty, were riding through a village a couple of miles south of Bischofsburg, and while they were passing a house in course of construction a bricklayer dropped a brick which hit a Cossack on the head. Naturally the Cossacks thought it had been thrown purposely. It was an unfortunate joke, for not one of the workmen lived."

"We, too, had a call from the Cossacks," said the other farmer. "The first thing they ask when they come to a village is, 'Are there any Prussians near?' Next, 'Have you any money?' or, 'Where is your watch?' They squeezed me to the extent of 500 marks, all that I had. But afterward the rascal who stole them was sorry, for next day a whole regiment of Russians came to the town. You could see at once from the way they behaved that they were decent people. So I hastened to the captain and told him how the Cossack had treated me, not being ashamed to steal a poor man's savings.

"The captain became angry, and a little bit afraid.

"'Would you know the man again who took your money?' he asked.

"'Yes, captain.'

"'Well, be outside the church in an hour. But God help you if you have lied!'

"An hour later I found the captain with about fifty Cossacks filed up along the wall. I recognized my man at once. He was examined and my 500 marks were found in his possession. I was sorry for him, and though I pleaded for him the captain refused to temper justice with mercy."

During my talk with these East Prussians I got a lot of interesting information and details, which, put together, help to form a comparatively distinct picture of the Russian occupation, now rebegun, apparently with more vigor than before.

The Prussian population seem to get on well with the Russians. In several cases the inhabitants even warned the invaders against the marshes and showed them the right way. The same was the case in Galicia, where the Austrians again and again complain that the inhabitants assist the Russians. My informant explained this strange fact by the circumstances that the inhabitants of East Prussia, who year after year have paid high taxes to the army and navy, are angry because nearly all the troops are sent to the battlefields in the west at the very time when they should be defending the population in the east against invading foes.

Dramatic Tales of the Front Told by British Troopers in Letters Home

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 24.

How the first German prisoner of war was captured is related by Private Alexander Gibson, of the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, in a letter to his wife.

"I don't know whether it is any distinction or not, but I had the honor of capturing the first prisoner of war. We got an order to stop a motor car, and, as the driver pulled up, a man tried to escape on the opposite side. When I collared him he got into an awful state, and started pulling photographs and papers from his pockets. He was taken away, and I believe was shot the next morning as a spy."

* * *

Private Sullivan, of the King's Royal Rifles, writes of an interesting encounter in which he participated in the first stage of the war.

The Germans were directing a terrible rifle fire at the British from a hill above a French village. The British colonel in command ordered his men to charge, which they did.

"We got to the top of the hill," says Private Sullivan, "with the Germans flying in all directions, but all at once German machine guns began firing on us. They had two on top of a haystack. Two of our boys crept forward and set fire to the stack, and those Germans were soon roasted."

* * *

Here is a story of a typical British soldier of the best sort:—

"We were up somewhere Belgium way and marching backward and forward without seeing anybody, till one day we were told to be ready to take a hill. It looked a very nice sort of hill, quite innocent like, but when we came within about a mile of it it began to rain cats and dogs, as you might say, caterwauling and barking shells, shrapnel and bullets all over us. I got one in the leg, but went on for a bit, till we were all called back. They wanted to send me to the rear and back to England, but I said no and nipped on to a gun truck and was driven like a king for a day or two. After about a week I was all right again, and we were pretty nearly always 'scrapping.'

"I got put out at Soissons in a bayonet charge. These 'ere Germans always have two firing lines. One pretends to advance and fires a bit and we comes on, and then they either run away or hold up their hands, and while we go gayly on a second time probably a dozen quick firers open on us.

"That particular occasion we had a bit of a hill to take with a lot of them entrenched below. Well, we got well on to them, but Lord! just as we climbed near the top they came over like bees! What we did for the rest of the time nobody knows, and if any man tells you that he did this, that or the other when he is in such a 'mush' as we were in he is a liar. We were jumping here and front and looking out of the corners of our eyes for another behind till we were fair mad. Our bayonets are fine, especially for the rings round the muzzles of our rifles, which catch the German bayonets and snap them like straws. Lord knows how many I stuck, whether it was two or twenty. It was a grand scrimmage, and I was real sick when a bullet nipped up my arm from elbow to thumb and stopped me. But we got that hill all the same.

"One of our chaps has been clean mad ever since—went off his head in the fighting, and still as silly as ever. The Germans can't fight for nuts, when they are up against anything. They are all right when they are lying snug a mile off. And they don't want to fight a bit. One time when we charged a line of them, instead of standing up to us, they all threw themselves down flat and chucked their rifles at us. One place we cornered a whole ambulance corps and one or two companies of artillery, and they gave themselves up without a whimper.

"The head doctor attended all night to the wounded and performed several amputations on his own men, and when he was done he just up with his knife and cut his own throat.

"Another incident worth while. Twelve of our cyclists went out and posted themselves along a road some distance apart. A company or two of Germans came singing along when they opened fire right down into the road. The Dutchies thought they had marched right into a regiment and hoisted handkerchiefs. Our men shouted to them to march past by fours and throw away their rifles. Most of them had done this before they discovered the trick. The last twenty or so, however, began cursing and firing and killed five of ours, but the other seven brought in nearly two hundred prisoners."

* * *

The wife of a recruit to Kitchener's army applied to his employers—they had undertaken to pay full wages to dependents—for his week's money.

Handed £2 ($10) she gazed at the cashier with a puzzled expression, and asked 'Haven't you given me too much?' On being assured that it was all right, she withdrew without further comment, but once outside the office she unburdened her mind to a friend.

"Wait until the old scoundrel comes home," she said. "Here he's been telling me for months his wages were 30 bob ($7.50), and all the time he's been taking 40 ($10)."

America Has Hurt Peace Prospect, London Declares

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 24.

Inopportune is the term that best describes the feeling here regarding America's latest exploit to bring mediation. Englishmen are disposed to view the peace noise impatiently and no one is surprised that failure has followed.

No one familiar with the situation expected any other result than that Germany would seek to place the responsibility for the continuance of the war upon the Allies. Everybody feels that a distinct harm has been done to any future move for peace, which now is bound to be regarded with scepticism. There have not been the slightest reasons to change the view expressed a week ago that the Allies would prefer destruction to making a premature peace which would not put an end to the Kaiser's power.

At the same time President Wilson's general position is commended and he stands very high here.

English journals which criticised his Mexican policy now admit that he stands forth as a great figure in consequence of the outcome south of the Rio Grande. His proper and precise position on neutrality is bound to strengthen him when the time really arrives to make peace.

If Secretary Bryan should suddenly yield to his well known weakness and begin to address peace assemblages the effect would be to neutralize the American influence in this crisis. Americans here are shuddering lest the news may come any day that Secretary Bryan is speaking at meetings organized by circulation makers.

Paradoxical as it may seem, that the best hope of peace is in broadening the war area and increasing the destruction of life, yet that is the fact. The world is still waiting for Italy to play her part, but Italy holds back. She is understood here not to be hesitating but awaiting a favorable opportunity.

The only difference between the Italian public and the Italian government is that the public wants war on Austria immediately, while the government wants war at the proper minute. Italy, I am assured, in no circumstances will cast her lot with the two kaisers. While she waits Turkey is moving rapidly toward the vortex which will give to Italy her chance. The protest against the withdrawal of the foreign court privileges has not been heeded in Turkey, and now it is reported that the Turkish War Minister is en route to Berlin to make the necessary arrangements for taking sides with the Dual Alliance.

Such a step would finish Austria, which now is regarded by diplomatists as a beaten Power, and as a result would give to Italy the long coveted control of the Adriatic. It is Italy's army that will count when she comes in. Her fleet is not important, because it is not needed. More important would be the moral effect of a member of the Triple Alliance finally deciding to cast her lot with France, England and Russia.

Mean Brute.

Cincinnati Enquirer:—"A woman can't be in two places at the same time," snapped Mrs. Gabb, during the usual morning fuss.

"I notice that you can be in and out of the house at the same time when some female that you don't want to see happens to call," replied Mr. Gabb.

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BOOKS REVIEWED.

Seeds of Pine, by Janey Canuck, the author of "Open Trails," etc., and published by Hodder and Stoughton, Toronto.

One can hardly imagine our Canadianism—matured or partly matured as some say it is—thinking ill of a book of this kind, however jealous minded some of our "currente calamo" critics may be of the author's justly acquired fame as a Canadian writer, when once they come to pass their airy evanescent opinion of this, her latest output, from the press. The book breathes from its every page the purifying air of the great Canadian hinterland of the Empire, as we seek entrance within its marvels of nature unadorned, having for our delighting companion such a gifted writer as Mrs. Murphy, to point out to us in her inimitable way what the district of the Peace River has in it for all of us, tourist, prospector or home-seeker. The chapters of the book deal with the amplification of the Province of Alberta, as a home for trader and seller, speculator and sportsman, a place for all who have within them the spirit that makes for success; and a smile or well turned joke, laden with instruction for all who can understand, greets us from nearly every page. For instance the good hearted Janey speaks thus of the Englishman who has not been long enough in Canada to think well of it, and her observations are not without point no matter who may be the incomer, under review, as he passes on his way to reach the assimilation point.

"Now, all that my Englishman friends says about us is quite true, but I don't believe it," is the genial Janey's way of greeting it. "In some places he has had to sleep in 'puppy's parlour', which means with his clothes on. This must have been uncomfortable for him, in that he still wears leather puttees which are the true hall-mark of men from the British Isles. He talked to me about our cold winters and how unbearable they were, just as if the cold were not the sepia the North shoots forth to protect herself from joyous loafers I did not say this to him, for one cannot be polite and patriotic in such company at the same time . . . . only I remarked that one of these cold days Canada intends to shut off the Gulf Stream instead of sending it across to heat up England."

"This dear lad, as he tells me would go into literary work, if we read anything in Canada besides statistics, sporting news and crop forecasts."

And the well-meaning crack of the whip of the quick-witted author is not spent altogether on the lately arrived Englishman in his Canadian surroundings.

"This dear lad," she tells us, "has in his mind's eye, for the moment, our sordid practicability, and is lost in astonishment. 'No madam, I shall not do so it, and I shall tell you my reason. If you write with a sense of life or color, along will come some weighty grim fellow whose business it is to write up stock quotations — leaden creatures, believe me—and they will distinctly sniff and sneeze out the word 'impressionistic,' by which they mean fanciful. Sons of bats! If once they tried to frame an impression in black and white they might have some proper comprehension of the word. Any uncouth man can state facts; but, it is the telling what facts stand for that hurts. A course man cannot take impressions except by a closed fist, which impression he would probably describe as a 'dint in the pro-file.' Such a one hears no farther than his ears, which, in not a few cases might be no inconsiderable distance."

"So, I will not become the local litterateur," continues the lad, "to be received by the community with a mingling of pride and sarcasm. I tell you what I will do; it is better for me to be a real estate broker, in that all conditions tend to what you colonials call 'a dead sure thing.' It is the only business in which a man reaps where he does not sow. I will surely be a real estate man. This I will be."

And the reader of this delightfully entertaining book is sure to be in love with the pawky Janey Caunck, as he or she partakes of her humour, all through the three hundred pages of her book on "Seeds of Pine." We have had but few humorists in our list of Canadian authors, and it is easy enough for Mrs. Murphy to take a first place amongst them. There is nothing forced in her delightfully funny way of telling us about her travels "up North"—the characters she ran across, and the situations in which she found herself, as she passed from one scene to another among Indians and the newcomers of the "frost bitten province." The great lesson to be learned from the book is the trust we ought all to have in the future of Canada, as it holds loyally to its place as an intrinsic part of the British Empire. It is a book for every Canadian to read; and if it has not a maximum sale, then is there something wrong with our powers of appreciation of literature that is literature in Canada.

In plain speech, Janey Caunck's book has to be read to be appreciated, and it is not for the reviewer to say anything more about its attractions both in style and matter. That brilliant raconteur has come to stay in our gallery of Canadian literature. There are reviewers and reviewers, just as there are fair-minded critics and ill-minded critics. There is what has been called the Langtonian system of dealing with Canadian new books, under which the ramifications of personal envy and even enmity are given free course to decry the literary output of our very best new writers. The system is organized on the plan of the German spy system and is even more heartless. But it is helpless to do an injury in the case of Janey Canuck's genius, now an acknowledged Canadian writer of the highest literary acumen as it has proven itself helpless to do harm to anything outside of its own organization; and, the author of "Seeds of Pine," may have had in her mind's eye the Langtonian system of criticism, she gets off the joke about the Indian woman who had a white husband and who wanted to write a book about white people.

"The Diprotodon was a kind of ferocious kangaroo, carnivorous and predaceous, which lived in the Literary Period and had a skull three feet in length," says Janey in an ironical moment. "I once wrote a book" she continues, "but it was a simple book, so that wise people did not care so much as a finger's fillip for it. And in time, I am going to put all their counsel together and compose a really great one. It will not be disjointed, but will flow along without a break in the smooth natural way people talk, when they are alone in the presence of their families It shall concern physic phenomena, yearnings, root-causes, the 'untrammeled life,' strange decadencies, and things like that. It shall be paradoxical, epigrammatic, erudite, even vitriolic. I will pierce the self-conceit of certain people and tell them they have need to mend their manners; that they are primitive beasts—even Diprotodous." (possibly Langtonians, say we.)

"Those who are not of my calibre" (as the Langtonian reviewer is always in the way of saying under covert.) "I will designate as fanatics those who cling to worn-out shibbolellis over which they swore like pestilent dogs; or prigs who affect neurotic cults that are exceedingly false and insufferably arrogant, so that they may be vastly annoyed with me and rage with the Psalmists' heathen.' I shall not be kindly to any (outside of the Langtonian kinds of course "use no fair words, no matter how much I may desire to, nor how much it hurts me to tell lies."

And we can all but hear of the Langtonian reviewer under orders to write well of one of the products of his own circle getting off some such words as these. "This writer is possessed of the descriminating sense to an extraordinary degree. He (or to quote correctly,) she has vision, huminorsity, verse, technique and artistic self-restraint—these and other palpable qualifications which bid us hope, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, that the time is not so hopelessly remote when Canada may lay some small claim to having a literature of her own"; or, as the witty little woman might have added, when the Langtonian circle of critics has wiped out every Canadian author beyond its juridical limit of "scratch my back and I will scratch yours."

And so with other phases of life does Janey Canuck deal, all through her delightful chapters as freely as Mark Twain might have done himself when in life, had he been Canadian-born—the forceful word, the happy phase, the forgiving smile over ethical idiosyncrasies, the mirth that has a gentle satire about it, and all the rest of what goes to make of this entertaining volume a lasting bit of literature, for all of us.

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THE PROFESSOR WHO CORRUPTED GERMANY.

Thomas Hardy remarks that the history of the world does not show such an instance of one man corrupting a nation as that presented by Treitschke in Germany. Until the war began, and Bernhardi's now famous book began to be quoted from so widely, it is improbable that three Canadians out of one hundred had ever heard the name of Treitschke. Now it is more commonly heard all over the world than that of any other philosopher living or dead. Bernhardi was the worshipping disciple of Treitschke. His own book is nothing less than Treitschke's morality worked out by a military expert, just as the present war works out the aims and principles laid down by Bernhardi. In Germany, however, Treitschke was well known. Though he was far from being the greatest scholar of his time, he was the most respected university professor and publicist, just as the Count Zeppelin is regarded by the German people today as the greatest of living scientists.

Three Main Ideas.

Treitschke devoted his career to the promulgation of three main ideas. The first was the right of Prussia to dominate Germany, and when this was accomplished the right of Prussia to dominate the world. The second was the principle that might make right. The third was that the British people are the most contemptible upon the face of the earth and that it was plainly Germany's destiny to destroy them. The original idea about Prussia was the parent of the others, and it is on record that Treitschke had become possessed of it when he was a lad of sixteen. As a boy his only passion was the reading of military history, his only regret was that defective hearing made it impossible for him to become a soldier. Treitschke himself was not a Prussian, but a Saxon. He was born in Dresden in 1834, and his father was an officer in the Saxon army, who finally became military governor of Dresden. It is said that it was from the Bible that Treitschke derived the belief that war is a big logical necessity.

Unpopular Lectures.

He was by no means the first to assert that there should be a German Empire, and that it was the manifest destiny of Prussia to create one, by force if necessary. Other university professors, whether inspired by a vision of greatness of the empire that was to be or subsidized by Bismarck, were preaching his gospel. In Saxony, however, it appeared to be treason. As a lecturer at Leipzig this doctrine attracted the students, but was frowned upon by the university authorities, and finally Treitschke found it advisable to move out. He went then to Baden, a pro-Prussian state, and occupied the chair of history at Freiburg. Here, however, he fell foul of the local Roman Catholic bishop, who forbade his flock to listen to the unmoral doctrines propounded by the Saxon. Treitschke was offered a chair in the University of Berlin, but preferred Heidelburg.

Opposed to all Liberties.

By this time he had become a national figure. He was not long in Heidelburg before he publicly demanded that Prussia should forcibly annex Hanover, Hesse and Saxony. On the eve of the Franco-Prussian War he attacked Bavaria in the same way. The war did much to bring about the realization of his central idea, and after the war the public looked back to Treitschke's writings and speeches as people are now looking at the writings of Bernhardi. The most flattering offers were made to Treitschke. There was no chair in a German university that he could not have had. He chose to become an editor of an important paper in Berlin, and to lecture in the university. He also was elected to the Reichstag, and gave his hearty support to all measures designed to suppress the Socialists, the Roman Catholics, and the Poles. He was one of the few eminent men to enrol himself in the anti-Semitic movement. In his spare time he proceeded with his monumental work, a history of Germany in the nineteenth century.

Where Germany Seeks Inspiration.

In this book are to be found, besides his own interpretation of historical events, all Treitschke's ideas as to might being right, the destiny of the German people, the future war with Great Britain, and his hatred for everything British. How he received the last idea, which was almost an animating impulse with him toward the end of his life, it is not easy to say. He could find nothing good in any British institution. There was only one tolerably able Englishman upon the pages of history, and he was a Scotchmen, Carlyle, and only distinguished because he had tried to understand the German character. Yet his favorite poet was Milton, and one of the three pictures that hung in his study was Cromwell listening to Milton playing the organ. Treitschke's last years were saddened by his deafness and growing blindness. His wife was for years a hopeless invalid. He is said to have been devoted to his grandchildren, and in his family relationships was a gentle, forbearing and tender man.

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GERMAN CRUISER IS BOTTLED AT HAWAII

Japanese Battleship Hisen Waiting Just Outside for Her Appeaoance.

Honolulu, Oct., 22.—Standing just outside the three-mile limit, her searchlights constantly illuminating the entrance to Honolulu harbor, the Japanese battleship Hisen kept patrol last night, while anchored in the roads the German warship Geier awaited the verdict of port officials as to how long she may remain in the harbor for repairs.

While the port officials have been incommunicative regarding the time allowance, the repairs, it is said, will be complete within a few days when she must leave port and face her enemy lying in wait without, or intern here for the remainder of the war.

The Hisen appeared off the harbor late yesterday fully coaled and provisioned, fourteen days out from Yokosuva, a naval depot near Yokohama. Her commander, Captain Awanami, when instructed by Rear-Admiral Moore to preserve neutrality, said he would do so and also declared that he had no intention of entering the harbor.

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Profit by it, as your last resource new bearings, more clear, and more direct.

To bring more light on the subject, we shall give 25% discount in every department, such as the entire Fur Department, Raccoon Coats, Wolf, Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Seal and so-forth. All Muffs and Stoles of any form or quality. The entire department of Clothing for Men, Suits and Overcoats for Men, Boys' and Children without exception in all materials in this department. The department of Clothing for Ladies, Girls and Children, Overcoats, Dresses, Blouses, Kimonos, Street Dresses or House Dresses, etc., etc. The department of Carpets and Oilcloths, Axminster, Brussels, Wilton, Tapestry, by the yard or by the square. Oilcloths in the best qualities, carpets, etc. The department of material for dresses, materials for mantles and Costumes, Serge, Poplin, Cashmere, Bedford, Whipcord, etc., etc., etc.

All the up-to-date departments are affected. There are only a few materials which are not of absolute utility and in little demand on which, however, we shall give, as on the rest of our asortment, a uniform discount of ten per cent.

WE SELL CHEAPER TO SELL MORE.

On our prices which are already recognized as the lowest in the city, we shall honestly give 25% discount. Our object is to obtain a certain amount which we have determined beforehand. The public gains an unhopedfor profit.

A DEMONSTRATION OF PRICES

If our discount on goods is very profitable for the purchaser, our fixed prices are no less interesting.

Certain goods are sold at 12½% of their value, which represents a discount of 87½%.

USELESS NOISES.

There are many noisy comments on our large Sale of 25% discount, and the discontent of our competitors proves the efficacy of our reduction. Why don't they give as much instead of promising more? That is the difference which the public appreciates.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

Thread and Rubbers will be affected by the same discount of 10%.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

All the goods sold up to now without discount will be affected with out exception, by the discount of 10%. The week of the 26th of October will be unique in the history of marvellous opportunities and bargains which we shall offer. It will stand as a distinctive mark of our methods of doing business. The public come first, we come afterwards. You are the masters of the present. Profit by this week. It is yours. But who knows if you will not regret having neglected this last chance.

Come today.

MYRAND & POULIOT, Reg'd

215 ST. JOSEPH STREET, ST. ROCH

WE SHALL NOT GIVE OR EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL BONS DURING THIS SPECIAL SALE.

25% 25% 25%

CANADA.
Province of Quebec.
District of Quebec.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2901.
Re: THEO. LECLERC, Quebec, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on
Friday, October 30th, 1914,
At 10.00 O'Clock, A.M.,
will be sold at our offices the assets of this Estate, being:

"A"—The undivided portion of lot 754, subdivision of lot 509 of the official cadastre of St. Roch North, Limoilou Ward, area 61,175 feet, more or less, without guarantee, together with foundation of house thereon erected;

"B"—Of lot 343 of the subdivision of lot 434 of the cadastre of St. Roch North, Limoilou Ward (Domaine Lairet), having an area of 29,850 feet, more or less, without guarantee, with buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies;

"C"—Lots 293, 294, 295, 296 and 297 of the subdivisions of lot 434 of the cadastre of St. Roch North, being on south side of Leclerc Avenue, with advantage favor of the purchaser to the streets and lanes, area 11,475 feet, more or less, without guarantee.

"D"—Lot 571 of the subdivisions of lot 509 of the cadastre of St. Roch North, Limoilou Ward (Charlesbourg Road), with buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies, subject to existing leases; area 2,160 feet, more or less, without guarantee.

"E"—Lots No. 1,061 and 1,062 of the subdivisions of lot 508 of the cadastre of St. Roch North, Limoilou Ward, subject to the payment to the Quebec Land Company of the balance of price of sale, $530.00, in quarterly payment of $24.00 without interest, except in arrears; first payment having matured September 1st, 1914.

"F"—Lot 572 of the subdivision of lot 509 of the cadastre for St. Roch North, Limoilou Ward (Charlesbourg Road), with buildings erected thereon, subject to the existing leases; area 2,160 feet, more or less, without guarantee.

"G"—Lots 564-565 of the cadastre of St. Roch's Ward, 244 St. Joseph street, with building thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies, subject to the existing lease and obligation to allow the proprietor of the St. Roch's Hotel to lease for two months the present apartment occupied as dining hall; area 4,248 feet, more or less, without guarantee.

"H"—Lot 573 subdivision of lot 509 of the cadastre of St. Roch North, Limoilou Ward, with buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies, subject to the leases existing; area 2,160 feet, more or less, without guarantee.

"I"—Lots 536-537 subdivisions of lot No. 509 of the cadastre of St. Roch North, Limoilou Ward subject to the payment to the Quebec Land Company, balance of $900.00, by quarterly instalments of $24.00 without interest, except on arrears. The first instalment being due since September 1st, 1914.

"J"—Furniture and fixtures of private residence, Charlesbourg Road.

(a) Piano, "Opera Mason & Risch"	$500.00
(b) Sundry furniture and fixtures	858.40
(c) Mahogany bedroom set (3 pieces)	85.00

"K"—Lot 293 of the cadastre of St. Sauveur, 43 Sauvageau street, with buildings thereon, subject to the existing leases and ground rental of $8 per annum; area 2,250 feet, more or less, without guarantee.

"L"—The lots 1, 2, 3, 56, 57, subdivisions of lot 35 of the cadastre of Notre Dame de Quebec, subject to the payment to Fox, Lamontagne et al, balance of $1,346.00.

"M"—336 shares of Leclerc & De-Guise, Ltd., par value $100, $33,600.

The titles and registry office certificate and inventory of furniture and fixtures can be examined at our offices.

The furniture and fixtures will be seen on October 29th or before on demand to the undersigned.

The sale will be made "en bloc" for each item.

Conditions: CASH.

LARUE & TRUDEL,
Curators.

Offices: Dominion Building,
126 St. Peter street, Quebec.
LOUIS DESCHENES,
Auctioneer.
Oct.10,13,15,17,20,22,24,27,30x9

Sale By Licitation

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by and in virtue of the judgment of authority action rendered on the 13th of October, inst., by the Hon. Amedee Robitaille, Prothonotary of the Superior Court at Quebec, will be sold at the office of Lewis Leclerc, Notary, No. 245 St. Joseph street, Quebec and adjudged to the highest bidder, **TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER NEXT at 10 o'clock a.m.,** the following immoveable, belonging to the estate of the late Pierre Turgeon, to his three minor children, two of them issue of the first marriage with late Dame Victoria Guimont, and Germaine Turgeon issue of the marriage of the said Pierre Turgeon with Dame Luciana Dunn, to wit:

A lot of ground situated in the Jacques Cartier Ward of the City of Quebec on the west side of Turgeon street, being known under the number thirteen hundred and eighty-one, (1381) of the cadastre for the said Jacques Cartier Ward, measuring forty-two feet, eight inches by sixty-five feet two inches in depth, English measure more or less, with the house thereon erected and dependencies.

The condition will be known on the day of the sale or at the office of

LS. LECLERC,
Notary.
Quebec, 17th Oct., 1914.
Oct.17xtu.th.satx2w.

RID STOMACH OF GASES, SOURNESS AND INDIGESTION

"PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN" ENDS ALL STOMACH DISTRESS IN FIVE MINUTES.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful ont—your stomach is too valuable: you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainly and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS

L. C. Smith	$35
Underwood	35
Victor	30
Oliver	25

We guarantee these machines.

QUEBEC
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
J. E. VEZINA, Prop.,
82 Mountain Hill
Phone 3551. Quebec.

Jn.13xmn.wn.satxom.

HORREX'S HOTEL
STRAND
LONDON, ENGLAND
From 6 Bed-Breakfast-Attendance $1.50
Telegrams Horrex's, E. Strand, London.

Jan.6xtu.th.satx52

Fresh Milk
and
Cream
Received daily from Brookside Dairy Fresh Cream and Milk.

L. H LANGLOIS
GROCER,
Phone 4711.
25 Couillard St. Uptown.

Dec.27xmon.satxly

AUCTION SALE

CANADA.
Province of Quebec.
District of Arthabaska.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 303.
Re: LAUZOPHE NAULT, Lumber Merchant, Daveluyville, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on
Tuesday, October 27th, 1914,
At 11.00 O'Clock, A.M.,
will be sold at our offices assets of this Estate, as follows:
Item:

"A"—Sash doors factory and saw mill tools	$3,444.95
"B"—Lumber	500.00
"C"—Rolling stock	432.60
"D"—Book debts	415.58
"E"—Camping baggage	26.00

"F"—Five shares of La Cie de Chaises de Daveluyville.

The inventory list, list book debts and certificates may be examined at our offices.

For all information and permit of visiting, apply to Mr. Alcide Leclerc, Daveluyville, or to the undersigned curators.

Conditions of sale: CASH.

LARUE & TRUDEL,
Curators.
Office: Dominion Building,
126 St. Peter st., Quebec.
October 5th, 1914.
Oct.16.24x2

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

GOODS SHIPPED THROUGH QUEBEC COME FROM ALL OVER CANADA.

The following Red Cross supplies have been shipped through the port of Quebec, the bulk of which have been repacked here, all cases numbered and a list of contents taken:

September 30th, per S.S. Lapland, 463 cases; October 21st, S.S. Ausonia, 279 cases. Total, 742.

The contents of the above consisted of the following:—

Pillows, 8,450; pillow cases, 6,403; night shirts, 4,494; Nightingales, 1,818; pyjamas, 1,782; day shirts, 2,714; knitted caps, 1,495; mufflers, 675; towels, 3,212; socks, 6,194 pairs; bed socks, 2,395 pairs; pneumonia jackets, 729; underwear, 1,367 suits; blankets, 462; hot water bottle covers, 1,323; slippers, 200; hospital pads, 1,038; bed jackets, 200; wristlets, 2,166; kit bags, 517; housewives, 1,036; sweaters, 164; dressing gowns, 286; gloves, 676 pairs; Mits, 230 pairs; sheets, 3,059; cholera belts, 1,033; wash cloths, 1,667; sponges, 608; also 4 cases of handkerchiefs, 11 cases of bandages, 7 cases of sundries.

Every article enumerated above is a donation from the Women of Canada, goods have been received from almost every town and village from Vancouver to Halifax.

The Quebec Provincial Branch wishes to thank Messrs. J. B. Renaud & Co., and Wm. Doyle for their valuable aid in placing horses and men at the disposal of the Society to do the carting from their warehouse to the Ausonia. Also all those who have assisted in repacking and helped the work in many other ways.

The thanks of the Society is also hereby tendered to the different railway companies, and theexpress companies for their generosity in carrying all goods free of charge, to Capt. Murray, Harbor Master of the Port of Quebec for his thoughtful assistance and advice to Messrs. P. G. Bussiere & Co., the A. Gravel Lumber Co., E. T. Nesbitt, Jas. Perry, L. H. Peters and many others who have helped the work in so many ways.

Although there have been many calls upon the charity of the people of this country, the magnificent donations the Women of Canada have exceeded all anticipations.

A further shipment will be made before navigation closes, as Red Cross supplies continue to come in.

The Provincial Council for this district consists of Messrs. Wm. Price, W. M. Dobell, R. M. Beckett, and R. F. Cream, with Mr. Fred. O. Judge, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer.

The Quebec Harbor Commission has kindly placed shed No. 2 at the disposal of the Society where goods are received and stored.

Lt.-Col. C. A. Hodgatte has been appointed Commissioner for the Canadian Red Cross Society in London, in place of the late Col. Jeffrey Burland, whose death has been such a loss to this country, and to the Red Cross Society particularly. Lt.-Col. Hadgetts will attend to the distribution of all Red Cross goods both to the hospitals and to the front.

Had No Power Over the Limbs

Locomotor Ataxia, Heart Trouble and Nervous Spells Yielded to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It would be easy to tell you how Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures locomotor ataxia and derangements of heart and nerves, but it may be more satisfactory to you to read this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 3, Sombra Ont., writes: "Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

DO NOT FORGET.

That all patent preparations, remedies, medicines and all others which you may see advertised in the newspapers, in catalogues, or in price lists which are sent you, are always on sale at the Brunet Pharmacy, which in nearly every case is the general agency.

W. BRUNET & CIE,
159 St. Joseph Street

HEAVY BATTLE IS RAGING IN BELGIUM.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 23—A heavy battle is raging in Belgium about 20 miles south of the Ghent-Bruges lines and north of Roulers, according to the Telegraaf's correspondent in Sluis, Holland. Roulers was again bombarded by theGermans on Thursday.

"Fugitives from Raulers declare," says the correspondent, "that forty inhabitants of that town were shot by the Germans during the invaders' occupation, and that all the prominent citizens were taken as hostages.

"There is no confirmation of the report that the Allies have broken through the German lies near Eecloo."

HEART OF IRELAND IN WAR TO FINISH

May be Few Cranks but Majority Back Britain, Says Timothy Healy, M.P.

(Montreal Gazette)

Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P. for North-east Cork in the British House of Commons, who is at the Ritz-Carlton, having arrived yesterday morning from Toronto, accompanied by Sir Maxwell Aitken, stated, during an interview, that although the British people did not look for a short war they were calmly confident of the final result. Lord Kitchener, from his place in the House of Lords, asked for men and money to carry on a three years' war, but Mr. Healy did not think that such a prolongation of the conflict was at all possible. He then went on to say that at no time during the history of the British Empire has any government undertaken a war when the people of all sections of the nation seemed so absolutely behind the powers that be.

During the American revolution, Mr. Healy said that there were opponents of the war in the House of Commons as well as throughout Great Britain, all of which made the conflict more difficult from an English point of view, and the same thing prevailed at the time of the Napoleonic wars on the continent right down to Waterloo. During that series of great conflicts the British nation was far from being united, and Napoleon Bonaparte himself had some very warm admirers in the British islands. Then in 1854, during the progress of the Crimean War, John Bright and his friends opposed British participation, and it could not be said that there were no opponents of the war against the United States in 1812, and so it was during all the great wars in which Great Britain was engaged.

"And the South African war?"

"Yes, indeed, for that was called a stock exchange war, and we all know how strong the sentiment was in certain circles against the South African conflict, yet nothing has ever been seen so absolutely united as the British Empire today in the magnificent support which is being now given to the Government of Great Britain. The whole Empire is on fire and in Canada, in Australia, in India, in New Zealand, and in fact wherever the British flag floats there is the most ardent desire to combat the German Empire.

"The whole heart of Ireland," he said, "which has for years been unsympathetic to Imperial aspirations, is in this war to a finish. I say the whole country, but there may be a few cranks in Ireland as well as in Canada or any other country, but the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, both north and south, are supporting Great Britain in the most enthusiastic fashion."

Referring to John Redmond's attitude, the Irish M.P. said that Mr. Redmond knew from the start that the Irish people and the Irish parliamentarians could take no other attitude than one of absolute hostility to Germany. "We are not only combatting the Prussian military system," said Mr. Healy, "but we are supporting the English Government, which was forced into this war by the German Emperor and his advisers."

He stated that he had been in Parliament longer than a great many of his colleagues, and he knew that the members of the ministry were opposed to the war and did their best to avoid it. Nothing could therefore be farther from the truth than the statements made on this continent by Germans to the effect that England had forced Germany into war. Every man of the four races, constituting England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales know full well that Germany has not a leg to stand on in her pretention that Great Britain was the instigator in the present conflict.

Grateful for Help.

"But," said Mr. Healy, "the people on the other side are delighted and grateful for the help that is now being sent over from the Dominion of Canada in view of the common danger threatening the Empire. I was glad to hear that the first Canadian contingent was nearing British shores, and have been told that another one will be soon on the way. This is proof of the most convincing nature that we are carrying on a war that can be justified in every part of the Empire. Look at Ireland," he repeated.

Mr. Healy said he had thought Mr. Redmond too easy in his relations with the present government on the Irish question, but at present they are as one man in support of the government during the present operations on the continent. Not only, added Mr. Healy, are the British people glad to see Canadian troops going over to share the military burdens of the nation, but Lord Kitchener, who was in South Africa with the then Canadian contingents, realizes that their splendid reputation as a fighting force stands today just as well as it stood the day after the fall of Pretoria.

Mr. Timothy Healy also referred to another phase which he considers a good argument against the claim that Austria went into the war to punish the Servians, for Servia had hardly been mentioned since the first week of the war, and the Austrians have been unable to take Belgrade, the Servian capital, although it is only just across the river from Austrian territory.

Mr. Healy said he was pleased to return to Canada, where he had made a great many friends. He was glad to see so many evidences of prosperity and progress in the land, and added that the Dominion would now have more friends than ever in the Old Country.

UNITED STATES IS PROTESTING AGAIN

SEIZURE OF THE PLATURIA AGAIN AROUSES TROUBLE AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 23—The United States today protested to Great Britian against the recent seizure of the Platuria, a tank steamer owned by the Standard Oil Company, now detained at Lewis Island, Scotland.

This protest is identical to the one filed in the case of the Brindilla, held at Halifax, N.S., and requests the immediate relase of the ship.

Inasmuch as the Admiralty Court at Halifax has begun proceedings to determine whether the Brindilla is a prize, the British government is expected formally to decline to release the vessel until a decision is rendered. A prize court, it is believed, will similarly determine the status of the Platuria.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Lansing today to learn the relation between the German company which formerly owned the Brindilla and the Standard Oil Company. According to a report of the Commissioner of Corporations in 1907, the German company in question was a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company and completely controlled by the latter. If this fact is proven to the satisfaction of the prize court, all doubt as to the bona-fide nature of the transfer of the vessel from German to American registry will be removed, Great Britain formally has advised the American government that she will accept as prima-facie evidence of legitimate transfer all vessels whose ownership is continuously American.

The Platuria was similarly owned by a German subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. Doubt as to the validity of the change of registry would not be a sufficient cause for seizure, however, and British officials pointed out today that reports of unneutral intentions on the part of each of the vessels probably would be considered by the prize courts.

In the release yesterday of the John D. Roskefeller, bound from one neutral country to another, the principle was tacitly admitted that even though she carried illuminating oil, now declared conditional contraband, her cargo would not be seized because the country to which she was destined had declared an embargo on the exportation of the product to belligerent countries.

BABY CRIED CONSTANTLY

Mrs. Simon Aumont, Mushka, Ont., says: "My baby was ill and cried continually till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. They worked a marvellous change in her and she become happy; gained in weight and all signs of sickness left her. The tablets are the very best medicine I know of for little ones." Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones such as colic, colds, constipation and indigestion, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Notice of Advances in Storage Rates

Fort William, Ont., Oct. 23—In the matter of the application of the Dominion Millers' Association, Toronto, re tariff of the Grand Trunk Railway and tariff of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the elevators at Tiffin, Ont., and Port McNicholl, Ont., respectively, which provided for the following four advances on domestic grain:

1—The free storage period is reduced from thirty days to ten during the period from Dec. 16 to Aug. 31.

2—The free storage period is reduced from thirty days to ten during the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.

3—The rate for storage after the free period elapses is advanced from 1-8 to 1-4 cents per bushel.

4—And this higher rate is charged for each succeeding ten days or part thereof.

It is ordered by the Board of Grain Commission for Canada that advances, one, three and four be discontinued from Sept. 1, 1914, in the Grand Trunk elevator and from Sept. 8 in the Canadian Pacific elevator. Re advance number 2, the board approves of limiting the free storage period provided it be applied to both domestic and export grain. It is further ordered that both companies embody in the tariff an explicit distinction between export and domestic grain. The case was heard at Toronto on Oct. 5.

Arrest Decay
By using
JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
Oriental Tooth Powder
which fulfils all the functions of the perfect Dentifrice. In addition to its value in assisting to arrest decay, it cleanses the teeth, sweetens the mouth, and promotes a healthy condition of its tissues. Its antiseptic qualities are of such an order as not to cause any shrinkage of the gums, as do so many so-called antiseptic preparations. It does not degrade the delicate organs of taste.
15c. & 30c. Tin
(The Container with the SLOT).
Obtainable from all Druggists, Stores, etc. You can have a free sample by sending 2c. stamp to the Wholesale Depot.
CHARLAND & CO., 27, Common St., Montre

Making One Dollar Do the Work of Two

YOUR dollars vary in value according as they vary in purchasing power.

The man or woman who studies advertising is able frequently, to make one dollar do the usual work of two.

The experienced reader of advertisements will *always* make a dollar command a premium, that is, make it buy more than the dollar of a non-reader of advertisements.

How much "above par" are the dollars in your pocket worth?

It will depend on how closely you study the buying opportunities out-lined in the store ads.

The Chronicle
Quebec's Best Paper

MILITARY FIELD GLASSES



also
PRISMATIC BINOCULARS
at
P. C. LACASSE
Optician 40 Fabrique Street.

HOLLAND EAGER TO FIGHT

300,000 Dutch Soldiers Yearn to Strike Germany

Fate of Belgium Has Kindled the Desire to Fight in the Breasts of Holland's People—Retreat of Kaiser's Army Northward May Give Chance.

By Edwin Cleary, Express Special Correspondent.

(Copyright, 1914, by the New York Herald and the London Daily Express. All rights reserved.)

DELFZYL, Holland, September 26.

From the River Scheldt and Maastricht, on the south, to the Prussian Ems and Delfzyl, on the north, the spirit of war possesses Holland. Six weeks ago the getting ready here was tame compared with the swift mobilizing, accounts of which I had with difficulty been able to filter through from Liege to Ostend. "It was only meant," the Dutchman said, "to keep German and Belgian deserters from crossing into Holland."

To-day it is another story, for the Dutchman has seen with his own eyes his Belgian neighbors brutally tortured, bestialized and burned alive wholesale. The horror of it has startled Holland in a manner civilized warfare could never have done. The Dutchman is brave because he is honest. His home life and business integrity are clean. He knows hard work. He can endure as much as any soldier living, and if he is forced into war he will fight all the more desperately because he feels acutely a portion of the pain that has been so inhumanly meted out to Belgium. The Dutchman has been startled from his sleep, but he is not so blinded by the glare that he is afraid to battle with the fire.

300,000 Soldiers Ready.

For these and other good reasons there are now 300,000 Dutch soldiers on the frontier to-day praying for the opportunity which they cannot force to strengthen the allied army. Should the Germans be driven back to the Holland frontier, or should the Russians force the enemy to the west, then the opportunity must come; but in whatever shape it comes it will find the Dutchman ready, eager and confident.

I was the last correspondent to leave Maastricht, and I did so by request. Tired of looking at the ashen trail of the Germans, my, I was escorted by a soldier to the train, which started in the darkness before dawn, and sent out of the siege lines of Limberg. Last night when I arrived at the very top of Holland I was received by a soldier and conducted to the chief of police.

After he had asked me three questions without a pause, the Burgomaster blustered in and ordered me to give a detailed excuse for being on earth. While I was clearing my throat, the "Kommandant"—before whom all persons on a siege frontier must, out of respect, slightly tremble—had me marched away to quarters which needed only an Inquisition chair to complete their makeup. Looking through me with eyes like steel points, he asked if I was crossing to Germany. If not, when was I leaving by the way I had come? Or, if I was sojourning in Delfzyl, for how long, and for what purpose?

Invited to Leave Town.

A preliminary gasp was as far as I got, for the Chief of Police then entered and said that the guard of the train had just told him that I was the correspondent who had been ordered out of Maastricht at three o'clock that same morning. I was the only one that smiled and my effort must have shown indecision. All eyes became focussed on the passport I was handling nervously.

"I am a friend of Holland," I said—it must have lost considerably in translation, as nobody seemed to believe it—"and I only want to repay her good people for past favors." The "Kommandant" rather harshly asked me if I was a journalist. I answered that I represented the Daily Express. The interview ended with his request that I would not miss the early morning train, until which time I was "free to circulate."

I went immediately to the dike and saw Germany. The night was blue and as bright as day, and from the high dike path I could see, ten miles away across the River Ems, the low lights of Emden. A solitary torpedo boat or destroyer was speeding into port from Borkum Island, twenty-five miles out in the wide sea mouth of the river.

Great German Defences.

It is not so many years ago since Borkum was an island of sand. Now it is one of Germany's most formidable strongholds, and is equipped with all that Krupp's can manufacture. The three great fortresses, Heligoland, Wangeroog and Borkum, guard the river entrances to Hamburg, Bremen and Emden. A fortnight ago two aeroplanes flying from Hamburg in hazy weather missed Borkum and alighted on Holland's northern point. They are still there.

There is a small steamboat that runs daily between Delfzyl and Emden under the Dutch flag with cattle, vegetables and cheese. It has a Dutch captain and a partly German crew. I interviewed men of the crew and found them about as brilliant as the cargo. Everything in Delfzyl seems some part of a mystery—to the stranger. The inhabitants converse in looks.

I asked an old sea captain, who knows his world and England if he could account for the mystery. He told me in a whisper that Delfzyl was the clearing house for German spies. They came through the Ems Neck from all over Europe to make their government reports, he said, and Germany sent them out again to all parts of the Continent. He added that the townfolk thought every stranger a spy and they were sure I was one. To make me still happier he added that I would travel south with two spies the following morning.

While we talked a line of torpedo boats could be seen steaming slowly up the river. We counted seven. Just as they were abreast of us a destroyer darted swiftly out of Emden Bay and speeded toward them. Signals no sooner began to flash over the black waters than the fleet of seven turned about at full speed and shot away toward Borkum.

Minutes before their outlines melted in the dark sea wall the Morse flashes had ceased and all the lights in Emden had disappeared. The old skipper stood as erect and still as an Indian. So he stood, looking out to sea, listening for the sound of big guns, until the moon went down, and I was once again personally conducted by a soldier to the train.

American Men and Women in Berlin Shared in War's Thrills at Outbreak



THE KAISER'S PARTING WITH HIS FAMILY BEFORE STARTING TO THE FRONT



COUNT HASELER AND COUNT ZEPPELIN DISCUSSING WAR MOVES

Dr. Kubler Defied Sentry's Bullets to Forward Mail for Red Cross.

FAVORITE IN SOCIETY GETS LUCKY HORSESHOE

Mrs. Gerard Takes Charge of Relief of Needy Refugees Seeking to Return to This Country.

(Special Dispatch.)

BERLIN, September 26.

MR. GEORGE A. KUBLER, an American corporation lawyer established in Berlin, to whose initiative was due the prompt measures taken by the American Association of Commerce and Trade to express resolutions of sympathy for the German nation and to organize a relief committee to work in conjunction with the Red Cross Society," has an exciting story to tell of the difficulty with which the first lot of nine hundred circular letters containing an appeal for help from the Red Cross Society and the big German-American firms of the United States was got out of Berlin.

After the American Association of Commerce and Trade, in a special meeting, had accepted the resolution drafted by Dr. Kubler to make this appeal, he, with a staff of nine assistants, worked for sixteen days preparing the mail, which by special permission of the Postmaster General was to be sent as Red Cross matter in the special train leaving Berlin August 19 for Rotterdam.

Through some misunderstanding about the hour of leaving the mail bag failed to reach the station on time and after holding the train for twenty minutes nothing remained but to relinquish the idea. As Dr. Kubler, thoroughly disheartened, left the station he was met by the belated postman and a scheme of action was speedily decided upon.

Learning that the train was scheduled to make the first stop at Wüstermark, a point thirty-one kilometres from Berlin, Dr. Kubler threw the mail bag into a taxicab, placed the postman in front and a wild pursuit began.

No Time for Explanations.

"We realized that we were taking our lives in our hands, as our route lay through Döberitz, the big German manœuvring grounds, now thrice guarded on account of the fact that it is one of the chief centres of aviation operations, besides being used as barracks for Russian prisoners of war and an exercize ground for the volunteers. Every hundred yards stood a sentry, but we had no time for explanations.

"Crouched in the bottom of the car, my companion and I held on to the mail bag, while the postman followed my instructions by standing in order that his uniform might be recognized.

"Even this precaution did not suffice to allow us to pass unchallenged and more than one bullet whistled unpleasantly near our heads. But on we sped, and it was evident the chauffeur meant to fulfil his assurance that he was 'ready to smash the old car to bits if he could thereby render a service to the Vaterland.'

"We pulled into Wüstermark neck and neck with the train. The bag was thrown up to the armed engineer on the locomotive, and with three cheers from the American travellers for the success of our undertaking the train proceeded on its way.

"At Beutheim, on the Dutch frontier, the mail bag was taken in charge by an American man, who conveyed it by automobile to Rotterdam.

"On the return trip we were careful to stop at every sentry stand and explain our mad chase through military territory where during the same week four persons had been shot down for attempting to pass through in automobiles."

To Start American Hospital.

As soon as the expected aid arrives from America, in answer to the 2,400 letters already sent out by the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a hospital will be opened at once under American auspices. One of the finest private clinics in the city, with fifty beds and a staff of experienced physicians and nurses, has been obtained by Dr. Kubler, as chairman of the committee, and it is believed that the co-operation on the part of German-Americans will make it possible to carry the scheme into successful execution.

A deep impression has been made here by the prompt activity of the Berlin organization, more particularly as it was this which gave an impetus to similar movements in other important German cities.

Baroness von Bülow, formerly Mrs. Trumbull, of Philadelphia, is one of the Americans whose interest in the war is more than a vicarious one, as her husband, Brigadier General von Bülow, is fighting with the German troops on the French frontier. Baroness von Bülow is temporarily exiled in Turin, whither she was obliged to flee from Aix-les-Bains when the proclamation of war made it imperative for German subjects to leave French territory.

An Episode of a Horseshoe.

An American woman well known in society here was the central figure in an amusing scene which took place in Unter den Linden a few moments before the news flashed along the boulevard of the victory at Metz. Together with a friend, she was seated in her automobile in front of the Adlon Hotel, when, without any warning, she sprang from her seat, tore open the door of the tonneau before the astonished chauffeur could go to her assistance, dashed to the middle of the driveway and held up her hand in a gesture of command to arrest the passage of a military automobile.

After this strategic move she was seen to stoop and pick up some object lying on the asphalt, which, as she waved it triumphantly over her head, proved to be a horseshoe, which her quick eye had discerned.

"This means good luck for Germany and for us all!" she cried, and amid the cheers of the crowd for the impulsive act she regained her seat in the automobile. A few minutes later the overwhelming victory of the German troops at Metz was announced in extras.

Many Americans are placing their automobiles at the service of the Red Cross. One well known business man says he is ashamed to be seen in his luxurious automobile when there is such imperative demand for transport conveyances of all kinds.

An interesting instance of unexampled generosity on the part of a German pension proprietor to a party of American travellers has just been called to my noticee.

At the Pension von Heuchelum, one of the oldest and best established hotel pensions in Berlin, sixty-eight Americans belonging to various parties sent out by the Babcock Tours received unlimited credit during the opening fortnight of the war, when American letters of credit and travellers' checks were not honored. Frau von Heuchelum not only took the personal checks of the, to her, unknown Americans, but also advanced to them a sum of money to meet their immediate travelling expenses to Holland.

Caring for Needy Americans.

Mrs. James W. Gerard has relieved the Embassy staff of the onerous duty of receiving applications from needy Americans and disbursing the funds which have been collected for this purpose. In this she is assisted by Mrs. Walter P. Gherardi and Mrs. Albert H. Ruddock, of the Embassy, as well as by a group of resident American women.

The majority of cases are those of temporary impecuniousness rather than chronic destitution, although a number of distressing cases have been disclosed by the present situation. In order to present herself at the Embassy to obtain a passport for herself and five children, one American woman, who had been deserted by her husband a year and a half ago, was obliged to borrow every article of clothing from her neighbors.

Many foreigners have attempted to take advantage of this relief work to obtain passage to America, one of them accosting an American standing in line with the query:—

"Do you speak the English?"

"Yes, but you don't," was the answer.

Miss Alice Worfolk, one of the charter members, so to say, of the American colony in Berlin, took advantage of the special train provided for Americans and left via Rotterdam via Ohio to join her sister, Mrs. Stephen Howland. Miss Worfolk does not expect to return to Berlin, where she will be greatly missed in all colony enterprises. She was one of a small group of American women who in 1894 laid the foundation of the American Woman's Club, in which institution she has ever taken an active interest, besides rendering valuable service to all the work undertaken by the Ladies' Union of the American Church.

Miss Anna Wangemann, returning from a prolonged stay with friends in Chicago and Cincinnati, on board a vessel of the Danish-American line, was a prisoner of war for a short time off the north coast of Scotland, where the steamship was detained and subjected to a close inspection by an officer from a British man of war. Miss Wangemann is now in Copenhagen awaiting further developments in the international situation before proceeding to Berlin.

The many American friends of Josef Lhevinne, the Russian piano virtuoso, will be glad to learn that he has obtained a dispensation from military service and will be able to fulfil his concert engagements for the coming season. The Berlin police have in no way interfered with the movements of Mr. Lhevinne, who has just established his family in a new villa which he has acquired at Wannsee, near Berlin.

Americans Fleeing from Paris Meet Many Perils

Soldiers Seize Pilot Who Disregards Command and Moor Refugees' Boat Under Bridge That Is Mined—Journey Ends Aboard the Tennessee.

(Special Dispatch.)

HAVRE, September 26.

When what was believed to be the last boat out of Paris by way of the Seine left for Havre—but which has since proved to be far from the last—it seemed as if the enemy's enveloping right wing was still sweeping steadily on and that the communications of the capital with Havre would soon be cut. A boat service has been organized by an ingenious American to enable those persons who were anxious to leave Paris and who were burdened with much luggage to avoid some of the delays, difficulties and discomforts of the train service in time of war.

At first the trip was quite uneventful. Very few troops were visible except at Conflans, where, after we had passed the great railway bridge which is the main key of the Paris railway system, our pilot heaved a heavy sigh of relief. Engineers were busy around its piers. It had already been mined, and his own fear was that the engineers might have blown it up earlier than they had intended. Had they done so it surely would have blocked the river, and there would have been nothing left to do but to return to Paris.

The possibility of a Uhlan raid had been discussed, and the veteran war correspondent Mr. Frederick Villiers prepared to organize a splendid zareba from bulky American luggage which would place the women and children in perfect safety.

Fight Near Peaceful Scene.

The country was quiet and peaceful and was still looking splendidly green and fertile. And yet we afterward discovered that a cavalry engagement was taking place only ten miles away.

The night we spent at Mantes was exciting. Some time before we reached the town, when it was already dusk, we were challenged by a territorial sentry on the bridge beneath which we were passing and ordered to heave to. The pilot did not obey. The sentry repeated his challenge, and a vigorous campaign of words began between the two men. Luckily for us this particular territorial was less excitable than many of his comrades, or he might have fired on us.

In Mantes itself we were challenged by two infantrymen, who ordered us to moor immediately beneath the bridge. The pilot when he went ashore was told to regard himself as under arrest and was removed by the soldiers.

He had disappeared for some ten minutes when two gendarmes came up in a state of wild excitement.

"What on earth do you mean by anchoring under the bridge?" they shouted. "Are you mad? The slightest imprudence would be fatal to you."

From their obvious consternation we deduced the fact that the bridge was mined, and though it was not apparent how our presence could have caused an explosion, we moved on with great alacrity to another mooring place.

In Mantes the hotels were filled with troops, and it was only possible to get shakedowns for the women and children of our party of forty-five; the chief hotel of the town, however, provided a quite passable dinner—indeed, a remarkable one considering the time and circumstances.

Just before we reached Rouen, at one of the locks we heard that an important engagement had been fought by an English force at Compiègne, and we thought that this success had played an important part in allowing us to get through unmolested.

Stranded at Rouen.

We reached Rouen in a very cheerful frame of mind, feeling that the danger zone was past, and that all our troubles were over. We had missed the tide, so we should go to a hotel and start the next morning.

Hardly had we arrived, however, before we received a rude awakening. Before we landed our boat was commandeered by the military authorities to convey soldiers to Havre. Then we learned that the boat which was to have carried us across the sea had also been commandeered and that not a single boat of any description was to be had.

This was depressing news, and the condition of Rouen was itself depressing. People were asking themselves, "When are the Germans coming?" A general exodus of such of the population as were able to get away was taking place in the direction of Havre. To all appearances it was being made an open, undefended town. It had been proposed that our party should return next morning to Paris, but eventually, owing to the good offices of the British Vice Consul, it was arranged, after great difficulty, that compartments should be reserved in a train for Havre. Again we could find no hotel accommodations, and after two sleepless nights at Havre we were taken off on board the American war ship Tennessee.

But I must say this for Havre, it was very tranquil, as compared with Rouen, and Belgian, French and English soldiers were fraternizing in every café, giving an almost fanciful touch of "Brussels before Waterloo" to the scene.

King George Hears War Tales from His Wounded Soldiers

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, September 26.

Usually at this period of the year the King and Queen and all the court are at Balmoral enjoying the Highland sports of grouse shooting, deer stalking and fishing. But, like the majority of their subjects, there is no holiday for their Majesties this year. Every day they are to be seen driving through the city with but a small escort, their mission inspecting one or other of the hospitals where lie their wounded soldiers, the Queen passing down one line of beds in a ward, the King another, sitting by and chatting to the stricken men, asking them their experiences and listening to the replies.

Some of the stories are sorry enough, but, while the Queen is sweet and sympathetic, the King does his best to cheer up his men, so that even amid these touching scenes some of the incidents are not devoid of a humorous aspect.

"Another gone as a souvenir," said the King, pointing to a tunic lacking the regimental badge, and the little scene was repeated several times. Some of the men were rather abashed, but the King's smile quickly reassured them. All said that they were eager to get back to the fighting line.

The King spoke to the men about the work they had been doing on the Continent. He inquired how the regimental boots stood the strain of heavy marching and asked about the equipment generally. His Majesty was keen to know what the Royal Scots thought of their headgear as a protection against the hot sun, and smiled when the men, though loyal to their bonnets, said they would have been glad if "something had kept more sun off."

The King was compelled to laugh at the strongly expressive phrases in which the enemy was described. One man said that he had not been wounded in the "ordinary way," but that while he was lying down on a grassy slope, well removed, as he thought, from the passing convoys, a cart was accidentally driven over his foot, crushing it. "Oh, hard luck!" exclaimed the King.

Another case of peculiarly hard luck was that of a soldier who took advantage of a halt to remove one of his boots. Hardly had he got it off than a German attack developed, and in the skirmish his boot was lost. For the subsequent three days he did his best, marching with one foot properly shod and the other practically bare, but at the end of that time he had to be sent home as an invalid.

A tale of disappointment told to the King by another man had reference to a section who missed their dinner. The vehicle carrying the food had just arrived when the Germans came on. The attack having been repulsed and the enemy driven back, the British were returning, no doubt feeling that a meal had been well earned, when a German shell struck the wagon and blew it, and the dinner to pieces. The soldiers had to console themselves as best they could with a biscuit apiece.

WIVES FOLLOW FRENCH RESERVES

(Special Dispatch.)

ROUEN, September 26.

Travelling on the provincial railways of France these days may be slow, but a journey I have taken from here to Le Havre, Honfleur and Caen throws an interesting light on the attitude of the French toward the war.

The most interesting incident on the journey between Honfleur and Caen, when we travelled on Belgian rolling stock, was the sudden irruption of a French woman whose husband had been mobilized. She had been following his regiment from place to place by ordinary trains, had got sufficiently near the lines to hear the sound of the enemy's cannon, and a few minutes after we had to get out at the first junction had the satisfaction of rejoining her husband for half an hour. From what I have seen, her case is far from being unique, as in several instances the men in the troop trains were accompanied by their wives.

Everywhere I went I found the young recruits full of enthusiasm, singing "The Marseillaise," and cheering as they passed through the stations.

Fear of Germany May Keep Italy in Neutral Position

Statesmen Will Not Be Swayed by Sentiment, but Will Be Guided by What They Consider Their Best Interest for the Future.

(Special Dispatch.)

ROME, September 26.

It being certain that the Italian government neither will nor can make the people take up arms on behalf of Austria-Hungary, the oppressor of the Italian race, the only question that now remains to be considered in regard to Italy's attitude is whether she will continue to remain neutral or will sooner or later intervene on behalf of the Triple Entente, or, rather, against Austria-Hungary.

Italy's action will not be guided by sentiment or by any form of ideal consideration, but by what her statesmen consider their country's interest—for no people are more practical on such questions, although to foreign observers they may, as in the question of the Servian port, sometimes seem to mistake their interests. Now, while Italians probably prefer Great Britain to any of the other belligerents, or, as an Italian statesmen put it the other day, "of all hegemonies the British is the least bad," they naturally fear the vengeance of Germany.

Hitherto the Austrian and German press has refrained, evidently in obedience to orders, from abusing Italy for her non-intervention; but were she to intervene on the side of the Allies the furor teutonicus would fall upon her in the event of a German victory, and as the Italians would fight, men, women, and children, against Austria, Germany's ally, it might happen that the Milan Cathedral or St. Mark's might share the fate of Louvain.

Was it not a German gunner in Morosini's army who fired into the Parthenon in 1687? The Italians can, therefore, be scarcely expected to intervene on the side of the Allies, especially as the so-called "Slav peril" in the Adriatic and the old anti-French feeling, revived by the Carthage and Mancuba incidents, still prevail in some sections of the population, until there is at least a strong probability of a victory of the Triple Entente. Those who realize Italy's geographical difficulties will appreciate her delicate position.

But there is another motive impelling Italy to take part in the war, the same motive which in 1855 made Cavour take part in the war in the Crimea, which did not directly concern Piedmontese interests—namely, the wish to participate in the congress which will follow the peace, especially as it is bound to deal with Adriatic questions.

There are, of course, historical precedents for the admission to European congresses of non-belligerent Powers. Prussia, for example, though a neutral, "antechambered," as Bismarck said in 1885, in order to be admitted to the Congress of Paris in 1856. But this, as he added, was not a very dignified attitude; and Italy will do nothing undignified, for Italians are great respecters of good form. Besides, when the spoils come to be divided at the green table of the congress, they will naturally fall to the victors, not to the neutrals.

These considerations may weigh sufficiently with Italian statesmen to make them intervene against Austria-Hungary later on; a casus belli will not be hard to find, and if the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom the Austrians have treated with scant courtesy, and whom the present German Foreign Minister, when Ambassador here, never appreciated, feels that, nevertheless, he cannot go against his former allies he can make ill-health a pretext for retirement, and give way to Signor Tittoni or Signor Martini. But it will be well for us to forget that in international relations "nothing succeeds like success." After all, few nations can afford the expensive luxury of what the Italians call bel gesto. In any case, Italy, by doing nothing, has rendered the Allies an immense service.

Meanwhile the Germans and Austrians are working hard against the Allies here. Even in normal times Austria-Hungary has an elaborate secret service in Italy, which makes up for some of the errors of her notoriously ill informed, because too exclusive and too bureaucratic, embassy to the Quirinal.

A certain member of the German Embassy here is now said to be actively intriguing against the Allies, and Prince Bülow, when he is at the Villa Malta, is generally supposed to do what he can—and through his Italian wife he has great influence in Italian society—to further what he considers to be German interests. A daily fly sheet in German is being issued to create prejudice against the Allies. But the Italians are too shrewd to be taken in easily, nor do they love the Teutons.

Definition

Boston Transcript:—"Pa, what's a siege gun?"

"It's a mechanical device used for altering maps, my son."

Interrupted Communication.

Boston Transcript:—"You don't mean to say that this is the first you've heard of it?"

"Absolutely."

"Why, it's the talk of the neighborhood."

"Yes, but my wife is away on a visit."

NO ALUM
IN
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

WAR NEWS

London, Oct., 23.—Lloyd's states that the inclusion of the British steamer Maria De Larrinaga in the list of vessels sunk by the German cruiser Karlsrhue, as first announced, was an error. The vessel sunk was the Dutch steamer Maria which was bound for Belfast from Portland, Ore., with wheat. Also the vessel described in the original list as the Niceto was the Niceto De Larrinaga.

RELIEF FOR BELGIANS.

London, Oct. 23 — The American Commission for Belgian relief today received from the Belgian minister in London, Count De Lalaing, $500,000 taken from the relief funds entrusted to the Minister. The commission is now purchasing food and supplies with this money.

Seven thousand frozen sheep contributed by the Australian colonies are now en route to London and will be transferred to the American commission, and Walter Hines Page has turned over to it $50,000 received from Robert De Forest. The Belgian Minister has notified the commission that the shipment of supplies from the Brooklyn Women's War Relief Committee and also the funds raised in the United States will be entrusted to the commission when they arrive.

The Commission prefers that the donations for the Belgians made in the United States take the form of foodstuffs shipped in neutral bottoms to Rotterdam. It is purposed by the Commission to start an information office in New York.

BELGIAN GIRL HAS HANDS CUT OFF

Monteal, Oct. 23.—It is reported that a Belgian girl whose two hands were cut off by German soldiers has arrived in Montreal, but she has not yet been located by the Belgian relief committee, who do not know her name, but are trying to find out about her.

RUSSIANS DECORATED.

London, Oct. 23—Emperor Nicholas has conferred the Order of St. George, third class, on Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, and the same order, fourth class, on Captain Martinoff.

Captain Martinoff, though wounded, remained for three days on an unprotected observation post exposed to shell and shrapnel fire, directing the artillery fire. When a shell started a fire close to a powder magazine, Captain Martinoff led the party which extinguished the flames.

VORWAERTS COMPLAINS.

London, Oct. 24.—A Reuter despatch from Berlin coming by way of Amsterdam says:

"The Vorwaerts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging land owners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The land owners employ prisoners because they are cheaper."

BOMBS IN WARSAW.

London, Oct. 24.—The Moscow correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has sent the following despatch:

"During their unsuccessful march on Warsaw the Germans sent aeroplanes daily to throw bombs into that city for the purpose of terrifying the populace. Very little material damage was done but a number of people were killed or wounded. On Oct. 19 no fewer than 14 bombs were thrown, killing nine people and wounding 56 others, including women and children.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

London, Ont., Oct. 23.—Captain John Taylor and Driver Allan Weber, of the local fire department were quite seriously injured and several other members of the brigade had narrow escapes in a fire which did $8,000 damage to the Commercial Trunk Company Ltd's. factory at 447 Talbot street early tonight. Taylor was thrown from a ladder and had a shoulder dislocated and was severely bruised and shaken up, while Weber was badly cut by falling glass.

FLOUR GRADES ADVANCED.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 23.—All grades of flour were advanced 20 cents a barrel here today. Exporters here estimated that approximately 250,000 barrels of flour had been sold recently for exportation from Portland and Puget Sound to European markets. The demand in Europe is chiefly for the manufactured article, to save the necessity of milling. The British steamship Gowanburn is loading 20,000 barrels of flour and 5,000 tons of wheat for Europe. This is the first flour in large quantity to be shipped to Europe in several years.

GERMANS HARD HIT

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 24—The Sluis correspondent of the Telegraaf says:

"The Germans are not prospering in the incessant fighting which is going on over the whole of the West Flanders front from Roulers to Thorout and between Ostend and Nieuport. The struggle is still undecided but there is little doubt the Germans are now clearing out of Ostend and Bruges."

BANK ROBBER DIES

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 23—One of the Sedro-Woolley bank robbers, who was wounded in the fight with the posse, died this morning. The belief is entertained that it was one of his companions who fired the fatal shot. The three bandits have succeeded in breaking through the cordon, and while some believe that they have gone to Blaine, it is generally held that they have come to Vancouver.

DEATH DUE TO PILLS

Montreal, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Louis Brosseau, 96 St. Martin's street, alleges that the death of her son, Ferdinand Louis, about 12 years old, on Sept. 27 last was due to heroin pills, prescribed for him by Omer Germain, an "herb" doctor, Rivard street, and this evening the accused was arrested. He is charged with manslaughter and illegal practice. Mrs. Brosseau says her boy, who was ill, took two of the pills the night of Sept. 22 and two more the following morning and went into a kind of trance shortly company held last February it was until death.

KAISER'S NEPHEW FOUND ON FIELD

London, Oct. 22—A correspondent of "The Daily News," writing from Calais, after giving details of a German attack at a place and upon a date eliminated by the censor, says: "In this district some troops, upon entering a small village held for some days by the Prussians, came upon the body of the twenty-year-old Prince Max of Hesse, son of the Kaiser's youngest sister. He had been lying there dead three days, and the body was stripped of everything except a tunic and socks. The body was marked with five wounds made by revolver bullets from behind and the tale that is widespread in this place is that he was the victim of his own soldiers.

"A rough coffin of deal boards was made for the boy, for he was little more than that; then, for three long days, he lay in his rude open coffin in the outbuilding of a small farmhouse. The body has been sent now into the German lines."



The Great Emancipator

said—"You can't fool all of the people all of the time."

For a good many years a lot of people have been fooled in the belief that tea and coffee were good for them—that they were harmless—even beneficial.

It was only when the scientific research of the medical profession began to lay bare the bones of the tea and coffee skeleton, that people awoke to the fact that much of the Nervousness, Indigestion, Heart Disturbance, Short Breath, Headache, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, etc. were DIRECTLY DUE TO TEA AND COFFEE DRINKING.

The proof came to these people when they tried the easy test of quitting both tea and coffee for a while and used

POSTUM

If you are a tea or coffee drinker and feel aches and ills you can't account for, try the simple experience for ten days. Then you'll know the way to comfort.

"There's a Reason"

Tea and coffee contain "caffeine" and "tannin," two dangerous drugs that vitally affect nerves, stomach, heart, liver and kidneys.

Postum, made from prime wheat and a small per cent. of wholesome molasses, roasted and skillfully blended to produce a delicious, snappy flavour, is absolutely pure and free from the drugs, "caffeine" and "tannin" or any other harmful ingredient.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

DOMINION TRUST CO.

Directors Explain Reasons for Going Into Liquidation

Vancouver, Oct. 23—The doors of the Dominion Trust Company were closed today, consequent on the decision that was arrived at on Thursday night to take steps to go into liquidation. The affair has created a great sensation in the city and district, the majority of the depositors belonging to the working class.

In their statement to the public the directors say:

"The general depression caused by the war has added greatly to the difficulties of the situation, but it is expected that at the shareholders' meeting the directors will have formulated a plan with the object of being able finally to meet their financial engagements. This may take the form of the company going into voluntary liquidation, when some changes may be made in the management and a competent receiver placed in charge. The working out of the company may take some little time, as it is difficult to realize at once upon even the best securities, but if financial conditions improve, as the directors hope, there is every reason to believe that the voluntary liquidation will obtain the very best results.

"The business has been so large and voluminous that the securities are many and it will take some little time to properly estimate their present value and also to realize on them It is expected that a large sum will be obtained by the company from the life insurance of the late Mr. Arnold, and there is also a bond of $250,000 filed with the Minister of Finance at Victoria, under the provisions of the Trust Act, which may be available in the final straightening out of the company's affairs."

At the ordinary meeting of the after the second dose, remaining thus shown that the total liabilities amounted to $5,316,455, and that the total assets just balanced this sum.

Invested trust funds and executiveships and other trusts under administration were $13,480,211; trusteeships for bond holders were $26,508,000.

It is not yet known exactly what steps will be taken, but it is believed that a competent liquidator will be appointed and that every effort will be made to straighten affairs out so that all depositors and shareholders may be paid a hundred cents on the dollar.

Much Pain From Kidney Disease

Doctored in Vain Until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Were Used.

Kidney derangements are often associated with disorders of the liver and bowels, and under these conditions ordinary kidney medicines usually fail to effect cure. It is because of their unique, combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so generally successful, even in the most complicated cases.

Mr. Emanuel Bernard, farmer, St. Paul's Kent county, N.B., writes:—"About eighteen years ago my wife was bad with kidney disease, and suffered greatly from headaches, pains in bowels and stomach, and her heart was affected. For a year she was treated by her doctor, with no apparent benefit. She then used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with most satisfactory results. This gave us such a good opinion of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills that we always keep them in the house to be used for all derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

TO SEARCH ALIENS FOR THEIR WEAPONS.

Ottawa, Oct. 22—A stricter surveillance of Austrian and German citizens living in Canada is being undertaken as a result of the bomb outrage in Montreal and the orders in England to arrest all alien enemies.

Shortly after the war broke out an order was passed ordering all alien enemies to surrender their firearms by September 15. This order has not been very rigidly enforced, but the Dominion police in the East and the Mounted Police in the West, will now strictly enforce this order.

In places where there are settlements of Austrians and Germans not naturalized Canadians, search will likely be made.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Religious Institution in Schools Referendum Bill before the New Zealand Parliament provides that a poll is to be taken simultaneously with the forthcoming general election under the provisions of the Electoral Act, each voter being entitled to one vote. The form of the question set out in the schedule is as follows:—

"That provision be made for the reading in public schools, within school hours, of selected Bible lessons from a reading book to be provided by the Education Department, such reading to be conducted under the supervision of the public school teachers, but no sectarian teaching to be allowed; that provision be made for religious instruction to be given within school hours to children by a minister of their own denomination or by an accredited substitute; any parent to have the right, if he chooses, to withdraw his child from Bible reading or from religious instruction, or from both."

The issue will be put in the following form:—"I vote in favor of the above system." "I vote against the above system."

"THEIR PRAISE IS HYMNED BY LOFTIER HARPS THAN MINE."

Where veiling smoke and gloom doth hide
The ebb and flow of battle tide,
The vantage lost, the vantage won
There doth a single message run;
That English soldiers once again
Hath borne themselves like English men.
Ah! how the nation's heart is stirred
At the deep music of that word.

Philosophy is the power to see the funny side of our own troubles.

A TALK TO CANADIANS ABOUT WAR NEWS

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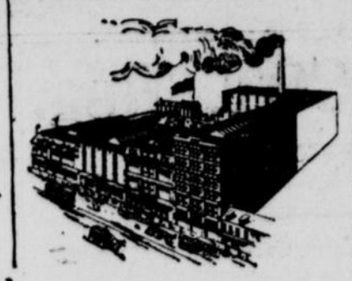
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Subject to a ground rent of $9.00 per annum, representing a capital of $180.00 at 5% payable on September 28th of each year.

2.—Another piece of land situated on the south side of St. Francois st., adjoining the above mentioned piece of land and having thirty-nine feet three inches frontage on the said St. Francois street, by a depth of seventy-one feet ten inches, forming an area of two thousand six hundred and twenty-two feet, more or less; bounded at the north by St. Francois street, at the south by the piece of land above described, at the east by the purchaser, and at the west by the said Theodore Leclerc, with buildings thereon erected and dependencies, the said piece of land known and designated as being number five hundred and six-two (506-2) of the cadastre for St. Roch Ward of the city of Quebec, with all the rights of mitoyennete actually existing and subject to same;

3.—A piece of land number five hundred and sixty-six—one (556-1) of the official cadastre of St. Roch ward, of the city of Quebec; forming corner south-west of Jacques Cartier and St. Francois streets, measuring thirty-five feet two inches on St. Francois street and thirty-seven feet three inches on the line dividing same from the piece of land number five hundred and sixty-eight (568) and belonging to La Banque Nationale of Quebec; by seventy-one feet depth on Jacques Cartier street, forming an area of two thousand six hundred and twenty-two feet, English measure, without guarantee of measurement, the more or the less, to be at the profit or at the loss of the purchaser, with brick buildings thereon erected, en circumstances and all dependencies, and also with all the rights of mitoyennete that may exist in the wall and in the ground on which said stands between the said piece of land sold and the neighboring piece of land five hundred and sixty-eight (568) of the above mentioned cadastre and in the section of the west and gable south-west in all its height and width, from the said house between the lot above sold and the lot number five hundred and sixty-six—two (566-2) of the said cadastre and in the ground on which it stands and the rights of mitoyennete in the section of the brick wall in all its height and width, south-east side on the ground on which it stands this section of wall being situated part between the number five hundred and sixty-seven (567) of said cadastre and the lot above sold and part between the lot five hundred and sixty-six—two (566-2), and also the lot above sold, the whole as described in a deed of sale by Ant. Masson to La Cie Hotel St. Roch, on September 26th, 1912, before L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2092. Not included in this sale, however, is the portion sold out of five hundred and sixty-six—one (566-1) to La Banque Nationale, as per deed, L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2254—January 14, 1913.

Item B—The rights of the Company in liquidation, to the lease passed with La Banque Nationale, February 1st, 1913, before L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2220, subject to the obligations and conditions of said lease.

Item C—The lease with Théo. Leclerc, Feb. 24th, 1914, before L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2320 as well as sub-lease Theo. Leclerc, April 11, 1914, before L. C. Jacques, N.P., No. 2797 having been cancelled as on November 1st, 1914, the purchaser of Item "A" will have the privilege of occupying the dining room include in above lease, for two months from date of sale, subject to payment of $100.00 per month."

Item D—The rights of the Company in liquidation to the license to April 30th, 1915

Item E—A lot of household furniture, valuated at	$5,322.85
Item F—Liquors, cigars and groceries, about	2,800.00
Item G—Silverware and cutlery	2,510.76
Item H—Glassware and earthenware	1,297.53
Item I—Bedding, linenware, household goods and furniture	5,710.67
Item J—Kitchen utensils and stoves	2,542.75
Item K—Various tools	733.90
Item L—1 Heater for connection with hot water	1,100.00
Item M—1 Gas stove	40.00
Item N—Carpet and linoleum not used	318.40
Item O—1 Typewriter (Underwood)	130.00
Item P—1 Safe ("J. Baum")	275.00
Item Q—1 Safe	150.00
Item R—Office fixtures and furniture	161.00
Item S—4 Cash registers (to be sold separately)	555.00

The list of inventory was prepared at the date of the liquidation, and is subject to correction, the Hotel having been up to the present, and will be till the sale, in operation.

The inventory, titles and certificates of registry office, can be examined on demand at our offices where all information concerning this sale can be obtained.

Conditions of sale:—CASH.

LaRUE & TRUDEL,
Liquidators.

Offices: Dominion Building,
126 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Sept. 24th, 1914.

LS. DESCHESNES,
Auctioneer.

STEAMER CHAMPION

On and after the 9th of October, the weather and circumstances permitting, this Boat will sail as follows:

On Mondays and Wednesdays.

From	At
Berthier	7.00 a.m.
St. Jean	8.00 a.m.
St. Michel	9.00 a.m.
St. Laurent	10.00 a.m.

On Fridays

From—	At
From	
St. Francois	6.30 a.m.
St. Jean	8.00 a.m.
St. Michel	9.00 a.m.
St. Laurent	10.00 a.m.

From Quebec for Berthier.

On Tuesday and Thursdays at.. 1 p.m.

From Quebec for St. Francois

On Saturday at..... 1.00 p.m.

On Sundays.

From Quebec, at..... 8.00 a.m.
From St. Jean at..... 4.00 p.m.

STEAMER FRONTENAC.

On and after the 5th of October, weather and circumstances permitting, this boat will sail as follows:

From The Island	From Quebec
5:30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
6:45 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
8:15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:15 p.m.

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from the Island at 5.30 a.m., on Fridays and Saturdays from the Island at 5:45 a.m. and 8:15 a.m.

On Sundays

From The Island	From Quebec
1:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
	2:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

On Holidays

From the sland at 8.00 a.m. and in the afternoon at the same hours as on Sundays.

ESTEY FLOUR FOR SALE
NO ABUSE IN PRICES

Sold in barrel and half barrel; also in 98 lbs. and 10 lbs. cotton sack.

LOWEST MARKET VALUE

Also favorite brands Purity-Regal and Royal Household, at

D. E. DROLET,
50 Dalhousie Street, Quebec.
Sept30x1m

$10.00 Cash
—and—
$6.00 per month

will put a beautiful

PIANO

in your home

Just receiving a new stock of PIANOS from the leading manufacturers

ARTHUR LAVIGNE
54 Couillard Street

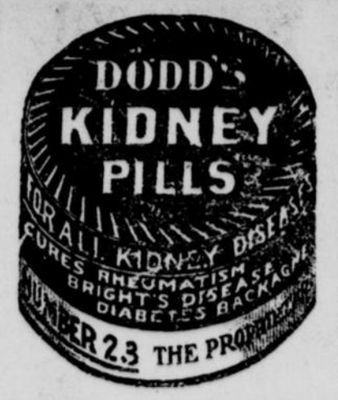
PROF. P. T. BERRIDGE
Chiropody
44 St. Eustache Street
Phone 5885

sept.1xtu.th.satx1y.

PRONOUNCING "KAISER."

There need be no more mispronunciation of the name of the Potsdam lunatic, if you think of this little mnemonic:

Sometimes they call him Kaiser.
To match the sound in "Seize her."
At other times its Kaiser.
As if they said "The Day, Sir."
But rightly it is Kaiser,
Pronounced to rhyme with "Lie, Sir."



SHIPPING NEWS

NEW GRAIN BARGE FOR THIS HARBOR

ARRIVES FROM ENGLAND—A CHANGE IN PILOTAGE REGULATIONS—CANADIAN SHIPPING AND THE WAR.

A new grain barge for the Quebec Harbor Commission, arrived here yesterday morning from England after a passage of forty-two days.

This vessel is to be used for the purpose of conveying grain from the elevator on the Louise Embankment to vessels outside the Breakwater. This will enable steamers taking general cargoes at the Breakwater, to receive their grain without having to leave their berths.

Mr. St. George Boswell, harbor engineer, was on hand to meet the new vessel, which moored at the Point-a-Carcy wharf.

ALLAN LINE.

Steamer Sicilian, Captain Peters, from Quebec, arrived at London on the 20th inst.

R.M.S. Virginian left Liverpool on the 22nd inst., for Quebec, with passengers, the mails and a general cargo.

CUNARD LINE.

Steamer Andania, Lieut. Melson, R.N.R., arrived at London on the 20th inst., from Quebec.

Steamer Glentrae, from London, with a general cargo arrived here last evening, mooring alongside the Reford shed, Louise Basin.

C. P. R. LINE

Steamer Montreal, from Montreal, and Quebec, arrived at London on the 18th inst.

DONALDSON LINE.

Steamer Lakonia, Captain Mitchell, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st inst., from Quebec.

G. & B. DES C. LINE.

Steamer Gaspesien from Gaspe and Baie des Chaleurs ports arrived here yesterday morning. After landing Quebec passengers and cargo, she left for Montreal.

Steamer Canada left here yesterday afternoon for Gaspe and Baie des Chaleurs points, with passengers and general cargo.

ST. LAWRENCE PILOTAGE

Ottawa, October 23—New regulations governing the movement of put into operation at the opening of navigation next season as a result of the recommendations made by the commission which inquired into the sinking of the Empress of Ireland recently, it was announced today.

The change which will be made will be as regards the taking on and dropping of pilots by in-going and outword-bound vessels. The practice in the past has been that inward-bound ships take on pilots and outward-bound ones drop them at Father Point. As a result of the Empress disaster, however, this is considered a dangerous practice. Consequently, at the opening of navigation next season new rules will be put into effect, which will provide that the places for taking on and dropping pilots on the St. Lawrence be four or five miles apart. This was not done immediately, as it was considered inadvisable to change conditions in the middle of the navigation season.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

New York, Oct. 23—A steady moderate demand prevailed for steamers but tonnage offered sparingly at the rates bid.

Quotations to Liverpool and Hull, 4d; London, 3½; Bristol, 4½d; Cork for orders, 3s; Picked ports, large tonnage, 2s 7½d; Cotton to Liverpool, per 100 lbs, 35c.

Charters — British steamers, 30,000 quarters grain, Gulf to Marsellaise or Genoa, 4s 8¼d, Nov.; British steamer, 2,322 tons, general cargo, Galveston to Liverpool, 16s 6d, Oct.-Nov. A few vessels on private terms.

CANADIAN SHIPPING AND THE WAR.

Ottawa, Octobe: 23—That not a single Canadian ship has suffered capture or loss as a result of the war and that the total effect of the outbreak of hostilities on Canadian shipping has been small, was the statement made by Deputy Minister of Naval Service Desbarats today.

The greater part of Canadian shipping is engaged in navigation on the Great Lakes or the coasting trade.

However, many Canadian vessels voyage between Canadian and South American ports and also engage in the fish trade with Portugal. The effect of the war on all this has been comparatively small and, as stated, Canadian ships have so far escaped damage from German cruisers, either on the Pacific or Aalantic. Some 6,000 ocean-going Canadian vessels enter and clear at Canadian ports yearly. They run the risk shared by British vessels, but the war risk insurance scheme of the British government, in which they participate, greatly minimizes the effect of this as a deterrent. As far as can be learned, Canadian shippers are generally availing themselves of the scheme under which they are granted its benefits on condition that they follow the directions of the Admiralty as to routes to take and precautions to be observed entering and leaving port.

GENERAL NOTES

Steamer Zealand, Captain Davis, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th inst.

Steamer Georgic, Capt. Kilbery, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st inst., from Quebec.

Steamer Manitou, Cautain Tribe, from Quebec, arrived at London on the 20th inst.

Steamer Manhatten, Capt. Lazzett, from Quebec, arrived at Plymouth on the 19th inst.

Steamer Nancy Lee, Captain Waite, from Chicoutimi, arrived out on the 22nd inst.

Steamers Hochelaga, Alden and Ariel from Sydney, for up river, passed here yesterday.

Steamer Wacousta, from Sydney, is discharging cargo at the Quebec Central Railway wharf, Levis.

Steamers Querida and Stiklestad, from up river, bound east, passed here yesterday.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT.

Quebec, Oct. 23, 1914.

Cape Salmon, 81: Clear, strong west Outward at 4.00 a.m. Querida; at 11 a.m. Stiklestad.

Martin River, 260: Clear, northwest. Inward at 2 p.m. Imataca; outward at 11.30 a.m. Querida.

Cape Magdalen, 294: Clear, northwest; inward at 6.30 a.m. Cascapedia.

Point Amour, 673: Clear, north; 2 'bergs.

Belle Isle, 734: Cloudy, strong north —four 'bergs.

Montreal to Quebec.

Sorel, 100: Clear, southwest; outward at 3.05 p.m. Maskinonge.

H. S. McGREEVY,
Superintendent.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

(Standard Time, 75th Meridian.)

	Oct.	A.M.	P.M.
Saturday	24	9:37	9:43
Sunday	25	10:43	10:50

Moon Phases

First Quarter, Sunday, 25th, 5:44 p.m.

CHARGED WITH STEALING GRAIN FROM ELEVATORS.

Montreal, October 23—Joseph A. Roberge and George Cardinal, grain dealers, appeared in the court this afternoon on the charge of purchasing oats stolen from the harbor elevators. Both entered pleas of not guilty and the hearing of the case was postponed. Roberge has his place of business at 259-263 Moreau street, and Cardinal at 193 Stadacona avenue.

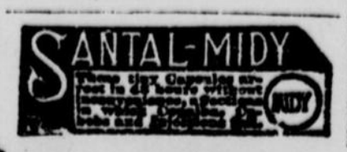
The warrants were sworn out yesterday afternoon by Mr. M. P. Fennell, assistant secretary of the Harbor Commissioners.

THE TERRORS OF INDIGESTION

Disappear When the Blood is Made, Rich, Red and Pure

The mistaken idea that laxatives or drastic purgatives provide a short cut to the cure of indigestion is largely responsible for the prevalence of dyspepsia and other stomach disorders. Indigestion calls for more than a makeshift. Your stomach needs tone it cannot absorb nourishment from the food you eat. To give new strength to your stomach so that it may perform the work of digestion without pain or distress, you must enrich the blood. This is the tonic method for strengthening weak stomachs. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine known. Every dose makes new, rich blood, which not only strengthens the stomach but builds up every part of the body as well. Here is an illustration of what this medicine can do: Mrs. I. N. Brown, Dowville, N.B., says: "For three years I was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. I was hungry all the time, yet could take very little food, and what I did take was followed by great distress and nausea. My sleep at night was broken, and I often had profuse night sweats. The suffocating feeling which often followed eating would cause my heart to palpitate violently. At times my hands and face would become the color of clay and I would be completely prostrated. I was under the care of a good doctor who finally told me the trouble was incurable and that the most I could hope for was temporary relief. I was in these straits when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and used the pills steadily for two months when I was again a well woman, and have since had no return of the trouble."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Testamentary Executors of the late CHARLES E. LEVEY, in his lifetime of the City of Quebec, will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for the passing of an act clearly defining the powers of such Testamentary Executors, and particularly authorizing them to invest the moneys of the estate as securities mature from time to time in any part of Canada and for other purposes.

Pentland, Stuart, Gravel and Thomson,
Attys. for Plaintiff.

Quebec, October 3rd, 1914.
Oct.7x1m

WANTED

WANTED—By a married couple, positions as cook, housemaid and indoor man-servant. Experienced English servants, excellent references. Kindly state wages and particulars to "Couple," Chronicle office. O23x3

WANTED—A farmer for near Quebec, reference required, a young married man or man and wife without children preferred. Apply to A. B., care Chronicle Office. Oct.3x1m

AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN—Earn $2,000 to $4,000 a year. New combination, 12 tools in one. Sells at sight to contractors, farmers, teamsters, fence builders, threshers, miners. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts 3 tons. Stretches wire, pulls posts, hoists, etc. Chance for men who want honest money making proposition. Harrah Manufacturing Co. Box C., Bloomfield, Ind.

AGENTS—Salesmen, everybody, write quick; biggest money-maker on earth; sells like wildfire to cigar trade; territory given. Dulper Co., Security Trust Building, Camden, N.J., U.S.A. Ag.8xtu.th.satxtf

Headquarters Xmas and Holiday decorations, bells, wreaths, garlands, festooning, pennants, vines, grapes, poinsettias, felt banners, tulip shades, advertising novelties, toys, carnival goods; largest line; College pennants, best prices; catalog free. W. F. Miller Nov. Co., 738 Broadway, New York. Oct.3,10,17,24

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION—We will pay $1,000 reward if our home butter merger fails to merge one pint of milk into one pound of butter in two minutes, sweeter than creamery butter. Demonstrators and general agents wanted. Salary or commission. Write for illustrated circulars and addresses of 1,000 users. Wonderful invention. Family Butter Merger Co., Washington, D. C.

FOR EXCHANGE—Two valuable lots in Vancouver City for rent giving estate in Quebec Province; very reasonable terms. Apply "McW," Chronicle. Oct.23x6

FOR SALE.

DOG FOR SALE—English Bull Dog for sale, 1 year old. Address, aux quatre saisons, Bienville, Levis, P. Q.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's splendid Raccoon Coat, also one fur lined coat, Persian lamb collar. Both are new, and will be sold cheap as owner is going south for winter. Apply 2 St. Angel street, Quebec. Oct.24x1w.

FOR SALE—Three winter sleighs, 1 splendid Driving Burlough, 1 Family Cariole, 1 Cutter. Will be sold cheap. Apply 81 Dalhousie St., Quebec, or 'phone No. 5001. Oct.25x6

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE — Splendid 1914, 5-passenger Car, 40 horse-power, electric lights and self starter and used only 6 weeks; guaranteed in every way and purchaser will be given any kind of demonstration; owner will sell this car cheap on account of sickness. Apply 81 Dalhousie St., Quebec, or 'phone No. 5001. Oct.24x1w.

FOR SALE—One Lady's Persian Lamb three-quarter Coat, latest style, also one Lady's Automobile Coat (Raccoon); also other furs; will be sold cheap as owner is going south for winter. Apply 2 St. Angele St., Quebec. Oct.24x1w.

BARGAIN—Must be sold at once, three splendid lots, 35x80 feet each on the property of Montcalm Land Co. Apply "Land," Dominion Textile Co. Oct.22x3.

HOUSE FOR SALE

House for sale or to let at No. 13 1-2 Claire Fontaine street. Two dwellings, 102 feet frontage on Claire Fontaine street and 48 Burton street with a shed, a stable and a small two-storey summer house. Apply to A. O. Boiteau, 22 Scott street. Oct.22x3

FOR SALE—House Nos. 56-58 Champlain street and 75 Little Champlain street. Two dwellings and one small store. W. LaRue, Notary, 28 St. Ann street.

FOR SALE—Loretteville residence for sale, situated on the Valcartier road; well wooded grounds, fronting three roads, 600 x 150 feet, and large house; could be profitably subdivided or used for private residences or summer hotel; six minutes from the station. Apply to Mrs. Th. J. Boulanger, Loretteville, P.Q. Jy.20xt.f.

FOR SALE—That fine property on Conroy street, the residence of the late Mrs. Thomas Davidson, containing nine rooms, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to W. H. Davidson, 20 Conroy street, or 81 St. Peter street. May6xtf

FOR SALE—Property situated on the west side of Maple Avenue, at No. 10, actually occupied by Mr E. V. Cantin, will be sold at good conditions; for information, apply to J. P. Cantin, Notary, 126 St. Peter st., Quebec. Aug.16xt.f.



TO LET.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, adjoining bath, for gentlemen; price reasonable. Apply at office, Grande Allee Apartments. Oct.19x6

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences at 12 Mount Carmel street. Oct.24x1w.

TO LET—Furnished cottage, ready for occupation easily heated; six rooms and bath; hot water heating, electricity, gas, convenient to belt line. $30 to $35 per month, according to requirements. Apply to Miss Addie, 148 St. Cyrille street, 'phone 190. Oct.24x3

TO RENT—Furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen with use of bath and good accommodation. Apply to 37 Julia street. Oct.23x1w.

TO LET—Rooms on St. Amable street, near Parliament Buildings and Grande Allee; in private family, furnace heated on bath room floor, with use of telephone. (Gentlemen only.) Apply 'Phone 3374. Oct.23x1w

TO LET.—Two well furnished rooms, suitable for one or two persons; locality, Montcalmville; rates moderate. For further information apply by letter to "J.L.H.," Chronicle Office. Oct.22xt.f.

TO LET—Small, well furnished house, located in central part of city containing three bedrooms, two bathrooms, parlor, library and dining room with kitchen and servants' room. Apply P. B. Chronicle.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good accommodation at 10 St. Ursule street. 'Phone 5235. O20x3w.

TO LET—Flat of eight rooms furnished and heated to 1st of May next. Apply to 582 John street. O.20x6

TO LET—A cottage with all modern improvements, electric light, telephone, bathroom, hot and cold water, furnace. Situated near Scott's Bridge, Little River, about five minutes from the street cars. Apply to Elzear Savard, 669 St. Valier street, telephone 2049. O.20x6

GARAGE

GARAGE—All persons who have summer vehicles or automobiles to store for the winter, should apply to Elzear Savard, 668 St. Valier street; telephone 2049. Carriages called for without extra charge. O.20x6

ROOMS TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen, with use of bath and telephone, 47 St. Ursule street. Oct.19x2w.

FLATS TO LET—At Montcalmville, on Bougainville avenue, No. 19, a fine flat, 7 rooms, electric light, gas, bathroom, a gas stove installed, furnace and a ton of coal supplied, and some furniture, at a very low price. Apply to A. Lockquell No. 10 on the same avenue; tel. 3843 or 4953. Oct.17x8

FLAT TO LET—Central position; grand view; heated; hot water winter and summer; seven rooms; all modern conveniences. Apply H. C. D. care Chronicle Office, or Tel. 6338. Oct.22x6

TO LET—A large well furnished room, suitable as bed-sitting room, or double bedroom, private bath adjoining, use of phone; private family. Apply 18 St. Denis ave., The Cape, or phone 2884. Oct.14x1m

TO LET— A tenement of eight rooms with the latest conveniences. Situated on Lockwell street at No 159 1-2. To be occupied at once. Apply to Mr. C. A. Vezina, 61 Des Prairies street. Tel. 3214.

TO LET—For the 1st of May, a large bright room, with privilege of using kitchen. Apply at Mrs. Pelletier, 67 Grande Allee, opposite Parliament Buildings. Phone 5762. Mch.11xt.f.

TO LET—Three flats on Bougainville Avenue. First street outside of Maple Avenue. (Nos. 17-19-21); each containing 8 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light, yard and shed. For further particulars, apply to A. W. Bedard, 114 St. Joseph street. Phone 2179. Jan.21xt.f.

STORE TO LET

Fine store to let for a serious man desirous of opening a store in one of the best business centres. Heated, clear of snow, taxes, etc. For further information apply to Ph. Gingras Photographer, 364 St. Joseph street, Quebec. Next corner to Jacques-Cartier Church. Oct.23x6

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills; always dependable: "relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. Oct.10x1aw..satx1j

LADIES — Earn from Ten to Twenty Dollars per week selling Sanitary Specialties for Women and Children. Rubberized Aprons, Bibs, etc. Every home a customer. Write for particulars to C. C. Rand, Lennoxville, Que. Oct.12x12

WOULD YOU MAARY IF SUITED? Best matrimonial paper published. Mailed free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. Oct.6x1m.

MARRY— If you are lonely, The Reliable Confidential Successful Club has large number of wealthy eligible members, both sexes, wishing early marriage: descriptions free. Mrs. Wruble, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY —The reliable, confidential, successful club has large number of wealthy, eligible members, both sexes, wishing early marriage; descriptions free. Mrs. Wrubel, Box 26, Oakland, Cal. Spt.15x1m.

Quebec Steamship Co. Ltd.

(Operated by Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.)

NEW YORK, BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES LINES

From Pier 47 North River, N. Y.

ROYAL MAIL FOR BERMUDA.

S.S. TRINIDAD 5,759 tons displacement, sails from New York at 11 a.m., 24th October.

The only steamer landing passengers at the dock at Bermuda.

From New York, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia Barbados and Demerara: S.S. GUIANA, 2 p.m., 3rd October.

For all information, apply to:

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited,
48 Dalhousie Street.

F. S. STOCKING: HONE & RIVET.

G. J. P. MOORE,
Ticket Agents, Quebec.

DONALDSON

CLASSIFY STEERAGE AND FREIGHT SERVICE

From Glasgow — From Montreal
Oct. 17 .... *T.S.S. LETITIA ..... Oct. 31
Oct. 31 ..... †T.S.S. TORRHEAD ..... Nov. 14

Cold Storage on Steamers marked *
Steamer morked † freight only.

Passage Rates, Cabin, (II) East and Westbound, $47.50 upwards. Third-class, East and Westbound, $31.25.

Apply any steamship agent or THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, GENERAL AGENTS

THOMSON LINE

Freight Service to Newcastle, Calais and Leith.

S.S. IONA ..... about Oct. 30
To Newcastle
S.S. IONA ..... about Oct. 30

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL—LIVERPOOL

Hesperian ..... Thur., 5 Nov.
Grampian ..... Tues., 10 Nov.
Scotian ..... Tues., 17 Nov.

MONTREAL—GLASGOW.

Pretorian ..... Sat., 24 Oct.
Numidian ..... Sat., 7 Nov.
Scandinavian .. Thur., 12 Nov.
Pretorian ..... Fri., 20 Nov.

MONTREAL—HAVRE—LONDON

Sicilian ..... Tues., 10 Nov.
(To London direct.)
Corinthian ..... Tues., 17 Nov.
(Calling at Havre.)

For particulars, apply to:

ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
81 St. Peter st., Quebec.

Or Hone & Rivet, 31 Buade st.; F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis st., and local agents.

GASPE & BAIE DES CHALEURS SS. CO., LIMITED.

SS. "CANADA."

Next sailings of this steamer from Quebec for Mechins, Que., and calling at intermediate ports as far as Campbellton, N. B., will be on Wednesdays, October 7th and 21st.; Nov. 4th at 3 p.m., from Customs House pontoon.

SS. "GASPESIEN."

This steamer will sail from Quebec for Gaspe Basin, calling to all intermediate ports as far as Campbellton, N.B., on Wednesdays, Sept. 30th and Oct. 14th and 28th, at 3 p.m., from Customs House pontoon.

Splendid accommodation for passengers.
Freight received day of sailing, till 1 p.m.
For further information, apply to:

J. M. POULIOT,
150 ST. PAUL STREET.

Telephone 2861.

FOR FALL PROVISIONS

Butter, Eggs, St. Foy Turnips, Carrots, Pumpkins, Cabbage, Potatoes, Onions,

CALL UP

BOYCE & SON,

"THE RELIABLE GROCERS."

19-21 Cote d'Abraham.

Estab. d. 1859.

R.M.S.P. to WEST INDIES

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
FROM ST. JOHN (N.B.) AND HALIFAX (N.S.)
TO
Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara.

For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to the Agents of the Company, or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

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Flour, Grains, Hay, Provisions, etc.

William Carrier & Fils
Registered
Wholesale Dealers,
QUEBEC

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DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"DOMINION" STEAM AND GAS COALS
Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack
For Particulars, apply to
SALES AGENT, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

CUNARD

Established 1840.

Fastest Steamers in the World.

Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania

Regular and Uninterrupted Service EUROPE via LIVERPOOL.

Franconia .... Sat., Oct. 31, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA .. Wed., Nov. 4, 10 a.m.
Laconia ..... Sat., Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
Transylvania .. Sat., Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
Franconia .... Sat., Nov. 28, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA .. Wed., Dec. 2; 1 a.m.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
Genoa—Naples—Patras—Malta
CARPATHIA .... Wed., Nov. 4, noon

CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.
21-24 State Street, New York
Or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale trans-Atlantique
"POSTAL SERVICE"
Sailings from N.Y. to HAVRE
CHICAGO ..... Oct. 31, 3 p.m.
ROCHAMBEAU .... Nov. 14, 3 p.m.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY

C/m. M. Macpherson, 53 Dalhousie st.; Hone & Rivet, 31 Buade st.; F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis St., Quebec.

Aug. 20t.f.

CUNARD LINE

Canadian Service Passenger & Freight

From Southampton. — From Montreal
Oct. 8 .... *S.S. GLENSTRAE .... Oct. 27
*S.S. SEBEK ..... Nov. 3
Nov. 4. ..... ASCANIA ..... Nov. 21

Steamers marked * freight only.

Steamers call Plymouth Eastbound

Rates: Cabin (11), Eastbound and Westbound—Ascania, $52.50 up. Third Class, Eastbound $32.75; Westbound, $32.50.

Apply local ticket agent, or The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, Quebec.

OYSTERS

Malpeque Oysters direct from McNutt Malpeque Oyster Co., Prince Edward Island served at

Cafe Dugal
AUDITORIUM
50 cts per Dozen

An audit and verification of your Balance Sheet is at all times appreciated by your Bankers, but much more so during such strained credit conditions as exist at present.

"Credit cannot exist where there is doubt. By stating facts, doubt is removed. By removing doubt, confidence is established."

ROBERT STEWART, L.I.A.
Public Accountant
—and—
Auditor
QUEBEC: SHERBROOKE:
92 St. Peter St. 155 Wellington St.

NEPTUNE INN

J. T. LEVALLEE, PROP.
115 Mountain Hill

American and European Plan. Cafe Attached to Hotel. Close to Boats, Elevator, Cars Trains

'Phone 1708. QUEBEC

C. W. WALCOT,

Stocks and Bonds
BOUGHT and SOLD.
98 ST. PETER STREET
Quebec
TELEPHONE 577.

Municipal Debentures Offering perfect Security to net Investors.

5% to 6 1-2%

Gaudias Bureau

MACHINIST.

Repairs of all kind promptly attended to.

Telephone 2946
Residence 5628
116 5th Street, Limoilou.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK MARKET.

(Canadian Press.)

New York, Oct. 23—Interest in financial affairs today was again focused upon Washington, where further conferences and negotiations were in progress for the alleviation of foreign exchange conditions and the unravelling of the complex cotton situation. It is becoming more generally recognized that these factors constitute the foundation upon which all financial and commercial operations of the immediate future are to be laid.

The feature of the foreign exchange situation was the new low record for exchange on Germany, for which sight drafts sold at 90½. This was an outcome of the large offerings of bills against shipments of grains, cotton and general merchandise to Germany. Trustworthy accounts agree that large sums of money are on deposit here for financial and commercial interests in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort and other large cities of the German Empire.

Exchange on London was more steady, the better tone resulting from the purchase of bills in connection with the payment of the city loan. Cotton bills were less conspicuous in the day's business with London, but it is said that additional shipments of that commodity to Liverpool are in contemplation.

Further ease in money was noted and tomorrow's bank statement is expected to show an appreciable gain in cash, with the complete effacement of the deficit in cash reserves, although the loan item is an unknown quantity. Local and interior banks are buying more commercial paper, but greater discrimination is being shown in the purchase of these bills. The improved state of the monetary situation is also evidenced in the continued retirement of emergency currency.

Increase in idle railroad equipment and falling away in bank clearings offer their own explanations respecting trade conditions. This centre continues to show the largest contraction in clearings, albeit the exhibit is better than in the preceding week. Unseasonable weather gave af urther setback to retail business at leading centres.

Receivership for the Toledo, St. Louis and Western road occasioned no surprise, in view of the company's default on its bonds almost three months ago, but the incident called renewed attention to similar financial embarrassment by other railway systems of the same class.

London cables reported further accessions of gold by the Bank of England and an impending issue of Russian Treasury bills, the latter in part payment of orders placed in Great Britain.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto — Quotations are as follows:

Wheat, Ontario, No 2 winter, $1.06 to $1.08 outside. Manitoba No. 1 north., old, $1.23¾, new, $1.19¾; No. 2 north., old, $1.21¾, do., new, $1.19¾.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, new, 60c; No. 3 Canada western, new, 51 1-4c at lake ports for immediate shipment. Ontario No. 2 white, 46 to 48c outside.

Corn—American, No. 2 yel., 79¾c c.i.f. Collingwood, on track Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, $1.20 to $1.25.

Barley—63 to 66c outside for malting, and Manitoba, No. 3, cwt., 69c bay ports for feed.

Buckwheat—70c shipping points.

Flour—Manitoba, listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $4.60 Ontario, winter, 90 per cent patents, $4.40 to $4.50 seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $23 to $24 per ton; shorts, $27 per ton on track, Toronto.

OILS, ETC.

Savannah, Oct. 23—Turpentine nominal, 45½; no sales; receipts, 226; shipments, 648; stocks, 27,393.

Rosin, nominal; no sales; receipts 1,099; shipments, 1,245; stocks, 111,244.

LET US BE JUST

To hell with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Now, don't be hasty. There may be decent souls in Hades entitled to consideration. The sudden arrival in their midst of the two most devastating families of Europe would be hardly fair.

FIRE COMMITTEE

City of Quebec
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

TENDERS FOR HAY, OATS, ETC.

Quebec, October 21st, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, endorsed: "Tenders for Hayt in bales or bound in bundles.) Straw, Oats, Bran, Gaudriole," and addressed to the undersigned, shall be received at this office from this day till the Second of November next, 1914, at four o'clock p.m., to supply hay (Timothy hay, 15 pounds per bundle.) price to be given for hay in bales and hay bound in bundles, resifted oats, straw, bran, gaudriole, for the fiscal year from the first day of November next, 1914, until the 31st of October, 1915, for the Fire Department.

The City does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

The contractor shall pay to the notary the cost of the deed and furnish a certified copy to the City.

Each tender shall contain a receipt from the City Treasurer to the amount of a hundred dollars.

For further information, apply to the Chief of the Fire Brigade, No. 1 Fire Station, de la Fabrique street.

(Signed,) JA
AUG. MALOUIN,
Secretary Fire Committee

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
CITY HALL.
Quebec, October 15th, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the assessment books for all the Wards of the City of Quebec, have been deposited by the Assessors, and that the said books will be opened to all interested persons every day, from 10 a.m. to 3 o'clock p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), for and during three weeks from Friday, the 16th inst., to Friday the 6th November next.

Anyone who shall deem himself aggrieved by any entry made in the assessment roll, shall make complaint to the Board of Assessors, in writing, and under oath, taken before a Justice of the Peace, or a member of the City Council, or before the Clerk of the Recorder's Court. That the complaint shall be lodged within the said time to the Board of Assessors, the Clerk of which shall give notice in the newspapers as herinbefore set forth, of the place, days and hours in which the complaints will be heard.

After such date, no complaint will be heard, and for no consideration will the books be changed.

EUG. BLAIS,
City Treasurer.

We offer, subject to prior sale, $10,000 City of Saskatoon, Sask., 5% Sinking Fund Debentures, due July 1st, 1943. Price to yield 5¾% (89.48 and interest).

BREEN & GOURDEAU
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
63 ST. PETER STREET, and 6 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET.
Telephone 185.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Accumulated Funds $67,000,000
Revenue for the Year 7,875,000
Assets in Canada 17,000,000

Over $10,000 paid daily in Claims, Endowments, etc.

The Reversionary Bonus of Policyholders for period of 1905 to 1910 amounted to $5,857,920.00, being at the rate of $15 per $1,000 per annum on all with profit policies.

W. MORTON MASSEY, Chief Agent,
111 Mountain Hill Quebec. april25x1y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC



SAILINGS

Lake Manitoba ..... Nov. 14
Missanabie ..... Nov. 19
From S. JOHN, N.B.
Missanabie ..... Dec. 15

Rates: SS. Missanabie, Cabin $60.00 up; Third-class, $35.00 to Liverpool.

Full particulars at

G. J. P. MOORE,
30 St. John and 46 Dalhousie St.

ESTEY FLOUR

WOLVERTON MILLING CO. REGISTERED TRADE MARK ESTEY PATENT WOLVERTON, ONT.

IS THE BEST

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

FOR SALE BY
J.B.RENAUD & CO.
P.G.BUSSIERE & CO.
AND FIRST CLASS GROCERS.

Military Horses

By Public Auction

AT EXHIBITION GROUNDS, QUEBEC, ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 10.00 O'CLOCK A.M., EACH DAY SALE OF OVER THREE HUNDRED CAST HORSES FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

I have received instructions from the Department of Militia, to sell by public auction on the Exhibition Grounds, (Quebec,) on THURSDAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCT. 22nd, 23rd and 24th, at 10 o'clock each day over three hundred cast horses from military service. Horses will be on view every morning of sale from 9 to 10 o'clock. The conditions of payment will be CASH on adjudication.

L.S. DECHENES,
Oct.17to24. Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Ship Owners and Steam Users, that Alex. McKay, Boilermaker and Electrical Welder, has a complete ELECTRIC WELDING OUTFIT afloat, that will take care of most leaky seams and worn parts of boilers. Also first-class Boilermakers always ready for boiler repairs and ship work —day or night.

Office and Works:
Corner GRANT and QUEEN STS.
Phone: Day . 2485
Phone: Night 2732

Dr. GEO. AHERN

Office 40 Couillard
Tel. 30

Telephone 1841 SAVOY CAFE Telephon 527
(And Quick Lunch.)
68 St.John St. :: 197 St.Joseph St.
Special Dinner 25c
Meal Tickets, ... five for $1.00
New St. Roch Confectionery.
Try our daily-made Cakes and Pies, with Hot Drinks.
Retail and wholesale.
Modern Ice Cream Parlor.
A trial will convince all.

DUFFERIN TERRACE HOUSE

5 GENEVIEVE AVE., CAPE.

Most beautiful site in the city.

Special attention to tourists; moderate rates Phone 4237.

MRS. M. WHELAN, Proprietoress.

The Premier of Canada, John Drew, Gertrude Atherton, Rex Beach, Irvin S. Cobb, Alfred Noyes, De Wolf Hopper, The Bishop of Washington, The Bishop of Kansas, Ethel Barrymore, Lady Gregory, Winchell Smith, Admiral Marix, Octave Thanet, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, Adamowski, Douglas Fairbanks, William Farnum, Commander Eva Booth, Lisa Lehman, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Penrhyn Stanlaws are but a few of the experienced travellers whose permanent New York home is

HOTEL ALGONQUIN
59-65 West 44th St., N.Y.
FRANK CASE.

apl25xtu,th,sat:x6m

AUCTION SALE

In the affair of: J. T. LEFRANCOIS AND COMPANY, Ste. Felicite, Merchants,

Insolvent;

NOTICE is hereby given that on

Tuesday, November 3rd, 1914, At 11.00 O'Clock, A.M.,

There will be sold by public auction at the office of the undersigned, 98 St. Peter street, Quebec, the assets of this failure, as follows:

(a) Stock $2,701.86
Store Furniture 33.95
$2,735.81
(b) Credits 1,852.59
(c) Vehicles and Harness 40.00
(d) 1 Cash Register 100.00
(e) 1 Automatic Scale 125.00
(f) The rights which the insolvent may have on the building erected on the land, being lot twenty-five (25) of the official cadastre of the parish of Ste. Felicite, Township of St. Denis, belonging to Ernest Lefrancois.

The sale of each item will be made separately, at so much in the dollar, to the highest bidder for items A, B, and C, and to the highest bidder for items D, E and F.

The inventory of the list of stock and the list of credits, as well as documents relating to the property may be seen at the office of the undersigned, 98 St. Peter street, Quebec.

The store will be open for the inspection of stock, Friday, October 30, 1914, or before, by applying to the undersigned.

Conditions of payment: CASH.

LEFAIVRE & GAGNON,
Curators.

Office: 98 St. Peter street, Quebec.
G. R. GRENIER & CO.
Auctioneers.
Oct.20xtu,th,sat.toNov.3

AUCTION SALE

CANADA,
Province of Quebec,
District of Kamouraska.
SUPERIOR COURT
No. 332.

RE:—THOMAS OUELLET, Merchant, St. Eleuthere, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1914, at 10:30 a.m. will be sold at our offices, assets of this estate as follows:

Item A—General stock of merchandise ..... $ 1,911.91
Item B—Lumber 3,678.38
Item C—Rolling stock 307.00
Item D—Furniture and fixtures 88.50
Item E—Book debts 5,331.03
$11,316.82

Item F—The rights that the insolvent may have in a "vente a remere" to Georges E. Michaud, of a piece of land situated in the first rank of Escourt Township, being a part of each of the lots twenty-one and twenty-two (Pt.21 and Pt 22) with buildings and dependances presently occupied by the insolvent as store and residence.

Item G—The rights acquired of the sheriff on the portions of land 18 and 27 set fourth rank Pohenegamook, with buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependances the right of redemption, having being exercised subject to the sale agreed by the insolvent or his representatives to the Commission of the Transcontinental and to the obligations imposed by the vendors. Subject to a sale under private seal to Jean Michaud, son, of the premises occupied by him and benefit to the buyer of the terms of payments therein stated.

Item H—A certain piece of land of irregular form containing about three furlongs, more or less being part of lot No. 23D of the fifth range of Pohenegamook Township, with buildings thereon erected. Subject to a sale under private seal in favor of Jean Berube, of the premises occupied by him and benefit to the buyer of the terms of payments therein stated.

The inventory list, list of book debts and the titles may be examined at our offices.

The store will be opened Monday, October 26th for inspection of stock. For all information, please apply to Pierre Blier, Escourt or to the undersigned curators.

LARUE & TRUDEL.
Offices: Dominion Building, 126 St. Peter street, Quebec.
MESSRS. MARCEAU & FILS,
Auctioneers.
Quebec October 9th, 1914.
Oct.13,15,17,19,22,24,26,28x8

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LAST HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION
—to—
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27th.
TIME-TABLE o

Last 5.00 P.M., Train Today from Quebec.

Until further advice, trains wil leave as follows:

†8.30 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m. for Montreal.

8.00 a.m., †5.20 p.m. for Three Rivers.

*daily; †week days only; §Sunday only.

Full particulars and tickets at 30 St. John street, and Station Ticket Office.

G. J. P. MOORE,
General Railway and Steamship Agency. All lines represented.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

Through New York Sleeping Car Every Day

DINING CAR SERVICE

Trains Leave Levis:

8:00 A.M.—For Portland, Sherbrooke and all local stations, daily except Sunday.

3:30 P.M.—For New York and Boston and all main line stations daily. For Chaudiere Valley and Megantic divisions daily except Sunday. Through New York pullman daily connecting at Sherbrooke with pullman for Boston.

Ferry from Quebec 30 minutes in advance of train departure.

For further information and Pullman reservations, apply F. S. Stocking, C. and D. P. Agent, 32 St. Louis st., agent for Thos. Cook & Son, and all ocean steamship lines. Phone 82.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS INTERCOLONIAL PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

8.20 a.m.—Local Express daily except Sunday, to Campbellton and intermediate Stations. Connections for Murray Bay.

1:55 p.m.—Maritime Express to St. John and Halifax daily except Saturdays. Maritime on Saturdays runs to Mont Joli.

5:15 p.m.—Local Express to Riv. du Loup and Intermediate Stations, daily except Sunday.

12:10 a.m.—Ocean Limited to Halifax daily.

3:25 a.m.—Ocean Limited to Ste. Hyacinthe and Montreal daily.

12:50 p.m.—Maritime Express to St. Hyacinthe and Montreal daily.

4:00 p.m.—Local Express to Montreal and intermediate stations daily, except Sunday.

S. J. NESTOR,
G. T. A., 7 Du Fort St.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TIMETABLE

Taking Effect June 22nd, 1914

No. 1, (a) Leaves Riviere du Loup 8.00
Arrives Connors, N.B.... 12.53 P.M.
No. 3 (a) Leaves Riviere du Loup 11.0 A.M.
Arrives Connors, N.B.... 6.5[illegible] P.M.
No. 2. (a) Leaves Connors, N.B.... 3.45
Arrives Riviere du Loup ... P.M.
No. 4. (a) Leaves Connors, N.B.... 7.30 A.M.
Arrives Riviere du Loup 4.10 P.M.

All Trains Daily Except Sunday.

Connecting at Edmundston Junction with Canadian Pacific Ry., for Woodstock, Fredericton, St. John, N.B., Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou and Port Fairfield, Me.

And at Riviere du Loup with all Intercolonial Railway Express Trains.

For further information, folders, etc., apply to F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis Street or 9 Boulevard St. Laurent, Montreal.

G. G. Grundy, General Manager.
F.-X. Belanger, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Riviere du Loup.

Gaspe Steamship Co., Ltd.

SS. LADY OF GASPE $27.00

For a return trip of 8 days to Paspebiac, Baie des Chaleurs, meals and berth included. Accommodation for 100 tourists. The steamer calls at Gaspe, Perce and intermediate ports giving time to passengers to visit these interesting places. Next sailings, Sept. 29th, Oct. 13th and 27th For further information apply to,

J. A. BOUCHARD, Manager,
40 Dalhousie street.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED

Montreal Service

Daily, except Sunday, at 6 p.m.

Saguenay Service

Twice a week, every TUESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.

North Shore Service

Steamer LAURENTIAN will sail for Natashquan and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at NOON.

M. P. CONNOLLY,
General Agent.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL
QUEBEC

CHATEAU MURRAY
MURRAY BAY
WARREN BROS., Props.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

MONTREAL

Magnificent new entrance on St. James Street.

200 Rooms (many with baths attached.)

European rate from $1.00 per day.

American Plan from $2.50 per day.

A. J. HIGGINS, LTD.



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"DAISY" BOILERS

Sole Agents

MECHANICS SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Try a Wolfe Rickey

MADE WITH

Wolfe's Schnapps

Gin---One that will do you good as well as refresh you

PUT A DASH OF ANGOSTURA IN

Sillery Nurseries Bergerville

Carnations per dozen	$ .75
Cosmes per dozen	.25
Best & Whitmanii Ferns, from each	1.00
Small Ferns, from, each	.10
BULBS.	
Hyacinths, per dozen	1.50
Daffodills and Narcissus, per doz.	.35
Tulips, per 100	2.00
Designs, from	$3.00 up

Deliveries anywhere in city.

Phone 295.

J. RAMSDEN, Gardener.

Invalid Chairs
Invalid Tables
Invalid Trays
Invalid Bed Rests

D. S. RICKABY

Furniture Warehouse and Undertaking Establishment.

537 ST. JOHN STREET.

PHONE 351.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY—Very centrally located, within 4 minutes walk from Parliament Buildings; 24 rooms; 3 bathrooms; 4 w.c's.; hot water. All modern conveniences. Is a NICE SMALL APARTMENT HOUSE; property has frontage on two streets; large garden; fine trees; cool locality. Apply to room 19 Hochelaga Bank Building, Quebec.

BABY DOLLS FREE

Each one of our Premium Post Card Packets contains a number of Post Cards. Each packet also contains a Numbered Ticket.

We have placed a number of these Packets in a box. Purchasers are entitled to pick out just as many packets as they purchase, at 10c per Packet, or three Packets for 25c.

Each person who picks out a Packet with Ticket No. 50 will immediately receive **absolutely free,** one of our $5.00 Baby Dolls, same as shown in our show window.

We have 25 of these Dolls to dispose of in this manner.

Would you like to win one? Try your luck.

T. H. O'NEILL,

248 St. John Street.

Kent House

Montmorency Falls

DANCING IN LARGE BALL ROOM EVERY EVENING.

BLUE PRINTS

Done by Electrical Machine, in short notice.

HAMEL & TESSIER

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Blue Print Dept.

51 St Peter Street :: Quebec.

MOORE'S 'HAPPY HOME' RANGE



THOUSANDS IN USE

Reliable-Perfect-Economical

CHAS. VEZINA, Eg'r

PLUMBER and ELECTRICIAN

How about the plumbing and electric fixings of your residence? Let us overhaul them for you. We do everything in modern plumbing and electrical appartus, and make a specialty of apparatus for hot air, hot water, and steam heating.

A full line of Hall and Kitchen Stoves.

A new assortment of the celebrated Tungsten Lamps.

119 to 123 BRIDGE STREET.

Shop: 124 King St., St. Roch.

Tel. 2224.

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 97

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. (12%) per annum upon the paid-up Capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months, ending 31st October, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager

Toronto, September, 1914.

Oct.3xwed,sat.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

Local Branch Has Accomplished Much Since Its First Meeting

We feel sure our fellow citizens will be gratified to hear of the amount of work accomplished by the Quebec Branch of the Red Cross Society since its first meeting on the 31st of August, not quite two months ago, on enquiry we find the membership is over 400—all of whom must be working hard if we judge from the numbers of garments already finished and sent away. The Room, City Hall is open twice a week to give out work and take in work returned. A large cutting-out committee of ladies also meet twice a week to cut out and prepare the work so that a supply is always kept on hand, and much valuable work is done thereby.

Several small associations of workers have been formed and these return the completed articles to the central room; some giving the material used as well as their time and labor. Among these bands of workers we may mention those organized by Madame Landry, Mrs. Lafferty, Good Shepherds Convent, Mesercorde Convent, Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Ladies' Aid St. Andrew's Church, Y. W. C. A., Protestant Home, Female Orphan Asylum, St. Bridget's, Franciscan Convent, Sillery Convent, Baden-Powell Chapter Daughters of the Empire, Bergerville, Sillery, Levis, St. Raymond, Mrs. Poston, Levis; St. Colombe de Sillery, Portneuf, Cape Cove Gaspe, Perse, Gaspe; Rimouski, Pasne Baie West, Lake St. Joseph, Frchemin, St. Petronille, Island of Orleans, New Carlisle, Frampton, Belvedere Ward at the Maison Marguerite.

Many donations have been received of money and material. The expenditure for material is a heavy item as only really good stuff can be used but the response to the appeal for this extremely necessary part of the work has been most generous. Some of the churches have very kindly arranged to take up a special collection for this object and already some most ample contributions have been received, especially we would like to mention those from St. George's, Beauce, $433.25, and Beauceville, $524.35. The following list of articles have already been packed and shipped to the front, the hospital at Valcartier and the military hospital at Quebec. The society also was the medium of sending some clothing for the men at Valcartier camp before they left for England.

We were surprised and delighted to hear that a children's branch, under Miss Mabel Sewell had been formed and were also busily engaged in working for the sick and wounded and quite a number of useful articles have already been made and sent away by the children. The following is a list of the children:

Willa Price, B. Sewell, Evelyn Home, Frances Ross, Marjory Ross, Nora Clarke, Helen Price, Alice Sharples, Doris Sharples, Helen Home, Eleanor Ross, Alleyn Sharples, Laura Thomson, Madeline Taschereau, Helen Elliott, Marjory Elliott, Pearl Green, George McGreevy, B. McGreevy, Mascel Paradis, Therese Simard, Vera Thom, Julliet Taschereau, Eileen Sissons, Nanette Kennedy, B. Kennedy, Cora Kennedy, Sybil Kennedy, H. Kennedy, Hedda Falkenberg, Helen Falkenberg, Dagmar Falkenberg, Rose Mary Burstall, Physsis Burstall, Christine McLimont, Dick Dobell, 38 members.

360 cotton night shirts, 123 flannelette night shirts, 112 flannel night shirts, 11 dressing gowns, 220 pairs of pyjamas, 286 pillow cases, 62 sheets 45 hot water bag covers, 129 nightingales, 164 flannel day shirts, 217 comforters, 225 pairs knitted socks, 1 knitted bed packet, 12 pairs woolen gloves, 1 pair slippers, housewifes, knives and forks, pads, writing paper and envelopes, pencils, tooth paste in tubes, 24 tooth brushes, 24 nail brushes, 24 shaving brushes, eye glasses, (smoked) eye shields, 1 doz. handkerchiefs, 12 woolen jerseys, 15 fans, braces, bootlaces, borasic powder, biscuits vaseline soaps, pipes 1,000 packets tobacco, bandages, assorted; pillows, 60 wash cloths, six large bath towels, 258 hand towels, 31 pneumonia jackets, 85 wristlets, 143 bed socks, 749 cholera bands, 611 helmets and hoods.

Military Hospital, Quebec

10 operating coats, 24 night sheets, cotton; 12 flannel night sheets, 72 wash cloths, 24 bath towels, small; 18 sets pyjamas, 8 flannel day shirts, 24 cholera belts, flannel; 18 canton flannel belts, 36 hand towels, 7 dressing gowns, 12 nightingales, 12 large bath towels, 12 hot water bag covers, 12 tea canvas bags, bandages assorted, 6 sets underwear, 6 day shirts, 12 day socks.

Hospital, Valcartier

1 case lemons, 12 cases arrow root, 6 cases cocoa, 12 cases corn starch, 6 bottles Lemco, 6 bottles Bovril, 6 bottle Magi.

Colonel Turned for 250 caps, 10 pairs bootlaces, leather.

Col. Williams, 18 flannel shirts, 15 sweaters, 3 sets underwear, 60 sets socks, 6 cholera bands, 24 handkerchiefs.

The local branch of the Red Cross Society have received a communication from the head office of the Order in Toronto to the effect that the reason for the extraordinary work now attempted by branches all over the country is due to the fact that so many wounded are now being attended to in the English hospitals that it has become necessary for the society to take over the work almost entirely in these hospitals and, therefore, all the help that can possibly be given by the Canadian branches will be welcomed in a most hearty manner

London, Oct. 23.—An official statement issued this evening says the government has prohibited the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom with the object of preventing German and Austrian sugar reaching here from neutral countries.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Collected by Dr. W. A. Verge:

M. R. Chaloult	$ 1 00
A Friend	2 00
A Friend	2 00
A Friend	1 00
Miss Andreas Shaw	2 00
A Friend	0 75
A Friend	1 00
Miss Maggie McKenna	2 00
J. B. B.	8 00
Edward C. Joseph	5 00
Mrs. Y. Matthews	10 00
Louis S. St. Laurent	25 00
W. J. B. Brunet	20 00
George Brunet	20 00
Louis Bilodeau	25 00
Dr. J. P. Lavoie	5 00
Maria Woodly	2 00
Employees of the National Battlefields Commission, per Mr. Sether, Superintendent	129 00
W. A. Verge, M.D.	10 00

Collected by Messrs. Francois Delisle, Jr., L. N. Gauvin and Onesime Boiteau:

Alex. Chateauvert	$ 15 00
Francis Robitaille	0 50
George Bouchard	1 00
Jos. Caron	0 50
Mrs. P. Samson	0 25
P. Trudel	0 50
A. Faucher	0 25
Alb. Roy	1 00
J. Jolin	0 25
Ln. Nap. Gauvin	5 00
R. Vezina	1 00
Mrs. A. Scott	1 00
Jos. Arteau	0 50
F. A. Morin	0 50
Arthur Letarte	0 25
E. Tessier	0 50
Albert Thomassin	0 25
Arthur Thomassin	0 50
Miss Robitaille	0 25
Mrs. S. Robitaille	0 25
Mrs. Arthur Marquis	0 50
Mrs. L. T. Lefebvre	0 25
Odilon Couture	0 50
C. Trudel	0 25
Mrs. A. S. Wright	5 00
Mrs. B. A. Turner	2 00
Francis Grenier	1 00
A Friend	0 50
Louis Careau	1 00
J. Morissette	0 50
Odilon Godbout	1 00
A. E. Vincent	1 00
Leon Lacasse	0 30
Onesime Boiteau	3 00
Mrs. Edmond Lavoie	1 00
Michel Bouret	0 50
L. Oscar Lavoie	0 50
Thos. Dunn	5 00
Francois Delisle, Jr.	2 00
M. Bouchard	0 50
Mrs. J. B. O. Gagnon	5 00

Collected by Messrs. Ed. Lortie and Alex. Hardy:

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A Friend	0 35
H. J. Fraser	5 00
J. Henderson	2 00
A Friend	1 00
J. E. Vincent	5 00
Frs. Gibaut	5 00
J. E. Marcoux	2 00
Miss Aline Hebert	0 25
Juliette Lacroix	1 00
J. P. Plamondon	2 00
A. Goodwin	1 00
Richard Swindell	2 00
Miss F. Murphy	0 25
G. Thomas	0 25
T. Harnig	5 00
Mrs. A. Herr	1 00
Mrs. Elzear Bedard	0 50
Mrs. D. Moisan	0 50
Adj. Letourneau	1 00
Arthur Duquet	5 00
Miss J. Carther	0 25

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J. F. Dorvan	1 00
J. Welch	0 50
Mrs. E. Muleau	1 00
Mr. Gatrell	1 00
C. Islin	1 00
P. Power	1 00
G. Muleau	0 50
S. Lower	1 00
Mrs. Fusk	1 00
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W. Corcoran	2 00
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I. Vatcher	1 00
T. Dunn's	1 00
Mrs. Meunier	1 00
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M. Normand	0 25
A. Dupuis	1 00

Collected by Messrs. Alphonse Cagnon and J. H. Lachance:

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Alphonse Gagnon	$ 2 00
J. H. Lachance	5 00
Eugene Minguy, Subscription at Ross Rifle, J. N. Gingras	0 25
Fortunat Chayer	0 25
George Fortin	0 25
Ovide Hamel, contribution given at his office at St. Roch.	
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Louis Lambert	1 00
Alex. Flood	1 00
Mrs. Widow Alain	0 25
Mrs. Joseph Buteau, Joseph Lafond, (Contributions from Customs Office).	
Pierre Boivin, subscription at Ross Rifle.	
Wilbrod Dussault	$ 0 25
Mrs. Alex. Fraser	0 50
Miss Lindsay	1 00
Lt.-Col. Crawford W. A. Lindsay, contribution paid to the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	
R. Rowbotham	$ 2 00
R. Burns	0 50
D. M. Harding	0 25
Pat. Lyons	2 00
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Miss A. Sewell	5 00
Frederick Lampson	25 00
George Parent	10 00
E. T. D. Chambers	10 00
Miss Glass	20 00
A. N. MacCarthy	25 00
Lieut. and Mrs. G. O. K. Eliott R.N.R.	20 00
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M. T. L.	3 00
Mrs. R. Craig	1 00
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Mrs. Alex. Bedard	0 25
Miss Munn	1 00
Mrs. Rinfret	1 00
Miss Ratte	0 25
F. D. Lafrance	0 25
Albert Donati	0 50
Mrs. W. Pare	0 25
Mrs. M. J. Quinn	5 00
Mrs. A. Boivin	1 00
Mrs. A. Grenier	0 25
John A. O'Brien	1 00
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Mrs. F. Boucher	1 00
Mrs. L. Cantin	0 25
F. J. Cooper	2 00
Alphonse Cote	5 00
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Mrs. P. H. Tardivel	1 00
E. Baillargeon	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Renaud	0 50
F. H. Hayden	2 00
J. L. Dugal	1 00
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Jos. Cote	1 00
Divers	1 05
A. Fackney	5 00
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C. White	1 00
G. H. Whittle	0 50
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Unknown	0 50
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O. Lalonde	1 00
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Employees of the Ross Rifle Co.	1,130 15

CHILD GETS SICK CROSS, FEVERISH IF CONSTIPATED

"CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" CAN'T HARM TENDER STOMACH OR BOWELS.

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogge up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other cihldren's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

RESINOL HEALS RAW, ITCHING SCALY SKIN

No matter how long you have been tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, raw or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that soothing, antiseptic Resinol Ointment on the sores and the suffering stops right there!

Healing begins that very minute, and in almost every case your skin gets well so quickly you feel ashamed of the money you throw away on tedious, useless treatments.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap clear away pimples, blackheads, and dandruff. Prescribed by doctors for 19 years and sold by all druggists. For trial size of each free, write to Resinol, Dept. 40-R, Baltimore, Md.

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oct. 22, 24, 26x3

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Every Woman, Who Wishes Those Charms of Purity and Freshness of Complexion, Should Be a Regular User of Fruit Juices in The Form of "Fruit-a-tives"

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SINCE the days of Cleopatra, a soft, clean, rosetinted skin has meant beauty. It does today; yet beautiful complexions are noticeable because of their rarity. A smooth, glowing skin may be had by every woman, who will use a little care and take "Fruit-a-tives."

Pimples, blotches, blackheads and other blemishes are the results of faulty skin action. Everywhere—all over the body—the little pores of the skin should be busy carrying away the various poisons and impurities formed in the body. Nature delegates this work to the kidneys, bowels, lungs and skin. If, therefore, the pores of the skin become clogged, or if the other organs do not do their work properly, the action of the skin is impeded and disfigurement follows.

"Fruit-a-tives"—made from fruit juices—acts directly on bowels, kidneys, liver and skin. It tones up all those organs, enabling them to do their work properly and at the same time, induces vigorous skin action, and opens up the pores of the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is nature's beauty doctor—and every woman who takes "Fruit-a-tives" will find a great improvement, not only in her complexion, but also in her general health.

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