LAST EDITION.

The Montreal Daily Star.

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Average Circulation of the Star 162,643

VOL. XXXI. N. 272 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT

PASSED COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Five Well-known Nova Scotians Severely Punished

FOR HAVING PUT BOGUS BILLS INTO CIRCULATION.

AMHERST, N.S., November 18 — Seven men were arraigned before Judge Morse here on Friday, accused of being engaged in the circulation of counterfeit two dollar Dominion notes. The cases have caused a great stir on account of all those implicated being well known and hitherto regarded as honest and respectable citizens. The men elected to be tried summarily, and five of them were disposed of.

Angus Chisholm, of Truro, baggagemaster on the Intercolonial Railway, was first arraigned on the charge of having in his possession $50 counterfeit two dollar bills. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. In delivering sentence, Judge Morse charged him with being the responsible party. He had solicited and induced the other men, hitherto of respectable character, to enter into the business.

John Doyle of West Chester; James Barclay, Westworth, and Wilson Meyer, Wentworth, each pleaded guilty to having in his possession sums from two to five hundred dollars, and were each fined $100 or one year in gaol.

Arthur Stewart, of MacCann, pleaded guilty to having two forged bills, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or six months in gaol.

Neil Barclay pleaded guilty to having $77 forged notes, and Thomas Little, $50. The latter two were remanded until to-morrow for sentence.

In imposing the fines the judge said he believed that this, with the fact of these men living in a community where the business was transacted, would be a far greater punishment than to consign them for a few years in prison, and as they had been led or trapped into the affair, he gave them this sentence instead of a term in prison.

Cottingham's for pure fresh milk, 146 Mountain St. Bell tel. up 2439.
2501 236eod

There's Nothing Venturesome
About investing in a sealed lead packet of
"SALADA"
Ceylon Tea, because the whole or any portion is returnable by a dissatisfied purchaser, and the full cost price is cheerfully refunded.
THIS PROVES OUR FAITH.
272z1

HOW DOES HE KNOW?

We notice a Dyer, who advertises and who sends his work hundreds of miles from Montreal to be done, states they have just installed a machine for the Finishing of Chintz, Cretonnes, etc. THE ONLY MACHINE OF THE KIND IN CANADA.

This Wonderful Machine

can be bought and fitted up, ready for use, from ten to twenty dollars. We have not only got one, but have had long before advertisement appeared, and more, we have a SCOTCH CHINTZ and CRETONNE FINISHER, who has refinished more Chintz and Cretonnes in a month than said advertiser has seen in his life.
Gold Medalist Dyers and Cleaners.
British American Dyeing Co.,
Offices, 215 McGill St., 2433 Notre Dame St., 1595 St. Catherine St., Cor. Christopher.

COLD IN THE HEAD AND CATARRH FACTS

Only one step from a cold in the head to Chronic Catarrh.
Only one step from Chronic Catarrh to Consumption and the grave.
Do not give a chance to the Catarrh Germs to locate in your system, multiply and take complete possession of your body.

A cold in the head leads to Catarrh. Catarrh causes congestion of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. The watery secretions increase and become thick and produce irritation, inflammation and ulceration of sores. Catarrh germs fill the air. These germs are harmless to healthy tissues, but they attach themselves greedily to those ulcerations of the mucous membrane. They locate in those sores, feed, thrive and multiply there, and cause increased inflammation and ulceration. The sight begins to fail, the head aches, strange noises are felt in the ears. The Catarrh germs still increase and destroy tissue, thick, sticky slimy pus and decaying matter ooze from these sores and render the breath offensive. The throat and nose feel dry, sore and stopped up, causing nervousness, irritability and loss of flesh. The microbes or Catarrh germs by this time have made their way to the lungs and there have begun their terrible work of destruction which will bring the sufferer to the grave.

Such is the history of Catarrh. It is brief but terrible.

Catarrh can be cured but not in the advanced stages.

Do not therefore delay, you who now know and feel its first symptoms, KOLDSTOP is sure death to the Catarrh Microbe, it reaches and kills him in the nose or throat. KOLDSTOP is a complete treatment consisting of an internal remedy in pill form and a local remedy in powder form. With each box you get a powder blower to introduce the powder in the nose.

Your druggist will supply you with a box for 25 cents.

272x1 THE KOLDSTOP CHEMICAL CO., MONTREAL.

R. J. TOOKE
FOR THE BEST FITTING AND CHEAPEST
Shirts.
R. J. TOOKE, = 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine Street, West. 1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

Twilled Night Shirts, Dollar Value. Tooke's Price, 75c.

COLLARS, 9c.

CUFFS, 11c.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS
LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC MEETINGS under the auspices of the above Association will be held as follows:

MAGOG, on Tuesday, Nov. 21st, at 7.30 p.m.
INVERNESS, Wednesday, November 22nd, at 2.00 p.m.
LENNOXVILLE, Thursday, November 23rd, at 1.30 p.m.
COATICOOK, Thursday, November 23rd, at 7.30 p.m.
RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 24th, at 1.00 p.m.
SHERBROOKE, Friday, Nov. 24th, at 8.00 p.m.

The following, among other distinguished speakers, will be present at the above meetings:—

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, M.P.,
SIR ADOLPHE CARON, M.P.
HON. M. F. HACKETT, M.P.P.,
RUFUS H. POPE, M.P.,
A. H. MOORE, M.P.,
HON. JOHN McINTOSH,
L. E. PANNETON, M.P.P.
And other French and English speakers.

R. H. POPE,
President E.T.L.C. Association.
270 6 5aw

TOWN OF WESTMOUNT
Province of Canada

Town of Westmount

Notice is hereby given to all Rate payers in arrears for Taxes or Assessments past due, to pay the same without further delay to the undersigned at his office in the Town Hall, 21 Stanton Street, Westmount, otherwise suit will be entered for the recovery of the amounts due, without further notice.

By order,
WM. MINTO,
Secretary-Treasurer.
WESTMOUNT, November 16th, 1899. 271 3

PROPERTY DIAGNOSED.

Property like individuals is often suffering from unknown causes and requires a diagnosis in order to ascertain the proper remedy. My specialty, "House Decorating" has given me a world of ideas, therefore I can give new life to property on the decline. Consult me.
R. H. BARRETT, Dec'r.
167z2aw 29 Hatherel st. Tel. Up. 1222

Applications, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to January 1st, 1900, for the positions of Professor of Chemistry, and of Lecturer on Chemistry, in the University of Toronto. The salary attached to the Professorship is $2500, rising by annual increments to $3200. The salary attached to the Lectureship is $1000, rising by annual increments to $1500.
GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.
Education Department,
Toronto, October 10th, 1899. 248 11 law

The executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America, has decided that when the present wage scale expires in April, a radical increase will be demanded, and if the operators refuse, a general strike will result.

FURNITURE.

YOU
ARE INVITED to make a lengthy call at our store to view our display of beautiful Dining Room Furniture.
Tables — round or square.
Chairs—graceful and lasting.
Carved or plain effects.
The largest, best and cheapest stock we have ever had the pleasure to show.
H. A. WILDER & CO.,
DOWNTOWN 258 St. James St.
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BILLIARD | The Best | XX CENTURY
BILLIARD | Billiard | XX CENTURY
BILLIARD | Cushion | XX CENTURY
BILLIARD | Are the | XX CENTURY
E. L. ETHIER & CO.,
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The Court of Bayville
By William Allen White.
Cloth Only $1.25
These are the stories of boy life which created such a sensation when they appeared in McClure's Magazine.
FROM ALL BOOKSELLERS.
THE PUBLISHERS' SYNDICATE
(Limited)
51 Yonge St., Toronto.
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OUR NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1899 and 1900
Will be ready November 25th. Will take in 460 Illustrated Electro Cuts. Showing a magnificent display of
DOLLS, BLOCKS, GAMES, SLEIGHS,
Dolls and Baby Carriages, Expresses, Rocking Horses,
BASKETS, PURSES, PARLOR LAMPS,
Silver Gilt and Brass Novelties.

Our special Cake Cake Stand, $1.50.

Taking in a magnificent exhibition of Holiday Goods. Will be SENT FREE to any address OUTSIDE of Montreal on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp.

A lot of Go Carts and Baby Carriages, selling about 50 per cent. list, running $1.25 to $9.00.

A lot of Clothes Baskets, made of splendid willows, to clear at 50c.

Look out for our amusements!
THE
G. A. Holland & Son Co.,
241 St. Catherine Street.
272z1

'THE STOMACH GOVERNS THE WORLD.' General Gordon.
DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c.;—Use
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLER'S BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.
The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.
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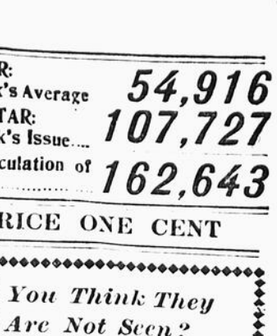
Send us 5 cents and your name and address, and we will mail you in return 1-8 pound packet of Monsoon Indo-Ceylon Tea, and the above beautiful picture (cut size 27x14), done in thirteen colours.

THE MONSOON TEA CO.,
TORONTO.
272z1

You Think They Are Not Seen?
—That Soiled Collar,
—Those Soiled Cuffs,
—That Soiled Shirt
(Under the Necktie.)
Well, you are wrong, they are. All we send for them. We shall turn them in a condition of matchless beauty.
TROY
LAUNDRY
10 to 12 Inspector St.
Telephone 666. 272z

B. H. M. THE B&H CHINA EMPORIUM.



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Is worth visiting. Ladies may always feel free to inspect goods, even if they have no intention of buying.
Some day you will need something, and it is well to know where to buy to best advantage.
BARNARD & HOLLAND,
Wholesale and Retail,
272z1 290 ST. JAMES STREET.

KRASEL'S
DOUBLE SAVING ASH SIFTER
guaranteed to sift ashes twice, to separate two grades of cinders, to leave nothing but dust to throw away. Fire and dust proof. Price $2.50.
Delivered anywhere.
Write for descriptive circular and list of references.
Mail orders promptly attended to.
P. R. KRASEL,
252 to 258 St. Catherine St., Montreal, P. Q.
Plumbing in all its branches. Bell Tel. Up. 1452.
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NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY.
Street Railway Chambers.
TELEPHONE: MAIN 1337.
A. F. NOBLE,
Resident Sup't.
All reputable detective business undertaken.
No Divorce Cases. 271z2

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In amounts and on terms to suit all classes of borrowers
PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY,
1763 Notre Dame Street,
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IMPORTANT.
BOND'S SOAP CO.,
Of London, England,
Have appointed for their Sole Agents in Canada,
THE FOREIGN CHEESE & IMPORTING CO.,
No. 9 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.
BOND'S SOAP—the great English Cleaning and Scouring Soap, which has such a large sale in the mother country, is rapidly taking the place of all other articles for this purpose in Canada. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
Telephone Main 2216. 270z1 eod tf

Ask for the BEST and you will get
Radnor.
Ask for
Radnor.
and you will get the BEST.
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TRY THE
HIGH LIFE CIGARETTE
10 cents Per Package.
Guaranteed Mild and Fragrant.
Sold by all leading Tobacconists. Manufactured by
THE IMPERIAL CIGARETTE TOBACCO CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B. 248z12 1aw

EVERY ONE LIKES
meat to be fresh, vegetables to be fresh, bread to be fresh.
Then, why put up with stale tobacco?
By their patent Cold Vacuum Process (patented throughout the world)
Ogdens' Tobaccos
are kept absolutely away from the air, from the moment they are packed in the factory until the tin is opened. Thus the fragrance and original flavor of the Tobacco are preserved and the smoker gets a fresh tobacco. If you once try it, you will not go back to the ordinary tobaccos, from which all the beautiful aroma has been extracted by the air
In vaccum tins, of 2 oz. and ¼ lb.; of all first-class tobacconists.
R. M. DUCKWORTH & CO., Wholesale Agents, 30 Hospital St., Montreal.
272z1

TO DEMAND INVESTIGATION.

Ald. Laporte to Take Prompt Action as to the Suspicion of Employes of Water Department Having to Pay Either for Positions or Increases.

The chairman of the Water Committee, Ald. Laporte, who since his appointment to the chairmanship of this committee has put forth the most strenuous efforts to remodel the Water Department, is going to lose no time in bringing before the attention of his committee the suspicion that is in the minds of some of the members of the Water Committee, and in the minds of some of the members of the Finance Committee, that certain employes of the Department have either to pay money for increases they have received or else pay a lump sum in order to obtain a salary. For some time before the ... on Thursday made public the above matters, they were being discussed by various members of Council, and ... was a strong feeling that the suspicion, which were being whispered should be enquired into and either proven or disproven. With his usual decisive mode of going to the bottom of things, Ald. Laporte has made up his mind to bring the matter before his committee on Tuesday. He will ask the committee to apply to Council for larger powers than it has at present in regard to the enquiry, in order that the committee may be in a position to find out the truth or falsity of the suspicions that employes of the Water Department have been made to pay for increases and even positions. ... the interests of the department, in the good name he would have it and Ald. Laporte thinks his committee should not object to asking Council for these powers.

So concerned was the chairman of the Water Committee about what was being discussed by the aldermen that he spent an hour or two, at the Water Department yesterday afternoon making enquiries which he thought would be useful to him when he asked of Council the larger powers for investigation he desires.

In conversation with a Star reporter yesterday afternoon Ald. Laporte said: "I am fully determined to see if what is being whispered about the employes of the Water Department, is true or not. It is unnecessary for me to say that I should be extremely sorry to find it was true, and that the efficiency of the department had been undermined by such pernicious influences as are suspected. I am determind to have no such suspicions clinging to the department and so shall ask the committee on Tuesday to petition Council for the power that will set the suspicions at rest."

Ald. Ekers being spoken to yesterday afternoon said he certainly thought the Water Committee should ask Council for the larger powers favoured by the chairman Ald. Laporte.

ANOTHER WATER DEPARTMENT ENQUIRY.

The statement published in another column, that the chairman of the Water Committee, Ald. Laporte, is determined to probe to the bottom the rumours that employes of the Water Department have had to pay for increases of salary, and for getting positions, deserves the utmost commendation. In his appeal to his committee on Tuesday to ask Council for powers necessary to investigate into the matter, and either prove them or set them forever at rest, he should be met with the most ready co-operation. Since his appointment to the chairmanship of this important committee Ald. Laporte has shown he is determined to place it on a footing that will command the respect and confidence of every taxpayer. To work to this end he has had to ask for one investigation, and if he thinks another is now necessary, Council should as readily grant his request as it did the first.

THE MOTHER OF TRIPLETS.

Mrs. Honore Dumont, of Levis, the Recipient of the Queen's Bounty.

Mr. Moise Leclerc, Mayor of St. Joseph de Levis, has received a communication from the Governor General's secretary, informing him that the Queen's bounty of three pounds sterling has been granted to Mrs. Honore Dumont, who gave birth to triplets in August last. The letter reads as follows:

Sir,—In reply to your request on behalf of Mme. Honore Dumont, the mother of three children at a birth, I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General, to transmit to you the enclosed, containing the sum of three pounds sterling, which the Queen has been pleased to grant to Mme. Dumont as Royal Bounty, together with a receipt, which you will kindly have signed by Mme. Dumont and returned to me. I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) L. G. Drummond, Major,

Secretary to the Governor General.

THE METEORS NOT UP TO DATE.

It is now practically certain that there will be no meteoric showers this year. For four nights now astronomers all over the world have been keeping vigil in the hopes of seeing these celestial visitors from another sphere. So far, however, nothing but disappointment has greeted their efforts. At the McGill Observatory the vigil has been long and steady, elaborate preparations have been made in anticipation of the promised display. It is not known how many meteors fell last night, for the simple reason that the sky was overclouded and therefore unfavourable for observation purposes. The Observatory authorities intended to keep watch as on the previous three nights, but the darkened heavens precluded them from doing so, and so they accordingly enjoyed a good night's rest in doors.

Judging from the general opinion expressed by astronomers in the United States and elsewhere, it looks as if the showers of meteors had been anticipated a year too soon. The failure of the constellation of Leo to send us any shooting stars this year, will make scientific men watch the heavens in November 1900. The display must certainly come before 1901.

CONSENTED TO RUN AGAIN.

A deputation of prominent residents of St. Gabriel Ward waited upon Aldermen Turner and Jacques last night, and requested them to allow their names to be again put before the electors of St. Gabriel Ward at the forthcoming civic elections. The actions of the two representatives as regards the interests of St. Gabriel Ward during the last two years of their office, were approved of by the deputation, who assured both aldermen of their hearty support should they consent to run again. In reply, both aldermen thanked the deputation for their expressions of confidence and expressed a willingness to again present themselves for re-election.

Among the deputation were Messrs. H. Hadley, Jos. Thibeault, Dr. T. M. Delorme, Dr. A. R. Griffith, J. F. Hayden, N. E. McMahon, A. O. Calarneau, Alfred Lalonde, Jos. Bourcier, J. Collins, J. A. Trudel, W. Hewitt, Charles Duquette, Donald Robertson and others. Requisition papers are being circulated throughout the ward, which are being largely signed by the electors.

SPEAKERS AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this evening will be addressed by Mr. W. A. Ball, physical director of the Association. At the men's meeting to-morrow afternoon, the Rev. Wm. Sparling, assistant pastor of St. James Methodist Church, will be the speaker, and his subject will be "Opportunity." In connection with his meeting an attractive song service has been arranged, in addition to which there will be selections by the Association orchestra.

NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

The members of the Internal staff of the Notre Dame Hospital, met last evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. H. M. Duhamel; first vice-president, Dr. A. Lesage; second vice-president, Dr. Emile Ostigny, St. Hyacinthe; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. Ethier. The following new members were admitted, Drs. N. Fournier, A. Derome, E. Gareau, and J. H. Choquette.

HE THREATENED TO SHOOT.

Charles Hebert, inspector, aged 40 years and residing at No. 50 Plessis street, was arrested last night at about 7 o'clock, by Constables Letourneau and Mongeau, on the serious charge of pointing a revolver to shoot a person by the name of J. A. Ratelle, who resides at No. 563 Montana street. Mr. Hebert denied his guilt.

PERSONALS.

Dr. and Mrs. Ami are in town from Ottawa.

Miss Ethel Arnton leaves next week on a visit to New York.

Mrs. R. G. Reid, 275 Drummond street, gives a tea this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Irish and their daughter, Miss Irish, are in town for the winter, and are registered at the Windsor Hotel.

Mrs. Frank May, Stanley Street, entertained a number of friends to a very pleasant luncheon on Thursday to meet Mrs. Green of Vancouver.

Miss Cox, eldest daughter of Professor and Mrs. Cox, has quite recovered from her recent attack of scarlet fever and is able to go out daily.

Mrs. W. M. Dobell, 125 Crescent street, who has been the guest of Lady Ritchie in Ottawa for the past few days, has returned to town.

Mrs. J. T. Bullick, Bishop street, gave a pretty tea Friday in honour of her niece, Miss Nina Maclean, who is one of the debutantes this winter.

Mrs. John Macintosh, 319 Peel street, in the future will receive only the second and fourth Thursdays of the month, instead of every Thursday.

Mr. Frank Meighen, who sailed this week for England, will visit his uncle, Lord Mount Stephen, at Brocket Hall before proceeding to the Continent.

Mrs. Campbell Stewart, Mount Pleasant avenue, entertained a few friends at a very enjoyable informal euchre on Thursday evening, in honour of Miss Amy G. Stewart, whose marriage to Mr. Sidney C. Phillips takes place shortly.

On Wednesday, Mrs. J. Hollister Wilson, of Sherbrooke street, gave a delightful luncheon to a number of young friends, in honour of Miss Gertrude Clark, of San Diego, Cal., who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. T. Wilson, of Drummond street.

Captain A. T. Ogilvie, Royal Canadian Artillery, was on Thursday evening the guest of honour at a very pleasant dinner given at St. James's Club by a number of his friends and many good wishes were expressed for his future happiness in his approaching marriage. Captain Ogilvie who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. John Ogilvie, Stanley street, for the last few days, left yesterday for Quebec.

Mrs. James McShane, University street, gives a reception on Monday evening next, in honour of the marriage of her daughter Lilian May, who will be married to Mr. Henry M. Tracy, barrister, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, November 22, at the St. James Cathedral, at half-past seven o'clock. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, assisted by Monsignor Loughlin, of Philadelphia, will perform the ceremony.

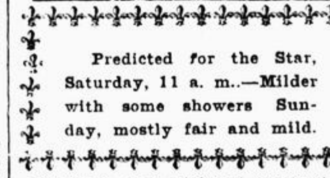
A very smart little tea was given by Mrs. George Durnford, "Green Hythe," Westmount, on Wednesday afternoon. The tea table, which looked very pretty with its decorations of yellow chrysanthemums and yellow ribbons, was presided over by Mrs. Guy Ross, assisted by Miss Esther Durnford, Miss Piers and others. Amongst those present were: Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Scaife, Mrs. Trenholme, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. Ross Ross, Mrs. Pemberton Smith, and the Misses Cundill, Raynes, Ward, Piers, Smith, and many others.

Mrs. Guy Ross gave a delightful tea at her flat at "The Denbigh," Western avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Ross, who received alone, wore a charming gown of black trimmed with velvet bow knots and yoke of silver passementerie. The rooms were prettily decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums, the same flowers being used in the decoration of the tea table, which was presided over by Miss Brock and Miss Baynes, assisted by Miss Sewall, Miss Cobban and Miss Lynn Ward. Among those present were Mrs. Durnford, Mrs. Ross-Ross, the Misses Galt, Mrs. Henshaw, Mrs. Wallace Watson, Mrs. George Cantlie, Mrs. George Cook, Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain, Mrs. McEachran, Miss Hill, the Misses Dawes, Mrs. W. Dobell, Mrs. Sutherland Taylor and Miss Ross.

A large number of friends were entertained yesterday by Mr. Gordon Macdougall to a most delightful luncheon, given in honour of his eldest sister, Miss Beatrice Macdougall, who is one of this season's debutantes. The luncheon took place at the Montreal Racquet Court, two long tables beautifully decorated in pink bloom were called into requisition for the fifty guests who were present. The ladies each receiving a lovely bunch of pink roses. Mrs. R. W. Macdougall acted as chaperon. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. Montagu Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Allan MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Macdougall, Miss Ethel Bond, Miss Margaret Angus, Miss Caro Brainard, Mr. H. Brainard, Miss Katie Reford, Mr. J. B. Paterson, the Misses Gault, Miss Beatrice Macdougall, Mr. Bob. Macdougall, Miss Elsie Scott, Miss Stearns, Mr. J. H. Dunlop, Mr. Claude Hickson, Miss Evelyn Marler, Miss Eadie, Mr. Wm. Angus, Mr. W. Bond.

Mrs. Mills, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Mills, 574 Sherbrooke street, gave a very pretty tea yesterday afternoon. The invited guests included Lady Van Horne, the Misses Van Horne, Mrs. Bagg, Miss Mitchison, Mrs. Robert Lindsay, Mrs. G. F. Smithers, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. Frank Bond, the Misses Bond, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. M. H. Gault, the Misses Gault, Mrs. Wheeler, the Misses Wheeler, Mrs. Joseph Mulholland, the Misses Hickson, Mrs. H. M. Allan, Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg, Mrs. Charles McEachran, Mrs. Molson, the Misses Molson, Mrs. Spragge, Mrs. C. Blackadder, the Misses Cook, Mrs. W. F. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mrs. L. Lewis, Mrs. Geo. Molson, Miss Eva Molson, Mrs. McCarthy, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Leslie H. Gault, Mrs. E. H. King, Mrs. Jas. Peck, Mrs. Newham, Mrs. F. Shearwood, Mrs. Campbell Macdougall, Mrs. Wm. Molson, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hector MacKenzie, Mrs. S. Allan, Miss Beatrice Allan, Mrs. Reford, Miss Reford, Mrs. MacKay, Mrs. W. M. Ramsay, the Misses Ramsay, Miss L. McL. Spackman, Mrs. Bethune, the Misses Bethune, Miss Howard, Mrs. J. Cantlie, Mrs. Jas. Coristine, Mrs. J. Macdougall, Miss Macdougall, Mrs. A. F. Gault, Miss Gault, Mrs. Troop, Mrs. E. B. Ibbotson, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. A. D. McTier, Mrs. G. C. May, Mrs. David Morrice, jr., the Misses Macfarlane, Mrs. E. Desbarats, the Misses MacCallum, Mrs. E. H. Stuart, Miss Coristine, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Drummond.

The tea given by Mrs. James Coristine yesterday afternoon at her residence, 198 University street, was one of the most successful of the many functions of a similar sort which have taken place this autumn. Mrs. Coristine, who wore a very handsome gown of black poplin, with touches of blue on the bodice, was assisted in receiving her guests by her daughter, Miss Muriel Coristine, who wore a charming frock of pale pink taffeta silk, trimmed with black lace and black velvet. The large entrance hall and drawing-room were decorated with palms and quantities of big yellow chrysanthemums, arranged loosely in large bowls and tall vases. The tea table of oval shape was set in the dining-room and decorated with pink roses. From the electrolier overhead, which was delicately shaded with pink, fell long festoons of smilax, which were caught at the edges of the table. Mrs. David Denne, who poured tea, was asisted by the Misses Ewan, the Misses Dunlop, Miss Mabel Molson, Miss Barnett, Miss Caro Brainard. Among those present were. Mr. Ernest Stuart, Mrs. Chas. McEachran, Miss Ella Molson, Miss Burke, the Misses Cook, the Misses Donahue, Miss Haswell, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. Gus May, Miss Marian Campbell, Mrs. Ryde, Miss Dawes, Mrs. Carman, Mrs. M. Davis, Mr. Fred Taylor, Mrs. Marler, Miss Marler, Mrs. P. A. Peterson, Miss Peterson, Mrs. W. Stethem, Mrs. C. R. G. Johnson, Mrs. Lansing Lewis, the Misses Lambe, Mrs. Campbell Macdougall, Mrs. Robert Lindsay, Mrs. F. Lyman, Mrs. T. B. Macpherson, Mrs. K. Macpherson, Mrs. George Molson, Miss Molson, Mrs. R. W. Macdougall, Miss Macdougall, Mrs. Meighen, Mrs. Grant Macintosh, Miss Fanny Macintosh, Mrs. Campbell Nelles, Mrs. Percy, Mrs. Chas. Root, Miss Stephen, Mrs. W. W. Watson, Mrs. E. W. King, Mrs. John Turnbull, Lady Johnson, Mrs. Frank Rolland, the Misses Rawlings, Mrs. Franz Bopp, Miss Madge Ward, Mrs. Yates, Miss Eadie, Mrs. Gossler, Mrs. Hole, Mrs. MacTier, Mrs. John Crawford, Mrs. Harold Hampson, Mrs. Bell, Miss Stearns, Miss Sise, Mrs. Warwick Chipman, Misses Cundill, Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. E. H. Carter, Mrs. J. P. Dawes, Mrs. A. M. Crombie, Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. John Dunlop, the Misses Dunlop, Mrs. A. D. Durnford, Miss Desbarats, Lady Galt, the Misses Galt, Mrs. Hugh Graham, Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, Mrs. C. H. Godfrey, Mrs. A. S. Henshaw, Mrs. Handyside, Mrs. Jack, Miss Jack, Mrs. J. Allan, Miss Allan, Mrs. Forbes Angus, Mrs. H. Montagu Allan, Mrs. Gerald Aylmer, Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, Miss John Beattie, Mrs. J. H. Burland, Miss Caro Brainard, Mrs. Victor Buchanan, Mrs. Burnett, the Misses Burnett, Mrs. George Benson, Mrs. Blackader, Mrs. J. Bond, the Misses Bond, Mrs. Lewis Black, Miss Black, Mrs. J. H. Burnett, Mrs. Buller, Mrs. George H. Cantlie, Miss Nora Piers, Miss Skelton, Miss Parson, Mrs. Chas. Spragge, Mrs. Pangman, Miss Pangman, Miss Symmers, Mrs. Frank Scott, Mrs. Philip Holland, Miss Holland, Mrs. Skelton, the Misses Judah, the Misses Ewan, Mrs. George Macdougall, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Walter Wonham, Miss Dora Macdougall, Mrs. Herbert Molson, Mrs. Allan Mackenzie, Mrs. Clouston, Miss Clouston, Mr. J. Bonham Clay, Miss Clay, Mrs. McLea, Miss Miller, Mrs. Alex. Mackenzie, Mrs. Jas. Galbraith, the Misses Macintosh, Miss Mabel Molson, Miss Brock, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. T. Gilmour, Mrs. J. Gilmour, Mrs. Harris, Miss Forbes.



Predicted for the Star, Saturday, 11 a. m.—Milder with some showers Sunday, mostly fair and mild.

Maximum and minimum temperatures during the past twenty-four hours: Kamloops, 40, 40; Calgary, 42, 28; Qu'Appelle, 42, 28; Winnipeg, 40, 28; Port Arthur, 56, 40; Parry Sound, 44, 40; Toronto, 46, 46; Ottawa, 34, 26; Montreal, 32, 26; Quebec, 26, 24; Halifax, 36, 24.

November 18th, 1899.

Readings by Harrison & Co.'s Standard Instruments.

	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Midnight	29	30.20
6 a. m.	36	30.10
Noon	41	30.03

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—At 125 Charron street, on November 6th, the wife of Mr J. M. Scott of a daughter.

A CHICAGO WOMAN.

A Warrant Issued for Mrs. Evangeline O'Neill of That City.

On a Charge of Fraud—Jewellery to the Amount of $50,000 is Involved

A warrant was issued this morning by His Honour Judge Lafontaine for the immediate arrest of Mrs. Evangeline O'Neil, of Chicago, who is supposed to be at present in this city. The charge against her is fraud to the amount of about $50,000, consisting principally, it is said, in diamonds, precious stones and jewels of all description. It is stated Mrs. O'Neil, who is a well known lady in the aristocratic circles of the great western city, obtained these valuables through a legal proceeding of some kind, and that she immediately took the first train en route for Canada.

Detective Kellert was immediately wired of the suspicions of the Chicago authorities that the lady in question had taken refuge in Montreal, with the intention of taking her passage on a transatlantic liner for the Old Country. Detective Kellert, after locating the accused in this city, applied for a warrant of arrest through Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., before Judge Lafontaine this morning.

The magistrate hesitated before signing it, and remarked to the learned counsel that cases of this kind very seldom stood a true bill before the Grand Judy. To his mind civil procedure would have been more efficient, perhaps.

But a serious difficulty arose, as it is understood capiases cannot be taken before the civil courts against women.

At all events the warrant was signed and was given into the hands of High Constable Bissonnette, who charged his officer, Napoleon Lambert, to make the arrest. Detective Kellert accompanied the latter officer, and an arrest is expected at any moment.

Eight seizures before judgment were taken out and executed this morning on the trunks of Mrs. O'Neil at the Windsor Hotel.

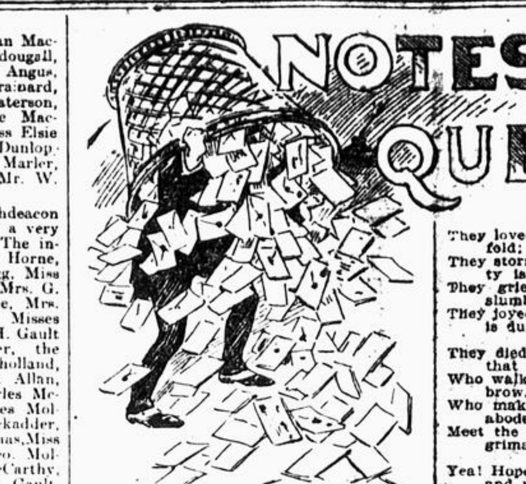
KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

A man named Herbert, whose place of residence could not be ascertained, was run over and killed instantly by a locomotive as he was crossing the Grand Trunk Railway track at the intersection of Ann and Wellington streets at ten o'clock this morning. Both of his legs were cut off, and he received a deep gash in the skull, which caused his death. Deceased appeared to be about forty years old.

A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING.

Albert Gohier, who kept a restaurant in partnership with Mrs. Lafond, at No. 37 St. Lawrence street, was arraigned before Judge Lafontaine this morning to answer to the charge of embezzling $1,750 on one occasion, and $500 on the other, from the partnership's money. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to a personal bail of $500 and two bails of $500 each.

NOTES AND QUERIES



Mortality—A Poem by William Knox.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—Would you be kind enough to give the name of the author of the following lines:

"Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud."

and also a few lines of the stanza; both preceding and following the words quoted?

F. J. S.

Moncton.

The author of the poem entitled "Mortality," about which F. J. S. inquires, was William Knox, born in Roxburgh, Scotland in 1789. He is thus mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Diary": "His father was a respectable yeoman, and he himself, succeeding to good farms under the Duke of Buccleuch, became too soon his own master, and plunged into dissipation and ruin. His talent then showed itself in a fine strain of pensive poetry, far superior to that of Michael Bruce." He published four volumes of verse: and "Songs of Israel," which was the last to appear, included the powerful poem "Mortality." Knox died in 1825; and the poem just mentioned was a great favourite with the lamented President Lincoln, who, (as we learn from his biographers), had clipped it from some journal, and in vain sought the name of the author. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that William Knox wrote it, and that it is contained in his "Songs of Israel." As the verses are frequently asked for, I print a full and correct copy of them:

MORTALITY.

O! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a fast-flitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around, and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The child that a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection that proved,
The husband that mother and infant that blessed,
Each, all are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memories of those that beloved her and praised
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the King that the sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climbed with his goats to the steep,
The beggar that wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away, like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower and the weed,
That wither away to let others succeed,
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that hath often been told.

For we have been the same that our fathers have been,
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking, our fathers would think,
From the death we are shrinking from, they, too, would shrink;
To the life we are clinging to, they, too, would cling;
But it speeds from the earth, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but their story we cannot unfold;
They stormed, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers may come;
They joyed, but the voice of their gladness is dumb.

They died, ay! they died! And we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea! Hope and despondence, and pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together, like sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death.
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
O! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

It is obvious that this can never be mistaken for great poetry, and is, in fact, essentially commonplace. The verses of a minor English poet, Mrs. Hemans, on "The Hour of Death" are far finer. I quote a few stanzas:

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

Day is for mortal care,
Eve, for glad meetings round the joyous hearth,
Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice of prayer—
But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth.

The banquet hath its hour—
Its feverish hour of mirth, and song, and wine;
There comes a day for grief's o'erwhelming power,
A time for softer tears—but all are thine.

Youth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee—but thou are not of those
That wait the ripen'd bloom to seize their prey.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

There are five more stanzas equally good. But it is hard to write anything original on the well-worn theme. We can only think of Shakespeare's

"Out, out brief candle!
Life's but a waking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

Bacon was no poet, but his best set of verses begins:

"The world's a bubble, and the life of man
Less than a span."

This is all that Mr. William Knox has told us in his long poem.—Editor of Notes and Queries.

Information Wanted About Two Buildings.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—Can you give me any information concerning an old building known thirty years ago as the "Priests' Farm" (to us school boys it was known by that name)? It was situated on St. Patrick street opposite to where now stands Pillow & Hersey's iron works. By whom and under what circumstances was it built?

There is also an old building known thirty years ago as the "Gregory House." Can you give me any particulars as to who built this house? At the time of its erection the locality seems to have been far away from the city.

I have asked many old residents, but cannot get any information; nor do I find anything in "Hochelaga Depicted," although the book gives a short history of many old buildings.

This information will be of interest to many readers of your valuable paper.

A CONSTANT READER.

(Montreal.)

The Writings of Lord Dufferin.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—A short time ago reference was made to the writings of Lord Dufferin in the columns of the Star. Would the editor kindly give a sketch of the same? I may say I have read with great pleasure one of his books entitled "Letters From High Latitudes."

Yours very truly,

H. L. SHARP.

(Summerside, P.E.I.)

The Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, was born on June 21, 1826, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took an ordinary degree. His publications (considering his literary ability) are not numerous. At the time of the famine in Ireland in 1846-7, he went from Oxford to that country, accompanied by a friend, the Earl of Glasgow, and on their return they published a volume entitled "Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen, during the year of the Irish Famine." In 1856 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, a well known narrative of which expedition he published under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." He is also the author of "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land" (1867); "Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland Examined" (1868); and "Contributions to an Enquiry into the State of Ireland." A collection of his "Speeches and Addresses" was published in 1882 under the editorship of Mr. Henry Milton, and his "Speeches in India" were edited by Sir Donald Wallace in 1890. The Marquis also edited in 1894 the "Songs, Poems, and Verses of Helen Lady Dufferin," his mother, who died in 1867. She was the grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and, after the death of Baron Dufferin, married the Earl of Gifford in 1862—Editor of Notes and Queries.

Three Questions Answered.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—You will greatly oblige me by answering the following queries in next Saturday's issue of the Star:

1. In Tennyson's "In the Children's Hospital," verse 1, you will find the following lines:

"And mangle the living dog that loved him and fawn'd at his knee,
Drenched with the hellish oorali, that ever such thing should be."

What is the meaning of "oorali"? I think it is connected with hydrophobia, but cannot obtain any definite information.

2. What is the pronunciation of "Doukhobor"?

3. Can you tell me in what play of Shakespeare's the following quotation occurs:

"Sleep that
Knits up the tangled sleave of time"?

I am not sure whether the last is correctly quoted or not, but that is its purport.

Thanking you for past favours,

I am, yours very sincerely,

CHAS. McBURNEY.

(Clarenceville, Que.)

1. The word "oorali," as Tennyson spells it, is not found in the "Standard Dictionary," Cassell's "Encyclopaedia Dictionary," or in any ordinary lexicon. In French it is "curare," and it is found in English under many forms, e.g., curari, curara, curare, ourari, woorara, woorali, etc. It is a Guiana Indian word, and denotes a resinous substance used by the Indians of South America for poisoning their arrows. It is said to be the aqueous extract of a climbing plant belonging to the genus "stychnos." It is a brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous mass, almost wholly soluble in water. It has a bitter taste, and burns with a yellowish-red flame, giving off disagreeably smelling vapours. It contains an alkaloid, "curarine," and is a deadly poison. When introduced into the blood through a wound it acts on the motor nerves, arresting their function, while the sensorial nerves retain their activity. Chlorine and bromine decompose it, and neutralize its poisonous action. Death ensues, after the poison has been administered, from paralysis of the respiratory organs.

2. "Doukhobor," I believe, is pronounced as it is spelled, with the middle "o" short.

3. My correspondent will find the line to which he refers in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," act II, Sc. 1:

"Methough I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more!
Macbeth does murder sleep'; the innocent sleep;
Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care," etc.

—Editor of Notes and Queries.

THE OPENING STOCK PRICES.

Quotations Were Nominal at the Commencement of Business.

There were no transactions on the opening call at the Stock Exchange this morning, and the indications were for a dull day. Quotations were nominal. Canadian Pacific opened at 97¾ in London this morning, and advanced ⅛ on the following very favourable returns:

Following are some of the opening quotations:

Stock.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	95½	94⅞
Duluth, common	6½	5½
Duluth, preferred	15½	14
Cable	193¾	193
Richelieu	111¼	108
Montreal Street	309½	307
Halifax Tram	105	102
Toronto Rails	109½	108
St. John Ry	140	134
Gas	192½	189½
Royal Electric	162½	159
Twin City	64	62¾
Heat and Lighe	26	20
Bell Telephone	191¼	180
Dominion Coal, common	51	48
Montreal Cotton	150	144
Dominion Cotton, xd	103	100
Coloured Cotton	72	69
War Eagle	$2.82	$2.76
Virtue	50c	47c
Payne	$1.15	$1.10
Montreal-London	50c	46c
Republic	$1.18	$1.16

THE FINE REMITTED

In the Case of Mr. Sherman, a Man 90 Years Old, Who Defaulted as a Juryman.

The figure of a decrepit old man in the court of Queen's Bench this morning attracted a good deal of attention. It was quickly ascertained that he was one of the defaulting jurors, Mr. John F. Sherman, who had come to beg remission of his fine of fifteen dollars, imposed for non-attendance. He was offered a chair, but refused. He could not sit down; he must lie down or remain standing; he was in his ninetieth year.

When Mr. Justice Wurtele took his seat on the bench, the matter was brought to his notice, and he immediately discharged Mr. Sherman and cancelled the fine.

"I haven't earned fifteen dollars in the last fifteen years," said Mr. Sherman.

His Honour told him that although his age and feeble condition exempted him from the obligation of serving as a juror, he should, when notified, have sent word to the court of the facts of the case, so that his place would have been filled. He said he had sent word by his son, but on word had been received. The old gentleman then hobbled painfully away, assisted by one of the policemen.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL

Is in Montreal in Connection With Banque Ville Marie Case.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Dominion Solicitor-General, is in Montreal in connection with the Ville Marie Bank case which comes up before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. The Solicitor-General is looking after the case in the interests of the Dominion Government, which is conducting the proceedings against the accused officials. He will confer with the lawyers of the prosecution to-day, and make himself more generally familiar with all the details of the matter in connection with the defunct bank.

THE FORTIER-MACKAY CASE.

The trial of C. Mackay, charged with libelling Mr. J. M. Fortier, was continued this morning, and will, without doubt, be finished this afternoon at the latest, after having taken up the time of the court for just a week and a day. The jury listened to Mr. Desmarais' speech for the prosecution to-day, after which the judge will charge in both languages, when the jury will consider its verdict.

MUSICAL RECITAL.

After an absence of eighteen years Mrs. N. P. Leach, who was well known in musical circles, has returned to Montreal. On Tuesday afternoon next, to re-introduce herself to the Montreal public, Mrs. Leach will give a musical recital from 4 to 5 o'clock in Karn Hall, in which building Mrs. Leach has opened a studio. The recital will be complimentary, and a splendid programme has been prepared. Mrs. Leach will sing and she will be assisted by Miss Glena Baker, of New York, pianist, and Miss Hone, violinist. During Mrs. Leach's absence she has kept up her musical studies, which were interrupted by a serious illness, from which she has now fully recovered.

FUNERAL OF MR. L. A. BRIGGS.

The funeral of the late Mr. Chas. A. Briggs, the Notre Dame street hatter and furrier was largely attended. The chief mourners were his sons and grandsons, his son-in-law, Dr. Godin, of St. Johns, and his brothers-in-law. The pall bearers were Mr. E. W. Gnaedinger, Henry Stearns, Ald. Laporte, Henri Barbeau, Thomas Gauthier and Olivier Faucher. The services were held at the Cathedral. Rev. A. Godin officiated at the leve du corps, Rev. Canon Vaillant, at the requiem mass, and Mgr. Bruchesi at the Libera.

Whiskey Nerves.

Been drinking a little more than's good for you lately—find your nervous system shattered—your hands unsteady, head not clear, heart jumps and throbs and skips beats—sometimes goes like a race horse and causes you considerable distress and anxiety—can't sleep as you ought, toss about nights, and feel wretched in the mornings, utterly unfit for business or pleasure.

Now, in this condition there is nothing will do you so much good as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They have a calming, soothing, yet invigorating action on the nerves, they regulate and steady the heart beat, induce sound and refreshing sleep, clear the head, brighten the brain, and remove all the evil after effects of a "time with the boys."

Next time you have too good a time just try what this remedy can do for you. You'll swear by it as the best thing to put a fellow on his feet.

It will pull you together in a surprisingly short time and brace you up for business.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all druggists or by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

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BABY'S FACE MASS OF SORES

They Almost Closed Her Eyes. Physicians of No Benefit. Healed by CUTICURA.

When my little sister was four months old her cheeks became red and inflamed. Small pimples broke out over her face and it was one mass of scabs, which almost closed her eyes and reached into the corners of her mouth. For several weeks a physician attended her, but as she derived little or no benefit from his treatment we searched for other means. We bought a cake of CUTICURA SOAP and a box of CUTICURA (ointment). Her face healed and she grew healthy again. You can use this letter as a testimonial. March 19, '98. ROSA BURGER, Solomon, Kan. Signed by parents, FRED BURGER, Mrs. C. BURGER.

TETTER ON HANDS CURED BY CUTICURA

I had Tetter on my hands for two years. My hands were all cracked to pieces, and bled so that I could not decently dress myself, and they itched terribly. I tried everything, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I tried the CUTICURA remedies and they are so much better that they no longer bother me at all.

SALLIE B. COPELAND, Woodland, N. C. Sept. 17, 1898.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), with warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointings of CUTICURA, the great skin cure externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), will instantly relieve and speedily cure the most torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "All About Baby's Skin," free.

PIMPLES blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps.

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Each number contains 48 pages of Illustrations and Articles of the Greatest Interest to Women, Newest Styles of Dress, Interesting Serial Story, Cut Out Paper Pattern of Fashionable Garment, Colored Fashion Plate with 5 Designs, the Nursery and Toilet, Etiquette, Economical Cooking, Household Hints, Palmistry, &c.,&c.

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The Newest Books

THE GREAT COMPANY—By Beckles Willson, with Illustrations by Arthur Hemming. Cloth, $3, full leather, $5.

VIA CRUCIS; A ROMANCE OF THE SECOND CRUSADE—By F. Marion Crawford, 12 illustrations. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.50.

YOUNG APRIL—By Egerton Castle. Paper, 75 cents, cloth, $1.25.

ROBESPIERRE—By M. Victorien Sardou. Paper, 75 cents, cloth, $1.25.

SIREN CITY—By Benjamin Swift. Paper, 75 cents, cloth, $1.25.

WELL, AFTER ALL—By F. Frankfort Moore. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.

JANICE MEREDITH—By Paul Leicester Ford. Cloth, $1.50.

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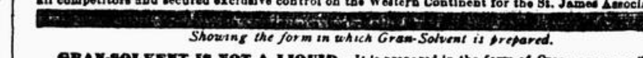
Dissolves Stricture like snow before the sun, reduces ENLARGED PROSTATE, contracts and strengthens the Seminal Ducts in 15 days. No Drugs to ruin the Stomach, but a direct, local and positive application to the entire Urethral Tract.

GRAN-SOLVENT IS THE WONDER OF THE CENTURY. Discovered by the Chemist Fabrion, it quickly interested the great Scientist and Physician, Erdman, who developed it and proclaimed that marvelous action in Urethral Ailments which electrified the world. At enormous expense Dr. C. J. Carter outstripped all competitors and secured exclusive control on the Western Continent for the St. James Association.



Showing the form in which Gran-Solvent is prepared.

GRAN-SOLVENT IS NOT A LIQUID.—It is prepared in the form of Crayons or pencils, smooth and flexible and so narrow as to pass the closest Stricture.

The great virtue in the method of application is its direct and positive action. No vile, drastic drugs to ruin the stomach and digestive system. The Crayons are inserted upon retiring at night, dissolving by the heat and secretions of the body in three hours, which is sufficient time to penetrate and dissolve Stricture, thoroughly medicating the

Prostate Gland,

reducing enlargement, and contracting the Seminal Ejaculatory Ducts, forever stopping drains and emissions, curing while you sleep without pain or inconvenience. The absorbent and antiseptic action of "Gran-Solvent" asserts itself in destroying Gonococci and the germs that infest the Bladder and Prostate Gland.

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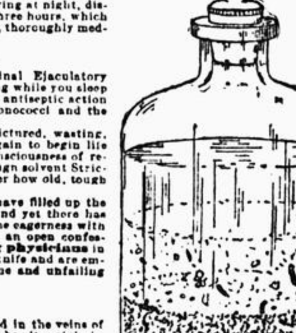

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(Laboratory and Sanitarium, Bond Hill, Ohio). 266 law tf

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INDEPENDENT FORESTERS.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir, Dr. Oronhyatekha has done me the honour to reply at great length and with much personal reference to my letter appearing contemporaneously with his own in your issue of the 28th August.

With great regret at trespassing upon your space permit me to refer to some inaccuracies in Dr. Oronhyatekha's statements. In the first place the Supreme Secretary at the meeting of the Executive in Montreal did not attempt to show that the rates in the I. O. F. were lower than those of any old line company, but contented himself with the assertion that the expense of management was only one fifth as much as in the particular old line company referred to by me. Of the correctness of this statement, more a little later. Moreover, in his Table No. 1, Dr. Oronhyatekha compares the rates of the I. O. F with those of selected old line companies for participating policies and omits to add to the I. O. F. rates the Court dues without which, or the sum of $3.60 per annum payable to the Supreme Court, insurance cannot be obtained. The minimum of such court dues is $3.60 per annum. Does Dr. Oronhyatekha mean the public to infer that the side benefits which he cites are anything like an equivalent for the advantages secured from the old line companies at the rates he quotes, even including in the former the official organ of the order? In the first place the I. O. F. has not once paid a dividend in the whole course of its twenty-five years' existence, and the total amount paid out under the other heads for the year 1897 was less than three per cent. of the fees and assessments collected for that year. The Doctor omits to mention also that these benefits and reliefs are only to be secured by the sacrifice of the insurance. I submit that a much fairer comparison would be between the straight life insurance rates of an old line company and those of the I. O. F. Let us take the Travellers for instance. I select this company merely because all the results I mention are guaranteed, as opposed to others, possibly much better but which are partially estimated. The rate for straight life insurance in the Travellers is $18.25 per thousand dollars. In the I. O. F., including minimum Court dues, $18.38, at age thirty in each case. I have been a member of the I. O. F. since April, 1886. In the course of that time I would have paid the Travellers fourteen annual premiums and could now either have my insurance carried free of charge for ten years more, or take a release of $82.00 per $1000 on surrender of my policy, i. e. I could obtain twenty-four years insurance in the Travellers at less cost than the I. O. F. charges for fourteen, or my insurance would cost me about $12.39 per annum net, as compared with $18.38 for the same period in the I. O. F. Still more failure to pay assessments or court dues on the part of the insured, or of their being remitted by the Court Secretary or by the member becoming a persona ingrata to the Executive, is liable to cause forfeitures of insurance and all payments made. Lastly, there is the crowning contingency in the I. O. F. of an increase in monthly assessments of unlimited extent. Surely disadvantages such as these are enough to compensate for the three per cent. chance of disability of old age benefit.

Contingencies such as I have mentioned might be expected and supported when the insurance is comparatively cheap, but what when it becomes comparatively dear? Coming to Dr. Oronhyatekha's table No. 2 and his remarks upon it, I would call attention to some glaring discrepancies in this and table No. 3. In the first place the figures quoted for the year 1897 in both tables do not correspond with those stated in the blue book for the year, nor do the two tables themselves correspond. Dr. Oronhyatekha places the expenditure for that year under two heads, 1st, general expenses $73,111.88 and 2nd, amount spent in extending the order $81,227.04. If the total premiums paid in, less the expense placed under the first head, was credited to the mortuary fund as stated by the Doctor whence came the $81,227.04 for extending the order? Moreover, if we take the two items of expense for 1897 in Table 2, we get a total of $154,338.92, as compared with $171,219.85 stated at the total expense in Table No. 3 but neither of these agree with the total stated in the Blue Book which is $264,279.79, striking discrepancies to say the least, even if the divergence were still wanting it is to be found in the statement supplied to the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York, where we get a total of $279,967.00.

I still maintain that the expenditure is unnecessarily high, $157,198.72 for 1898, not $205,734 as stated by Dr. Oronhyatekha in his table. Dr. Oronhyatekha objects to comparison with an old line company. Let us therefore compare this expenditure with that of a similar order to the I. O. F., viz. the Royal Arcanum. The latter order with a total income of $5,533,866, and death claims ; and of $5,278,000, spent $126,253, the whole for the year 1897, as compared with an expenditure of $217,967 on the part of the I. O. F. for the same year, with an income of $1,660,786 and death claims paid of $808,000, the figures being taken from reports made to the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York. Dr. Oronhyatekha devotes a great deal of space in his endeavour to meet my statement that there has been an illegal diversion from the mortuary fund towards the general or expense fund. The fact, nevertheless remains, that during the last three years and a half, according to the published official statements there has been a continuous diversion aggregating $274,310.08, and no provision whatever exists for the reinstatement of any portion of this amount. The diversion is not temporary, and can only be met by a largely reduced expenditure, or by new and special assessments to create a sinking fund. What again is the security the Supreme Court has to offer and which Dr. Oronhyatekha accepts with so much satisfaction. It is a mere personal security or their untold power of decapitation of members? In view of the fact, I submit the maintained diversion of so large an amount from the mortuary fund is a violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, not to be justified by the qualified permission to temporarily borrow from this source. Dr. Oronhyatekha speaks of interest earned on accumulated funds in the hands of the order, and of its employment. In this connection I would like to ask him why, in the various official statements, published from time to time, no account whatever is rendered of such interest.

My enquiry as to the 141,000 members, who became such prior to December, 1898, I submit has not been met. If with the rates previously existing the order could for all time meet its obligations towards these members, why an increase from new members? Either the former pay too little, or the latter too much.

To sum up the matter of this letter, (1) That the I. O. F. does not provide equal advantages in insurance to ordinary line companies at less cost, notwithstanding an alleged greater cheapness in cost of management; (2) That the ratio of expense to income in the order is greatly in excess of necessary requirements, and will not compare with that of similar organizations, (3) That either the recent increase in rates varying from thirty to sixty per cent. is not justified ,or that the rates existing previously thereto have proved inadequate to meet the obligations of the order; (4) That the finances of the order have not been represented in the monthly published reports with comprehension and exactness, and (5) That an unconstitutional diversion of funds is constantly occurring at increasing ratio to the detriment of the mortuary and other beneficiary funds.

Dr. Oronhyatekha doubtless does well to pray, but since thereby only one half of the scriptural injunction is fulfilled, it would be well for members of the order to discharge the other half and effectively watch.

HENRY UF[illegible]

Montreal.

YOUNG MEN AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—In the coming bye-election in this constituency the support of the young electorate will undoubtedly be an important factor in the election of the candidate and in the success of the party whose candidate is elected.

Now, sir, is this young electorate sufficiently educated politically to cast an intelligent vote?

The young men who have voted before, the young men who will vote for the first time in this election, as well as the young men who will poll their votes for the first time in some future election, should know why they vote for the party which receives their support and be able to give their opponents an intelligent reason for such support.

Too many of us vote for one party or the other because our fathers have done so before us, or because we have a feeling of hero worship for a leader or leaders in our chosen party.

These are good reasons, but they are not enough. These young men should have opinions of their own. They should be taught the relative merits of those policies of administration upon which a party claims the suffrage of the people. They should learn to intelligently appreciate the various acts of the Government and the effect of those acts upon their country. They should vote from conviction founded upon an unbiased judgment.

The future of this Dominion—yes, and of the British Empire, too—will be entrusted to those who are the young men of to-day. Let them qualify themselves for the trust.

Now, how is this political education to be effected? True, we can learn much by listening to the old campaigners, but we do not desire to be listeners always, and when in the presence of those older and better qualified politically we feel a considerable diffidence in assuming anything but the respectful attitude of the listening disciple.

Let the young men of this constituency have a political association of their own, with a thorough organization and hustling officers. Let them have meetings at certain times where the acts of the Government and the questions of the day may be thoroughly discussed among them, where the young man will learn to express his opinion on his feet before a critical audience.

By this means we may acquire some measure of a necessary political education, and as our knowledge increases our interest will increase, for the measure of political interest and enthusiasm is the measure of our knowledge.

I am a Liberal-Conservative, Mr. Editor, because I believe that the future of our country is bound up in the policy of that party, and I should like to see a junior Liberal-Conservative association formed here, the age of the members being from 15 years up to 35 years, and, sir, it is the duty of the young men of to-day, as citizens of this Dominion and members or supporters of future governments to begin the development of that administrative arm that shall in future direct the affairs of this country, which we so proudly term the brightest gem in the British Crown.

Yours truly,

JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE.

(Sherbrooke.)

HELP THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—In view of the request of the Central British Red Cross Committee for additional help, it may be of interest to learn what is being done to prepare for the sick and wounded in the coming campaign. It should first be stated that the usual proportion of sick in a campaign is 10 per cent., thus, as there are to be 95,000 men in the field in South Africa, preparation must be made for 9,000 to 10,000 men. The proportion is often much greater. Add to this the usual five per cent. for wounded, that is about 5,000 men, when it becomes apparent what an army of sick and wounded it is necessary to provide for. Thus during the American and Spanish war 5,277 died of disease, while only 455 men were killed in action or died of wounds. During the American civil war 5,424,547 cases of sickness were reported. It will thus be seen how large a number of men becomes sick in war time and the urgent necessity there is for making due provision for the care of them before the necessity arises.

This provision is being made by the Central British Red Cross Committee under Lord Wantage by the equipment of three hospital trains. Two of these are provided by the removal of the seats and compartments and the erection of cots on the Zavadovsky system. A third train is being constructed in England which is a complete hospital on wheels, comprising wards, operating room, dispensary, rooms for the medical staff and nurses, with every modern appliance. Each train is in charge of an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps with a staff of nurses and assistants. These trains are the more necessary when one considers the distances. It is 647 miles from Cape Town to Kimberley and 870 to Mafeking. The suffering involved in such long hauls in ordinary carriages would be very great.

The Society is also providing three hospital ships, one under the control of the American ladies in England. The cost of converting each ship for hospital purposes is not less than $100,000, and even more. An ample supply of Roentgen ray apparatus in charge of experts is also being provided. An interesting and important new instrument is the telephone probe, which rings when it comes in contact with a metallic substance in the tissues. The Dutch, Russian, German and French Red Cross Societies are sending out small detachments or flying ambulances to the Boers.

The extensive preparations on the part of the British Society involves a very large expenditure on the part of the British Society. Lord Wantage therefore appeals to all British people to do their share. A contribution to this good and patriotic work is as much a contribution to the imperialistic idea as the sending of a soldier. We can't all fight, so let those who stay at home help relieve the pain and suffering caused by war.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the chief office of the Red Cross Society in Canada, 60 College street, Toronto, by the treasurer, Dr. J. George Hodgins.

G. STERLING RYERSON,
Chairman.

HIGGINS VS. C. M. B. A.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—In reference to an item regarding Fraternal Insurance and case of heirs of late Mr. Higgins vs. Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, I would beg to say that the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada have no knowledge of any such action, the late Mr. Higgins was not, as far as I can learn, a member of any of the branches under the jurisdiction of the present Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, which is a duly incorporated association, with headquarters at London, Ont.

Yours truly
JAMES J. COSTIGAN,
Grand Deputy.

Montreal.

In connection with the above letter, it was learned from Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C., that Mr. Martin Higgins died some eight years ago, when the order had its headquarters at Buffalo, and before it was incorporated by Ontario statues, with headquarters at London, Ont. and this may explain why the name is not found on the Canadian registers.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION NOTES.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—One of the first movements on charity organization lines, and by C. O. promoters in the United States, was a widely diffused effort to reform or abolish municipal outdoor relief. Diligent enquiry showed that no suffering ensued in consequence of the withdrawal, while the admission to almshouses and infirmaries contemporaneously decreased. This event attracted wide attention in watchful official circles, evinced the value of the investigations which preceded it, and disclosed the worse than useless prodigality of outdoor relief. Its influence spread far and wide beyond the limits where it could be statistically followed, and was the beginning of a wiser administration of the charitable fund raised by taxation in many communities. The following table is taken from the report of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, of 1893, and shows the results from ten cities where charity organization methods have lightened the taxpayer's burden:

City	Year.	Out Relief	Year.	Out Relief.
Brooklyn	1877	$141,207	1880	None.
Buffalo	1877	99,196	1880	$37,888
Indianapolis	1876	90,000	1880	8,000
Philadelphia	1879	66,000	1880	None.

Amount saved to taxpayers of these cities $350,535

Annual reduction reported in 1893 from the following cities:

Burlington, Iowa	$ 4,600
Hartford, Conn	26,000
New Haven, Conn	10,000
Omaha, Neb	15,000
Syracuse	10,850
Taunton, Mass	10,423
	$426,808

Total annual reduction in 1893 from these ten cities.

CITIZEN.

A ST. PHILLIPE LAWSUIT.

In the case of Dr. Martin, of St. Phillipe de Laprairie, who sued Mrs. Primeau, the cure's housekeeper, for $300, for slander, Mr. Justice Gill has given judgment for $150 and costs. There were a large number of witnesses from the parish, who filled the trial room. The case had evidently created a sensation there.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery MEETS THE APPROVAL OF GENERATIONS

A True TEMPERANCE MEDICINE, CONTAINING NEITHER ALCOHOL NOR NARCOTICS.

A Good Liver Pill

A good liver pill does something more than simply move the bowels. If that's all you want, there are a thousand things you could use just as well. But what you want is something to act on your liver.

Ayer's

Pills

Are you dizzy? Do you have to hold your hand to the side of your head when you straighten up? Then your liver isn't acting well. You have sick headache, nausea, coated tongue, and constipation.

Take a laxative dose of Ayer's Pills each night, just enough to have one good, natural movement of the bowels daily. These pills cure constipation and all other troubles caused by a sluggish liver. Price 25c. All Druggists.

"Ayer's Pills are the best I have ever used. If I stop taking them I can't do my work, my liver is so sluggish. But by taking one now and then I am able to enjoy the best of health." E. N. NORTH, May 29, 1899. Sidell, Ill.

271 2

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James Allen, Montreal,
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"All drugs sold by us are guaranteed to be pure and of full strength."

"Our patrons supplied with what they ask for at all times. No substituting allowed."

Special attention is directed to our fresh stock of Paine's Celery Compound. This marvellous medicine is recommended to you with full confidence. Paine's Celery Compound makes pure, rich blood; it banishes rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, stomach troubles, nervousness and headache.

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201 ST. ANTOINE ST. and
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THE FOURTH GENERATION

By WALTER BESANT.

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Author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "Herr Paulus," "The Master Craftsman," "Armorel of Lyonesse," "The World Went Very Well Then," "All in a Garden Fair," "Children of Gibeon," etc., etc.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

"Three-quarters of an hour afterwards I heard steps in the garden, and looked up from my work. It was the master coming home alone. He was walking fast, and he was swinging his arms as I'd often seen him do. One would think that he had a presentiment. He entered the house by the garden door and went into his study.

"Now this morning my lady was not at all well, and the question was whether we should send for the doctor. But she refused to consent, saying that it would pass away. And so she took breakfast in bed; but I was far from easy about her. I wish now, with all my heart, that I had sent a note to the doctor, who lived three miles away, if it was only for him to have seen her. Besides, he might have been with her when the news came.

"However, about twelve o'clock, or a little after, I heard steps in the garden, and I saw a sight which froze my very blood. For four men were carrying a shutter, walking slowly; and on the shutter was a blanket, and beneath the blanket was a form. Oh! there is no mistaking such a form as that—it was a human form. My heart fell, I say, and I ran out, crying, 'Oh! In God's name, what has happened?'

Said one of them, John Dunning by name 'It's Mr. Holms. I found him dead. Someone's murdered him.'

"I screeched. I ran back to the house; I ran into the kitchen; I told them.

"Then all over the house, suddenly, the air was filled with shrieks of women.

"Alas! My lady had got up; she was dressed; she was on the landing; she heard the cries. 'What has happened?' she asked. 'Mr. Holms is murdered.' I do not know who told her. None of the maids confessed the thing, but when she heard she fell flat, like a woman knocked down.

"We took her up and carried her to bed. When the doctor came in an hour my lady was dead; the most beautiful, the kindest, sweetest, most generous-hearted lady that ever lived. She was dead, and all we could do was to look after the newborn babe. And as for her husband, that poor gentleman sat in his study with haggard looks and face all drawn with his grief, so that it was a pity and a terror to look upon him. Wife and brother-in-law—wife and friend—both cut off in a single morning! Did one ever hear the like?? As for the unfortunate gentleman, they laid him in the dining-room to wait the inquest."

At this point Leonard laid down the book and looked round. The place was quite quiet. Even from the street there came no noise of footsteps or of wheels. Once more he was overpowered by this strange loathing—a kind of sickness. He closed his eyes and lay back. Before him, as in a vivid dream, he saw that procession with the body of the murdered man; and he saw the murdered lady fall shrieking to the ground; and he saw the old recluse of the Park, then young, sitting alone, with haggard face, while one body lay in the dining-room and the other on the marriage-bed.

CHAPTER X.

The feeling of sickness passed. Leonard opened his eyes and forced himself to go on with the reading.

"I remember that the house was very quiet, so quiet that we could hear in my room—the housekeeper's room—the cries and shouts of the two little boys in the nursery, which was the room next to where the mother lay dead. The boys were Master Langley, the eldest, who was three, and Master Christopher, then a year and a half

"Little did those innocents understand of the trouble that was coming upon them from the terrible tragedy of that day. They would grow up without a mother—the most terrible calamity that can befall a child; and they were to grow up, as well, without a father, for the master has never recovered the shock and now, I fear, never will.

"On the Monday following the coroner came with his jury and held the inquest. They viewed the body in the dining-room. I was present and heard it all. The report of the paper is accurate, so far as I remember."

The newspaper began again at this point.

"On Monday last, the 17th inst., an inquest was held at Campaigne Park, on the body of Langley Holms, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, of Westerdene House, near Amersham, aged twenty-eight years. The unfortunate gentleman, as narrated in our last number, was found dead under circumstances that pointed directly to murder, in a wood not far from Campaigne Park, where he was staying as the guest of his friend and brother-in-law, Mr. Algernon Campaigne.

"The cause of death was certified by Dr. Alden. He deposed that it was caused by a single blow from a club or branch, which had probably been picked up close by; the nature of the wound showed that it was one blow only which had caused death, which must have been instantaneous.

"Mr. Algernon Campaigne, J. P., of Campaigne Park, deposed that the deceased was his brother-in-law—his wife's brother, and his most intimate friend. He was staying with them, and on Friday morning the two started together after breakfast for a walk. They walked through the park, crossed the road, got over the stile on the other side, and followed the pathway under the hill. They were entering the wood in which the body was found when he himself recollected a letter which had to be written and posted that morning. He therefore stopped and explained that he must return immediately. Unfortunately, his brother-in-law chose to continue his walk alone. Mr. Algernon turned and walked home as quickly as he could. He saw the deceased no more until he was brought back dead.

"The coroner asked him if he had observed any one in the wood; he said that he had not looked about him carefully, but that he had seen nobody.

"A little boy, who gave the name of Tommy Dadd and said that he knew the meaning of an oath, said that he was on the hillside scaring birds all day; that he saw the two gentlemen get over the stile, walk along the footpath together, talking fast and loud; that they came to the wood and went in; that one of them, Mr. Campaigne, came out alone; that he looked up and down the path as if he was expecting somebody and then walked away very fast.

"'Stop!' said the coroner. 'Let us understand this plainly. You saw Mr. Campaigne and the deceased get over the stile and walk as far as the wood?'

"'Yes.'

"'And you saw Mr. Campaigne turn back and walk away?'

"'Yes.'

"'Go on, then.'

"'A long time after that I see John Dunning walking from the farm across the field to the pathway; he was carrying a basket of something over his shoulder; he wore his smock frock. He went into the wood, too. Presently he came out and ran back to the farm-yard, and three other men came and carried something away.'

"'Did nobody else go into the wood?'

"'No. Nobody.'

"Did anybody run out of the wood?'

"'No. Nobody.'

"John Dunning said that he was a labourer; that on the day in question he was on his way to some work and had to pass through the wood; that halfway through he came upon what he thought was a man asleep. When he looked closer, he found that it was a gentleman and he was dead, and he lay in a pool of blood—there was no scuffle of feet or sign of a struggle; that he tried to lift him, getting his hands and frock covered with bloodstains; that he found a bit of rough and jagged wood lying beside the body, which was covered with blood at one end; that, on making this discovery, he ran out of the wood and made his way as fast as he could to the nearest farm, where he gave the alarm and got four men to come with him, carrying a shutter and a blanket.

"The coroner cross-examined this witness severely. Where did he work? Was he a native of the village? Had he ever been in trouble? Did he search the pockets of the deceased? What was it he was carrying on his shoulder? Would he swear it was not the club that had been found near the body?

"At this point the deceased's valet stood up and said that his master had not been robbed; that his watch and rings and purse were all upon him in his pockets.

"'I presume that the murderer had no time' said the coroner. 'He must have been disturbed. I never yet heard of a murder that was not a robbery.'

"Mr. Campaigne interposed. 'I would suggest, Mr. Coroner,' he said, 'with submission——'

"'Sir,' said the coroner, 'your suggestions are instructions.'

"'I venture, then, to suggest that perhaps there may have been some person or persons unknown in the wood. The boy's evidence was straightforward, but he could not see through the wood.'

"'That is true. Call up the parish constable.'

(To be Continued.)

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Good Plain English Is Better Than Latin When You Address Sick Folks;

so we are going to tell you in plain English what to do when you have taken a bad cold. The first thing is to send a messenger post haste to the nearest chemist for a bottle of Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. While he is gone, get to bed. You will know you are going to be ill because you will have hot flashes and chills—that is, be hot and cold at the same time; you will have backache, and boneache, and headache and perhaps sore throat, and feel wretched all over. Have a hot foot-bath prepared at once, with plenty of wood ashes or mustard in it, let your attendant pass it under the bed clothes and give you a bowl of hot herb tea. In fifteen minutes you'll be in a good sweat and the bottle of Shiloh will have arrived. Take this grand medicine according to directions, and by the time you have taken three-quarters of the bottle, your cold will have disappeared. If Shiloh, faithfully used, does not do what it promises, you're an exception to the majority, and shall have your money refunded. Every druggist sells it on that guarantee. Sold in Canada and United States, 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle; in England, 1s 2d, 2s 3d and 4s 6d.

S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto. GENTLEMEN: Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is the best remedy for coughs and croup I know of. All my neighbors use it and agree with me.
272*ny1 JANS DIRK, Grundy Centre, Iowa.

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Limited, Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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EPPS'S COCOA

30eod

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc. Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., MONTREAL, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG. 49eod

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Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
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NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

The RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.

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THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Toronto.
Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, England.

158 52 law

WALTER M. KEARNS' SALES.

ESTATE LATE Arch. McIntyre, Esq.

Important Sale Of Furniture.

"Chickering" Piano, Organ by "G. Wood & Co'y, Valuable Paintings, Costly Ornaments, Fine China and Crystal, Brass Fenders, Crystal Gasaliers.

CONTENTS OF LIBRARY, &c., &c.

The subscriber has received instructions from the executors to sell by public auction at the residence,

132 MACKAY STREET,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, 22nd November Inst.,

The whole of the valuable household effects, including—

DRAWING ROOM—
Chickering square piano, wireback sofas and arm chairs, very handsome B.W. etagere, carved tables, crystal gasaliers, Wilton carpet with border, valuable ornaments (Doulton, bisque, Japanese and other pottery), 2 sets brass fenders with andirons, worked fire screen, lace and silk curtains, pair of valuable large paintings.

RECEPTION ROOM—
Sofa, wire back chairs, side table, curtains, Wilton carpet, pictures, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM—
B.W. sideboard, extension table, dinner waggon, leather covered chairs, lot of fine silverware, cutlery, crystal, dinner, tea and dessert services, carpet, table linen, gasaliers, engravings, etc.

HALLS—
Very handsome crystal hall light, B.W. hall stand and chairs, Wilton carpet, wide stair carpets, pictures, clocks, etc.

LIBRARY—
Splendid B.W. bookcase, L. C. writing table, desk, lady's work table, organ by Woods & Co.; easy chairs, revolving arm chair, marble clock, brass fenders and fire irons, couch, curtains, carpet, engravings.

ALSO—A LARGE LOT OF NICELY-BOUND BOOKS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY AND DRAMA, FICTION AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

BEDROOMS—
Bedroom sets in solid mahogany and French walnut, very handsome wardrobes in mahogany and B.W.; writing desks, reclining chair, white enamelled iron brass beds, odd bureaus, gasaliers, finest hair mattresses and upholstered springs, bed linen, blankets, engravings, good carpets, sewing machine, mahogany tables, curtains, reading chairs, etc., etc.

SERVANTS' ROOMS—
Odd bedsteads, bureaus, carpet, etc., etc.

KITCHEN—
Very fine Prowse range, refrigerator, wringer, large lot of crockery, usual utensils, good oil cloth.

Also about twenty tons of coal.

ON VIEW.

The house will be open for inspection of goods from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st inst.

Sale at ten o'clock.

WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer

270 5

Important Sale of Immoveables

N. & A. C. LARIVIERE'S COACH FACTORY AND SAW MILLS.

Municipal Valuation, 1899 - - $53,000.
Ground 31,655 superficial feet,
Fronting on St. James and St. Antoine Streets (Near G.T.R. Bonaventure Station).

With Planing and Tongued and Grooved Mills, Stores, Private Dwellings, Stables, Workshop and other Buildings, belonging to the firm of N. & A. C. LARIVIERE, Coach Builders, in liquidation, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc, to the highest and last bidder,

THURSDAY, the 23rd November, 1899,

at 11 o'clock, a.m., at their auction rooms, No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, the following immovable property belonging to the above firm of N. and A. C. Lariviere, in liquidation, namely:

1—A lot of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward, of the City of Montreal, as part of lot number nine hundred and sixty-five (P. 965).

2—Another lot of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference for said St. Antoine Ward as part of lot number nine hundred and seventy-two (P. 972).

[illegible] designated on the said official plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward as lots numbers nine hundred and sixty-seven A., nine hundred and sixty-eight, and nine hundred and sixty-eight A. (967 A., 968 and 968 A.)

4—Also that lot of land known and designated on the above plan and book of reference for St. Antoine Ward as lot number nine hundred and sixty-six (966), with buildings and other dependencies erected on all the above lots.

Also Engine, Boilers and Machinery belonging to said Estate in liquidation.

As the whole of said property now subsists with all its rights, members and appurtenances without exception or reserve of any kind.

For particulars and specifications (cahier des charges), enquire of

ARTHUR GAGNON,
L. A. CARON,
Joint Liquidators,
41 Montreal Street Railway Building

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Montreal.

269 2 2aw

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.

14,000 feet on Chatham Street, near Notre Dame Street. Light on three sides.

Suitable for factory or dwellings. Cheap for cash.

272 2eod Address S, 1849 Star Office.

IT IS NOT A WHOLESALE POISONING CASE.

We, the undersigned, agree to guarantee those preparations to the retail druggists when they purchase Smith's Indian Rheumatic Cure, and Cough Syrup, and Grippe Killer. We guarantee these remedies on the following conditions: That you sell Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, and guarantee by the use of six bottles to cure any case of Rheumatism, no matter how long standing. In case persons are not cured, they must present to you a sworn statement before a Justice of the Peace that they have not been helped by this medicine. You refund them the money and send us the sworn statement, we will refund your money. The Cough Cure and Grippe Killer is guaranteed by the use of one bottle to cure any case of Cough or Grippe, excepting Consumption. The price being only twenty-five cents, no sworn statement will be required, only a note from the person who used it.

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.
KERRY, WATSON & CO.
LYMAN, SONS & CO.
272 *nty law tf

Dr. Coderre's RED PILLS For Pale and Weak Women.

FRASER BROS.' SALES.

SIX LOTS OF LAND,

Comprising [illegible]out 216,315 Feet, in the Parish of St. L[illegible]ent, fronting on St. Denis Street and [illegible]her Wide Avenue, and known [illegible] the J. E. Town-shend Property.

Adjoining the [illegible] corner, including [illegible] land at Bougies and 293, being 757 [illegible] Nos. 290, 291, 292, depth, with the dw[illegible] width and 207 in the other parcel, 295 a[illegible] thereon. Also, 296, being 287.9 feet in the south half of depth, to be sold by pub[illegible] by 207 in salesrooms of the unders[illegible]uction, at the James street, Montreal, [illegible], No. 453 St.

ON MONDAY MORNING, [illegible] NOVEMBER, 1899, AT 11 O'CL[illegible]

Plan and particulars at our of[illegible]
FRASER BR[illegible]
Auctio[illegible]

286 7

Choice Building Lots

In best part of LACHINE,

3 Cents per foot. Easy payments

Inquire Evenings.

2425 or 1107 Notre Dame,
705 St. Antoine St., or
ALD. H. SCHETAGNE, Lachine.

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Choice Building Lots At Montreal West

On EASY terms of PAYMENT.

Also one solid brick cottage with water, drainage and electric light.

W. S. LINGLEY,
209 Board of Trade Building.

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AMERICAN STAMPS

For small Remittances

FOR SALE

..AT..

STAR BRANCH OFFICE
Corner Peel and St. Cahterine Sts.

255 tf

FOR THE CHEAPEST

And the best electric light and power, go to the LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., Limited, 38 Victoria Square.

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Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
R.D. McGibbon, Q.C. Th. Chase Casgrain, Q.C., M.P.
Percy C. Ryan. Victor E. Mitchell,
Edouard Surveyer.

202tf

SEWERS

Road Department.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and endorsed "Tenders for Sewer," will be received at the office of th City Clerk until noon on Wednesday, the 22nd November, 1899, for the construction of sewers in the undermentioned streets or sections of streets, with the necessary connections according to the sections and specifications on view in the office of the undersigned, viz.:

Butler street, from Wellington street northward.

Cardinal street, from Mount Royal ave. to Gilford street.

Iroquois street, from end of existing sewer westward.

Tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties at the first meeting of the Road Committee following the reception of said tenders.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The committee reserve the right to accepting tenders for one or more sewers.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct the above mentioned sewers during the present season and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets may avail themselves of the opportunity to have connections of vitrified tile pipe three feet in length located in the position they want their connections built for each cadastral lot, after having obtained the necessary permit from the City Surveyor. They are also at liberty to make their own private drain from the sewer to the alignment of their property in conformity with section 3 of By-law No. 235 to amend By-law No. 121 concerning sewers. Proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets who fail to make such application will have a connection of three feet in length located by the City Surveyor and built for each cadastral lot while the sewer is under construction. Proprietors of cadastral lots for whom the City Surveyor has located connections in sewers must obtain a permit from the City Surveyor before they can build a drain from such connection to the alignment of their property. Proprietors who require drains to be constructed in a street after the brickwork of the sewer has been completed must take out a permit and deposit a sum estimated by the City Surveyor, for restoring the macadam or permanent pavement injured by building the private drain. Proprietors who may have claims for an existing brick or tile pipe sewer in said streets or sections of streets are hereby notified that such claims must be filed with the City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewers or sections of sewers.

By order.
PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall.
Montreal, November 16th, 1899. 271 2

Canadian National and American Express Co.,
UPTOWN BRANCH
Star Branch Office No. 1.
Corner of Peel and St. Catherine Streets

Express Money Orders issued to all par of Canada and the United States. The best and cheapest method of remitting through the mails. A receipt given with each order. No application form to fill out. Amount refunded if order is [illegible]st.

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

TORONTO EXPRESS trains leave at 9.30 p. m. daily, and 8.55 a. m. week days.

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Lv. Windsor St. Station *9 45 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 05 p.m. 5 15 p.m., *9 45 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger Station 8 20 a.m., 6.00 p.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.

S[illegible]DAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.

A.M. [illegible]OME and intermediate stations 9.15 [illegible] Place Viger Station.

Cit[illegible]
129 ST. JA[illegible]et and Telegraph Office, [illegible] STREET, Next Post Office. 272

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Improved T[illegible] Service
BETW[illegible]
MONTREAL and [illegible]AWA

Lv. Montreal	†7.30 a. m.	Ar.	[illegible]AWA	†11 20	a. m.
"	†9.40 a. m.	"	"	†12.10	p. m.
"	†4.05 p. m.	"	"	[illegible]	p. m.
"	*5.50 p. m.	"	"	[illegible]	p. m.
Ottawa	†6.10 a. m.	"	Montreal	[illegible]35	p. m.
"	*8 45 a. m.	"	"	[illegible]5	p. m.
"	†4.20 p. m.	"	"	[illegible]8	a. m.
"	6.35 p. m.	"	"	9.[illegible]	a. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Fast Express Train
TORONTO AND WEST.

	Daily.	Daily.	Ex. Sun.
Lv. Montreal	9.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	*10.25 p.m.
Ar. Toronto	5.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
Ar. Hamilton	6.55 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Ar. Niagara Falls	8.40 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.
Ar. Buffalo	10.00 p.m.	12.00 noon	12.00 noon
Ar. London	9.50 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.
Ar. Detroit	6.45 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	2.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

*On Sundays leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station 272

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
25 Oct.	Numidian	12 Nov., Daylight
6 Nov.	Laurentian	23 Nov., Daylight

(Sailing from Quebec to 6 p. m. same day.

Cabin Passage $50.00 and upwards. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, Liverpool, London or Londonderry $35 single, $66.50 return. Steerage Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Belfast $23.50; Paris, $31.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout. No double seating in saloon.

Glasgow, Derry and New York Service

28 Oct.	State of Nebraska	16 Nov.
3 Nov.	Pomeranian	23 Nov.

Cabin Passage $45.00; Return $90. Second Cabin $30.00; Return, $57.00 Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Queenstown, $23.50

For freight, passage or further information apply to
H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, Boston or Phila. 104tf

DOMINION LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE, via Londonderry

Steamer.	From Montreal	From Quebec
Dominion	Nov. 20, daylight	Nov. 20, 2.30 p.m.
*Ottoman	Nov. 20, daylight	Nov. 20, 2.30 p.m.

*This steamer does not carry passengers

Steamer	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Cambroman	Nov. 29, 2 p.m.	
Vancouver	Dec. 9, 2 p.m.	Dec. 10, 5 p.m.

From Liverpool	Steamer	From Boston
Nov. 9th.	New England	Nov. 22. 1.30 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin $50.00 and upwards. single, according to steamer and berth, second cabin, $35.00 and $37.50 according to steamer.

Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $23.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfit furnished free

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St. General Agents.
Montreal. 144tf

BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
REGULAR WEEKLY SAILINGS BETWEEN
Montreal and Liverpool
Calling at Rimouski and Queenstown.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
	Lake Ontario	Thurs. Nov. 23

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak. Passengers embark the evening previous, after eight o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE. First-Class, Single, $42.50 to $50.00; Return, $80.00 to $90.00. Second-class single, $32.00; Return, $60.50. Steerage, Outward, $22.00; Prepaid, $24.00.

For particulars as to passage or freight, apply to any agent of the Company, or to
272 7eod ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Montreal.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN
Sailing at 10 a.m.

Saale	Nov. 21	Aller	Dec. 5
†Kaiser Wm. d. Gr	Nov. 28	Trave	Dec. 12

Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g and Southampton
†Twin-Screw Express Steamer

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To Algiers, Naples and Genoa Direct

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JANUARY 25th, 1900.

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Tel. Main 2646. 116 St. Peter street.
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WINTER RESORTS.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,
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For health, rest or recreation. Massage, Vacuum and Nauheim treatments. Electricity, Hydro-Electric, Turkish, Russian, Mineral Water and other baths and health appliances. Sun Parlor and Promenade on the Roof. Elevator, Steam, Suites with Bath. A dry, quiet tonic air with much sunshine. Saratoga Waters. Send for illustrated circular.

242 39eod

Free

This handsome boy's watch for selling two doz. dainty packets of Heliotrope, Rose, and Violet Perfume at 10 cts. each, or this pretty lady's watch for selling three dozen. Write and we send the perfume. Sell it, return the money, and we forward your watch all charges paid.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

The Standard for Purity and Excellence.

TRADE-MARK.

Costs less than one cent a cup

Our Trade-Mark on Every Package

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ESTABLISHED 1780 ... Street.

Branch House, 6 Ho... Montr...

272 1

THE WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

... us women can deck ourselves wings and feathers and ospreys without qualm of conscience because few of ever give a thought to the fact that we depriving some thing of life in order to adorn ourselves. I sometimes think that if we were forced to watch the evolution of such decorations from the time they were part of a living creature until ready for the milliner's hand we would be content to wear artificial flowers or other manufactured garniture on our hats for the rest of our days. There are few women who can stand the sight of suffering, and if they realized what they were doing, the demand for birds as ornaments would cease. Few of us could do what a great lady of France did recently who appeared at a ball with a wonderful specimen of the crimson-throated humming bird fastened by means of a fine gold chain to a high comb worn in the hair. The poor little flutterer maintained his perch with wonderful patience, but died before the dance was over. Twelve ruby throats, brought from abroad, had been sacrificed to gratify her whim; five died on the way; the rest, save one, succumbed before the night of the ball; and the solitary survivor managed to so far sustain himself as to afford infinite pleasure to the wearer's many admirers. On another occasion, a rare and delicate specimen of the green powder-puff humming-bird was attached to the bodice of a well known woman of fashion in Paris. Struggling for freedom as the wearer moved to and fro among her guests, the bird broke its wing and twisted the chain which secured it to her laces. Thus maimed, it was suffered to hang from its chain until death put an end to its misery. A velvet dinner dress worn not long ago was, so it is said, enlivened by four green and gold "hummers," caged in a large wire buckle conspicuously placed in front of the waist belt. Unused to artificial light and treatment so unusual, three of the tiny creatures died within an hour, the other following suit later in the evening. Another fashionable woman wore one of the swallow-tailed species in the form of a fluttering ornament attached to a bracelet. The miniature thing of feathers tried in vain to snap its thread-like bandage and killed itself in the attempt. All such cruelty, however, is not confined to the purchasers. Sometimes it is the dealer who is guilty. A lady while travelling on the continent was struck by the number of tame little African birds, especially some red-billed little mites, which were in much favour as pets by fashionable women. She was equally struck by the almost ephemeral existence of these tame little pets, which was naturally deplored by their owners. So she bought one from a polite, smiling bird-seller, who excused their high price on the ground of the difficulties of training his sweet "petits oiseaux" to love him and feed from his mouth. She took her purchase home and soon discovered the secret of their tameness. They had been blinded by having a hot needle run into the pupils of their eyes. This operation, while leaving the sightless eye apparently uninjured, left the "tame pet" wholly dependent on the dealer who perpetrated the cruelty. Fortunately she was able to stop the sale at least for a time. Such stories as this would horrify any woman. Perhaps we who are wearing fashionable hats this autumn can learn something from them.

CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

The announcement that the Archduchess Stephanie of Austria, widow of the late Prince Rudolph, heir to the Austrian throne, was about to marry a second time has awakened deep interest in all who know the sad story of her married life and widowhood. That, "all the world loves a lover" has become so familiar a saying as to have almost attained the dignity of a proverb and is something that nobody with a strict regard for the truth will deny. If this is so of an ordinary, every day love affair it is surely doubly true of one which as in the present instance, is as full of romance as a sixteen year old girl could desire, and contains enough incidents of a stirring nature to fill a three volume novel of the good old fashioned sort. The fact is that from the standpoint of the Almanach de Gotha, the Archduchess Stephanie is about to contract a misalliance, which will not only involve the loss of her position as first lady in the Austrian court, but also the title she gained by her marriage. Being, however, a daughter of Leopold, of Belgium, she will not sink into middle class love-in-a-cottage happiness, but will retain her rank as princess and a very fair income. There are many obstacles in the way of the marriage but the Archduchess is determined to have her own way in spite of her Imperial father-in-law. The prospective bride is only thirty-five and is said to be delaying her marriage only until her daughter's betrothal, which has already been arranged, is publicly announced. The man upon whom the choice of the Archduchess has fallen and for whom she is willing to give up rank, position, and fortune is a nobleman of Hungary, Count Lonyay Elemer. It is rumoured that the marriage may take place in London at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. Before being married the Archduchess has to face the trying ordeal of formal renunciation of her archducal rights and privileges at the Hofburg, in the presence of the Emperor and several members of the Imperial Family, the chief dignitaries of Court and State being in attendance. All that will then remain to her to hertitular distinctions is the title of Royal Highness, which she inherited by birth, and which she must necessarily retain. After their marriage the Archduchess and her husband will probably divide their time between England and the Count's Hungaian estates. It is said that part of the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

FROM A FEMININE STANDPOINT

Women and Telephones.

The latter are of comparatively recent date while the former almost as old as man himself, yet if ... pauses long enough to consider both ... the fact that they to be impressed ... passing resemblance to bear more than ... ous and unexpected ways. each other in and comparing these points While study... one might grow so fanciful as of similar... believe that the wizard who to almo... modern talking machine, worked made ... eye on a human model combining with the ingenuity of his invention some wie follies or failings that have long been considered purely feminine.

Tales there are — quite ancient enough to possess historical interest and drawn from sources hardly less reliable than those from which many well intended but mistaken historians have gathered data for their version of the world's story—which tell of a soul imprisoned in a lute or a violin by the magic-workers of old. If such a thing could happen, or be believed to have happened, to a musical instrument in the Middle Ages, why not to a talking machine in this century of scientific witchcraft. Even if the comparison is overdrawn and modern science still has its limits; the idea to the unimaginative suggests a halo of romance for what is otherwise an intensely prosaic machine.

There is more than one thing in favour of the argument that a subtle relationship exists between women and telephones. A 'phone as well as a woman always has the best of an argument, being supposedly hung in the middle on the same plan as a woman's tongue is sometimes believed to be, and like it capable of talking at both ends. Certainly,no matter how accustomed one is to both of them, one can never tell how either will act in a storm. Both are full of caprices. A telephone, like some of our sex in contrary, coy, and at times hard to coax into a course of conduct consistent with strict propriety. It will also for years stand any amount of ill-usage, and then, in a thoroughly unaccountable and consequently feminine manner, refuse to be "put upon" any longer, until coaxed into good humour by a man who understands it.

Women for centuries have inspired poets and poetry, though not always of the highest order. The telephone being of such recent birth, and devoted to such prosaic uses, has not, as far as I know, as yet kindled the poetic flame in any breast, having so far escaped the penalty which sooner or later is bound to overtake the famous. Kipling with his verses has done almost as much to immortalize the steam engine—and incidentally Mr. Kipling—as George Stephenson of Newcastle himself. The troubadour who is to win his fame through praise of the 'phone, in a stanza, or a sonnet is, if not yet unborn, still happily mute. For all such mercies let us be thankful.

If "patience is a virtue," it may be finally though painfully acquired by using a telephone, unless one dies of despair, or the instrument wears out in the meantime. Constant contact with a busy telephone is so wearing that if persevered in, it may be guaranteed to confer a lamb-like disposition or a martyr's crown in course of time. In my estimation the innate and evident obstinacy of things in general reaches a climax in a telephone; in the estimation of many others, in a woman. Both may be right,or comparatively so. We're all at liberty to have our own opinions, even to share them and to air them if we're willing to face the consequences and a suit for libel. Fortunately, as telephones can't talk back, at least not without help, I feel reasonably safe in reviling them all both individually and collectively, even if I am unfairly taking advantage of a thing that is unprotected by anything but a patent.

Not that they are without their good points, regarded as a whole, and impersonally. They save one lots of steps, though this is in part, though not wholly, counteracted by the fact that they lay one open to sudden and unwelcome demands for relief, assistance, or information, which, however unwelcome, must, nevertheless, be met. One can dodge a visiting card, but not a telephone bell. A telephone in a house converts what may have once been a home into an information bureau. When summoned to the telephone one answers in fear and perturbation of spirit. The nature of that which we are called upon to hear is more uncertain than a lottery; one may draw not only a prize or a blank, but something intensely disagreeable as well. If the inventor could only add to his wonderful machine a plate which would record the name, business and address of whoever rings one up, he would be the most blessed of modern mortals. One could thus by consulting the indicator know when to be at home by 'phone and so evade the bores and run no risks of missing one's friends. Under such circumstances a 'phone would be a welcome addition to any household, instead of causing inconvenience and discord, as they sometimes do, until they become an unmitigated nuisance. If a telephone would, like somebody's ideal woman, only speak when spoken to, it would be the most prized of nineteenth century domestic blessings.

A woman and a telephone in combination are at times unrivalled, both as fun and mischief makers. There is certainly a great deal of character shown in the way in which some persons of the gentler sex attempt to converse with their friends at the other end of the wire. The busines woman knows the number she wants, or takes but a moment to find it, then says what she has to say, and gives place to somebody else. Not so the young person who is unaccustomed to telephoning. If very young she intersperses what she wants to say with a running fire of comment on persons and things in general; and usually to an accompaniment of giggles. Most of us who want to use a telephone and haven't one in our own homes, repair to the nearest drug store, and, having received permission, always granted graciously, seek refuge in that mysterious and evil-smelling region where life and death are compounded and dispensed in bottles. Once there we throw off reserve and chatter like magpies, forgetting evidently that although the partition shuts off sight it does not stifle sound. While waiting, according to the season of the year, for my ice cream soda or my cough drops, I have overheard one-sided scraps of dialogue which convinced me that discretion, and an infinite capacity for holding his tongue were as essential a part of a drug clerk's training as a knowledge of the gentle art of compounding pills.

The drug stores, however, have not the exclusive monopoly of the itinerant "telephonist's" patronage. The grocer, and even the butcher have a fair share of it to put up with. And very funny to the outsider, though sad to the tradesman are some of the stories one hears or overhears in consequence. I witnessed one such small tragedy quite recently myself. I saw a worthy man's trust in good clothes receive its death blow; his faith in appearances crushed. I heard the pillar of a church say something he wouldn't say at Sunday school, at least, I think I heard him say it, and even now I can laugh as heartily over it as I did when it happened. I was in a shop buying olives, when a well groomed woman came in and asked permission to use the 'phone. The grocer, out of the kindliness of his soul, or possibly actuated by the hope that the fair stranger might develop into a possible customer, assented most cordially. She looked about her uncertainly, at her hands, which were daintily gloved, and then at the grocer. The shop was full of waiting purchasers, but she didn't mind that. "Would you mind ringing up 000071?" she said sweetly, "I never can get those girls to give me the number I want."

Of course, the good man did as requested, and after some time and trouble—while his customers waited or went out without buying anything—he succeeded in getting 000071. The well groomed woman clutched the receiver and got as close as she could to the transmitter. "Mr. Rolled-oats," she began, "is that Mr. Rolled-oats? This is Mrs. Dash Comma speaking. Yes. I want to know, Mr. Rolled-oats, if you can send a bag of table salt, a bottle of Tobasco sauce, and four ounces of ground ginger up to my house at once. You can? Oh, thanks, not later than three o'clock, please."

She dropped the receiver with a bang and forgot entirely to ring off Mr. Rolled-oats at the other end of the wire.

She smiled on the petrified grocer, waited while the errand boy opened the door, and passed out to the street. As I hastened to lay my wants before the assistant I heard the grocer in his distant corner say something that sounded Scriptural, but wasn't in the nature of a blessing, and I confess I didn't blame him. The situation to him had no funny side; it was tragic.

I don't suppose that women are more inconsiderate than men, at least not in big things, but in the trifles that make up so great a part of life day by day they seem either to forget, or fail to realize, at times, that there are others to be thought of outside their own families. The stranger, either within or without their gates, receives every consideration if his need be dire, or his condition picturesque. Let him lack but little—a meal, or a decent coat—and he is sent next door in search of it. A man, on the contrary, while not so anxious to fill a box for the family of a backwoods missionary, will give a beggar a quarter and ask no questions. The same thing holds good in most cases. A man would no more do what the well-groomed woman of the story did than he would pick a pocket. She, however, was minus the instinct which would prevent a man laying himself open to an obligation under similar circumstances. Her train of reasoning was simple. The telephone was idle; why not use it? The grocer was there; why not utilize him? She put what to her were two and two together, and called it four. Her action was more than human; it was feminine. And so are most things she or her sisters do.

FASHIONABLE HAIRDRESSING.

The Tendency of the Pesent is to Repeat Past Follies.

The revived fashion, so much in vogue at present of doing the hair in a Pompadour roll, necessitates a number of devices for keeping it in the required position. Indeed, according to a hairdresser I interviewed recently on the subject, there is far more in the building of a coiffure than meets the most curious eye or than the unsuspecting mind of man would guess. There are pads of every size and description, and of every necessary shade. There are patent contrivances, more or less complicated, for holding rebellious locks in position. There are countless combs ranging from imitation tortoise shell to the most elaborate jewelled affairs, which are designed quite as much for use as for ornament. In addition to all these there are fancy pins in infinite variety, to say nothing of the frizzes and curls and twists which adorn the woman whose "crowning glory" is a light one.

Hairdressing is now such an important feature of a fashionable toilet, that the old art of wig-making has received an impetus. This revival is at its height in Paris, where many of the women, otherwise well equipped by Nature, have not been generously dealt with in the question of tresses. The majority of English girls have a sufficient quantity of hair to wear the new puffy coiffure, but many Parisiennes have to call to their aid the artist in artificial hair, and to-day the ghost of an "elegante" of Louis XIV.'s time could enter any hairdresser's shop in the Avenue de l' Opera and find all she was accustomed to wear at Court ceremonies. It is not an exaggeration to speak of the coiffeurs as artists for nothing is more difficult to handle successfully than human hair, and in consequence wig-making has always been considered as quite above the other crafts.

The first wig mentioned in history is one which was made of goatskin and worn by the daughter of a king. The first real and artistic wigs were, however, first made in the south of Italy, and were seen daily on the heads of the Gapiniens, a people who lived in the province of Apulia and were noted for the luxury of their toilet. These people were also, so it is said, the first to use that which has developed into the rouge of the present day. Knowing of nothing better, they painted their faces with the juice of wild strawberries.

The Phoenician women were very proud of their hair, but on one occasion they were ordered by their priests, to cut it off and offer it up on the altars dedicated to Venus. Of course, they obeyed,but they did so with many tears and much murmuring. A crafty Greek merchant, however, is said to have come to their aid in a manner so practical as to suggest the up-to-date methods of the merchants of our own time. Arriving at the scene of mourning, he told the distressed women that the ladies of his country were never seen without hair, even during the sacrifice weeks and that he would, if they liked, give them the means of adorning their heads with the most luxuriant curls. The merchant was wily; he was also a dealer in wigs.

The Teutonic women were the principal providers of blonde hair for the rich Roman women, who loved the contrast of its flaxen hue with their black eyes. They even had mourning wigs, small and tightly curled and of any colour, which they changed later in the day for their beautiful fair ones. Messalina, the notorious wife of Claudius, is said to have possessed one hundred and fifty wigs.

Wigs, however, were rarely seen in our era, either in Rome or elsewhere for many years and were only revived in all the glory of fashion in the time of Louis XIV. Their use died away, it was believed forever, but from present signs one is almost lead to believe that they may be revived in part at least of their former glory. The woman who had a wig to keep in place would find little time for anything else, such an hirsute adornment not being in the least conducive to the rapidity of motion, or even of thought, that characterizes her of the end-of-the-century. If man wants to recover his lost rights and win for himself the privilege that was his grandfather's of keeping a wife as a sort of animated ornament, he cannot do better to further his scheme than to encourage the present style of hairdressing and to persist in his admiration until wigs have won the day. A woman in a wig could never be a new woman; she would perforce for comfort's sake give up her struggles for emancipation. An elaborate wig, bedecked with flowers and ribbons and lace, or a coiffure of the mountainous sort worn by Marie Antionette, would not only paralyze one's energy, but kill all desire to be energetic. I doubt if the strong mind of Susan B. Anthony herself could resist the moral effect of such an adornment. At his juncture it may be wise to remember Sampson; he lost his power when his wife deprived him of his flowing locks. Woman may lose hers when a hairdresser and fashion combine to adorn her with a wig.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. H. (Ottawa)—As a rule men do not take off their hats in a business office elevator when there are ladies present, although it is usually done in an hotel elevator. Custom usually makes a thing correct, yet it is my opinion that as a mere matter of courtesy a man should remove his hat under such circumstances.

A. G.—(1) Knockers are now placed on many front doors. If there is one it is correct to use it; if not one should ring the bell. (2) If you wish to add the bride to your circle of acquaintances you should call upon her, as a bride never makes calls until she has first been called upon by her husband's acquaintances when she goes to reside in a town in which her husband is at home but she is a stranger. (3) I will answer your question next week. The fashion is so often changed that I will make inquiries for you.

It is the fashion nowadays when every one is up and doing, for women of Royal birth to devote themselves in real and solemn earnest to the pursuit of some artistic or literary occupation. More than one Queen has made herself a name in literature, and several women who wield a sceptre are also able to do the same with a paint brush, and lead-pencil. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is one of the latter. She is very fond of painting and very enthusiastic in her love of art, and has developed a passion for military subjects. Her great ambition is to paint a stirring battle picture — in fact, she aspires to being a sort of Royal Elizabeth Thompson. Perhaps in time she may, provided the critics of Holland, that wonderful art centre of other days, prove kind, and the chances are they will.

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CONCERNING MEN AND WOMEN,

BY

THE REV. E. J. HARDY, M. A.

(Author of "How to Be Happy Though Married," &c.)

II.

WHEN TO MARRY.

At what age should a man marry? That depends upon the man. Some men are more fitted for the responsibilities of matrimony at twenty-five than others are at thirty-five. If marriage, however, be postponed after this last figure a man is likely to get into what may be called the habit of celibacy from which, as from other bad habits, it is hard to break away. In this habit of celibacy he will continue until he is about sixty years of age when a great desire will come over him to try what matrimony is like just before he dies, and he will propose right and left to everything in petticoats until at last he is picked up not for himself but for his money or for his position, or because some one is tired of being called "Miss," and wants the novel sensation of writing "Mrs." before her name. An old man told a friend that he wanted to marry before he died if only to have some one to close his eyes. "Perhaps," suggested the friend, "you will get some one who will open them." It is not natural for a young girl to wish to marry an old man.

Perhaps the best advice one could give a young man in this matter is to say "Wait until you cannot wait any longer." Wait, that is to say until she—that not impossible she—comes with smiles so sweet and manners so gracious that you cannot wait any longer, then marry, and may you be happy ever after! As to the age at which women should marry I am afraid of burning my fingers with that question. All I shall say is that if some women are not worth looking at after thirty years of age there are quite as many not worth speaking to before it. Let a man please himself but let him not marry either a child or an old woman.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

I have heard of people marrying when only twenty or even only eighteen years of age. Well, there is no use talking to people of that kind. They have not come to years of discretion; they are infants in the eyes of the law, and fools in those of every sensible person. When I see people of tender years like this marrying I always think of one stock of sweet pea trying to support another. A man who lived to a great age was asked how he managed to do so. He replied, "I never ran when I could have walked, never walked when I could have stood, never stood when I could have sat, never sat when I could have lain, married late and was soon left a widower."

"Early marriages are to be deprecated," said Lord Beaconsfield, "especially for men." This doctrine does not find favour amongst the peasantry of Ireland. What they say is, "Either marry young, or become a monk young." Those who are accustomed to comfort exercise greater self restraint in matrimony than do the poor. These last rush in, reasoning as they do in Ireland in this matter, "Shure, whatever we do we can't be worse off than we are." And yet many of the Irish poor enter into matrimony as a sort of investment for old age. When children come, as quickly as they do to the poor, into the little cabin of Pat and Biddy, they say "Shure they will be a great support to us in our ould age." And this they generally are, for in no country is the duty of children to provide for aged parents held so sacred as in Ireland.

But indeed it is not possible to answer the question when people should marry merely by discovering their age. To be ready to marry one must do more than merely live a certain time. We must think of physical and financial qualifications. It is time to marry only when people are properly fitted to take that most important step. That some preparation for marriage was considered necessary by the ancient State of Belgium I gather from a picture which I once saw in the Historical Society's collection of paintings at New York. The scene in the inside of a peasant's house in Belgium. On an easy chair sits a fatherly old priest catechising a shy, awkward-looking bridegroom-to-be. Near him is his lady love. She would gladly prompt him, only the priest keeps a sharp eye upon her. In the background is the old mother preparing a wedding repast in case the young people succeed in passing their qualifying (good thing it was not competitive) examination for matrimony. In the catalogue the picture was described as "Catechism before Marriage according to the ancient law of Belgium as necessary for individual and state security."

PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE.

I think that this was a wise law which provided that before people took upon themselves the great responsibilities of marriage they should have learned this much of the catechism — how to do their duty to their neighbour; for though husband and wife are more than neighbours to each other, yet they are that at least and ought to behave in a neighbourly way; when they do not do this States are weak, so it really was a matter for State cognizance.

Suppose a young man spent the days of youth not in settling habits, as he ought, but in sowing wild oats, he cannot fail to reap a crop of wild oats in his home life.

"Who is the happy husband? He who scanning his unwedded life,
Thank heaven with a conscience free 'twas faithful to his future wife."

Who, on the other hand, is the miserable husband? He who does not bring to his marriage a clean bill of moral health, who cannot make upon his wife that best of all marriage settlements — the settlement of habits in a right direction.

And even young ladies require some preparation for marriage. The most important time of their lives is between school and marriage. No one would begrudge them fun and recreation then, but still, if they are nothing but frivolous and flirty, and have no higher form of worship than to burn incense to vanity, they will not be happy themselves in marriage and certainly they will not make their husbands happy. Women look back with remorse on this ill-spent time when their children die because they do not know the elements of nursing; when their husbands are cross because they have not learned how to feed them; or when the men despise them as companions because they cannot take a serious interest in the business of life in which they are engaged. Nor is physical or bodily health a less important part of readiness for marriage. If a young man is always ailing (sometimes the consequence of ale-ing) he will not be able to support a family as he ought, and if a wife is always suffering from the "sofa disease," well, poor, thing, she may from her mattress grave do something to regulate her home but she must more or less feel that she has mistaken her calling in life when she married. Then there are the medical man's bills to be thought of, and the effect of hereditary diseases upon children, so that some of the poor things may be said to have been damned into this world. On one occasion when Dr. Johnson was waiting for dinner in Mrs. Thrale's drawing-room a young man came up and asked him: "Dr. Johnson, do you think that I ought to marry?" The Doctor, being netled at the intrusion, growled—"Sir no man ought to marry who is not likely to propagate understanding." This applies to the body and souls of children as well as to their minds.

"I CAN'T AFFORD IT."

"Never take a wife," said Franklin, "till you have a house and a fire (sic) to put her in." Asking a sensible lady the other day when people should marry, she replied, "When they have enough money and can afford it." That was a good answer, for marriage is a luxury which some cannot afford, and when this is the case they are very selfish to indulge in it. It may be a blessing for a man to have a quiver-full of children, but he has no right to shoot them on to relations and others to be reared.

Money is said to be the root of all evil, but it is well to have a little bit of this root with us when we go shopping, and also when we go marrying, unless we are to think that mortality is one of the effects of marriage, as a certain servant girl did. The mistress with whom she last lived, meeting her in the street, asked, "Well, Mary, where are you living now?" "Please, ma'am, I'm not living anywhere now. I'm married." Some of us who are married find that we have survived the operation, and also that we want a certain amount to live upon, and, therefore, we can sympathize with the girl who, having tried for some time a love-in-a-cottage dietary, said that she thought a kiss and a glass of cold water made but a poor breakfast. What should be said of a man who marries when in debt, and allows his bride, on returning from the honeymoon, to find bailiffs in his house?

At the same time the amount of money necessary to marry upon is often greatly exaggerated. Show me a couple who are miserable on account of straightened circumstances, and I will show you a dozen couples who are miserable on account of other circumstances. I suppose we all know bachelors who have plenty of money for marriage but who have not enough courage, and they make "I can't afford it" a mere excuse. This was the case with Pitt. When he was Prime Minister of England and had from all sources an income of about thirty thousand a year, he used to say that he could not afford to marry, and then some one calculated that for each of his servants fourteen pounds weight of meat were allowed each day. Surely for the more economical arrangement of his household if for no other reason he ought to have married. I sometimes say to extravagant young men, "I wonder how you can afford not to marry—I could not."

Certainly if a young man will smoke the best cigars, and will give expensive drinks to every fool who claps him on the back and calls him "old man," he cannot afford to marry, because he would not deny himself small and not very elevating luxuries for the sake of gaining that greatest of all luxuries, a good wife. Then if a man have a small income he must select a girl with a slender waste, not one who has made her waist slender by health-destroying corsets, but one who can manage a small income and make both ends meet with the least possible amount of waste.

"MARRY EARLY AND OFTEN."

Mothers have much to do with this matter. They are always on the look out for rich husbands for their daughters; would it not be better if they fitted their daughters to be wives of men who are not millionaires? If they did this more men would think that it was time to marry.

A certain philosopher said that we should marry early and often. This advice cannot be followed if we wait till all the preliminaries that have been enumerated in reference to character, health, money, age, and so forth are quite satisfactory. Rather we shall have to enroll ourselves the disciples of another philosopher who said, "If young, do not marry yet; if old, do not marry at all."

The advice of the second philosopher just quoted, about marrying early and often, suggests the question when a person should marry again whose first or second partner has died. Hamlet has said very hard things against a rapid succession in this matter, and certainly there ought to be a decent interregnum between the different queens of a man's hearth. If a man replace his wife too soon it looks as if he had been in love with her successor before his first wife died. On the other hand, if he never marry again people may say of him "once bitten twice shy." Here, as in other cases, the happy medium is best, and I would plead for a little more sentiment than was shown by a certain Irish small farmer. Asked by his landlord if the report of his intended second marriage were true, he replied: "It is, yer honner." "But your first wife has only been dead a week, Pat." "An' shure she's as dead now as she ever will be, yer honner."

A famous American author inscribed upon the gravestone of his wife, "The light is gone from my life." Time not only modified his distress, but suggested a renewal of conjugal bliss. A neighbour had the bad taste to banter him on his engagement, and to express surprise that he had so soon forgotten his words of lamentation. He replied, "So far from forgetting them I remember and repeat them now, as originating and confirming the intention that you are pleased to criticise. I declared that the light was gone from my life, and it is for this reason that I propose to strike another match."

In pre-reformation times there were restrictions as to the seasons when people should marry. On the fly leaf of a country register was written:

"Advent marriages doth deny,
But Hilary gives thee liberty;
Septuagesima says thee nay,
Eight days from Easter say you may."

I am afraid that we do not ask Hilary or Septuagesima for their consent nowadays. Near Valentine's Day in February is a favourite time for marrying. So is April, in spite of the fear not a few must have of making April fools of themselves. For some reason or another May is considered unlucky, though one would think that a time when every bud in nature speaks of hope should be reassuring. June is a comfortable time for honey-mooning, for hotels are not full and trippers have not yet started on their wild career. Any time, however, will do for marrying, and should be taken advantage of when the right person turns up. In our next article, we shall discuss this point—whom to marry.

FOREIGN FASHIONS.

Lovely Gowns From Paris—Fringe Still the Most Popular Trimming—Something About Evening Frocks—The Blouse Superseded.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR.]

Illustrated by Felix Fournery

Artistic Evening Frocks by Robert of Paris.

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PARIS, November 6. — The fashionable world has finally returned from its rural recreations to the rounds of city pleasures, and the question of evening dress is eagerly discussed. The "grande" and "demi" toilette follows the present trend of fashion, and slenderness in outline is characteristic in this also. There is little attempt at blousing, though the soft materials are some times stretched in loose folds across the tight foundation, and indeed most evening bodices revive the same style of some years ago, being very tight-fitting, with a point in front and back—the one in front being considerably longer (a feature which is evident on out-of-door costumes as well) and bias side pieces. This style requires drapery of diaphanous stuffs or embroidery, lace, net, or jet, to be becoming and artistic.

A costume which will figure at the New York opera—having been made for a New York belle—is of remarkable beauty. The foundation of old rose satin, of an unusually soft and pliable quality, is made en princesse and incloses the figure without a fold. The skirt is very long and cut with a slight train, and the satin bodice is decollette and sleeveless. A tablier and vest is formed by rich guipure lace of a dull grayish shade. The Princess overdress is of old rose crepe de chine, a beautiful material, which lends itself particularly well to the present styles, and is shown in the leading shops in all the delicate tints and white and black. This crepe de chine in our model shows a very unique and artistic decoration in the shape of large floral sprays, which are appliqued all over the overdress and the long tight sleeves of unlined crepe de chine. The hem is trimmed with a fitted border of the same lace as constitutes the tablier and vest. The decollete is finished very becomingly with a deep flounce of plain old rose crepe de chine, and is further embellished by a very natural looking spray of dull red and blue fuchsias with stems and velvet foliage. The beauty of the costume is greatly enhanced by a very long boa of black sable with large head and tails to match.

Another toilette shows an ingenious combination of rose colour and black. The bodice belongs in the category of the afore-described plain ones. The foundation of rose-coloured satin is like a corselet elongating into points in front and back and laced in the closing at the back. Rose-coloured tulle first covers the satin, and is in turn veiled with black silk tulle richly embroidered with black-chenille and black sequins. The deep decollete is finished with a drapery of black illusion caught in fluffy bows over the shoulders, thus forming the tiny sleeves which characterize the fashions for evening dress. The skirt consists also of rose-coloured satin veiled with rose-coloured tulle and finishes with two flounces of accordion plaited black tulle lined with rose-coloured tulle. A long tunic of black tulle, embroidered like the corselet with black chenille and sequins encloses the body tightly to below the knees. In the hair is worn a small coiffure of pink roses and black ostrich tips.

Fringe garnitures bid fair to develop into a perfect furor for both street and evening wear, and the novelty of covering the entire costume with a meshwork of silk or chenille is quickly superseding the favourite laces even. One exquisite gown of ivory coloured satin is cut princesse and ends in the conventional slight train. The hem is encircled by two deep flounces of plaited white tulle, over each of which is placed a row of rich white silk fringe. An overdress of ivory-coloured silk mesh work or "fillet" covers the bodice and forms a long tunic and tight sleeves and finishes with a white silk fringe. The decollete is trimmed with a flounce of white tulle surmounted by a fall of fringe, and a graceful decoration of white ostrich tips.

In spite of their protests dressmakers are forced to supply the demands for the serviceable separate bodices, and new ideas in that line are constantly cropping out. One is a decoration of hand painting on a black satin bodice, which fits very snugly and closes in the shoulder and underarm seams. The severity and sombreness is greatly relieved by charming sprays and bouquets of violets and foliage which are painted across the front and on the upper arm, and are held by dainty bow-knots of small silver spangles. The collar and cuffs are of shirred mousseline de soie. This bodice, when worn with a black satin or cloth skirt, is extremely effective and stylish.

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IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS: COLLARS—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gentlemen's 4-fold, all newest shapes, $1 18per doz. CUFFS—For Ladies or Gentlemen, from $1 42 per doz. "Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedrals and Churches in the Kingdom. "Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—Court Circular.

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who has not yet worn a JOHN NOBLE COSTUME would do well to order one now. JOHN NOBLE'S Canadian customers are constantly increasing, and hundreds of letters have been received from them declaring the value to be far and away superior to anything of the kind obtainable in the Dominion. The explanation is that the firm being The Largest Costume Manufacturers in the World, possesses unequalled facilities for economic production.

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SOME SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Easy and Economical Ways of Preparing Veal.

A correspondent has written to ask me for some simple ways of preparing veal. She claims, and rightly too, I think, that veal is often passed by in favour of beef or mutton merely because most housekeepers are more at home in preparing them. If carefully cooked veal is always tender, and easily digested. In answer to my correspondent's request I will this week give a few recipes that are easily followed as well as reliable.

To cook Veal Cutlets flatten them, rub with pepper and salt and dip in raw egg and cracker dust. Fry in a little butter, turning them as they brown. Dish and pour over them some drawn butter in which a large spoonful of tomato catsup has been cooked.

To prepare Veal Chops with Tomato Sauce trim the chops carefully. Dip in raw egg and cracker dust and fry slowly in lard or dripping. Open a can of tomatoes and drain off the juice. (Salt the rest of the tomatoes and reserve for stewing or soup). Put the juice into a saucepan with a sliced onion and stew for ten minutes. Strain and return the juice to the fire. Thicken with a large spoonful of butter worked up in a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Add pepper and salt and boil up quickly. Lay the chops on a heated dish and pour over them the sauce.

To make Veal Stew cut four pounds of veal in strips three inches long and one inch thick. Spread a layer of veal on the bottom of the pot. Have ready twelve large potatoes, cut into slices and add a layer of them, add salt and pepper and alternate layers of meat and potatoes. Over the last layer of veal put a layer of slices of salt pork and over the whole a layer of potatoes. Pour in water until it rises an inch over the whole, cover close and boil for fifteen minutes and simmer an hour.

Stuffed Veal with Green Peas is very good. Take the large bones from a piece of loin of veal. Stuff the cavities thus made with a good force-meat of chopped pork, crumbs and seasoning, adding, if desired, a few chopped mushrooms. Cover the sides with thick sheets of greased writing-paper. Put a cupful of soup stock or other gravy into the driping pan and baste well. Cook fully twelve minutes to the pound. Take off the paper during the last fifteen minutes. Dredge with flour, baste with butter and brown nicely. Remove from the oven, but keep hot while skimming the fat from the gravy. Stir into it half a cupful of chopped mushrooms and a little browned flour. Have ready some green peas, boiled and seasoned and make a circle of them about the veal when dished.

Veal Croquettes when required for breakfast can be prepared the night before and so be ready for the table in a few minutes. Chop the veal fine. Mix half a cup of sweet milk with about a teaspoonful of flour. Melt a piece of butter the size of an egg, stir the flour and milk into it and let it come to a boil. Mix this thoroughly with the meat and form into balls or flat cakes. Lay on a platter, scatter a little pepper and salt over them and set away until morning. Then beat one egg very light add a little milk and dip the meat balls into the mixture and then into cracker crumbs. Fry in hot lard until brown.

To cook Shoulder of Veal with onions remove the bone from a shoulder of veal without cutting through the outer skin and replace the bone with onions peeled and sliced and seasoned with salt and pepper, equal quantities of bread crumbs, and onions may be used. Sew and truss the shoulder in shape. Put it into a baking pan with the bones under it and brown it quickly in a hot oven. After the veal is brown season it with salt and pepper, dredge it with flour and baste it with the drippings in the pan. Bake the veal for about fifteen minutes to every pound or until the gravy which runs from it shows no trace of red colour. An hour before the veal is done peel a dozen or more medium sized potatoes and put them into the pan with the meat, turning them occasionally to insure equal cooking. When the veal is done arrange them around it on a hot platter. Make a gravy for the veal by using the drippings in the baking pan. After the meat is taken out set the pan over the fire, stir in a heaping tablespoonful of flour and brown it. Then add a pint of boiling water and season to taste. Let it boil for two minutes and serve.

GOOD SENSE IN MARRIAGE.

The ideal marriage is not the result of any arts or artifices on either side. It is the result of commanding emotion on both sides sanctioned by good sense. The man who marries a woman or the woman who marries a man from any other motive than that he or she sees no other way to be happy, takes a greater risk than I, for one, or any sane person should wish to take. Observe what I say, "no other way to be happy." For of that one should be sure first. The mere fact that two persons love each other is by no means an assurance that they will be happy in marriage. It is much the fashion to consider that love is a kind of divine madness whose impulses one is bound always to trust and obey. How many times have you and I known the most unpropitious and disastrous engagements accepted with the hesitant reflection, "Oh, well! if they love one another." But some of the most unhappy and even tragic marriages I have ever known have been those in which the young lovers were at the first profoundly in love with each other. This leads me to the sincere belief that love is only one of the necessary ingredients of happiness in marriage, though it is, to be sure, the one which we cannot reckon without. I would counsel young women to take account of many other things than love in considering an offer of marriage — good character and a serious purpose of life, and an instinct for unselfish consideration for others. These, too, are things that are needed to make a happy marriage quite as much as love. It has been my observation that a great many so-called happy marriages are seriously marred on the inside by flaws in the character which could be remedied by a little understanding of the importance of it, and a determined purpose to make marriage as happy as it should be. Such faults as these are selfishness, distrust, penuriousness, bad temper, and intemperance. No girl's happiness is safe with a man in whom any one of these is a dormant trait, no matter how much they may love each other.— Helen Moody.

SERVANT QUESTION.

Montreal Ladies Discuss the Need of Training School

And Listen to the Views of one Servant But Take no Action.

That the servant girl problem is a serious one to the ladies of Montreal is evident from the large number who attended today's meeting at the Young Woman's Christian Association, and the thoughtful and spirited discussion which took place in connection with a proposition to open a school for training in domestic service.

Mrs. J. F Stevenson presided, and with her on the platform were Mrs. Ayer, Misses Cramp and Mallock, representing the Working Girls' Home.

At the request of these ladies, Mrs. John Cox made a brief address in which she dwelt upon the success of such an enterprise in other cities, including Toronto, and laid stress upon the generally unappreciated importance which attaches to the household economy, and upon the need for mistresses as well as maids, to be skilled in a practical knowledge of domestic matters.

Mrs. Learmont followed, and later Miss Tenny read extracts from a letter received from Miss Young, secretary of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, apropos of its experience.

The opening of a school in Montreal should depend upon your number of seriously interested women, and the means at your command to carry on the school for at least five years.

A lady who evidently had suffered, requested to be heard, and being urged to come forward, argued the lack of efficiency among the servants of Montreal, which was equally humourous, and to the point. Later, a young woman, who had occupied a seat in the rear of the room, arose, and asked to be permitted to make a plea for the "good servants." This was Miss Baxter, herself in domestic service. She explained that any efficiency which she might claim was due to the training of her mother in "the old country."

She had filled three places in Montreal, and believed her mistresses would endorse her claim as a "good servant." She had never had any other than kind mistresses. (Applause.) She had never gone to a new place with the idea of doing only one thing, but of "lending a hand" wherever it might be needed. (Applause. There were many good mistresses, and, might servants.

she say, there were "a good few of good servants." (Applause. It was painful to these to be classed together with the ones bad in discussion and print. A servant whom she knew had written to the Home Journal asking it to discontinue the articles aimed at this class, "and not to hurt our feelings any more." (Loud applause.) Miss Baxter was heard with close interest, and the impression made by her was so favorable that one of the ladies arose and said that, personally, so far from it being "for the servant girls," it seemed to her "for the mistresses."

This discussion then turned to the most practicable way of initiating the enterprise contemplated in Montreal. Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Learmont, the Misses Cramp, Mallock and others all taking part in it. The lack of interest among the servant girls supplies one serious obstacle, and one suggestion was that Miss Baxter be invited to address as many of them as could be gotten together at the Working Girls' Home. Another was that the teacher in the employment of the directors go to any home in which a new girl was employed, and where she was desired, and give her practical training. This was Mrs. George Drummond's suggestion. Mrs. Cox, in connection with the suggestion that the training of the girls in the charitable institutions be begun early, as, owing to the absence of a prohibitory law, they usually left these places under sixteen years of age, stated that in England the experiment of receiving children into well-to-do families in return for their services, had been found to work admirably. No decisive action was taken.

SIR WILLIAM'S WESTERN FARM

Sir William Van Horne has returned from a pleasure trip to the West. On his return he stopped over at Selkirk, where he visited his extensive farm of 5,000 acres. Sir William denied that he had undertaken to become a farmer to show the farmers what they should do, but he added: "There are many farmers in the West who know a great deal more of the matter than I could ever show them. By starting a farm in the close vicinity of Winnipeg I mean to stimulate the progress of the Red River valley, as an agricultural district. I am convinced that it is as good as any of the lands further west, and mean this point to be demonstrated."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ex Alderman Enoch James, manufacturer and roofer, doing business under the name of the "Montreal Roofing Company," has consented to assign on the demand of Foster, Martin & Girouard, his creditors for the amount of $84.

F. Paquette, beer and porter driver, has made a demand of assignment on Gohier & Lafond, restaurant keepers, for the amount of $54.

CURED OF DRINKING.

A Woman's Secret Method Whereby She Cured Her Husband Who Was a Terrible Drunkard.

Mixed a Remedy in His Coffee and Food and Cured Him Without His Help or Knowledge.

It takes a woman to overcome obstacles. Mrs. Chas. W. Harry, 520 York St., Newport, Ky., had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering misery and privation due to her husband's drinking habits.

MRS CHAS. W. HARRY.

Learning there was a cure for drunkenness which she could give her husband secretly, she decided to try it. She mixed it in his food and coffee, and as the remedy is odorless and tasteless he never knew what it was that so quickly relieved the craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up in flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and they now have a happy home. Mr. Harry was told about his wife's experiment, and he gives her the credit of having freed him to his senses. It is certainly a remarkable remedy, cures a man without his effort, does him no harm and causes him no suffering whatever.

Dr. Haines, the discoverer, will send a sample of this grand remedy free to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food, and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 1150 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail a free sample of the remedy to you, securely sealed in a plain wrapper, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a free trial to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life.

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FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

For Men who suffer from extreme Nervous Prostration. For Men who have lived too fast; as well as for Men who need a never-failing aid.

With attachment for men, is the great home self-treatment. Just give the matter a moment's thought, and you can see the reasons are sound and true. ELECTRICITY IS NERVE FORCE. The Mild and Continuous Current generated by these Belts supplies to the shattered system just that force which is lacking; you feel the current, or we forfeit $5,000. The tide is soon turned, and Nature, reinforced so ably, does the rest. My little book, **"Three Classes of Men,"** illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail, on application.

Every Young, Middle Aged and Old Man, suffering the slightest weakness, should read it. It will show an Easy, Sure and Speedy Way to Regain Strength and Health when everything else has failed. Address

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DR. A. SANDEN, 132 St. James St., Montreal, OFFICE HOURS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

HARRISON ON CURRENT TOPICS

Americans Expected to Side With Britain in the Transvaal War.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 17. — General Benjamin Harrison, who has returned from his trip abroad, was interviewed last night. When asked: "As near as you can tell, what is the sentiment of the English people in regard to the Transvaal war?" he replied:

"While I came in contact with most of the leading public men there, there was no opportunity for a serious discussion. I was present when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his interesting financial statement as to how the cost of the war was to be defrayed, which was simply a proposition that they should borrow the money and defer levying any extra taxes until the war was over, which he thought would be very soon. He also introduced the suggestion that they might be able to make the Transvaal Republic pay for the cost of the war. Some of the Irish members denounced the war as cowardly and cruel. The English people generally feel that as their sympathies had been with us in our recent trouble ours ought to be with them in the Transvaal war."

"Do you think the Dreyfus matter is completely and permanently settled?"

"I am rather inclined to think so. It is wonderful what interest the case created throughout the world. There was a great deal of quiet interest in France over the affair. It is curious how a nation could be divided as France seemed to be with a criminal case of that kind.

"I went one day just after I arrived in Paris to the Court of Cassation, to which his appeal was taken. It is a very quiet and impressive tribunal. A man was addressing a court on behalf of Dreyfus and I thought very favourably of this serious and capable body of men. But the fact of the matter is, I believe France wished to create an army that could whip Germany, and the heart of the people went into that scheme. While I was in France I was greatly absorbed in the Venezuelan case, and was saw little of outside happenings. We heard of the people leaving Paris on the belief that there would be outbreaks, but all was quiet, and the city did not seem to be moved by it at all."

The question was asked: "What do the French and the English people think of the compromise in the Venezuelan matter?"

"The French people did not take any interest in it whatever. The people of England professed to be very well satisfied. The sittings of the tribunal were held in a magnificent building, and but few spectators were present. We did not get what we were entitled to in the settlement, and that was one mouth of the Orinoco River, which is a good strategic point."

MOY LOY UNDER ARREST.

Charged With Smuggling Chinamen Into the United States.

(Special to the Star.)

BOSTON, November 18.—Moy Loy, formerly employed by the United States Government as a Chinese inspector on the Canadian boundary, was arrested in this city Thursday afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Waters on a serious complaint. It is alleged by the authorities that the defendant conspired with other Government officials in smuggling Chinese into the country. It appears that an indictment has been returned against him in the northern district of New York, and the United States marshal's office here was communicated with. Yesterday Deputy Marshal Waters secured a warrant, and knowing the defendant, arrested him at 34 Harrison avenue. Moy Loy is probably one of the best known of his race in the United States. Since he severed his connection with the Government he has been doing business in Boston. He is about 30 years of age, very intelligent appearing, and dresses in the latest fashion. His home is in Bennington, Vt., where he has a white wife and one child. Loy was brought to the Federal building by Deputy Waters and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hall in the absence of Commissioner Fiske. He pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at $3000. He will go to Auburn, N.Y.

THE COLD STORAGE CHAIN.

Cowansville Wants to Have One of the Federal Experimental Stations.

(Special to the Star.)

COWANSVILLE, Que., November 18.—A few days ago, in his address before the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, Prof. Robertson indicated the willingness of the Government to establish as an experiment cold storage rooms for dairy products at six different shipping points throughout the country.

An endeavour will be made to have Cowansville named as one of these points, and representations will be made to the Government with that purpose in view. This is one of the most considerable shipping points for dairy products in Canada and perhaps the largest in the Eastern Townships, a vast amount of butter and cheese being delivered at the C. P. R. Co.'s freight sheds here every week during the season, and the railway company has just put a large gang of men to work to put in another long siding in order to be better prepared to accommodate the expected increase in the freight traffic next year.

THE SHEFFORD FIELD BATTERY

(Special to the Star.)

GRANBY, November 18. — Captain W. Seale has been appointed to the command of the Shefford Field Battery, vice Captain Oscar Amyrauld, resigned. This is good news to the men of the battery. Captain Seale has been connected with the Shefford Battery for many years, and the recent action of a year or so ago in placing a young officer over his head caused a great amount of dissatisfaction, and predictions were freely made that the battery would not hold together. These predictions were shown at this year's annual drill at Levis to be fully justified, and Captain Seale has been placed in the position he should have had when the late efficient commander and founder of the battery, Lieut.-Col. T. Amyrauld, was obliged to retire because of the age limit.

A FIRE AT CONTRECOEUR.

(Special to the Star.)

CONTRECOEUR, Que., November 18.—Noel Bonin & Co.'s boot and shoe factory was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday. The firm carried a heavy stock of boots and shoes and leather, and the loss will be heavy as there was but little insurance. Bits of the engine are lying about the place indicating that there was an explosion

THE GENERAL SERVICE MEDALS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18.—The one-third of the general service medals which have been received here have all been engraved, and within fourteen days of the reception of the ribbon will be distributed. The militia authorities do not expect the remaining two-thirds of the medals till the spring owing to the crowded condition of work in the Royal mint.

A LECTURE ON CANADA.

Dean Carmichael Addresses the Young Ladies of Dunham College.

(Special to the Star.)

DUNHAM, Que., November 18.—Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, on Tuesday lectured at Dunham Ladies' College, taking for his subject, "Canada."

The lecture was intensely interesting, and breathed love and pride of country in every eloquent line. He spoke of Alaska as the country which Britain so blindly let slip through her fingers. It was a hard thing to ticket any part of this country as useless. Suppose that ten years ago a man owned fifty acres in the golden region of the Klondike. He would have regarded as a heaven born fool a man who offered him a big price for it.

The lecturer poked fun at the alarmists who were afraid that England's coal supply would become exhausted, and pointed out that in Canada we have still untouched coal beds which combined would form a greater area by some thousands of miles than Great Britain. See how important this makes Canada from an imperial standpoint. The coal fields of Cape Breton, Cumberland and Pictou are close to the English stations on the Atlantic, and the coal fields of the North-West are linked to the Atlantic and the Pacific by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and can easily meet all Imperial demands. We have enough coal to keep Canada, England and Scotland warm for millenniums and to keep the British navy supplied for millenniums.

A GREAT HIGHWAY.

The size of Canada is also important to England as it connects the east to the west by a great highway. The speaker alluded to the coming breaking up of China, the building up of Japan, and the developing commercial activity of Russia, and how it is impossible to say what fateful enterprises lay before England in the near future. But, added he, one of the important blessings she possesses is a highway to the east through an enormous country of a family devoted to her, every flag as an emblem of Canadian loyalty. Among the surprises of the future, one of the greatest will be the inestimable value of Canada to mankind.

The Dean then spoke at length on the great food growing power of Canada since the opening up of the great West, and made a strong plea for increased immigration, which is required to make Canada the greatest wheat growing country in the world.

The lecturer then described the concomitants of the coming Canadian, which, he declared, would be as fine a type of man or woman as the world could look upon. But, he added, "we have much to learn before he comes. We have our share also in hastening his coming. It should be our duty to leave nothing undone to foster the national feeling that will lay hold of the immigrant life as it pours on us and about us. Such a feeling has to be created and exists in the United States. We need that feeling that transfers magnetically into the breast of the immigrant the same loyalty and patriotism that animates ourselves.

THE COUNTRY'S NEEDS.

"What does this country most need? Men, women and children! More of them, thousands and millions of them. The great North-West has to be peopled and the rich lands of British Columbia to bear the weight of active human life, we must attract the nations of Europe. No Government of the past but has made a name for itself by the admirable manner in which it has dealt with the question of immigration."

The speaker declared that public money used to foster immigration is not spent, but invested, and that the investment yields a very high rate of interest. His advice was to invest largely in colonization and it would work out its own rate of interest. He pleaded for the building up of a strong national feeling among the young, a knowledge of Canadian facts and history, and Canada would become a definite world power under British rule. He would have the picture of the Queen in every school, and the Union Jack floating over the building. Nothing should be left undone to infuse into every child love of country and love of Queen.

Patriotic songs were given by the pupils of the college, and the hall was tastefully decorated with flags. The chairman for the occasion was Rev. Jas. G. Elliott, who also spoke briefly on the need of inculcating an ardent patriotism into the minds of the youth of the land.

POULTRY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

(Special to the Star.)

BONDVILLE, Que., November 18.—The second of this season's shipments of fattened poultry, consisting of two hundred and sixteen dressed chickens, were shipped from the Dominion Poultry Illustration Station here last week. They were a fine lot and were shipped in cold storage from Montreal to London poultry dealers. Advices from the first shipment some weeks ago report that they arrived in splendid condition, and were finding a ready sale at high prices. The manager here, A. P. Hillhouse, is now fattening a large shipments of turkeys for the English market for Christmas. The experiments of fattening poultry for the English market has proved a great success to date, and the fowls have sold at prices that have left a handsome profit to the Dominion Government over and above all expenses, and there seems practically no limit to the possibilities in this line now opening up to the Canadian farmer.

The Milliken family, who survived the attack of coal gas at their home in London, Ont., are now out of danger.

FOR ELEGANT EFFECT

As well as durability,

Nothing finishes the skirt edge so handsomely as the

S. H. & M.

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding. BELLE is the name of the S. H. & M. Plain Velveteen. REDFERN is the name of the S. H. & M. Bias Corded Velvet.

Be sure that S. H. & M. is stamped on the back of every yard you buy.

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THE (POLICE) "MAN BEHIND THE 'GUN.'"

Great Britain's Might,
And Freedom's Right,
Their praises are well sung;
The Union Jack!
Of song no lack
To show how 'tis far-flung.

Our soldiers brave,
On Ocean's wave,
In verse have gained due praise,
As have also,
Those at Glencoe,
In sheaves of well-turned lays.

But now's the time
To pen a rhyme—
Fierce war has just begun—
The Burglars bold
Oh! stretch 'em cold!
No more to shoot, then run

Tell now in verse:
Safe is the purse!
Safe crackers, too, undone!
The crooks all scatter!
Safes daren't batter,
While bullets patter!
I don't want to flatter;
But what's the matter
With our bold "coppers" who carry a "gun"!

M.

MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.

It Has Taken Hold of Quebec—Move to Strengthen the 8th Battalion.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, November 18.—Military enthusiasm has increased wonderfully here since the sending of the contingent, and at a meeting of officers of the 8th Battalion it was practically decided to increase the battalion from six companies to eight, and the names of Messrs. Wm. Price, H. Price, O. B. C. Richardson, J. O'Meara and G. W. Parmalee were accepted for commission and forwarded to Ottawa. Mr. Parmalee will be quartermaster. Applications are pouring in from those desirous of joining the ranks. The Oliver equipment was served out to a number of the men last night, and a heavy order march-out is being arranged for.

The Imperial Railway from Lou Kowichia to Pao Ting Fu, eighty miles in length, has been accepted by a Belgian syndicate and is now being operated.

DEATH REPORTED

At the Star Office To-day.

NEW YORK.—William B. Taylor, head of real estate firm of William B. Taylor and Son, died Thursday, of heart disease, aged 70.

George P. Howell, died Thursday in Jersey City. He was a civil engineer. He was born in Southampton, L. I., Ny., in 1819.

John T. Baldwin, formerly cashier of the Bank of Manhattan Company, died Thursday. He was born in New York in 1833.

BROCKVILLE. — Mrs. Rhodney, of Hainsville, Ont., is dead.

Miss E. Jones, an old resident of Augusta, died, in Brockville, aged 61 years.

Mrs. Kennedy, an old resident of Cramworth, is dead.

Mrs. Jonathan Brown, a former Brockvillian died in Kingston.

John Stack, Mallorytown, died on Tuesday.

John J. Kelly, aged 27, son of James H. Kelly, Brockville, died on Monday, at Butte, Montana.

Miss Isabella Scott, of Morton, aged 21, is dead.

BOSTON, Mass.—In his eighty first year. George L. Thayer, a Boston leather merchant, died on Tuesday at his residence in Belmont.

Matthew Henderson Graham, one of the oldest retail shoe dealers in this city, died on Wednesday, at his home in Belmont, aged 62.

Miss Amelia J. Stetson, who for a quarter of a century was a teacher in the public schools of Medford, Mass., died suddenly on Tuesday in her 78th year.

Sergt. Frank G. Hurlburt, recently retired from the Boston Police Department, died on Tuesday, aged 50.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Arletta Peckham, died at Verona on Wednesday, aged fifty-five.

Henry Stevenson died at Oswego on Wednesday, aged seventy-four.

John McCorn died at Ilion on Wednesday, aged seventy-eight.

Foster Cranman died at Carthage, on Wednesday, aged seventy-six.

John Martin died at Beirweser, on Wednesday, aged thirty.

Alexander Reynolds died at Black River, on Wednesday, aged forty-one.

DETROIT, Mich.—G. H. Ward, formerly president of the Detroit Board of Trade, and well known to many Canadian dealers, died in New York on Wednesday, following an operation necessitated by appendicitis.

Mrs. Louisa Kennedy, coloured, is dead, aged one hundred and five years last January. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Buffalo, N.Y.

TORONTO.—W. J. McArthur, son of the late John McArthur, this city, died in Chicago, on Wednesday, while he was on his way from California, where he was in business.

SEAFORTH, Ont. — David Johnson, hardware merchants of this town, dropped dead at his place of business Thursday. He was fifty seven years of age.

LONDON, Eng.—Sir Richard Moon, who was chairman of the London and Northwestern Railroad from 1861 to 1891, is dead. He was born in 1815.

PRESTON, Ont.—Peter Kearney, proprietor of the Kearney House, Brantford, died here Thursday, aged 47.

SCARBORO, Ont.—Mrs. Cook, of Bendale, wife of Stephenson Cook, is dead, aged 72.

GANANOQUE, Ont.—William Raymond aged 36 years died Thursday.

GUELPH, Ont.—Mrs. P. Carter, died Thursday, at the age of 78.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Geo. Boily, of Baie St. Paul, left home last week with his son, in a small boat, bound for Murray Bay, which they never reached.

Pierre Marquis and Jacques Levasseur left Bic, October 19, in a boat, bound to Bersimis on the north shore. They have not been heard of since,

QUEBEC.—Wm. Couturier, brakesman on the Intercolonial Railway, was instantly killed Thursday night at St. Henry, near Levis. He fell between two cars, and the train passed over him.

PETER SMALL SHOT AT.

John O'Grady, a Wealthy Citizen, Pulls a Gun in Toronto.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—Shortly after noon on Friday at the corner of King and Church streets in the down town district, John O'Grady, a wealthy citizen and former hotel keeper shot at Peter Small, a leading local Liberal politician. The bullet lodged in Small's arm and O'Grady shot also at a policeman and then tried to shoot himself. O'Grady was at once arrested and disarmed. Small was not injured, but had an narrow escape, the bullet passing through his coat. They had quarrelled over the license for an hotel. The building is owned by O'Grady and through some dispute a license was withheld and he blamed Small for being the power behind the throne that prevented the settlement of the trouble in O'Grady's interest. The incident created great excitement and a big crowd gathered, while all over town politicians discussed it eagerly.

SHOEMAKERS GO TO WORK.

(Special to the Star.)

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., November 18.—The shoemakers, with the exception of thirty or forty, have resumed work, the Seguin and Lalime Company not having insisted upon a reduction in wages. It is understood, however, that they have had to sign a declaration to the effect that they will not interfere when the manager sees fit to discharge any one. Those who are still out will not sign that promise.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hanibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it, he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to die soon of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. 50 cents and $1.00 at any drug store. Every bottle guaranteed. 272 1

THE HOME MONEY MAKER

Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine and just as durable.

MORE HOME KNITTERS WANTED

To work at their homes under the direction of

THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO.

To fill large contracts. Good wages easily earned.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide requires no teacher.

A Pair in 30 Mins.

Our Method of Doing Business.

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experimenting we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of SEAMLESS knitting is now done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling any one of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The machine being made expressly for this purpose and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in the work.

The great demand now is for BICYCLE STOCKINGS, WOODMEN'S SOCKS and MOTORMEN'S MITTENS, and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partly knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings, and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactorily, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day. Some of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that $15.00 or $20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for them to do. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them and at least one guarantee person, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated, our interests are mutual and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee to do binding and properly pay for the work, and as we have stated from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides we are doing an extensive business and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is $20 and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us, we expecting to derive a profit from the production of the machines, and labor of our employes.

If at any time after you commence and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine, and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expenses only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of Work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We want our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may form a mutual basis for dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible endeavored to show you what our work is and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or no sale, the money. Each machine securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you and at least one reference, together with the remittance accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

Address,

CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO,

C. O. HUNTER, Mgr., 15 Leader Lane, TORONTO.
Our references: Express Companies, Banks of Toronto, Business Houses.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, yes, it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM

$20.00 CASH CONTRACT ORDER FORM.

To The Co-Operative Knitting Co., Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I desire to do the work as described in this advt., and enclose $20.00 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by freight or Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, $20.00, and wish to discontinue, that The Co-Operative Knitting Company will take back the machine and outfit, and, after deducting their expenses, refund to me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name .....

P. O. ..... Street .....

County ..... Prov. .....

Nearest Express or Freight Office is at .....

Reference: Name at least one good one.

.....

Be sure to use this form when sending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and have signed by at least one good reference, in the proper place. Tear off and return to us and also state here how much time you can devote to the work, also how you wish to be paid, weekly monthly or as you send in the work.

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.....

Send your remittance by Express Money Order, Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order and we will promptly forward machine, outfit and simple guide for doing the work.

This is the best offer ever made for the benefit of Canadians who want to work and make money at home.

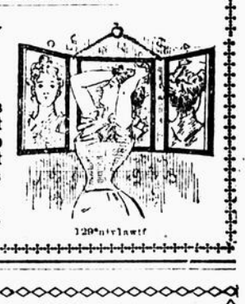
269 2 2aw

THE BEST SOAP AND THE BEST PREMIUM.

TRADE MARK.

60 Queen's Laundry Soap Wrappers

will be exchanged for the handsome three sided, plate glass nickel framed shaving mirror, shown in the cut, just what both ladies and men require. It cannot be sent by mail, so must be called for in Montreal at our offices, or in Ottawa at T. CROWN, 172 Sparks Street; or send 25c with the wrappers to prepay express charges.



THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., McCord and William Sts., Montreal. 120*atowtf

It is Well to Know

It is well to know where to go for pure and fresh drugs and family medicines. Our constant aim is to please our patrons in two essential points—quality and value.

We solicit your trade, assuring you of our best efforts to meet your wants.

Our present stock of Toilet Goods is unsurpassed—everything that style and modern taste can suggest, and at prices that must meet your views.

Customers supplied with just what they ask for.

Are you a user of Paine's Celery Compound? Our stock of this popular medicine is fresh and only the genuine sold.

A. DAVIDSON, Druggist,
4205 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
58*nty112aw Westmount, P. Q.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all LOSSES. Each Capsule bears the name—Beware of useless counterfeits.

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GLASGOW DOES ITS SHARE.

(Special to the Star.)

GLASGOW, November 18.—At a meeting in the City Chambers here it was resolved to start a fund for the relief of relatives and dependents of British soldiers and sailors engaged in the war. At once $35,000 was subscribed.

OLLIE MANN FREE AGAIN.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, Ont., November 18.—Oliver Mann, formerly a clerk in the water rates office, Ottawa, who, after trial for embezzlement of civic funds, was sentenced, after a sensational trial, to two years' imprisonment, was released from Kingston penitentiary on Thursday. A petition largely signed was presented to the Governor-General-in-Council by Mr. A. F. McIntyre, Q.C., acting for Mann. He was sent up last December.

The Hankow-Canton Railway is now regarded as a certainty. The work will be commenced within six months.

Perfect Heating.

THE SAFFORD Patent Radiators combine all the desirable attributes of a perfect steam and hot-water heater, because—trifles make perfection possible. There is great strength, durability, lightness and beauty in the "Safford"; but that is not all—it is absolutely non-leakable. It has a free and positive circulation, because the openings are so large that there is nothing to retard the

Hot Water or Steam

—within a minute after the heat is turned on it circulates through the pipes. The Safford cannot leak, because it has screw-thread nipple connection. Send for illustrated catalogue of

The Safford Radiators.

The Dominion Radiator Company, Limited

H. McLAREN & CO., 706 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

AGENCIES AT MONTREAL, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N. B., WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

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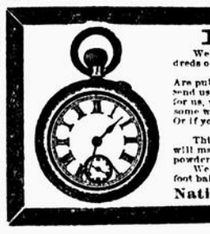


FREE! FREE!

We will explain how you may obtain this handsome watch and hundreds of other valuable presents FREE.

OUR NATIONAL PENS

Are put up in packets of 12 pens, and sells for 10c per packet. Simply send us your name and address, and we will send you 24 packets to sell for us, when all are sold return the money and we will give you this handsome watch with chain FREE, or Ladies' watch for selling 3 doz. packets. Or if you prefer we will send you 24 packets of our

NATIONAL INK POWDER.

This powder is done up in packets and by dissolving it in hot water will make a pint of ink, or as much INK as you could buy for 75c. This powder sells for 10c per packet.

We also give free for selling our goods, gold rings, fur caps, fur ruffs, foot balls, air guns, violins, accordions, dolls, magic lanterns, &c.

National Pen & Ink Co., Toronto. 272 1awtf

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH BY BERESFORD

He Says That British Prestige in South Africa Will be Restored "Fore and Aft"—Status of the Boers Defined.

Lord Charles Beresford spoke recently at a Conservative demonstration at Whitby and received an enthusiastic reception. He said: Among all the incidents the war had brought to light perhaps the greatest was the line and the view that our colonies had taken with regard to it. (Cheers.) Certainly on this occasion the colonies had remembered the stock they sprang from. He entirely and heartily agreed with Lord Rosebery that the war was no small one. It might expand to very great dimensions. Lord Charles went on to remark that we were not viewed with great friendship abroad. We have got, he said, the best parts of the world (laughter and cheers) and we intend to keep them (laughter and prolonged cheering.) It was very likely, he proceeded, that if we fight try to alter some foreign countries, the best parts of the ownership of sor to the tone of the the world. Referri the subject of the Continental Press at the beginning of the war, he said th might find the great for- next century anged against us in case of eign Powers abstantial defeat of our Army a reverse ovaal. (Hear, hear.) These attin the T showing which way the wind tacks wng, and we must, therefore, be was bl prep

FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES.

Much, too, depended upon our command the sea that we must be prepared for all possibilities in that direction. (Hear, hear.) He would ask his countrymen to regard these attacks with the calmness and good old demeanour so characteristic of British people, for it was plain that we had no enmity against foreign Powers, and he believed that the Governments of the foreign Powers were more friendly than was thought to be shown by the tone of the Continental Press. He went on to speak of the just and righteous character of the struggle in which we are engaged, and elicited a hearty cheer by declaring that we should be successful, while, of course, we all believed—he believed, too—that the issue would benefit the trade and commerce, not only of England but of the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.) The Boers themselves had made the first move by sending an ultimatum, which he made bold to say would not have been sent by a great English nation to the meanest of the Kaffir tribes. (Cheers.) Referring to the surrender of a portion of the British force near Ladysmith, Lord Charles said he did not think so much would have been made of it if it had occurred at first instead of after the glorious victories which our troops gained at the beginning. The country knew we were in a position of disadvantage and expected the first news to relate to defeats rather than to such victories as that won at Glencoe. (Cheers.) There were people who wanted to blame the Government for not having more troops there at first. But we could not do two things at once. The country knew that we had not our troops there very slowed our earnest desire to maintain peace did for diplomatic reasons which were kind. (Hear, hear.) Personally he did not think that enough regiments were being sent out now to fill up the gaps made by casualties. He did not think that the authorities could have had in their mind, when they made out the numbers they thought necessary for the war, that at so early a stage they would have three whole battalions hors de combat. They were now only sending out three battalions to take the vacant places, whereas he believed that what would happen after the disaster was that the ranks of the Boers

WOULD BE INCREASED

by far and away larger force, consisting of waverers and Cape Dutch. He did not think that we were sending out enough troops absolutely to prevent the blacks from attacking the Boers when they were defeated, and he should like to see more troops sent out now, for the sooner we ended the war the sooner we should end the shocking bloodshed. (Cheers.) Referring to the part taken in the defence of Ladysmith by the Naval Brigade, he said he believed Capt. Lambton and his men saved us from a position which might have occasioned us much anxiety. One matter in connection with this war he personally very much regretted. He was not referring to it in an ill-natured or carping manner, nor had the question anything to do with the private life of the two gentlemen concerned. He observed with regret, however, that Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby had gone to the front. In his opinion the raid was, both in design and in execution, the most contemptible occurrence in connection with this country's history for many a year. He was quite certain it brought us into the difficulties with which we were now face to face. Probably these gentlemen had made an unintentional mistake, but he was satisfied that it was a mistake. (Hear, hear.) What would foreign countries think of us? They would think our Government sympathized with that raid. (Hear, hear.) That affair caused our present troubles, because it made the Boers arm, and caused them to think they had only to show themselves in order to make the Britons lay down their arms. He hoped the misguided enthusiasm of Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby would be corrected, and that they would be asked to go to some other place during the fighting. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Lord Charles said the position in the Transvaal was serious, but not critical. "We will restore British prestige fore and aft," he declared, amid loud cheering, "and when we have conquered the Boers we will treat them with the sympathy, the kindness, and the justice with which we have always treated the vanquished." (Cheers.)

MAINE HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Gift of an American to the British Government.

WILL COST THE GIVER SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH.

All the world has been astonished by the generosity of Mr. B. N. Baker, of Baltimore, who has lent the American owned steamship Maine to the British Government as a hospital ship in the South African war. The use of the steamship has not only been offered, but all operating expenses will be paid by Mr. Baker as long as we need the vessel. We may also make any alterations in the construction of the ship that they deem necessary for hospital service.

The wages of the Captain of the Maine are about $100, the three mates and three engineers average $60 each, and the crew of thirty-two seamen and firemen get $25 a month each, making a total of $1,500. Mr. Baker will pay the officers and men every thirty days. The Maine burns twenty-two tons of coal daily, and, calculating this at three dollars a ton, the coal bill each month will be $1,980.

Stores for the ship's operation and foods will amount to $1,000 every thirty days. Then there is an insurance premium of six or seven per cent on the ship's valuation of $200,000 to be carried. It will be seen that it will cost between $4,000 and $5,000 a month to operate the Maine. At the same time the ship is losing her monthly earnings of from $5,000 to $10,000.

The Maine belongs to the fleet of twenty-five vessels owned by the Atlantic Transport line, which operates between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London. Mr. Baker is president of the company. The ships are owned by Americans, but are sailed under the British flag, because they can be constructed and operated more cheaply than under the Stars and Stripes. The head office of the company is at Baltimore. Shortly after war was declared Mr. Baker sent the following cablegram to the company's agents in London: "Offer Her Majesty's Government the choice of steamers Maine, Maryland and Montana as hospital ship during the continuance of the war, fully manned; absolutely free, with permission to make any alterations necessary."

The reply read:

"The government accepts offer, Maine will be accepted."

The Maine is now at London, and the daily press despatches tell how the American women of London are raising thousands of dollars to fit out the ship, and firms are falling over one another to supply free everything needed from the ship's washing to docking the Maine.

Mr. Baker states that he offered the vessel through an appreciation of the protection offered his ships while under the British flag.

The Maine is a steel steamer, 316 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 294 feet depth of hold. She registers 2,780 tons gross, and was built in West Hartlepool, England, in 1887. She has triple expansion engines and six bulkheads. Captain Frederick Stone is her master.

Mr. Baker is one of the first citizens in the business and social life of Baltimore, and he is described as not only a great financier, but a "hustler." He received the news of the loss of the steamship Mohegan on the Manacles in the English Channel by long distance telephone at midnight at his country home in Catonsville, a suburb ten miles from Baltimore. He deemed it his duty to go at once to the scene of the great wreck. He hastily packed up a few valises, ordered out his team and drove to Baltimore, reaching the city about two in the morning. He chartered a special locomotive and car to carry him to New York. He reached there at eight in the morning, and at nine was on the deck of a six day steamer which was pulling out from her pier and headed for Europe.

When Spain and the United States began hostilities Mr. Baker lent the Missouri to the U. S. Government under the same conditions on which the Maine has been lent to Great Britain. She was operated by her regular officers and crew at an expense of thousands of dollars every month for nine months. Between August, 1898, and May, 1899, she carried 1,566 wounded and sick soldiers from Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States. Twenty-seven died during the voyages and twelve were buried at sea, but hundreds were saved.

The Navy Department having made a regular hospital ship of the Missouri, the U. S. Government purchased her last June, and she is now on her way to Manila to bring home the ill and injured.

STATUES OF THE BOERS.

Histrical Errors Under Which Many Persons Labour.

THEIR RELIGION IS A THING OF THE LIPS, NOT THE HEART.

In a letter to the London Times George Lacy, who says he has known the Boers intimately since 1862, has fought for them, traded with them, dug gold and diamonds for them, lived in their houses, been a guest at many hundreds of their farms and written the biographies of all their explorers and the history of many of their greatest deeds, asks permission to correct what, he asserts, are misconceptions in respect to the status of the burghers.

The initial error into which well-meaning people fall, he adds, is as to the first occupation of the Cape. The British flag was planted there in 1620, he says, years before the Dutch advent, but as the then Government had no opinion of its value, no serious attempt was made to occupy it.

The second is that the Boers are a pure Dutch race; but as a matter of fact, they are largely French. The Huguenot immigrants formed a very considerable section of the original Cape Boers, but the Dutch being in a majority, ruthlessly forbade the use of the French language. Generals Joubert and Viljoen are of French descent, and so are very many of the leading Boers in South Africa.

WERE NOT THE FIRST.

Third—It is supposed that the Boers are entitled to the countries they occupy by right of discovery. North of the Orange River the Boers were first nowhere except along the coastal lands of Great Namaqualand to Walvisch Bay. Bechuanaland was first entered by the Rev. R. Anderson, 1799; in 1801 Dr. Someville reached Old Lattaku; in 1808 Dr. Cowan was on the Limpopo; in 1812 Dr. Burchall in the Kalahari Desert; in 1813 the Rev. J. Campbell in the Orange Free State, and 1820 to Mafeking; in 1824 the Rev. R. Moffatt at Molopolole; D. Hume, in 1829, was the first in the Transvaal, and the same year R. Scoon was where Pretoria now stands; in 1834 the last-named was at Lake Chrissie, and then at Zoutpansberg. J. Gibson reaching the same the following year; Hume, 1830, was the first white man in the Tati districts, and, in 1833, the first in Mangwato; Capt. Cutfield, 1822, was the first in the Amaswazi country, and Lieut. Farewell and his party the first settlers in Natal; John Cane, 1827, the first explorer of Zulu and Amatongalands; Capt. Gardiner, R. King and H. Ogle, 1835, the first explorers of inland Natal to the Drakensberg; Livingstone, Oswell and Wilson, 1849, the first to Lake Ngami; S. H. Edwards, Wilson, Oswell and Livingstone, 1851, to the Zambesi; Edwards and Moffatt, 1854, to Matabeleland; H. Hartley and party to eastern Mashonaland, 1865. The Boer comes in nowhere at all.

GREAT TREK MISUNDERSTOOD.

Fourth—The reasons of the Great Trek are much misunderstood. The edicts to which the trekkers took offense affected all colonists alike, Dutch and English, but the latter took no exception to them. The bottom motive was that the Boers object to any government whatever that ventures to tax them to the extent of one penny; they trekked away from their own government in the Transvaal forty years later, and again later still. A good many references have been made in a maudlin way to the affair at Schlagter's Nek. The story is too long to relate here, but those who have denounced the hanging of the men conveniently overlook the fact that they were condemned not by English, but by Dutch judges. It is probable that they did not know this, but that is tantamount to saying that they did not know anything at all about the matter, and only repeated parrot-like what they had read in some Boer organ. Mr. Morley, I believe, is among these.

Fifth—The Boers did not obtain possession of the Transvaal by settlement, but by conquest, tempered with massacre. The poor, downtrodden Matabele were in possession at the time of their advent, but, possessing no firearms, were driven out with tremendous slaughter, in one engagement 3,000 being killed without the Boers losing a single man. Their whole history has been nothing but a history of constant attacks upon aboriginal tribes, and had it not been that we obligingly subdued the Basutos, the Bapedi (Sikukuni's) and the Zulus for them when they were powerless to help themselves, there would have been neither Orange Free State nor Transvaal.

Sixth—Both states were free gifts to the Boers from ourselves at times when we had both at our feet.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS.

Seventh—We did not annex the Transvaal in 1877 against their wishes. We were there by their own request; that they afterward changed their minds is only characteristic of them.

These are some of the historical mistakes into which the public and the less informed of our press fall. The misconceptions as to their personal characteristics are quite as great. After Sir George White's eulogium it seems absurd to call them wanting in bravery; but I adhere to what I have said. Their apparent bravery is a mixture of fanaticism and contempt for us. They have the ingrained conception—one can hardly call it a belief, for it is based upon nothing more tangible than the constant reading of the Old Testament—that they are God's chosen people and are invincible; but of what we understand by courage in cold blood they are incapable. I never knew but one Boer hunter who would do the daredevil things which English hunters do as a matter of course. Boers will never hunt dangerous game on foot if they can possibly avoid it; and in the matter of approaching wounded animals they carry caution to its utmost verge. As long as they are fairly successful or hold an obvious advantage they seem brave enough but the student of their wars with the Basutos and the northern and eastern tribes of the Transvaal knows that on anything like a reverse they have done more running away than fighting.

Neither are they a religious people, unless the word religious is accorded a very forced meaning. Religion is a thing of the heart and the soul; the religion of the Boers is a thing of the lips. It is absolutely soulless. A more depressing spectacle than a religious meeting in a Boer's house is inconceivable.

NIGHT ON THE VELDT.

Sights and Sounds That "Tommy" Will See and Hear.

There is absolutely nothing on earth more beautiful and solemnly impressive than the starlight serenity of a South African night. The sky is cloudless, the air is fresh and cool, the silence is full of busy hummings of insects and suggestions of life on all sides And yet there is the sense of complete isolation, of a certain aloofness from mundane things, which is awesome and inspiring.

The veldt rolls out its great waves of short stubble from horizon to horizon, broken here and there by sugarloaf-shaped antheaps and a sparse vegetation of zuikerbaesh, or dwarf mimosa. The Southern Cross shines in the sky, and the Milky Way seems to have trebled its myriads of tiny scintillating constellations.

Anon a cicada cheeps with a shrill, high, vibrating note, which is repeated with the monotony of a tightly-strung tom-tom. A couple of nachtaapies, curious little beasts, part monkey, part mouse, and part bat, drop from the zuikerbasch and dart through the thornbushes. A meercat sits up in the starlight, its whitey-gray fur shining like silver. It looks around in an important way, and takes stock of the veldt and the human intruders. A springhaan, or locust, heralds a passing swarm of silent, ghostly, violet-winged spirits of the departed. A thousand soft sounds seem to heighten rather than to break the stillness of the night.

Creeping along the side of the nearest ant-heap comes a curious uncanny insect, with a long neck and a longer body, misshapen like a cricket bat, and very similar to it in colour. This is a "Hottentot God," so called because the Hottentots are supposed to worship it. The little Boer boys often catch these funny insects and set them on to fight one another, which they are easily persuaded to do, with an amount of ferocity which is almost alarming in such little creatures.

From the distance comes the hoarse cry of a great pauw, or bustard, resembling that of a peacock, but less shill. They are good shooting, and even better eating, partaking of the character of the turkey, to which, indeed, they are nearly allied. Another veldt bird which is game in every sense of the word is the knorrhaan, also spelt koran, something between a partridge and a wild-duck. Its prefix "knorr" is said to be derived from the curious kind of rattling purr which it makes when it thinks itself in any danger.

The honey-bird is a well known denizen of many parts of the Transvaal. It has the unique peculiarity that it does not fear men and women, but actually flies up to them, uttering a plaintive, low note, and flying about their heads tries to lead them on to the nearest clump of rocks or kopje. The bird knows full well that under a certain rock lies a store of honey concealed by the cunning bees, and rock honey being as much esteemed by birds as by human beings, the clever little fellow tries to induce a friendly being with two strong hands to push aside the rock, so that it may get to the honey.

If it succeeds in its object and the traveller on the veldt, attracted by the bird's flutterings to and fro between himself and the rocks, finds the honey, the bird changes its plaintive note to one of joy and pleasure, as much as to say, "Thank you very much."

"TOMMY" BY THE ACRE.

The Space He Will Cover on the South African Veldt.

If a civilian were asked how much space upon the veldt a battalion of our infantry would occupy when marching, he would in all probability make a guess which would be utterly wide of the mark. It requires an expert to tell how a body of moving troops are distributed over a stretch of country.

A battalioin is generally about 800 strong, and when in column of route it occupies about 350 yards. When the march has been continued for more than an hour, however, 20 per cent. must be allowed to this estimate for straggling.

A field battery upon the march occupies about 240 yards, but as horses do not lag as men do, only 10 per cent. need be allowed for straggling.

Cavalry, when marching in sections that They infest parts of Natal, the Cape Colony, sible as many yards as there are men in the force.

The rates of march of the various troops are as follows. A small body of infantry can travel at three miles an hour, or, at a punch, the rate can be increased to about three and a half miles.

Cavalry walk four miles an hour, trot nine miles an hour, and gallop fifteen.

Artillery walks at three miles an hour, trots eight miles, and when galloping into action their speed cannot be definitely estimated. It depends almost entirely upon the type of gun and the kind of ground which it has to traverse.

It must not be forgotten, however, that just as the weakest link of a chain represents its true strength, however strong the other parts may be, the speed of a combined force upon the march is no greater than that of its slowest arm.

AMERICAN NURSES ENGAGED.

Fourteen Go From a New York Training School to South Africa.

(New York Mail and Express.)

The nurses who are to go from the Mills Training School for Male Nurses on the hospital ship Maine for service in the Boer war will sail next week, it is now thought, on an Atlantic transport liner. Two have been added to the number originally selected, so that the party will consist of fourteen men. They are now making ready their equipment as rapidly as possible.

The sending of this band of nurses is done at the request of Lady Randolph Churchill, expressed in a cablegram to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The Maine is being fitted out by American women. After receiving the cablegram, Mrs. Reid visited Mrs. Ada Willard, superintendent of the Mills School, and as a result of the visit the fourteen nurses are making ready

NAMES OF THE MEN.

The men selected from the nurses who volunteered are: A. Herbert Chapman, John J. Reilly, George I. Coic, John F. McClintock, William C. Kuder, Archibald Gillies, William B. Ruth, Leon M. Howard, Charles Nash, Stephen Crick, Charles F. Austin, F. U. Green, Victor C. Bates and Robert B. Vallance. Each has completed a two-years' course at the Mills School and has a diploma. All have had considerable experience gained since graduation, several of them having seen service in the Spanish-American war.

"The men are not being sent to give care to one side more than the other," said Mrs. Willard, superintendent of the school, today. "They will nurse British and Boers alike. Sending the hospital ship is not a patriotic movement as much as it is a humane one.

"Of the fourteen men we are sending, almost all had experience in our late war. Six of them were at Portsmouth, caring for the Spanish sick and wounded, and accompanied them back to Spain. Several were on the hospital ship Solace during the war, and were commended for their excellent work. We also had a man with the United States troops in Cuba, one in Porto Rico, and two in the Philippines, one of these two now being assistant superintendent of the school.

CRITICISM UNJUSTIFIED.

"I have noticed a number of newspaper criticisms, stating that it seems unpatriotic to be sending American nurses to Africa, when, it is said by the critics, the nurses might be put to better use in the Philippines, caring for their fellow-Americans. If the Americans want more nurses, and will let us know about it, we can supply them. All they have to do is to call for volunteeers and they will get them.

"The criticism is without any sensible justification."

These nurses will not enlist, but go under contract. The expenses of the trip will likely be defrayed by Lady Randolph Churchill.

A NURSE'S VIEW.

William B. Ruth, one of the nurses, said: "We have had to hurry in order to get uniforms and equipments ready for the expedition. Most of us are going largely from a spirit of adventure, and several will take cameras along.

"The Maine will sail from London on the 25th, I understand. We don't know definitely what is expected, but I think we will remain aboard the ship and transport the sick and wounded. It is, however, quite possible that we may be called upon to establish a field hospital. We hope to stick together, at any rate."

The nurses will wear white duck uniforms of the Mills Training School while in service. All of them seem to be anticipating pleasure on the long voyage.

LYDDITE IN WAR OPERATIONS.

The New Explosive of Which We are Hearing So Much Just Now.

Lyddite, the new high explosive that is proving of such great service to the British in their military operations in South Africa, was first used in actual warfare by Gen. Kitchener's forces in last year's campaign in the Soudan which culminated in the battle of Omdurman. The value of the new agent of destruction was demonstrated in that campaign, and now lyddite is considered, at least by British experts, as the best explosive yet discovered for use in shells.

Lyddite is a variety of picric acid, the base of many of the new high explosives that appear under different names, among them being melinite—the pet explosive of French artillerists—emmensite and thorite. Picric acid was discovered in 1771, and for more than a century was used as a dye without its explosive powers being suspected. A dozen years ago a fire occurred in a chemical establishment at Manchester. The flames spread to a shed containing picric acid, which melted and flowed until it came in contact with a quantity of lithharge stored in the same building. A terrific explosion resulted. Subsequent investigations showed that under certain conditions picric acid is a powerful explosive, and further experiments made clear the necessary conditions. In making picric acid pure phenol or carbolic acid is placed in a vessel with an equal amount of strong sulphuric acid, and the temperature is raised to the boiling point of water. Strong nitric acid is then allowed to flow into the mixture, after which the whole is cooled, leaving a solid mass of yellow crystals in the vessel. These are filtered and drained and afterward are washed with cold water. The residue is pure picric acid. These yellow crystals are frequently used in Europe in the adulteration of beer.

Picric acid, if heated gently, melts quite tranquilly, and may be poured from one vessel to another. If strongly heated it chars with a slight noise. If hammered on an anvil no detonation occurs—in other words, picric acid is not a sensitive explosive like nitro-glycerine. The shock of other explosives known as detonators is necessary to cause the explosive breaking down of picric acid. The best detonators for this purpose may be made from picric acid itself by causing it to combine with the oxides of metals. The discovery of this fact has served to explain the Manchester explosion, for there the picric acid came in contact with litharge—lead oxide—in the presence of heat. These detonating bodies explode on receiving a slight blow or upon the application of heat, and thus cause the explosion of the main charge. In making lyddite shells of picric acid, made according to the process indicated, is melted by gentle heating and poured into the shell to the amount required. On cooling the substance becomes a solid, compact mass, in which form it is known as lyddite, taking its name from Lydd, of the British Ordnance Department. The inner lining of the shell is made of tin. If iron were used rust might form and combination of oxide of iron and picric acid might produce premature explosion. The detonating charge commonly used in discharging lyddite shells is lead picrate. It is placed in the shell immediately before firing, and on impact it produces a shock which brings the main charge into action.

The great advantage of lyddite for war purposes is that it is not liable to discharge until brought into contact with a detonating substance. It is safe to manufacture, safe to handle and safe to transport, which are important requirements for the ideal explosive. When brought into action the destructive power is enormous, as was demonstrated in the Soudan campaign and as is being demonstrated anew in South Africa. Numerical comparisons cannot be made with positiveness, but it is said that lyddite in its explosive effect is at least six times as powerful as nitro-glycerine. Indeed, so destructive are the new shells that General Joubert is reported to have protested against their use as inhuman. To this protest military men generally will answer that destruction is the object of war. As Von Moltke once said, "War is now an applied science," and the progressive notions do not wish to deprive themselves of the advantage which their greater scientific efficiency confers upon them. The possibilities of destruction in this new agency of warfare are, however, appalling to contemplate.

"'WARE SNAKES!"

A Reminder for "The Absent-minded Beggar" Ordered South.

Unlike Iceland, there distinctly are snakes in South Africa, and very deadly ones, too. They infest parts of Natal, the Cape Colony, and the Transvaal, and the mortality from snake-bite, although not alarming, as in India, is sufficiently appreciable to deserve notice.

Travellers up-country should never fail to take with them, in their medicine chest, a bottle of eau de luce, which, although by no means an infallible specific, is very useful for temporary application.

The natives have more than one form of "muti" or medicine, which they allege will cure snake-bite. These nostrums are usually decoctions of various herbs, prepared with all sorts of mystic rites and incantations. If they do no good, as any rate, as a rule, they do no harm.

One of the deadliest snakes is the mamba, a great kind of cobra There are two varieties, the black mamba and the green mamba. Both are poisonous, and there is a legend that the former has been known to attack defenceless people in the high grass. This is, of course, absurd. Natal, particularly in the lowlands near the coast and on the banks of the Umzimkulu River, is a favourite hunting-ground of the mamba, which is truth to tell, one of the snakiest kind of snakes.

The boomslang, or tree snake, is also found in Natal and the Transvaal. It sits up aloft in a tree, and, curling its tail round a branch, is popularly supposed to drop down and bite passers-by who may chance to be beneath the branches.

The ringhals is a striped yellow and brown snake, found nearly all over South Africa. It is a smaller kind than the two former and much less dangerous. Still, the Zulus do not love it, and they tell you that when the ringhals is annoyed it has a clever trick of putting its tail into its mouth, stiffening its body into a rigid circle or hoop, and then rolling along a road after its victim at a tremendous rate of speed. Needless to say, this is the most ridiculous invention.

Nearly the smallest South African snake is called the whipsnake. It is only about 18 in. to 2 ft. long, and it is said to be quite harmless. It is prettily marked, and owing to its lissom, lithe body it has earned its name for its colour and shape it is by no means unlike a whip.

FOR DUTCH HOSPITAL SHIP.

A meeting of sympathizers with the cause of the South African Republic was held at a private house in this city last week. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for Dutch Ambulance fund Mr. K. Boissevain, Consul-General of Holland has consented to act as honourary treasurer and subscriptions sent to him will be duly acknowledged and transmitted to the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society at Amsterdam. The hospital ship "Konig," with a complete staff of surgeons, nurses and equipment, left Amsterdam for Lorenzo Marquez on the 4th inst. Hospital supplies will be sent fortnightly to Delagoa Bay with the steamer of the Deutsche Ost African Linie.

SOLDIER'S CHANCES OF DEATH

Greater Through Disease Than Through Bullets—Average is a Ton of Shot to One Death.

As is well known, the soldier's risk of death in battle is not nearly as great as of finding a grave as the result of disease, says the Chicago Chronicle. The most competent authorities state that on the average it takes a ton of shot to kill one man. For instance, it has been estimated that in the Crimean war the British and French troops fired between them the enormous amount of 45,000,000 projectiles, resulting in the death of only 51,000 Russians, while on their side the Czar's adherents killed some 46,000 of the allies with an expenditure of over 50,000,000 projectiles, this representing a death for every 1087 shots fired.

The American civil war returns, which were got out with very great care, showed that the loss of both the Federals and Confederates was about seven per cent. of the forces engaged, to bring about which involved the expenditure of nearly twenty-two hundred weight of ammunition per man.

At the siege of Mezieres, in the Franco-German war, the Prussians threw no fewer than 197,000 projectiles into the ill-fated town, but, strange to say, less than 400 people were killed by them. Then, at Trouville, two people only were killed after some 27,000 odd shells had been discharged. At Sedan, however, the aim of both the Germans and the French showed a marked improvement, for after 240,000 projectiles had been fired nearly 9000 French and Prussians were killed.

For the Spanish-American war the returns showed a tremendous amount of shot and shell fired for very meagre results. Of course, in this case, although the mortality was not great, the damage to earthworks, fortifications and Government buildings generally was enormous, and there can be little doubt that if the Spaniards had not made themselves scarce the death roll would have been appalling. Again, when the American marines landed at Santiago, during a fusillade upon the enemy lasting two nights, the machine guns and rifles alone accounted for the consumption of over 25,000 rounds of ammunition. Sixty-eight dead Spaniards were found as a result of this enormous expenditure of ammunition.

Great Britain's experience in recent wars has been very little if any better than the results just recorded. Take, for instance, the Chartered Company's expedition into Matabeland. Every one will remember how the warriors of Lobengula were mowed down by the Maxim guns like skittles, but even in this instance, which perhaps is the most effective on record, as the impi advanced on the British lines in solid masses, it would have puzzled a blind man to miss shooting some of them. The mortality was very small, considering the vast number of cartridges expended, but this is accounted for by the fact that on examination some of the dead bodies contained more than 30 bullets each. On another occasion, at an attack on a lager some twenty miles south of Buluwayo, 14,000 rounds of ammunition were disposed of with a result of 346 dead Matabele.

Military authorities now regard rapidity of fire as being more essential than range and precision, and content themselves with giving general orders to aim low, and this perhaps accounts for the fact that most wounds are inflicted on the enemy's lower extremities, statistics showing that on the average 45 per cent. of wounds occur in the legs, 33 per cent. in the abdomen, 21 per cent. in the arms and chest, and only one per cent in the head.

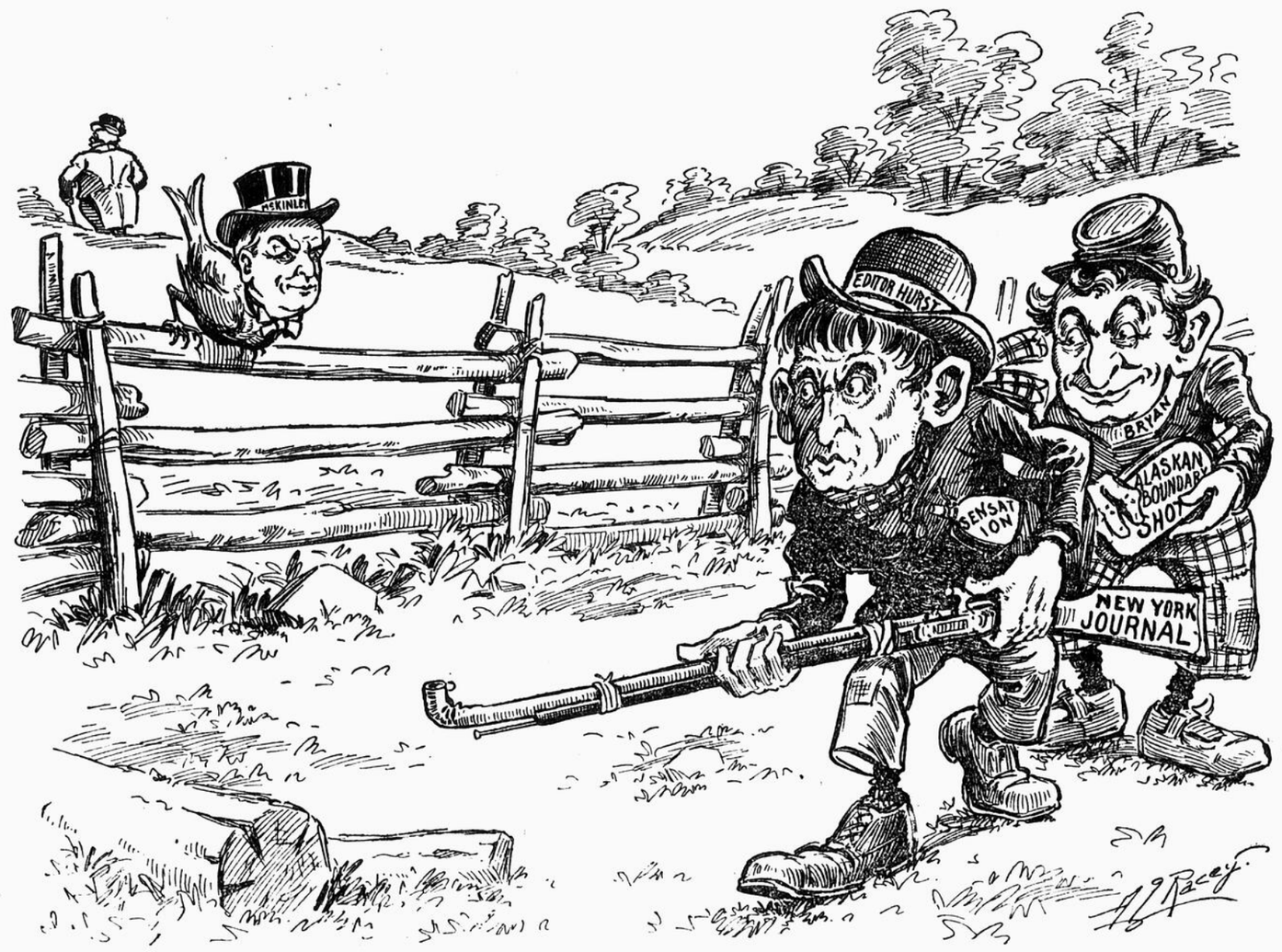
A CANADIAN IN TRANSVAAL.

He Interviewed Oom Paul. But Didn't Get Much Information.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18.—According to a letter from the Transvaal, received by Dr. Potter from an old pupil, Mr. A. T. Watters, now domiciled in South Africa, the Boers were preparing for war before July. Forts had been established on the commanding hills and preparations for possible hostilities had been commenced. As Mr Watters expressed it, the Boers considered "the blacks to be less than human, and the English to be of no importance."

Mr. Watters had an interview with President Kruger, but the old man would neither discuss political affairs nor give any inkling of his future designs on the British. Oom Paul would only converse in Dutch and then through an interpreter. When interviewed Kruger wore the regulation high silk hat, an old faded and soiled Prince Albert coat and long top boots. On account of inflamed eyes his already plain face was rendered even more so by a pair of goggles. His hair and beard were long and shaggy, but his upper lip was clean shaven. His forehead was low and receding and his eyes were surmounted by heavy lashes. Kruger is moulded in large and coarse fashion and has nothing of the prepossessing about him. His nose and lips, and in fact all his features, would hardly indicate the intellectual ability of the man. The similarity has been aptly drawn between Kruger and a dark and lowering cloud.



THE YELLOW KIDS OUT HUNTING.

LITTLE BILLY BRYAN—"Look out! You'll be hitting Uncle Sam's friend over there!"
LITTLE HURST—"Wot do we care who we hit so long's we hit the Bird."

WAR NEWS AND VIEWS.

WIT AND WAR.

(London Daily Mail.)

There is a touch of melodrama even amid the horrors of the war in South Africa. The time-honoured comic relief of the stage play is after all a substantially true, if exaggerated, representation of life's tragedies. And it is a relief to turn while the drop scene is down upon the terrible struggle in Natal to the social amenities and war of wits which appear to be the distinguishing features of the contest at Mafeking.

The bombardment of that place by the forces under Commandant Cronje appears to have been distinctly Gilbertian in its temper and harmlessness. It is true that the rumoured killing of a dog has been confirmed; but the casualties appear to have been confined to that canine sacrifice, and during the bombardment the troops of the garrison quietly smoked their pipes while the veterans told yarns that were harmlessly punctuated by Boer shells.

Even more amusing, however, is the imperturbable temper and courtesy with which this novel death struggle is being carried on by the chief combatants. A Boer messenger with a white flag is sent by Cronje to make his apologies to the women for his murderous shells, and to mildly protest against the sending out of dynamite trucks for the Boers to play with. He finds Baden-Powell—as Lord Rosebery would wish—fast asleep. But the Colonel is not asleep to the duties of hospitality. He entertains the messenger to lunch, and sends him away with the gratifying assurance that when the British have had enough of the bombardment he will communicate in that sense to Commandant Cronje.

Nor is the Boer emissary to be outdone in candour. He announces Cronje's intention to send to Pretoria for a forty-pounder wherewith to disturb the equanimity of Mafeking and wholly demolish its defences, and takes his departure amid expressions of cordial good-will all round. There is nothing so much like this as the urbanity of the polite lunatic in "The Belle of New York," who pursues his murderous designs with consideration and courtesy only equalled at Mafeking.

GARDEN OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Durban is well called the garden of South Africa. It certainly is quite the prettiest place in that part of the world. It is semi-tropical in climate and moist, being by the sea, and is therefore green and flowery from the shore up to the top of the highest of the encircling hills. The town lies on the almost landlocked bay, touching the sea, however, with its eastern suburbs. The hills are dotted with pretty villas in charming gardens, where flowers, trees and shrubs grow. The main method of locomotion here is in rickshaws pulled by stalwart Kaffirs, clad in the most fantastic costume that the Kaffir brain can conceive and execute. They pull the light little vehicles with a long, even, swift step, which wears the puller out in two years, by which time, however, they have earned enough to retire to their native kraals and buy a few wives, who will henceforth do all their work for them, while they can lie in the shade any play with their pickannines.

WHAT ASTOUNDS FRANCE.

Whatever may be the opinion of France or of Europe on the subject of the war between England and the Transvaal, it is impossible not to notice the attitude of the entire British nation in face of the very serious check the British forces have experienced. The disaster at Ladysmith has not destroyed the nation's courage, and, what is more remarkable, the people have not lost their calmness. Far from seeking to embarass Lord Salisbury or overturn the Government because of the disaster, all parties are united in support of the Government and ready to furnish it with the means to ensure victory.—Petit Parisien, Paris.

THE BRITISH WALL.

(For the Star.)

Hammers that beat and hands that weave
And brains that scheme and plan,
Hearts working out in hope and doubt
The destiny of man;
All these are found with the foam ringed round,
Where the circling billows fall
From the guardian sea that lips the key
That centres the British wall.

On floating bridges it spans the ridges
That seethe on soundless deeps,
To stretch its band o'er a northern land
From the dykes to the Rocky steeps—
In prairies broad, in forests dim,
By lakes and mountains tall
The builders build with purpose grim
The grand, old British wall.

It spans the foam that beats like snow
On the coral-dotted sea,
To rise in tropic summer's glow
On the isles of wild Fiji—
And dusky men by the palm and cane
Where the red-plumed parrots call
In the blistering heat of a torrid heat
Are building the British wall.

And down where the mighty Austral isles
Are set in the Southern sea,
Where the sheep graze wild
O'er the countless miles
And untold treasures be,
In darksome mines, on sunburnt plains,
They are building it straight and tall,
And soldering good with their kindred blood
This tower of the British wall.

Where the tigers creep through the jungles deep;
'Neath the snow of Himalay—
From the surf that roars on the Madras shores,
To the mute towers of Bombay;
There are millions baked by an Indian sun
Swarthy, and lithe and tall
Who will prove in the reek of the foeman's gun
True bricks in the British wall

Where the Nile pours down her hundred rills;
Where Natal stands by the sea;
Where Capetown lies by the silent hills;
Ships peacefully riding a lee.
Though the Boer may growl, and the Kaffir bark
And the Arab howling fall—
We have hemmed in a continental park
With the strength of the British wall

A steep rock frowns by the narrowing flood
Of the Mediterranean blue;
Its guns have a scent for alien blood
On the war-ships steaming through.
There's a sandy hill and a long inside
Where the waves of the Red Sea fall;
And Aden and Perim grimly guide
"We are bricks in the British wall."

Of various tongues and climes remote,
We have builded them everyone
In a solid line, no seas coufine;
That knows no setting sun.
We have circled the world with a cordon brave,
And so braced are its girders all,
That the cannon's shot and the clash of the wave
But strengthen the British wall.

So we say to the Frank and the Muscovite
And the Boer: "Sir, be it known!
You may dash yourselves like a bird in flight
That strikes on a shaft of stone;
But while Freedom stands and men hate a lie
While Justice reigns o'er all,
Your blood will but strengthen and beautify
The face of the British wall."

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS.

Interesting Facts About the History of the Royal Marines, the King's Liverpool, and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiments.

(Continued).

Among the many distinguished fighting units in Natal and Cape Colony none surpass in valour or loyalty, on sea or land, the

ROYAL MARINE REGIMENT.

To sketch the history of this fine force which has for its motto the words "Per Mare et Terram," and for its appropriate device the "Globe" itself, is not an easy task with the space at disposal. The growth and wider distribution of sea-borne commerce about the reign of Queen Elizabeth gradually led to a great change in the methods of naval warfare, and the necessity of keeping ships at sea, manned almost wholly by seamen, instead of largely by soldiers, as in earlier times, appears to have been followed by the need of raising a special body of soldiers trained for service afloat. It was in October, 1664, that Charles II. signed the order which creating a regiment of 1,200 "land soldiers" to be "in readiness to be distributed into His Majesty's Fleets prepared for sea service" gave birth to the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot. The regiment was embodied with great rapidity, as seems not improbable from the Trained Bands of the City of London, and its first Colonel was Sir William Killigrew. The men originally wore coats of yellow lined with red, but the costume was soon changed, the coats being then red with yellow facings. During the continuance of the Dutch and French Wars the Admiral's Regiment did good service, and supplied a want of the Fleet, but, when peace was declared, the need for the force became less apparent, and the regiment was consequently disbanded in 1690. It remained for Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Edye, in his scholarly "History of the Royal Marines," to prove this fact, and to show clearly that the regiment, then known as Prince George of Denmark's, was not incorporated with the Coldstream Guards as has many times been asserted. Even before the disbanding order had taken effect measures were in progress to embody two other Marine regiments, more essentially of a naval character, of which large detachments were in the battle of Beachy Head, and were landed for the operations against Cork. A further reorganization took place in 1698, when four Marine regiments were constituted, but these were disbanded two years later. The history of the force at this period shows the progressive influence of the Navy Board upon its formation and character. Many of the officers were naval officers, and the actual command was vested in an officer or officers of the Navy.

"The new troubles with France after the [illegible] of Ryswick" caused large additions to be made to the forces and in 1702 six Marine regiments were ordered to be raised, while six of the existing regiments were appointed "for sea service." Shortly after the embodiment of the six new Marine regiments, upon the representation of Prince George of Denmark, they were transferred wholly to the control of the Navy, and ceased to be subject to the dispositions of the Army Act. For the better organization of the force, one of its regiments (Mordaunt's) was, however, transferred to the land establishment, and its place among the Marine regiments was taken in March, 1703, by Colonel Seymour's regiment of the line, that officer being nominated as brigadier of the whole force of Marines. This regiment is now represented by the 4th King's Own. The War of the Spanish Succession gave much honourable employment to these regiments, which were afloat in detachments throughout the world, and in particular saw much service with Admirals Rooke and Shovell, and were highly distinguished for their bravery in the capture and defence of Gibraltar. In 1713-14 the Marine regiments of 1702 were disbanded as such, three of them becoming the 30th, 31st, and 32nd Foot. The quarrel with Spain and the disputed Austrian succession caused new additions to the standing forces to be made in the years 1739-41, including ten regiments of Marines, which embarked with Admirals Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle, many companies taking part in the expedition against Porto Bello and Cartagena. These regiments, too, with some line regiments newly drafted for sea service, contributed much in Lestock's descent upon Lorient, and the victories of Anson and Hawke, as well as in a host of minor actions, up to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), after which they were disbanded when the forces were reduced.

But the years of peace were few; and when fresh troubles threatened with France a new establishment of Marines—the parent of the permanent establishment which now exists was called for. The value and even necessity of a force of Marines, trained and permanently available for the use of the Fleet, was now fully recognized, and, by an Order in Council of 1755, a force of 5,000 men, divided in fifty companies, and stationed at Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth, was embodied. The fourth, or Woolwich, division was not added until 1805. The effective of the new force rose to 18,661 in 1762, and continued to fluctuate according to the necessities of the time. Admirals and naval captains were appointed generals and captains of Marines in 1760 upon a representation being made by the commandants of divisions that there was an insufficient supply of field officers "for the discipline of the Service."

The long roll of our victories during the Seven Years' War—the fights between Pocock and D'Ache, Boscawen and De la Clue, Hawke and Conflans, the capture of Belle-isle, for which the Royal Marines have their globe encircled with laurel, and a crowd of other brilliant deeds—marks the work of the distinguished Marine companies in this glorious period of our history. After the war the establishment fell to about 4,000, but the troubles with the American colonists called for a large increase, and by 1783 the effective was over 25,000 men. Both afloat and ashore during this bitter struggle the Marines displayed the devotion and courage which had made them famous, taking their part in the great actions of Howe, Rodney and Hood; but the fatuous policy of depleting their ranks in every lull of the long struggle which filled the century caused their numbers to be seriously reduced when the new conflict with France began. It became necessary, therefore, as on earlier occasions, to draft companies of the line for service afloat; but before the close of the war the Marines themselves numbered 31,400 men.

During the course of it they had distinguished themselves in a hundred of severe fights, and had displayed a loyalty and devotion when mutiny was rampant in the fleet, that brought them the highest renown. In the "Glorious First of June, the expedition to the Baltic, and the victories of St. Vincent, the Nile and Trafalgar, as well as in a multitude of other actions, they showed their prowess anew, and gained the highest honour. The force was distinguished as "Royal" in 1802. Between 1812 and 1815 three battalions of Marine Infantry—the artillery branch had been formed in 1804—served ashore in America and Holland. After the peace, the numbers of the Royal Marines fell to about 6,000, but since that time the establishment has grown and been fixed in accordance with the needs of the Fleet. It is unnecessary to do more than allude to the services of the "Jollies," as they are nicknamed by the Blue Jackets, in all the important land and sea-fights and sieges at Algiers, Navarino, Acre, and in the Baltic and Black Sea during the Russian War, nor to their services, side by side with the land forces, at the Cape, in India, China, New Zealand, Abyssinia, Zululand Egypt and elsewhere.

As Major Edye remarks with great truth, the corps of the Royal Marines, in spite of many vicissitudes, has remained "ever loyal, not only to its Sovereign and country, but to its parent stem—the Royal Navy." Its proud record is not one merely of a few great victories, for it has rendered a splendid meed of service in unnumbered engagements, which are well represented on its colours by the globe, truly emblematic of the wide extent of them.

The Royal Marine corps is divided into two divisions, viz., Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Royal Marine Artillery. The latter force has charge of the working of the heavy guns on all the British battleships and cruisers. In the year 1894 new colours were presented to the Marine Infantry at Osborne House by the Queen. In presenting them Her Majesty said: "I have much pleasure in presenting you with these new colours. They carry on them the badge of my uncle, King George IV., and the motto defining your service as 'By Land and sea.' I am confident that they will ever be safe and honoured in your keeping."

Their old colours were presented in 1827 by the sailor King William the Fourth. The Marine's colours differ from those of regiments of the line, whose colours bear the names of the most important actions in which the regiment has been engaged, while those of the Marines have inscribed but the one act of service, "Gibraltar," selected from the host of other actions both on shore and afloat in which they have, or are supposed to have, taken part. Besides such naval battles as Copenhagen, the Nile, Trafalgar, Lord Bridport's, Lord Howe's, Navarino, and other grand victories, they could well lay claim to inscribe Sebastopol, Crimea, Inkerman, Lucknow, Egypt, Pekin, and numberless others when serving with the Army on shore; but the word "Gibraltar," although there is a doubt about its appropriateness, the motto, "Per Mare et Terram," has long been considered sufficient distinction for the Royal Marine Corps.

THE KING'S LIVERPOOL REGIMENT

consists of the 8th Foot and is one of the most renowned in the army. It bears as badges the White Horse in the Garter, on the cap, and the Red Rose of Lancaster on the collar. The mottoes are those of the Garter and "Nec Aspera Terrent." Like many other corps, the 8th date their origin from the time of Monmouth's rebellion, when Lord Ferras, of Chartly, under a royal warrant, dated June 19th, 1685, raised a regiment consisting of ten companies, and composed partly of musketeers and partly of pikemen, according to the system of the day. The first title of the corps was "The Princess Anne, of Denmark's Regiment." The 8th fought under William of Orange at the Boyne, and throughout the Irish campaign, down to the fall of Limerick. After a brief period of duty in England, the 8th were sent to Flanders in 1697, and in the following year were fighting in Holland. At the siege of Liege, in 1702, the Grenadiers of the 8th won great renown. They were in the first line at Blenheim, Ramillies, Ondenarde, and Malplaquet, and called forth the praise of the Duke of Marlborough. At the siege of the town of Tournay, the 8th lost heavily in officers and men, in the trenches and the storming of the citadel. In 1715 the 8th were ordered to Scotland for the rebellion, and at the action of Dunblane were badly cut up by the Highlanders. After the suppression of the rebellion, the regiment received the present title of "The King's" from George the First, and the facings were changed from yellow to blue, and the "Horse of Hanover within the Garter" was directed to be borne as the regimental badge. Their next campaign found them fighting with plucky "dapper little George," at Dettingen, and upholding the unflinching courage of the British infantry. At Fontenoy they lost more than half their number before retiring before the outnumbering foe. The rising in Scotland in '45 called the 8th back to England, and after months of marching, they took part in the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. On the quelling of the insurrection, they returned to Flanders and served at the battle of Val and other engagements down to the peace, when they proceeded to Gibraltar, where they remained until 1751. The outbreak of the Seven Years' war found fresh work for the corps, which was increased to two batalions. In 1760 the "King's" were in Germany winning a glorious record at Warbourg, Corbach, Wilhelmstal, Campen, Kirchdenken, and Grafenstein. In May, 1768, they embarked for Canada and for many years were quartered in Quebec, Montreal, St. Johns and Chambly and other places up the Great Lakes. They next engaged in the capture of Martinique, and Guadeloupe, and West India Islands, and lost more men from disease than the enemy's bullets. From here they were ordered to Flanders with the Duke of York's army, and were distinguished at Nimeguen, and the terrible winter retreat to Bremen. The following few years were passed in various services, including the suppression of the rebellion in Grenada and in the expedition against Cadiz. From thence they proceeded to Egypt, and formed part of the force under General Cradock that advanced to Ghizeh and Cairo, subsequently gaining great credit during the siege of Alexandria. The "King's" during the Peninsular War, under Wellington, were on duty in other places in Hanover in 1805, to Copenhagen 1807, to Nova Scotia 1808, and West Indies 1809, and took part in the second capture of Martinique. Afterwards they returned to Canada, and were actively engaged at nearly all the important engagements on the Canadian frontier during the campaign of 1812-14, the conduct of the regiment during this period being praised in public despatches.

Six companies in the winter of 1813-14 marched from New Brunswick to Quebec through the forests on snowshoes. Though the frost was most intense, their loss was small and the march accomplished in less than four weeks. At Lundy's Lane the 8th King's highly distinguished themselves, and the marked gallantry displayed by the King's while serving on the Niagara frontier was subsequently rewarded with the royal authority to bear on their colours the word "Niagara."

The 8th had now a long period of garrison duty, they missed the Crimea, but were at Jallundror in the Punjab, when the Indian mutiny began at Meerut. They soon got to work after the rebel Sepoys at Phillour, and then marched to Delhi and took part in its siege and capture. They were in the flying column which re-opened communications with Agra and Cawnpore, and were with Sir Colin Campbell's force at the relief of Lucknow and the operations in Oude and fully upheld their matchless traditions. Up to 1878 the "King's" were comparatively inactive, then the Afghans became warlike, and the 8th joined General Roberts column and took a leading part in the storming and capture of the Peiwar Kotal. The Afghans were driven from the hills by the cold steel, notwithstanding their heavily concentrated fire, in fifteen minutes. The next active service of the "King's" was in the Burmah expeditionary force under General Prendergast, since which time no important service of note has fallen to their share, until called upon to meet the Boers on the battlefield. The Lancaster Rose, the badge of the "King's," differs from that of the other Lancashire regiments by having a small detached gilt scroll, inscribed "King's" below it. Another feature peculiar to this regiment is, that the "King's" is the only regiment not specifically entitled "Royal" in which scarlet bands are worn to the round forage caps.

THE ROYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE

regiment, which is fighting so bravely and stubbornly with Cecil Rhodes in the defence of Kimberley, consists of old 47th foot and the 81st foot. The former battalion is no stranger to Canadians or the country's history. The 47th was embodied in Scotland in 1741, by Colonel (afterwards General) Sir John Mordaunt. It then ranked by seniority as the 58th, but upon the disbanding of the ten marine regiments and of one other corps, after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was renumbered as the 47th, a denomination which had previously been that of one of the marine corps. Colonel Mordaunt's regiment was quartered in Scotland, and in the Jacobite troubles of 1745 was engaged both at Preston Pans and Falkirk. The regiment went to America in 1750, and took part in the siege and capture of Louisbourg; then afterwards joined the Army of Major-General Abercromby at Albany. At Quebec it was one of the corps that saw the hottest of the fight, and cherishes the memory of the part it played on that great occasion. The regiment served in other actions which completed the conquest of Canada, and returned home in 1763. It returned to America a few years later, and in the troubles with the colonists was engaged against the enemy, among other actions, at Lexington, Bunker's Hill, and Saratoga.

At Saratoga after fighting desperately and gallantly it was surrendered with General Burgoyne's forces, 17th October, 1777, but not before the regimental colours had been burned. As prisoners of war it was marched 200 miles to New England, and again 600 miles, in winter, to Virginia. Being exchanged in 1781 it returned to England in November of that year. In 1790 it again crossed the Atlantic, and was some years in the West Indies. At the renewal of hostilities after the Peace of Amiens it raised a second battalion out of men enrolled under the Defence Acts. The 1st Battalion, after visiting the Cape, proceeded to the Rio de la Plata, and was engaged in the unfortunate operations at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. It returned to the Cape, and, proceeding to India, served there from 1808 to 1829. Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion of the 47th had been in the Peninsula, had taken part in the gallant defence of Tarifa, and, joining the Duke of Wellington's Army, had fought at Vittoria and San Sebastian, as well as in other engagements of the Peninsula War. It was disbanded at Portsmouth in 1814.

While the 1st Battalion of the present Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (which was styled the Lancashire Regiment in 1782) was thus occupied, its 2nd Battalion, then the 81st Regiment, was embodied at Lincoln in January, 1794, being distinguished as the "Loyal Lincoln Volunteers." In the winter of that year the men were beaten about in the transport bound to the West Indies, and did not reach their destination until the end of March. The regiment saw some fighting, but suffered far more heavily from disease in St. Domingo, and returned home in 1797. In the next year it went out to the Cape, and fought desperately against the Kaffirs. A second Battalion was formed in 1803 and the 1st Battalion in 1806 joined the forces in Sicily. At Maida the battalion was one of those which bore the burden of the day with great gallantry, and its flank companies, which were incorporated with the grenadier and light battalions, earned the highest praise. In 1808 the 2nd Battalion of the 81st went to Spain to join Sir John Moore. It shared in all the hardships of the famous retreat and at the battle of Corunna, where it was hotly engaged, it fought with splendid gallantry under the commander's eye. Its total loss in killed, wounded, and missing during the retreat and the battle was 326. This battalion after suffering severely by disease in Walcheren, was stationed at Jersey, went over to Holland, and was at Brussels on the day of Waterloo in charge of the military chest. It marched to Paris, and was disbanded in 1816. The 1st Battalion, after serving long in the Mediterranean, landed in Murcia in 1812, and during that and the two following years was constantly praised for its conspicuous gallantry in the operations in eastern Spain. The 81st subsequently came to Canada, and returned too late for Waterloo, but formed, like the 47th, part of the Army of Occupation. In the Pindaree War of 1816-17 the 47th formed part of the Madras Division of Sir A. Campbell's army in the first Burmese War, 1825-26, including the capture of Ava, winning the high praise of the Governor General. Subsequently it was stationed in several of the colonies, and embarked at Malta for Gallipoli to take part in the Crimean War. The 47th was formed in Adams' brigade of Sir de Lacy Evans's division. It advanced at the Alma under a hot fire, passed the burning village of Bourliouk, and deployed into line, suffering heavy losses in its progress. At Inkerman it behaved with the utmost gallantry, and had two officers wounded, and 87 non-commissioned officers killed and wounded. Colonel Haly fell early in the day severely wounded, and was gallantly rescued from the Russian bayonets, one private receiving the V.C. for this service. When the 2nd Division sustained the weight of the Russian attack, two field pieces fell into their hands, but these were recaptured by the grenadier company of the 47th. At the attack on the quarries the 47th furnished a storming party, and lost four officers wounded, and 95 rank and file killed and wounded. The regiment was in reserve at the attack on the Redan, but suffered seriously from the enemy's fire. When the great mutiny broke out, the 2nd Battalion, the 81st, was at Mecan Meer, and played its part in the desperate events thereabout which followed the disarming of the native regiments, and the mutiny of the 26th Native Infantry. For several months the 81st was the only British corps available with which to hold the country around Lahore. It was subsequently employed on the Eusoofzie border with Sir Sydney Cotton. In 1865 the regiment returned home, but the headquarters in the Sultana met a terrible cyclone, from which the transport narrowly escaped, and ran to the Mauritius for repairs. The 81st subsequently served in the Afghan War, 1878-79, including the capture of Ali Musjid.

Two very distinguished corps have thus lost their cherished numbers in the designation of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The badges are the Royal Crest (crowned lion) with the Rose of Lancaster on the cap, the Arms of the city of Lincoln (a fleur de lys on a cross of St. George) on the collar. The officers have a black line bordering each side of the gold lace on the tunics in memory of the death of General Wolfe, and "the 81st" still preserve as a spoil of the field of "Maida," a curious silver-mounted snuff box. Before the great assault on the "Redan" the 47th with the rest of the stormers sang out "Annie Laurie," the last song of many a brave Lancashire lad.

LOST HIS BOER SYMPATHY.

A Former Resident in Transvaal Explains His Change of Mind.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 18.—Harold Bolce, of Washington, D.C., formerly of Johannesburg, vigorously denounced the Boers in an address before the Contemporary Club.

"Before I went to South Africa," said Mr. Bolce, "my sympathies were with the Boers in their long conflict with the British. The Transvaal seemed to be a struggling republic at the mercy of a burly empire. But when I got settled in the Transvaal I found that the democratic title of republic was a misnomer. Its President is an autocratic ruler, as supreme in his authority as the Emperor of Abyssinia or the Ameer of Afghanistan. By a word he can summon or dismiss the Volksraad, which has power to pass only upon the laws which he presents.

"The Boers are not farmers. They are a band of indolent nomads. Much of their time is spent in vagrant journeys in their huge ox waggons. They exist as a nation only by the protection of England, for the black tribes whom the Boers dispossessed before the natives learned the use of rifles would now exact bloody retribution but for the restraint that England puts upon them."

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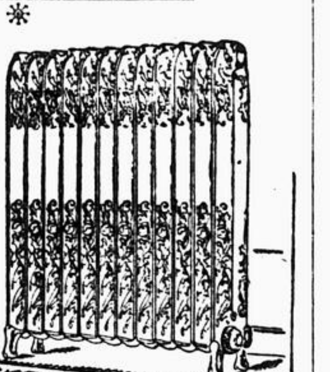

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AT FARQUHAR'S FARM.

The Official List of Casualties When the Regiments Were Captured.

The General Officer Commanding in Natal has communicated to the Secretary of State for War, says the London Times, in a telegram dated Ladysmith, the 2nd inst., the following list of casualties at the action at Farquhar's Farm, near Ladysmith, on the 30th ult.:

5th DRAGOON GUARDS.

Wounded—Lance-Corporal Dalziel, Private William Mounsel, Private Frank Miller.

18th HUSSARS.

Wounded—Shoeing-Smith Arthur Hiscock.

19th HUSSARS.

Killed—Lance-Corporal William Robins, Shoeing-Smith George Cooper.

Wounded—Lance-Corporal John Cole, Private Henry Dench, Private William Blore, Private Robert Childs, Private John Halfnight.

13th BATTERY FIELD ARTILLERY.

Wounded—Battery Sergeant-Major James Garner (died October 31), Gunner William Butt, Gunner Henry Jackson Gunner Walter G. Parker, Gunner John Edward Metcalf, Driver Ernest John Dowding, Driver Alfred Oxlade, Driver Chris Walsh, Driver Henry Ward.

21ST FIELD BATTERY.

Killed—Acting Bombardier Edgar Morgan.

Wounded—Gunner Charles Andrews.

42ND FIELD BATTERY.

Killed—Gunner Robert James, Gunner Arthur Studs.

Wounded—Gunner Michael Smith, Gunner Seymour Gartry, Gunner John Cooper, Driver Frederick Bamford, Driver Thomas Minard.

53RD FIELD BATTERY.

Wounded—Gunner Frank Keen, Gunner Joseph Patten, Gunner Benjamin Black, Driver George Curle, Driver Charles Frazer, Driver William Pickett.

67TH FIELD BATTERY.

Missing—Gunner Alexander Smyth.

69TH FIELD BATTERY.

Wounded—Quartermaster-Sergeant W. H. Viney, Bombardier William Flower, Gunner William Rabb, Gunner George Freeland, Gunner Arthur Hewson, Driver Philip Flook.

"L" BATTERY ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Wounded—Gunner John Hendrick.

1ST BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

Killed—Pte. Geo. Saunders.

Wounded—Colour-Sergt. J. Rowland Kinsdale, Lance-Corpl. Caleb Cresswell, Lance-Corpl. Henry Rowles, Lance-Corpl. Henry Rawlins, Lance-Corpl. Rich. Fitton, Lance-Corpl. John Robinson, Lance-Corpl. Wm. Mayers, Bugler John Knight, Pte. Wm. Cherriman, Pte. Hiram Hay, Pte. Wm. Goodall, Pte. Jas. Kent, Pte. Stephen Malone, Pte. Rich. Owens, Pte. Albert Bell, Pte. Wm. Evans (shoeing smith), Pte. John Farrell, Pte. Wm. Jackson, Pte. Andrew Robins, Pte. Daniel Watson, Pte. Chas. Hands, Pte. Edward Hudson, Pte. John Tipper, Pte. John Andrews, Pte. Wm. Coxon, Pte. Thos. Dickson, Pte. Arthur Gilling, Pte. Alex. Storer, Pte. Thos. Lancaster, Pte. Alfred Cooke, Pte. John Scutt, Pte. Geo. Steer.

Missing—Sergt. Henry Boyden, Corpl. Chas. Edward, Pte. Michael Hellis, Pte. Alfred Austin, Pte. John Christian, Pte. Rich. Brock, Pte. John Pearson, Pte. John McHale, Pte. Robt. Street, Pte. Jas. Thompson, Pte. Martin Donnen, Pte. Ernest White, Pte. Henry Harrison, Pte. John Eccleston, Pte. Wm. Caffery, Pte. Wm. Thorpe, Pte. Arthur Whittaker, Pte. Thos. Pollard, Pte. Roger Hart, Pte. John Telfer, Bugler Wm. Bennett.

2ND BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

Killed—Pte. Wm. Byrne, Pte. Henry Kelly, Pte. Jas. Hargreaves, Pte. Chas. Wilson, Pte. Chas. Jeffcock, Pte. John Donovan, Pte. A. Charlesworth, Pte. Wm. Dawson.

Wounded—Sergeant Charles Howletts, Corporal Thomas Halbard, Sergeant George Leach, Sergeant George Farthing, Corporal W. Taylor, Lance-Corporal J. Hoetling, Lance-Corporal John Cavanagh, Lance-Corporal J. Morris, Lance-Corporal W. Gwynne, Private C. Mackinder, Private F. Waring, Private Walter Eva, Private Charles Sanger, Private John Stretch, Private John Thornton, Private Chas. Wheatcroft, Private F. Mowatt, Private A. O'Hearne, Private Septimus Halford, Private Charles Finch, Private Joseph Neighbour, Private John Secker, Private A. Finn, Private A. Carser, Bugler James Sherwood, Private George Cooper, Private James Walker, Private Charles Steers, Private Daniel Kilby.

Missing—Sergeant Robert Frances, Lance-Corporal Charles Sala, Lance-Corporal Chas. Scholfield, Lance-Corporal Arthur Davies, Private James Hanson, Private Arthur Baker, Private Frank Simons, Private William Perry, Private John Daniels, Private H. Bertle, Private Richard Clarke, Private William Lowen, Private Lewis Hadley, Private Charles Gavey, Private Samuel Glover, Private F. Bradley.

1ST BATTALION LEICESTER REGIMENT.

Killed—Private Richard Fitzpatrick, Private Herbert Booth.

Wounded—Sergeant Sidney H. Harvey, Corporal Henry S. Cave, Private Arthur Cave, Private Benjamin Lewitt, Private Henry Allen, Private Henry Cooper, Private Thomas Tunnicliff, Private John Harris, Private Edward G. Gillett, Private George E. Church, Private Harry Clarkson, Private William Hawley, Private Thomas Brennan, Private Alfred Chawner, Private John Williams, Private John Brown, Private John Dyson, Private John Fisher.

Missing—Private Arthur Ball, Private Benjamin Seaton, Private William Ball, Private Samuel Raisis.

2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Missing (or wounded)—Private George Faulkener, Private Thos. Wall, Private W. Hennessy.

1ST BATTALION MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

Wounded—Lance-Sgt. John Lewis, Pte. Fred Archer, Pte. James Brown, Pte. Edwin Coulter, Pte. Alfred Nicholls, Pte. Jas. Wilson.

Missing—Pte. Jas. Bowie.

1ST BATTALION ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

Killed—Ten men. Names to be reported.

Wounded—Sgt.-Maj. Phillip O'Donnel, gunshot wound, leg, severe; Col.-Sgt. P. McCarthy, Sgt. D. Maginn, Sgt. Michael Reilly, Corpl. Hugh Falvey, Corpl. Michael Mulrooney, Corpl. Jas. Moull, Lance-Corpl. John Bergin, Bandsman J. Lister, Private John Donohoe, Pte. Patrick Lee, Pte. Jno Kelly, Pte. Wm. Doyle, Pte. J. Healy, Pte. Thos. Swift, Pte. Wm. Murphy, Pte. Jos. Mullen, Pte. Jas. Cunningham, Pte. John Curtis, Pte. Bernard Hill, Pte. Patrick Brett, Pte. James Haddock, Pte. James Hannen, Pte. John Giffen, Pte. William Graham, Pte. Patrick Sexton, Pte. J. Mungoham, Pte. Wm. Connolly, Pte. Geo. Reynolds, Pte. Patrick Kearney, Pte. John Ledwick, Pte. James O'Neill, Pte. Richard Leader, Pte. William McKee, Pte. Arthur Wilson, Pte. Frances Anderson, Pte. John Connor, Pte. James McDermot, Pte. James McLarnen, Pte. William Reilly, Pte. Jos. Smith.

1ST BATTALION GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Killed—Sergeant M. Agg, Private C. Coward, Private C. Haslam, Private W. Sandall, Private W. Sullivan Private J. Grenfinen, Private W. Drew, Private S. Hopson, Private A. Williams, Private W. Miles, Private F. Newman, Private E. Rowland, Private J. Giles, Private F. Marshall, Private C. Smith, Private W. Smith, Private C. Wintle, Private A. Pugh, Private E. Jones, Private G. Cavill, Private W. Hall, Private T. Martin, Private F. Baldwin, Private H. Browne, Private R. Burns, Private A. Jolly, Private A. Jenkins, Private A. Ford.

Wounded—Colour-Sergeant Charles J. Pittaway, Sergeant A. Leeson, Lance-Sergeant Thomas Byrne, Lance-Sergeant Frederick Pearce, Corporal W. White, Corporal Harry Lane, Lance-Corporal Edward Weaver, Lance-Corporal George Fowler, Lance-Corporal Albert Gough, Private G Addicott, Private Robert Taylor, Private Ernest Radburn, Private Thomas Cox, Private Thomas Collett, Private Albert Cooke, Private William Davis, Private Ernest Gardner, Private R. Habgood, Private James Hicks, Private Thomas Hodges, Private W. Knight, Private W. Maggs, Private Fred Smith, Private Charles Squiris, Private Charles White, Private Albert Young, Private Albert Gardaner, Private George Jennings, Private James Brayshaw, Private Thomas Clarke, Private Ernest Crump, Private William Gurnhell, Private Harry Long, Private Charles Lusty, Private Fred. Morgan, Private James Pickitt, (since died), Private William Sollars, Private John Summerhayes, Private Charles Trapp, Private Peter Vaughan, Private Samuel Venn (since died), Private Thomas Webb, Private Albert Webb, Private Alfred Tudgay, Private George Francis, Private Charles Pinnell, Private Henry Thornton, Private Daniel Hyde, Private Joseph Stratford, Private Edward Clift, Private Fred Gibbs, Private William Britton, Private John Milton, Private Louis Hawkis, Private W. Hanks.

Missing—Nineteen officers and 330 men.

10TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

Wounded—Gunner D. Chapman, one muleteer.

Missing—Five officers and men.

TELEGRAPH SECTION, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Wounded — Lance-Corporal John Hayman.

ROYAL NAVY.

Wounded—Leading Seaman W. J. Ford, Able Seaman John Emly, Able Seaman J. F. Nail, all of Portsmouth Division.

NATAL MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—Corporal H. P. Lloyd, Trooper A. F. Sanders.

BORDER MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded — Corporal A. B. Stewart, Sergeant E. F. Gibbons.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

Wounded—Muleteer Jack.

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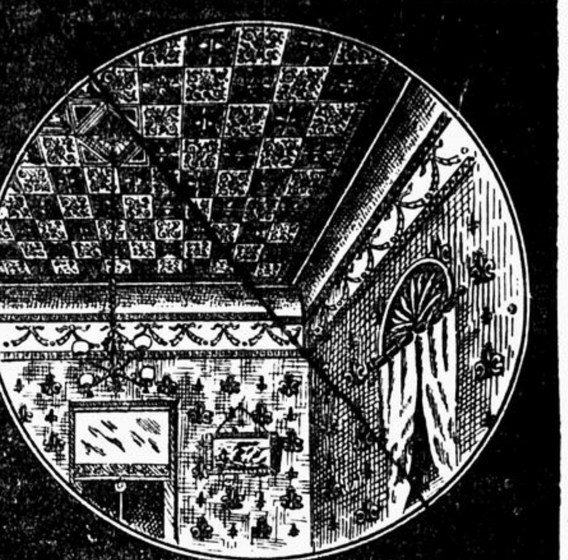

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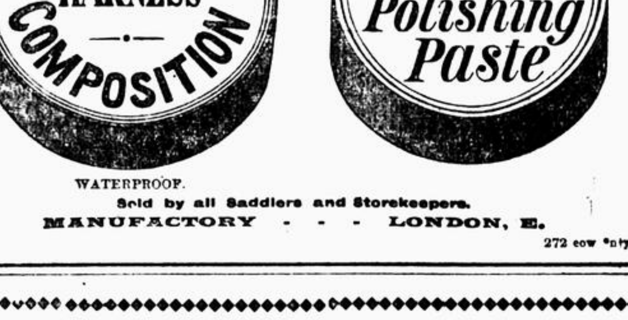

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AN OFFENCE TO HIMSELF!

Severe testimony to give of one's self--but F. A. Bottom, of Cookshire, Quebec, does so in the interest of the thousands who are like sufferers.

He had Catarrh for twenty years and was cured radically and completely by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

A powerful, but searching remedy that will relieve a cold in the head in ten minutes and has cured Catarrh cases of 50 years' standing.

That most prevalent and aggravating malady, Catarrh, can count nine hundred in every thousand souls on this continent as its victims. These are alarming figures, but it has been proven true on the highest medical authority that this percentage of the American population suffer from the catarrh taint in a lesser or greater degree.

And it's so insidious—at first only a slight cold in the head, but lack of care and attention and it in a very short space of time develops into this distressing disease, which, until the introduction of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder required the most rigorous, and in many cases apparently, cruel treatment, with the chances then by long odds in favour of no cure.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will give decided relief in from 10 to 60 minutes. And perseverance in its use will permanently cure the most aggravating and deep-seated case of Chronic Catarrh. Its healing qualities have been so permanently established, and there have been so many to testify to its real worth that the medical profession have given it special recognition, and in the practice of some of the most eminent specialists in throat and nose troubles this great remedy is the balm recommended and prescribed as the most efficacious and permanent relief from catarrh ravages. And when the profession are willing to use, recommend and champion it in everyday practice, the people generally are bound to have confidence in it. It never breaks faith; it is simple to apply; it allays inflammation; stops all that disgusting dropping in the throat; removes the offensiveness of the breath, which is so disgusting to the sufferer; clears the head; heals the sores, and imparts tone and general healthfulness to the whole system, because it eradicates the poisons. It has come as "good news" to many a suffering soul. Are you a sufferer? Read Mr. Bottom's testimony:—"I suffered for twenty years from catarrh in the head; my breath was so bad from it that it was offensive to myself. During these years I tried everything that I thought would relieve. Some did for a little, but none permanently, until I began using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief from the very first application. I persisted in the use of it, and to-day I am free from all effects of catarrh. I am willing to swear by this great remedy as a quick and certain cure for this disease, and I heartily recommend it."

If you are credulous, if you are sceptical, if you want to know more, Mr. Bottom will willingly write a personal letter to you if you write him.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives relief in most acute cases of heart disease inside of 30 minutes. It is a never failing heart specific, and thousands owe their lives to its healing power.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will relieve all forms of piles with one application, and will cure most distressing cases of them in from three to five nights.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 40 doses for 20 cents. They are the cheapest, the best, and are crowding out the old-time purgers.

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There Are Over One Hundred Canadian Officers

An English Lady of Nobility Tells of the Preparations of Col. Baden-Powell for the Defence of Mafeking.

The History of the Invention and Use of Armoured Trains---Some of the War Songs Which Are Now Popular in Great Britain.

The despatches were in error in stating that Lieut. Wood, of Halifax, fell on Cape Colony border, was the first graduate of Kingston Military College to meet death in battle. The following sketch by C. W. C. White, in the Toronto Saturday Night, is interesting:

Contingent or no contingent, Britain could not to-day be at war in any quarter of the civilized or uncivilized world without its horrors pressing hard on some Canadian homes. Scattered over the globe, with the troops in Britain, in India, in European garrisons, in out-of-the-way stations, wherever the British flag is flying and what concerns us most just now, in South Africa, onwards which the whole world today is looking, are sometime R.M.C. cadets giving of their strong, free, northern life to the military purposes of the Empire. Most distinguished amongst them is Girouard Bimbashi, who has temporarily left his important post, the presidency of all the Egyptian railways, and has been attached to Gen. Buller's forces with, at thirty-two the rank of lieut.-colonel; the man who, Steevens says, "never loses his head, nor forgets his own mind," who, as a subaltern had a record sufficient to make the reputation of any engineer in the world.

And as with Girouard, so with the rest of Canada's martial sons, perfect machines all, and—greater marvel yet—thinking machines. Great Britain realizing the worth of them, has put them alongside the pick of her army, and even with this fierce competition, Canadian skill and training, and muscle and brain, welded and applied by Canadian pluck, show conspicuously.

MEN NOW AT THE FRONT.

Around our men now in South Africa our keenest interest centres. Amongst these are Capt. Hensley, of the Dublin Fusiliers; Lieut. McInnes, Royal Engineers, who has been fortifying Kimberley; Lieuts. Scott, of the Staff Corps, Smith and Cory, in the Dublin Fusiliers, and Wood, of the North Lancashires. Not till we know the regiments at or on the way to the front can we tell just how many more are in the thick of it. We are certain, however, that several of the corps now in India will be ordered to South Africa, and with these are numbers of our men.

Small wonder that this, Great Britain's latest war, has stirred our young nation as it has never hitherto been stirred. Ours to-day is not the abstract glow of enthusiasm, the abstract thrill of sympathy, but the living glow and thrill of mother for son, and sister for brother, and the yet keener throb of a relationship dearer still. From every corner of the wide Dominion a prayer goes up for the welfare of our boys, who may be asked at any moment for their lives.

Toronto will think of the safety of her Denisons, one just gone as adjutant to the contingent; of Sweny, with the Royal Fusiliers, Bombay; of the Hodgins, one with the British Columbia contingent, a prize-man in his day, the other in the Royal Artillery, who has already seen service with Sir William Lockhart in India. Old Port Hope school holds up proudly her head, as she points to McInnes, and Morris, and Von Hugel, and many another "T.C.S. fellow." Bright ornaments to the British arms Peterborough's heart is now in India with the Royal Engineers, for there Harry Rogers, one of the R.M.C.'s brightest sons, is stationed. The old garrison town of Kingston bears in mind the Straubenzies, Duff, with the Engineers in India, Leslie there also; Sears, and Cartwright, and Skinner, at any moment liable to be ordered to the front. And Quebec rejoices that she has given Smith and de Lotbiniere and Dobell to the Empire. In Montreal they speak of Sweeny with the Indian Staff corps, and Lafferty with the contingent. Halifax is watching India, where Twining and Kaulbach are. Right loyally and willingly has Lower Canada sent her sons to the forefront, for Courtney is with the Royal Artillery at Azra, De Bury in Ceylon, Panet and Tilley with the Royal Engineers in India; men in whose veins glows the gallant blood of the old regime, side by side with men whose stock is purely British, but all true Canadians, one in their eagerness to serve under the Union Jack.

THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

To spur them on to uphold the motto of their college, "Truth, Duty, Valour," comes the cherished memory of those who bravely met the glorious death in which their women exult through binding tears. Mackay, who headed the list of those who ended the college at its opening in 1878, and who afterwards served with distinction in Africa, winning the D.S.O.; Stairs, of the Welsh Regiment, whose fame is imperishable linked with that of Stanley, and whose story has passed into history; Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, who was killed in action, whilst, with conspicuous bravery, blowing up the Gate of Tambi in Africa. A tablet to their memory was erected in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, jointly by their comrades of the R.M.C. and the Royal Engineers, thus making it not a colonial, but an Imperial tribute. A similar tablet was at the same time placed in Rochester Cathedral, England, which already contains memorials to many of England's best and bravest soldiers. The men under Capt. Stairs' command also placed a memorial tablet to him in the Church of Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.

CANADIANS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I take the liberty of enclosing a statement showing the number of Graduate and Ex-Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada now serving in Her Majesty's Regular Army, as also statement showing number employed in connection with the Boer War, as well as a statement of those connected with the Second Battalion, (Special Service), Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Previous statements which have appeared in different papers have been incorrect, in some cases the names of deceased officers have been shown as at present connected with the war, etc., etc.

The statements enclosed are correct and compiled from official sources.

ERNEST F. WURTELE.
Captain, R. O.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer,
Royal Military College Club of Canada.
(Quebec).

List of Graduates and ex-Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, who are serving in Her Majesty's Regular Army.

CAVALRY.

1—Second Lieutenant, R. D. Harvey, 4th Hussars.
2—Captain H. P. Leader, the Carbiniers.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

1—Major H. M. Campbell.
2—Captain P. E. Gray.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

1.—Lieutenant, W. H. N. Cantlie, 10th Battery.
2—Captain E. J. Duffus, 61st Battery.
3—Capt. C. C. Van Straubenzee (Local Major), R. M. C. Staff.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY

1—Captain F. E. L. Barker, No. 17 Company, S. Division.
2—Second Lieut. V. L. Beer, No. 19 Company, W. Division.
3—Captain A. M. Cayley, No. 2 Company, E. Division.
4—Second Lieut. F. H. Courtney, No. 5 Company, S. Division.
5—Second Lieut. A. C. H. Dean, No. 12 Company, W. Division.
6—Captain G. S. Duffus, No. 28 Company, S. Division.
7—Second Lieut. H. St. G. Hamersley, No. 5 Company, E. Division.
8—Captain C. R. Hodgins, Adjutant Volunteer Artillery.
9—Captain G. N. Johnston, Adjutant Volunteer Artillery.
10—Captain R. J. Macdonald, Army Ordnance Department.
11—Captain J. A. Moren, Adjutant Volunteer Artillery.
12—Captain R. C. Morris, No. 24 Company E. Division.
13—Second Lieut. R. R. Poole, No. 36 Company, S. Division.
14—Second Lieut. J. Y. H. Ridout, No. 20 Company, E. Division.
15—Lieutenant R. K. Scott, Army Ordnance Department.
16—Second Lieut. A. E. Smith, No. 24 Company, W. Division.
17—Capt. H. B. Strange, Staff Adjutant.
18—Lieut. G. S. Wilkes, No. 11 Company, S. Division.

LOCAL BATTALIONS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

CEYLON—MAURITIUS BATTALION.

1—Lieut. H. R. V. DeBury, Ceylon Company.
2—Lieut. H. N. B. Hollinshead, Mauritius Company.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1—Capt. A. Adams, Egypt.
2—Lieut. B. H. O. Armstrong, Sierra Leone.
3—Second Lieut. H. L. Bingay, Chatham
4—Capt. A. G. Bremner, Bombay.
5—Lieut. H. B. D. Campbell, Bengal.
6—Second Lieut. L. C. A. Doucet, Bermuda.
7—Capt. H. C. Carey, War Office.
8—Capt. G. S. Cartwright, Plymouth.
9—Captain P. H. duP. Casgrain, Southampton.
10—Second Lieut. G. W. Denison, Chatham.
11—Capt. G. M. Duff, Punjab.
12—Lieut. W. C. Dumble, Bermuda.
13—Lieut. A. S. Evans, Malta.
14—Captain C. B. Farwell, Bombay.
15—Lieut. G. R. Frith, jr., South Africa.
16—Major E. P. C. Girouard, D. S. O., (Local Lieut.-Col.), Egypt.
17.—Second Lieut. E. D. C. Harris, Chatham.
18.—Captain A. Jily de Lotbiniere, Madras.
19.—Captain H. Joly de Lotbiniere, War Office.
20.—Captain J. N. C. Kennedy, Chatham.
21.—Captain G. M. Kirkpatrick, Malta.
22.—Captain J. I. Lang, C.M.G., Chatham.
23.—Captain W. B. Lesslie, Home District.
24.—Captain W. J. McElhinney, Punjab.
25.—Lieutenant D. S. MacInnes, Cape town.
26.—Captain H. C. Nanton, Punjob.
27.—Lieutenant G. F. F. Osborne, Bombay.
28.—Captain A. E. Panet, Punjab.
29.—Captain D. H. Ridout, War Office.
30.—Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, Punjab.
31.—Captain T. C. Skinner, Dover.
32.—Captain H. Sloggett, Chatham.
33.—Captain W. F. Tilley, Bengal.
34.—Captain P. G. Twining, India.
35.—Major A. H. Van Straubenzee, Chatham.
36.—Captain W. V. Von Hugel, Landguard.

INFANTRY.

1.—Capt. K. B. Cameron, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
2.—Lieut. G. N. Cory, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
3.—Captain C. S. Cowie, Royal Scots.
4.—Major C. M. Dobell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
5.—Second Lieut. J. D. Doull, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
6.—Lieut. J. J. B. Farley, Prince of Wales's Regiment.
7.—Lieut. W. A. Hamilton, Connaught Rangers.
8.—Lieut. R. J. F. Hayter, Cheshire Regiment.
9.—Lieutenant F. C. Heneker, Royal Canadians.
10.—Captain W. C. G. Heneker, Connaught Rangers.
11.—Captain C. A. Hensley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
12.—Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment.
13.—Second Lieutenant H. A. Kaulbach, Warwickshire Regiment.
14.—Lieutenant G. W. Kenny, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
15.—Captain G. B. Laurie, Royal Irish Rifles.
16.—Captain J. H. Laurie, Royal Lancaster Regiment.
17.—Captain C. C. Luard, Durham Light Infantry.
18.—Captain G. D. Luard, The Cameronians
19.—Captain E. M. Morris, Devonshire Regiment.
20.—Second Lieutenant R. St. P. Mosgrove, Royal Sussex Regiment.
21.—Lieut. J. W. Osborne, The Cameronians.
22.—Lieutenant H. R. Payzant, Lancashire Fusiliers.
23.—Second Lieutenant G. H. Rogers, Bedfordshire Regiment.
24.—Captain J. W. Sears, South Staffordshire Regiment.
25.—Captain F. St. D. Skinner, Royal Sussex Regiment.
26.—Second Lieutenant T. C. Skinner, Hampshire Regiment.
27.—Captain E. O. Smith, Northamptonshire Regiment.
28.—Captain H. C. Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
29.—Captain W. F. Sweny, Royal Fusiliers.
30.—Lieutenant C. M. Stephen, Cheshire Regiment.
31.—Second Lieutenant H. H. Syer, South Wales Borderers.
32.—Captain E. T. Taylor, Cheshire Regiment.
33.—Captain B. W. Van Straubenzee, South Wales Borderers.
34.—Second Lieutenant A. B. Wilkie, Royal Sussex Regiment.
35.—Captain H. E. Wise, Derbyshire Regiment.
36.—Lieutenant C. C. Wood, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

1.—Lieutenant H. W. Clinch.
2.—Lieutenant F. F. Duffus.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

1.—Lieutenant G. E. Hardie.
2.—Lieutenant W. J. Mitchell.
3.—Second Lieutenant G. B. Brown.

UNATTACHED LIST.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

1.—Second Lieutenant F. F. Hunter.
2.—Second Lieutenant Jas. Peters.
3.—Second Lieutenant R. L. C. Sweeney.

RECAPITULATION.

Cavalry	2
Artillery	
Royal Horse	
Royal Field	2
Royal Garrison	3
Ceylon-Mauritius Bn	18
	2
Royal Engineers	25
Infantry	36
Army Service Corps	36
Indian Staff Corps	2
Unattached List	3
	3
Total at present serving in the Imperial Service	107

List of graduates and ex-cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, who are serving in connection with the

BOER WAR OF 1899.
IMPERIAL SERVICE.

1.—Major H. M. Campbell, Royal Horse Artillery.
2.—Captain R. P. Leader, the Carabiniers.
3.—Lieutenant D. S. MacInnes, Royal Engineers.
4.—Lieut. F. F. Duffus, Army Service Corps.
5.—Lieut. H. W. Clinch, Army Service Corps.
6.—Captain C. A. Hensley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
7.—Lieut. G. N. Cory, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
8.—Captain E. M. Morris, Devonshire Regiment.
9.—Captain J. N. C. Kennedy, Royal Engineers.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT.

10.—Capt. and Bt. Major C. M. Dobell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

ATTACHED TO 2ND BAT. ROYAL CAN. REG. OF INFANTRY.

11.—Captain E. J. Duffus, Royal Field Artillery, Adjutant.
12.—Bt.-Major (Local Lieut.-Col.) E. P. C. Girouard, D.S.O., R.E.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAYS.

13.—Capt. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Royal Engineers.

STAFF OFFICER TO DIRECTOR OF RAILWAYS.

14.—Captain H. C. Manton, Royal Engineers.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF RAILWAYS.

15.—Lieut. C. C. Wood, Royal North-Lancashire Regiment.
16.—Captain N. G. Von Hugel, Royal Engineers.

GENERAL BULLER,
(From a Photograph Taken When a Lieutenant in the Royal Prince Consort's Regiment.)
(From a Photo in the Possession of a Montreal Gentleman.)

2ND SPECIAL SERVICE BATTALION, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

1—Major J. C. MacDougall, Adjutant.
2—Capt. and Bt.-Major S. J. A. Denison, Quartermaster.
3—Major R. Cartwright, A. A. G. special service.
4.—Captain F. J. Dixon, Historical Recorder.
5—Captain A. E. Hodgins, Nelson Rifle Co., Lieutenant.
6—Captain H. A. Panet, R. C. A., Lieutenant.
7—Captain H. E. Burstall, R. C. A. Lieutenant.
8—Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, R. O., Lieutenant.
9—Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion, Lieutenant.
10—Lieut. F. D. Lafferty, R. C. A., Lieutenant.
11—Second Lieut. C. W. W. McLean, 8th Hussars, Lieutenant.
12—Capt. W. B. Carruthers, R.O., Private.
13—Mr. J. K. Magee, Private.

CASUALTIES.

KILLED:

Lieutentant C. C. Wood, Royal North Lancashire Rigiment. Killed in a skirmish near Belmont, 18 miles north of the Orange River.

Entered the Royal Military College of Canada in 1892, graduated in 1896.

DAILY LIFE AT MAFEKING.

Preparations for the Town's Defence Described by a Woman.

EVERY PRECAUTION WAS TAKEN TO WITHSTAND A LONG SIEGE.

The following letter is the first of a series to appear in the London Daily Mail from Lady Sarah Wilson, who is recording events at the front from a woman's standpoint:

Dixon's Hotel,
Mafeking, October 7, 1899.

I little thought when we left England in May last for a two months' trip to South Africa that in four months' time I should be in a partly beleaguered town, with the expectation of being cut off from communication at any moment. And yet this is the case.

I must say it is my own fault—friends advised me to remain at Bulawayo, or to go to Cape Town, but neither place smiled upon me under the circumstances, and partly from a wish to be useful, as I had lately been attending lectures on "First Aid to the Wounded," and partly, I suppose, from a love of excitement, I have elected to remain here. During the six weeks we spent at Bulawayo, Colonel Baden-Powell and staff have been busy organizing the Rhodesian regiment of what is to be known as the "Frontier Force."

I have been here a week to-day, and peace still reigns, though when it will be broken who can tell? The two long, intensely hot days occupied by the journey from Bulawayo proved perfectly uneventful, in spite of rumours that the train might be stuck up, fired on, and the like.

About fifty miles north of this a large white painted covered truck, called a "caboose," was attached to our train, immediately behind the engine, with ten or twelve

TROOPERS AS OCCUPANTS,

in case of eventualities; but their services were not needed, and though all day long in close proximity to the Transvaal frontier, not a vestige of a Boer did we see.

On arriving here we found the inhabitants fairly scared, and on Sunday morning, just as I was going to church, the landlady met me with a grave face, and solemnly assured me 5,000 Boers were in laager on the border, and were to attack the town on Tuesday. I thought we had left rumours behind us, and that, being, so to speak, on the spot, we should know the truth, and nothing but the truth. This, however, is a fallacy of which I have since had abundant proof. Of course, I am not behind the scenes; but it is my private opinion that all of that Sunday and most of the following day the authorities did expect an attack on the town, and that as the couple of big guns which have now arrived were then conspicuous by their absence, the Boers might have made it exceedingly hot for us had they brought up their artillery, and soon reduced this quiet little town to dust and ruins.

"En passant," I must say a few words about Mafeking. For a long time the terminus of the railway, with no paying goldfields within reach, this township has more or less been slumbering or rather dozing, for many years. It certainly was woke up in 1895-96, when this and Pitsani were made the jumping off places of the well-remembered Jameson raid, anent which the present state of affairs makes one regret the fact that this unlucky expedition

DID NOT SUCCEED.

Since then the continuation of the railway to Bulawayo has put renewed life into the place, and at the present time it is a flourishing little town of some 1,200 inhabitants, its principal features being a large store and warehouse of Julius Weil—that well-known South African name which seems to pursue one in the wildest veldt—and a huge market square, in which is situated Dixon's Hotel.

This hotel, by the way, is more or less of a barrack, as, besides Colonel Baden-Powell and Staff—Major Gould-Adams, the resident Commissioner of British Bechuanaland, and sundry other special service officers—some of Colonel Hore's regiment and all the B. S. A. Police have their mess here.

Another table is reserved for the Press and its representatives, and the food is astonishingly good, owing, I think, to the fact that the genial Commissioner keeps a watchful eye on the cuisine. The country round is absolutely flat rolling veldt, which appears to extend for miles. On one side of the town only is a slightly elevated ridge, now happily crowned with a snug little fort, from which peep out two trusty guns, ominously pointing to the dim horizon, behind which lies the Transvaal border, only about eight miles distant.

This ridge, of course, would be the point of vantage for the Boers if they could get there—and don't they wish they might. Of kopjes, their favourite shelter, there is not one to be seen, and most of the scrub and mimosa bushes have been cleared away, so much so that those who know the Boers best deride the idea of their advancing, contrary to any of their

ESTABLISHED PRECEDENTS,

across the burning exposed veldt. But our C. O. is not one to leave anything to chance, or to think any eventuality an impossible one, therefore during this last week things have been made doubly secure, the additional guns have been cunningly placed earthworks and redoubts have been thrown up all round, and the inhabitants drilled and armed.

Just outside the town are the barracks of the British Bechuanaland Police, such smart-looking men in khaki serge uniforms and brown leather slouch hats with white puggarees; but most of these are now scattered throughout the Protectorate, and only some sixty or seventy remain here. Beyond is the camp, where Colonel Hore's regiment, 400 strong, are quartered. These are to be our real stand-by in case of need, and certainly no fault can be found with their appearance except as far as the horses go, some of them being mere ponies, and in poor condition. However, South African horses are very deceptive, and it really seems the more wretched they look the better they go. With this force, as officers and gallopers, are many friends—Major Godley, Lord C. Bentinck, Mr. Holden, Mr. Greenfield, and a host of others.

All day long the town is kept alive by the coming and going of their orderlies, their packets, and their patrols.

Further away beyond the camp again is the native stadt, inhabited by about 3000 of the Barolong tribe, under Wessels Montsioa, son of the old chief Montsioa, who defended himself for many years against the Boers, and who was always loyal to the English. A great deal of the Barolong country was taken into the Transvaal by

THE LONDON CONVENTION,

of 1884. There have been various rumours the Barolongs are not to be depended on, but in this instance the authorities think we may safely rely on their loyalty. They have old scores against the Boers, and are quite ready to defend themselves in case of need. I am told they have asked for arms; but as the English Government are always opposed in this country to using blacks against whites, their request has not at present been complied with.

Of course, they have a certain number of rifles themselves—a fact which they would probably deny if questioned; but they seem peaceful, contented people, and their numerous mud huts with thatched roofs, surrounded by high mud walls, form quite a picturesque side to Mafeking.

Last Monday morning we had the excitement of the departure of the last coach for Johannesburg. Two coaches locked together, and ten mules to draw them, with much horn-blowing and whip-cracking, brought all the inhabitants to their doors and windows. The significant fact about it was there being but one passenger, and he a Dutchman, who previous to turning out with the burgher forces with horse and rifle, had been gaining a little information this side of the border, and under the friendly influence of refreshment at the bar had been well stuffed by his friends in the town, and had also been fairly communicative about his own countrymen.

I spoke a few words to him relative to his journey, and he was a civil-spoken man with a strong German accent, who apparently was leaving some good friends at Dixon's Hotel, for as he drove off there was an outburst of

CHEERS AND LAUGHTER,

to which he responded by proclaiming his intention of seeing them very soon again and in other circumstances.

The following day (Tuesday) I was suddenly awakened at 3 a.m. by a loud though distant detonation. With all one's senses on the alert, and in consequence of the conversation of the previous evening having been almost entirely on the subject of Boers, commandoes, and possible attacks, I confess in the first moment of waking I thought the battle had begun. In a second, however, the room was absolutely lit up with a flash of lightning, and I was reassured. The storm went on for several hours, and we heard afterwards had greatly inconvenienced the burgher forces, who were without shelter on the bare veldt. But in spite of wars and rumours of wars we eat and drink and have our joke, even play a game of bridge after dinner, though sometimes this is apt to be abruptly broken in upon by one of the party being mysteriously "wanted" outside, or having to ride out to see the outposts are bright and awake.

To return to the events of the week: The trial trip of the armoured train was all excitement, and the animal itself a decided novelty.

Imagine three enormous oblong square boxes painted gray, with tiny wheels, and you will know what an armoured engine and two trucks look like; the latter, filled with armed troopers and named respectively in large white letters, H.M. Mosquito, and H. M. Firefly, are placed one in front and one behind the engine, the funnel of which only appears to mark the difference between the three till you look closer and you see, calmly observing the landscape, the muzzle of a Maxim in one and of a Nordenfeldt in the other.

"Isn't she a beauty!" was the universal exclamation, as this monster puffed and whistled and finally, with dignity, steamed away along the brightly shining metals over the flat country towards the setting sun, the time which I think is always the most beautiful of the day in Africa, where the landscape looks so peaceful, so endless in the rosy light, when it is difficult to believe there are any discordant elements in this vast continent, which impresses one more than any other part of the world I have even seen of being exactly as God left it.

Towards the middle of the week the scares died away, and people seemed to breathe again; to be startled out of their serenity once more, however, yesterday, by fresh rumours; and apparently this time well-founded ones. It is now authoritatively known that several thousand Boers under Cronje are encamped within eight miles of this town. Whether they have artillery with them is not yet absolutely certain. The military authorities, however, are quietly confident of holding their own, even in the latter contingency; should an attack take place, every townsman has his allotted place. The hospital stations of "first aid" are settled on, and, in case of bombardment, a safe place is being made for women and children.

Last night we went so far as to have two alarms, one just before dinner and another eleven p.m.. A rocket sent up from one of

OUR FORWARD OUTPOSTS

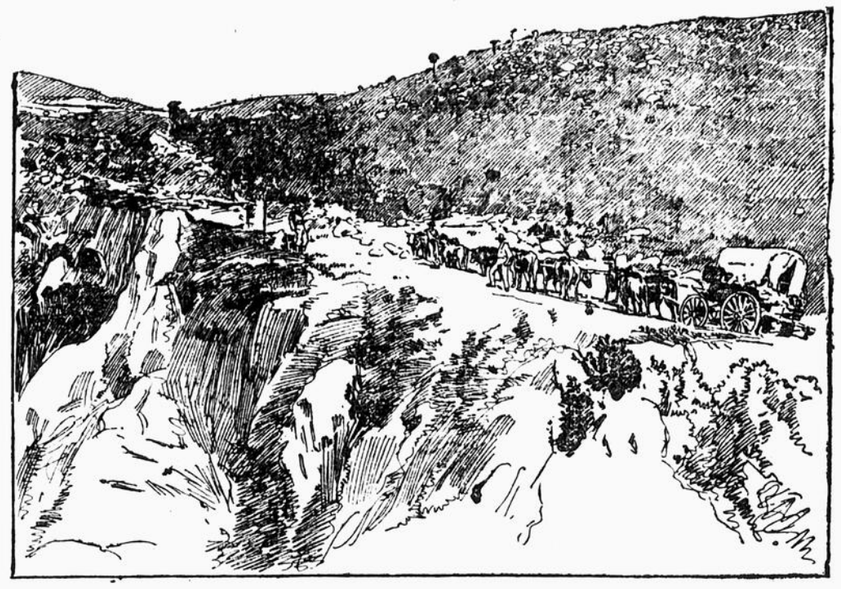
is seen at the camp. Every man at once stands to his horse, and the colonel commanding is informed that an alarm has been given.

Should it be confirmed, the bell would be rung, and the town roused; but last night happily on both occasions the fears were groundless. The outpost had heard firing in the Boer camp, and had sent up the rocket in consequence. As a matter of fact, the Boers are very fond of firing off their rifles, presumably out of mischief, or in their exuberant spirit; so, no doubt, we shall have plenty more similar ones.

I confess I could do without them, as it is trying to the nerves, and makes one dislike the approach of night, while daylight is correspondingly welcomed. I trust before this reaches England Mafeking will not have fallen — in fact, I suppose there is even a remote possibility of peace prevailing after all.

I can only hope this may be a true prognostication, and in the meantime I end this letter by the expressive farewell so often heard in South Africa, "So long."

SARAH WILSON.



A VIEW OF PART OF MAJUBA HILL.

FACT AND FICTION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

People Who Write of the Land of the Southern Cross.

To attempt, even on a limited scale, to enumerate the leading South African writers is a totally impossible task. Few countries, considering their size and relative importance in the world, have been so profusely written about. From the serious student of historic, social and ethnographic problems, to the gay globe-trotter, who spends three days in Pretoria and then launches forth upon an unoffending world his great work entitled "Ten Years in the Transvaal," there are endless scribes who have dilated upon the charm of the climate, the beauty of the scenery, the hospitality of the colonials, and the fortunes that have been made by other folks.

It must, perforce, suffice, therefore, to touch in the briefest possible way upon a few, a very few, of those whose works on the country of their adoption, literary or actual, entitle them to notice, however superficial and incomplete.

The most notable South African historian of our times is, without doubt, Mr. George McCall Theal, LL.D., whose chronicles and researches are painstaking, popular, and nearly perfect. Very close to him comes Mr. John Noble, C.B., late Clerk to the Cape Town House of Assembly. As a statistician and a compiler of useful information packed into small compass, he stands unrivalled. Mr. P. A. Molteno, Mr. D. C. F. Moodie (after whom a gold-mining district in the Transvaal is christened), Mr. Thomas Sheffield, and Mr. H. A. Bryden (who has presented pen pictures of Kloof and Karoo which are unsurpassed) have all contributed to the bibliography of this most strangely interesting land, and in their particular spheres have described that which they knew with the thoroughness of inside knowledge. As travellers and explorers, Messrs. Pringle, Baines, Mauch, Anderson and Stanley are noteworthy.

As sportsmen first, with especial partiality for big game shooting, and as naturalist-historians afterwards, come such authors as Messrs. W. Eglington, J. E. Millais, F. C. Selous, G. A. Farini and James A. Nicholls. From a financial standpoint, particularly with reference to the gold and diamond-mining industries, the works of Messrs. C. S. Goldman, Theodor Reunert, Hatch, Chalmers, and J. A. Denny are worth study.

The purely military side of modern South African history has been thoroughly well attended to by such authors as Colonel Baden-Powell, now engaged in the defence of Mafeking; by Colonel Plumer, who was through the Matabele war, and is now beating the Boers on the banks of the Limpopo, near Tuli, with a force of Irregulars of his own raising; by Messrs. C. W. Donovan and E. F. Knight, the intrepid war correspondent, who is now engaged in his profession at the scene of fighting in behalf of an important London daily newspaper. Among many others who have contributed to the literature, sociological and descriptive, of the country and its inhabitants, the names cannot be omitted of Messrs. W. E. Garrett Fisher, C. L. Norris Newman, Hartley Withers, Basil Worsfold, and A. Silva White.

Among novelists who have chosen the veldt as their field of action two names stand out pre-eminently. These are Mr. Rider Haggard and Miss Olive Schreiner. Of the first it must be sufficient to say that his knowledge of the Transvaal, gained by many years' residence there in an official position through troublous and perilous times, has given him the knowledge and power of describing local colour, weaving weird plots, and transmitting actual episodes, which is unrivalled. His books need no adventitious advertisement here. It is only necessary to add a word of testimony to their accuracy and truth to South African nature.

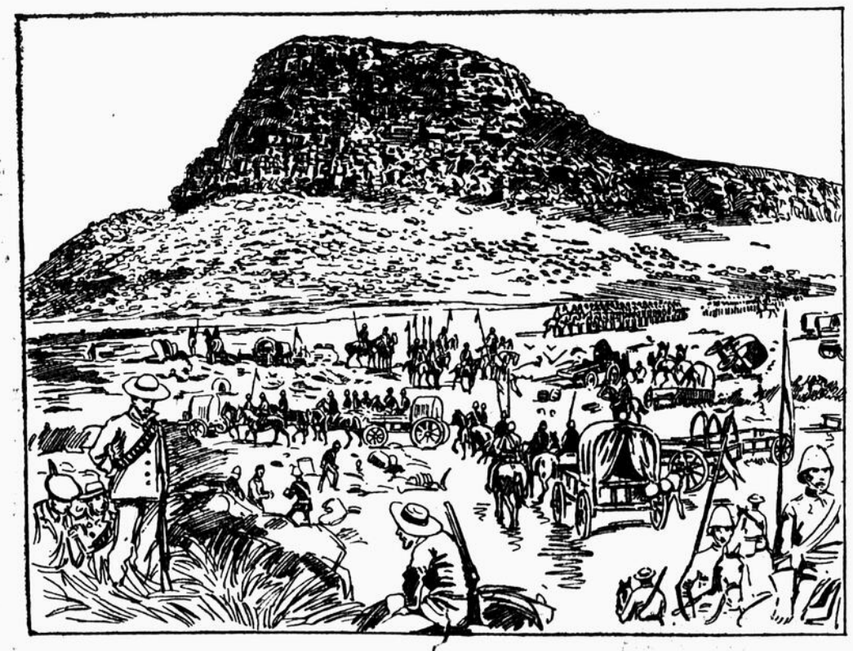
Of Miss Olive Schreiner what can be said that has not been said time and again? With her first book, "The Story of a South African Farm," she took a sudden leap into fame, and has made since then sundry efforts to maintain her balance upon that giddy pinnacle. Her more recent works have lacked coherency and form. Her advocacy of the Boer cause, sincere though it may be, comes with the less grace from her as she has not a drop of Boer blood in her veins, but is purely German in descent. The Boers have little if anything to thank her for. Her ill-timed booklet about "Trooper Peter Halkett" was taken seriously by no one save the authoress, and indirectly it defeated the object at which it aimed.

Her brother, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, has no literary proclivities.

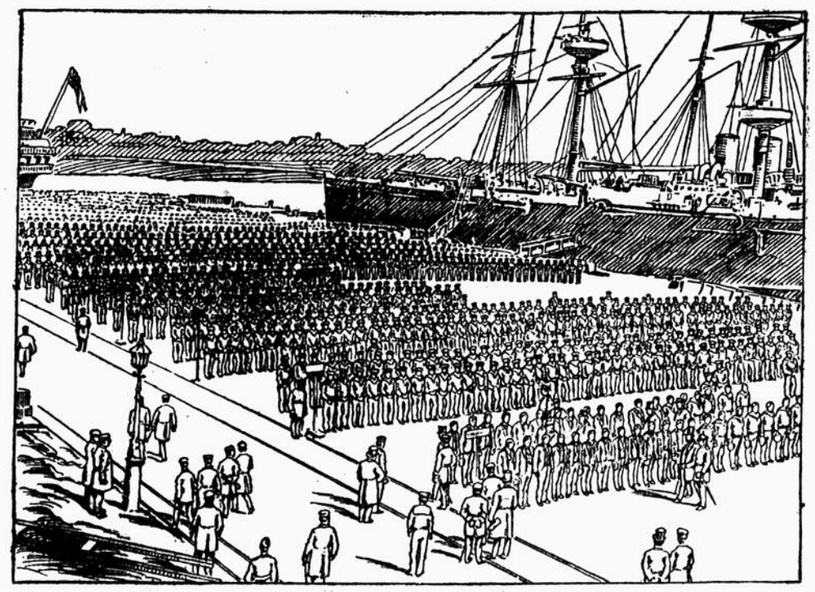
Other South African novelists whose works reflect in a greater or lesser degree the glamour of the veldt are Mr. Morley Roberts, Mr. Bertram Mitford, Mr. Ernest Glanville, Mr. W. C. Scully, and the late Mr. J. R. Couper.

The literature of South Africa is growing daily in these stirring times, and among the more recent additions to the ranks of those who write about the things seen under the Southern Cross are Mr. Percy Fitzpatrick, Mr. Alfred Hillier, Mrs. Lionel Phillips, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mr. John Scott Montagu.

In the intervals of peppering the Boers at Mafeking, Colonel Baden-Powell found time to correct the proofs of his new book, "Aids to Scouting," which Messrs. Gale & Polden, Limited, are to publish in a day or two. The proofs were sent to the gallant colonel at Mafeking on September 5, and have just been returned.—London Daily Mail.



THE HILL OF TANDHLWANA—Where the Zulus Took the British Army by Surprise and Killed All But Two in the Last Zulu War, January 21, 1897.



REVIEW OF BLUEJACKETS AT PORTSMOUTH BY THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.
(Black and White.)

Fighting for the Flag in the Imperial Army

Captain Llewellyn.

Col. Nicholson. Col. Baden-Powell. Mr. Wallace.

At Mafeking: Colonel Baden-Powell and Officers on Board an Armoured Train Discussing Hotchkiss Mounting.

THE ARMOURED TRAIN.

A Problem Which Has Interested Inventors for Seventy Years.

THE FIRST ONE THAT HAD ANY SUCCESS WAS INVENTED BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN 1847.

(London Daily News.)

In the long list of published war preparations on both the Boer and the Transvaal side the armoured train has already found a prominent place, and it seems practically ascertained that an outbreak of hostilities will soon find the strategic lines of railway controlled by each taking the field in person, so to speak. The electric railway, however, is no new one; for although the experiences of armoured trains on open warfare have so far been limited to those concerning their more or less problematical value as an offensive or defensive factor, yet there are strong grounds for believing that, cleverly and energetically handled, the armoured train may be capable of influencing the issue in any engagement from a slight skirmish to a pitched battle. Let us first, though briefly, recapitulate the genesis of the armoured train and its active experiences up to date.

We have already stated that the idea is no novel one; indeed, it dates from the application of steam power to methods of transport, to acting upon the theory that no epoch-making invention could long remain without making its influence felt in warfare, wild-cat schemes were immediately devised for the application of steam locomotives, which might to a greater extent take the place of cavalry in future campaigns. These machines—their wheels equipped with scythes after the pattern of Boadicea's war chariots—were to crash through the ranks of the enemy, mowing up those who stood in their path, while a further refinement provided for the emission of obnoxious vapours to suffocate those who escaped the rotating scythes. Truly, a terrible engine of destruction, but one which has never yet got farther than the pages of a Julius Verne novel, where, we believe, it assumes the shape of an automoton, bomb-proof elephant. To turn to the records of/

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS,

it is not surprising to learn that the great strategic value of railways for the transport of troops realized as early as the year 1831, when in view of rioting a regiment was conveyed from Liverpool to Manchester, on the newly opened line in two hours, on ordinary circumstances a two days' march), soon evolved the idea of utilizing the iron road as a means for the establishment of armoured trains, or, as they were first termed, "flying martello towers," to patrol a threatened coast line. There have been several claimants to the title "inventor of the armoured train," but the honour really rests with a Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, who in 1847 prepared and patented a series of plans, and further submitted a working model of his defensive rolling stock for the inspection of some distinguished engineer and artillery officers.

Again, in 1849, he forwarded his propositions, which included an estimate for laying down one hundred miles of single branch line along the south coast of England, in connection with the existing lines, as the manoeuvring area for his trucks, to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hardinge at the Horse Guards. As, however, the aggregate cost of the special railways and ordnance carriages was estimated at one million, the commander-in-chief "did not think it expedient to offer any opinion upon the matter." But a brief description of Mr. Anderson's designs for his armoured trucks will be of more interest than

HIS VISIONARY PROJECT

concerning the iron girdle with which he proposed encircling the country. The body and form of his patented ordnance carriage was to consist entirely of malleable iron, and to be constructed of two iron frames, each 21 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, placed one above the other; the upper forming the platform on which the gun selected, a long 32-pounder, was to be worked, acting on a centre pivot and friction rollers, similar to those of a railway turntable; while the lower frame and its platform were to be mounted with six strong springs on six wheels. By means of a pinion and a small vertical wheel, the gun could traverse, while elevation and depression were obtained by the aid of an Archimedean screw, attached to the hinder axle of the truck wheels, and acting on the breech. To insure the equilibrium of the truck when the gun recoiled at discharge, two oblong blocks of cast-iron, weighing nearly two tons, and resting on friction rollers placed in the upper framework, acted as ballast, being attached to the axles of all three pairs of wheels by strong chains

MAJOR GREVILLE,
18th Hussars, Taken Prisoner by Boers at Farquhar's Farm.

passing over pulleys. Hence the truck itself absorbed the recoil of the gun above. To further guard the chains against the effect of the sudden jerk, spiral draw springs were fixed to the ends attached to the front axle. For the protection of the gun, truck and gunners, the extreme ends of the truck were made of semi-circular shape, and the gun and gun detachment shielded by an iron cupola, offering an oblique surface to shots aimed at it. Lastly, the iron sides of the truck, acting on hinges and termed "fenders," could be let down to protect the wheels and under-gearing. The total weight of the truck, with gun, ammunition and men, amounted to about 20 tons, and the cost of construction, excluding the gun, was estimated at £268 5s. 3d. Mr. Anderson continued to busy himself with his designs till the year 1853, but failing to obtain any official support from his "park of flying heavy artillery," then abandoned the pursuit of his hobby, whereupon the idea of armoured trans sank into oblivion.

Although it is impossible to obtain any reliable details, it is certain that the Franco-Prussian war was the first campaign witnessing the use of

PROTECTED TRAINS,

and locomotives on the field of battle. In their sorties from Paris the French troops were frequently backed up by the fire of light field pieces, carried in this manner, and when the Communists were holding the capital against the Versaillese an armoured train operated upon the railway in the direction of the Chateau Brecon, and is said to have achieved its object in silencing the batteries which the regular troops were endeavouring to establish in that position. It is this experience, perhaps, that has given rise to the belief that the French were the original adapters of the idea for the utilization of permanent lines of railway for the transport of artillery, capable of being brought into action upon the metals themselves. Shortly after the war of 1870, an Englishman, Mr. Evelyn Liardet, took out a patent for an armoured train, which was nullified by the discovery in the Patent Office of Mr. Anderson's prior scheme. Where the British army is concerned, Captain Fisher's armour-clad train, used in the first stages of the campaign against Arabia, was the first, and, so far, only active example of its type. The train was constructed at Alexandria by a party of bluejackets, and was composed of a locomotive and a number of trucks protected by iron rails, iron plates, and sandbags. The engine was placed in the middle of the train, while a Nordenfelt machine-gun was mounted on the leading protected truck, and a 40-pounder on the next. The latter, by means of a small crane carried with the train, could be quickly mounted and dismounted, one minute sufficing from the halting of the train to remount and fire the gun. The vehicles behind the engine conveyed a detachment of skirmishers, while it was found expedient to attach one or two empty trucks in front of the working portion carrying the guns, so as to

MINIMIZE ANY DANGER

from the explosion of the mines laid under the permanent way by the enemy. Unfortunately, Captain Fisher had but few opportunities of bringing his train into action, but during a smart skirmish on the Mahmoudiyeh Canal, it came steaming up from Gabarrie, and by throwing some well-directed shells into the very centre of the enemy compelled him to retire with considerable loss.

Since then, however, both France and Germany have recognized specially constructed armoured trains as formidable units of fighting equipment; but neither, apparently, has yet gone so far in its experiments as have the First Sussex Artillery Volunteers, who since 1893 have possessed what is probably the completest thing of its kind in the world. The train originated as follows: In the south-eastern military district it was found that if ever it became necessary to mobilize the Sussex Artillery Volunteers, there would be with this corps some three hundred men, to whom, under the mobilization scheme, no special duties were allotted; and, further, that there was at Shoreham a forty-pounder breech-loading gun, not destined to any particular embrasure or position. The brigadier major, R. A., then conceived the happy idea of utilizing both men and gun on an armoured train, and the support of some wealthy residents in the district being obtained, the project was worked out, and is still being partially maintained at their expense. For constructing the rolling stock the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company gave the use of their workshops, and materially assisted with technical advice. The truck specially constructed for the gun (which is mounted on an ordinary field carriage) consisted of a turn-table platform pivoted on the centre, and revolving on a circular racer. The gun-detachment is protected by a plating some six feet high round three of the sides, and the gun is fired through an aperture, the recoil being checked by a hydraulic break on its own carriage, and by rising slides on which the wheels of the latter rest, causing the gun to return automatically to the firing position. By an ingenious arrangement of cross-girders, which can be run out and supported on blocks, a broad base can be obtained for the truck when the gun is fired at right angles to the permanent way; while to increase the stability the truck can be connected with the rails by strong screw clips. The vehicle, however, has proved itself sufficiently steady on the metals without these last aids, and so slight is the jar to the permanent way when the explosion takes place that a stone placed on the rails remains unmoved.

The remainder of the train is made up of an ordinary locomotive and two steel-plated vans conveying a Maxim gun, the men, the horses, the limber, and the projectiles. During the military manoeuvres carried out in the South-Eastern Military District, the Sussex armoured train has on several occasions played a

PROMINENT PART

and acquitted itself right well, although in these mimic operations the Board of Trade regulations have compelled the engine to be in the wrong place, that is, in front instead of behind, or pulling instead of pushing. It should be added that to give the train every opportunity of proving its mettle the South Eastern Railway Company then diverted all traffic from the stretch of line over which it was manoeuvring. The train is always preceded by a screen of cavalry scouts, who signal if the line be clear, and until it is brought into action every advantage is taken of the concealment which cuttings afford.

Armoured trains mounting field pieces and machine guns are being extensively utilized by the American troops engaged in the conquest of the Filipinos, and it will be remembered that the successful issue of the fight at Calumpit was attributed to the opportune arrival of just such a flying battery.

The main objection raised against the practicability of armoured trains is the suggestion that the enemy, with a few men carrying small parcels of dynamite, could easily destroy the permanent way. Doubtless they could do so if the defender's cavalry stood idle while they advanced for this purpose; hence it must be a sine qua non that armoured trains are always accompanied by a strong force of cavalry. Again, to guard against the compulsory abandonment of the guns if the train is derailed, Capt. Fisher's precaution of including a crane in the equipment should be followed. We note that in the accounts of the hastily constructed British and Boer armoured trains, machine guns, or only very light field pieces, are given as the armaments. Trucks carrying these should certainly have the gun detachments protected by

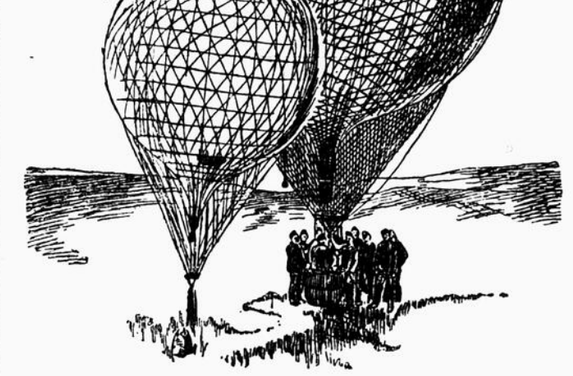
BULLETPROOF MANTLETS,

but any very high plating, with the idea of keeping out shells, is a mistake. This, indeed, is the weak point in the Sussex gun-truck, for the erection really only offers a good target and an ideal bursting screen. For guerilla warfare, especially in the defensive preparations against raids, armoured trains carrying machine guns only should certainly prove the most useful variety; but when an advance on a large scale becomes possible, the feasibility of the troops being accompanied by more elaborately constructed rolling stock mounting heavier weapons is worthy of consideration. The 4.7 inch quick-firing gun, and even guns of some considerable power, such as the 6 inch

LT.-COL. A. H. HIME,
Premier of Natal.

breech-loader, would be an interesting experiment. Objection may be taken to their weight, but this is a mistake. Artillery experts are of the opinion that the gun-truck on the Sussex train would safely carry the 4.7 inch gun, where the vehicle counterweighted with from five to ten tons of metal; while for heavier ordnance, larger trucks mounted upon bogies could be provided. When in action the pins of these bogies could be securely bolted, curbing the lateral play; additional clips constructed to catch the sleepers, and the strain further distributed by rigidly connecting the various trucks and carriages forming the armoured train. In South Africa, of course, the narrow gauge of the railroads will necessitate great attention being paid to the questions of equilibrium and stability; while the probable methods of warfare to be encountered must insure the most watchful precautions against mines and ambushes.

WIRELESS WAR TELEGRAPHY BY BALLOON



(EPOCH-MAKING EVENT AT LADYSMITH)—A cable despatch to a London newspaper recently from Ladysmith, contained this significant sentence; "A military balloon surveyed the fight and communicated the message on the Marconi system." This was the first time in the history of the world that wireless telegraphy has been introduced into warfare.

WAR SONGS OF TO-DAY.

The Airs That are Most Popular in England Just at Present.

Since war has broken out an excellent indication of the patriotic spirit which pervades all classes of society is afforded by compiling an anthology of the songs which are in most demand to-day, says the London Mail.

An exhaustive inquiry among the principal music publishers shows that few songs are selling well which are not imbued with the martial and patriotic spirit.

"We find it almost impossible," said the head of a famous firm of music publishers to a representative of the Daily Mail, "to sell songs in any quantity which are not both in words and music calculated to fan the war fever. The sentimental love song is nowhere unless the hero is a soldier.

"We dispose of a hundred military songs to five ordinary ones. Every one who sings at all has been going to the music-seller and investing in a war song of two. Probably no class of the community so materially assists in keeping the patriotic fire alight as we, the music-sellers, do."

One of the most popular martial songs of the day is from the pen of Dr. Conan Doyle, and it will be seen that he is no less successful in paying a poetic tribute to the brave men of England than he was when he thrilled and excited every one by a recital of the wonderful deeds of Sherlock Holmes.

This song, is entitled the "Song of the Bow," and is

IN A SENSE ALLEGORICAL.

After various inquiries about the early English long-bow, inquiries which are answered by the author, he comes to the question, "What of the men?" Here is the reply, which forms the last verse:

The men were bred in England, in England—
The yeomen, the bowmen, the lads of dale and fell.
Here's to you, and to you—to the hearts that are true,
And the land where the true hearts dwell.
Here's to you, and to you—to the hearts that are true,
And the land where the true hearts dwell.

One of the best-known of our younger school of song-composers is Mr. Ernest Newton, who generally writes in conjunction with that well-known lyricist, Mr. Frederick Weatherley. Mr. Newton, who in private life is a school-master, and Mr. Weatherley, who has a large practice at the Bar, have produced a song together called "Brothers in Arms," which is being sung everywhere just now, runs as follows:

The call to arms has sounded,
And dawn the fight shall see;
To-night we stand together
For the last time may be.
Then gather round the standard,
Point every blade on high,
And pledge we now a solemn vow
To conquer or to die.

The chorus, which is sung to a most inspiriting tune, in march time, runs:

Marching together, scorning alarms,
Shoulder to shoulder, brothers in arms!

Another song is particularly apropos. Mr. Cecil Traherne is responsible for both the words and music, and the song has been sung in public by that well-known officer, Major Cecil Ricardo, of the Grenadier Guards:

Old England's lads are ready
To fight at honour's call,
From north to south, from east to west,
We have left our mark on all.
Remember, then, with pride, boys,
What Englishmen can do,
And ever be ready to fight, boys,
As we fought at Waterloo!

And there is a refrain:

Fill, boys, fill to the brim,
To the lads who are never afraid,
Cheer boys, cheer with a will,
For the glorious name we've made.

Hardly any one with an ear for music has not heard the gay tune of "The Soldiers in the Park." On every side it salutes one's ears, and although "The Runaway Girl" is now ancient history, the war has given the song an extraordinary impetus. It is, perhaps, the most widely sung of all the latest patriotic songs, though it was, of course, written and composed months before the war. It expresses the passion for soldiers that lies dormant in every British heart in a most vivid and breathless manner, and the blaring trumpet-calls at the end of the lines are most effective

What's the music that is half so sweet—
Ta ra ra, ta ta,
As the trample of the soldiers' feet?
Ta ra ra, ta ta

And then comes the swinging, hanging chorus bubbling over with excitement and high spirits:

Oh, listen to the band!
How merrily they play!
"Oh, don't you think it grand!"
Hear everybody say.
Oh, listen to the band!
Who doesn't love to hark
To the shout of "Here they come!"
And the dancing of the drum?
Oh, listen to the soldiers in the park.

Many of the vast crowds who have witnessed the departure of our troops for the seat of war during the last few weeks will remember that it was this spirited tune which played many of our gallant regiments on board the transports. It will be associated in many minds with the sadness of farewell.

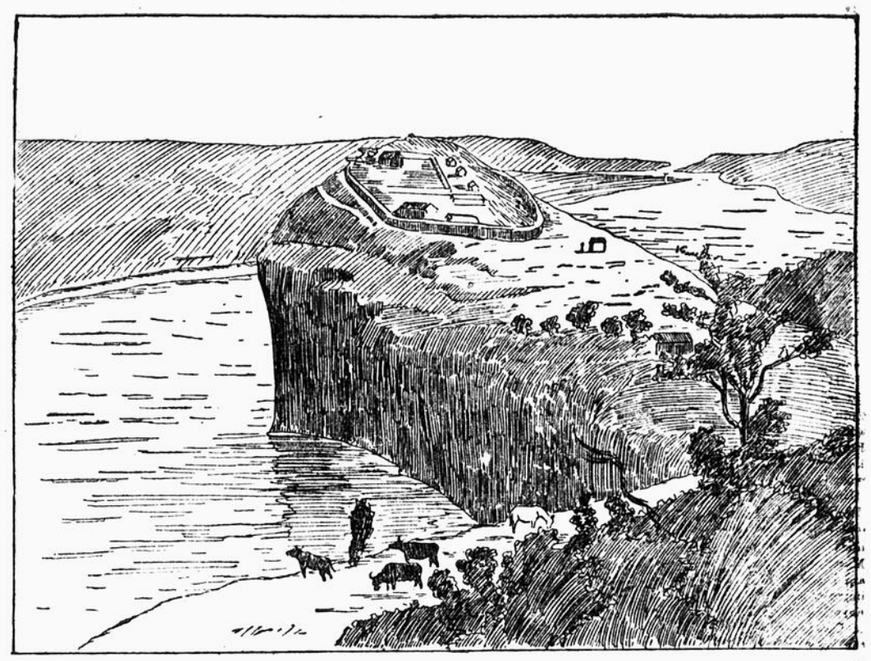
Messrs. Enoch publish a very popular patriotic song which has been sung at the Palace Theatre by Mr. Lionel Hume. It is

CAVALRY'S ANCIENT VICE.

A letter published in the St. James's Gazette remarks that the capture of Hussars would seem to show that our splendid cavalry force are not yet cured of a very ancient vice. The Duke of Wellington, addressing Lord Hill from Salamanca, on June 18, 1812, writes of the trick our officers of cavalry have acquired of galloping at everything and then galloping back as fast as they gallop on the enemy. They never consider their situation, never think of manoeuvring before an enemy—so little that one would think they cannot manoeuvre excepting on Wimbledon common."

LORENZO MARQUEZ.

Lorenzo Marquez lies on a tongue of land stretching out between the Indian Ocean and Delagoa Bay. It is a typical Portuguese East African settlement, with broad shadeless streets, one-storied buildings of plaster or corrugated iron, little dusty, unkempt gardens and a general air of inertia. The population is rather picturesque; the little white-clad Portuguese, with broad-brimmed felt or straw hats, the beturbaned Indians, the bedizened half-naked blacks, make a motley crowd as they move slowly about or sit in the doorways.



A REMARKABLE BRITISH FORT ON THE TUGELA RIVER, EAST OF COLENSO—This position of extraordinary strength is a relic of the time when the British were fighting the Zulus under Cetewayo. Tugela River was the boundary line between Natal and Zululand. The fort has not yet been called into use in the present war, for the Boers have directed their attention to but one place on this river, Colenso, where the railway crosses the stream.

LADYSMITH AS IT IS TO-DAY.

The Beleaguered Town Described by a Former Resident

WHO THINKS THAT THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF THE BOERS CAPTURING THE PLACE.

When I left Ladysmith, in July last, says a writer in an English newspaper, there was naught to presage the present state of affairs save a vague unrest in the air, a subtle drawing together of the townsfolk and the soldiers at the camp, and a tense feeling of expectation of something we knew not what.

Ordinarily Ladysmith is a quiet, dull little place, intensely English, in so far that there is absolutely no Dutch element to disturb the solidly loyal serenity of the township—for it is little more.

We rather pride ourselves upon the situation of Ladysmith. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea; the frowning crests of the Drakensberg Mountains, are about thirty miles away to the north and west, and help to shelter us in winter from excessive cold. The climate goes to rather unnecessary extremes; the height of summer (December and January) is very hot, and the depth of winter (June and July) correspondingly cold. At the same time the air is extraordinarily dry and bracing. The open air cure for consumption had been tried and proved successful at Ladysmith years before it began to

BE TALKED ABOUT AT HOME.

We are not only healthy, but we are very good. Probably few towns of 4,000 inhabitants have so many places of worship. Practically every creed has its church or chapel, from the Dutch Reformed, which is a very small congregation, to the Wesleyan, which is quite considerable. We even can boast of the Salvation Army.

Folks are wont to laugh at the importance of little provincial places, but, after all, Ladysmith is the third sized town in Natal. Durban and Pietermaritzberg being, of course, a good deal larger. Our town hall, we think, is worthy of an English Cathedral town, and we plume ourselves considerably on the public buildings, especially the court-house, schools, public library, and the gaol.

Of course the town, as a town, is not much to look at—a few dusty, ill-kempt but fairly wide streets; a spacious market square surrounded by low galvanised iron stores, many of them bearing such curious Indian names as Moona-Sammy, Abdol Lahomet, and the like, on the signboards, for the important "Arab" merchants of Durban are all represented by branch houses.

In front of the court-house, the hotels, and the police barracks are

THE USUAL HORSE-TETHERING

rails, and one hitches up one's pony and leaves it alone for hours, quite secure in the average integrity of the passers-by.

Honestly, our weak points are our roads, our drainage and our lighting. These are elementary and not on the scale that they should be. Our oediles promise us better things in the near future, but a moonless night, a rutty road, and a variety of small sluits (ditches) have before now made the stranger in our midst use strong language about our rural simplicity.

For quite a long while Ladysmith was the railway terminus from Durban, from which it is 190 miles away. During the gold-rush to the Transvaal, coaches, Cape carts, waggons, spiders, even "gin-cases-on-wheels," set out daily by the score for the Northern Eldorado. At that time the bonded warehouses for goods in transit were piled up with thousands of pounds' worth of goods for the Transvaal. In those days the hotel-keepers did a flourishing business in housing intending travellers and provisioning them for the journey. But this has all been altered now; we are only a roadside station on the great through line to Pretoria and beyond, but we have the branch line to Harrismith in the Orange Free State, so that we are, after all, a junction on a small scale.

There are a good many trees in Ladysmith; in fact, it is by way of being

AN OASIS IN THE VELDT.

Mimosas, gum-trees of a dozen kinds; yucas, aloes, and planes all flourish, and some of the flower gardens are beautifully bright in summer.

By the way, the name of Ladysmith has the simplest of derivations. It was christened after Lady Harry Smith, about the year 1840. She was the Spanish wife of General Sir Harry Smith, who commanded the troops in South Africa at the time. His extraordinary ride from Cape Town to Grahamstown, a distance of nearly 500 miles, to the relief of the "City of Saints," in the Kaffir war of 1835, in six days, is a matter of history.

But, after all, the chief interest in Ladysmith to-day lies in its military position. In the old days of the first Transvaal war we had troops here, and the place was to all intents and purposes a garrison town. But the soldiers were eventually withdrawn, and it was not until 1897 that we were again familiar with the fifes and the drums. In that year the military authorities came up from Maritzburg and laid out a camp

CAPTAIN POLLOCK,
18th Hussars, aTken Prisoner by Boers at Farquhar's Farm.

of considerable extent near the waterworks, rather less than two miles to the west of the town. We were right glad to see them, and tried our best to do them well. There were never less than 2,000 men in camp under canvas and in so-called huts, and three field batteries of artillery helped to swell the number.

Looking back to-day to the time when the camp was re-established just over two years ago, it seems to me that there was some inkling of

STRANGE HAPPENINGS,

even at that time. We talked vaguely of possibilities, but never realized the dread actualities that have now come to pass.

At that time various real estate speculators and others bought land in the neighbourhood of the camp with a view of building an hotel, some bungalows, a canteen or so, and other accommodations for the troops, but owing to various causes nothing tangible was done, and beyond the tents there are only some dozen little brick buildings dotted about the outskirts of the regimental lines.

The soldiers came and went freely in the town, and caused an appreciable improvement in the trade of the place, which previous to that had not been in a too flourishing condition.

It would be ridiculous in the extreme to pretend that Ladysmith is impregnable. It is nothing of the sort. To the west of the town there is a fine level plain, in which is the camp. The open veldt rolls away for miles until it meets the foothills stretching afar from the Drakensberg Mountains. The Sand River with its affluents, the Blaauwbank River, and Dewdrop Sprut or stream intersect the plateau, and the Klip and Sand rivers join on the road leading across Van Reenen's Pass to Harrismith. There is very little water in any of these rivers save after a thunderstorm. During the summer months these are pretty frequent, and for at least a few weeks in January may be expected with almost clockwork regularity between four and five o'clock every afternoon. They usually only last for an hour or less, and though the downpour is

VERITABLY TROPICAL,

for the time, the hot sun soon dries up the moisture, and the soil is parched and thirsty again by the next day.

On the east of Ladysmith there are several hills, which are of some importance. The Isambulwana, for instance, is dignified by the name of a mountain, but this is gross flattery; Lombard's Kop is an eminence within four miles of the town and six of the camp. Kopje (a hillock) is the diminutive of kop, a hill. Scattered about the veldt on this side of the town are many kopjes, covered with stones and capable of making excellent cover for the Boers, who, however, could be, and evidently have been, dislodged by our heavy naval guns.

It is entirely incorrect to describe Ladysmith as lying in a teacup. A fairer comparison would be to say that it lies towards one side of a gigantic soup-plate, with a big piece of the edge chipped off on one side. Through this chip comes the railway line from Durban.

There are a number of hamlets of a dozen to twenty houses scatte—l about within a score or so miles from Ladysmith. Leatherns, for instance, is fifteen miles away; Freers (Acton Homes), where General White's first engagement took place, is twenty-four miles; and Little Tugela Waterfall is about thirty. Round about are many more or less isolated farms; English farms, where they really do farm, not Dutch farms, where they do everything except farm; and on one of these, Farquhar's Farm, the battle of Monday took its acutest phase.

Speaking as a resident, and one who knows the country, there need be no fear that we shall lose Ladysmith. The earthworks surrounding the heavy guns are amply sufficient to protect the town. Every hill, slut, and distinctive point of attack for miles round has been carefully measured for shooting purposes. The site of the camp itself was chosen by a board of officers specially appointed for the purpose, and the military position of the place has been studied and developed during the past two years by the most expert local military advice.

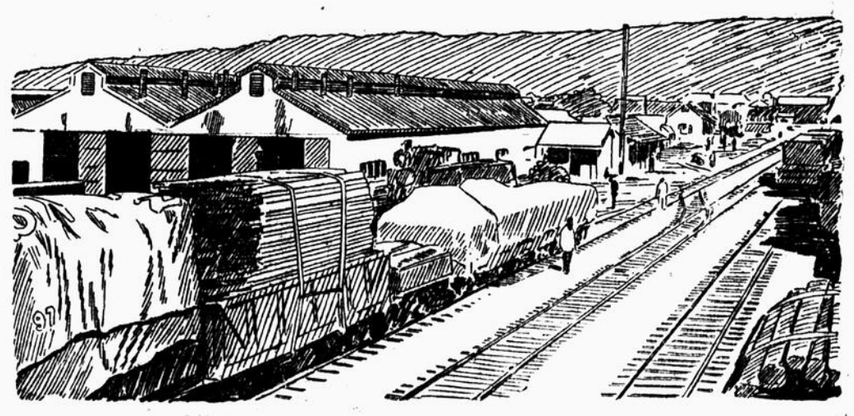
The natural advantages and defences of the town have been enhanced and strengthened by carefully planned redoubts at any possibly vulnerable points. The danger of the place being rushed is absolutely nil, because the immediate surroundings are open and bare to nakedness, so that there is no possibility of surprise. Any one approaching can be seen for a great distance, and no near cover is available

In fact, Ladysmith is the Aldershot of Natal.

ORANGE FREE STATE FLAG.

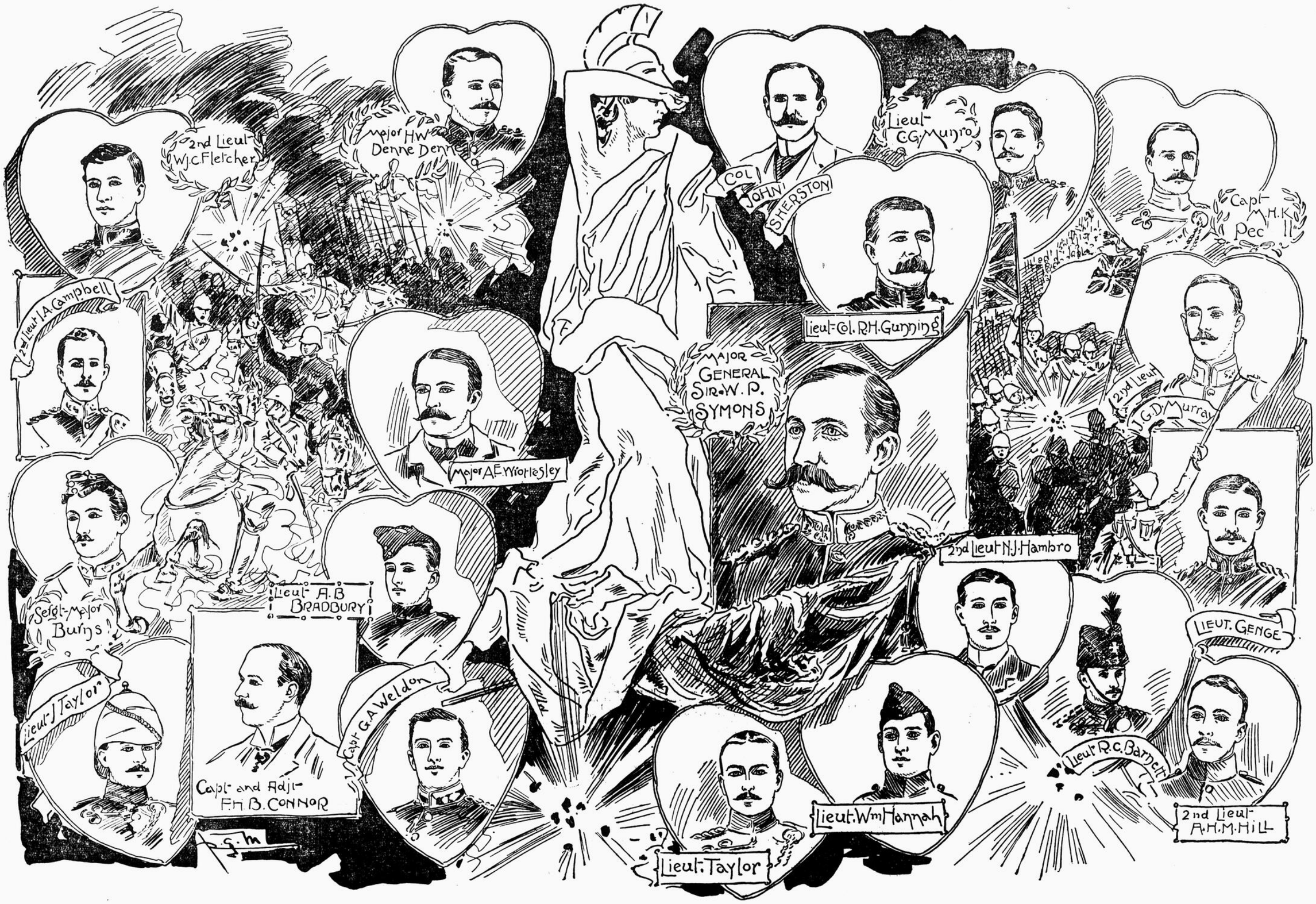
The Orange Free State Flag is a simple rectangle of vivid orange. An orange tree in full fruit is the most distinctive feature of the arms of the Orange Free State. Beneath the tree are on one side a lion and on the other a number of oxen. An ox waggon similar to that on the Transvaal arms and three suspended horns complete the whole. "Spes Bona"—good hope—is written underneath the arms of Cape Colony, the chief feature of which is a lion rampant. A figure of Hope surmounts the shield, the "supporters of which are a couple of native animals.

"ANGELS OF MERCY."
Army Nursing Sisters Embarking on Board the "Braemar Castle."
From Navy and Army Illustrated.)



THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH—THE RAILWAY STATION AND ITS SIDINGS IN THE NOW FAMOUS NATAL TOWN.

Some British Officers Killed Since the War Commenced.



Of the twenty officers, exclusive of General Symons, whose photographs are given above, four belonged to the Gordon Highlanders; viz.: Lieut. L. B. Bradbury, Major H. W. Denne Denne, Lieut. C. G. Munro and Second Lieut. J. G. D. Murray. They were all killed in the battle of Elandslaagte. Six belonged to the King's Royal Rifles, viz.: Lieut.-Col. R. H. Gunning, Lieut. Taylor, Lieut. R. C. Barnett, Second Lieut. N. J. Hambro, Lieut. J. Taylor, Capt. M. H. K. Pechell. They were killed at the battle of Glencoe.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers contribute three: Sergeant-Major Jones, killed at Dundee; Second Lieut. A. H. M. Hill, and Captain and Adjutant T. H. B. Connor, killed at Glencoe. Of the Dublin Fusiliers there is shown Captain G. A. Weldon and Lieut. George, both killed at Glencoe, and of the 1st Leicestershire Regiment, Lieut. William Hannah, killed at same battle. Of the others, whose photographs are given, Colonel John Sherston, D.S.O., Brigadier-Major, killed at Glencoe, was a member of the Staff; Major A. E. Wrottesley, R. R., was drowned on his way to the Cape, and Second Lieut. W. J. C. Fletcher, died of pneumonia at Kimberley.

COLONIZATION OF NATAL.

First White Men Settled at Durban Seventy-six Years Ago.

NATIVES WERE SO IMPRESSED WITH THEM THAT THEY ELECTED THEM CHIEFS.

Fair Natal, the Garden of South Africa, the land of green and graceful bushes, of verdant, rolling, tumbling hills, of seething streams, and foaming falls; of gorgeous multicoloured flowers, and of jewelled and be-spangled birds and butterflies, has a momentous history. The up-to-date visitor from the murky Motherland, strolling in big topee and knickers among the flaming poinsettias of Durban, or the rusting guns of Maritzburg, does not see the stains of blood with which the soil beneath his feet is saturated. He hears no echo of the dirt of the bygone battle; no phoenix-cry of anguish floats down from the heretofore to-quaver the festoons of emblazoned bougainvilleas, bignonias, and ipomoeas, and startle his nerves into tremulous turmoils. He is haunted by no terrifying phantasmas of the sport of the dusky aurocrats in wholesale butcheries, and hideous tortures of helpless people. Over his shoulders there comes no whisper of the dying plaint of dismembered victim, or sound of the thud of the kerrie, the squash of the stabbing spear, or the swish of the disemboweling blade. The verdant valleys and the hummocky hill, the sinuous streams and the blossomful bush, the pregnant plantations, the chequered crops, and the throbbing towns, all speak to him of peace and prosperity, of civilization and culture. And yet these things had been.

TO TRADE WITH NATIVES

Seventy-six years ago a tiny brig, with many a creak and groan of her racked old timbers, lifted heavily to the topmost ridge of a mighty roller, stood shivering there for an instant, and then, stern down-reels, and her bowsprit pointed up at the screeching seabirds, surged down into the seethe of waters behind it. Another roller, mightier than the last, and painted with marble streaks and figures of spume upon its olive slopes, towered after her with evil mien, swashed her decks with a flood of surf, seized her roughly in its resistless embrace, shook her rudely until she quivered from truck to keelson, carried her along in impetuous triumph upon its crest, and then broke in an immensity of froth and sud, leaving her dripping and staggering on the foam, as though she had arisen with a mighty effort from the bottom. Then, under topsail and jib, the Salisbury drifted in under the great rounded Bluff, and anchored almost within reach of the big palmate shining leaves of the Ricinuses which covered it. Under the command of Lieutenant J. S. King, R.N., and with Lieutenant F. G. Farewell, R.N., as supercargo, she had come there from Cape Town to trade with the natives. The young supercargo was so impressed with the beauties of that lovely bay, with its graceful rounded lines, and its fair fringe of woodlands, blotched with great masses of purple ipomoeas, that he determined to establish himself there for good. The Salisbury had yet to go to St. Lucia and Delagoa Bays, but on her return to Cape Town he persuaded a small party to join him. They chartered a couple of small schooners, the Antelope and the Julia, and in June the following year the party pitched their tents upon the site of that most beautiful of modern colonial towns, Durban. The party numbered eleven, but nine of them, terrified by the great herds of elephants that roamed all over the country, and by the signs of the devastation of Tchaka's marauders which everywhere appeared upon it, in a few weeks repented of their enterprise, and returned on board the Julia, which had remained after the departure of the Antelope. Five of them were Dutchmen. Farewell and H. F. Fenn alone determined to remain, but three plucky sailors of the Julia, John Cane, Henry Ogle and Thomas Holstead, the latter a lad, cast in their lot with them.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLERS.

These five men were the first voluntary white residents of Natal. But others had preceded them against their wills. As many as 140 years previously Natal had had white residents. The fifty-ton ketch Good Hope, on a trading expedition, was wrecked on the bar. Nine of her crew started for Mozambique, and were last for ever in the mysteries of the Dark Continent. Five others went south, and fell in with a party from another (Dutch) ship-wrecked crew, whose vessel, the Stavinesse, had been cast ashore near the Umzimkulu. Together they returned to Durban Bay, and rejoined their comrades, who had remained there, and had been joined by yet another shipwrecked party (the ketch Bona Ventura) from Lucia Bay. Here John Kingston, the carpenter, built a large boat, the Centaurus, and all but five of the Good Hope's crew, who had gone inland, left for Cape Town. The fate of these five was never known, but they most probably lived for many years, for natives with plain traces of white blood in them live to this day in country south-west of Durban. Another white man, Vaughan Goodwin, was, with two others (who were killed by the natives), put ashore for mutiny from the Fidele, and was found in 1705 by the trader, Postlooper, living with two wives and several children.

A BLACK NAPOLEON.

Farewell and his companions lived lives as strange and adventurous as any that has ever fallen to the lot of white men. Previously to the nineteenth century Natal had been thickly populated by a peaceful people, chiefly Amaswizis and Amahlubis, who followed pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and engaged in the chase of the numerous wild animals which swarmed alike in the bush and the open. But in its very first years the Black Napoleon and ruthless butcher, Tchaka, commenced his bloody ravages. Before his well-drilled regiments of assassins, armed with their terrible stabbing spears, whose blades were nearly a yard long, the pacific pastoralists melted away like fields of snow before the warm west winds. The old people were slaughtered, and the young ones forcibly incorporated with Tchaka's motley hordes of mixed races, which he had subdued one after the other, and which were afterwards designated by ignorant people who did not know their history as the Zulu nation, and blubbered over by silly sentimentalists as a noble and oppressed race whose traditions of military renown and barbaric splendour under a long line of illustrious hereditary princes came down from the dim shadows of ages. And yet the last "King of the Zulus," otherwise the last bloodthirsty savage, who dominated the south-east of Africa, was a nephew of the first!

WHITE MEN MADE CHIEFS.

And so Farewell found but a miserable remnant of the aboriginal population, living in hiding upon the fruits of the forest, and the harvest of the hunt, where they had but a few years before owned smiling crops and scented herds of dainty cattle. And but a couple of days' journey off, upon the banks of the Umvoti, dwelt the monster, Tchaka, now in the plenitude of his power, and consoling the last years of his ill-spent life with daily spectacles of torture and dismemberment. Farewell made friends with this remnant, and collected all the fugitives around him. And with their aid he made war upon the countless swarms of elephants to which the neighbourhood of the bay was a favourite resort. The courage and prowess displayed by the white men in these expeditions, and the strange weapons of offence possessed by them, so impressed the unsophisticated savages that they hailed them as chiefs worthy of ruling over them. So the four men became petty Kaffir chiefs, with at first but a few score of fugitive, tenacious outcasts under them, but eventually, by the flocking to them of refugees from all points of the compass, at the head of clans quite respectable in point of numbers. Indeed, in a year or two Cane and Ogle's tribes numbered 5,000 souls.—The Old Pioneer, in South Africa.

The Canadian Order of Foresters

This strong, ever-growing national society has made more than ordinary progress during the year 1899. During the first eight months of the year over four thousand five hundred members (4639) were initiated, and the indications are that there will be added to the membership for the year ending December 31, 1899, at least 5000. This membership eclipses any former year, although the increase of membership has been very steady from year to year for the past twenty years. It will be twenty years on November 26 next since the society was organized, with less than 500 members, and now there are over 23,000 Canadian citizens enrolled and in good standing.

This society has made an enviable record for itself from a financial point of view. The magnificent sum of $82,116.63 stands to its credit in the Life Insurance Department, and this surplus, all accumulated in fourteen years, is attracting wide spread public attention, and those looking for society insurance are being influenced by the strong financial position the C.O.F occupies among societies doing a life insurance business. This surplus has been accumulating during 1899 at the rate of over $11,000 per month.

The average age of the members is young, on account of the limit of age for admission being 45 years, and the healthy, steady influx of young men. Further, rigid medical examination required for admission of members has been an important factor in contributing to the great success of the business.

All parties wishing safe society insurance should join this signally successful Canadian society.

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BRITISH SOLDIERS ON DRESS PARADE.

They Have Entirely Different Uniforms for Peace and War.

THE UNITED STATES SET THE FASHION FOR PLAIN SERVICABLE CLOTHES.

Cable despatches from South Africa have noted that the Boers miss the red coats which they had found useful as targets and imagined inseparable from the British army. They did not know that, profiting by her many "little wars," England had learned to clothe her soldiers in keeping with the climate they have to bear and the work they are called upon to do. While all the pomp of peace is preserved for "Tommy Atkins" at home, because he likes it for his display, despite its discomfort, the men in the field are rationally dressed in loose and easy khaki.

While the British army is dependent on voluntary enlistment, many of its leading officers have said that it must retain the finery which the private likes for its own gorgeousness and still more for the attraction it has when he goes a-courting. And so, although years have worked a colossal reform in the fighting clothes of the British soldier, uniforms of the old picturesque type are still preserved for purposes of duty and pageantry at home.

DISREGARDS DISCOMFORT.

Writing some ten years ago, Lord Wolseley, advocating a differentiation between the uniforms of peace and war, said: "We must make the soldiers' clothing acceptable to the men who have to wear it, and, strange to say, they like very tightly fitting coats and trousers, to swagger about in with their sweethearts." And then he talks of their joy in the shelterless, "ridiculous forage caps stuck on the side of their heads."

Many a recruit has been gained for the British force by their gay clothing, and although the more elaborate plumage involves a corresponding amount of preening, the smartness of the men's appearance is proverbial. Time was, and not so very long ago, as the many know who have seen Lady Butler's wondrous war pictures, when British soldiers fought under the handicap of tight tunics and various impedimenta, such as no modern commander would for a moment tolerate. Take for instance her famous painting of "The Twenty-Eighth at Quatre Bras," and compare the garb of the Gloucesters given there in the Crimea with the khaki in which they were captured recently by the Boer's in the regiment's next turn of active service.

Even among the gay home uniforms, those of the drum majors are proverbially the most gorgeous. With one of the finest military bands in the world at his heels, the drum-major of the Coldstream Guards is especially resplendent. His regiment's record includes Egypt, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Deltingen, Lincelles, Talavera, Barrosa, the Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, Egypt, '82; Tel-el-Kebir and Suakim, '85, as the names in heavy gold letters on his baldric show. His tunic and trousers are of scarlet, the facings blue, and his braid of gold. The red plume worn in their gigantic bearskins is the principal mark of distinction between their uniforms and those of the Scots Guards, who have no plume.

Next to a drum-major there is hardly a more imposing sight of the kind than that which a piper of the Scots Guards presents. "Silver Buckles are on his shoes," like pretty "Johnny Shafto," and there are silver fixings to his sporan, baldric, plaid, dirk, sword and his bonnet, with its eagle feather. The flag-like drapery on his pipes is of scarlet silk, with gold insignia. The ribbons on the pipes and kilt are all of the tartan of the regiment, while the tunic is of scarlet.

ONE OF LONDON' SIGHTS.

Every visitor in London has the Royal Horse Guards pointed out to him as one of the regular sights of the British metropolis. Fine men of their inches are they all, picked for their physique, and highly picturesque they look with their plumed helmets, cuirasses and high boots. Their popular name is "The Blues," their uniform being blue, with scarlet facings and red plumes. They wear immense pipe-clayed gauntlets and highly polished black boots with flare tops; their breeches are also white. Their helmets and cuirasses shine like burnished silver. But all this finery is put aside when they take the field, and they fight in khaki as do all the rest.

Quieter, but still rich, is the uniform of an officer of the Royal Horse Artillery. It is of blue, with scarlet facings. He wears a busb bag with a white plume. His blue saddle-cloth is bound with gold braid and heavily embossed with the royal monogram, the insignia of his regiment, and its motto, which is "Everywhere." So, too, is his sabretache. The privates wear a less feathery plume and lack the gold braid of an officer, so that their appearance is more sombre, but still martial, with the scarlet bags on their headgear and the scarlet facings on their background of dark blue.

Magnificent Indians, officered for the most part by Englishmen, compose the Ninth Bengal Lancers. The officers wear white helmets of pith, stiffened by wire.

In "The Armies of To Day," published by Harper Brothers, Lord Wolseley says: "We have lately done something to improve our style of soldiers' dress, for no men tied up, as ours are, in tightly fitting tunics, can do a satisfactory days' work during war. We dress our sailors for the work they have to do, but we still cling to a theatrical style of garment for the soldier. * * * Is there any one outside a lunatic asyium who would go on a walking tour, or shoot in the backwoods or the prairies, dressed and dressed as the British soldier is? This applies to all ranks, for I confess to a feeling that the dressed up monkey on a barrel organ bears a strong resemblance to the British general in his meaningless cocked hat and feathers of the last century, and in his very expensive coat besmeared both before and behind with gold lace."

IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

These views of General Wolseley are in line with the latest and best thought in military circles, and only tell what is in reality going on, and which is likely to continue. After reading what General Lord Wolseley says about uniforms, Major Von Schroder, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, said:

"The tendency is towards plainness, simplicity, comfort and effectiveness in the field. It is part of our modern evolution towards better forms. We deserve most credit in this matter for our radical departures, and the rest of the world is looking at us and profiting by our example. Yet, we have been imitators. The leading military nations usually take the lead in uniform fashions. When the French were away up, we looked to them, and got the gay colours, pompons, and all that sort of thing, and then along came the Germans, and we copied the helmet. So it goes.

SET FASHIONS NOW.

"Now we are setting fashions. One of the most sensible changes we ever made was when, in our civil war, we adopted the slouch hat. In its most perfect form it is seen on the Rough Riders, and Colonel Baden-Powell has taken it for his Rough Riders, as he calls them. He has done a service for the British troops in South Africa, by introducing such a sensible headcovering.

"There is one thing; we can't say much about our move in the direction of plainness and simplicity, and Wolseley can't hold us up as an all round example, when we consider the uniforms of our Admirals. There we find the greatest show of gold lace and accompaniments that is known.

"It is true that showy uniforms often have a good effect on the wearers, and make them more self-respecting and confident. I noticed this among the coloured British Zouaves in the West Indies with their turbans, white leggings, red jackets, and blue trousers. But, the higher the intelligence, the less such factors appear, and the soldier who has the most fitting and convenient dress for the service he is called on to do will be the better soldier. So, Lord Wolseley is right, and the advance is in the direction that he indicates."

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GREAT BRITAIN'S ROUND OF SUCCESSFUL WARS.

Excepting the Fight With the Boers in 1881 She Has Always Succeeded in Accomplishing Her Object.

THE MAORIS OF NEW ZEALAND WERE THE HARDEST OF ALL SAVAGE TRIBES TO SUBDUE.

The British army cannot be said to have rusted in idleness in the last forty years. England's last war with a Continental Power was the Crimean, which ended in 1858. Turning from the Crimean to the Indian mutiny all the troops the Empire could spare were called upon to realease Lucknow, Cawnpore and Delhi from the grasp of the Sepoys and to restore order in India. Some of the other campaigns in which the British army has been employed since 1856 are here recalled.

The British Consul at Canton, China, took the Chinese authorities to task in 1856 because they seized and disciplined the crew of a Canton River boat flying the British flag. The quarrel quickly developed into a war. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour bombarded Canton from October 23 to Nov. 13, while an infantry force made demonstrations on the outskirts of the city.

The behaviour of the diplomatic representatives in Canton, acting under instructions from the Government, was criticized severely at home. On motion of Mr. Cobden, the House of Commons passed a vote of censure by a majority of sixteen. Lord Palmerston's Ministry dissolved Parliament, appealed to the country to stand by its sailors and soldiers and was triumphantly replaced in power.

France had a grievance against China on account of the way some of her missionaries had been treated. The British histilities were suspended during the worst part of the Indian mutiny. In December, 1857, England and France together attacked Canton, took the city and captured the Chinese Commissioner Yeh. The treaty resulting from the war was one on which both England and France congratulated themselves.

On June 20, 1859, a year after the treaty was signed, English and French representatives started for Pekin to exchange ratifications of it with the Emperor's representatives. The fleet of twenty-two warships escorting the representatives was fired upon on its way up the Peiho River. The expedition was forced to retire. In 1860 the two European Powers sent Sir Hope Grant and Gen. Cousin de Montauban with a sufficient force of men and naval vessels to enforce the treaty, which stipulated that the foreign Ambassadors should be admitted to Pekin. The Chinese fought bravely at the Taku forts, but could make no prolonged stand against the European troops. Sir Garnet Wolseley distinguished himself in the fighting there. During negotiations near Pekin a number of Englishmen and Frenchmen were treacherously seized and carried into the city. Some of them were tortured to death. In retaliation for this, after the city was captured, the Emperor's summer palace was burned down. The allied Powers had things all their own way after this and exacted indemnities, apologies and privileges.

PERSIA INVADED IN 1857.

The British Minister to Persia had a dispute with the Shah's Government in 1856 that much resembled the differences between England and China at the same time. General Outram and Gen. Havelock led British columns into the north of Persia, and on March 4, 1857, the Persians, realizing that they were hopelessly beaten, granted all the British demands.

ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The disturbance caused by the Sepoy mutiny gradually spread to Afghanistan, and the tribes on the Indian frontier seized the opportunity to revolt. Russia, on the other side of Afghanistan has constantly sought to alienate these people from friendship with the British. In the last thirty-five years there have been fights all along the border of varying importance and intensity, as in fact there had been for the fifty years before the mutiny. In December, 1859, an expedition had to be sent against the Kabul Kheyl Wuzzeerees, and another was sent against the Mahsood Wuzzeerees in April, 1860. All this time the Hindustani devotees had been stirring up all the disorder they could on the Yusafzai frontier. They were aided by fugitive Sepoy rebels who led them on border raids. The Punjab Government sent an expedition to destroy their strongholds and give them a lasting lesson. On Oct. 10, 1863, a column of 6000 men with nineteen guns entered the Umbeyla Pass and met with immediate and fierce resistance. On Oct. 26, 2000 natives moved on an advance post on a pinnacle so small that only 110 British could find footing on it; 120 more British were posted at the foot of the mountain. The natives attacked that post all the afternoon, and when they were at last driven away, they left the ground covered with their dead. The British force lost three officers and twenty-six men killed; and nine officers and eighty-six men wounded. All the tribes between the Indus and Kabul Rivers heard of this fight, and dropping their tribal feuds, came trooping out of the hills to obliterate the British force. In a short time 15,000 of them were camping on the hills near the outlet of the pass and sallying down on the expedition by turns. They fought with bravery. Time after time men armed only with spears forced their way inside the British breastworks, only to be shot down and bayoneted. These fights were of daily occurrence for nearly three weeks. Reinforcements were sent up from the Punjab, and the tribesmen grew discouraged.

ATTACKED A STRONG POSITION.

It seemed a good time to enforce the lesson. On Dec. 15, a force of 7800 men undertook to capture the principal fortress of the tribesmen on a conical hill near the mouth of the pass. The hill was so steep that it was compared to a thimble. The Hindustanis had fortified it with circles of stone breastworks. Col. Turner, who commanded one of the attacking columns, lined the surrounding ridges with his infantry and artillery and covered the charge with another column, straight up the hill. The tribesmen were thrown into the wildest confusion by the audacity of the attack and threw down their guns and ran. Their loss was 400 and more, killed and wounded; that of the British was 83. The Umbeyla battle is held in the British army to be the quickest and sharpest action in modern times. In describing the attack on the forts of the Kanjut tribes in 1891, the officers who wrote home said it was the "sharpest row since Umbeyla." There was little more trouble near Umbeyla. The Hindustanis retired to the hils, still fighting, thought it over and went to their homes, after making a treaty to go upon no more border raids.

Similar expeditions went out after the Mohmunds in 1863 and 1864, to Bhootan in 1864, 1865 and 1866, and to Hazara in 1868, to Lushai in 1868, and to the Naga Hills in 1879 and 1880, until Lord Roberts of Kandahar won his peerage in Afghanistan. All this fighting was of the bushwhacker order. The tribesmen fought like American Indians, crawling on the ground and using every stone and tree-trunk for cover. The training in out-post duty which these campaigns gave to the troops was highly valued by their generals. The sentry who was careless paid with his life.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

Lij Kasa, an adventurer who was educated in a convent on the Blue Nile declared himself, in 1855, "Theodore, King of the Kings of Ethiopia," and undertook to build up a Christian dynasty in Abyssinia. He was encouraged and advised by the English Consul, Mr. Plowden, who died, and was succeeded by Capt. Cameron. In 1861 Theodore wrote a letter to Queen Victoria and sent it to England by Cameron. He explained that Christian monarchs" ought to stand by one another and help one another in the suppression of heathen enemies; he was strong in the faith, but weak in arms and the sinews of war. Certain Egyptians and others of his neighbors were giving him much annoyance and making a mockery of the power of a Christian potentate. He begged, therefore, that the Queen would come to his aid.

Capt. Cameron returned to his post in January, 1864. The King's letter had been pigeonholed at the Foreign Office, and no answer for it had ever been considered. Five days after Cameron's return Theodore sent for him and asked why no reply had been made to his letter to his colleague, the Christian Queen of Great Britain. Poor Cameron couldn't very well explain. Then the King wanted to know why the Consul, instead of coming straight to Abyssinia from England, had turned aside to visit in the heathen Soudan. Without giving the Consul a chance to explain, the King announced that he was convinced that English Christianity was a sham, and that he intended to punish the Queen. He seized all foreigners in his dominions and imprisoned them, including Cameron, and tortured some of them.

RESENTMENT IN ENGLAND.

The news of this outrage aroused the greatest resentment in Great Britain. The Foreign Office wrote enough letters to Theodore to satisfy the most ardent correspondent. In reply to one of them Theodore told the Queen that he was keeping her subjects in prison because he wanted "men and machinery with which he could make gunpowder and guns." The Queen's Government sent him six or eight skilled artisans. He did not let the prisoners go, but set up an arsenal. At last Sir Robert Napier was ordered to take an expedition to Magdala, Theodore's seat of government, to rescue his prisoners and put down the mighty one from his seat.

The expedition was one of England's most costly lessons in the necessity for a good transportation service. In it 12,000 troops were led 400 miles from the coast over the mountains to Magdala. As the British army approached Theodore turned the prisoners loose, telling them that his only reason for treating them badly was that he wanted the Queen to send an army with which he could fight. He had not the men or the money to go to England, he said, and had taken the quickest method of bringing England to him. Mr. Rassam, one of the prisoners, told him that Napier's army would surely beat him.

"Let them come," said Theodore, still nursing his wrath, "and if I do not beat them call me a woman, too."

They came and they stormed his rock-bound fortress on the mountain top. His men had neither the courage nor the organization of the army of his successor, Menelek. In fact, three-fourths of his army was in revolt when the English arrived. The few soldiers that were faithful retreated, fighting every step of the way, back to the very pinnacle of their stronghold. The British killed 800 or 1000 of them in reaching the fortress, which surrendered on April 13, 1867. The British used the Snider rifles for the first time. The Abyssinians had their home-made arms The only Englishman wounded was Capt. Roberts of the Fourth Infantry. King Theodore killed himself when he saw that defeat was inevitable. The failure of Lord John Russell to answer King Theodore's first letter cost the Government $10,000,000.

STRUGGLE OF THE MAORIS.

The Maori war in New Zealand began in 1860. It lasted ten years. It began in a row over the purchase of land from the natives. The right of the English settlers to buy land and the right of the native chiefs to sell land owned in common by the tribes was an old subject of dispute in the colony. The province of Taranaki, on the western side of the north island, was one where the question was constantly causing friction. Gov. Gore Brown, a well meaning man of inadequate capacity, visited the district early in 1860 and offered on behalf of the Colonial Government to buy 600 acres of land which was occupied by a chief named Teira and some of his people. Teira exacted a high price. No sooner had the money been paid over than Wiremu Kingi, a chief who outranked Teira, declared that the sale was void. Kingi, known in English history as W. King, transferred his title to the land to a league of Maori chiefs who had resolved to resist English colonization to the death. The league supplied him with an army and the fighting began.

The Maoris were born fighters. They had been using muskets against one another in their tribal wars since 1820. They were almost without fear, and their physique was such that they seemed never to learn the meaning of fatigue. Early missionaries had made them nominally Christians though they found it not inconsistent with their new religion to hold triumphal cannibal feasts on the bodies of their prisoners taken in battle. They were skilful engineers and wonderful tacticians. They had a combination of marching movements, war songs and cries, and small-arm drill which they called a war dance, and which was so terrifying that one of the early Governors, Hobson, an invalid navy officer, granted to the Maoris privileges which he had sternly refused to give them before he saw the dance.

The fighting in Taranaki was monopolized by the Maoris for several years. Their fighting force was outnumbered by the English soldiers in the district, but the Maoris dashed out of the woods, cut off small detachments from the main garrisons and beat them; villages were burned and plundered; when the avenging British army arrived the Maoris had returned to the bush. Expeditions were sent into the bush after them. Sometimes they found the Maoris behind breastworks. The Maoris built their defences in three rows of bamboo fences, backed with earth The atives fought behind the first row until it had been carried by storm and then discreetly dropped back to the second fence, and deliberately picked off the British as they climbed over the first fence. The British commanders were profoundly disgusted with this sort of fighting and set about the meting out of punishment to the Maoris by undermining a whole stockade and blowing it up. The process of undermining was tedious, and by the time it was finished the beleaguered Maoris had withdrawn to another place equally well fortified. Once they sent out, under a flag of truce, a message to this effect to the besiegers, whose sappers and miners had been at the hardest kind of labour for a week or more

"The chief's compliments to the Paheka (foreign) General, and the fight is very slow in beginning. If it will hasten the battle the chief will gladly lend him men to help in digging the tunnel beneath our fort. The chief has many sappers who are idle."

KEEN SENSE OF HUMOUR.

To this day the Maori retain the genial sense of humour which characterized this reply. They had heaps of fun in the war. In a letter from Wiremu Kingi to his mother which was intercepted during the war, occurs this expression: "We are happy we eat the English pebbles," meaning bullets.

In January, 1863, Gen. Cameron surrounded 300 Maoris in a stockade at Oraku. They were without water; they were raked by artillery and small arm fire, and hand grenades were rained in upon them. They repulsed five assaults in three days. Gen. Cameron invited them to surrender with all the honours. They sent back the famous answer: "Kawhawhai tome, ake, ake, ake!" ("We fight right on, forever, forever, forever.") Gen. Cameron asked them to send their women out. They answered, "Our women want to fight as much as we do." On the third day the Maoris charged out of the enclosure at a dog trot. The column jumped clean over one regiment of infantry that was lying in the rifle pits before the stockade. One hundred and fifty of the 300 escaped into the bush.

The great fight of the war was that at the Gate Pa (stockade). This was between two swamps which amply protected the Maoris flanks. Cameron sent the Sixty-Eighth infantry clear around the swamps to cut off the Maoris retreat and then, after battering down the first stockade with his eleven Armstrong guns, two howitzers and six mortars until a practicable breach had been made, ordered a charge. The Maoris had been lying low in shallow wells inside their stockade, and not a fighting man had been hurt. They allowed the British to get right up to their works and then sprang out of their holes and fought furiously. The attack was repulsed. Two men secured the Victoria Cross for bravery in rescuing wounded comrades in danger of being left behind in the retreat. That night the garrison fought and sneaked its way out through the Sixty-Eighth Regiment in the rear and escaped. The British loss was 10 officers and 101 men. A week later the British caught the Maori forces working at incomplete fortifications not far away and killed 145 of them. The remnant submitted for the time being.

The war drifted along for years. The Maoris sullenly refused to surrender or to compromise their difficulties. The British troops were gradually withdrawn and tactful statesmanship at last accomplished for the colony what powder and shot could not. The Maoris, both men and women, now enjoy the privileges of the franchise in New Zealand and have representatives in the Colonial Parliament.

ASHANTEE WAR.

The King of the Ashantees, on the west coast of Africa, in 1873, made a demand upon Great Britain for the tribute which the Dutch, before they ceded the territory to Great Britain, had always paid to him. Upon England's refusal to pay the tribute the Ashantee King fell upon a border tribe friendly to the British, and nearly annihilated them. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out to West Africa with a force of troops and marines. They beat the Ashantees at Amarful on Jan. 20, 1874, and in five days took the capital, Coomassie, and burned it. The British losses were slight. The Ashantee King, whose name was Koffee, submitted abjectly.

KAFFIR INSURRECTION OF 1857.

The Kaffirs along the Orange River started an insurrection in 1857, and no troops could be spared to restore order until 1860. In the meantime they destroyed a great deal of property and killed many settlers. They broke loose again in 1877, and an expedition had to be sent against them.

ROBERTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

There was plenty of work for the British army in 1877, 1878 and 1879, in Asia and in Africa. The Amir of Afghanistan, with Russian encouragement, attempted to shut the British out of his territory. On Nov. 15,1878, three columns moved into Afghanistan from India. One, commanded by Sir Donald Stewart, went for Kandahar; another, under Sir Samuel Brown, went through the Khyber Pass, while a third under Major Roberts, afterward Lord Roberts of Kandahar, marched out through Kuram. Roberts found the fighting. The Afghans waited for him at the outlet of the Kuram Valley on the side of a precipitous mountain at the end of the pass. Here occurred the battle of the Peiwar Kotal, Roberts saw that he was outnumbered and that the Afghan position was impregnable against a direct attack. He moved two-thirds of his force by night to the left flank of the Afghan position and swept them from the mountain the next forenoon. His task was complicated by the treachery of some of his sepoys who had not been cleansed of the taint of the mutiny and who had endeavored to alarm the Afghans during the night march by firing their rifles. The Afghans scattered.

Nearly a year of negotiations followed, and the Afghans at last consented to let Sir Louis Cavignari establish a British Residency at Kabul. Within three weeks after the arrangements was made Cavignari and his companions at Kabul were massacred by an Afghan mob. It was quite clear that the Amir had encouraged the demonstration that ended in the massacre, and if Cavignari's death could not be traced directly to him, it was certain that the Amir had not exerted himself to protect him, and that if the massacre was to be punished the British must do it themselves. Robert's Kuram force was quickly organized and he fought his way to Kabul. He took with him four regiments of cavalry, eight regiments of infantry and four batteries of mountain artillery. As he approached Kabul the Amir come out to meet him and during the battle of Charasia, on Sept. 6 and 7, 1879, the Amir, the actual commander of the Afghan forces, directed their movements from the British camp.

Troops in South Africa When Our Army Corps Arrives.

Artillery, engineers, etc., 6,100. Guarding lines of communication 10,000 men. Imperial troops raised in Natal, Rhodesia, etc., local troops, volunteers, and colonial contingents, 20,000 men. Infantry, 30,000 men Natal Field Force, 16,000 men. Calvalry, 5,534 sabres Reserves at the base. 4,000 men.

Nominally, the Afghan army was in rebellion against the Amir, but Roberts suspected, and later, proved that the army was carrying out his orders. The battle of Charasia cost Roberts eighteen killed and seventy wounded. The Afghans left 300 dead behind them when they retreated. It was characteristic of the Afghans that once they had been well whipped their forces disintergated and it was months before they were ready to fight again.

A MEMORABLE SORTIE.

The troops stayed in Kabul through the winter while justice was being measured out to the persons responsible for the murder of Cavignari. The British army was encamped in the fortified place the Prince had prepared for his own army. Roberts was practically governing northern Afghanistan from Kabul. Early in December, 1879, there occurred a general Afghan uprising against him. It was impossible for reinforcements to reach him. His situation grew steadily worse, and his brigades were several times beaten in the hills about Kabul. He was forced out of Kabul and had to take refuge in the Sherpur fortress. The Afghans made a terrific attack upon the fortress between December 14 and December 23. On the last day the garrison, which had greatly discouraged the Afghans by the coolness and fierceness of the defence, made a sortie from the hills in the rear of the fortress, turned the flank of the besiegers and raised the siege. The Afghan forces disintergated.

There were only a few scattered skirmishes until the following July. Roberts was preparing to take his force back to India when news reached Kabul of a disaster to the forces of Gen. Burrows near Kandahar. Burrows had only 2476 men. The Afghans, numbering 25000 caught him at Marwand on July 27, 1880. Burrows's ammunition gave out and he lost 1100 men. The remainder escaped to Kandahar and were penned up there. Roberts asked and got permission from the Indian Government to take his Kabul force and go to the rescue of Kandahar. With a force of 10,000 men Roberts left Kabul on Aug. 11. For more than a month no news from him reached the outside world. Then came tidings that he had relieved the Kandahar garrison on Aug. 31, and on Sept. 1, had administered summary punishment to the Afghan forces that were encamped near by.

Political arrangements were made for the installation of Abdur Rahman as Amir; he was favoured by both Russia and England and promised to keep the passes open and protect British residents. Roberts took his army back to India.

ZULUS SUBDUED.

The Zulus with their tremendous military system, were a constant menace to the security of the whites in South Africa. As early as 1873 they were at war with the Boers. In December, 1878, a special British Commission was sent to invite Cetewayo, the Zulu chief, to give up his military organization, to protect missionaries, and to arrange to have his subjects pay fines whenever they behaved badly. The invitation was made an ultimatum. Cetewayo declared for war on Dec. 12. Lord Chelmsford crossed into Zululand toward Ulandi, the capital. The Zulus surprised two battalions of British troops with 3000 native allies at Isandhlwana on Jan. 22, 1879, and utterly destroyed them. At Roshe's Drift and at Ekowe the Zulus were repulsed. Chelmsford retired from Zululand and waited until he had an army of 6000 before he went back on March 29. The Zulus assaulted the column with reckless bravery at Ginqilivo, and were beaten. After another defeat the Zulus asked for peace. They did not like the terms and the dispute ended in another battle at Ulundi. The town was burned. The Zulus were disarmed, and their military system was destroyed. Sir Garnet Wolseley captured Cetewayo who was taken to England and exhibited there.

FIRST BOER WAR.

The Zulu raids on the Boers in 1877 started the first war that England had with the Boers. A few Boers appealed to Sir Theophilus Shepstone to use the British army to protect them from the Zulus. He hoisted the British flag in the Transvaal and declared the republic British territory. The other Boers protested against annexation. A mass meeting at Heidelberg on Dec. 13, 1880, proclaimed that the Transvaal was once more a republic and was prepared to use arms in its own defence. Col Ansthruther with 250 men of the Ninety-fourth Regiment was sent to Pretoria to put down the rebellion. On Dec. 20 he was met by Paul de Beer with a body of mounted Boers. Ansthruther was warned than an advance by him would be considered an act of war. He said his orders were to go to Pretoria, and he was going. In ten minutes the battle of Bronkhorst Spruit was over. Anstruther lost 120 men including all his officers, and surrendered. The marksmanship and the skill of the Boers in selecting positions again defeated the British at Laing's Nek and at Ingago, [illegible] 27, 1881, came the slaughter of Majuba Hill. Sir George Colley was killed just as he was acknowledging his defeat by giving the orders to cease firing. The pending negotiations between England and the Boers were settled on the Boer basis, greatly to the chargin of the army. Lord Roberts, who arrived too late to take part in the fight, spoke the army sentiments, when he said that it was "a peace, alas! without honour, to which may be attributed the recent regrettable state of affairs in the Transvaal (the Jameson raid)—a state of affairs which was forseen and predicted by many at the time. My stay at Cape Town, was limited to twenty-four hours, the Government being apparently as anxious to get me away from Africa as they had been to hurry me out there."

BURMAH ANNEXED.

King Thebaw of Burmah, when he ascended his throne in 1878, concluded that the presence of English officers and a British resident was not good for his dynasty. He therefore encouraged his subjects to insult them. He coquetted with France and schemed to exclude British trade from the Irawaddy Valley. Finally, in 1884, he tried to fine a British trading company into insolvency. The British at length presented an ultimatum requiring him to receive a British Resident without humiliating ceremonies, and to acknowledge England's jurisdiction over his foreign alliances. He treated the ultimatum with contempt, and a force of 10,000 men and seventy-seven guns, was sent against him in Nov. 1885, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Prendergast. The baw was routed within two weeks. Mandalay surrendered and Thebaw was taken to India a captive. In 1886 England annexed Burmah.

EGYPT OCCUPIED; GORDON'S DEATH

The trouble which the Mahdi was making in Egypt in 1881 moved the British Government to send 11,000 men under Hicks Pasha, on behalf of the Khedive, to Suakim. Early in 1883 this expedition reached Khartoum. Hicks Pasha held his own at Khartoum and in the near-by country. In November of the same year he attempted to take the Mahdi's headquarters at El Obeid. The Mahdi hemmed him in the Kasgil Passes, and, though the army fought bravely for three days, it was overwhelmed by a force of 40,000 or 50,000 Mahdists and was exterminated.

Meanwhile a military revolt has occurred in Cairo, headed by Ahmed Arabi, Colonel of the Fourth Egyptian regiment. Arabi was made Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army without the permission of the Khedive. He raised the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians," and began to strengthen the defences of Alexander on June 2. A little more than a month later, the English fleet bombarded Alexandria from 8.30 a.m., on July 11 until 5.30 p.m. The British ships were repeatedly hit and five men were killed and twenty-eight wounded. The Egyptian loss has never been determined. A force landed from the ships, took possession of Alexandria and found that Arabi had used the white flag which he hoisted in the afternoon of July 12 to cover a retreat. The city had been sacked during and after the bombardment and the Christian residents had many of them been massacred. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in Egypt with an English force to crush the rebellion on Aug 15. Acting in concert with Admiral Seymour, he seized the Suez Canal and joined Sir Henry McPherson's Indian contingent at Ismailia. After small engagements with Arabi, Wolseley attacked him at Tel-el-Kebir on the night of Sept. 12. The strong fortifications were taken by surprise and after two hours of sharp fighting, Tel-el-Kebir was won. Arabi escaped. The losses were English, 57 killed, 380 wounded, 22 missing; the Egyptians 2000 dead. Arabi surrendered at Cairo on Sept. 15, just one day before Gen. Wolseley had promised his Government to enter Cairo.

Chinese Gordon's mission to Khartoum and his being surrounded there by the Mahdists started a force of 7000 men toward Khartoum to his rescue. A sixth of this force met near Metemneh and fought off 18,000 Arabs with great slaughter. But Gordon died before rescue came and the expedition came to nothing. From that time there was no settled peace in the Soudan until Gen. Kitchener crushed the army of Osman Digna at Omdurman last year.

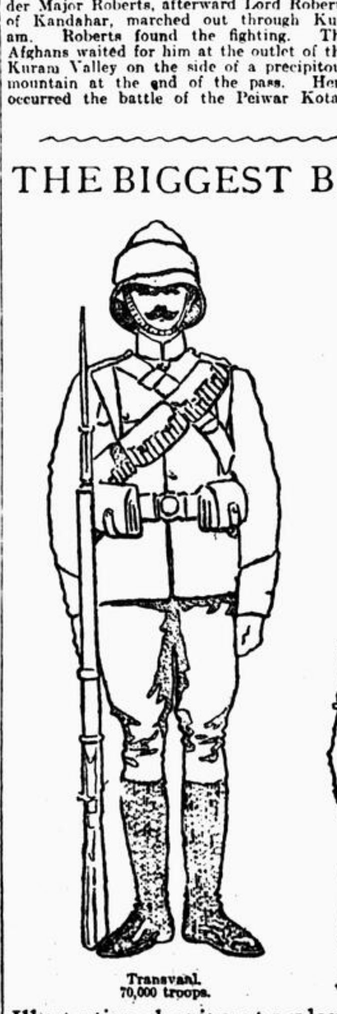
LITTLE WARS IN INDIA.

Expeditions from India still go up through the Khyber Pass and the other passes along the Indian frontier, ostensibly to punish rebellious chiefs, and actually to keep the boundary line between Russian dominion and British dominion from edging over any nearer to India than it is now. Of such a nature was the famous bitter fight with the Kanjut tribes of the Kashmir in 1891, when a small expedition sent to Hunza found itself confronting a narrow gorge with precipitous sides through which the road to Hunza ran. The sides of the gorge were as steep as stone walls and everywhere at points along the face of the rocks were little nests of natives, protected by stone breastworks. The British went patiently to work to take the Nilt fortress, which was on a flat rock half way up the side of one of the cliffs. Pushing breastworks before them, they got so near to the fort that Capt. F. J. Aylmer was able to make a wild dash at the rear gate and blow it up with slabs of guncotton before the natives could collect themselves sufficiently to take good aim at him. He was wounded by a shot fired so close to him that it burned his uniform. The British worked from the fort to the top of the ridge surmounting it. From that point they kept up a sharpshooter's fire on the breastworks on the other side of the ravine, 300 yards away. The Kanjuts were not able to look over the edge of their breastworks or to roll rocks down from them while the sharpshooters kept up their fire. Thus protected, a column of fifty picket climbers worked their way up the face of the cliffs and drove the tribesmen out of their roosts in hand to hand conflicts. This exhibition of nerve, muscle and skill completely terrified the Kanjuts, and they fled before the British from the whole Kanjut Valley.

The Tira campaign of last year and the Chitra campaign of the year before were made up of similar fighting.

Col. F. C. Scott's Maxim gun campaign with the Jebus in the African colony of Lagos was a punitive expedition. He had two small infantry battalions. On May 19, 1892, he met 7000 Jebus near the Limoya River. The Maxim beat them and brought about the signing of a satisfactory treaty in two hours.

THE BIGGEST BRITISH ARMY EVER SENT ABROAD



It has been officially stated that General Sir Redvers Buller, V. C., will have under his command during the present war in the Transvaal no fewer than 70,000 British troops. This, says Pearson's Weekly, is probably the largest number of men ever placed at one time under the supreme control of one leader, viewing the fighting strength of the British army (Europeans) in the great wars of comparatively modern times.

At Waterloo the Duke of Wellington had just fewer than 24,000 British troops under his command, while Lord Raglan, in the Crimea, never had more at one time than 26,000 Britishers fighting under him. In the Indian mutiny Lord Clyde (then Sir Colin Campbell) had but 40,000 troops, with whose assistance and the help of that portion of the Indian army which remained faithful to its allegiance, he was enabled to quell the most serious outbreak of modern times.

Going a little farther back, to the time of the great and prolonged Peninsula war, Wellington thought he was a fortunate man if he could direct an army corps of 30,000 British troops, while the great Marlborough, at Blenheim, led to victory, and against fearful odds, an army of 16,000 strong.

Lord Wolseley was expected, in the Egyptian war of 1885, to scatter the forces of the Mahdi, a very considerable force, consisting of over 50,000 Arabs, and to assume the practical dictatorship of the Soudan, with a British force of only 30,000 men, while Lord "Bobs," as the hero of Candahar is playfully called, that is to say, Lord Roberts, could rely on no more than 13,000 European troops to oppose the forces of the then turbulent Ameer of Afghanistan, in the Afghan war of 1878. Sir Redvers Buller is, therefore, an exceedingly fortunate man in finding himself at the head of a fighting army whose numbers exceed by 2,000 the total allied forces which Wellington commanded at Waterloo.

Transvaal, 70,000 troops. Peninsula War, 30,000. Egyptian Campaign, 30,000. Crimea, 26,000. Waterloo, 24,000. Blenheim, 16,000. Afghan, 13,000.

Illustration showing at a glance the total force of the British army to be used against the Transvaal compared with the British force in previous important battles.

No other brand equals - - - TOWER TEA in fragrance, purity and strength. Every leaf is fresh and full of virtue; making it the most ECONOMICAL as well as the BEST.

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THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

A Few Sample Opinions Which are Mostly Adverse to Great Britain.

The continental papers are not all adverse to Great Britain, although the majority of them have demonstrated since the Boer war broke out that they have no love for the tight little island. Here are a few sample remarks made by the leading newspapers of the various European capitals:

A WORD TO THE WISE.

The British lion is showing his teeth. After the mobilization of the fleet, it will go badly with any intruders who try to intervene in the Transvaal conflict.—"Tagblatt," Vienna.

DETESTED, BUT DREADED.

All Europe is anxiously awaiting the defeat of the English in Natal. All Europe is waiting for an opportunity of taking advantage of England's weakness at the Cape to hit her elsewhere. England is simply detested on the Continent, and with reason.—"Volksblatt," Vienna.

THANKS TO LITTLE ENGLANDERS.

The reasons of Europe's sympathy with the Boers will be found in the speeches of the Opposition leaders. The attitude of the Opposition shows that many patriots still doubt whether the policy pursued towards the Transvaal is more conformable to the interests of the Empire than would have been an attitude of patient expectation.—"Fremdenblatt," Vienna.

QUAINT GENEROSITY.

In all the countries of Europe, although the peoples are capable of waging terrible wars between themselves, there is nevertheless, a certain foundation of generosity, which at the present time would make all honest men happy to see England reap in South Africa in the form of humiliating defeats, the price of her perfidy and bad faith.—"La France," Bordeaux.

THE BEAR ON THE PROWL.

England's insatiable greed for colonial acquisitions constitutes a serious danger for the European Powers, and more particularly for France, Germany and Russia. These countries should therefore, anticipate the future danger, and protect their interests by taking advantage of the present opportunity, when England is paralysed by the great difficulties of the war in South Africa.—"Sviet," St. Petersburg.

ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION.

One would say that the Dublin Fusiliers and the King's Royal Rifles, on proceeding to the memorable assault of Glencoe Hill, had before them Nelson's glorious signal. They also have done their duty! The first fine victory of the English arms will admirably serve to modify the keen opinion of that portion of the Press which sustains with many fat arguments that England has very few fighting men. To this we can answer, probably there are few in number but they are all men in the true sense of the word.—"Carriere della Sera." Milan.

BOER TREATMENT OF KAFFIRS.

Natives Subjected to Acts of Great Inhumanity.

TWO GIRLS LASHED WITH ROPES TILL THEY DIED.

It is well known that one of the chief causes of the first great "trek" by the Boer farmers was their irritation against the British authorities at the Cape who had interfered to secure some measure of just treatment for the Kaffir races. From that day to this the Voortrekker has pursued a policy of harshness and severity towards the native tribes under his power, and in too many instances gross cruelty has been practised upon the hapless Kaffir Notwithstanding the provisions of the London Convention the position of the natives in the argicultural districts of the Transvaal is practically indistinguishable from that of slavery, whilst at Johannesburg the treatment of the coloured population by the Boer police is brutal in the extreme. Several instances are cited by Sir Alfred Milner in the Blue Book dealing with the grievances of British subjects but it was scarcely possible for the High Commissioner to adequately picture the scenes of brutality enacted daily on the Rand. The following extract from a letter written last month by a resident in Johannesburg to the Christian World will be a revelation to many people, although the facts are well enough known to those acquainted with the "amenities" of the Rand:

"The unmitigated brutality of the Boer to the Kaffir would, if known, detach from the Boer the sympathy of every merciful man. On Wednesday last three Dutchmen knocked a Kaffir down in a public street, jumped on him, and

TROD ON HIS FACE

as if they would puddle it. Passers-by appealed to a policeman to interfere, but he not only point-blank refused but stood leering while the poor wretch was nearly murdered. Any day will witness a crowd—perhaps 100 black wretches being driven between mounted policemen to the gaol for the artificial crime of being without a pass or with a pass improperly filled in. These are matters of general notoriety, and indisputable by every one who knows the Boer. And many of these poor Kaffirs are the children of British South Africa! Demoralised by poisonous liquor and by the immorality of this city they go back to their homes—north, south, east, and west—carrying a new horror into every part of South Africa life."

Nor is this the only sort of outrage practised on the Kaffirs. The Cape Times, commenting on the official reports on native affairs, calls attention to another serious scandal—the defrauding of the Bechuanas at Johannesburg by labour touts. On this point Government interference is called for; for does the Cape Times imagine that the Pretoria Executive will heed its complaint? We can judge of their attitude from the following incident: A Boer youth, who feigned to be a Government official, and systematically and for many months robbed Kaffirs by finding them for having irregular passes, when found out was tried and sentenced to four months in prison and £40 fine. The fine was remitted and the youth let out of gaol after serving only six weeks of his sentence. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, can it be wondered at that there is a scarcity of labour at the mines?

But to see the

BOER AT HIS WORST

in his treatment of the native it is necessary to go to the outlying districts. One of the most shocking instances of diabolical cruelty is that which has become known as the Wakkerstroof scandal. In this case a Boer farmer named Uys is charged with having, on May 13 last, tied down four Kaffir girls with ropes and lashed them so severely that two of the girls subsequently died. The evidence adduced at the preliminary examination held on June 10 went to show that Uys had for some time subjected the Kaffir girls to the most shameful treatment, as a result of which two, Emma and Mangies, died. It was shown that the defendant beat the girls with a large strap with a knot at the end, and in order to perform his work more easily, he strapped them by their neck to the floor.

On the Rand at least a large proportion of the coloured men and women are British subjects, and Great Britain is bound to afford them protection. Our Agent at Pretoria having refused to allow British subjects to be commandeered, the "Cape Boys" thereupon equally with the white Britishers refused service for the native wars of the Boers. (War with native chiefs is a favourite pastime with the Boer farmer). As they could not compel the Cape Boys to serve, the Boers commenced that raiding and brutal ill-treatment of the British coloured people at Johannesburg which was one of the causes that led to Sir Alfred Milner's famous despatch. Mr. Chamberlain has warmly taken up the defence of these people, and it is a matter in which he should have the unanimous support of the country. When we consider, too, the fate of the 600,000 other natives in the Transvaal and the way in which we have neglected to secure to them that good government which was promised in 1877, and several times since, it becomes our imperative duty in the settling of the present crisis to take such steps as will lead to an amelioration of the Kaffir's lot. For the sake of the peaceful development of the other States of South Africa—a development which depends so largely on the hearty co-operation of Black and White—we cannot allow this treatment of the natives by the Boers to continue. Our position of paramountcy forbids us to remain indifferent spectators, for the evil, if unchecked, might well be the inciting cause of a disatrous native war. Articles in St. James's Gazette, previous to the outbreak of the war.

ALL ABOUT IT.

A Phonetic Glossary of South African Names and Places.

The Star has been inundated with applications for information in reference to the pronunciation and meaning of many words used in the war despatches and general matter pertaining to the struggle in South Africa. For those who are anxious to be enlightened on various points, we reproduce the following small, but fairly comprehensive, glossary compiled by the London Daily Mail to meet similar demands from its readers:

Afrikander (Aff-ry-kander)—A white man born in South Africa of European stock.

Bechuanaland (Betch-you-arna) — Taken into the Cape Colony in 1895; on west border of Transvaal.

Beira (Byrah) — Port of Portuguese East Africa at mouth of Pungwe River.

Berg—A hill.

Biltong — Strips of dried meat, used by Boers as provender on the veldt.

Bloemfontein (Bloomfontane) — Capital of the Orange Free State.

Boomplaats (Boom-plarts) — Orange Free State defeated here by British in 1848.

Commando (Com-man-do) — An irregular regiment of Boers.

Commandant (Com-man-dant)—The chief officer of a commando.

Commandeer (Com-man-deer) — To requisition; to call up a commando.

Cronje (Cron-jay) — A Boer general; has been reported killed, probably untrue.

De Aar (De Ahr) — Junction of lines in Cape Colony; about 500 miles from Cape Town.

Disselbloom (Dis-sell-boom) — The pole of an ox-waggon.

Donga (Dong-gah) — A deep ditch or water hole with steep sides; a gaping crack in the ground.

D[illegible] Th[illegible] Puritan[illegible] Church of the Boers.

Dorp—A village.

Drift—A ford through a river.

Elandsfontein (Ee-lands-fontane) — Railway junction between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Elands Laagte (Ee-lands-laarg-tay).—Scene of battle with Boers in Natal in British victory.

Ferreira, Colonel, C.M.G. (Ferrairah).—A discredited Boer jackal, created C.M.G. many years ago for presumed services rendered.

Fontein (fontane).—A spring or fountain.

Graafreinet (Graf-rennet).—Excessively Dutch district in Cape Colony.

Gregorowski (Greg-or-off-sky).—Chief Justice of the Transvaal.

Groote Schuur (Grewte Skoor).—"The Great Granary," residence of Mr. Rhodes in Newlands, near Cape Town.

Hofmeyer, Jan (Hoff-mare).—Leader of the Afrikander Bond in Cape Town. Chief Dutch wire-puller.

Ingangane (In-gang-garny).—Station on Natal Railway. Scene of fighting.

Joubert, General (Choo-bare).—Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal forces.

Kalk Bay (Cork Bay).—Seaside resort close to Cape Town.

Khama (Karma).—Chief of the Bamangwato tribe; friendly to Great Britain.

Kloof.—A declivity or ravine on a mountain.

Kopjes (koppies).—Small hills or boulders or any rising ground of small dimensions.

Krantz (krants).—A valley, or cleft between two hills.

Kurveyor (cur-vay-or).—A transport-rider; one in charge of an ox-waggon.

Laager (lar-ger).—Boer method of forming camp; waggons placed end to end, forming an oblong enclosure.

Leyds, Dr. (Laids).—Transvaal Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe, formerly State Secretary.

Mafeking (Maffy-king).—Town in Cape Colony, eight miles from Transvaal border; besieged by Boers. Colonel Baden-Powell in command of defence.

Magaliesberg (Ma-har-lees-berg).—Range of mountains near Rustenberg, in Transvaal. Centre of tobacco culture.

Mochudi (Mo'tshoedy).—Native town in Bechuanaland.

Nauuwpoort Junction (Now-port).—On Cape Colony line. Important railway centre.

Nachtmaal (Narcht-marl). — Quarterly Communion service in the Boer Church.

Nek (Neck).—The saddle connecting two hills.

Pont.—A ferry over a river.

Poort (Port).—A pass between mountain ranges.

Potchefstroom (Pot-cheff-strome.— Oldest town in Transvaal; besieged in 1881 war.

Rand.—Abbreviation of Witwatersrand.

Reitz, Mr. (Rates).—At one time President of the Orange Free State, now Secretary of State for the Transvaal.

Riempje (Reempey).—Strips of sun-dried leather.

Rooinek (Royneck).—Red neck. Boer nick-name for Englishman.

Sluit (Sloot).—A ditch or small watercourse on the veldt; usually dry.

Spruit (Sproot).—A small river or stream

Steyn Mr. (Stain.)—President of the Orange Free State.

Taal (Tarl). — The low-Dutch language spoken by the Boers.

Tugela River (Too-gay-lah). — Divides Zululand from Natal.

Uitlander (Oo-it-lander).—Any man who is not a burgher of the Transvaal.

Veldschoen (Felt-skoon).— Rough home-made boots worn by Boers.

Vierkleur (Fear-clooer).—The four-coloured Transvaal flag, red, blue, and white horizontal stripes with a broad green perpendicular stripe next to the staff.

Viljoen (Fill-chone).—A Boer commander. Reported dead.

Vlei (Flay).—A pond or lake of small dimensions.

Volksraad (Folks-rard).—The Legislative Assemblies of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Voorlooper (Fore-lopper).— The man or boy leading the first couple of a team of sixteen oxen drawing a waggon.

Voortrekker (Fore-trekker).— The older generation of the Boers who explored the country to the north of the Transvaal in 1837 and later.

Vryheid (Fray-hade).—Small township in Transvaal.

Vryburg (Fray-burg).— Chief town of British Bechuanaland.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(London Mail.)

The orders given by the War Office to Signor Marconi for installations of his wireless telegraphy for use in South Africa are now near completion, and the instruments will be sent out very shortly.

Eight cases of these wonderful instruments are being carefully tested at the company's works at Chelmsford. They have been specially finished for service in the field, and each accumulator sent out will supply electric energy for upwards of a week. Vibration of the air caused by the discharge of big guns does not interfere with the working of the instruments. An instrument has been manipulated by Signor Marconi's manager, Mr. Kemp, who stated that when an 80-ton gun was fired off the Needles the concussion had no effect whatever on the working of the receiver.

MAURITIUS GIVES A HAND.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, November 18.—The Governor of Mauritius telegraphs the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, that the colony has voted £2,000, which is to be sent to the Governor of Natal for the relief of the wounded soldiers.

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CIRCULATION
—OF THE—
Daily and Weekly Star
FOR WEEK ENDING
Nov. 11th, 1899.

Monday	53,765
Tuesday	53,859
Wednesday	53,928
Thursday	53,919
Friday	53,953
Saturday	60,073
	329,497

Present Average:

DAILY, for week ending Nov. 11th, **54,916**

WEEKLY STAR Last Week..... **107,727**

Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week, **162,643**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

BRITISH OPINION ON THE WAR.

The English reviews are quite naturally full this month of discussion of the probable political effects of the Boer war, both in South Africa and in the United Kingdom. With respect to the former, there is practical agreement on the essentials, and agreement, too, with the attitude of the London Spectator, reviewed a week ago. Some think that it will require a more signal lesson to convince the Boers that they are not the paramount power in South Africa than do others, but all are at one in contending that, when peace comes—peace with instruction—the Boers must be given the political freedom and equality they have denied to others. If British public opinion foreshadows British action, no oppression will follow the fall of Pretoria. Not as much could be said as to what would follow the capture of Cape Town.

Mr. Edward Dicey, C.B., favours a confederation on the Canadian lines of all the British colonies in South Africa, including, of course, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He is very anxious that the Boers be thoroughly untaught the calamitous lesson of Majuba Hill before the building of this confederation is commenced; there must be no doubt left in their minds as to the effective supremacy of the British. He would not hear of peace until Bloemfontein and Pretoria were occupied by British troops and all the forts erected for the intimidation of the Uitlanders razed to the ground. But after that, and after every vestige of independence had been taken from the two aggressive Republics, he would invite representatives of every colony to a confederation conference, and endeavour to establish a South African union under the British Crown. Details, of course, cannot very well be arranged now, but he would have it "understood beforehand that the Imperial Government would give its approval to no scheme which was not based upon absolute equality of civil, legal and political rights being possessed by every white citizen of the Federation, no matter what might be his race or the locality in which he resided." This gives the ballot to the Boer, and hands back to him the government of the Orange Free State and possibly of Cape Colony. Yet Mr. Dicey is no tender foe, and may be taken as a representative of the extreme English view.

There is, in his opinion, but one other alternative; and that would be the treatment of the conquered countries as Crown Colonies. This, with a population so eminently qualified for self government as are the inhabitants of these two republics, would be repugnant to British feeling, and would not be undertaken save under pressure of extreme necessity. It is Mr. Dicey's belief, that once the lesson of Majuba Hill is reversed and the stupidest Boer shown that Britain has the power and the will to hold South Africa, the Dutch population in all the colonies will recognize the inevitable and display no disposition to break their heads against a stone wall. The result would be a smoothly working confederation with local self government and an effective community of interests.

There are those on the other hand who talk of restoring to the Boers their autonomy. They would leave both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State independent after the war, trusting to the lesson they are now receiving to keep them quiet for all future time. In some cases, this proposition is coupled with a suggestion that each of the Republics be stripped of considerable territory—say the Rand, a strip along the Cape to Cairo railway on the west, and the mountain passes on the east the balance being left independent under British suzerainty. There is in essence little difference between this proposal and that leading to a South African British Federation. Once give all citizens of the Transvaal the franchise, and that state will become English, no matter what its status is called. The Orange Free State, for its part, must be Dutch under any system of free suffrage, and British suzerainty would be very like membership in a British Federation with local self government. The great point to be made clear in any case is that South Africa is and will remain British. A Federation would, if feasible, be far the more advanced plan; for to a Federation it must come sooner or later,

As to the effect of the war on British politics, the discussion appears to be largely confined—curiously enough—to the probable future of Lord Rosebery. He has cut himself off to a degree from the official leaders of the Liberal party with respect to the foreign policy of the Empire generally, and this war in particular; and the question is—in what will it result? Some predict that the bellicose Earl will become the sole hope of the badly shattered Liberal Party, while others read him peremptorily out of the party altogether. He has blasphemed the Gladstone tradition and he must go. The effect upon the Liberals as a whole has undoubtedly been disastrous. Their differences have been emphasized, and the crisis has developed no strong leader to draw the rank and file after him. The Conservative Ministers have naturally gained from the same causes; and, if they conduct the war with ability, they must be the more popular for the affair. But the Parliament has still some time to run; and the fight may be after all on domestic questions.

SHOULD CONSULT TARTE.

They appear to be in need of some candid advice from our own Mr. Tarte down in Philadelphia. There were some frauds in connection with the late elections in the City of Brotherly Love, which the Boston Herald tells us were "superfluous." "Those engaged in them appear to enter into their work for the pure love of it," it surmises. "It has become a second nature to them to engage in it. Otherwise, we are at a loss to account for its existence in Philadelphia, which is much the strongest Republican city in the Union. Quay, of course, controls the party there, and there is never any difficulty in the way of Quay carrying an election in Philadelphia without resort to fraud. * * * It must be a matter of instinct which induces fraudulent action in Philadelphia, for it is all superfluous, as far as carrying elections is concerned."

Now it was certainly very stupid of the Philadelphia Republicans to commit election frauds when there was no necessity for them. If they had sent up a trusty messenger to consult Mr. Tarte, he could have told them that it is very wrong to buy votes when you do not require them, they might, indeed, have found out as much by a careful reading of an interview with the Minister in this paper. "Boss" Quay is a smart man, but he could pick up a few valuable hints if he would consult the practical politicians of our Liberal party. They have a "machine" up in Ontario which is as neat a thing in its way as was ever seen in a civilized country. It not only buys votes, but it has a system based upon forged ballots for seeing that they are duly delivered; and then it puts substitute deputy returning officers into the polling booths to count the ballots, trusting to his "switching" and his "swiping" and his playful habit of taking the ballot box home with him over night to make up for any deficiency in the work of the bribery brigade. "Boss" Quay should certainly get an early look at that "machine" before "Boss" Croker comes to realize its marvellous efficiency. The Ontario Liberals are so fond of it that they "hug" it by telegraph, but they might set up an imitation of it in Philadelphia.

A MEMORABLE MEETING.

In view of many of the comments which are being made by the foreign press, it may be as well to remind our readers that the visit of the Emperor of Germany to England was planned over six months ago—long before the Transvaal dispute had entered upon its acute stage. Since that stage was reached, there have been repeated rumours that the programme would be cancelled, and some few thousand Germans who enthusiastically endorse the Boer cause went so far as to petition their Sovereign to that effect. Whatever significance attaches to the forthcoming meeting at Windsor Castle of the ruling minds of Britain and Germany lies in the fact that the outbreak of hostilities has made no alteration in the official relations between the two Governments. Neither can the temporary stress which has fallen upon the military resources of the Empire be held responsible for the deal by which the Samoan Archipelago passes into the joint control of Germany and the United States. The world outside the inner circles of the Cabinets of London and Berlin is just as much in the dark as ever as to the exact nature of the understanding which was arrived at regarding the future foreign policy of the two nations, and it is very evident that much more serious complications than the South African problem will arise before the full scope of Anglo-German policy is revealed.

Until the Fashoda episode, it was an undoubted fact that in the large cities of Great Britain there was far more sympathy with the French Republic than with the German monarchy which, to most Britons, appeared far too "unlimited" in its methods and aims; moreover, the keen competition suffered at the hands of the thousands of German firms and German clerks who make the large British trade centres their permanent headquarters, tended to accentuate the jealousy between the two nations, and is largely responsible for that ink slinging campaign which has since been waged by members of the "fourth estate" in the journals of both countries.

The factors which we believe responsible for the growing friendliness of Anglo-German relations, both as regards the peoples, as a whole, and the governments, have been the conviction upon the part of Germany that, pending the development of her navy to such an extent that she could rank as a first class naval power, a friendly understanding with England would best promote these projects of colonial expansion which are dear to the Teutonic heart, and the hostile action of France at her various colonial points coupled with her alliance with Russia. Britain and Germany are at one in desiring the maintenance of peace in Europe, where neither seeks to extend its borders. They are also at one in desiring to open fresh markets outside Europe in which their trade competition with the world and each other can be conducted upon that principle of the open door which has hitherto found its worst enemy in the Franco-Russian alliance.

The entrance of the United States upon the scene as a "World Power" has taken place since the Emperor took over the reins of government from the hands of Prince Bismarck, and, however much we may criticize the quaint language and florid style of the Kaiser's public utterances, there are few who now deny that he possesses the instincts of the statesman, and is fully able to appreciate the alteration in the balance of power which has been made by the planting of the Stars and Stripes ten thousand miles from Washington.

A recent writer in the National Review endeavours to prove that the aim of Germany is to construct a navy with which to crush Britain, and thinks her present friendliness is a mere time serving. We prefer to think that the growing wisdom of the son of the cleverest of our Queen's clever daughters has prompted him to look far into the future and ally his country, as far as lies within his power, with those forces of the kindred Anglo-Saxon race which are occupied in opening even more and more of the world's area to peaceful trade and to the elevation of the millions yet under the yoke of despotism to the dignity of citizenship.

It is perhaps just as well that the visit should be made as informal as possible. The original programme included no state reception in London, no public addresses or banquets; and it is very doubtful if the average Briton is yet prepared to forgive that Kruger telegram and to enthuse into any popular appreciation of the individuality of the German Emperor. At Windsor, at Sandringham and the country residence of his friend Lord Lonsdale he will meet those elements of both British political parties into whose hands are entrusted the guidance of British policy, and his visit may be none the less fruitful in beneficial results if all attempt at popular demonstration is avoided. No doubt we shall shortly be favoured with a large crop of rumours as to the nature of his discussions with Lord Salisbury and the Queen; it will be as well to receive them with the same scepticism we do those effusions of the foreign press regarding the progress of the war in South Africa.

TAKING TO THE PLATFORM.

The pains that are being taken by the leaders of both parties to go before the people and explain their position on the questions of the day, is a commendable development in Canadian public life. There is no guarantee of good government like an alert public opinion; and there is no better way of keeping it alert than by constant and authoritative discussion. People will go out to hear a noted political leader who would otherwise hardly spend so much time in the study of public issues, and the impact of a lively speech will start the brain of the listener thinking along the lines of his public duty with a force not likely to be spent in a week or a month. While in this awakened condition, he is more apt to read what men on both sides have to say and to come at length to a sounder conclusion, based upon fuller information, than would without such stimulus be probable.

Canadian public life has sometimes been lacking in this respect. We leave too much to the period of party frenzy prior to polling. Then it is difficult to get very many of our fellow citizens to do anything more than cheer and jeer. Their party feeling has been stirred by the near approach of what they cannot but regard as battle, and they forget that they are sober citizens settling upon a business policy for the coming five years and picking a board of directors to carry it out, and think of themselves only as two bands of antagonists determined to see which can out-manoeuvre the other.

But between elections, this blinding passion is not so powerful, and a public man can get a hearing from electors who habitually call themselves by a different party name from that he carries. It may be a critical hearing, but so much the better. It is never a bad thing to go to a political meeting in a critical mood. If flaws can be picked in the argument of the speaker it is the part of a wise and patriotic citizen to do so. What share-holder on hearing a report from an officer of the institution of which he is one of the responsible owners, would consider it his duty to take no notice of mistakes in the document or of blunders in a proposed policy for the future? The critical and mentally well-poised elector is the salvation of the country; and there are never so many of him as between elections. Thus it may be hoped that the present platform campaigns of the leaders will produce good effects. The people are in an admirable frame of mind for listening. They will weigh what is said to them with more serenity of judgment than they will later when the date of the elections is fixed; and still the elections are not likely so far off that they will forget the conclusions at which they now arrive before they have an opportunity of effectually acting upon them.

BRUCE CONSERVATIVES.

Two Good Standard Bearers for the North Riding Nominated.

TARA, Ont., November 18.—A Conservative convention for the electoral district of North Bruce was held here on Friday to select candidates for the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly in the next elections. John George, of Port Elgin, president of the association, was in the chair, and delegates from all parts of the riding were present. Mr. Alex. McNeill, M.P., received the re-nomination for the Common, and D. M. Jermyn received the nomination for the Assembly. These nominations were made unanimous. Stirring speeches were made by the chairman, Alex. McNeill, M.P., D. M. Jermyn and others. Resolutions of confidence, endorsing Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Whitney, were unanimously adopted. The meeting was enthusiastic and dispersed with cheers for the candidates, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Whitney and the Queen.

DELIBERATELY ENDED HIS LIFE

HALIFAX, N.S., November 18.—W. B. Hamilton, a commercial traveller, well known in the Maritime Provinces, and for some time past employed by Frank Squires & Co., pork packers, of Boston, shot himself in his room at the new Victoria Hotel on Friday night and died an hour later in the Victoria General Hospital. He was in bed and fired three shots into his neck, close to the jugular vein. Each shot took effect. The man was insensible when the hotel people rushed into his room, and he was removed to the hospital as quickly as possible, dying there without recovering consciousness. Hamilton was 38 years of age, and had a residence in Yarmouth, N. S., where he lived with his family of a wife and two children, the wife being a daughter of William Law, M.L.A., of that town.

THE MOLINEUX TRIAL SLOW.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The trial of Rolland B. Molineux was interrupted on Friday afternoon by the sudden illness of one of the jurors, Daniel Fraad. This is the fourth day of the trial, and thus far over 100 talesmen have been examined. Not counting the selection and dismissal of Juror Fraad, the net results of yesterday's trial is the selection of two jurors.

The Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers of America has decided that when the present wage scale expires in April, a radical increase will be demanded.

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The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.
Dr. Radway,—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.
During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.
I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know how to cure myself and feel quite master of the situation.
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Yours truly,
GEO. STARR, Emigrant Commissioner.

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43 ARGYLE AVE.
The only hospital in the city taking babies under 2 yrs. Young Women desiring training in baby nursing apply DR. WARD, at the above address. 216*1sw

THIS DATE 30 YEARS AGO.

(From the Star Files for November, 1869.)

Palace harbour, Quebec, is covered with ice.

Seven ocean steamships still in Montreal harbour.

Steamer Montreal up from Quebec detained eight hours by the snow storm.

Charge is made at St. Hyacinthe that medical students from Montreal are stealing bodies from cemeteries in Rouville county.

News from Newfoundland is to the effect that confederation with Canada, submitted to the people at he general elections just concluded, has been defeated.

Later news from the Red River settlement indicates that an uprising is at hand and that the half breeds are opposed to being transferred to the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada.

Queen's proclamation assigning armorial bearings for the provinces of the Dominion. The description for Quebec reads as follows: "Or on a Fess Gules between two Fleur de Lis in chief Azure, and a sprig of three leaves of Maple slipped vert in base a Lion passant gardant or."

A CIVIL ACTION ALSO.

Thomas May & Co., wholesale milliners, have instituted an action in the Superior Court for the recovery of $1,273 from Nino Masanti, feather manufacturer. The indebtedness of the defendant was explained in yesterday's issue, when his arrest on a warrant of the Police Court was related.

MESSAGE FROM PRINCE.—Mr. Coutlee, Consul for Monaco, has received from the Prince a message thanking him for the good wishes addressed him on the occasion of his birthday.

Special Notice.

Xmas Cards, Calendars, three times quantity of last year, now ready, from five English makers. W. Street, 3 Bleury st.
266 2aw 12

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY,

W. C. T. U. Prison Evangelist, and Round the World Missionary, will give the following course of Lectures and Bible Readings.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 19th.

Sunday, Nov. 19th, 4 p.m., Girls' Reading Room, 2424 St. Catherine st., for young women only.
Sunday, Nov. 19th, 8.30 p.m., St. James Methodist Church, topic: "An Important Message."
Monday, Nov. 20th, 3 p.m., Girls' Reading Room, topic: "Review and Preview."
Monday, Nov. 20th, 8 p.m., St. George's School Room, Stanley street, topic: "Under the Search Light."
Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 8 p.m., St. James Methodist Lecture Hall, Lantern Service, "Palestine, Scenes in the Life of Christ."
Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, 8 p.m., Chalmers' Church, topic: "Ready for Victory."
Thursday, Nov. 23, 8.15 p.m., Girls' Reading Room, for young women only.
Friday, Nov. 24th, 8 p.m., American Presbyterian Church, topic: "Round the World with the White Ribbon."
Saturday, Nov. 25th, 3 p.m., St. James Methodist Church, Mass Meeting of Children.
Saturday, Nov. 25th, 8 p.m., Centenary Church, Point St. Charles, topic: "Chain-making."
A collection will be taken at each meeting.
271* 2

"In voice unsurpassable."—London Standard.
WATKIN MILLS
Most Splendid of English Bassos.
RECITAL PROGRAMME. Windsor Hall, Thurs., Nov. 23rd
Henry S. Saunders, - Solo Violoncellist
W. Spencer Jones, - - - Accompanist
Seats $1.00 and 75c; general admission 50c. On sale at J. W. Shaw & Co., 2274 St. Catherine st. Plan to subscribers only open 10th inst., 10 o'clock, to the general public, 18th inst., same hour.
273 5*

WINDSOR HALL,
Friday, Nov. 24th, at 4.30
PROF. GOULET'S
Symphony Orchestra
And Mrs. Charles Crowley,
Of New York, Soprano.
Hear the airs of Greater Britain by the orchestra. Reserved seats 50c. Admission 25c. Seats reserved at Shaw's, 2274 St. Catherine st.
272 3 3aw

Emmanuel Church,
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1899
Rev Prof. Creelman,
of the Congregational College,
Will preach Morning and Evening.
EVERYBODY WELCOME. 272*1

Gospel Meetings
At Erskine Lecture Hall,
MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 8 p.m.,
The Rev. Wm. Shearer, of Sherbrooke to preach; Tuesday evening, the 21st, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams to preach; and the Rev. Dr. Ross on Wednesday evening.
Entrance on Ontario Ave. All invited.
272*2

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR,
Windsor Hall,
December 4th and 5th.
260*3awtf

Sunday Afternoon Concert,
KARN HALL, 3.30 p. m,
ADMISSION 25 cts. Children half price.
272 1

THEATRICAL MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.
Montreal Lodge No. 44
The regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in Blue Label Hall, 5660 Dorchester St., cor. St. Lawrence St., on Sunday Afternoon, November 19th, 1899, at two (2.30) thirty p.m. A large attendance is requested.
R. HARMON, President.
272*1

MASON & RISCH
PIANOS.

R. WATKINS-MILLS,
England's greatest baritone, who appears in Windsor Hall next Friday, says:
"Mason & Risch Pianos are in every respect first-class instruments."
Intending purchasers will be amply repaid by investigating the merits of these superb pianos. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue and price list on application.
The Mason & Risch Piano Co.,
LIMITED,
272*1 19 Phillips Sq., Montreal.

FREE This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire Ring is exquisite plush and velvet case for selling 1 doz. dainty packets of Heliotrope, Violet and Rose Perfume, prepared from costliest Parisian formulas. No bees or scandal. Try its selling powers. We send it Free. Sell at 10c. packet, return us $1.20 and it's yours. Mail you ring. Liberal commission if preferred. Unsold perfume returnable. HOME SUPPLY CO. Be first in your field. Dept. 2 Toronto, Ont.
94 1aw tf

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre
SUNDAY, 3.30 P. M.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
by R. G. Boville, M. A.
Prelude — "Johannesburg and Pretoria"
Subject—"Famous Paintings."
Mendelssohn Trio—Messrs. Anderson, Labelle, Eichhorn.
Mrs. West, Elocutionist.
Silver Collection of ten cents at the door. 272*1

Conservatory of Dancing, Department and Physical Culture, 2339 St. Catherine St.
Classes Meet as follows.—Beginners—Mon. and Wed at 8 p. m. Advance—Tue. and Sat. at 8 p.m. Juvenile—Tue. and Thurs. 4 p.m. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Send for Circular.
Tel. up 1435. 230*tf GEO. F. BEAMAN.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Francais W. E. Phillips Lessee and Manager.
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 13th.
CLAY M. GREEN'S pretty Western Idyl,
FORGIVEN
And big Vaudeville Bill headed by the Leonards, Athletic Sketch Artists, and Thurston, the man who mystified Hermann.
Prices as usual. 'Phone East 316 for seats.
Nov. 21st, Bishop's College night. 267*6

SPECIAL! THEATRE FRANCAIS.
TUESDAY, November 21st.
BISHOP'S COLLEGE NIGHT!
In aid of Western Hospital.
Stock Company presenting **GLORIANA!**
SPECIAL VAUDEVILLE.
Only a few seats left at Box Office. 270*3

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRAND MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT
—IN AID OF THE—
PATRIOTIC FUND,
Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor General,
VICE-PATRON, GENERAL HUTTON.
First Exhibition of Edison's Moving Military Pictures of the 2nd (Special Service) Royal Canadian Regiment leaving Quebec for the Transvaal. Military Bands will be present.
MONDAY, NOV. 20th—Seats, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.
Seats on Sale at Star Branch Office. SEATS—$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. 269*5

MONUMENT NATIONAL HALL (St. Lawrence Street.)
In Commemoration of the Manchester Martyrs.
Under the auspices of DIVISION No. 1 the Dramatic Section of the
NOV. 23, 1899
Ancient Order of Hibernians
will present the Romantic Drama in 4 Acts entitled,
THE IRISH EXILE.
TICKETS 25c, 35c and reserved 50c may be secured at T. WHITE'S JEWELLERY STORE, 1947 Notre Dame Street, where plan of Hall can be seen.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 p. m.
JAS. McIVER, Secretary Committee.
GOD SAVE IRELAND. 266 44amo

Is Your Piano a Square ?

If so, we want it and will allow a most liberal amount for it in exchange for a new GRAND or UPRIGHT of the celebrated makes we control:

Steinway
Nordheimer
Heintzman
Howard
Ennis.

We want immediately, 25 square pianos to use for renting purposes, etc. OUR NECESSITY is YOUR OPPORTUNITY to get full value for your old piano and to secure one of the world's best makes. WE WILL ARRANGE THE BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT. If you cannot call send us a description of your piano and see what a generous allowance we will offer you. Telephone us Up 1168 if not convenient to call.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.
2366 St. Catherine Street. 272*1

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND Institute and Business Training School,
ESTABLISHED - - - 1888.
110 MANSFIELD ST., MONTREAL.
(Formerly of the Temple Build'ng.)
PRINCIPAL - - - MRS. BULLOCK.
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
Circulars on Application. 260tf Telephone Up 1373

The Stimulation of the Bladder and Kidneys obtained by drinking the
Magi Caledonia Springs Seltzer Water
makes it a most desirable Water to drink.
GURD & CO.,
Sole Agents and Bottlers, Montreal.
263*nlytf

FOR SALE.
6 Cast Iron Columns, 14 ft. 2 in. long, weight 781 lbs. each.
10 Cast Iron Columns, 10 ft. 1 in. long, 640 lbs. each.
6 Cast Iron Columns, 8 ft. long, 650 lbs. each.
Price 2c per lb.
H. R. IVES & CO., QUEEN STREET.
269 4

DR. H. J. BRODEUR,
SPECIALIST, OF PARIS,
SKIN, BLOOD POISON, SCALP and URINARY DISEASES.
Acne, eczema, pimples, dandruff, hair falling, Diseases of Men, varicocele, nervous debility and all results of irregularities of youth. Natural strength and vigour restored.
139 BLEURY STREET.
10 a.m. to 12 a.m., 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Sundays 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Bell Tel. Main, 2192. 257* tf

The Dominion College of Music
944 Dorchester Street.
Offers a thorough course in all departments of practical and theoretical music, under the best known teachers in the city.
Pianoforte classes at reduced rates, under the direction of Mr. W. W. Bohrer.
Theory Classes (English) under Mr. P. J. Illsley, B. Mus., (French) under Mr. J. D. Dussault.
Rudiments of Music and Harmony free to all pupils of the College.
For all particulars apply to the Secretary at the College. Telephone Up 2403.
PERCIVAL J. ILLSLEY, Registrar.
268 6

THE MONTREAL
CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC.
938 & 940 Dorchester St., near Mountain.
Bell Tel. Up 961. Development in all branches of Music. Terms: Strictly as to European Conservatories. Consultation hour, 4 to 5 daily. For prospectus apply to
245 tf MR. C. E. SEIFERT, Director.

Free Financial or Commercial Education
Can be secured in your own town without expense. Write for particulars to Canadian Home Journal Co., Toronto, Ont. 272 1

EDGAR BROWNING, M.A.,
(CAMBRIDGE, ENG.)
Gives individual instruction in Classics, Mathematics and Natural Science. Backward students carefully prepared for the various entrance and other examinations. 500 GUY STREET. 264 13eod

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY NEXT WEEK
Wednesday—Matinees Saturday.
Second Annual Engagement
BLANCHE **WALSH** And MELBOURNE **MACDOWELL**
—IN—
SARDOU'S GREAT PLAYS

Monday Night and Wednesday Matinee.	'La Tosca.'
Tues., Weds., Thurs. and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee.	'Gismonda.'
SATURDAY NIGHT ONLY.	'Fedora.'

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Sale of Seats now open. 272*2

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening
THIS WEEK, NOV. 13th,
THE REIGNING SENSATION,
"A MAN OF MYSTERY,"
Elaborate scenic Effects and Powerful Cast.
Prices 10c, 20c and 30 cents. Next week—Under the City Lamps. 267*tf

LAST DAYS!

The Famous Tissot Exhibition
CLOSES TUESDAY NEXT.

Last chance to see these great Pictures . . . .

Open daily, 10 a. m. to 5.30 p.m., and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Sunday, 2 p. m. to 5.30 p.m., and 7.30 to 10 p.m., at
WINDSOR HALL
Admission 25c. 272*1

Thirty-First Anniversary....
Grand Rally
OF THE
Ancient Order of United Workmen
The Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will give a Musical Fete in
WINDSOR HALL on
Friday Evening, Nov. 24th,
at 8 o'clock, to which members of the Order and others holding tickets are cordially invited.
Grand Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
His Worship Mayor Prefontaine has kindly consented to take part. Addresses by Supreme Master Workman J. C. Bickford and Grand Master Workman D. McCormick, Q. C.
Tickets can be secured from Recorders of Lodges and from the Grand Recorder, free of charge. Every Workman in Montreal and District should be present.
THOS. BRADY, G. I. W.,
72*3eod Secy. of Concert Committee.

M. A. A. A.
Notice to Members.
Members are hereby notified that the grounds and Club House at Westmount have been rented to the Quebec Rugby Union for the purpose of playing off the final game in championship series.
Ottawa College vs. Brockville
On Saturday afternoon, 18th Nov. and all membership passes are therefore suspended for that date.
E. HERBERT BROWN,
269*2eod Sec.-Treas.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.
Announcement.
PRICES FOR SEASON TICKETS.

Girls, 15 yrs. and under	$2.50
Boys, 17 yrs. and under	3.00
Ladies	4.00
Gentlemen	7.00
Family Tickets	12.00

NOTE—Family tickets are good for all persons belonging to one family and living under one roof except only, that but one gentleman over twenty-one years of age will be included in such a ticket.
Subscription lists now open. The Victoria Rink for skating all day and every day (except Sunday).
Tel. Main 1731. F. PERCY SMITH, Sec'y-Treas. 272*1 128 St. James Street, opp. P. O.

Caledonian Society
Of Montreal,
A Meeting of the Society will be held in St. Andrew's Home on Tuesday Evening, November 21st, at 8.30 o'clock, for the purpose of considering a recommendation from the General Committee in regard to granting the Annual Donation toward the Charitable Fund of the St. Andrew's Society.
By order of the President,
272*3 W. C. McALLISTER, Secretary.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.
The annual religious temperance demonstration of the above society will be held in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening, Nov. 19th. Members will meet in the hall, 92 St. Alexander st., with full regalia, at 7 p. m.
By order,
W. P. DOYLE, Secretary.
Members of Sister Temperance Societies are also cordially invited to attend. 272 *1

NEW CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS IN DANCING AND DEPORTMENT
Open Wednesday and Friday, Nov. 15th and 17th, at 8 p. m., for Ladies and Gentlemen, in
STANLEY HALL, 127 STANLEY STREET.
This is an exceptional opportunity. Take advantage of it. Special low rates to Jan. 1st. A call will convince you of the merits of this Academy.
PROF. F. H. NORMAN,
Tel. Up 934. 267*tf Send for Circular.

MR. MOODY STRICKEN

World-Renowned Evangelist Compelled to Stop Work.

While Conducting a Series of Meetings at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 18. — Dwight L. Moody, the evengelist, who has been preaching here to thousands nightly in Convention Hall, was stricken with heart trouble here on Friday. His engagement here was cut short and he left at once for his home at Northfield, Mass., in the care of Dr. Schauffter, of this city, and Mr. C. M. Vining, teller of the Union National Bank. They are travelling in a special car provided by the committee of churchmen who brought Mr. Moody to Kansas City, and are going over the Wabash, by way of Chicago and Buffalo.

It is admitted that Mr. Moody's condition is serious, though when the evengelist was seen at his hotel shortly before being taken to the railroad station, he expressed the belief that his condition was not serious. He stated that he was feeling very weak and added:

"I have had trouble with my heart for a good many years, but I never felt as weak as I do now. There is nothing alarming about my condition, I believe."

Since last Sunday night the evengelist has been preaching in Convention Hall, where the audience on several occasions has numbered close to 15,000. Several times he has spoken with difficulty and has been compelled at times to sit up all night, as he could not breathe while lying down. Yesterday he was too ill to go to the hall and a large audience which had gathered was turned away.

Later.—The reports as to the seriousness of Mr. Moody's condition are conflicting. Several of his intimate friends stated that while his condition was serious, it was not critical. Dr. Schauffter said that in his opinion the evengelist's condition was not essentially worse than for some time past, and that he was simply exhausted from his recent exertions. He added, however, that Mr. Moody must have quiet and rest.

BRITISH LAWYERS HONOURED.

LONDON, November 18. — Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney-General, has been made a baronet, in recognition of his work on the Venezuelan arbitration com-

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.

mission. Sir Robert Treed, of counsel for Great Britain, has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A QUESTOIN OF HISTORY.

Some Eastern Townships Folks Worrying About Their Ancestors' Status.

(Special to the Star.)

COWANSVILLE, Que., November 18.—Local historians are looking forward with much interest to an event that will probably take place within a month or two. For a couple of years or more a discussion has been kept up in the press of the Eastern Townships on the disputed question of whether the first settlers were United Empire Loyalists or not. One side contends that all or nearly all of the original settlers of these townships were Loyalists, and, being such, their memories are entitled to our honour, respect and veneration. The other side contends that they were not U. E. Loyalists, and that even if they were called such, or called themselves such, they came here through mercenary motives, and that to be the descendant of one of them is nothing to brag about.

An officer of the Missisquoi Historical Society has gone deeply into the question, and is at present preparing a paper which will be read at a meeting under the auspices of the society, to be held here as soon as convenient. The members of the Missisquoi and other local historical societies, and antiquarians generally, will await with much interest the conclusions that the writer of the paper has arrived at. The thorough manner in which historical facts bearing on the subject are being hunted up and utilized in the preparation of the paper is evidence that it will be exhaustive and conclusive, and of much value to the societies engaged in the work of discovering and preserving information and incidents relating to our early history.

UNIVERSTIY FEDERATION.

President Loudon Says His Statements Have Been Misrepresented.

TORONTO, November 18.—President Loudon, of Toronto University, states that he was misreported when he was made to state that negotiations were on foot for the federation of Trinity with Toronto University. He had received no letter from Trinity regarding the matter. According to the act constituting Toronto University, however, Trinity or any other university had a perfect right to federate with it, and the moment it transferred its degree giving power to Toronto University, Trinity students would be entitled to free tuition in any arts course in Toronto University. President Loudon was also of the opinion that if the question were ever seriously brought forward it would meet with much opposition from the Anglican clergy.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 18. — Wednesday morning, at 9.15 o'clock, a decided earthquake shock was felt here, lasting nearly half a minute. Several houses in the city were badly damaged, and the front of the Marine Hospital office fell, blocking the street. No personal injuries are reported, but the natives were badly frightened.

Hatch Protose

Wasting Diseases,

Dyspepsia, etc., etc.

In all disorders of the digestive, nervous and circulatory systems this remedial nutrient proves of the greatest value, since it is easily and quickly digested with the smallest possible demand upon the fluids and machinery, involved and even in the absence of natural support from the digestive fluids.

In all cases of general prostration and nervous derangement its restorative powers are unequalled, keeping place with the waste attending such diseased states, in waning appetite, in convalescence from acute diseases, in malarial poison, in all conditions of debility and languor.

THE HATCH-PROTOSE CO., 10 Richmond Square, Montreal. 272*1

Dr. Harvey's Southern

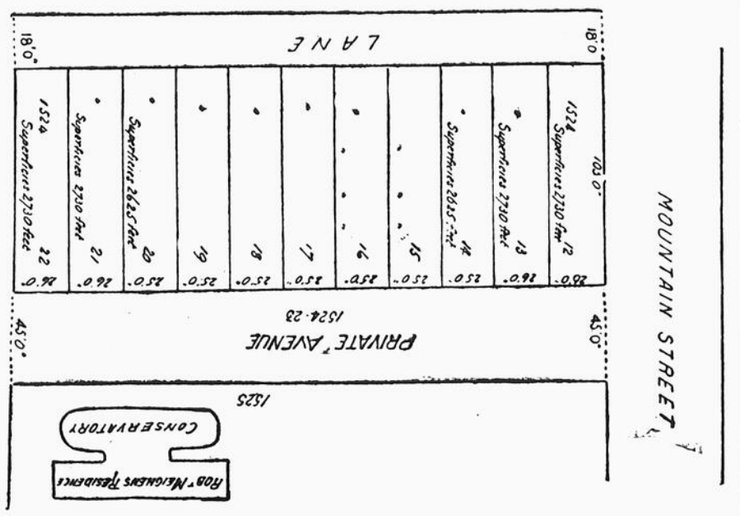
RED PINE

Is a quick and pleasant Cough Cure. It is recommended for all bronchial troubles, asthma and Whooping Cough. Children take it readily.

INVALUABLE IN THE HOME. Sold all over at 25c a Bottle.

HARVEY MEDICINE CO., Montreal. 272sntyl

FINEST BUILDING LOTS IN THE CITY,



Prices and Particulars at my Office. 272*1 H. L. PUTNAM, First Floor Temple Building.

Common opinion is that common galvanized iron is good enough; but common opinion is poor opinion—on everything.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company, 16 St Sulpice Street Montreal

272 *nty eod

FLAGS BUNTING OR SILK

Importers and Manufacturers.

The "Sonne"

Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 36 VICTORIA SQ., MONTREAL.

Write for Catalogue. 272*nty1

MEETINGS,

Past and Future.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' HOME.

The entertainment at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening next, in aid of the Catholic Sailors' Home, will be of the highest literary and musical character. Several new features have been introduced. Tickets can be procured at the door of the Hall, and at Molloy's news dejot, St. Catherine st., J. T. Lyons, chemist, Craig street, or Shaw's music store, St Catherine street.

MANSONVILLE MASONS.

St. Johns Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Mansonville, Que., at its last communication elected the following officers: R. W., Bro. F. H. Perkins, W. M.; W. Bro. Geo. W. Fraser, S. W.; Rev. Bro. W. Ross Browne, J. W.; W. Bro. D. E. Aikens, treasurer; R. W. Bro. D. A. Manson, secretary; W. Bro. W. F. Mackay, tyler; W. Bro. F. F. Soule, chaplain.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

His Grace Mgr. Legal, coadjutor of the Bishop of St. Albert, will lecture next Sunday, at the parish church of St. Laurent, on the Indian missions of Alberta. Mgr. Legal, before occupying his present hierarchical position, spent twenty years of his life amongst the Indian tribes of the West. In the afternoon, His Grace will pay a visit to the Sisters of the Holy Cross convent, and in the evening a public reception will be given in his honour.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.

A short series of Gospel meetings, under the auspices of the Kirk session, will be held in Erskine Lecture Hall, commencing on Monday evening, November the 20th. The Rev. William Shearer, of Shertbrooke, will preach on Monday evening, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams of the American Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Ross, of the Presbyterian College, on Wednesday evening. The services will begin at 8 p. m. Entrance on Ontario ave.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES MEET.

To-morrow the Irish Temperance Societies will have special services in St Patrick's Church. The choir has prepared a fine programme of music for the occasion. Mr. J. P. Hammill will sing an Ave Maria at the offertory. During the evening service, Mr. J. Cowan and Mr. G. A. Carpentier will sing O Cor Amoris Duo, by Chondivella; Mr. J. Maiden, Salve Regina, and the choir will render Rigo's Tantum Ergo. Professor Fowler will play Gounod's Marche Romaine at the conclusion of the benediction. Rev. S. C. Hallisey, from the Catholic University of Washington, will deliver a sermon on temperance.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT HER MAJESTY'S.

"Johannesburg and Pretoria," followed by "Famous Paintings," will be the subject on Sunday afternoon at Her Majesty's by R. G. Boville, M.A. "Famous Paintings" will include works of the great Dutch masters, and along with these will be coupled a choice selection of Tissot views of Palestine. Mrs. West will recite appropriate Sacred selections, and the Mendelssohn Trio will play Moyart's "Larghetto," Beethoven's "Scherzo," and Du Rondo Hongrouse," by Haydn. Children will not be admitted. Young men, strangers in the city and hotel visitors, are specially invited. The orchestra chairs are reserved for ticket holders.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

A most enjoyable and largely attended entertainment was held in the parish hall of All Saints' Church, on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Men's Guild. The Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, extended a hearty greeting to all present. Miss Lister accompanied the soloists. Vocal solos were contributed by Rev. T. A. Tetlebaum, Messrs. Lister, Ritchie, W. Campbell and John Campbell, also by one of the choir boys, Master Lister. A piano solo by Miss Dalrymple was heartily applauded. The singing of Mrs. J. Harvey evoked loud praise, her sweet rendering of "Jessie's Dream," being much appreciated. The Misses Harvey acquitted themselves well in a musical sketch entitled "In Japan," composed by Prof. Starr, organist of St. Stephen's Chapel. After refreshments had been served, a piano solo given by Mr. Fred. Sharp was well rendered and the enjoyable evening brought to a close by the singing of the "Maple Leaf."

THE ANNEX.

Is The Ideal Home Suburb.

OVER 400 HOMES

have been built in that fashionable suburb during the past three years. The Annex possesses wide streets and all city improvements and is only 12 minutes from Craig Street by electric.

CHOICE HOME SITES,

Only $275 to $500

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Payable only $25 cash and balance in small monthly instalments. Liberal discount for cash.

Buyers are not Obliged to Build.

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Room 110, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street.

GEORGE MARCIL, Selling Agent,
Corner Park Avenue and St. Louis Street—Annex

Tel. Up. 2518 270 *nty 2 eod

Faramel

The New Food For Horses And Cattle.

Westmount, Oct. 27th, 1899.

Messrs. Faramel M'f'g Co., City.

Gentlemen,

I have investigated the merits of your Faramel as a food for horses, and I must confess that I was greatly surprised as well as gratified by the results shown.

I have in my stable a gray horse that has been boarding here for several years and I have never been able to fatten him. After using your food for three weeks he got as round and plump as possible, and his owner tells me he never worked better in his life.

Please forward me a ton in order that I may continue to use same, as I believe it a good and economical food.

Yours truly,

(Signed), DR. ALEX. COWAN, V.S., WESTMOUNT.

Proprietor, Prince Arthur Bdg. Stables, 330 and 332 Greene Ave. 270*nty3eod

MARRIED WOMEN

If you are irregular or troubled with suppression, write to MRS. MARION WILMOT, K. 81, Bridgeburg, Ont., and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. No pain. This receipt has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. 272*nfreodf

Pearline leaves no dirt behind 272*tnyl

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

After worshipping in the Parochial Hall for some months, the alteration and extension of the chancel is so far advanced as to allow the congregation to worship in the church on Sunday next, November 19, when special music will be rendered by the choir, with the assistance of Prof. J. J. Goulet (who has kindly volunteered his services), and others. At the morning service, Adlam's beautiful Communion service in F will be sung, also appropriate hymns, offertory sentences, etc. In the evening the order of service will be: Opening voluntary, Andante, from violin concerto, Mendelsshon, played by Prof. Goulet; processional hymn, "Rejoice, ye pure in heart," Ely Confession, Psalms to chants, Hershold Tour's Magnifcat and Nunc Dimittis in F; anthem, "The Heavens are Telling," Haydn, and offertory solo, Vesper (new), by Horace W. Reyner. The services on Sunday will be as follows: Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; full choral Communion sermon, by the rector, at 11 a.m. Evening prayer, with sermon by the Rev. C. G. Rollet, at 7 p.m.

Nearly nine million bushels of Manitoba grain have been handled in Winnipeg during the past two months.

...DUPUIS FRERES...

Thanks to good fortune, judgment and enterprise, we have gained possession of 15,000 yards of beautiful Silk, comprising the best and most attractive designs. It is one of those cases where manufacturers took too hopeful a view of trade to come, and then wisely transferred the burden. We can best indicate the economy by saying that their average cost should be two-thirds more, laying particular stress upon the extreme, fashion and elegance of each offering that presents such singular price advantage.

Over 2000 yards of Fancy Silk, 21 inches wide, worth 50c. OUR GREAT SILK SALE PRICE 21c

Plain Colored Brocaded Silk, pure silk, 21 in. wide, cannot be retailed, no matter where at less than 85c. OUR GREAT SILK SALE PRICE 45c

Heavy Checked Taffeta, 21 inches wide, can't be sold anywhere else at less than $1.25 and at that price it would be a real bargain. OUR GREAT SILK SALE PRICE 50c

Tafetta Ground, with graduated ottoman stripes, 21 inches wide, the very richest quality and most attractive effect that can be produced by the very best French manufacturer, worth $2.00, not one cent less. OUR GREAT SILK SALE PRICE 65c

Shot Effect Checked Taffeta, 21 inches wide, you have to see this Silk to realize its richness and its beautiful effect, no matter if you go to Lyons, France, to buy it you would not pay less than $2.00. OUR GREAT SILK SALE PRICE 75c

KID GLOVES.

COLORED.

Ladies' Rouillon's Kid Gloves, all sizes, 3 buttons, actual value $1.00. Our price . . . 50c

Black Rouillon's Kid Gloves in sizes 5 3-4, 6, 6 1-4 only, at . 50c

Black and Colored Laced Rouillon's Kid Gloves, 7 hooks, all shades, at only . . . 75c

Colored Silk Blouses and Silk Underskirts.

Silk Underskirts made of the very best Lyon Taffeta Silk, corded, stitched with silk, insertion & lace to match. These deserve to be seen. Importers' prices from $12.25 to $35.00. Our very specials next week

$7.25 to $15.00

Colored Silk Blouses made of lustrous taffeta with plaited, corded and stitched front and back, lined throughout, which cost to import from $10.50 to $32.00. Our specials next week from

$5.00 to $16.00

New Winter Jackets.

LADIES' JACKETS,—made of high-class beaver, in navy, tan, and black, trimmed with braid and smoked pearl buttons. Our price only $5.00

LADIES' JACKETS,—made of very rich French beaver, in all the newest shades, entirely lined with fine quality of silk. Our Special Price, $13.00

LADIES' JACKETS,—made of XXX Electric Seal, the latest designs, 24 inch long, at only $38.00

LADIES' JACKETS,—best quality English Beaver, all shades, including light tan, 6-Buttons, double breasted box front, strapped and tailor stitched, lined throughout with finest quality Silk, OUR SPECIAL PRICE, $9.50.

LADIES' JACKETS,—made of rich tan, gray or black beaver, tailor style, loose front, with 6 large fancy buttons, $4.50

DRESS GOODS.

High Class Imported Dress Goods. Included in this lot are many of this season's choicest novelties in silk and wool Bouretties Tweeds, recently sold from 50c to 65c, next week, while this assortment lasts, the prices are cut down to . 35c

38 inch All Wool Plaids, 22 designs to select from, very rich quality. Actual value 60c. Our price next week . 35c

43 inch All Wool Black Ground Boucle with fine checked designs in Mauve, Red and Green. Actual valtie $1.10. Our price next week . . . 65c

45 inch Two Tones, All Wool Costume Serge, in 12 new shades to select from. Actual value 85c. Our price next week 50c

40 inch All Wool Black Crepon, the latest designs. Actual value 80c. Our price next week . . . 60c

42 inch Silk and Wool Peau de Soie . . 75c

44 inch All Wool Black Mignonnette, actual value $1.40. Our special price next week . . . $1.00

Ostrich Feather Boas.

The very best pure long Ostrich Feather Boas, 1¼ yds. long, from

$13.25 to $35.00

Fur Trimming.

The largest assortment in Montreal at very low prices.

Black Feather trimming for Capes, rich, wide trimming, exactly the kind wanted now, and only per yard 35c

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

No matter what you may need in the line of Clothing for man or boy, it will be found here at prices we have never before been able to quote, and such as no other establishment has yet offered. ... ...

Men's Overcoats—Fast color Kersey and Beaver, in blue and black, all sizes, lined with a good tweed, good workmanship throughout, in fact a garment that will give every satisfaction, and would sell easily in the season at $10.50. Next week your choice at $8.50

Men's Overcoats—This lot consists of Men's high grade Dress Overcoats, in elegant quality pure wool Cheviot and Beaver, in black and gray, lined throughout with silk serge, silk velvet collar, are regular $18.00 qualities, and therefore will prove one of the finest bargains ever offered. Your choice next week $15.00

Boys' All-Wool Blanket Overcoats—With hoods, extra good tweed lining, for children from 4 to 12 years. These coats are good value at $4.90. Our special price next week $3.50

BLANKETS, QUILTS and COMFORTERS

Colored and White Fringed Honeycomb Quilts, heavy quality, size 11-4, at only $1.35

White Marseilles Quilts, all sizes, from . $1.75 to $5.00

White Saxony Wool Blankets, fancy colored border, 56 x 74 . $2.75

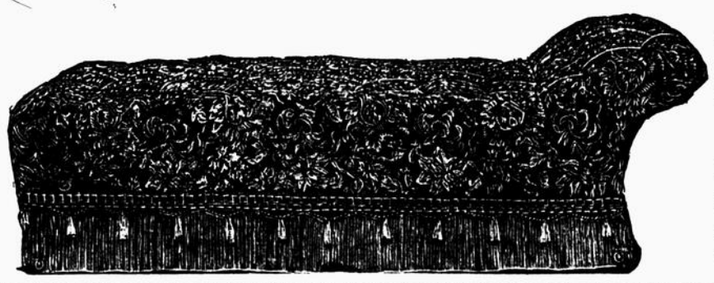
White Saxony Wool Blankets, fancy colored border, 60 x 78 . $3.25

White Saxony Wool Blankets, fancy colored border, 70 x 90 . $4.90

COMFORTERS.

Double Bed Comforters, filled with white cotton, best washable sateen cover, would be cheap at $2.25. Our special price . $1.50

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.



This handsome Couch for only $10.00

It is covered with the best 3 color velvet, all tufted and beautifully fringed around, spring edge, and a very good hardwood frame.

DUPUIS FRERES. 1571 and 1573 St. Catherine Street.

Are working wonders. Testimonials coming from all parts.

Milton Invalid Pills

Strengthen your Blood and Nerves. Winter is coming bringing Rheumatism, Sciatica and Grippe.

25c a box; six boxes for $1.25. At all Druggists or direct by mail on receipt of price. . . . . MILTON DRUG CO., Montreal. 272*tnyl

RATES

—FOR—

Prepaid Classified Advertisements

In the MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
All other "WANTED" ads 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
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BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word each insertion.
FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
TO LET, HOUSES, STORES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PROPERTY FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
PERSONALS, page 6, 2 cents per word, with a minimum charge of 25 cents each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When such advertisements are not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for classified advertisements of less than five lines.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — $2500. LAVAL AVENUE, four brick tenements, stone foundations, iron clad sheds and stables; lot 35x75 feet. W. Ernest Bolton, 1763 Notre Dame. 269 4

FOR SALE — MOST DESIRABLE country site in the province, on river side, facing the rapids; fifty minutes' ride on cars from city; large, commodious brick house, with large extensions; contains all modern improvements; hot water furnace, bath, closets; all open plumbing, cemented cellar; flower and vegetable gardens, orchard, stable, sheds, hennery; land about two acres. Address F 1536, Star office. 271 2

FOR SALE— "YORKE PLACE," 713 Sherbrooke street, large dwelling and outbuildings, area 33,000 feet, Concord street frontage, 182 feet; easily sub-divided. Convenient and desirable residential locality. Capitalists should look into this. H. S. Mussen, 4 St. Lambert street. 272 1

FOR SALE—HOUSES—
$3,500—Brick house, Victoria street.
$3,500—Stone Cottage, St. Antoine street.
$3,600—Stone Cottage, St. Urbain street.
$4,300—Stone Cottage, Park ave.
$4,500—Stone Tenement, Lorne ave.
$4,500—Brick Cottage, Clarke ave.
$5,000—Stone Cottage, Lansdowne ave.
$5,000—Stone Cottage, Montrose ave.
$5,500—Brick House, Milton st.
$5,750—Stone House, Mance street.
$6,000—Detached Brick House, Windsor ave.
$6,000—Brick House, St. Urbain street.
$6,000—Stone Cottage, Olivier ave.
$6,000—Stone House, Shuter street.
$6,500—Stone House, St. Luke street.
$6,500—Stone House, Wood ave.
$6,500—Stone House, Montrose ave.
$8,500—Stone Residence, St. Luke street.
$9,000—Stone Residence, Mackay street.
$9,500—Stone Houses, Western ave.
$11,000—Stone Flats, St. Mark street.
$11,500—Sandstone Residence, Western ave.
$12,000—Stone Flats, Wood ave.
$12,500—Sandstone residence, Pine ave.
$13,000—Stone Residence, Dorchester st.
$15,000—Stone Residence, Dorchester st.
$15,000—Sandstone Residence, Bishop st.
$16,500—Sandstone Residence, Durocher st.
N.B.—Several of the above properties can be exchanged for vacant land or other properties. John James Browne & Son, 207 St. James street. Tel. Main 1250. 272 1

FOR SALE OR TO LET — NEW house in Rosemount avenue, Westmount. Apply to H. A. Hutchins, Temple building. 222 eod tf

FOR SALE — A FINE NEW AND central property of three flats, with all the latest improvements. It will give you more revenue than bank shares or more interest than your saving bank deposit, and what is better, it is safer. It will give you 9¾ per cent. on the cash invested. It is rented for several years, and is in perfect order. Apply to H. Beaudry, 565 St. Paul street. 264 4 3aw

FOR SALE — STONE AND SOLID brick house, consisting of store and several dwellings; will sell at amount of municipal valuation for cash. Address 165 Duluth avenue. 272 1

FOR SALE — NICE PROPERTY, 2 stores and dwelling, on St. Hubert street, Boulevard St. Denis; price $1800. N. Jalbert, 1837 St. Hubert st. 272 1

FOR SALE—PROPERTY SUITABLE for factory, dwelling or stables, convenient to C.P.R. Station and Place Viger Hotel; immediate possession. Address Q. 1807 Star Office. 272 1

FOR SALE — TWO WELL BUILT houses, cut stone fronts, three dwellings each; sound investment; valued at $10,000; will be sold cheap to a prompt buyer. A. Crockford, 600 St. Antoine st. 272 1

FOR SALE — IN THE CITY OF Winnipeg, choice building lot for sale on very favourable terms. For further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — LOTS ON THE CORner of St. Urbain and Clarke sts., Montreal Annex; convenient to the cars. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION IS CALLed to that very fine block of lots on Park avenue, opposite the Exhibition grounds; price low. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — FOR IMMEDIATE sale 6c a foot. A block at Cote des Neiges suitable for sub-division, containing about 6 arpents, land is highly cultivated, fine orchard, good house and out buildings, convenient to cars. Apply H. M. Simpson, room 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — GREENE AVENUE, a most desirable lot, suitable for building either a store or private house; two mitoyen walls. Terms and price very reasonable. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—OTTAWA. — 533, 535 Rideau, corner of Cobourg street, and with a fine piece of vacant land fronting on three streets. For sale very cheap. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 1199 AND 1201 DORchester street, two very fine cut stone houses, self contained, very desirable locality; an opportunity for friends to buy together, or for an estate. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET — 456 GUY street, comfortable cottage with Daisy; good stables. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 345 BISHOP STREET, a desirable cut stone front house, 3 stories and extension; conveniently laid out for a physician or for a family house; very good stables. For further particulars apply H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 23 AND 25 VICTORIA street, two stone front houses, good business stand, convenient to St. Catherine street. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—59 BLEURY street; that very desirable corner store, suitable for a provision, tea store, or for manufacturing purposes; for many years occupied by Mr. Edward Elliott, grocer; the whole property, including stores and dwellings on Lagauchetiere street, can be bought very reasonably. For full particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — $1,800. AT POINT ST. Charles, brick encased cottage, 7 rooms; very dry cellar; price $1,800. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—74 McGILL COLLEGE avenue a good three story house with extension and basement, easily turned into flats. Price very low, small amount of cash required. Apply H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building, telephone Main 3344.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — AT LANCASTER, opposite C. P. R. Station, property consisting of double house, in perfect order, and garden; beautiful shade trees. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — OR WOULD EXchange for farm, residence at Longue Pointe, fronting on the river; about 16,000 feet of land; good garden, containing fruit trees, etc. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — FIRST CLASS INvestment. Great chance. 5 new modern cottages, well rented, in Westmount; price very low, must be sold at once. C. Withycomb, 33 St. Nicholas st. Tel. Mount 225. 272 1

FOR SALE — 501 CLAIREMOUNT avenue, handsome detached house. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 85 CRESCENT ST., that handsome stone front house, lately occupied by Mr. John Beattie, everything of the best; built especially for the owner; permit to see the house and full particulars on application to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—21 COTE DES NEIGES road, a fine stone house, standing in handsome grounds, with vinery, stable and coach house attached. Apply for permit H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — TIMBER LIMITS, water power, saw mill, houses, etc., for sale; most advantageous for pulp manufacturing, as the supply of pulp wood is practically inexhaustible. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — 6 MACGREGOR ST., comfortable double house, with deep lot and tennis lawn; would be sold either with or without vacant lot adjoining, which is 40x150. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — AT COTE DES NEIges, property of Mr. Jos. Broughton, highly cultivated piece of garden land, containing splendid orchard of about 400 fruit trees, including fameuse, and 30 varieties of the best apples, besides pear and plum trees; property suitable for sub-division; containing good house and stables; will be sold at a great bargain, as the owner is leaving town. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXchange for well built self contained houses in vicinity of Windsor station, block of cottages on Prince Albert Ave., Westmount. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Bldg. Tel. Main 3344.

FLATS AND TENEMENTS.

TO LET—
2673 St. Catherine street.
2797 St. Catherine street.
2714 St. Catherine street; key at 2700.
10 Drolet street; key at 8 Drolet.
114 St. Hubert street; key at 40 St. Denis street.
167f St. Hypolite street; key at 590 Cadieux street.
167g St. Hypolite street.
52 St. Hypolite street.
54a St. Hypolite street.
56a St. Hypolite street.
15 St. David's place.
27a Richmond square.
14 and 16 St. Michaels lane.
27 Gosford street.
H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — 2673 ST. CATHERINE street, upper dwelling, new would be rented at very reasonable rates for the winter. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FARM AT CHAMBLY, 360 arpents, about eighty under cultivation, remainder valuable wood and pasturage, near village, etc., one hour by rail from Montreal, rich soil, canal frontage; recently surveyed. H. S. Mussen, 4 St. Lambert st. 272 1

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FARM AT MOUNT Royal Vale, 50 arpents and buildings, two miles from Montreal, electric and C. P. R. cars cross the property. Apply Damase Laplerre, 1572 St. James st., St. Cunegonde. 272 1

FOR SALE—ST. ANDREWS, LAchute, Richmond, Lennoxville, Brompton, Kingsley, Petite Cote and others, the finest farms in the country; many of them will be exchanged for city property. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — FARM AT MAGOG, 180 acres, eight miles from Magog, and four miles from Ayers Flats; 40 acres under cultivation, ten in pasture, remainder in timber and bush; apple orchard and sugar orchard, with sugar house. House, barn and stables in good condition. A bargain. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — AT DANVILLE, A good farm in splendid state of cultivation; good buildings, young orchard; farm well watered. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—EAST HATLEY, $3,500. Farm of 110 acres, suitable for mixed farming; land in high state of cultivation, and farm is well watered; there are 5 running streams on the property; the sugar bush is good. There is a good apple orchard and plum and cherry trees. Must be seen to be appreciated. Easy terms. Further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — AT SHERBROOKE, on the Brompton Road, two miles from the town, farm of 100 acres, 40 under cultivation, 60 in valuable timber; good dwelling house, water in house and yard; stock and implements would be sold at a valuation. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FARMS TO LET.

TO LET — AT POINTE CLAIRE A FARM of 90 acres, with a full stock of implements, horses, etc., said farm close to Lakeside. Apply to A. Charlebois, 26 St. James st., or L. Charlebois, grocer, Pointe Claire. 271 2

TO LET — FARM ABOUT 35 ACRES, dwelling and outbuildings, suitable for milkman or market gardener; situate at Lachine on "Highlands" property, between lower Lachine road and Lachine canal; moderate rent. Apply McLennan & Fair, 114 St. James st. 269 3 3aw

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — NOS. 9 AND 11 WINchester avenue, Westmount; new houses, Toronto press brick fronts, double extension, concrete basement; all modern improvements; cheap if sold soon. 599 Wellington st. 272 1

SHOPS, STORES, BUSINESS PREMISES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET — SHOP, 2498 ST. CATHerine street, corner Crescent st., Will be shortly ready for occupation. Alterations nearing completion. H. S. Mussen, 4 St. Lambert street. 272 1

TO LET—
Store—271 Seigneurs street.
Cottage—632 Cadieux street.
House—202 Sherbrooke street.
House—208 Sherbrooke street.
Special rates for winter months. Apply to T. F. Trihey, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street. 272 1

TO LET — SHOP, NO. 16 LITTLE St. Antoine, near St. James street, new building, rent nominal. Also two tenements in rear. Apply to C. Cushing, N.P., 110 St. James street. 272 1

TO LET—GROCERY AND BUTCHER shop, corner St. Catherine and Tower streets; business and water taxes paid to May first; with fixtures complete. Rent low. Thomas Collins, 32 Chomedy street. 272 1

FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS ON NOTRE DAME and St. James streets (west); cheap until 1st May. Apply to J. M. O'Brien, 113 Temple Building. 272 1

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED — TO RENT FROM DEcember until May, a furnished house in west end locality and above St. Catherine street; must have all modern conveniences. Address C, 7366, Star Branch office. 263 4 3aw

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — NO. 45 PROSPECT ST., Westmount; 8 rooms, concrete cellar, stationary wash tubs, Daisy furnace; immediate possession. Apply to Henry Simms, Bank of Montreal. 269 4

TO LET — AT OUTREMONT, Bloomfield ave.; rent low till 1st May. Apply to G. E. Cooke, Tel. Up 248. 270 3

TO LET — STONE FRONT UPPER tenement, 403 Mance street, eight rooms, bath and w.c.; immediate possession. Key at 401. 270 2

TO LET — COMFORTABLE LOWer tenement, 91 Alexander st.; five large rooms; rent only $7; immediate possession. Apply to 7 Platt street. 271 2

TO LET — HOUSES, TENEMENTS, furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of the city; reduced rents for winter months. J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James street. 271 2

TO LET — SELF - CONTAINED houses:
501 Clairemount avenue, Westmount.
512 Mountain avenue, Westmount.
53 Union avenue.
1199 Dorchester street.
1244 Dorchester street.
25 Mackay street.
306 Pine avenue.
?1 Park avenue.
155 Hutchison.
29 St. Famille street.
456 Guy street.
4470 St. Catherine street.
555, 569, 571 Cadieux street.
56 Argyle avenue.
539 St. Urbain street.
Cor. Roy and St. Urbain streets.
5 Wrexham avenue (off Guy street).
1 McCulloch avenue, Outremont.
16 Coursol street.
14 Richmond square.
H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — 965 DORCHESTER ST., 7 bedrooms, opposite large garden, deep grounds front and rear; electric wiring. Daisy furnace, new plumbing, concrete basement, newly painted, papered and entirely renovated. Immediate possession. H. S. Mussen, 4 St. Lambert street. 272 1

TO LET — TENEMENT OF FOUR rooms, newly painted and grained, all modern conveniences; large yard; very bright, $6.50 per month. 338 Cadieux st., near Ontario. 272 1

TO LET —HOUSE AT LONGUEUIL, No. 89 St. Charles street, most pleasant and convenient part of the town. Cheap for the winter. Key and information next door. Apply to L. C. Bourgeois, Notary, 97 St. James st. 272 1

TO LET — HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS, bath room, w.c., in good locality; $5 month till 1st May; partly furnished if desired. 527 St. Urbain. 272 1

TO LET — NO. 9 MITCHESON AVE, at half price, until first of May. All modern improvements. Apply to Jas. Strachan, baker, 246 City Hall ave. 272 3

TO LET — HOUSE, 86 WINDSOR street, 5 rooms, furnace, Auer light, hot water, etc., rent $10 till 1st of May. Address, 90 Windsor street. 272 4

STABLES TO LET.

TO LET — COMMODIOUS STABLE at No. 76 Victoria street, in rear; large coach house four stalls and good roomy hay loft; rent moderate; can be heated with stove; water. Apply at 76 Victoria street. 260 26

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOLlowing:
50 Durocher street.
305 Pine avenue.
285 University street.
16 St. Luke street.
29 Chomedy street.
155 Hutchison.
14 Richmond square.
104 Park ave., Westmount.
H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — FURNISHED. OWNER leaving city, offers comfortable 9-roomed house to careful tenant at $20 monthly. Address P. O. box 262. Telephone Main 2091. 272 1

TO LET—VICTORIA STREET, FURnished house, 12 rooms, furnace. Everything in good order. Immediate possession. Keys with F. McMann & Son, 175 St. James street. 272 4oed

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

FOR SALE — $1,500.00. AT ROCKfield, well built cottage on lot 50x131; convenient to station, electric car, schools, churches, etc. Price $1,500.00. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — OUTREMONT — ON Cote St. Catherine road, good house and lot, suitable for sub-division; also several nice properties at Lachine, Dixie, Dorval, etc. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — OUTREMONT, PROperty, 200,000 feet, en bloc, or will exchange for city property. A good chance for investment. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE — LONGUEUIL, PROperty, consisting of two semi-detached cottages, in good condition and suitable for summer or winter occupation, for sale, or would exchange for farm. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO LET.

TO LET — A VERY ATTRACTIVE upper flat of seven rooms; all painted and tinted lately; locality A1; rent half price to 1st May; call and see it at 98 Selby, off Greene ave. 271 2

TO LET — SMALL FURNISHED flat for winter months; good locality; rent very moderate to careful person. Address D 8073, Star Branch office. 271 2

TO LET — FURNISHED FLAT, west end; six rooms; separate entrance; all conveniences; gas stove and fittings; rent low. 20 Imperial Building, or 37 Hawarden. 271 2

TO LET — NICE FLAT, 5 ROOMS, in west end of city, from 1st January to May 1st; rent $8 per month. Address R, 1829, Star office. 272 1

TO LET— $12, COSY FLAT, NEWLY papered, painted and tinted, St. Luke street, near Closse street. F. McMann & Son, 178 St. James street. 272 4eod

TO LET—A NICE UNFURNISHED flat of seven rooms, 334 St. Urbain, in Montreal Annex; cheap for winter; hot water heated, gas and all modern conveniences. Apply Mrs. Yale, 827 Palace st. 272 1

TO LET — A NICE FLAT OF SIX rooms, bath and w.c., at 41la Dorchester st., near St. Denis; rent low for winter. 272 1

COTTAGES TO LET.

TO LET — COTTAGES, MONTROSE street, Westmount, No. 4357, $25 per month; No. 4351, $35, without taxes; rent reduced for winter. Address A. E. de Lorimier, 30 St. James st., city. 268 5

TO LET—SELF CONTAINED COTtage, 10 rooms, gas and hot water, all modern conveniences, low rent for winter months. 590 Cadieux st. 272 1

TO LET — STONE FRONT COTtage, No. 368 Elm avenue, Westmount; has on first floor double drawing room, dining room and extension kitchen; on second floor, 4 bedrooms, sitting room and bathroom; in basement there is large pantry, coal bins and large storage space; is heated by hot water; kitchen cooking stove a fixture; rent, $20 a month till 1st May, 1900. Apply on premises, or to box 1166, P.O., Montreal. 271 3

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET — FINE, BRIGHT, WELL heated offices on ground floor; front and back, with vaults; greatly reduced rental, from $1 up. W. F. Lewis, 13 St. John street. 270 3

TO RENT.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR beginners, no charge made to intending purchasers for the use of these instruments. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st. N. B. — Open Saturday evenings. 266 3 3aw

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINdling, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac, blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. Macdiarmid, Richmond square. Bell Tel. Up 2553. 121 tf

FOR SALE — 5000 FEET FOUR INCH tubes, 16 feet long, in good order. Chas. Sisenwain, 124-126 William st. 269 4

FOR SALE — ELECTRIC MOTOR, TWO horse power, in first class condition. Address N. 1708, Star Office. 270 6

FOR SALE — WILLIAMS UPRIGHT PIANO 3 pedals, $10 cash, bal. $5 month; Bell organ, $26; mechanical organette, $6; gramaphone, $10, violin, $1. 84 Prince Arthur street. 271 2

FOR SALE — IF YOU WANT GOOD OIL buy Sunlight oil, no smoke, no smell, 24 cts. per gallon, also gasoline, 25 cents per gallon, delivered to any part of city. 262 Liverpool st. W. Prowse Telephone Main 2015. 271 6

FOR SALE — $300 UPRIGHT PIANO, scarf and stool, seven octaves, latest style, in good order, American make; guaranteed, $78 cash. 252 City Hall avenue. 271 4

FOR SALE — GOOD SEVEN OCTAVE square piano, $85, terms $5 cash and $3 monthly, or $65 cash, also two cottage pianos, 6 and 6¾ octaves, $40 and $75, payable $3 monthly, very fine Estey and Co. organ $75, Heintzman and Co. upright piano, $150; R. S. Williams upright, $145. The above instruments are on view at W. H. Leach's piano parlors, 2440 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond sts. Telephone Up 998 Open evenings. 271 2

FOR SALE — TWO BOILERS AND QUANtity of scrap iron. Also chests of drawers, suitable for retail store. J. and T. Bell, No. 180 Inspector st. 271 2

FOR SALE — LADIES' GLOVES, IN CASHmere and knitted wool, black, white and fancy; big value, 10 to 50c; specials 25c pr. Clark's, room one, 210 St. James st. 271 2

FOR SALE—MEN'S HIGH GRADE WOOLlen underwear, medium sizes, various weights, at wholesale prices. Clark's, room one, 210 St. James st. 271 2

FOR SALE — $225, PAYABLE $7 MONTHly, for neat 7 octave rosewood Chickering piano, sweet tone, splendid condition, rare bargain for the money. Apply Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 270 2eod

FOR SALE — $200, PAYABLE $6 MONTHLY, for another Chickering piano, a very fine square, extra finish, back and front, a really splendid piano, rich, sonorous tone; a bargain. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 270 2eod

FOR SALE — HALL STOVE, WITH OVEN; good heater; good condition, at 34 St. Famille st. 272 1

FOR SALE — AN ELECTRIC MOTOR AND saw, the smallest in the city. Address U. 1930, Star Office. 272 1

FOR SALE — A HANDSOME CRAZY WORK quilt, made for Paris exposition, will sell cheap, as party is in need of funds. Apply No. 143 St. Denis st. 272 1

FOR SALE — ONE MUSK OX ROBE, TWO goat skin robes, one horse blanket and hood, two road sleighs. Apply at 240 Fullum st. 272 1

FOR SALE — A WELL ASSORTED LOT OF full dress suits, from $2.50 up. Apply M. Frank, Secondhand Dealer, 493 Craig street. 272 2

FOR SALE — NEW AND SECONDHAND stoves, of all kinds, large hall stoves, from $5, hall stoves and oven $8, gas stoves with hot water, all stoves repairs. We also exchange. We rent for the winter good hall stove for $4 for the season. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Apply Fred Houle, 489 St. Lawrence st. 272 1

FOR SALE — THE HANDSOMEST LADY'S pet dog in Canada, toy, black and white cocker spaniel, beautifully marked, cost $75 in England, price $40, worth three times the amount. A. Taylor, 1174 St. Denis. 272 1

FOR SALE — ROLLING CHAIRS FOR INvalids, bed-side tables, bed tray for breakfast in bed, rolling couch, etc., at 208 St. Lawrence st., opposite the market. 272 1

FOR SALE — COLLIE FANCIERS WILL find more news of their favourite breed in The Southern Fancier, than in any of the fanciers' papers. Send for sample copy. Southern Fancier, Box 921, Baltimore, Md. 272 3 1aw

FOR SALE — PIANO, $150 UPRIGHT, IN perfect condition, medium size, dark case, modern style, terms $10 cash, $6 per month, or $130 cash. Apply to J. W. Shaw and Co., 2274 St. Catherine st. 272 1

FOR SALE — "KRASEL'S" DOUBLE SAVing ash sifter, delivered anywhere, c.o.d., $2.50. Descriptive circular and list of references on application. Address "Krasel," 2529 St. Catherine st., Montreal. 256 12eod

FOR SALE — COLUMBUS BICYCLE, cheap, in perfect order. Address P. O. Box 321. 269 3 3aw

FOR SALE — SHOW CASES, 8, 4½ AND 6 ft., also tables, 6, 9 and 12 ft., one upright, two counters, at 1323 Notre Dame. 272 1

FOR SALE — RARE COLOURED PICtures, published from 1743 to 1756, views of Paris, views in London, Prussia, Saxony, Florence, Rome, Russia, etc. Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe, 39½ Bleury st. 272 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 BOOKCASE, MADE by Thomson, one mahogany wardrobe, may be seen at G. M. Cerinis, 34 St. Antoine st. 272 1

FOR SALE — CHEAP, A QUANTITY OF glass partitions, suitable for offices. 152 McGill st 272 1

FOR SALE — OR RENT ALL KINDS OF INvalid chairs, for rich and poor, old or young. Invalid Chair Depot, 315 St. James. John Carlisle. 272 1

FOR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MAson and Hamlin organ, five stops, knee swells, walnut case, price $35, payable by instalments. Apply Layton Bros., sole agents for Behr Bros., Evans Bros. pianos, and the celebrated Thomas organ. N. B. — Open Saturday evenings. 144 Peel st. 272 3eod

FOR SALE — NICE, EXTRA GOOD MILKer, Canadian cow, due to calve early this winter; her last record was nearly six gallons a day, of the richest milk. 1272 St. Dominique street. 272 1

FOR SALE — FIFTY PLYMOUTH ROCKS, pullets. Brown egg strain, pair white Wyandottes, cockerel and pullet, fine crushed oyster shells for poultry. W. Ulley, Victoria square. 272 1

FOR SALE — SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, manufactured by Fox, New York, price $65, instalments $3 per month. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion square. N. B. —Open Saturday evenings. 272 4 4aw

FOR SALE — A FEW GRAND BARRED Plymouth rock cockerels, $1 each, three pullets and one cockerel, $3, to make room. F. E. Bullard, Magog, Que. 272 1

FOR SALE — THREE DONKEY ENGINES and a lot of winches, all nearly new. Box 947, Montreal. 252 2aw tf

FOR SALE — PHOTO CAMERA, 8 X 10, and lense, also burnisher, cheap. F. 8122, Star Branch Office. 272 1

FOR SALE — A NEW NORDHEIMER CABinet grand piano, regular price $500, our price $275. Apply Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion square. N. B. — Open Saturday evenings. 272 3 3aw

FOR SALE — A BLUE YORKSHIRE TERrier dog, pup, ten months old, of good stock. Apply to 1094 Dorchester st. 272 1

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP, ALL KINDS of new and secondhand sewing machines, conditions to please everybody, at Lawlor's, 467 St. Hypolite st. 272 1

FOR SALE — CHEAP, A NEW PUNCHING ball, sceling, to be taken at once. Can be seen at 5 Forfar st., Point St. Charles. 272 1

FOR SALE — BARGAINS, REMOVED FROM my place of business to my private residence, 105 Windsor street, assortment of fancy goods, small wares, school bags, dolls, books, sleighs and toys, gent's shirts, collars, ties, gloves. 272 1

FOR SALE — SPECIAL CHANCE FOR sportsman, first class Lever watch, fly back, split seconds and minute recorded; full jewelled, new cost $75. Apply 436 St. Patrick st., city. 272 1

FOR SALE — CHEAP, HOT AIR FURNACE. Apply to John Allan, 661 Craig st. 272 1

FOR SALE — GURNEY'S ART COUNTESS, hall stove, almost good as new, less than half price. 23 Park ave. 272 1

FOR SALE — POWERFUL BULL TERRIER dog, weight 43 lbs., first class watch dog. Apply 2381 St. Catherine st. 272 1

FOR SALE — HALL STOVE, SELF-FEEDer, $6. 590 Cadieux st. 272 1

FOR SALE — BELL AND TWO STEAM whistles, with six inch gong bell, suitable for school, church, factory or boat, 15 inches diameter. Apply 15 Basin st. 272 1

FOR SALE — QUANTITY OF HANGERS, pullies, shafting, gears, water valves, brass fittings, piping, etc., suitable for factory work and steamfitting. 15 Basin st. 272 1

FOR SALE — SHORT, HEAVY GIRDERS and twenty cast iron columns, various lengths, cheap. Apply D. R. Angle, carter, St. Ann's market, Telephone 2665 Main. 272 1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — CUTTER, MADE BY BERARD and Major, and one set of musk ox robes. Apply to 128 St. Famille st. 272 1

FOR SALE — FIRST CLASS VIOLIN, COPY of Antonius Stradivarius, made by E. R. Schmidt, Marknerkirchen, Saxony. Will be sold cheap. Apply 44 Beaver Hall Hill. 272 1

FOR SALE — SEVERAL SECONDHAND pianos, square and upright, received as part payment for new Evans Bros., prices from $45 up. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st. N. B. —Open Saturday evenings. 266 3 3aw

FOR SALE — BIG MASTIFF DOG, GOOD watch and fond of children; will be sold for $5. 135a Sanguinet st. 272 1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED — MINING STOCKS. PARTIES who have mining stocks (large blocks) who would exchange same for first class real estate in Montreal or Westmount, are requested to call on or communicate with J. Stevenson Brown and Co., Temple Building, Montreal. 268 tf

FOR SALE — $150 SECURES TAILORING business, in a beautiful village, with everything to work with; good reason for selling. G. W. Marden, Malone, N. Y. 269 4

FOR SALE — WELL ESTABLISHED CIGAR store and barber shop, St. Catherine st., near Her Majesty's Theatre, doing good business; good reasons for selling. Apply at once, 2631 St. Catherine st. 270 3

FOR SALE — ELECTROLYTIC TREATment of cupreous liquors and ores. Dr. C. Hoepfner's Canadian patent 42,815, for license to manufacture or to purchase the patent, write C. Kesseler, Berlin, Germany, or Henry Grist, Ottawa, Canada, Patent Attorneys. 271 4

WANTED — TO HEAR OF GOOD PAYING business, in which party with small capital, on investigation, could buy whole or part interest. State particulars confidentially to Q. 1775, Star Office. 272 1

FOR SALE — BISCUIT FACTORY. Complete modern equipment, in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada; population 50,000. For particulars and price address H. H. Pickett, attorney, Chubb's Corner, St. John, N.B. 264 21 5aw

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE OLDEST AND best known gent's furnishing business in the city, fixtures and lease of store, included. Stock new, clean, and up-to-date; best locality, in busy thoroughfare; stock $5000 to $6000; business last year, fifteen thousand dollars; sold on easy terms; good opportunity for a live, wide-awake man to step into an established business, with best custom of city and country; good reasons for selling; those meaning business must give references or no attention will be paid. Address N, 1942, Star Office. 272 1

FOR SALE — THE FINEST HOTEL PROPerty in Ontario, good bargain, at Millbrook Junction, G. T. R. Thomas Sothern, Proprietor. 272 4 1aw

WANTED — WE WANT A PARTNER, with $1000, to operate a Parisian novelty, sure benefit of equal money in the year. Address M, 1673, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — DO YOU WISH TO INVEST safely, $25 or more, and secure monthly dividends? Write for particulars, P. A. Boivin, P. O. Box 117, Montreal. 269 2 2aw

WANTED — $10 FOR $1. FORTUNES IN stocks; invest $5 to $100 and get $1000 for $100 sure; safe as a bank. Reed and Co., 129 S. 5th st., Phila., Pa. 272 1

WANTED — DO YOU WANT TO KNOW how $100 earned in a year $747? Then drop us a postal and we will send you our Dollars and Sense booklet, explaining in detail the only feasible plan of making a large and sure income by a small investment. Dividends paid every two weeks. Principal and accrued earnings can be withdrawn on demand. Safe as Government bonds. Four years of unbroken success. Highest bank, commercial and customers references. The Combination Investment Company (Incorporated), Rialto Bldg., Chicago. 272 1

WANTED — AN INTEREST IN A MANUfacturing or agency business, by active business man, with a few thousand dollars to invest. Can furnish unquestionable references. All communications strictly confidential. Address T, 1883, Star Office. 272 2

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT LICENSE, transferable, cheap, five hotels, ten licensed restaurants, from $500 upwards, good bargains; grocery, fruit, cigar, confectionery stores at sacrifice; small biscuit factory, complete running order, big profits; no experience, but $200 required; rare chance. Properties, lots, farms exchanged. Buyers, for a genuine bargain, consult Dagenais and Co., 505 Craig, cor. St. Lawrence. Our specialty since seven years. No commission. 272 1

FOR SALE — PART INTEREST IN AN electrical medical appliance; a rare chance to party having $500 to invest; large profits assured. J. E. W. Lecours, Chemist, 370 Craig st., Montreal. 272 1

LOST.

LOST — FROM 399 CLARKE AVENUE, Westmount, a yellow and white collie dog; answers to Duke. Finder rewarded on returning to above address. 270 3

LOST — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, BEtween Sussex and Mountain st., a black leather purse, containing $2.50. Finder rewarded by leaving it at Star Advg. Dept. 270 3

LOST— A WHITE BULL TERRIER, ABOUT a week ago. Reward at 1384 City Hall ave. 271 2

LOST — THURSDAY, 16TH, ON CRAIG OR St. Lawrence street, silk umbrella, gilt handle, monogram, J. H. B. Finder send to 123 Stanley st. and be rewarded. 272 1

LOST — ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 15TH inst., between St. James street and Mansfield street, an envelope containing papers. Please return to No. 303 Peel street, when reward will be paid. 272 1

LOST — FROM 116 METCALFE ST., BLACK and tan spaniel pup, answers to name of Grover. Reward at above address. 272 1

LOST — BETWEEN DUROCHER AND Mountain, via Sherbrooke street, black enamelled ring, with three diamonds. Reward at 990 Sherbrooke st. 272 1

LOST — ON 8TH INST., DOG AND BITCH, dog stripped Great Dane bitch, same breed, blue in colour. Any person having above property in their possession please return to A. Contant, 7 Robin. 272 1

LOST — MASTIFF DOG, ON 9TH OF NOV., answering to name Carlo. Return to 34a Stanley st., receive reward. Any one detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. 272 1

LOST — BY A LADY ON THURSDAY, AT or near Murphy's or Morgan's store, a $10 bill. Please communicate to Q. 1815, Star Office. 272 1

LOST — LAST WEEK PAIR OLD FASHioned gold spectacles, in case. Reward 2, 2nd floor, Stanley Mansions, Stanley st. 272 1

LOST — RIGHT HAND TWO FINGERED buckskin glove, on St. Charles Borromee street, Thursday night. Please return to the Montreal Toilet Supply Co., 589 Dorchester st. 272 1

LOST — A ST. BERNARD DOG, WEDNESday, 15th, no collar. Finder please return to 534½ Sherbrooke st., receive reward. 272 1

LOST — FOX TERRIER. REWARD. 27 Ontario avenue. 272 2

FOUND.

FOUND — PERFECTION OF TONE IS found in the Evans Bros. pianos. Layton Bros., sole agents, new warerooms, 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion square. N. B. — Open Saturday evenings. 272 2eod

FOUND — IF THE FUR CAPE AND MUFF left at Willis and Co.'s, 1824 Notre Dame st., is not claimed in five days, same will be sold. 272 1

HORSES, CARRIAGES ETC.

FOR SALE— BLACK HORSE, BEEN WORKing all summer; owner has no further use for him. Apply to W. Kelly, stables in rear of 615 St. Paul st. 272 1

FOR SALE — A BROWN MARE, 7 YEARS old, stands 15.1, weighs 965, can pull two in a buggy, 2.40 shot. Palace stable, 740 Dorchester st. 272 1

FOR SALE — NEW STOCK, FINEST AND largest stallion, German mastiff in Montreal, $100; perfectly marked rough coated St. Bernard, 22 months, $50; bitch, $25, and pups, f., $10 each; Pomeranian, very intelligent, $5; Great Dane, $5; wire fox terrier, 10 months, $4, brindle bull terrier, extra ratter, $5; Boston bull, f., $4; daschound, perfectly marked, $5; English setter, f., lemon and white, 6 months, $3. Bourque, 65 Cherrier, day and evening. 272 1

FOR SALE — HANDSOME GOLDEN CHESTnut cob, 15 hands high, extreme high action, perfectly sound and kind, winner of gold medal at the Ottawa exhibition, also winner of first prize in every class he has been shown. Come and see the beauty, if you want something high classed at low price. T. W. Foster and Co., 507 St. Paul st. 272 1

WANTED — HORSES TO SELL. PARTIES having horses, harnesses, waggons or sleighs of any description, to sell will please bring them in as we charge no commission, entry or storage if not sold. Sales by auction every day at 2.30. Private sales at all times. T. W. Foster and Co., 507 to 601 St. Paul st. 272 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Singer's machines. Apply 456 St. James street. 253 tf

WANTED — FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS Apply Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., Peterboro, Ont. 257 26

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on shirts. We pay highest prices and guarantee steady employment. Apply at once at Gault Bros.' Factory, St. Helen st. 263 10

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Wheeler and Wilson and Singer sewing machines. Apply at John P. Black and Co., 361 St. James st. 261 24

WANTED — CANVASSERS BY AN ESTABlished wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption, direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable freight charges prepaid, exclusive territory; regular customers, no security, salary or commission. Write quick. Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont. 269 6

WANTED — TEN OPERATORS FOR OUR shirt department, on power machines, experienced hands; can have piece work; at the best price in town and work the year around, at the Montreal Suspender and Umbrella Mfg. Co., 568 St. Paul st. 269 4

WANTED — A HOUSE AND TABLEMAID. Apply evenings, 129 Mackay st. 270 3

WANTED — TWO GIRLS FOR DINING room, at country hotel. Apply 10 Torrance street. 270 3

WANTED — GOOD, NEAT GIRLS TO work at shirt factory. Apply Tooke Bros., St. Helen st. 270 3

WANTED — TWENTY-FIVE GOOD WEAVers for our woollen mill; highest rates paid. Apply Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke. 271 12

WANTED — YOUNG LADIES IN EVERY city and town in Canada, to sell the Canadian military Christmas card. Good seller, no experience necessary. Apply by letter only. Send fifteen cents for sample, to room 7 No. 1 Toronto st., Toronto. 271 6

WANTED— IMMEDIATELY CARD GRINDer, thoroughly acquainted with Platt Bros. revolving flat cards. Canadian preferred. Address stating experience and wages expected. O. 1734, Star Office. 271 2

WANTED — A SMART GIRL, WITH EXperience for the collar ironing room. A. H. Sims and Co., Shirt and Collar Mfrs., 54 Latour st. 271 2

WANTED — SKIRT AND WAIST MAKers, accustomed to first class work and an apprentice. Apply from 6.30 to 8 p.m., 64a McGill College ave. 271 2

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, WHO can cook; references required. Good wages. Apply at 4100 Dorchester st. 271 2

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; good wages. Apply 40 Lorne ave., off Milton st. 271 2

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CAKE BAKER; must be a good oven and pastry hand. State experience and wages expected. Address Q. 1722, Star Office. 271 2

WANTED — IMPORTANT PUBLISHING house, with New York and London connections, will employ a man of energy, education, and good record; fine editions of standard authors; reference, medical, educational works, and famous art collections; permanent position with certain income of $1500 to $2500 yearly. State age and past record. Address D. 8081, Star Branch Office. 271 6

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family. Apply 236 Prince Albert ave. Westmount. 271 5

WANTED — 200 MEN, GOOD WAGES. Apply M. Behan, 69 Inspector st. 271 2

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, speaking French, with a knowledge of the dry goods business, to take charge of a department in a wholesale house. Address stating age and experience, Q. 1758, Star Office. 271 2

WANTED — YOUTH FOR WHOLESALE woollen house. Apply in own handwriting. Address Q. 1748, Star Office. 271 3

WANTED — A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as housekeeper or a man and wife who understand farming. Address Q. 1786, Star Office. 271 2

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant, no washing or ironing; good wages. Apply with references to 2722 St. Catherine st., near St. Mark st., after 6 p.m. 271 2

WANTED — SHOE CUTTERS; MUST BE first class. J. and T. Bell, No. 180 Inspector st. 271 2

WANTED— AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMmission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg Co., X, 147, La Crosse, Wis. 271 2

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, must be a good cook; references required; wages good. Apply 76 Fort st. 268 6

WANTED — GOVERNESS FOR GIRL OF eleven years. Address, with references, Box 15, Ayers Flat, Que. 268 8

WANTED — BY ONE OF THE LEADING Canadian life companies, general agent for the City of Montreal; must be man of experience, first class character, and capable of writing at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of personal business annually. The position is a good one. Applications will be treated as confidential. Box F, 1532, Star office. 268 6

WANTED — BY MUNICIPALITY OF ST. Pierre Broughton, lady teacher (Catholic); must be able to teach both languages. Apply J. L. Beaudouin, Sec.-Treas., West Broughton. 270 8

WANTED — GOOD LINOTYPE OPERAtor; must have knowledge of book work; one able to make changes on the machine preferred. Apply to Foreman, Gazette News Department. 270 3

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLing to wash and iron, for a family of two; good wages; good city references required. Apply from 9 to 10 a.m., or 2 to 3 p.m., 150 Drummond st. 270 3

WANTED — BY A WHOLESALE PAPER house, a youth to assist in the office and do Custom House work. State salary expected and give experience. Address "Customs Clerk," Box 1168, P.O., Montreal. 271 2

WANTED — COMPANION FOR ELDERLY lady; must have had experience in sickness, accustomed to travel and able to pack! Must be Protestant. Address by letter only, stating qualifications, references and experience, G. 8166, Star Office. 272 3

WANTED — HOUSE AND TABLEMAID, city references required. Apply 289 Mountain st. 272 1

WANTED — YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE, one having some experience and speaking French or German preferred. Apply with references, 393 Mountain st. 272 2

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY GENERAL servant or cook, where housemaid is kept. References required; washing given out; small family. Apply forenoon, until one or evening, 37 McGill College ave. 272 1

WANTED — LADY CAN OBTAIN MANY subscriptions for the "Office Paper." Apply for particulars at Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine st. Office workers should send 10 cents for the November number. 272 1

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small family. Apply 260 St. Charles Borromee st. 272 2

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing or ironing. Apply 485 Guy st. 272 1

WANTED — A GIRL AS GENERAL SERvant, other help kept. Apply at once, 232 Wood avenue, Westmount. 272 1

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED GENERal servant. Apply with references, 106 St. Matthew st. 272 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, WHERE another is kept, plain cooking, no washing; references. Apply 2430 St. Catherine st. 272 1

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant for family of three, washing given out. 418 Lansdowne ave., Westmount. 272 1

WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS INCREASE your speed by attending the well patronized speed classes, day or evening, at Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine st. Dictation for any rate. 272 1

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILL do washing. Apply 22 Victoria st. 272 1

WANTED — A BUTCHER, SPEAKING both languages. Apply 92 St. John st., St. Henry. 272 1

WANTED — SHIPPER. ADDRESS R, 1839, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — SMART, GENTEEL YOUNG young man to canvass city with advertiser; must have A1 references; to such a good position; none others need apply, between 6 and 7 p.m., Saturday, Stott, Albion Hotel. 272 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY TWO THORoughly competent maids, as cook and house and tablemaid. Apply 78 Union avenue, with city references. 272 1

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant in small family, where nurse is kept. 166 Milton st. 272 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED— A GENERAL SERVANT, WITH city references; no washing or ironing. Mrs. Nelles, 63 Esplanade ave., between Duluth ave. and Rachel st. 272 1

WANTED — AT ONCE TWO FIRST CLASS upholsterers. Apply at N. G. Vallquette, 1547 St. Catherine st. 272 tf

WANTED — A BOY TO WORK IN KITchen; must sleep at home. Apply to 756 Dorchester st. 272 1

WANTED — FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY travellers to sell Dr. Lussier's celebrated medicines. Call after 3 at 323 St. Andre, Montreal. 272 1

WANTED — AN ELDERLY WOMAN TO assist with housework, comfortable home to suitable person. Apply 750 Notre Dame st. 272 1

WANTED — MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE "International Nurseries," season commencing, salary and expenses paid weekly. Apply now, stating age, experience, etc. Luke Bros., Montreal. 248 13eod

WANTED — $3 A DAY SURE. SEND US your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day. Imperial Silverware Co., Box 4?2, Windsor, Ont. 238 52eod

WANTED—AGENTS. WE HAVE HOLIDAY books that sell—brand new, big, beautiful, from fifty cents up. canvassers sending in splendid reports; now is the time to start, credit given, liberal terms and premiums. McDermid and Logan, London. 256 10 3aw

WANTED — AGENTS IN EVERY LOCALity in Canada, no trouble to sell our teas and coffees. R. B. Hayhoe and Co., Importers, 36 Colborne st., Toronto. 268 3eod

WANTED — AGENTS FOR A GENUINE money-making position; no books, insurance or fake scheme; every house a customer; particulars free, write to-day. The F. E. Karn Co., 132 Victoria st., Toronto. 258 39eod

WANTED — SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS offered ladies, gentlemen, teachers, students, to handle our publications, large salaries paid; best selling goods in Canada. You can make $50 to $150 per month. Write for particulars, Canadian Publishing Co., London, Ont. 125eod tf

WANTED — $2 PER DAY SURE, GENTLEmen or ladies; not to canvass, but to employ agents; position permanent; $600 per year and expenses; reliable firm, with best references; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, Toronto Office, Montreal Star, Toronto, Ont. 145eod tf

WANTED — AGENTS FOR AN ENTIRE new line of household novelties. Good goods and all fast sellers. Address The U. S. Specialty Co., Toronto. 203 26 2aw

WANTED — CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE distributors wanted everywhere, no experience necessary, good salary and expenses paid. Address Excelsior Advertising Company, 203 East 110th street, New York. 260 4 1aw

WANTED — A PARTY CAPABLE OF MANaging a cigarette machine. Address F. L., P. O. Drawer 2387, Montreal, giving references and salary expected. 272 2

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT OFFICE boy, speaking both languages. Address giving references to R, 1837, Star Office. 272 2

WANTED — YOUNG LADY CLERK, QUICK at figures; must understand both languages. Mr. Davis, Standard Shirt Co., Ltd. 272 1

WANTED — ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN send 10 cts. for 24 page pamphlet, containing list of questions asked by examining board engineers. Geo. A. Zeller, Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo. Mention this paper. 272 10 1aw

WANTED — LADIES TO EMBROIDER FOR us at home. Send addressed envelope for sample, terms, etc., Empire Embroidery Works, 158 Liberty st., New York. 272 3

WANTED — A COOK, WHO GOES OUT BY the day and can get up a course dinner. References required. Apply, stating terms, to E. 8086, Star Branch Office. 272 1

WANTED — FOREMAN BAKER, WAGES $16 per week; must be able to make all kinds of fancy white bread and understand how to run ovens. Address O. 1741, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT IN small family; no washing. Apply in the evening, 14 Lincoln ave. 272 1

WANTED — AGENTS TO SELL OUR superior quality of silverware. Profits to agents guaranteed to exceed those of any reliable competitor. Write for particulars. Eclipse Silverware Co., Box 451, Toronto. 236 13 1aw

WANTED — SALESMEN, PAY WEEKLY, permanent outfit free; special inducements to new men. Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Limited. 266 17 3aw

WANTED — MAN TO SHOVEL SNOW and look after heating of four unoccupied houses. State salary wanted. Address T 1881, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED— A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, young girl preferred. Apply 93 Mance st. 272 1

WANTED — A MALE STENOGRAPHER, who can read and write both languages correctly and is familiar with the Remington typewriter. Address T, 1882, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, NO washing; small family. Apply 4 Tara Hall avenue. 272 1

WANTED — JOB PRINTER, COMPETENT in both languages; good, permanent position to right man. Address G, 1542, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant; no washing and ironing. 9 Oxenden avenue. 272 1

WANTED — YOU CAN EARN $15 A WEEK easy, at home, more if you push it; no peddling. Send 10 cents for full instructions, Vt. Supply Co., Box 518, Derby Line, Vt. 272 1

WANTED — INTELLIGENT MEN AND women to work for us day or evening at their homes; no canvassing; neat, steady employment; good pay. Enclose stamp and we will explain our different lines of work and price we pay for each. STANDARD ART MFG. CO., 142 West 23rd st., Dept 133, New York City. Solar printing and finishing for agents and the trade. Send for trade circular. 272 5 1aw

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY AS TYPEwriter and stenographer, speaking both English and French and having already worked in office of wholesale store, and understands office work. Apply to 196 St. Paul st., city. 272 1

WANTED — A GENTLEMAN, WITH COMmercial experience, ability to canvass and keep books, to invest $1000 as partner in established lucrative business, and draw weekly $15 to $20. Address T, 1889, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SMALL capital and good testimonials for a ticket office, with prospects of an interest in the business. Reply by letter, giving address, to T. 1885, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — COOK AND HOUSEMAID; must be well recommended. Apply 2718 St. Catherine st. 272 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANTS, ALSO a young cook. Apply to Mrs. Burns, 3 Phillips square, Registry Office. 272 1

WANTED — A GOOD TABLEMAID, APPLY immediately, to Mrs. H. S. Holt, 297 Stanley st., before 11 and after 5. 272 2

WANTED — THOROUGH GENERAL SERvant, good plain cook. 88 Shuter st. 272 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY AN EXPERIenced house-tablemaid, with city references. Apply 285 Stanley st. 272 1

WANTED — ABOUT DECEMBER 1ST, A downstairs general servant; no laundry work. 61 Rosemount ave., Westmount. 272 1

WANTED — "GOLTMAN'S MANUAL OF Practical Bookkeeping" is having a large sale; every office worker should obtain a copy; price only $1. Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine st., Montreal. 272 1

WANTED — A COMFORTABLE HOME, free of rent, will be provided for a married couple, without children, in exchange for very light services; man may seek outside work. Address with references, U, 1915, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in adult family of three; good wages; references required. Apply 42 Chesterfield ave., Westmount, between 4 and 6 p.m. 272 1

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant in small family; no washing or ironing; must have city references; sleep at home. Apply Monday 491C St. Urbain st., city. 272 1

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG GIRL TO assist with housework; no washing. 2679 St. Catherine st. 272 1

WANTED — YOUNG LADY, WITH TWO hundred cash (not bond or security, cash only), can secure nice position in store, making change only; no risk; your money secured; wages and interest. Address N. 1057, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — A TRAVELLER TO THE SADdlery and boot and shoe trade, with A1 connection, speaking French and English. Address W, 1970, Star Office. 272 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — A TRAVELLER TO THE REtail grocery trade, with A1 connection, east end. French and English languages preferred. Address W, 1969, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — SMART BOY TO LEARN THE retail hardware business; must be well recommended. Address W, 1972, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT WHO can do good plain cooking. Apply at 67 Mansfield st. 272 1

WANTED — AT ONCE GOOD HONEST men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods, tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads, and all conspicuous places. No experience needed. Salary or commission, $60 per month and expenses; $2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars, The Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. 226 39eod

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OFFICE hand, good knowledge of bookkeeping, quick and accurate at figures; single man, speaking French preferred. Address W, 1988, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — MONDAY MORNING SMART girls for light dried fruit packing. Apply H. Waugh, 589 St. Paul st. 272 1

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 18 years of age, as nurse. Apply at 171 St. Antoine st. 272 2

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING French and English, as office assistant, a thorough knowledge of stenography (rapid writing, indispensable). Apply with references to W. 1915, Star Office. 272 2

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED KITCHEN girl, also a waitress for lunch hours; no Sunday work. Betts Cafe, 212 St. James street. 272 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY GIRL, FOR dining room and housework. Western House, upstairs, corner McGill and St. Paul. 272 1

WANTED — AT ONCE A GENERAL SERvant for a small family. Apply at 577 Cadieux st. 272 2

WANTED — FIRST CLASS FOREMAN FOR small gang for bush, sixty miles from Montreal, one understanding mill work preferred, speaking French. Give references and wages. Address W. 1966, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — SEWING GIRLS, NO. 502 ST. Paul. 272 1

PUPILS WANTED.

WANTED — VIOLIN, BANJO, MANDOLIN and guitar pupils. T. A. Simpson, 2102 St. Catherine st. 267 12

WANTED — SHORTHAND AND TYPEwriting pupils, $1 monthly. J. Cooke, 91 Fulford st. 269 4

WANTED — WILL YOU LEARN FRENCH? We use the modern methods: Conversation, correct pronunciation. Instruction is given in small classes or in private lessons; moderate prices. (Trial lesson free.) Highest references. The Croizard School of Languages, 2444a St. Catherine st. 272 1

WANTED — MONTREAL BUSINESS School, 11 Guilbault street. Individual instruction. Backward pupils pushed on. Curriculum, Shorthand, both languages, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, mathematics. English branches, French, Latin, Greek, piano. J. J. Conolly, Principal. 272 1

WANTED — PUPILS IN GERMAN, EIGHT years' experience; natural method. Gotthard Maron, teacher at Y.M.C.A., 407 Rachel. 272 1

WANTED — WELL EDUCATED FRENCHman teaches French, also classical course; highest references. 3093 Notre Dame. 272 1

WANTED — (FRENCH.) MONSIEUR WARnault, 689 Berri. Moderate terms. Pupils' residence. 272 1

WANTED — MRS. MATHEWS, 2432 ST. Catherine street, will receive two more pupils for music and singing. 268 2 2aw

WANTED — PUPILS, MANDOLIN, VIOLIN, singing and sight reading; quick method. Terms moderate. Corey's Studio, 124B St. Hypolite st. 272 1

WANTED — PIANO PUPILS, TWO LESsons weekly, evening if desired. $1.25 monthly. 8 Mont St. Marie ave. 272 2

WANTED — MISS ATHALIE LERICHE, 286 St. Denis, voice culture (Italian Method), piano, violin and solfege; voices tested free. 272 1

WANTED — LESSONS IN BOOKKEEPING, by practical teacher, two evenings a week. Terms moderate. Address N, 1607, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED — HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for ladies' and gent's cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, firearms, all kinds of musical instruments, at S. Pearson's, 2338 Notre Dame st. Mail orders promptly attended to. 271 6

WANTED —TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, carpets, household furniture of all descriptions, pictures, paintings, musical instruments, firearms, bicycles; best prices paid. Address Max Frank, 493 Craig st., Post Office Box 428, formerly of 569 Craig st. 271 8

WANTED — HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR old china, curiosities, ancient clocks and watches, brass ornaments, antique and mahogany furniture, firearms, swords and any kind of antiquities, collections of old postage stamps, books, etc. Special prices paid for entire collections. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, 2414 St. Catherine, west of Peel. 272 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A SECONDhand roller desk; must be cheap for cash. Address T. 1887, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE BOOKS AND paper cover novels; highest cash price paid for clean and complete works, also antique mahogany furniture, ancient brass goods, old pistols, swords and any object of antiquity. David Waters, 494 St. James st. 254 5 1aw

WANTED— TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, furniture, etc. Highest prices given. M. Lazarus, 545 Craig. Mail orders promptly attended 260 8 2aw

WANTED — TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, etc. Highest prices given. H. Pearson, 683 Craig st., near Bleury. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 272 3

WANTED — 25 OR 30 GALLONS OF MILK daily. Address 1572 St. James st., St. Cunegonde. 272 1

WANTED — GENT'S BICYCLE, SECONDhand, in good condition. Give full description and state price. Address F, 8125, Star Branch Office. 272 1

WANTED — TO PURCHASE MILK ROUND, between thirty and forty gallons; must be cheap for cash. Please state full particulars to W. 1951, Star Office. 272 1
273 1

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED — AGENTS GET PARTICULARS of large assortment of Xmas books. Our system enables you to represent fifty different publications. Persons who never sold books taking orders fast. Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Brantford. 267 6

WANTED — AGENTS, WHY NOT HANDLE books that sell easy? Come, join us, we have them, also new ideas to suggest. Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Brantford. 267 6

WANTED — AGENT IN EVERY TOWN TO handle a reliable remedy, one hundred per cent. profit; references required. Address J. H. Co., room No. 6, 146 St. James st., Montreal, Que. 272 1

WANTED — AGENTS, MALE AND FEmale, patented articles, agents not required to purchase. Apply between twelve and two o'clock, 39½ Bleury st. 272 1

WANTED — JUST OUT, NEW PEERLESS gasoline lamp; easiest lighted, most satisfactory; knocks all competition. Agents coining money. Peerless Lamp Co., 279 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 272 52 1aw

WANTED — PUSHING LOCAL AGENTS, everywhere, for "Be Your Own Lawyer," grandest of sellers and best commission. W. H. Auger, 120 Victoria st., Toronto. 272 2

WANTED— AGENTS COIN MONEY SELLing our latest novelty, aluminum Christmas and New Year cards. Sample card, with your name handsomely engraved 10c. Simmons and Salzberg, Manufacturers, 132 Elm st., New York. 272 1

WANTED — AGENTS EVERYWHERE read carefully, aluminum card, books, are the best selling novelty to-day, three hundred per cent. profits, fine Bristol cards, beautiful engraving, neat, up-to-date printing, price only 22c per order of one hundred cards, printed in business and visiting style, one case name engraved by hand, 1899 and 1900 calendar on back of case, retails from fifty cents to one dollar. Sells on sight. Send for sample of this money-maker and start work. Manhattan Aluminum Co., 7 Spring st., New York. 272 1

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED — PARTNER. I WANT TO MEET party having two or three thousand dollars, to invest in a first class business, showing a surprising profit. O, 1735, Star Office. 271 4

SITUAITONS WANTED.

WANTED — HATS AND BONNETS TO trim at home, old materials used to advantage. 76 St. Mark, above St. Catherine st. 257 26

WANTED — MILLINERY DONE BY AN experienced milliner, old materials used to advantage. 7 Concord st. 258 26

WANTED — BY YOUNG ENGLISHMAN 24, position in an office, any capacity, competent bookkeeper and well recommended. Address D, 1467 Star Office. 268 5

WANTED — BY YOUNG ENGLISHMAN position as invoice clerk, junior bookkeeper or any inside capacity, age 21. Address D 1466, Star Office. 268 5

WANTED — COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER speaking both languages, solicits work at night. Write to K, 1644, Star Office. 270 3

WANTED — SITUATION AS FOOTMAN OR waiter by young Englishman, just out, previous occupation, footman, age 21. H. Holmes, 267 Congregation st., Point St. Charles. 270 3

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY SPEAKING both languages, would like position as secretary to a firm represented at Paris Exposition. Address N, 1315, Star Office. 270 3

WANTED — BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, washing, ironing, house cleaning, engaged Mondays and Tuesdays, good references. Address Mrs. Maddan, 817 Pontiac ave. 270 3

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY sober, well educated in both languages, willing to do anything. Address O, 1742, Star Office. 271 2

WANTED — POSITION BY YOUNG WOMAN as working housekeeper for one or two gentlemen, best of references. Apply 429 St. Urbain st. 271 2

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN cook by the week or permanent, city or country, good references. Apply to 25 Aylmer st., in rear. 271 2

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY POSITION as stenographer and typewriter, experienced, good references, has a good education. Address O, 1739, Star Office. 271 3

WANTED — BY MAN AND WIFE WITH no children, position as caretaker or servants in city or country, in gentleman's house; wife good plain cook, husband understands care of horses, gardening, etc., best of references from country and city. Address O, 1738, Star Office. 271 2

WANTED — SITUATION AS TRAVELLING salesman, bookkeeper or timekeeper, best references can be furnished. No. 16 Amable street, Quebec. 271 2

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY BY MIDDLE aged person, situation as working housekeeper for one or two gentlemen, best city references. Apply 886 St. Antoine st. 271 2

WANTED — FURNACES, SNOW SHOVELLING, all kinds of chores, uptown, best references. Address E, 8601, Star Branch Office. 271 3

WANTED — SITUATION BY GOOD GENERAL servant in city, also by middle aged woman willing to go to the city. Apply to Mrs. Page, 17 Chandon ave. 271 2

WANTED — YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE services as companion or help in return for refined home. L, 77 Bleury st. 271 3

WANTED — BY A MIDDLE AGED UNMARRIED man, situation of trust, such as storeman, warehouse, willing to make himself useful, first class references. Apply to H. A., 175 Lusignan st. 271 2

WANTED — DRESSES FASHIONABLY made at moderate prices, blouses, jackets, capes, fit and finish guaranteed, also by tailor-made garments made and remodelled like new. 655 Lagauchetiere st. 271 2

WANTED — YOUNG MAN, SOBER, HONEST and good penman, position in store of any kind, speaking French and English, can furnish excellent references. Address D. M. A., 205 Wellington st. 271 4

WANTED — SITUATION BY A FIRST class bookkeeper, both languages, good correspondent and penman, quick at figures, well experienced in financial, commercial and real estate matters. Address Q, 1800, Star Office. 271 2

WANTED — BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, a small family washing, finest of work done. Address G, 8158, Star Branch Office. 272 1

WANTED — BY ENGLISH LADY (WIDOW) position as companion, housekeeper, or travelling companion to a lady. Address S, 1877, Star Office. 272 4

WANTED — SITUATION IN ANY CAPACITY by young man 30, understands bookkeeping, temporary or permanent, salary moderate. Address R, 1846, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a daily engagement as governess to children under 12 years, or would act as companion or reader to lady. References exchanged. Address F, 8138, Star Branch Office. 272—1

WANTED — BY A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE and capable person, position as housekeeper or to wait upon an invalid lady. Address G, 8147, Star Branch Office. 272 1

WANTED — FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, wishing to make customers, will make dresses latest style, fit perfect, for $3, will call at ladies' residences and do fitting. Address M. Johnston, 45 Perville st. 272 1

WANTED — REFINED WIDOW DESIRES situation as companion to elderly lady or invalid, would assist in light housework, good musician, good reader, best of city references. Address Q, 1757, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY, BY CAPABLE woman, washing, ironing, housecleaning, etc. Apply 21 St. Charles Borromee st. 272 1

WANTED — BUSINESS FIRMS REQUIRING first class stenographers and general office assistants should apply to Shorthand Institute, 11 Mansfield st. Principal, Mrs. Bullock. Telephone Up. 1272. 254 12eod

WANTED — POSITION TO MANAGE FARM, thoroughly experienced, strictly temperate and industrious, can furnish best of references. Address D, 1472, Star Office. 268 3 3aw

WANTED — BY TRAVELLER, POSITION, flour, groceries or paints, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton only, strictly first class, need reply. Address C, 95, Star Office. 260 8 2aw

WANTED — BY COMPETENT LADY STENOgrapher and typewriter, good, permanent position. Address R, 1818, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN SPEAKING both languages fluently, writes shorthand and uses typewriter, with good knowledge of bookkeeping, has had experience, can furnish best references, position in office. Address Q, 1810, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN work any kind, by day, washing or house cleaning. Mrs. Turner, 35 Balmoral st., near Ontario. 272 1

WANTED — BY TRAINED NURSE OF much experience, invalids (adults or child), to take to the South for the winter. Highest references. For terms address S, 1861, Star Office. 272 2

WANTED — AN ENGAGEMENT AS GENeral servant, good cook, no objection to the country. Address S, 1862, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN work, any kind, by day, washing or house cleaning or ironing. Mrs. Thompson, 45 Duke street. 272 1

WANTED — ACADEMICAL DISTINCTION. Graduate, aged 50, of good social standing, desires honorary or ad eundem degree from a reputable college or university. Address Fellow, Royal Societies, 5 Goldhawk Road, London, W., England. 266 2 1aw

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY OF GOOD education, speaking French and English, and capable of teaching music, a position as nursery governess. Address W, 1965, Star Office. 272 2

WANTED — BY EFFICIENT RELIABLE dressmaker of long experience, work at home, newest styles, prices moderate, children's clothing a specialty. 290 St. Urbain st. 272 1

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady position as governess or pupils in English and music, terms moderate. Address T, 1886, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED LADY (English), position in first class hotel, as assistant manageress, housekeeper, or bookkeeper, thoroughly trustworthy. Address S, 1878 Star Office. 272 4

WANTED — BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, situation of any kind, willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's house. Apply to 3 Phillips square. 272 1

WANTED — SITUATION BY GENERAL servant, also upper housemaid. Apply 123 Bishop st. Phone 2385. 272 1

WANTED — BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer and typewriter, permanent position, experience, best references. Address Q, 1898, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — A SITUATION AS WORKING housekeeper to gentlemen, no objection to the country; good cook. A. R., 42 Latour st. 272 1

WANTED — BY LADY TYPEWRITER AND shorthander, position, leaves present position Nov. 20th; best references. Address U, 1933, Star Office. 272 2

SITUAITONS WANTED.

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, age 44, employment as night watchman or any kind light job, no work since September, 1898, through advertising; sadly needs work; no education; no reference; strictly honest, reliable, steady, staunch teetotaller, speaks both languages, no canvassing. Cooper, 59 St. Ignace st. 272 1

WANTED — FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER desires work in private families by the day. 425a St. Antoine st. 272 1

WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY, A clergyman's daughter, situation as nursery governess, useful companion or mother's help, in a Protestant family, references exchanged. 3 Durocher st. 272 2

WANTED — DECORATING, TINTING, painting, whitewashing, wall paper hung 9 cents roll. E. Klock, 244 St. Charles Borromee street. 269 2 2aw

WANTED — WORK BY MIDDLE AGED married man, in vicinity of Victoria sq., furnaces, office cleaning, or any odd jobs; good city references. Address W, 1989, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — VIOLIN AND PIANO. MR. and Mrs. Wimperis, from London, Eng., can be engaged for parties, etc. Address 15½ Latour st. 272 1

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOman work by the day or week, one that is a good cook. 22 Desrivieres. 272 1

WANTED — YOUNG COUPLE CAN FIND lady willing to look after house and children evenings, in return for comfortable room. References exchanged. Address O, 1736, Star Office. 272 1

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARD — ARLINGTON HOUSE, 49 METcalfe street, opposite Dominion square, first class dining rooms, table second to none, prompt service. 267 12

ROOMS — AND BOARD CAN BE HAD AT 174 St. Denis, bathroom, hot water heating, etc. 270 3

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, large double room and single rooms to let with board, transients and a few table boarders received. 64 University st. 269 5

ROOM — WITH BOARD, LARGE BACK parlour, heated by hot water, Auer light, and all conveniences, gentlemen only. Phone Uptown 1726. 168 Mansfield st. 269 4

ROOM — AND BOARD, LARGE DOUBLE room, bathroom flat, 67 McGill College avenue. 269 4

ROOMS — AND BOARD, HANDSOMELY furnished double and single rooms, with or without board, Auer light, also table board. 63 Dubord st. 271 2

ROOMS — FIRST CLASS ROOMS AND board, in a good locality, terms moderate. Apply at 211 St. Antoine st. 271 2

ROOM — LARGE FRONT, SUITABLE FOR a married couple or one or two gentlemen, also other rooms, double and single, central locality. 119 Bleury st. 271 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHout board, suitable for gentlemen of quiet habits, bath, hot water, English family. 9 Richmond sq. 271 2

ROOMS — AND BOARD, AT 112 STANLEY st., hot water heating, Auer light, private Protestant family, references exchanged. 272 2

ROOM — FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, OR use of kitchen, on bath flat. Tel. Uptown, 1468. Apply 336 St. Antoine st. 272 3

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ON BATHROOM flat, with board, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen, at 92 Union avenue. 272 5

BOARD — AND ROOMS FOR LADIES DURing confinement, best nurse and medical attendance, strictly confidential, terms moderate. Mrs. Smith, 842 St. Lawrence st. 272 4

BOARD — GOOD BOARD (LATE DINNER), and rooms, large and small, in large, newly furnished house, in respectable, quiet, neighborhood, modern conveniences, terms moderate. Address T, 1888, Star Office. 272 1

BOARD — AT STE AGATHE, GOOD, COMfortable rooms and first class board, for winter months. Apply E. D. Godon, Storekeeper, opp. Post Office. 261 4 2aw

ROOMS — FINE ROOMS WITH BOARD, IN good French family, 321 St. Urbain street, near Sherbrooke, warm house, quiet home; pleasant locality. 272 1

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and single front rooms, with board; also table board. 872 Palace st. 272 2

ROOM — WITH FULL BOARD, THREE dollars weekly, superior accommodation and table; use of piano. 68 Victoria st. 272 1

BOARD.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR LADIES DURing confinement, private. Ladies attended to at their own home. Mrs. Bohme, Ladies' Doctress, 57 City Hall avenue. 230 100

BOARD — MRS McEWAN, LADIES' SICK nurse. Superior accommodation; best medical attendance, strictly private. Terms moderate. 187 Cadieux st. 222 100

BOARD — MRS SEARL, DOCTRESS, PRIvate accommodation, with or without professional attendance, or without board; ladies treated and attended. 28 Monique st. 272 3

BOARD — MRS. MAYER, LADIES' SICK nurse; private accommodation; best of attendance; terms moderate. 534 Sherbrooke street. 256 10eod

BOARD — MME A LAFRANCAIS, LAdies' doctress, good board and attendance of best physicians, strictly private, terms easy. 381 St. Lawrence st. 272 1
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ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman and daughter, in central locality, private family, with or without board; will be permanent, references exchanged. Address D, 8077, Star Branch Office. 272 1

WANTED — ROOM. A GENTLEMAN wants a furnished room, with all privileges. Address Q, 1784, Star Office. 272 1

WANTED — FOR TWO PERSONS, THREE or four unfurnished rooms, on bathroom flat, heated till 1st May; west of Bleury, below Pine avenue and above Dorchester st. Address U, 1928, Star Office. 272 2

WANTED — BY LADY AND DAUGHTER, 1 large or 2 medium sized unfurnished rooms, for light housekeeping; good locality; central. Address D, 1456, Star Office. 272 1

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

WANTED — THREE SINGLE ROOMS, with board. Address H, 1578, Star Office. 269 2 2aw

WANTED — YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS a nicely furnished, comfortable room, with board, in a small private family; house must be modern and in a good locality, west of Peel st. Give full particulars. Terms moderate. F, 8124, Star Branch Office. 272 1

WANTED — BY A LADY EMPLOYED during the day, room and board, fifteen minutes' walk from Phillips square; terms $16 a month; references required. Address G, 8174, Star Branch Office. 272 1

WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY AND father, rooms and board, in strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; best references. Address W, 1968, Star Office. 272 1

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — THE KENSINGTON, 124 WINDsor street, furnished rooms, for gentlemen only, convenient to both G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations. 271 2

LESSONS WANTED.

WANTED — TWO FRENCH LESSONS PER week. State terms, 122 Selby st. 272 1

WANTED — A FRENCH SPEAKING MEDIcal student desires to exchange French lessons for English ones. Address J. N., 85 Avenue Hotel de Ville. 272 1

WANTED— MEDICAL STUDENT DESIRES to exchange French for English lessons. Address H. G., 430 Lagauchetiere st. 272 1

WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED — TO BORROW $75 FOR THREE months, by responsible party; will give good interest. Address E, 8085, Star Branch Office. 271 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE — FULLEST PRACTICAL INformation furnished on brewing, malting and distilling; terms moderate. Address T, 1884 Star Office. 272 1

ROOMS TO LET..

ROOMS — TO REFINED PARTIES, TWO large parlours, elegantly furnished, kitchen and dining privileges, single room, newly renovated; transients. 743 Sherbrooke. 266 26

ROOMS — 840 DORCHESTER STREET, OPposite St. James' Club, healthy, bright, large and cheerful; convenient to churches, railways, theatres and cars; choicest board; telephone, Auer light. 266 6

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, HOT water, gas, all the comforts desired in a private family. 1505 Ontario st., corner St. Denis st. 268 5

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED, SUITable for light housekeeping, at 20 City Councillors st. 268 5

ROOMS,— BATHROOM OR UPPER FLAT, private house; references exchanged. Apply forenoon or evening, 37 McGill College ave. 268 5

ROOMS — FURNISHED, TO LET, WITH or without board; vacancy for a few table boarders. Apply 102 Mansfield st. 268 5

ROOMS — TO LET TWO WELL FURNISHed, on bathroom flat, gas, hot and cold water, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply No. 2 Quesnel st. 268 5

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, ON BATHroom flat, hot and cold water. Apply 258c Bleury st. 270 3

ROOMS — A BRIGHT, SUNNY PARLOUR, for light housekeeping, for a couple, without children, on bath flat, a double room; private house. 26 McGill College ave. 270 3

ROOMS — LARGE, BRIGHT ROOMS, ON bathroom flat, new house, all latest improvements; private family. 15 Church street. 270 3

ROOM — FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHout board, gas, hot water heating, small private family, all home comforts. 96 Mance street. 270 3

ROOM — A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM on first floor, in private family; no other roomers kept. 240 Bleury st. 271 3

ROOMS — TWO WELL FURNISHED BEDrooms, on bathroom flat, Auer light. 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 271 12

ROOMS — LARGE FURNISHED, ALSO single front room, on bathroom flat 2079 St. Catherine st. 271 3

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WITH board, all modern conveniences. 2074 St. Catherine st., near Bleury st. 271 2

ROOM — TO LET LARGE PARLOUR, WITH an alcove, all newly furnished, suitable for a physician, dentist or bachelors. 2761 St. Catherine st., left bell. 271 2

ROOMS — TO LET VERY NICE DOUBLE and single front room, with modern conveniences. Apply 44 Beaver Hall. 271 2

ROOMS — LARGE, BRIGHT, WARM, AUER light, large wardrobe, superior board, on bathroom flat. 72 McGill College ave., near Sherbrooke st. 271 5

ROOM — TO LET NEWLY FURNISHED, bright single room, with Auer light, modern conveniences, etc. 49 Cathcart st. 271 2

ROOM — BRIGHT SINGLE FRONT ROOM, on bathroom flat, gas and hot water, in a quiet family. 75 Crescent st. 271 2

ROOM — FURNISHED FRONT, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, single beds. 29 Cathcart st. 271 2

ROOM — FRONT PARLOUR, HEATED BY steam, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple. 1867 Notre Dame, near McGill st. 271 3

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, front bedroom, also single room, hot water heating, gas, bath, every convenience. 137 Park avenue. 271 2

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, in modern house, gas, bath, wardrobe; every convenience; private family. 91 Mance st., city. 271 2

ROOMS — TO LET TWO LARGE ROOMS, on bathroom flat, suitable for light housekeeping; warm and comfortable. 2692 St. Catherine st. 271 2

ROOM — COMFORTABLE DOUBLE FRONT, with board, suitable for two young men or married couple; table board. 45 McGill College ave. 271 3

ROOM — LARGE, VACANT, TWO BEDS if required; well heated and comfortably furnished; near cars. 125 Shuter st. 271 2

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms, with board. 108 Mansfield st. 271 5

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, private family; no children. 9 Evans st., just below Sherbrooke, off St. Urbain. 271 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLE DOUBLE AND single rooms on bath flat, electric light, hot water; private family. 12 Belmont street. 271 2

ROOM — ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, also other rooms, with board; house steam heated, with gas. 29 Beaver Hall Hill. 271 2

ROOM — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, on the first and second flat, heated by steam, Auer light; no children; all conveniences. 823 Palace st. 265 5 3aw

ROOM — IN "BURLINGTON CHAMBERS," 2307-2309 St. Catherine st., a nice unfurnished large front room, on first flat; also smaller rooms, hot water, gas, attendance. 272 1

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front, with wardrobe, on bath flat, steam heated; terms moderate. 13 Mayor st. 272 1

ROOMS — DOUBLE OR SINGLE, 113 UNION avenue. 272 1

ROOMS — TWO BRIGHT FRONT, WITH private entrance, suitable for light housekeeping, use of kitchen, hot water heating. 227 Pine avenue. 272 1

ROOMS — TO LET THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, in a private family, house heated with furnace, and is in good locality. Address G, 8165, Star Branch Office. 272 2

ROOMS — LARGE, ON BATHROOM FLAT, furnished or unfurnished; rent low. 462 Guy st. 272 2

ROOMS — ONE LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, well heated, with very good board, also single room, table boarders accommodated, at Lorne House, 86 Union ave. 272 1

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, TO LET, at 66 Victoria st. 272 2

ROOM — FURNISHED NICELY; COMfortable, on bathroom flat, for couple or gentlemen; terms moderate. 113a St. Denis st. 272 6

ROOMS — COMFORTABLE, FOR MARRIED couple or two gentlemen, where board may be had, in a private family, French cooking. 69 Drummond st. 272 2

ROOM — TO LET LARGE, WELL HEATED and comfortably furnished, two beds if required, with use of sitting room, piano, etc., with or without board; good locality, near car line. Address G, 8150, Star Branch Office. 272 2

ROOMS — LARGE UNFURNISHED PARlour, suitable for light housekeeping, with pantry, also double and single rooms, furnished, gas, all conveniences; immediate possession. 19 Cathcart st. 272 1

ROOM — SINGLE, FURNISHED, TO LET: 72 Victoria st. 272 1

ROOMS — BRIGHT, COMFORTABLY FURnished, single front, bathroom flat, hot and cold water; no children; rent $5 per month. 56a Aylmer st. 272 1

ROOM — NICE FURNISHED, WITH OR without board, in first class French family. Address 57 St. Denis, near Viger square. 272 6

ROOMS — TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single, with or without partial board; private family; hot water heating; all modern conveniences. Apply 26 Mackay street. 272 1

ROOMS — TWO NEAT AND COSY BEDrooms, in private family, with home comforts and all modern conveniences. Apply at 780 Palace st. 272 1

ROOMS — NICE, COMFORTABLE, WARM rooms, with board, all conveniences; central. 17 Brunswick st. 272 1

ROOMS — TO LET SUIT OF FOUR ROOMS, furnished, one front, three back, bath flat, or will rent separate; heat and comforts cannot be surpassed; respectable parties expected. 28 Victoria square. 272 1

ROOM — UNFURNISHED, TO LET. APPLY at 402 Cadieux st. 272 1

ROOM — 6 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, NICEly furnished large room, with grate fire. 268 3eod

ROOM — SINGLE, LARGE AND COMFORTable, to a business gentleman of quiet habits, hot water heating, gas, every convenience. 93 University st. 268 3eod

ROOM — DOUBLE, ON BATHROOM FLAT, suitable for two, hot water heating, with use of kitchen. 24 Mance. 272 2

ROOMS TO LET

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with use of kitchen. 789 St. James. 272 1

ROOM— WARM, NICELY FURNISHED, IN quiet house, with all modern conveniences, bathroom on flat; central. 266 Bleury st. 272 1

ROOM — TO RENT A FURNISHED FRONT on bathroom flat, rent moderate; no children. 2688 St. Catherine. 272 1

ROOMS — WARM, WELL FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, on parlour and bathroom flat, hot water, gas. 768 Palace st. 272 1

ROOM — LARGE UNFURNISHED, OR partly furnished front, with or without housekeeping privileges; quiet, respectable family; modern conveniences. 245 Elgin east. 272 1

ROOMS — LARGE FRONT, FURNISHED, suitable for professional purposes; also unfurnished rooms. 2420 St. Catherine st. 272 1

ROOM — A VERY NICE, MEDIUM SIZE room, bathroom flat, all modern conveniences. 55 Mackay st. 272 1

TO LET — SINGLE ROOM, FURNISHed, house bright, warm and clean; central locality. 45 City Councillors st. 272 1

ROOMS — DOUBLE HOT WATER HEATing, very comfortable, airy and bright. 67½ Victoria st., second door below Sherbrooke. 269 2 2aw

ROOMS — FURNISHED, ONE LARGE, bright room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; every convenience. 103 Union avenue. 269 2 2aw

ROOMS — COMFORTABLE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, five minutes' walk of C.P.R. and G.T.R. station. 182 St. Antoine street. 269 2 2aw

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — TO LET THREE BRIGHT, sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen if desired. 170B Champlain st. 272 1

ROOM — WARM, BRIGHT, SINGLE ROOM, on bath flat, private family; no children; locality central. Apply morning or evening. 103 University st. 270 2eod

ROOM — TO LET IN PRIVATE FAMILY, bathroom flat, nice furnished; moderate terms, on City Councillors st., near Sherbrooke. Address E, 8109, Star Branch Office. 272 2

ROOM—SINGLE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN, Auer light, heated hot water, bath, etc.; three doors east of Drummond st. 2444 St. Catherine st. 272 1

ROOM — LARGE, FURNISHED FRONT room, with board if required. No. 137 St. Alexander st. 272 1

ROOM — TO LET NICELY FURNISHED single room, breakfast and tea, private family; references exchanged. 4267 Dorchester street. 272 2

ROOMS — VACANT, ON THE 1ST, FINE large, comfortably furnished, large clothes closet, Auer light, furnace, hot and cold water. 9 Victoria st. 272 1

ROOMS — TWO WELL FURNISHED front rooms, hot water heating, Auer light, private family; no children. 103 Park ave., near Prince Arthur. 272 1

ROOMS — LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURnished, well heated, quiet house, with or without board, room and board $16 per month; early breakfast if desired. 39 St. Mark st. 272 1

ROOM— A WELL FURNISHED, WITH WAter and heat in room, private family. 302 Aqueduct st. 272 1

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM — EXTRA LARGE ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen or a young couple, hot water, room for a few table boarders, 283 St. Chas. Borromee st. 272 1

ROOM — GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS can be accommodated with first class room and board; modern conveniences; private family; no children. 9 Crescent st. 272 2

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, BRIGHT, warm, front room, on bathroom floor, also front parlour, quiet house, hot water heating. 87 University st. 272 1

ROOMS — THREE FURNISHED BEDrooms, on bathroom flat, two in family. Apply 395 St. Dominique st., little above Sherbrooke. 272 1

ROOMS — WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, also parlour bedroom, with piano; transients accommodated. 35 Metcalfe. 272 1

ROOM — ON LAVAL AVENUE, BACK parlour bedroom, unfurnished, gas, etc., use of parlour and piano; breakfast if required. Address W, 1971, Star Office. 272 2

ROOMS — TO LET $2 PER MONTH, PARlour floor, suitable for light housekeeping; also single room. 28 Duluth ave. 272 1

ROOMS — TWO DOUBLE, SUITABLE FOR parlour and bedroom, fronting street, small family; no children; everything new; hot water heating. 827 Palace st. 272 1

ROOM — CHEERFUL FRONT ROOM, ON bath flat, gas, hot water. 18½ Osborne st., facing Dominion square. 272 1

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT, also back room, with use of kitchen if desired; rent very moderate. Address R, 1834, Star Office. 272 1

THE CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. Rev. Canon Norton, D. D., rector, of Montreal. Rev. Dean Steen, special preacher. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Cathedral service 11 o'clock, preacher Dean Steen. Evening service 7 o'clock, preacher, the rector. All seats are free at 7 p. m. Sunday-school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., LL.D., rector. Rev. O. W. Howard, assistant minister. Holy Communion after morning service. Morning prayer, 11.05 o'clock, preacher, the Dean. Dean Carmichael's class for men 3.05 p. m. Evening service at 7.05, preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard. Strangers and non-seat holders entering by front door eleven and seven o'clock will be conducted to seats before service begins. Seats in the gallery free and unappropriated. Sunday-school and the Dean's class for young men 3 p.m.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Holy Communion, plain, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, choral, 11 a.m., preacher, the rector. Evening prayer 7 o'clock, preacher, the Rev. C. G. Rollit. Seats are free at 7 p. m. Until further notice Sunday services will be held in the chapel. Sunday-school 3 p.m. 3.15 Bible class in chapel.

ST. MARTIN'S, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M. A., rector. Rev. W. W. Craig, B. A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Morning prayer, 11 o'clock, preacher, Rev. W. W. Craig. Evening prayer, 7 o'clock, preacher, the rector.

ALL SAINTS, cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats all free. Rev. Canon Evans, M. A., rector. Holy Communion 11 a.m., preacher, the rector. Evensong 7 p.m., preacher Ven. Archdeacon Evans. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S Y. M. C. A., Maisonneuve Mission, corner Pie IX. and Adam sts. Morning service 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening at 7 o'clock.

ST. MATTHIAS, Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11. Evening service 7 p.m. The vicar will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S, Prefontaine street, Hochelaga. Rev. Canon Dixon. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p. m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, corner Dorchester street and Atwater avenue. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, rector. Holy Communion after evening service. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock, preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer seven o'clock, preacher, the rector.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain sts. All seats free and unappropriated. Rev. Canon Wood, M. A., rector. Rev. Dr. Wright, Rev. Arthur French and Rev. Wm. C. Rodgers, curates. Holy Communion (plain), 8 a.m. Holy Communion (choral), 11 a.m. Matins 10.15 a.m. Evensong at 7 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S, cor. St. Paul and Inspector sts. Service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis st., opposite Viger square. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector. Morning prayer 11 o'clock. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. The rector will preach at both services. Holy Communion after evening service. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m.

ST. LUKE, corner Dorchester and Champlain streets. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M. A., rector. Morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7. Sunday-school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m.

GRACE, Wellington street, 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evensong 7 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS, 1038 Notre Dame st. Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, rector. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Rector's Bible class and Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service seven o'clock.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, 309 Delorimier ave., near Ontario. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Service Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

ST. JUDE'S, corner Coursol and Vinet sts., Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening service 7 p.m. Sunday school 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, corner of Wood and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. Henry Kittson, M. A., rector. Holy Communion (plain), 8 a.m. Morning prayer, 11 o'clock. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Evening prayer and sermon 7 o'clock.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, corner of St. Elizabeth avenue and Notre Dame st., St. Henri. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible class 3 p.m. Rev. Frank Charters, rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Lachine. Rector, Rev. H. E. Wright, M. A., Holy Communion 8 a. m. Morning prayer 11 o'clock. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S, Upper Lachine. Rev. R. Hewton, rector. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Holy Communion on first Sunday of month, 11 a.m., on all other Sundays 8 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont ave., Outremont. Rev. J. L. Flanagan, incumbent. Morning prayer 11 o'clock, preacher, the rector. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR, Chatham st., 11 a.m. morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer. 4.05 p.m., choral litany and sermon. Rev. D. Lariviere, B. A.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION. Sunday-school 9.30 a.m. Divine service at 7 p.m.

ST. BARNABAS, St. Lambert, Rev. W. J. Dart, M. A., rector. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S, Longueuil. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rector's Bible class 3 p.m. Rev. N. A. Bourne, B. A., rector.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION, Beauharnois. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. C. Lummis.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Cote St. Paul. Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Bible class 3 p.m. Divine service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a.m., other Sundays 8 a.m. W. A. Fyles, B. A., incumbent.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Montreal West. Morning prayer at 11. Evening prayer at 7. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S, Valleyfield. Rev. W. J. M. Beattie, incumbent. Morning prayer, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Bible class and Sunday-school 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S, Back River. Morning prayer 11.15 o'clock. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Rev. L. Flanagan, incumbent.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Beaconsfield. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock and evening service at 7.30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, St. Anne de Bellevue, Rev. J. Cattermole. Morning prayer 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7.

TRINITY CHAPEL, Ste. Agathe. Service at 11 a.m.

ST. MARK'S, Dorval. Services on second and fourth Sundays of month, 10.30 a.m.; on all other Sundays, 4.30 p.m. Holy Communion on fourth Sunday. Rev. R. Hewton, M. A., rector.

MISSION HALL, corner St. Zotique and Boyer sts., St. Denis Boulevard. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. J. J. Willis, Principal Hackett, rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, Beauharnois. Sunday services 11 and 7 o'clock. Rev. T. Everett, L. S. T.

MISSION OF VERDUN (Anglican), Gordon avenue. Divine service Sunday 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m. All heartily welcome. Rev. W. A. Tyles, incumbent. C. Carruthers, president.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland.) Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M. A., D. D., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will officiate. Morning subject: "The twin servants." Evening subject: "We never saw it on this fashion." Ministers class for young men and women, 3.30 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: "Herod's religion." Sunday school and Bible class 2 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Drummond sts. Morning service 11. Evening service 7. Morning subject: "Christianity not losing its grip." Preacher, Rev. T. S. McWilliams. Evening subject: "Tissot as an interpreter of Christ." Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

STANLEY STREET, near the Windsor. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M. A., pastor. Services at 11 and 7 o'clock. Evening subject: "He visits Abraham." Sunday-school 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school 8.15 p.m.

MONTREAL ANNEX, corner Mance street and St. Bernard avenue. Rev. D. Miller will preach at both services. Divine service will be conducted every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Point St. Charles. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. preacher, Rev. W. J. Penman.

CHALMERS' CHURCH, corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Divine service at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school 10 a.m. Sabbath-school 3 p. m. Pastor's Bible class for young men. 3.15 p.m. to 4 o'clock. Rev. G. C. Heine, pastor. Strangers heartily welcome. Preacher 11 a.m. Rev. Mr. Reid.

CRESCENT STREET. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S. Rev. A. King, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath-school and Bible class 3 p.m. Evening service 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath-school 8 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S, Rev. James Barclay, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Bible class 3.10 p.m. St. Paul's Mission, corner Charlevoix and St. Charles streets. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Rev. Chas. A. Doudiet, Church Missionary.

ERSKINE, Sherbrooke st., head of Crescent st. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Bible classes 3 p.m.

KNOX, corner Mansfield and Dorchester sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B. A., pastor. Hours of service 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Young Men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector st. Services 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. John Curry, pastor.

CALVIN, corner Notre Dame st. west and Seigneurs st. Services 11 and 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school and Bible class 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school 10 a.m. Rev. J. Lyall George, M. A., pastor.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount, Rev. W. T. Winfield, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Pastor's Bible class 3 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. M. MacKeracher, B. A., minister. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

TAYLOR. Services at 11 and 7 o'clock. Rev. W. D. Reid, pastor.

MONTREAL WEST. Morning service 11. Evening 7. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2.30 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE. Rev. J. Myles Crombie, minister. Services at 3.30 p.m. The Rev. D. D. Miller will preach. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m.

VICTORIA. Rev. Donald MacVicar, pastor. Services at 11 and 7 o'clock.

ST. LAURENT, Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, minister. Service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. GILES CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Carriere streets. Rev. J. R. Dobson, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

WESTMINSTER (Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street). Rev. M. S. Oxley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

KENSINGTON MISSION. Services Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

COTE DES NEIGES. Rev. T. A. Mitchell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S, Lachine. Rev. Charles Ross, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p. m.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE. Service will be held in school house at 7 o'clock.

BAPTIST.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

OLIVET, corner Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 and 7 p.m. Rev. E. W. Dadson, pastor.

GRACE, corner of Olivier and Western aves., Westmount. Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor.

FRENCH, Mance street. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at noon.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Grand Trunk street, services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sun-

METHODIST.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors sts. Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Wm. Sparling, pastors. Sunday-school anniversary services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning and evening preacher, Rev. A. C. Crews, secretary of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavour. Mass meeting at 3 p.m. Sunday-school at 9.45 a.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B. A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET, corner Mountain and Torrance sts. Rev. Dr. Jackson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p. m. Rev. David Winter, pastor.

CENTENARY, Point St. Charles. R. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Morning 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m. Evening 7 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET. Rev. H. W. Cairns, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m.

EAST END, corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST, 17 Marlborough st. Sunday services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school 3 p.m. Rev. E. A. Davis, pastor.

ST. HENRY METHODIST CHURCH. Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Rev. W. H. Stevens, pastor.

MONTREAL WEST METHODIST DISTRICT CHURCH, Harold avenue. Pastor the Rev. John A. Edwards. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

FIRST FRENCH METHODIST, corner of Craig and St. Elizabeth. Rev. Leopold Massicotte, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner Western and Lansdowne avenues. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's class 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., corner of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. p.m.

MONTREAL SOUTH. Rev. G. A. McIntosh, B. A., B. D., pastor. Services will be conducted at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. LAMBERT METHODIST CHURCH, St. Lambert. Pastor, Rev. W. S. Lennon, B. D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7. P. M. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m.

COTE ST. PAUL. Morning service at 11 a. m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCH. The Rev. D. A. Lough, S. T. L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Karn Hall, St. Catherine street. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject "Ancient and modern necromancy, or, mesmerism and hypnotism."

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CONGREGAtion, Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine st. Service at 7 p.m. Mr. W. W. Robertson officiating. Subject: "Churchism and Morality."

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Home, Longue Pointe. Sunday at 2.30 p.m. divine service.

BAPTIST BRETHREN, Church Hall, 110 Delorimier ave., near St. Catherine street, preaching Sunday, 7 p.m. Bible class Sunday, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION of Montreal. Services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All Scandinavians are invited.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT. Public services are held in the chapel, corner of Bleury and Mayor streets, on Sundays at 10.30 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. Rev. Emery F. Smith, pastor. Meetings during the week on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in R. M. C. A. Hall, corner Wellington and Richmond streets (near Subway), Point St. Charles, every Sunday at 4 o'clock.

SALVATION ARMY. Gospel services (in English) at the Barracks, 26 Alexander street at 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 7.30 p.m.

CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Meetings held at 3 p.m. every Sunday at 459 Cote St. Antoine Road.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Swedenborgian, corner Dorchester and Hanover streets, opposite Fraser Institute. Rev. E. Gould, pastor. Service at 11 a.m.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING every Sabbath at 4.30 p.m., East End Methodist Lecture Hall, cor. Plessis and Lagauchetiere sts., during the winter months.

CONGREGATIONAL.

EMMANUEL, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock.

POINT ST. CHARLES, 185 Congregation st., Rev. D. S. Hamilton, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL Mission. Worship Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday, 8.15. Temporary meeting place, the house of Mr. Keefer, Boyer st., above Belanger.

CALVARY, Rev. E. M. Hill, M. A., Pastor. Morning at 11. Evening at 7.

ZION. Morning service 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. Adam Murrman.

BETHLEHEM, Westmount, cor. Clarke and Western avenues. Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

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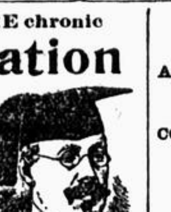
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PERSONAL — WALSH. IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of any of the relatives of Mr. Thomas Campbell Walsh, please communicate with Mrs. T. E. Walsh, Calvin st., Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. 268 6

PERSONAL— FRESH HAND-PICKED MALpecque oysters, from 35c peck, from $3 bbl. Desjardins, corner Windsor and St. Antoine sts. 270 3

PERSONAL — MRS. CALDWELL, 20 ABBEY st., Paisley, desires address of Jno. Caldwell; last in New York, 1891. 171 6

PERSONAL — MRS. JOHN WILSON, 15 Gordon's lane, Paisley, desires address of Mr. Duncan W. Carswell; last at Franklyn avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 271 6

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED OF Robert Keith; last heard of in December, 1894, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, then thinking of going to Texas. Communicate with his father Alexander Keith, Hatton, Largo, Fifeshire. 271 6

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED OF Timothy Clary, formerly of Milton, N. Y., by his wife, Mrs. Annie Clary, 148 James st., Newark, N. J. 271 6

PERSONAL — MARRIAGE LICENSES. John M. M. Duff, 107 St. James; residence 5 Selkirk avenue, Guy st. 282eod

PERSONAL — COLIN MILLER HAND OR Miller, formerly of Chatham, England, will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with Nicholson and Crouch, Solicitors, Clun House, Surrey st., Strand, London, England. 272 1

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BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF Quebec, District of Montreal. No. 10,570. Circuit Court. Pierre A. Lariviere, plaintiff, versus H. Chagnon, et al, defendant. On the 27th November instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the place of business of the said defendants, Carriere street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice all the goods and chattels of the said defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of lumber, etc. S. C. MARSON, B.S.C., Montreal, November 18, 1899. 272 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF Quebec, District of Montreal. No. 14,058. Circuit Court. Thomas G. Lewis, plaintiff, versus, the Montreal Roofing Co., defendants. On the 27th November instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said defendants, Ottawa street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice all the goods and chattels of the said defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of safe, desks, etc. S. C. MARSON, B.S.C., Montreal, November 18th, 1899. 272 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 11055. Circuit Court. Globe Spice Mills Co., Plaintiff, vs. Alphonse Houle, Defendant. On the 27th day of November, 1899, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said Defendant, No. 1752 Labelle street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of furniture. Conditions cash. ANATOLE CHERRIER, B.S.C. Montreal, 17th November, 1899. 272 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 12585. Circuit Court. J. N. Dupuis, Plaintiff, vs. B. J. Tansey, Defendant. On the 27th day of November, 1899, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said Defendant, No. 767 Lagauchetiere street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture. Conditions cash. J. BREUX, B.S.C. Montreal, 17th November, 1899. 272 1

LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

A Keen Contest Now on for the Presidency of the Association.

COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN OPENED AND CANVASSERS ENGAGED AS IN A POLITICAL CONTEST.

The elections for the presidency of the Licensed Victuallers' Association are to take place in a few weeks, and, so far as can be judged by the prospects, the fight will be a very lively one. By the preparations already made, one would feel inclined to think that the contest is for political or municipal honours. In fact, committees are already formed for each candidate, and more are to open in a few days. Canvassers and election workers are early on the road, booming their respective candidates. As already stated, Mr. Henri Dubois, the present president of the association, has manifested his intention of resigning after having served his second term.

The latter stated last night at the meeting which was held in the Monument National that he resigned in favour of Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson, affiliated member of the association, and at present vice-president of the association. Mr. Dubois also recalled the fact that Mr. Wilson had rendered services to the association, and that these should not be forgotten by the hotel keepers of Montreal. On the other hand, he stated to the meeting that he had endorsed Mr. Wilson's candidature at the express condition that his office would only be for one year.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Amedee Bouchard, one of the affiliated members of the association. On a proposition made by Messrs. Jos. Riendeau, W. O'Brien, A. Normandin and E. Fortin, it was proposed to offer the candidature of the presidency to Mr. Cyrille Vallee, one of the founders of the association. The latter accepted, and in an hour's speech recalled what he had done for the association in the past, spoke of what he would do in the future, and insisted on the point that he did not present himself to satisfy any personal ambitions but to defend a principle, that is, that the position of president of the association devolves absolutely on an hotel-keeper or a restaurant keeper of this city, and not to a wholesale merchant.

Hon. Mr. Nantel, M.L.A., then made a few remarks declaring that he hoped that the election would be carried on harmoniously and in a way that it should not hurt the interests of the association. After speeches by Messrs. Bourbonnais, M.L.A., Geoffrion, St. Charles, Villeneuve and the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Bouchard, the meeting adjourned. Some three hundred members were present.

TWO LADIES IN DANGER.

The Misses Desjardins Rescued From a Burning Building.

A LAMP EXPLOSION SET THEIR HOME ON FIRE, AND THEIR ESCAPE WAS CUT OFF.

But for the prompt action of the firemen yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. A. Desjardins, of No. 606 Cadieux street, would probably mourn the loss of his two daughters today.

At half-past three yesterday afternoon a lamp exploded in the parlour at his residence, and soon the whole room was in flames. The firemen were soon at work extinguishing the blaze, but before they succeeded in quelling it considerable damage had been done, including the loss of a piano. The two Miss Desjardins were upstairs in their room, and, cut off by smoke and flames, were unable to make their way to the street, and were in sore danger of being suffocated, when they were taken from the windows by the firemen and down to the street by the extension ladder. The loss to the furniture will amount to about three hundred dollars.

A GIRL WITH A GUN

Terrifies Her Mother Who Has Her Placed Under Arrest.

A warrant was issued yesterday afternoon in the Police Court for the arrest of a young girl, Julia Robbins, aged 16 years, who gives her mother quite a lot of trouble. The latter keeps a boarding house at No. 182 St. Lawrence street. For the last few days, she has been constantly, according to the mother's version, threatening Mrs. Robbins' life.

She did not attach more than the usual importance to this threat. This time, however, the girl, who seems to be urged on by a sort of hero worship of Shortis and his ilk, had evidently made up her mind to do something. She bought a revolver and several cartridges at a place on Craig street, and secreted them in her room. Yesterday the dealer warned the mother that he had sold the girl a gun. In ten minutes Mrs. Robbins was in the Court House, explaining to the officials that she would remain there until her daughter was safely behind prison bars. Recorder Weir agreed with Mrs. Robbins that perfect rest and quietness—such as only a prison cell can afford—would about suit her daughter's complaint. A warrant was issued, and two hours later the degenerate was being escorted to the police station to await her trial. The revolver and cartridges were found in her room.

Miss Glassford and Mr. W. Glassford, having rented their house for the winter months, are residing at 6 Phillips Place.

Special Notice.
Pianos $25 to $175.

J. W. Shaw & Co., 2274 St. Catherine street, have a number of good Square and Upright Pianos at $25, $50, $75, $100 to $175 on terms $5 monthly. Call and see the bargains at Shaw's.

FREE! This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling 8 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10 cents each. Fine Boy's Watch for selling 9 doz. Latest and prettiest designs; sell at sight. No Money Required. Simply write and we send Doylies postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch free. Unsold Doylies returnable.
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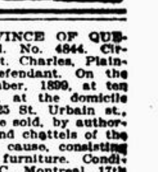

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 4844. Circuit Court. Francois Xavier St. Charles, Plaintiff, vs. Onesime Vinette, Defendant. On the twenty-seventh day of November, 1899, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 225 St. Urbain st., in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture. Conditions cash. D. LANOIX, B.S.C. Montreal, 17th November, 1899. 272 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 12743. Circuit Court. Dame Domithilde Berger, Plaintiff, vs. James Rose, Defendant. On the 27th day of November, 1899, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 231 Shaw street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, counter, etc. Terms cash. H. LAJEUNESSE, B.S.C. Montreal, November 17, 1899. 272 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF Quebec, District of Montreal. No. 12,445, Circuit Court. Arthur Racine, et al, plaintiffs, versus Alex. V. Young, defendant. On the twenty-seventh day of November, 1899, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said defendant, No. 202 Shaw street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc. Conditions: Cash. JOSEPH ROY, B.S.C. Montreal, 17th November, 1899. 272 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 14423. Circuit Court. Gilbert Gagnon, Plaintiff, vs. Zotique Corbeil, Defendant. On the twenty-seventh day of November, 1899, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 126 Papineau avenue, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano, household furniture, etc. A. LAVERDURE, B.S.C. Montreal, 18th November, 1899. 272 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 1488. Superior Court. A. Roy, Plaintiff, vs. Atlantic and Lake Superior Ry. Co. and al, Defendants. On the twenty-seventh day of November, 1899, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Sheriff's office, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of Charles N. Armstrong, seized in this cause, consisting of forty-five shares of one hundred dollars each, fully paid up, in the capital stock of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Co. Terms cash. G. A. LAFONTAINE, B. S. C. Montreal, 17th November, 1899. 272 1

LACROSSE PLANS.

It is Said There Will be Several Changes in the Senior League Next Season.

ANNUAL MEETING IN JANUARY

Lacrosse Politicians Are Getting Ready For Next Season's Work.

Scarcely has the present lacrosse season come to an end, when matters of importance relative to next season come to the fore. The probable composition of next year's senior league is now well under way, and there is a deal of importance in view, and if things materialize in the manner hoped by some influential lacrosse men, there will be big changes in the lacrosse world.

The question of the league formation is becoming timely, because it must be remembered that the annual meeting of the National Amateur Athletic Union, which is the title of the Senior Lacrosse League, will be held in January. This gives a little over two months for the lacrosse politicians to get their work in, and it is well known that lacrosse diplomacy requires considerable time to arrive at a definite end.

On the word of a well known lacrosse man there will be two vacancies in the league next season. He gives forth that Sherbrooke and Quebec will have to go. These two clubs proved quite a drag to the other five, and the only clubs to come anywhere near ahead with the eastern pair, were the Shamrocks and Toronto. But it is questionable if the travelling expenses incurred by both of these clubs did not wipe out any surplus made at home. However, it must be said that both clubs fulfilled their obligations and made their best efforts to get out of the last place rut. But in both of these towns there is a narrow, bitter feeling prevailing to a large extent among the club's followers and visiting clubs have had experience of this, and many complaints have been made after trips to these towns. Seven clubs is rather a large number for a league. Five clubs makes a good league, and one of the most successful seasons in the senior league was in 1897, when there were but four clubs in the league.

The Montreal Club comes to the fore in these discussions. A prominent member of the latter club in conversation with a Star representative recently, expressed the opinion that Montreal would go in for senior honors provided a certain organization was dropped from membership. He further added that this would be an ideal league. However, it is thought that under certain conditions Montreal could be induced to enter the league and make it a six-club one. If Montreal entered the league and put a good team in it would greatly strengthen the league in Montreal. It would interest all elements in the game and would place it in a position far ahead of the most prosperous seasons of the past. The advent of the Nationals has awakened much interest in the game among the French-Canadian portion of the population, and the attendance of this portion of the community at the matches has increased wonderfully. It is given on the authority of a well-known member of the Nationals that there will be big changes in the team next year. There will be more French-Canadians on the team. Of course, any one who knows the game is well aware that it will take some time to work up a really first-class twelve composed exclusively of French-Canadians. At the same time, it must be admitted that the material is there, and it only requires careful handling and good training to get good results. However, next season is to see a change in this direction, and there will be about eight French Canadians on the team. A couple of the present defence will be retained and Brennan and Brown are spoken of as being on the list of eligible men. If Montreal would agree to enter the league, this would give the city three strong teams — Montreal Shamrock and National —and there would be plenty of excitement in local circles without the assistance of the outside teams at all. It is recognized that lacrosse is pretty free from all taint at present, and that the class of men now playing the game includes a fine lot of athletes.

WITH THE BASEBALL PLAYERS

WHAT SOME "SLUGGERS" DID.

Extraordinary Feats of National League Batsmen in the Past Season.

Edward J. Delahanty, the wonderful left fielder of the Philadelphias, eclipsed all his previous records in his work of the past season, says the Boston Herald. He opened the season in great form, making 25 hits in his first 10 games, 36 hits in 21 games and 49 hits in 25 games. He hit safely in continuous stretches of 31 and 18 games, making 52 hits in 31 games, and in 44 games failed in but one to hit safely. In 12 games, June 30-July 13, he made 24 hits. He once made 5 hits, including a double and a home run, in 6 times at bat; 5 times made 4 hits in one game, and 24 times made 3 hits. He made 58 doubles, 19 triples and 9 home runs, leading the League in total batting. He played in 38 and 34 consecutive games without an error.

McGraw

REACHED FIRST-BASE MORE TIMES

than any other League player, and proved easily the best run getter and base stealer in the League. Though he made but 6 hits in the first 10 games, he made 13 in the second 10, 22 in the third 10 and 16 in each of the next two stretches of 10 games. He batted safely in 15 straight games, and in 44 games failed to hit safely in but 3. He twice made 4 hits in a game, and in 9 games made 3 hits 5 times, and 12 times made 3 hits. He played 17 errorless games in succession at third, and in 25 games made but one error, and in another stretch of 39 games made but two.

Change of location did not work well with Keeler, who led the League in batting the past two seasons, though he had a fine percentage. He made 20 hits in his first 9 games, and batted safely in 24 straight games. In 22 games, May 23-June 23, he made 44 hits. Six times he made 4 hits in a game, and 19 times 3 hits. He played his first 19 games without an error, and in 43 games made but one misplay. July 31-September 30 he participated in 47 straight games without a misplay. He easily played the finest outfield in the League, his percentage being .978. Keeler's last 58 games were played with but one error—a marvelous showing.

That great batsman, Lajoie, did fine work for the Phillies. He hit safely in 26 out of his first 27 games, and played in 23 without a miss. In his second 10 games he made 22 hits, and in his first 27 games made 50 hits. In three games, June 22-25, he made 11 hits. Seven times he made 4 hits in a game, and 6 times he made 3 hits. He made 20 doubles, 8 triples and 6 home runs. He played 13 games at second without an error, and in his last 25 games made but two misplays. His fielding percentage was .900.

Stahl, of the Bostons, did some grand hitting. In 10 games, May 13-26, he made 24 hits. Three times he made 4 hits in games, and 15 times he made 3 hits. His finest performance was May 31, when he made 6 hits 6 times at bat. Stahl played 43 games without an error, and in 53 games made but one misplay.

Williams, the fine young third baseman of the Pittsburgs, played great ball, and his batting performances were more the talk of the season than those of any other player. He made 26 doubles, 27 triples and 9 home runs. In 13 games, May 17-June 1, he made 33 hits with 48 totals, including 6 doubles and 5 triples. He batted safely in 26 consecutive games, making 47 hits, with 80 totals, and again, in 27 straight games, making 50 hits, with 67 totals. In another stretch of 15 consecutive games he batted safely in every one, and made 25 hits, with 40 totals. May 30 he went 5 times to bat and made 5 hits; July 25 he went 4 times to bat and made 4 hits, with 9 totals, including a triple and a home run. Four times he made 4 hits, 17 times 3 hits.

Fred Tenny was

A POWER WITH THE STICK

of the Bostons. He batted safey in every one of his first sixteen games, making twenty- eight hits. He failed to hit safely in but three games out of his first thirty-two, and missed but once in his last fourteen. July 7 he went five times to bat and make five hits, and July 10 he went to bat six times and again made five hits one being a home run. Five hits twice in three games was a unique record for the season. Tenney made four hits three times within a range of six games, and made this number of hits five times in the season and eighteen times made three hits. His work on first base is believed to be the finest in the history of the game. He came very near having the extraordinarily large number of one hundred assists.

The slugger of the league was "Bucky" Freeman, of the Washingtons. This young man made the phenomenal record of twenty-seven home runs, and also made twenty-four triples and sixteen doubles. He made 142 extra bases, against 105 for Delahanty and 107 for Williams, but Delahanty outranks Williams, as he went less times to bat than the Pittsburg player. Freeman has a batting percentage of .315 and a total batting percentage of .535. He four times made three home runs in five games and twice made three home runs in six games. In twenty games, September 15 to October 5, he made five doubles, six triplets and seven home runs, making thirty-one hits, with sixty-nine totals. His best consecutive record was seventeen games, and in twenty-one games he failed but once, and in thirty-three games but three times to bat safely. September 16 to 18 he hit eleven times safely, with totals of eighteen bases. He twice made four hits in a game, and fifteen times three hits. He made three hits in each of three consecutive games, September 5 to 8. In five games, September 4 to 9, he made thirteen hits.

Among the finest percentages of the season was that of Beaumont of the Pittsburgs, the clever young fielder secured from the Milwaukee club. Beaumont hit for .346. July 15 to 29 he made the wonderful record of thirty-one hits in fourteen games July 22 he went six times to bat and earned his base six times on infield hits, the most remarkable record of the kind known. August 9 he went

SIX TIMES TO BAT

and made five hits, one a double and three triples. Septemebr 4 to 9 he made sixteen hits in six games, twice making four hits, In his last sixteen games he failed but once to bat safely.

Young Donlin, the clever St. Louis find, did some excellent hitting toward the close of the season, making twenty-eight hits in fourteen games. September 17 to October 5 he made four hits once and three hits three times in four games. Tebeau has great expectations of this youngster in another season. Donlin batted for 371 in his last thirty-one games.

Algie McBride, of the Cincinnatis, showed up in good form, with a batting average of .338, ranking with the high ones. He made four hits in each of two successive games, and in seven games, September 4 to 10, he made fifteen hits. McBride is a fine batsman, and also an accomplished fielder, and will be a great man for Cincinnati in 1900.

Billy Keister, who was with the Bostons last season, did some good hitting. He had a batting percentage of .312. He started in his first 22 games. In five games he made 11 hits, and in three games he made 10 hits. September 20 October 9, he batted out with a very fast pace, making 41 hits safely in 17 consecutive games. Twice in the season he made four triples in eight games. He twice made four hits in a game and 17 times made three hits in a game. He certainly proved a fine man for Manager McGraw.

Captain Kelley, of the Brooklyns, did not strike a .300 gait until August. Usually one of the best men in the league, he was far below his pace until the season had well advanced. His best work was from September 16 to October 5, when he made 30 hits in 15 games. Kelley closed the season with a percentage of .325. He twice made four hits within a range of six games, and 11 times made three hits. July 27, August 31, he failed but twice in thirty games to bat safely. As usual, his fielding was of the finest description. He made but one error in 56 games. He did not make an error in his last 38 games, and but one in his last 46.

Like Kelley, Everett, of the Chicagos, did not do any remarkable hitting until the close of the season. August 24-October 8, 37 games, he made sixty hits, three times making four hits and five times making three hits. In

NINE CONSECUTIVE GAMES

he made seventeen hits. June 5 Everett went five times to bat and made five hits, and a few days before this he went five times to bat and made four, with eight totals, including a single, two doubles and a triple. He made four hits four times during the season, and nine times made three hits. His batting average was .310.

"Jake" Beckley did some tall hitting. Beginning the season with the remarkably poor showing of seven hits in fourteen games, he picked up amazingly, and finished with an average of .339. He hit safely in twenty-five consecutive games, and again in eighteen games, September 5-21. In the stretch of eighteen games last mentioned, he made thirty-four hits, with fifty-four totals. May 24-June 11 he made thirty-seven hits, with forty-four totals, in eighteen games. On September 5 Beckley went four times to bat and made four hits, including a home run, and the next day made three hits, including three triples, and May 24-June 1 made three hits six times in nine games. He made three hits thirteen times during the season. Beckley played his first sixteen games without an error, and made but four errors in his first seventy-six games, a percentage of .995. He closed the season with an average of .981.

Flick, of the Phillies, ranged with the high notchers, batting for .347. He hit for 42 hits in his first 27 games, and made four h. s 3 times during the season and 3 hits 11 times. He made but two misplays in his first 56 games.

By all odds the cleverest base runner of the season was Lange, of the Chicagos. He did some tall hitting, too. He batted for .328. On August 30 his average was only .288, but he batted in royal form after that. August 31 to September 12 he made 19 hits in ten games, and in five games, September 13 to 18, struck one of the rarest streaks of the season, making 16 hits, his work on the latter date including 5 hits in five times at bat. In 20 games, August 31 to September 24, Lange made 42 hits, with 54 totals. He played in 57 consecutive errorless games, the finest showing of any centre fielder and almost the best of the season.

"Mike" Grady led the New Yorks in batting, with the fine percentage of .333. Grady's best work was in thirteen games, May 26-June 9, when he made twenty-six hits, with thirty-eight totals. Grady three times made four hits in games, August 18 he made four hits four times at bat, including a single, a double and two triples.

George Davis, of the New Yorks, hit for .327. He batted safely in twenty-two consecutive games, June 20-July 20. He twice made four hits four times at bat, and eight times made three hits.

Seymour, of the New Yorks, twice succeeded in hitting four times safely four times at bat, and proved himself to be one of the best batting pitchers in the country. In eighteen consecutive games he batted safely in all but three, which is fine work for a pitcher.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Men who are weak, nervous and debilitated from any cause will find it to their advantage to write to Mr. D. Grahane, No. 437 1-2 Richmond st., London, Ont. Mr. Grahane has nothing to sell, but has something to say which is worth knowing. 45 hw tf

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THE ARGYLES ON DECK.

They Hold a Successful Annual Meeting.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Argyle Snowshoe Club was held last evening in the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association rooms. The meeting was largely attended, and the club's prospects for the coming season look bright.

The report of the secretary and treasurer showed the affairs of the club to be in a satisfactory condition, and with a cash balance on the right side of the ledger.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Hon-president—J. G. Ogilvy.

Hon. vice-presidents—D. J. Fraser, and W. Burry.

President—Thos. Hunt, jr.

Vice-president—W. Archer.

Secretary-treasurer—J. V. Nutter.

Committee—M. O'Brien, H. Drabble, F. E. Starke, G. May, R. Lyle, Auditors—W. Blore, W. J. Donohue.

All communications for the secretary of the club should be addressed to the P. A. A. A. rooms.

The secretary presented the following annual report:

Montreal, October 30.

Gentlemen:

I take great pleasure in presenting to you this the nineteenth annual report of the Argyle Snowshoe Club.

I must thank the members for the confidence they placed in me at the last annual meeting, by electing me your secretary.

During the season I have endeavoured to do all in my power for the welfare of this club, and trust I have done the duties connected with this office to the satisfaction of all.

The past season I regret to say has not been a very bright one in snowshoe circles. We took advantage of the first snow and had the honor of holding the first tramp of the season. We endeavored to keep these tramps up during the winter months but owing to the want of a club house, or suitable place to tramp to, the interest seemed to flag, and so they were discontinued.

On January 10th, the Ste George Snowshoe Club made a determined effort to revive snowshoeing, by holding a grand union tramp to their club house, and I am glad to say their efforts were crowned with success. About 300 snowshoers fell in line at the Windsor Hotel when, with lights burning, club songs, etc., Old Mount Royal was attacked, and she seemed to smile and welcome back her old friends, although when the top of the mountain was reached it seemed a rather cold welcome.

At the opening of the season your committee held a fancy dress masquerade ball, when a large number turned out in every imaginable costume, almost from the time of Adam and Eve to the late Spanish-American war.

Our annual cross country steeplechase (which is one of the events of the year) was held on Saturday, January 28th. The success of past years seemed to reflect favourably on our efforts again. The day was perfect, and the track a record one. There was a very large concourse of people, both at the starting and finishing points, particularly the latter. When "Bob" Davis crossed the finishing point a winner it certainly seemed as if all Lachine had turned out to do honour to their favourite. Six runners faced the starter, and with the crack of the pistol they all started on their long run, while others rushed for sleighs and busses to see the finish, which was as follows:

1. R. H. Davis, Lachine S.S.C.	62 12
2. A. Marshall, Argyle S.S.C.	62.32
3. G. Smith, Holly S.S.C.	67.10
4. A. Default, La Canadien S.S.C.	69.05
5. W. J. Boyle, Lachine S.S.C.	77.10
6. T. H. Skelcher, Holly S.S.C.	No time

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. A. Marshall for the plucky manner in which he carried the Argyle colours, after a hard race finishing only 20 seconds behind the veteran runner, Mr. Davis, of the Lachine club. In fact, the plucky manner in which he ran was notably commented on at our annual dinner by M. W. O. H. Dodds, president of the Montreal Snowshoe Club, and others.

The race over, supper was served by Mr. D. O. Fry, of the Strathcona Hotel, after which songs, dances and cake walks were indulged in, a start being made for home about 11 p.m., and thus another notable event passed into history.

Our annual dinner was held in the Carslake Hotel on Saturday, March 11th, to which about seventy-five sat down, the president, Mr. Jos. Wilson, being in the chair. Among the guests present were Messrs. M. J. F. Quinn, M.P.; W. O. H. Dodds, president of the Montreal Snowshoe Club; J. Stevenson Brown, president St. George's Snowshoe Club; H. M. Ritchie, president Holly Snowshoe Club; R. C. Thornloe, president Lachine Snowshoe Club; A. Lamalace, president La Montagnard Snowshoe Club; Major Hewman, president Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club, of Sherbrooke, Que.; also Messrs. P. J. Spanjaardt, S. H. Parsons, H. M. Cockfield, W. Cuthbert, and J. O. Ogilvie. A number of older members were also to be seen around the table.

The prizes won at the cross-country steeplechase were presented to the successful competitors, after which speech making, songs, recitations, etc., were in order. Messrs. Pickard, Hannah, Fred. Holman, Clibbon, Marshall and May helped to pass a very pleasant evening.

On December 12th, Mr. Hannah, owing to pressure of business, was compelled to resign from the committee, Mr. H. Drabble being elected to fill his position.

During the season we said "au revoir" to one of our most prominent members, in the person of Mr. Wm. Mason, who, amidst the good wishes of all, left for the western States to better his position. It was not without feelings of regret that we said good-bye to him, he having been one of this club's most willing workers. I might say almost from its infancy "Billy" has carried the colours of the Argyle Snowshoe Club to victory a great many times, not only on snowshoes, but also on the cinder track, and I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that he has left a vacancy that will be hard to fill.

We are again indebted to our veterans who have presented the club with a silver cup for club competition in the annual cross-country steeplechase. This is a most beautiful cup, and I hope will be the means of bringing out a number of good runners.

It is my sad duty to record the death, under such shocking circumstances, of our president, Mr. Jos. Wilson, jr., who, as you all know, was accidentally killed on May 24th last. I am unable to express the sorrow with which we learned of his untimely end. He always endeavoured to do all that was possible for the interests of this club, and its was mainly due to his labours that this club had such a successful year. A special meeting was held on May 29th, when a resolution of condolence was passed and forwarded to his bereaved parents.

I must thank the officers for their kind assistance during the past year.

The whole respectfully submitted,

THOS. P. HUNT, JR.,
Hon. Secretary.

QUEBEC CLUB'S ELECTION.

The Quebec Snowshoe Club held its annual meeting last night. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. E. Scott; vice-president, N. S. Barrow; secretary, Mr. F. S. Stocking; treasurer, Mr. Louis Bruneau; committee, Messrs. A. H. Peters, F. Ross, J. Cassils, F. O. Judge and W. A. Vanderworker.

NOTES OF HOCKEY PLAYERS.

INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

A Number of Clubs are Preparing for the Season.

The first annual meeting of the intermediate hockey team of the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association was held in the P. A. A. A. rooms last evening, and the following officers elected for the ensuing season:

President—W. P. Kennedy.

Vice-president—F. E. Starke.

Secretary-treasurer—George McNicholl.

Assistant secretary-treasurer — J. G. Ogilvie.

Application has been made for admission into the intermediate series of the Canadian Hockey Association.

A meeting of the club will be held on Wednesday evening next.

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A Guaranteed Cure for

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May be taken at home or while attending to business. Harmless and easy to take. Recommended by Physicians and Endorsed by Government.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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THE Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Hockey Club was held last evening in the Y. M. C. A. building.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed the affairs of the club to be in a very satisfactory condition.

It was decided to put up a trophy this season to be competed for among the teams of the association.

Last season there were four teams in the Y. M. C. A. league, but as the membership of the club has increased largely this year, it is expected the coming season there will be five or six teams in the league.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—F. L. Benedict.

Vice-president—G. A. Gatehouse.

Secretary-treasurer — A. E. Smaill, 378 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

Representative to physical department—A. B. Hawson.

The committee to be composed of a representative from each team will be appointed later.

The club has applied for the use of the Arena for two nights a week, and look forward to a successful season.

A JUNIOR CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Maisonneuve Hockey Club will be held to-day, the 18th inst., in the rooms of the Belt Line Company, at Maisonneuve, at 8.30 p.m.

Every member is requested to attend as business of importance will be transacted, as regards the securing of a rink for the season, and entering a team in the Junior League.

WHAT CYCLISTS ARE DOING.

TO JUSTIFY NAME.

The French Flyer Has Come to America.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The first of the annual importations of cycle racers arrived on the Majestic in the person of Albert Champion.

This rider is one of the foremost pace followers in Europe. He comes here to race Harry Elkes and any one else who will meet him at Madison Square Garden.

Champion is of short stature, stockily built, and suggests in a measure Jimmy Michael.

Across the Atlantic he is referred to as the second Michael. In fact, the late trainer of Michael, "Chappy" Warburton, selected Champion as the successor of the Rarebit when the latter decided to make America his home.

Champion was met at the pier by his manager, Dudley Marks. Marks reached here on Saturday.

After attending to the customs affairs, which greatly perplexed the tawny pedaller, but did not disturb Marks, who has been through this experience with Uncle Sam's men many times before, Champion went on a sight-seeing expedition. It is his first visit to this country, and he marvelled at the tall buildings and the turmoil which impresses itself on all newcomers.

Champion, who doesn't pronounce his name that way, speaks a sort of table d'hote English. But as Marks is a linguist Champion was spared the annoyance of frequent bouts with the English language.

Through Marks the speedy Frenchman said that he intends to spend some time in this country.

"If he likes America Champion may follow Michael's example and decide to reside permanently here," said Marks. "He is just reaching the age for army service, and he would not like to stop riding and serve the Government."

Next to Edouard Taylore, Champion is at present the premier middle distance cyclist of France.

He has ridden 36 miles 948 yards in the hour, a performance which is less than 200 yards behind Taylore's record. He hopes to acquire the world's record in a few weeks.

He will wait until Elkes makes his trial against Taylore's record at Washington next Saturday. Champion will make the ride at Ambrose Park next week.

He will trail the motor triplet brought to this country by Marks.

The machine is a cumbrous-looking contrivance, but it can travel. Before bringing it over Marks sent it forty-two miles in the hour.

Champion and Marks will join the bicycle colony at Ambrose Park to-day. They will occupy one of the cabins which formerly did service for some of Buffalo Bill's cowboys.

As there are a dozen riders now at the South Brooklyn track getting read for the six-day race at Madison Square Garden, Champion and Marks will not feel isolated.

Champion will be followed next week by another lot of cycle invaders in quest of American ducats.

The party will be in charge of Victor Breyer, editor of L'Velo. It will comprise Garin, winner of the Paris 24-hour race in which Miller was seventh; Fisher, of Germany; Marius, who took second place in Bal d'Or 24-hour race; Tomoselli, of Italy, champion sprinter of Europe; Meyer, Holland's champion; George Banker, of America; Coquelle, Partaire, Rigollet and Monnochon.

These riders represent the best lot that has ever been to America. Their appearance here in A.C.A. races is further proof of the intention of the French and Italian cycle organizations to recognize the new association in this country and ignore the L.A.W.

Champion said yesterday that on the other side N.C.A. was regarded as supreme in this country.

There is little doubt abroad that the International Cycling Association will act favourably on the N.C.A.'s application for membership. If it should not, according to Champion, the International body will be disrupted.

NEXT SEASON'S WHEEL.

The changes in bicycle construction for next year will be in detail. Although the makers as yet have given out no definite information relative to 1900 models, it may be assumed that there will be no surprising departures either in design or in mechanical features.

Probably the point of greatest interest to riders in reduction in weight, especially in the chainless machines, which with reasonably heavy equipment, often weigh from 28 to 30 lbs. It is understood that with decreased weight there will be a comfortable factor of safety, but riders who want to be certain of ample margin of strength will be able to secure it in the 1899 models, and at a lower price. The cutting in weight is made possible by smaller tubing, lighter gears, and trimming of metal from hubs and other parts where it can be spared. The tubing will be one and one-eighth inches in diameter, instead of an inch and a half. The familiar spoke studs will be abandoned for a combination of spoke and hub, which reduces weight, and gives a smooth hub. Each spoke is held in place by a ball head. An ounce or so is saved by substituting a bolt for the seat post binder. The bolt is practically flush with the tubing. Considerable weight is saved in the crank mechanism. A sleeve containing the bearings is inserted in the crank bracket and held by bolts. In a general way it resembles the sleeve used this year, but is smaller and lighter, and the master gear is narrower. This gear is in two parts, the centre is bored out and threaded to screw on a central piece, the object being to prevent a possibility of warping during the hardening process. The gear is utilized as a bearing, the balls running just under the teeth, as in the 1899 pattern. All these modifications effect a saving of about four pounds, and the 1900 bevel gear wheel will weigh not more than the first grade of chain machine of this season—23 3-4 pounds without the saddle.

The forged fork crown of 1896, which has the reputation of not breaking, even in accident, will supersede the double crown, with nickel plates for excluding dirt. The single forging presumably is adopted partly for the purpose of changing the style for the machine.

The pinion bearing at the forward end of the gear shaft will be held by a check nut. This unquestionably will be an improvement on the 1899 method of securing the adjustment. The large screw of this year's pattern presses on a brass washer placed on the adjusting case. The screw next year will be used only as a dust cap, and it can be removed for the purpose of lubricating the pinion and the master gear without disturbing the adjustment.

Chainless models, also, will be provided with coaster brakes. This attachment has been pretty thoroughly tested on Connecticut roads by the factory riders, and enough is known of its performance to justify its being furnished to those who are on the alert for novelties.

The crank hanger will be dropped two and one-half inches. This is a quarter of an inch less than that of 1899, and will decrease the chances of striking pedals on rough roads, while preserving the steadiness of the running characteristic of the two and three-quarters drop.

SPOKES.

At the Paris Exposition this country will be represented in the bicycle line not only by a display of a variety of high-grade and up-to-date models at low prices, but an American will exhibit a collection of antiquities that will tell the story of the progress of the bicycle as it never has been told before. The display of ancients will be that of C. W. Dickerson, of Chicago, who is secretary of the American Bicycle Company. It is generally conceded that Secretary Dickerson has the best collection of bicycle types to be seen anywhere in the world. He has been many years a collector, and is still buying. His gathering represents not only the forward steps in cycle construction, but includes machines that have a history. One of Dickerson's latest purchase was that of the geared ordinary on which Charley Murphy broke many world's records and won enough prizes to fill a show case. It is a high wheel of English make with a Crypo gear, and its record of achievement is as long as that of any other machine in the country excepting possibly Zimmerman's old "Star," on which the "skeeter" won his first race, with Murphy second on the geared ordinary. The price paid for the high wheel by Dickerson was $5, including crating.

The question of a show has been discussed by the directors of the Bicycle Trust, but no action has been taken. There is little doubt, though, but what the big makers in the combine will be represented. The main question seems to be whether they will appear individually as in former years or will be new holders in one large space rented by the American Bicycle Company.

Taking their initiative from America the cyclists of England are trying to obtain concessions from the railroads. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., son of the "grand old man," accompanied by Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., J. H. Yoxall, M.P., Sir J. Rolleston and several other members of the National Cyclists' Union, appeared recently before the Railway Clearing House authorities at Euston, to urge the need of better accommodations for cycles, specifying special vans, better "cloak room" accommodation for wheels at stations, and lower rates for transportation. The bicycle baggage laws of this country are being used as the main lever in the argument.

A distinguished Canadian Civil Engineer, attached to the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, has calculated the direct financial loss daily in Ontario from poor roads, and he shows that the province could afford to spent $8,000 on every mile of public highway.

NEWS FOR SPEEDY SKATERS.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RINK.

Many Improvements in the Point St. Charles Winter Resort.

The St. Lawrence Skating Rink, on Rushbrook street, Point St. Charles, has been greatly improved and enlarged for the coming season. The ice surface is enlarged in width by ten feet. A fence three feet high has been placed all round the ice, making it exactly the same as the Arena for hockey. New galleries have also been put up on one end and both sides, with three rows of seats. The racing track has also been improved at the corners. It is now a fine combination rink for hockey, racing and pleasure skating.

THE VICTORIA RINK.

Opening of the Subscription Lists.

Yesterday the Victoria Rink subscription lists were opened at Mr. Smith's office, and by evening a very gratifying list of names was entered. It must be a source of pleasure to the directors to see how favourably the idea of family tickets has been received by the public, for the greater part of the names handed in yesterday were of this class. It is also a proof that people know a good thing when they see it, and are ready to support any popular measure that will advance our national winter pastime.

It will be of interest to the ladies to know that the accommodation in the ladies' dressing rooms will be added to considerably by the addition of another room for the use of the fair sex.

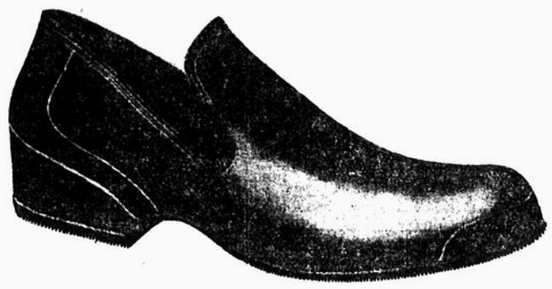
The directors are using all their efforts to get in all the subscriptions possible in the next few days in order to have some guarantee that the liberal plans which they have made regarding music, etc., are warrantable. All those interested, and who intend to join should hand in their names as early as possible, as the rink may be open any day now.

It is proposed, owing to the number of accidents which occur each year that the Maine Legislature pass a law prohibiting the wearing by hunters of buff-coloured clothes which may be mistaken at a distance for a deer. Ordinary hunting clothes are the worst possible thing for a man to wear in the northern woods. Accidents have been most frequent and several hunters are killed annually, often being shot by their friends, who think they see a deer.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 272 s-tr

A Fitting Rubber.



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These rubbers are modelled exactly on the different shapes and widths of Slater Shoes," and must therefore fit the shoe exactly in every detail.

They are made from selected Para rubber, and as gold is in the money market so is Para in the rubber market, acknowledged to be the standard by which other rubber values are gauged.

Slater Shoe Rubbers are absolutely and unquestionably guaranteed. Every one has the name and price on the sole, and this is not put on until the rubber has been thoroughly examined by an expert and pronounced perfect.

The superior fit, finish, style and wearing qualities of "The Slater Shoe" have been clearly demonstrated in the past and need no comment here. It is sufficient to say that "Slater Shoe Rubbers" are guaranteed to give equal satisfaction, and any that do not prove to be all we claim for them will be replaced or money refunded.

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No. 52—Youths' size, regular pattern, soft tanned leather, laced wristband, per set $1.50.

No. 32—Men's size, regular pattern, light coloured soft tanned leather, padded with hair, laced wrist band, per set $1.75.

No. 12—Corbett pattern, per set $2.00.

No. 91—Corbett pattern, soft craven tan leather, per set $2.00.

No. 51—Corbett Pattern, soft olive tan leather, per set $4.00.

No. 31—Corbett Pattern, soft olive tan leather, per set $5.00.

No. 11—Corbett pattern, Gambia tan leather, padded with finest curled hair, a superior glove, per set $6.50.

No. 115, 116, 117 — "Spalding Championship," endorsed by all champions and used exclusively for years in championship training and contests, made in 5, 6, and 8 oz. weights, per set $7.00.

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MRS. G. THOMPSON, Kingston, writes:

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A. G. VERMILYEA, Merchant, Belleville, writes:

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2 Cakes for 5 Cents

wash 4 boilers of clothes.

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STRAY BARKS FROM KENNEL

INTERNATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

Results of the Sport at Mitchell's Bay.

CHATHAM, November 18.—The winners in the trials of the international Field Trials Club, held at Mitchell's Bay, are as follows:

In the all ages stake there were nine entries—Noble Chieftain, by Dash Antonio, by Rose Rapid II., owner G. W. Davis, New York, won first place. Cleopatra, by Mongo II., by Cambrian, owner W. B. Wells, Chatham, second; Alberta Joe, owned by Dr. McLintock, of Detroit, and handled by Mr. Hodgins, of Pontiac, won third money.

This makes the third win for Noble Chieftain in the all aged stake.

In the Derby there were twenty-three entries, and the winners were:

1, Bella Pointer, Halpointer x Belle of Herson, owners Marion and Marion, Windsor; 2, Selkirk Hilo, Selkirk Dan x Selkirk-Tana, W. B. Wells, Chatham; 3, Coquette, Roy. of London x Fanny H. Marshall, Graydon, London; 4, Dan Thiers, Thiers x Dido III., J. B. Dale, Petrolea.

Special Notice.

In 1867 at the Paris Exposition, the Emperor of France awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour to Mr. Chickering for the merit of his instruments, the only manufacturer in the world ever thus honoured. Chickering pianos are better to-day than ever before. Two beautiful Chickerings were sold from our warerooms during the past week. One to a Montreal gentleman, and the other to one of the leading families of Lachute. A fine stock to be seen in our Chickering parlours. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Bldg., St. Catherine street, sole agents. 270 n tyl 2eod

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A salutary beverage, containing in an agreeable form the powerful tonic qualities of the active principle of Peruvian Bark; unrivalled for counteracting debility and promoting the appetite.

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When you can use our Para Pill, which nourishes the gray and white matter of the spinal cord and brain, stimulates the action of the heart, sends a healthy red blood to the smallest arteries of the lungs, liver, kidney, heart and skin, causing rapid tissue change, thereby renewing and building up the human system in half the time of any other known remedy.

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HORSE SHOW AWARDS

Hackneys Had Their Day at Gotham's Big Equine Exposition Yesterday.

THIS AFTERNOONS RUGBY GAME

Ottawa College Sends a Strong Team and is Confident of Victory—Sporting Gossip.

NEW YORK, November 18. — Hackneys had the floor all the morning yesterday at the horse show and judging was principally upon conformation. The horses were shown in hand in the ring.

Yearlings and three-year-old hackney stallions were judged, and then the winners of the three classes of hackney mares three years old, which have been in foal in 1899, which had been grouped according to height, were judged as a class together for the championship, a prize of $200 and the silver cup of the American Hackney Society. The association's challenge cup for the best hackney stallion in the show must be won twice in succession, and as it was won last year by Prince Compton, the interest among hackney enthusiasts centred around this award.

The awards—Class 26, hackney stallions, yearlings—First prize, $125, Diplomatist, ch., E. D. Jordan, Boston.

Class 22, hackney stallions, three-years-old and over, 15.2 hands and over—First prize, $200, Fandango, ch., Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N.Y.

Class 20, hackney mare championship, $200 and the American Hackney Horse Society's silver cup for mares, open to the winners of the three hackney brood mare classes, won by Laodamia, bn., E. D. Jordan, Boston, reserve ribbon to Lady Sutton, b., Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N.Y.

Class 114, special roadster class, for stallions, mares or geldings, trotting or partly trotting bred for road purposes, to be shown in runabouts or top-waggons. First prize, Bella Bells, b.m., Tichenor & Co., Chicago; second prize, Medio, b.s., H. R. Murray, Canastota, N.Y.; third prize, Addie Lee II., b.m., H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Class 19, hackney stallion championship; challenge cup; open to first prize stallions, cup to be won twice in succession; won by Fandango, ch.s., Frederick C. Stevens, Attica, N.Y., with $250 prize.

Class 2, trotters, breeding class, stallion championships; open to prize winners at this or previous shows; prize $500. Dare Devil, Harry Hamlin, Buffalo, N.Y. No other showed.

Class 59, best road team, four years old or over. First prize, Charles F. Bates' team, New York. The Only Way, the Conqueror, White Rocks and Starlight.

Class 60, best coach team and appointments and quickest changes of teams in the ring. First prize, C. F. Bates, with Coach Defiance, and two teams with Cock Horse. Time of Change, 42 seconds, breaking the record.

Class 101, high jump; jumps raised from 5 feet to 6½ feet. First prize, Chappie, b.g., Mrs. N. K. Hayes, New York; second prize, The Dude, b.g., George Pepper, Toronto.

THE PRINCE OF WALES LANDED

CINCINNATI, November 18.—The largest crowd of the meeting witness the racing at Newport. Kriss Kringle added another purse to his credit yesterday by winning the fourth race at a mile and fifty yards in a gallop. Prince of Wales, a 25 to 1 shot, landed the third event. After the race he was bid up and taken out of the race by W. Wallenstein for $800. To-morrow will be the last day at Newport. Summary:

First, 7 furlongs—Alcade, 96, Knight, 5 to 1, won; J. Lucille, 107, Ross, 10 to 1, second; Marion Lynch, 93, Forehand, 15 to 1, third. Time 1.14 1-2. Isabinda, Russell R., Charlie O'Brien, Voleta, Tim Gainey, Fleeting Moments, Coley, The Bobby and Elsie Venner also ran.

Second, mile and sixteenth—Friesland, 106, Southard, 8 to 1, won; Paraket, 105, Rose, 7 to 1, second; Musket, 106, Fox, 100 to 1, third. Time, 1.47 3-4. Frank McConnell, Picola, Col. Cluke, Cathedral, Billy House, Dandy H., The Bondman, also ran.

Third, 6 furs., selling; Prince of Wales, 96, Thompson, 25 to 1, won; J. J. T., 107, Knight, 6 to 1, second; Dolly Waithoff, 104, Weddestrand, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.44 1-4. High Degree, Aunt Mary, Mound City, Miss Stanton, Randazzo, Sister Mary, Banya, Farm Late, also ran.

Fourth, mile and 50 yards, handicap — Kriss Kringle, 125, Roland, 9 to 10, won; Souchon, 99, Forehand, 5 to 2, second; Flaunt, 93, Knight, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.44 1-2. Branch, Kunja, The Geeser also ran.

Fifth, mile—Nekarnis, 104, Boland, 10 to 1, won; McCleary, 99, Knight, 5 to 1, second; Applejack, 107, Hamilton, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.41 3-4. Fresco, Ramire II, Incidental, Little Land, Eleanor Holmes, Sidduba, Scantland, Amy Lee, Frank Wagner also ran.

GOOD SPORT AT BENNINGS.

WASHINGTON, November 18. — Fair weather, track in good shape, and a large crowd witnessed five races at Bennings yesterday. With one exception, the fields were small. The talent picked three straight winners. Flaxspinner's run in the last event was a surprise. He went to the wire a strong favourite, but finished lengths outside the money. By skilful work of his mount, Kinnikinnic, though eight lengths behind in the stretch, forged ahead and passed under the wire in front of the well played Sweet Caporal. In the third race considerable delay at the post was experienced by General Shafter running away and Speedmas refusing to break. When they finally got away Speedmas gave Havelock a smart tussle for the money, but was unsuccessful. The two horses finished eight lengths ahead of the bunch. Summaries:

First race, selling, three-year-olds and up, mile and fifty yards — Weller, 85 Bryan, 3 to 1, won; Althea, 96, O'Connor, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; The Gardener, 102, Cowman, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1.47 2-5. Judge Magee, Our Nellie, Chivalrous, also ran.

Second race, selling, two-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Fluke, 102, McIntyre, 6 to 5, won; Decimal, 100, Slack, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Grandeur, 103, O'Connor, 13 to 5, third. Time, 1.03 1-5. Lottie Sheville, Jugglery, Philter, also ran.

Third race, maidens, three-year-olds and up, 7 furlongs—Havelock, 100, O'Connor, 6 to 5, won; Speedmas, 97, A. Weber, 2½ to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Ellen Terry, 97, J. Slack, 15 to 1, third. Time 1.29 2-5. Come to Order, Brahmin, General Shafter, Napoleon Bonaparte, James M. Darwin, Ellen B., Prince Florist also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, two-year-olds; 6 furlongs—First Whip, 112, Clawson, 1 to 2, won; La Vega, 109, Dangman, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Hagdeon, 121, Hennessy, 9 to 5, third. Time, 1.17 1-5.

Fifth race, handicap, three-year-olds and upwards, mile and 100 yards—Kinnikinnic, 117, Dangman, 13 to 5, won; Sweet Caporal, 92, A. Weber, 4 to 1 and even, second; Charentus, 115, Clawson, 16 to 5, third. Time, 1.51. Flaxspinner also ran.

GONE TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK, November 18. — King's Courier, the two-year old that showed so well at Morris Park last month and ended his season at that course on closing day by shouldering 126 pounds and leading home his big field in the White Plains Handicap, will race no more in this country. He was sold at the Bennings track to Enoch Wishard, the horseman, and shipped to New York, en route to England.

Wishard, who has been racing abroad for a couple of seasons, it is reported to have come home with the express object of purchasing King's Courier. He is the representative of John A. Drake, a wealthy Chicagoan, who purposes going on the English turf with a strong stable. While the price paid to W. M. Rogers, trainer of King's Courier, and agent of J. Pepper, the owner, for the good colt was not made public, it is thought to be about $25,000. When offered for sale at Morris Park, before winning the White Plains, he was bid in by his stable for $15,000.

King's Courier is a chestnut colt, by Kingston, out of Stylitene. If he were only bay in colour he would be a second Kingston. His forelegs, if anything are neater and stronger looking than those of his sire. He moves like the old horse, and in running swings his head from side to side as though enjoying the discomfiture of his less speedy rivals. With possibly the exception of Mesmerist, King's Courier was the crack two-year-old of the year. He will probably be shipped from New York to-day.

HOOFBEATS.

At a recent unrecognized meeting in South Australia the rider of the winner of one race was seven pounds short when he came to weigh in. The rider of the second horse was two pounds over. The stewards declared it no race, with all bets off, and disqualified the first and second horses, with the owners, for twelve months. The rider of the winner escaped disqualification by stating that the lead must have been removed from the saddle-bag when he left the horse to go and look for his whip.

The suspension of business at the Buffalo pool rooms is said to have been in consequence of an order from the headquarters of the political machine. Their business was illegal, and as they were never molested it was plain that some powerful influence restrained the operation of the law that would have suppressed them. The three rooms, Rod McMahon's, Frank Wiethoff's and Howard's, were located just outside of the city limits, the county officials being easier to deal with. The belief in Buffalo is that the closing is only a temporary move.

When the New Orleans meeting opens there will be no other racing in the States, except in California, and the managers of the business in the two localities are reported to have made an alliance which will force the Western Union Telegraph Company to pay for something like a fair share of the pool-rooms it supplies with race-track information. At present it is the current belief that the company does not account to the tracks for more than one in three of the rooms it supplies. The company will make a fight, but it will never give up this business, from which its revenue is enormously greater than from any legitimate operations.

A rather celebrated "ringing" case has just come to an end in New Zealand. A mare known as Ethel and Cupid was ruled off by the Masterton Jockey Club and three men named Henry, Coogan and Donald were disqualified for life. The police then took the matter in hand and the men were prosecuted for conspiracy. There is no special criminal law against ringing in New Zealand, as there is in Ontario. The first trial resulted in the acquittal of Donald, but the jury could not agree in the case of the other two. A second time and a third time the Crown Prosecutor had them tried, but each time a disagreement resulted and he then abandoned the case, the prisoners being released.

Mr. Hendrie has named his yearling colt by St. Charles, out of Whizgig II., Dundurn. The filly by Ben Strome, out of Across the Sea, has been named Splash.

The Duke of Westminster only has fourteen mares in his stud. This year Lily Agnes (dam of Ormonde), Angelica (dam of Orme), and the Derby winner, Shotover, died. Bend Or, Orme, and Grey Leg are the sires used at the Eaton stud.

DOINGS ON THE RUGBY FIELD

SHAKE-UP IN THE O. R. F. U.

TORONTO, November 18.—A general shake-up with Kilkenny trimmings is on the calendar for the next Ontario Union meeting. There promises to be a good-sized "ruction," and when the affair is over the atmosphere will be much clearer. Considerable dissatisfaction has been evinced by some of the clubs over the fact that a few of the present officers are not representing any "live" organization. Personally, no fault can be found with the men, and it is conceded that the business of the union has been conducted in the best manner possible, but it is felt that the interests of the game demand that the machinery of the association should be operated by persons actively in touch with the teams. At that it might be better for all concerned if the chief officers were outsiders, entirely free from connection with any club or other, and then the partisan cry would not be raised so often. The appointment of an official Board of Referees will probably be one of the points discussed at the annual gathering on December 9. The present season has been a prolific one for "kicks" regarding the officials, and a move of this sort would be appreciated by players and public alike. It is something more than being a "good fellow" that is required of a referee, but, judging from the way they have been selected of late, that qualification seems to be the only one necessary. In the Eastern Baseball League, before the active campaign opens, the umpires generally hold a meeting for the purpose of discussing the rules of the game and to thresh out any knotty point. A uniform interpretation is, therefore, arrived at. Something of this sort should be tried by the O. R. F. U. Too much is left to the discretion of the referee. One official will allow a certain mode of scrimmage to go, while another would not tolerate it for an instant. Other grievances will be exploited at the annual gathering, and there is sure to be "something doin'."

McGILL RETROSPECT.

McGill men naturally regret the score in Saturday's match, but they are not ashamed of their team. Although unable to win, our men played a hard and plucky game, and it was indeed an honourable defeat. The playing of every man on the team was characterized by a "doo or die" spirit, even when the victory of 'Varsity seemed assured, and they deserve the praise of every student for their faithful efforts.

The team has improved wonderfully since the first of the season, and although it was uphill work against heavy odds, the men fought well, and their fourth match was undoubtedly their best. The attendance of such a large number of students on Saturday must have been encouraging to the players, and must have convinced outsiders that the team is backed by the student body. Seldom has greater enthusiasm been displayed on the campus, and not until darkness settled upon the field and the game ended, did the cheers and encouraging words cease. We believe the men had the sympathy of every student, and if more judgment, together with Saturday's interest and enthusiasm, had been manifested earlier in the season, McGill would not hold her present position in the race for championship honours. This season, however, we do not depend solely on football for our position in athletics.

INTERCLASS GAMES.

No more football during lecture hours.

A faculty notice has been posted in the Arts Building, stating that henceforth students must not engage in football matches during lecture hours. This practically means that interclass games in arts must cease, as the students of the first and second years have lectures during the greater part of the forenoon, while the afternoon is almost entirely taken up with lectures — Honour and Ordinary—to students of the third and fourth years. The Freshmen and Sophomores can find time for their game without interfering with lecture hours in their own years, as can also the juniors and seniors. The remaining match to decide the winners will only mean the loss of one hour to the members of the competing teams, even if a free hour cannot be found. We are sure the faculty would be unwilling to enforce rules which might in any way hinder the advancement of athletics in McGill, and it is to be hoped they will permit the matches to be played, as they are of the utmost importance in creating a much needed interest in football in the University.

THIS AFTERNOON'S MATCH.

The Fifteen to Represent Ottawa College.

The fifteen to represent Ottawa College in this afternoon's match with Brockville, will be as follows: Morin, McGuckin, Callaghan, E. Murphy, McGuire, Clancy, Cox, P. Murphy, McCreadie, Fay, Prudhomme, Devlin, J. McGee, C. McGill, Nagle, McCoshem, Fahey, and McEwan. Tobin will not be on. Pat Murphy returned to Ottawa yesterday. He will take his place in the scrimmage, McCreadie moving back on the wings.

The College team's supporters are confident of victory. College has a peculiar faculty of looming up with a brilliance of the first magnitude when it comes to playing off for a championship and those who have pinned their faith on old 'Varsity may expect to see the worth of their money of good hard football at Montreal. The boys have trained hard in the gymnasium and practiced faithfully on the campus during the past week and if they lose it won't be their fault. It is said that Brockville is to take down a whole barrel of coin and will be accompanied with supporters by the score, but Ottawa will not be outdone in that respect and a big crowd of rooters is to be on hand when the teams line up.

The final practice was one of the hardest practices of the year, the second team going up against the seniors in a most vigorous fashion. Father Fallon was out for the full time and instilled great vigour into the work. The forward line did some great passing and rushing, while the backs were fair at both running and kicking. The ball was never held for an instant. The man tackled would pass or dribble. This feature of the afternoon's practice was well looked after. Pete Green now has charge of the boys' physical condition and he will have them right up to the mark when they go up against the Island City aggregation.

UNDER ENGLISH RULES.

Montreal and McGill play on the University campus this afternoon. The match will be under the English rules.

KICKS.

The Rugby football match played at Belleville yesterday afternoon between Queen's II., of Kingston, and the home team, resulting in a victory for the visitors by 14 to 4.

The O. R. F. U. executive at a meeting last evening reinstated Hal Waters, of Ottawa, who was suspended last week on a charge of rough play, preferred by Varney, of the Granites, of Kingston. The decision was unanimous. Walters said if he had shown any roughness it was entirely unintentional.

The Rough Riders left Ottawa for Hamilton last night to play their last scheduled match in the O. R. U. with the Tigers. The Tigers are more or less disorganized, and as they have not won a match this season, it would certainly be the surprise of the year for the Rough Riders to be beaten.

At present the Rough Riders and Granites are tied in the championship, with four games won and one lost, and as the Granites will play the Argonauts to-day the games will have a direct bearing on the championship. If the Rough Riders and Granites both win, which is the probable result, or if both lose, they will still be tied for the championship. If one team loses and the other wins its match, then the winner will hold the championship. The Rough Riders will play the same team that defeated Argonauts last Saturday, and Stewart, Kuntz, Russell, Cameron and Hutton will go as spares.

CHESS AND CHECKER MEN.

THE CERCLE ST. DENIS.

Mr. A. C. Kent Elected President — Arrangements for the Season.

At the general annual meeting of the Cercle St. Denis Chess Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. A. L. Kent; vice-president, Mr. L. O. Trempe; secretary, Mr. A. Cartier, jr.; committee, Messrs. H. Bertrand, P. Collins, A. Germain, J. Sawyer, C. J. Dixon and Harrington.

During the meeting it was proposed that the secretary should consult with the secretaries of the other chess clubs in the city with a view to arranging for an inter-club league to hold a series of matches during the coming season.

The club will also hold its annual tournament for the championship, and in order to stimulate the interest in same, two prizes will be given.

Golf is the game of good manners, because so large a part of the game is etiquette and rests on the sense of honour. It is as easy to cheat in golf as in solitaire; but, whereas, some worthy men find satisfaction in cheating in solitaire, none but the truly vicious cheat at golf, and they are speedily shown the door of good society. In no other game do good manners enter so much into the game. Baseball is largely made up of the rooting, whose essence is unholy glee over a vanquished foe, and which frequently degenerates into a positive attempt to rattle a winning foe. Boxing has a rude chivalry of its own, and all of the rougher athletic games a spirit of fair play and give and take quite admirable in their way, but not of the realm of good manners. In golf one may only applaud an opponent's good play, and any exhibition of temper, while sometimes excused, is really not excusable. Man may invent a harder test of self-control than golf in its impish moments; but he is not likely to until the world has advanced an eon or two nearer perfection.—Commercial Advertiser.

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DEAFNESS

It illustrates how Catarrh creeps from the throat into the inner tube of the ear, blocking up the passage and gradually destroying the hearing.

Explains the roaring and buzzing sounds in the ears.

Describes clearly the working of the human ear. Shows where former methods of treatment failed.

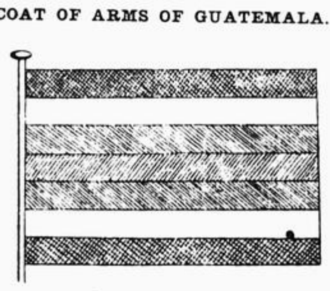
If you want this book FREE, send your address with this slip to DR. SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane Street, BOSTON. 272*ntyl

THE PRESIDENT'S COAT-OF-ARMS

Guatemala's Crest to Blazon Over Mr. Brophy's Door.

It was announced in the Star some time ago, that an unprecedented distinction had been conferred upon the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. Its President had been appointed Consul for Guatemala, and in future will be compelled to attend high official functions such as the unveiling of monuments, memorial services in churches in honour of departed statesmen, and similar affairs, attired in a gold embroidered coat, cocked hat and with a sword dangling at his side.

COAT OF ARMS OF GUATEMALA.



FLAG OF GUATEMALA.

Mr. Brophy does not need, it is true, any distinction of this kind to make him better known than he is already, and it is equally true that the positions which he has held at different times, in the councils and at the banquet boards of the men who by encouraging and wisely legislating for amateur athletics, keep on building up Canadians as a hardy, upright, courageous race, have given him a standing which cannot be added to by any distinction conferred upon him from outside; but it is none the less gratifying, and the crest and flag of the republic of Guatemala, as shown by the accompanying pictures ought to make a brave display.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTING.

THEY WERE NOT MATCHED.

Jeffries and Corbett Failed to Meet

NEW YORK, November 18.—James Jeffries and James Corbett were not matched yesterday afternoon. Previous to three o'clock, the hour set for a meeting, Jeffries' manager sought Corbett and confided to him his desire for a postponement of the affair as he and the champion were unable to agree on a date for the meeting. He thought he and Jeffries would come to terms by next Tuesday, when Corbett would be formally notified as to the date of the encounter. Well informed persons here believe if these men meet it will be only after a thrifty understanding as to division of income.

DOINGS IN THE RING.

At New York last night California furnished a new fistic wonder to the eastern sports in the person of Frank McConnell. McConnell met Jimmy Handler, of Newark, N.J., in a glove contest before the Broadway Athletic Club and the western boxer scored a clean cut victory over the New Jersey man in the 15th round. McConnell proved himself to be a clever offensive and defensive fighter and most of his work was patterned after Kid McCoy's style. McConnell is shifty, clever, two handed and a past master in ring generalship. Handler is also shifty and clever and can take a lot of punishment. While the New Jersey man was beaten and beaten badly, he was not disgraced. He put up a gilt-edged fight and administered sufficient punishment to the Californian to make any man stop. Each of the men had weighed in at the stipulated weight, 150 pounds, early in the evening, and Queensberry rules governed the contest. Johnny White was the referee.

At Chicago last night Kid McPartland, of New York, and Matty Matthews, of Brooklyn, fought the liveliest and most even fight seen there in a long time. The fight took place at the Fort Dearborn Athletic Club and was declared a draw at the end of the sixth round.

GOSSIP.

Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the St. Lawrence Curling Club was held in the club rooms, which promises well for the coming season. Eight applications for membership having been received and elected. The following were elected skips for season 1899-1900: D. Guthrie, W. M. Kearns, W. Cairns, D. Anderson, H. Drysdale, O. W. G. Dettmers, J. Rose, F. Fournier, T. D. McLeish, John Johnston, J. Fenwick and Fred G. A. Kearns.

The Divisional Court, of Toronto, yesterday ordered the discharge of T. A. Davies, a well-known American horseman, who has been in gaol at Windsor for some time on the complaint of Mr. Sol. White, that he proposed to leave Canada without settling certain debts alleged to be due to White in connection with a racing transaction, and the use of a horse belonging to White, by Davies.

At Winnipeg, before Mr. Justice Bain, John White, who had been brought back from Portland, Oregon, pleaded guilty to eight charges of burglary. He also admitted two previous convictions, He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

ECZEMA

— AND —

PILES

Brought Misery to a Montreal Home Until Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. A. T. A. Chagnon, contractor, 742 St. Denis street, Montreal, states: "Dr. Chase's Ointment was a benefactor in my family. My child had eczema, and I suffered much with itching piles, when, one day, I heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and purchased a box. By a judicious use of it my child and myself are perfectly cured. I gladly give this testimonial as a mark of the high esteem in which I hold Dr. Chase's Ointment."

No remedy has such perfect control over these distressing itching skin diseases as Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is an absolute cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Piles and all Itching Skin. Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

No mother feels that her little ones are safe without Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house to cure croup, bronchitis, coughs and colds. 272 *nty 1

PINEAPPLE ESSENCE

In the Shape of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets is Curing Stomach Ailments of Every Kind.

The pineapple has a valuable constituent known as vegetable pepsin, a wonderful digester of food. Test this by mixing equal parts of pineapple and beef and agitating at a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit, when, in due time, the meat will be entirely digested. This rare juice is the principal ingredients in Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, and any one, at any time, can enjoy the healing virtues of the ripe fruit by their use. You eat them like candy. They are very palatable; harmless as pure milk. They afford instant relief in all cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. Their right use will cure all stomach troubles and establish sound health. Box of sixty Tablets, 35 cents.

Sold by Pharmacie Decary, corner St. Denis and St. Catherine street, and J. T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury streets. 272*nty 1

THE FEMALE GAOL.

Many Glaring Defects and Abuses Pointed Out to the Government

By a Deputation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Mercer, superintendent of the prison work of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Radford, waited upon the local Cabinet yesterday in connection with the Protestant Female Prison and the reforms which are urgently needed there. They were presented by Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.L.A., and received by Premier Marchand and Hon. Messrs. Robidoux, Archambault, Parent, Dechene, Duffy, Stephens and Robidoux.

Mrs. Mercer stated that the Female prison was not at all suited in so far as the Protestant females were concerned. The number of these averaged about 20. The wing of the Catholic Female Prison which they occupied was much too small and they had no ground at all outside, so that the inmates were incarcerated for months without having a breath of fresh air. The dormitory was much too small, and old criminals and young girls who were sent down for a first offence for some trifling offence were put into immediate contact with them. The results could not be worse than they now are.

There was no room at all for the classification of criminals. The place was so small that there was no opportunity to do anything for the prisoners. They could not be taught anything by which they could earn their living on leaving gaol, and thus starting out in a new life. There was no reformatory in Montreal for young girls, and this was also a serious drawback.

Mrs. Radford fully supported all that Mrs. Mercer had said, and also brought up the question of the old women who were sent to gaol for want of any better place, though they had committed no crime. Some of these were not desirable at the House of Refuge, and they were sent to gaol. This seemed very hard. It would be a good thing if the locality of the goal could be changed and a better site obtained, where the prisoners could be kept at work profitable for themselves and also be given a little fresh air.

Premier Marchand and Messrs. Duffy and Stephens, who spoke, all stated that they were very much impressed with the very legitimate demands of the ladies, and at the forcible manner in which they were brought forward. They all realized that something would have to be done, and if nothing better could be found in the present building a new one could be leased for the purposes indicated. The treatment of prisoners was a difficult problem which was still attracting great attention all over the world, and new ideas were being evolved every day.

Mr. Stephens thought that the Protestant people of Montreal should look after their poor as the Catholics did, and not allow them to be sent to gaol, as had happened in the cases of two aged women of 80 and 90 respectively, though they had committed no crime. The ladies were assured that their suggestions would be given full weight.

DIFFERENT TO ENGLAND.

A Young Man's First Experience of the American System of Handling Baggage.

Mr. P. J. Commins is a young Englishman who, in common with many others of his fellow-countrymen, has learned that railways are not run the same in this country as in England. In acquiring this little bit of useful information, Mr. Commins underwent some experience which he will not forget in a hurry.

Just about a week ago he arrived in Montreal, coming over on the Beaver line steamship Lake Superior. He had letters of introduction to people in Kingston, Ont., and at once continued on his journey westward.

At the Bonaventure station he handed his satchel to a Pullman porter on the Grand Trunk express, and told him he was taking the train for Kingston. The porter carried the satchel into the parlour car and left it on one of the seats.

Now, Mr. Commins supposed that Canadian roads were operated on the same barbarous system as regards baggage that obtains in England, and when he handed his grip to the porter and told him he was going to Kingston, he thought that was all there was to it. So he went into another coach and expected that when he himself alighted at the Limestone City the satchel would be deposited there, too.

Of course it wasn't, and when he hurried along the platform to go through the scuffle and scrimmage which travellers on English railways have to perform in order to pick out their baggage from the indiscriminate heap before some other fellow gets ahead of them and makes off with their property, he was astonished to find that the satchel was not there. He also then learned for the first time that baggage is checked in this country, and that only the proper holder of the check can get the goods which belong to it.

It was a valuable satchel that Mr. Commins was after, too, for he carried in it five five-pound notes, which constituted practically his entire wealth. In his pocket were only a few odd shillings, and they would not go very far. Two or three of them he expended forthwith in telegrams to Montreal about his satchel, and no trace of the latter being obtainable here, he took the next train back to this city in search of the missing article.

Mr. D. O. Pease, the district passenger agent at Bonaventure station, instituted enquiries all over, and as the Englishman was not altogether certain whether it was an employe of the railway or not to whom he had confided his treasure, the matter was placed in the hands of the local police and detective force.

Yesterday afternoon, however, Mr. Pease received word from Toronto that the satchel in question had arrived there on the Montreal train a few days ago, and had been placed among the "lost articles" at that point.

This morning Mr. Commins dropped in to Mr. Pease's office and asked him to lend him fifty cents. He had exhausted all his wealth except the five five-pound notes in the satchel, and had nothing to buy anything to eat. When he heard that the missing grip had been located and was now on its way here, a smile of complete and ecstatic joy suffused his erstwhile care-worn features, and as Mr. Pease cordially handed over the requested half-dollar loan he evidently felt that he was a man amongst men once more.

THE VETERINARY STUDENTS.

The Montreal Veterinary Medical Association held a meeting on Thursday evening, in the lecture room of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine of McGill University, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dean McEachran, hon. president; Prof. M. C. Baker, president; Dr. Higgins, first vice-president; Dr. Sugden, second vice-president; B. F. Humphreys, secretary-treasurer; F. T. Allen, librarian.

The following members were added to the society: W. R. Blair, A. S. Clark, A. R. Douglass, Doyle, S. Hadwin, A. D. Harington, and W. Spears.

Papers were read by Messrs. B. F. Humphreys, G. W. Stanbridge and F. T. Allen.

AN ORANGE RECEPTION.

The members of Boyne L. O. Lodge, No. 401, entertained their Worshipful Master, Mr. A. G. Ellis, and the officers of the County Lodge, last night at a pleasant reception held in the Orange Hall, St. Catherine street. A capital programme of songs, recitations and addresses was rendered by a number of those present, including Messrs. Edward Tighe, J. Fletcher, James Kelly, W. Singleton, W. Berry, J. Sharpe, Abraham Mackay, and Sergt. J. D. Blakeley, formerly of the Princess Victoria, now the Irish Fusiliers. During the evening refreshments were served.

THE WEEK'S PATENT REPORT.

The following patents granted to Canadians by the Government of the United States last week are reported by Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple building:

636,823, magazine camera, N. E. Marchand; 637,116, manure carrier, Thomas G. Hodgins, et al; 637,139, heating furnace, W. C. Macey; 637,221, ice creeper, O. Feher, et al.

The following, among the patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, are also reported by Mr. Owen N. Evans:

64,829, method of and apparatus for cooling and drying refrigerating or freezing rooms, C. W. Vollman; 64,845, mechanical stokers, J. Proctor; 64,846, safety can for inflammable liquids, such as petroleum, benzine and the like; F. Henze; 64,867, machine for making cigars; J. Haarer, 64,869, devices for closing punctures in pneumatic tires, R. W. Sampson; 64,874, cigar making machine, D. W. Bullard; 64,884, telephone switchboard circuits, The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada, (Ltd.); 64,885, telephonic trunk circuits, the Bell Telephone Co.,

MORE TELEPHONE WIRES.

A New Company Makes Application for Privileges.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE ASKS FOR PARTICULARS—WANT WIRES UNDERGROUND.

The Road Committee transacted more than the usual amount of business at its meeting yesterday afternoon. Among the subjects dealt with was an application for the privilege of erecting poles and wires for a new telephone company; applications for the return of deposits made for street asphalting, and other applications for various privileges, and communications on a number of topics.

The first business of importance which was discussed was the application with regard to the proposed new telephone company. This was contained in a communication from Mr. Benton R. Dodge, of Post Mills, Vt., who is an inventor of a new system which he has called the Dodge system of telephones. The communication asked that permission be granted to a joint stock company to erect poles and wires in the streets of the city, together with such other rights as were requisite to the providing of a telephone service.

The discussion of the request which followed brought out considerable opposition on the part of all the members of the committee to the erection of more poles in the city streets. It was finally decided that a reply be sent to Mr. Dodge asking him to furnish fuller particulars as to his proposition, and to state whether he was willing to put his wires underground, what bonus he proposed offering the city and what his rates for telephones would be.

This matter being disposed of, an application was next considered from the Sicily Asphalt Company, requesting the return of their deposit for the pavement in St. John, Hospital, St. Alexis and St. Sacrament streets. The City Surveyor, Mr. St. George, reported that the pavements in question were now in good condition, and recommended the return of the deposits. The recommendation was agreed to.

The other matters were quickly disposed of. First came the reading of a communication from the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, advising the city of the passing of four orders with reference to the late Belt Line, now known as the Montreal Terminal Railway. The orders concerned crossings and powers, and the City Attorney having declared that he had examined them and found that they were altogether proper, it was resolved to advise the Railway Committee that no objection was taken to them.

The committee next granted an application from the Fire and Light Committee to temporarily close St. Amable street in order to erect a new lamp there.

An application from the contractor of the Duke street sewer for the return of his deposit was granted, the City Surveyor declaring that the work had been satisfactorily done.

With regard to the application for a kiosk for the carters at Victoria square, it was decided that if the carters themselves cared to undertake the expense of erection, permission to do so would be granted the structure to be built under the supervision of the City Surveyor. As for the committee undertaking the expense, that was out of the question.

The application of the Artificial Cement Company for the return of the interest on their guarantee for the sidewalks on Bishop and other streets was refused, the sidewalks being declared by the City Surveyor to not be in good condition.

IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

Case for Damages Against the Park & Island Ry.

SUIT CONCERNING A CONSIGNMENT OF ORANGES.

Argument was heard yesterday in the Court of Appeal in the cases here mentioned, and judgment reserved:

McFarran et vir (plaintiffs in Superior Court), appellants, and the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company (defendant in Superior Court), respondent—The appeal is from a judgment of the Court of Review, reversing a judgment of the Superior Court, which awarded the present appellants $6000 damages for bodily injuries received in a railway collision. The judgment of the first court was set aside, and the action dismissed by the Court of Review, upon the ground that the plaintiff, Dame Sarah McFarran (Mrs. Fulton), being common as to property with her husband, had no right of action in the premises, and that the action should have been brought by the husband as the head of the community. Judgment reserved.

Hart (plaintiff in court below), appellant, and Parsons et al (defendants in court below), respondents.—The appeal is from a judgment of the Court of Review, which reversed a judgment rendered by the first court in appellant's favour, and dismissed the action. The appellant was the endorsee of certain bills of lading, representing a cargo of lemons and oranges shipped from Italy to Montreal. The respondents are the owners of the steamship. The goods had been landed on the wharf and a sale by auction had taken place, and it appeared subsequently that there was a certain shortage of the quantity represented by the bills of lading. On the part of the respondents the contention was that by the terms of the bills of lading the appellant was bound to take delivery of the goods from the ship's side, and that if there was any shortage or loss such took place subsequent to the delivery by the respondents of the goods and when respondents' responsibility had ceased.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The following judgments have been rendered in the Superior Court:

By Mr. Justice Mathieu.

The Ames, Holden Company vs. Robertson. — Judgment cancelling the sale and ordering the return of the goods, and, in default, the defendant was condemned to pay the sum of $254.29 and costs.

The Catholic Deaf Mute Institution vs Walker.—Judgment by default in ejectment, and maintaining the saisie gagerie par droit de suite for $113.

Beaudry vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company.—Judgment declaring preemption of the suit, without costs.

McIndoe et al vs. Pinkerton, and the New York Life Insurance Company, garnishees. — Judgment declaring the arret tenant.

Dame Louise Belmont vs. Patterson. — This was an action for separation from bed and board. The plaintiff instituted the present action on the 17th of June last, asking for a separation from bed and board, and alleging that the defendant had been guilty of cruel treatment, etc., and she also asked for $4 per week as an alimentary allowance. The defendant appeared, but did not plead to the action. The court maintained the action decreeing a separation, and also giving judgment for an alimentary allowance of $4 per week.

By Mr. Justice Doherty.

Couture vs. Duclos et vir. — Judgment granting defendant's motion for pre-emption of the suit, and dismissing the plaintiff's action with costs.

RETREATS TO BE PREACHED

In All the Roman Catholic Churches Lasting Until Christmas Eve.

Retreats, which will last until Christmas eve, will be commenced on Sunday, November 26, in all the Roman Catholic Churches in Montreal. The retreats are held once a year in most Catholic Churches, but it is something unusual for them all to be held at the same time.

In St. Mary's, St. Gabriel's and St. Anthony's parishes the retreats will be preached by the Jesuit Fathers; in St. Ann's by the Redemptorist Fathers from Toronto, and in St. Patrick's, by the Paulist missionaries from New York. All the priests to take part in the retreat will attend High Mass in St. James' Cathedral on Sunday week, November 26, when His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will deliver a sermon on the subjects to be preached during the mission.

The following are among recent ordinations:

Minor orders—J. F. Boyle, diocese of Springfield.

Tonsure and minor—Diocese of Nicolet, E. Leblanc.

Sub-deacons—Diocese of Springfield, J. F. Boyle, S. Guillet, P. J. Mannion. Diocese of Dubuque, J. Nolan, Diocese of London, D. J. Egan. Diocese of Jesus, J. McCarthy.

Priest—Diocese of Montreal, G. de Grandpre.

Tonsure — Diocese of Pembroke, P. J. Tracy.

Deacons—Diocese of Montreal, A. J. Lapalme and J. C. Lacasse. Diocese of Springfield, J. F. Boyle, S. Guillet and P. A. Mannion. Diocese of London, D. J. Egan. Diocese of Dubuque, J. Nolan. Diocese of Jesus, J. McCarthy.

Priest—Diocese of Portland, A. M. Descaries.

The Court of Appeals at Toronto is hearing the case of Dr. Struthers and others against the town of Sudbury, Ont., to decide what constitutes a public hospital. The hospital is carried on by a private corporation, and Justice Meredith in a former action decided that the hospital was exempt from taxes.

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INDIAN CATARRH CURE.

Oh! Do Try It. For your own good try INDIAN CATARRH CURE. This remedy is perfectly harmless and non-poisonous, no opiates, can be given to the smallest child. Those pains in the head, that drowsy feeling, that dropping in the throat, hacking, bad taste in your mouth, loss of appetite.

All these symptoms leave you after using Indian Catarrh Cure.

TESTIMONIAL.

THE I. C. C. Co., Oct. 6.—Please express as soon as possible three doz. Indian Catarrh. We have thoroughly tested its merits, and find that it fulfills our expectations in even the worst cases. Wishing you much success, we remain truly yours, MILLER BROS. (General Store), St. Laurent, Que.

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See that every Package Bears the Name. . . . J. Hislop, Prop.

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SHOWER OF LEONID METEORS

Announced One Year Too Soon, Says an American Astronomer.

THE PRESENT DISPLAY A COUNTERPART OF THAT OF 1832-33.

WASHINGTON, November 18. — The shower of Leonids will not occur this season. The brilliant spectacle has been announced one year too soon."

This surprising announcement was made by Dr. P. J. See, one of the most advanced astronomers in the Government's service.

Dr. See has charge of the big twenty-six inch equatorial telescope at the Naval Observatory. He intimated that he was able to reach a conclusion concerning the Leonids based upon careful astronomical calculations that would not harmonize with the views heretofore held by astronomers.

He stated with great positiveness that the meteoric display, which has been a mere sputter this year, will be repeated at about this date in November next year, with a brilliancy quite equal, if not superior, to any of the tri-century displays with which the modern world has been startled.

"Astronomical calculations have not erred as to the periodicity of the Leonids," said Dr. See. "But the generally accepted conclusion as to the time it takes the Leonids to pass the earth's orbit has been wrong. After the most careful observations made with the best instruments in the service of the Government, and after the most unerring calculations in strict conformity to astronomical laws, I am thoroughly convinced that the period of passage is two years instead of one year, as heretofore believed.

"This gives to our celestial guest a new interest to us all, and especially to astronomers. The Leonids have been within the earth's orbit for a year now, and will remain with us for another twelve months. The meteoric shower has not been as heavy this time as there was good scientific reason for believing it would be. That is because we have not yet struck the thick part of the trail.

"By my calculations this collision will occur in the middle of November, 1900. Then the resultant display of burning meteors will be as brilliant as the one observed by Humboldt in Venezuela in 1799. I would be surprised if the display next year is not as brilliant as it was on that occasion in Arabian history centuries ago, known as the year of the stars. At that time the shower was so heavy that on various nights through the year the sky was actually illuminated. The superstitious Arabians regarded the spectacle with awe and as an ill omen.

"The present visitation is a counterpart of that in 1833. At that time there were displays in two years. That of 1832 being about as feeble as the present has been, and that of the succeeding year being nearly as striking as the one recorded by Humboldt. I find this fact on record and discovered it to-day in examining the history of the Leonids."

THE DISPLAY OVER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 18. — The Yale astronomers last evening decided to give up further observations on the shower of Leonids. Dr. F. L. Chase, of the observatory, said: "We have made several pictures during our observation, of the meteors, but are not sure that we have been able to photograph any meteors whatever. We think that the shower must be over, and we shall take no more observations at present. We cannot tell just how much our observations will amount to. We have observed a large number of sporadic meteors, but have apparently caught no glimpse of the Leonids.

A PANIC IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 18. — In Russia the Leonid displays caused a popular panic in many places. It was believed that the end of the world had come. Churches were open all night long, and hundreds of thousands spent three nights in the open air, fearing earthquakes and a general cataclysm. There are even rumours that in some villages Russian parents murdered their children to save them from an expected worse fate. There was rather a brilliant display between two and five o'clock Thursday morning at Berlin.

CANADA'S TRADE RETURNS.

Exportation of Animals and Agricultural Products on the Increase.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18. — Canada's trade continued to grow, especially in respect of the exportation of animals and agricultural products. The imports in October totalled $14,557,966, the duty collected being $2,401,264, while in October last year the imports were $11,729,896, and the duty collections, $1,910,978. For the four months ended October 31, the figures were 1899—Imports, $62,276,799; duty collections, $9,775,228. 1898—Imports, $55,920,066; duty collections, $8,659,922. The exports in October amounted to $18,737,012, as against $19,989,872 in October last year. For the first four months of the fiscal year the figures are: 1899—$69,665,476; 1898—$63,454,947. The aggregate trade for the first four months of the two years was as follows: 1898—$119,375,013; 1899—$131,942,275, being an increase of $12,567,262.

STORM IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., November 18.—The storms of the past week have caused extensive damage to the shipping in this region. The schooner Romp is ashore at Burin, Placentia Bay, and will prove a total loss, with her cargo of fish. The crew of seven men escaped. The schooner Eleanor, with forty fishermen, has been missing for two days. The schooner Western Lass's masts were carried away, and the barque Imogene lost her sails, bulwarks and deck gear, together with a considerable quantity of fishing property.

TYPHOID FEVER IN BROCKVILLE

(Special to the Star.)

BROCKVILLE, November 18.—The prevalence of a number of typhoid fever cases in Brockville is causing not a little anxiety and alarm. To add to the gravity of the situation, rumours are becoming rife that in nearly every instance where the disease has broken out it can be traced to the public water supply. If there is the least ground for such assertion the medical health authorities will take immediate steps towards averting any further danger.

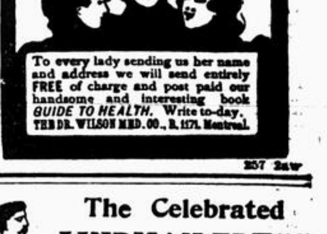
SPOKE ON "IMPERIAL BRITAIN."

(Special to the Star.)

CHATHAM, November 18.—Hon. George E. Foster was present at the opening of the Collegiate Institute Star course last evening, and spoke on "Imperial Britain."

The will of the late P. M. Bankier, barrister, has been entered for probate at Hamilton, Ont., by his widow. The estate is valued at $50,700, and is left to Mrs. Bankier unreservedly.

LADIES



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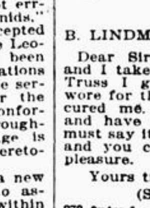

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Hamilton, March 25th, 1896.

B. LINDMAN, ESQ., Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 24th to hand, and I take great pleasure to say that the Truss I got from you Oct. 22nd, 1895, I wore for three months, and it has entirely cured me. I took it off on 17th January and have not had to put it on since. I must say it is the best Truss ever invented, and you can refer any one to me with pleasure.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. M. ROUSSEAUX,

272 *nty 1 Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

CARD OF THANKS.

"WANDA" (Mrs. J. A. Mathews) desires to thank her friends and the public for subscriptions to her New Book List, which will be placed on the Fly-leaf of her Book, ends November 30th. Price $1.00 (only 300 books issued). Subscribe now.

272 1 2432 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

CUTTING CANCERS WON'T CURE.

They Frequently Come Back Again With Increased Severity After Being Removed by Operation.

The statistics of operations for Cancer show that fully eighty-five per cent. of all Cancers removed by the knife return, usually within a year after the operation is performed, and with rapidly fatal results. Such an appalling record of failure should be enough to make any one who is suffering from this dread disease, hesitate and ponder well his chances before submitting himself to the knife.

As Dr. Walsh, the eminent surgeon, aptly puts it "Excision of a cancerous tumour seems to awaken a dormant force and hasten a fatal termination." There is not a surgeon of prominence but recognizes that operation for cancer is a serious and at the same time unsatisfactory procedure. The new method of treatment which we introduced to the cancer sufferers of Canada some years ago, has revolutionized the manner of dealing with this disease. We have superseded the cruelties of the knife and plaster by a pleasant constitutional remedy that permeates every part of the system, removes the cause, strengthens and builds up the exhausted body, eases the pain, and day by day the cancer gradually subsides, the flesh round about takes on a healthier appearance and finally the disease spot disappears.

We have many cases of cures that bear out these statements. We do not publish testimonials in the papers to satisfy idle curiosity, but if you are interested, write us, enclosing two stamps, and we will send you a full account of our treatment and testimony of those who have been cured by it. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

272*tny1

THE GERMAN EAGLE SPREADS.

Emperor William Makes a Speech on the Acquisition of Samoa.

KIEL, Prussia, November 18. — Emperor William, the Empress and the younger princes arrived here this afternoon, and were received at the railway station by the elder princes, Empress Augusta Victoria with the younger sons, immediately went on board the Imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, and the Emperor, accompanied by the two elder, attended a muster of naval recruits.

The Kaiser, in the course of an address, referring to the fact that Germany, a decade ago, had lost many brave sailors and excellent officers on the Samoan coast, said:

"This land, however, is now ours, and will remain ours as long as there is a German Empire. The German eagle is gradually spreading itself and increasing the fleet destined to protect our brothers abroad."

Admiral Von Koester, replying to His Majesty, in the name of Baltic naval station, declared that all were ready, at any time, to do their duty for the honour of the flag, even to the last drop of their blood.

A FIENDISH BIT OF REVENGE.

JANESVILLE, Wis., November 18. — Fred. O'Brien on Friday placed a ten-pound stick of dynamite beneath his wife's bedroom. A terrific explosion followed, partly wrecking the house, which is a one-story frame building. In the two small bedrooms were Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Brien and two small children, and Mrs. Fred O'Brien and child. O'Brien's act is said to be because his wife refused to live with him. All the persons in the house escaped serious injury. O'Brien has confessed, and implicated two other men.

The directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 2¼ per cent., on the preferred, and of 3 per cent., on the common stock, making 7 per cent. for each, for the fiscal year ending December 31. Both dividends are payable December 27.

Special Notice.

Style "A" Mahogany is one of the latest Karn creations. It is a beauty, of the pure colonial design. It makes one of the most artistic instruments ever manufactured in Canada. A Karn piano of this size was used by Mr. Edwin Hoff, pianist for the Lillian Russell Opera Co., during his stay at the Windsor Hotel some time ago. He was delighted with it in every respect.

Karn pianos lead all others of Canadian manufacture. Don't purchase until you have seen our fine stock of pianos. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Bldg., St. Catherine street, sole agents for Chickering pianos. 70*nty 2eod

THE SHIPPING OF MONTREAL.

A Slight Falling Off in the Tonnage Owing to the War—One Line Has Had 105 Vessels in Port—Immigration and Passenger Business Good.

The Montreal shipping season for 1899, which is now practically closed, presents many interesting features.

While it can hardly be said to have come up to the high expectations with which it was opened, it has held its own, as compared with past seasons, remarkably well, considering the outbreak of a war, which necessitated the withdrawal of many of the largest vessels coming to the port. Had the Transvaal war not occurred, it is reasonable to suppose that the total tonnage of the season would have surpassed, to a very considerable extent the record of past years. As it is, the port barely holds its own.

100 MARK PASSED BY REFORDS.

An exceedingly interesting feature in connection with the shipping operations of the season is that, despite the prevalent low rates, R. Reford & Co. surpassed any previous record in the history of the port by putting 105 trips to the firm's credit. The total net tonnage of their vessels arriving this year is 229,466 Last year the Allan line had 96 voyages, being the largest number for the season.

The net tonnage of their boats, however, was far in excess of this year's record, amounting to 243,234.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS' STATISTICS.

Last year the number of ocean arrivals amounted to 516. This year they will hardly exceed 450. The total ocean tonnage last year amounted to 1,212,747. This year it will be in the neighbourhood of 1,123,202. The total number of arrivals, ocean and coast wise last season was 846. Up to date this year there have been 786 vessels entered at the harbour office. Adding to this number 16 or 18 that will yet arrive, it will be seen that the grand total will not far exceed 800 for the year, leaving a shortage as compared with last season of 40.

When it is considered, however, that the Allan line, Elder Dempster & Co., R. Reford & Co., Furness, Withy & Co., all gave up ships which were to have run to this port for the balance of the season, it is easy to account for the shrinkage in numbers.

TOTAL TONNAGE FOR YEAR.

The total tonnage arriving at the port last year, ocean and coastwise, was 1,558,547. Up to the first of November in the present year the total was 1,418,876, leaving a balance of 139,671 to be made up in November, 1899, in order to equal last year's record. It will be seen that this would mean about seventy more sailings at an average of 2,000 tons to the ship.

It is therefore apparent, in all probability, that had the boats performed their appointed services, and no war occurred, that the total tonnage of the port would have surpassed last year's record by a very considerable amount.

INCREASE IN INLAND NAVIGATION.

A glance at the inland navigation returns shows a substantial increase for the present year.

Up to November 1, 1898, the number of inland vessels arriving at the port was 6,365, with a total tonnage of 1,632,965.

At the corresponding date in 1899 there were 7,908 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,713,067, showing an increase for the present year up to November 1, of 1,603 vessels with a total tonnage of 60,402.

THE PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Has Been Most Satisfactory and the Immigrant Business Excellent.

Montreal passenger steamship lines announce a very satisfactory passenger traffic season. While there is an increase in the total number of passengers carried, the most noticeable improvement is in connection with the immigrant traffic. Messrs. H. and A. Allan alone report an increase of almost a hundred per cent. for this year's immigrant business over last. In 1898 immigration was a little better than in the preceding year, but the improvement was not nearly so marked as was expected, on account of the gold discoveries in the Klondike. The increase, however, came in this year's business; and the interesting deduction is that it has taken just a year for the knowledge of the gold discoveries to take firm hold of the labouring classes of Great Britain and the Continent, and lead them to decide to emmigrate. Another interesting feature is that the Messrs. Allan state that their immigrant business is better this year than any year since 1893. The conditions which have brought about this satisfactory state of affairs will continue to exist in a largely increased degree in the spring, and 1900 is looked forward to with confidence by Montreal passenger managers as a probable highly prosperous year for both first cabin and immigrant business.

WAR INFLUENCES SITUATION.

It Caused a Decrease in the Tonnage of the Season.

The Transvaal war, which so upset the calculations of the shipping men and steamship lines, resulted in the chartering by the British Government of the following steamships either on or about to be put on the Canadian route: Allan Line—Bavarian, Sicilian and Sardinian. Elder-Dempster & Co.—Arawa and Montfort. Furness, Withy & Co.—Manchester Port. R. Reford & Co. —Hurona, Devona, Iona and Fremona.

It was anticipated that owing to the scarcity of bottoms that rates would speedily ascend. It is rather remarkable that such has not been the case, notwithstanding the large withdrawal of tonnage.

With regard to the

QUESTION OF RATES

for the year, R. Reford & Co. makes the following interesting statement:

"The season has not been a satisfactory or paying one as far as rates are concerned, as they were, at times, much lower than last year, and although there was a temporary revival at the end of September and beginning of October, still the fall business was not nearly as good as that of former years."

Messrs. Allan also complained of a falling off in the freight rates, especially with reference to their London business. The London market, at all times extremely sensitive, proved more so than usual during the present season.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES FOR YEAR.

The port's casualties during the year were few, but, unfortunately, one of them, the wreck of the Scotsman, on Belle Isle, was attended with a considerable loss of life. The destruction of this fine steamship had the effect of causing the Dominion Line to abandon for the future, the Belle Isle route in favour of Cape Race. The grounding of the Gallia and the damage by a boulder to the Allan Line steamship Parisian were regrettable incidents of the season.

The Elder-Dempster & Co.'s steamship Merrimac went ashore on Anticosti, but was subsequently floated.

MAIL CONTRACT AWARD.

Another feature of the shipping season was the award by the Government to Elder-Dempster & Co. of the mail contract, the old one in which the Dominion and Allan Lines both participated having expored. The contract has been made for two years and the mail boats will run between Liverpool, instead of Bristol as formerly, and Montreal via Rimouski in summer, and between Liverpool and St. John and Halifax during the winter months. The mail service will be a weekly one. The mail service will be carried on by the Lake Superior, Lake Ontario, Arawa, and two new 9,000-ton boats, one of which will be ready in January and will be known as the Lake Erie.

PHANTOM FAST LINE.

So Far All the Government Has Done is Provide a Toy Ship for the Board of Trade to Gaze Upon.

In connection with the mail service question it may be stated that Montreal shipping men are much disappointed that the season of 1899 has passed without any further advance of the Canadian fast line project than the exhibition of a "bottle nosed" ship in the Board of Trade building.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS IN 1899.

One of the most satisfactory features of the shipping year, is the great amount of work accomplished in the shape of harbour improvements.

Since 1840 and especially since 1856, there have been many suggestions made along this line, but very little accomplished. The present year sees the completion of a handsome new high level pier below Bonsecours Market, which experts declare unequalled on the Continent. In addition to this, however, work has been pushed forward on another pier below the Custom House, until now 534 feet of crib work has been placed in position. An additional 393 feet of crib work has been sunk in connection with the high level wharf opposite the Harbour Commissioners' office, making a total of nearly a thousand feet of crib work put in position during the season, in addition to the completion of one pier. Next season will see the completion of another pier and a good deal of crib work sunk in connection with the third. The harbour improvements during the year were carried on without the loss of a single life.

THE ELEVATOR QUESTION.

No Decision Has Been Reached as Yet.

The question of providing the port with elevators agitated and will continue to agitate, all those connected with shipping, and, indeed, all those interested in the welfare of the city. A proposal, one of four, submitted by a Buffalo syndicate, was regarded rather favourably by a number of the Harbour Commissioners. The Minister of Public Works interfered, however, imposed his veto, and the matter has since been in abeyance. A grant of $250,000 for the erection of an elevator in Montreal formed an item in the last estimates of the Dominion Parliament. The grant was subsequently withdrawn.

WATER IN RIVER STILL HIGH.

While in the early autumn the water in the river fell so low that cattle ships had to receive their cargoes at Quebec, instead of at this port, nearly a month earlier than usual, the river during the past six weeks, contrary to expectations, has been unusually high for the time of year.

VACANCY ON HARBOUR BOARD.

No review of the Montreal shipping season of 1899 would be complete without a reference to the untimely death of Mr. D. G. Thomson, who as Board of Trade representative on the Harbour Commission, brought so much ability, knowledge and good common sense to the deliberations of that important body.

THE SEASON'S STATISTICS.

The Shipping Entered to the Various Lines.

The following table gives, approximately, the result, according to firms, of the ocean shipping operations of the season:

Firm.	Sailings.	Tonnage
R. Reford & Co.	105	229,466
Elder, Dempster & Co.	68	211,239
H. & A. Allan	73	190,947
McLean, Kennedy & Co.	69	135,799
D. Torrance & Co.	30	107,131
Furness, Withy & Co.	38	101,691
Wm. Johnstone & Co.	22	88,777
Fred. Leyland & Co.	24	58,161
Total	429	1,123,202

THOMPSON, DONALDSON AND LORD LINES.

Line.	Voyages	Tonnage
Thomson Line	59	102,832
Donaldson Line	36	88,992
Lord Line	15	30,835
Outside steamers	4	6,837
Total	105	229,496

1898.

Line.	Voyages	Tonnage
R. Reford & Co., Ltd., Thomson Line	62	121,753
R. Reford & Co., Ltd., Donaldson Line	33	77,631
Total	95	199,384

Messrs. Reford announce that their sailings for the season would have been 110 had not four boats, Hurona, Devona, Iona and Fremona been chartered by the Government for service in South Africa. As it is the firm is 10 sailings ahead of last year. There will be a fortnightly service of Donaldson Line boats between Glasgow and St. John, N.B., for the winter months. There will also be a fortnightly service of the Donaldson Line for the winter between Glasgow and Portland. The Thomson Line will operate a weekly service between Portland and London. The new Cardiff Line operated this year with a fortnightly service will be still further strengthened during next season, when it will probably become a weekly service. Extra steamers will be placed on the Aberdeen service of the Thomson Line and a new boat, the Antinora, will be added to the Donaldson Line.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

(London, Bristol and Liverpool Services)

	Voyages.	Tonnage
London Service	23	65,640
Bristol Service	29	94,577
Liverpool Service	16	51,022
Total	68	211,239

1898.

	Voyages	Tonnage
London Service	23	84,719
Bristol Service	30	96,455
Outside Boats	11	21,100
Total	69	202,203

The freight and passenger departments of Elder, Dempster & Co., report satisfactory business for the year. Rates advanced after the war broke out and two of the company's ships, the Arona and Montfort, were taken by the Government to serve as transports. The firm has been remarkably free of accidents during the season with the exception of the grounding of the Merrimac on Anticosti, which vessel was subsequently floated.

The firm has added two fine new twin screw, 9000 ton ships, the Montfort and Monteagle, to its Canadian service. The award of the mail contract to Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., with particulars thereof has already been touched upon. There will also be a fortnightly winter service between Bristol and Portland.

ALLAN LINE.

Liverpool, London and Glasgow Services.

1899.

	Voyages	Tonnage
Liverpool Service	26	80,898
London service	28	84,719
London Service	19	37,156
Total	73	190,947

1898.

	Voyages	Tonnage
Liverpool Service	29	85,109
Glasgow Service	29	72,794
London Service	33	72,786
Total	96	240,324

ALLAN LINE'S PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The following interesting and comprehensive statement on the general features of the Allan Line's passenger traffic for 1899 is made by Mr. George Hanpah:

"The Allan Line is pleased to be able to say that the passenger traffic for the present season has been exceedingly satisfactory. The total number of passenger steamers east and west bound is as follows: 30 west and 29 east bound.

"The total number of passengers, of all classes, carried by the line during the present season on 29 voyages is 13,845 as against 10,072 in 1898.

"The greatest increase of passenger traffic, however, is along that line most satisfactory for the up-building of the country, the third class or immigrant traffic. I may say that the west bound immigrant traffic for 1899 is the greatest since 1893. The number of immigrants landed this year from Liverpool is 6,873 as against 3,502 in 1898. This shows an increase of 3371 or almost 100 per cent. The first and second cabin business is not materially different from preceding years, although slightly in excess.

"It is an interesting fact that while in 1898, immigration was slightly better than in 1897, it did not improve to the extent expected owing to the gold discoveries in the Klondike. The increase this year therefore, would seem to show that it took a year before the facts with regard to the Canadian gold fields became widely known among the labouring classes on the other side. The increase, this year, is doubtless owing to the same causes which it was expected would result in a very large increase in immigration in 1898.

"These favourable conditions will continue during the winter and in a largely increased degree in the spring. We look forward to 1900 which in all probability will be a most prosperous year for the immigration business.

"Next year's probable heavy immigration combined with the great numbers proposing to visit the Paris Exposition will doubtless tax the lines to their utmost, to provide accommodation for the travellers. The larger and finer steamships will have the first call, but there will be enough business for all.

"The sailings for 1900 are now in course of preparation in the offices of the Allan Line.

"The Allan Line service to this port next season will consist of the Bavarian, Sicilian, Parisian and Californian."

There has been a weekly service to Liverpool and Glasgow during the year, but the London one has not been so regularly maintained, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the London market.

The following vessels will constitute the Portland-Liverpool winter service of the line, Buenos Ayrean, Parisian, Numidian, Californian, Laurentian, Bavarian, Sicilian and Corinthian.

The Glasgow-Portland service will be the Montevidian, Peruvian, Hibernian, Grecian and Assyrian. Four magnificent new ships have been added to the line during the season; the Bavarian, Tunisian, Sicilian and Corinthian.

HEAD AND HOLME LINES AND BEAVER LINE ASSOC. STEAMSHIPS.

	Voyages	Tonnage
Head Line	27	65,841
Holme Line	17	23,623
Tramp Steamers	22	36,351
Beaver Line Associated Strs.	3	7,975
Total	69	135,790

1898.

	Voyages	Tonnage
Head Line	32	75,413
Holme Line	13	15,757
Outside Boats	39	82,520
Total	84	173,690

Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co. announce that the Head and Holme Lines will be continued next season. They report a slight improvement in rates latterly, but on the whole, the season was not a satisfactory one, the high insurance effectually killing the tramp boats. A new boat, the Rathlin Head, will be added to the Head Line fleet next season, and two to the Holme Line.

DOMINION LINE.

1899.

	Voyages	Tonnage
Dominion Line, Liverpool Service	30	107,131

1898.

	Voyages	Tonnage
Dominion Line, Liverpool	39	140,583
Furness Line, Hamburg	15	32,024
Total	54	172,607

There were 21 passenger sailings and the firm operated only four boats this year instead of five last.

The passenger manager reports a very satisfactory season's work; much larger than was anticipated, in view of the probable rush of 1900. Five boats, Dominion, Vancouver, Cambroman, Ottoman and Roman will constitute the line's winter service to Portland.

MANCHESTER LINERS (6 BOATS).

	Voyages	Tonnage
Manchester	18	53,023
Hamburg-Antwerp service (7 boats)	20	48,678
Total	38	101,691

1898.

	Voyages	Tonnage.
Furness Line to Manchester	19	22,022
Outside boats	3	5,628
Total	22	28,650

Messrs. Furness, Withy &Co., report that the season was about an average one. Freights had gone up some time ago, but at present were a mere song. Freights at present were about 25 or 30 per cent. lower now than they were in October.

The following new boats were added during the year: Manchester Port, Manchester City, Manchester Commerce, Manchester Importer and Manchester Corporation.

JOHNSTON LINE.

	Voyages.	Tonnage.
Liverpool Service	22	83,777

LEYLAND LINE.

	Voyages	Tonnage
Liverpool Service	13	35,779
Antwerp Service	11	22,382
Total	24	58,161

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Edouard Papineau was yesterday morning sentenced to three years' penitentiary by His Honour Judge Lafontaine. The accused was found guilty of having stolen two coats of the value of $70, the property of Dr. Beauliniers, at the latter's boarding house.

HIS SON'S DEATH.—The many friends of Mr. Henry Patterson, manager of the Tadousac Hotel, will be pained to learn of the death of his only boy. The family during the winter reside in Sorel, and it was there that his son passed away yesterday.

FREE CURE FOR BALDNESS

Trial Package of a Remarkable Remedy to Convince People it Actually Grows Hair.

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Restores Prematurely Gray Hair to Natural Color, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Eyebrows, Eyelashes and Shining Scalps.

MISS EMMA EMOND, Salem, Mass.

CHAS. W. BISHOP, Lathrop, Mich.

ISAAC ADAMS, Lake City, Iowa.

MRS. J. S. WEED, New Albany, Pa.

Those who are losing their hair or have parted with their locks can have it restored by a remedy that is sent free to all. A Cincinnati firm has concluded that the best way to convince people that hair can be grown on any head is to let them try it, and see for themselves. All sorts of theories have been advanced to account for falling hair but after all, it is the remedy we are after and not the theory. People, who need more hair, or are anxious to save what they have or from sickness, dandruff or other causes have lost their hair should at once send their name and address to the Allenheim Medical Dispensary, Butterfield Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will forward prepaid by mail, a sufficient free trial package of their remedy to fully prove its remarkable action in quickly removing all trace of dandruff and scalp diseases and forcing a new growth of hair.

MISS EMMA EMOND.

The portraits of Miss Emma Emond show what a striking difference is made in a person when the bald head is covered with hair. Miss Emond was totally bald, the hair follicles not only upon her head but upon her eyebrows being completely contracted, not the sign of a hair being found. She sent for a free trial of the Foso Remedies and was rewarded by a growth of hair, which for thickness, quality and luxurance was as remarkable as the result was gratifying. Miss Emond lives in Salem, Mass., at 276 Washington st.

ISAAC H. ADAMS.

Isaac H. Adams, of Lake City, Iowa, is a conspicuous example of the fact that baldness can be cured. He says: "My hair came out so bad that I got bald all over the top of my head and the scalp got shiny. I used the Foso Treatment, and in forty-eight hours the remainder of my hair started to come out and in a few weeks I had a fine growth of hair as any man would get. Mr. Adams sent his photographs to the proprietors of the Foso Remedies to show what a remarkable change has been produced.

MRS. J. S. WEED.

Mrs. J. S. Weed, Treasurer of Swarts Cops, No. 91, W. R. C., with headquarters at New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., owes a luxuriant growth of hair to the famous Foso Remedies, and although past fifty years of age, her hair grew out with astonishing luxuriance. Mrs. Weed kindly consented to permit her photographs to be sketched, one taken some time ago when she was prematurely bald and a later one taken recently showing the beautiful effects of this remarkable hair grower.

CHAS. W. BISHOP.

The experience of Chas. W. Bishop, of Lathrop, Mich., will doubtless encourage many another bald head to "go thou and do likewise." Mr. Bishop sent for a free trial of the Foso Remedy, and by diligent application has secured a fine growth of hair as shown in his portrait above. Mr. Bishop says: "Although I am 57 years old and had a shining crown for many years, I am glad to say that this wonderful remedy has made my hair grow out in a most remarkable manner. It began with a fine fuzz, gradually getting stronger and thicker, until I could comb and brush it as in the days of my youth. I can honestly recommend it to everyone."

WRITE FOR FREE TRIAL.

The thousands of people who are bald or are losing their hair and think the condition is incurable, should send their name and address to the Allenheim Medical Dispensary, 563 Butterfield Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial of this wonderful hair grower. It is not a patent medicine product, but the discovery of a well known chemist and author, Prof. Stoker, on the subject of hair and its growth. It has had a most remarkable success and has fully settled the fact that hair can be made to grow on the baldest head no matter what caused it to fall out or how many years the scalp has been shiny. Send for the free trial to-day and make a test of this truly marvellous hair grower. Send for it whether you have any faith or not. It will astonish you with its wonderful effect on the scalp.

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Pale and Bloodless.

Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to backaches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bourchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—

Manager Dr Williams' Med. Co. *127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.*

Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anaemia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.

(Signed) *J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)*

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving. WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

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VISIT OF TEACHERS.

Will the City Give a Grant to National Educational Association?

Mayor Heartily in Favour of Doing so, and Advocates it Before Finance Committee.

When the Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon a letter was read from Mr. S. P. Robbins in regard to the contemplated visit of the National Educational Association to the city in July next. The communication was handed to the committee by His Worship the Mayor, who made a strong appeal to the committee for it to take steps to promise the association four or five thousand dollars to aid it in coming to this city.

The letter began by stating that the association was desirous of holding a big educational convention in the city in July next. The convention would mean, at least, twelve thousand persons interested in education, visiting the city. So many visitors would mean considerable benefit to the city, and as the association had not all the funds it could desire, it would be pleased if the committee would take steps to have the association given the sum of $5,000. The association would be put to some $10,000 expense, and it could not bear so great a burden. If no aid was given the association would be unable to hold its big annual convention in Montreal.

MAYOR WANTS MONEY GRANTED.

After the communication had been read, His Worship the Mayor said: "I certainly think the committee should do its utmost to get the sum required for this big convention; it is one of the most important bodies in the Dominion, and Montreal should show its appreciation of it. Two years ago, when the association visited Toronto, the City Council voted it the sum of $6,000. Three years ago Buffalo subscribed the amount of $10,000 that it might get the convention; from a business point of view it thought it was justified in doing this; it means a great deal to the business of a city to have fifteen or twenty thousand persons come in a body to it and stay for days. For my part I believe twenty thousand people would visit this city with the convention. I might inform the committee that I have seen both the Local and Federal Governments and they have both promised to give $2,500 each to enable the association to come to Montreal; surely this fact will prove to the city the necessity of being generous with the association. I might say the Federal Government gave Toronto $10,000 when the association went there."

Ald. Ekers—"And why does not the Federal Government give $10,000 when it comes to Montreal?"

The Mayor—"It may consent to do so if it sees Montreal is inclined to be generous."

CITY SHOULD CERTAINLY GIVE.

Ald. Ekers—"I am certainly in favour of the city trying to get the necessary amount to enable the association to come to this city; we should certainly have a big crowd, as many persons who will go to the Paris Exhibition would come to Montreal to visit the convention. Such a convention would be a splendid thing for business."

The Mayor—"I have got promises, too, from the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways that they will give $1,000 each if the city will do its part. These companies will also make cheap fares so a big crowd can come. There is no doubt but this will be a big thing for the city."

Ald. Ekers—"As the charter stands we could not, of course, vote the $5,000 now; but we might take steps to have the amount made good at the next meeting of the Legislature."

Ald. McBride—"We must try and strain a point so as to get this convention.

The Mayor—"Even if we could promise $4,000, I think it would be sufficient, with what we could get from the Governments and the railways."

ALD. BEAUSOLEIL RAISES OBJECTIONS.

Ald. Beausoleil, with very serious face, raised objections to money being granted; he held the charter did not authorize the committee to promise one cent on its next year's appropriation, and it had not the cash on hand, now, that it could legally give away. The best way to do would be to refer the question to the City Attorneys and ask them if any money could be legally given from the city's funds.

Ald. Rainville—"From the position the charter has put us in we dare not promise any money that would have to be taken from next year's appropriation; still I would like if we could get the association to come here."

The Mayor (speaking indignantly)—"It would be nothing more nor less than a legal quibble to send this matter to the City Attorneys; we know we have no money for such purpose now and that the Attorneys will say we cannot mortgage next year's appropriation; but if the committee had the will it could promise to try and get the amount made legal at the next session of Parliament and then everything would be legal."

Ald. Beausoleil (shaking his head emphatically)—"Oh, no, we have had enough of that kind of business. The charter has bound us down to stop that way of trying to raise funds and I shall not consent to go into any such illegality. You all know how we were scored for spending in excess of revenue when we were at Quebec last session."

"MUST OBEY THE LAW."

The Mayor—"I see you are determined to try and shelve the matter, and you might as well say you will not try and get the amount. You must either say yes or no to the petition to-day, as a deputation will wait on the committee to get your answer on Monday and there is no time to lose."

Ald. McBride—"If we tried hard to get this sum we could do so; it looks queer that Toronto can give $6,000 and Montreal cannot give a cent. What will people think of our city?"

Ald. Beausoleil (doggedly)—"We must obey the law."

Ald. Sadler—"I do not want to do what is illegal, but we should do whatever is right to try and get the funds."

Ald. Beausoleil—"I move we send the matter to the City Attorneys for opinion."

Ald. Rainville (trying to pour oil on the troubled waters)—"Well, we might promise the association to try and get the sum."

Ald. Ekers—"It is time the charter was changed so that the city would not be tied for a cent every time it wants to give in cases like this or entertain visitors to the city."

Ald. McBride—"Yes, the new charter has tied us up in this matter."

Ald. Rainville—"We should have thought of this when we went to Quebec to pass the charter."

Ald. Sadler—"I am willing to ask the opinion of the City Attorney if there is any way that the city can get ten thousand dollars next year for charities, and cases like the one in question; in the event of them saying we can, we then could promise the $4,000 to the association. If the Attorneys say no, then we can ask the City Council on Monday afternoon what it will do about the matter."

This was agreed to and the matter dropped.

WANT ENTIRE CONTROL.

A letter was now read from the Recorders asking for entire control of all the officials and employes of the Recorder's Court. This was asked for the following reasons:

"That within the limits prescribed by the charter, the clerk, deputy clerk, bailiffs and all the employes of the court be under the direction of the Recorders, who shall make such rules and regulations for the despatch of business, and for the punctual devotion of duty as may seem to him just and reasonable, it being understood that the rules and regulations relating to the collection of fines and costs, as shall be drawn up after consultation with the City Treasurer.

"2. The Recorder shall be instructed with the exclusive disposal of the contingent fund set apart from Council for the court and the office.

"3. In the event of any serious breach of duty on the part of any employe, the Recorders may report the same to His Worship the Mayor, with such suggestions and recommendations as may to them seem proper, and thereupon the Mayor may either reprimand such clerk or employe, or suspend him from office, either for a fixed period, or until the Council shall deal with the matter.

"The Recorders do not desire to specify any particular circumstances that have led to the formulation of the foregoing suggestions, as they entertain the hope that their adoption by the Council will, of itself, largely secure an efficient and orderly system of internal administration in the office of the court.

"They recognize that the adoption of these suggestions will impose additional responsibility upon them, but are ready to assume such in the belief that the public interest will thereby be promoted."

The communication was laid on the table for the present.

The question of the city's dealings with the abattoir company, and the two railways, was now brought up. Ald. Beausoleil explained that some years ago the city had had trouble with the abattoir company because it had not enforced a by-law that no other persons should kill cattle in the city. The trouble led to the corporation being mulcted in damages. At present the company was collecting all the dues on the cattle at the cattle markets; this should be done away with and the city collect these fees.

The discussion then drifted to the scheme for establishing an abattoir at Point St. Charles and Ald. Ekers wanted to know what ever in the world had become of the report on the scheme that the Market Committee was to have made after it got back from its famous jaunt to Chicago.

No one could give a reason why such report had not been made. The matter then dropped. The committee will hold a special meeting on Thursday afternoon to discuss the abattoir matter.

A suggestion was made that the committee pay the sum of one thousand dollars for a ballot form known as the "Durocher" ballot; but Ald. McBride protested as he wanted to see if there were any better schemes for ballot forms before the committee committed itself to the one question. The matter was then left over for a week.

Some discussion now arose over a judgment that had been given in the courts against the city for $2,700 on the account of the flooding of the cellar of Mr. Sax. A quantity of clothing had been spoiled. The city attorney explained that was the second time Mr. Sax had taken actions against the city for floodings. The matter will be discussed again.

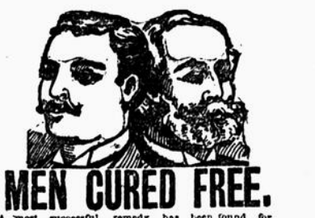
The committee adjourned.

THE MONTREAL GLOVE CO.

The directors of the Montreal Glove Company, which is indebted to the suspended Ville Marie Bank for an amount of $30,000, signed yesterday a document authorizing the liquidators of the bank to dispose of the assets of the company to the extent of their indebtedness. The assets of the company amount to $22,000. The directors of the Montreal Glove Company are Messrs. F. Weir, F. Lemieux, Ed. Litchtenhein and W. F. Smith.

MGR. FALCONIO COMING.

Mgr. Falconio, the apostolic delegate, will arrive on Monday in Montreal, and will preside next Tuesday morning at the celebration of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, at the Grand Seminary.



MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for varicocele, nervous debility, and all other results of indiscretions and irregularities. If you have this difficulty, never fails to restore to full natural strength and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M.D., 1723 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity. 273 1inr 15

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH

A Trustworthy Authority Responsible for the News That it is Failing.

Her Majesty's Recent Trip to Bristol Seems to Have Overtaxed Her.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—A despatch to the Philadelphia Times says: It is learned on trustworthy authority that great apprehension is felt in court circles over the Queen's health.

Her strength seems gradually failing and she is quite unable to conduct the business with that keenness and energy which she has until quite lately displayed.

Her late visit to Bristol seems to have overtaxed her strength, and her weakness and trailty were pitiably noticeable on her return to Windsor.

TORONTO REFORMERS MEET.

Arch. Campbell Puts the Town on the Index Until Government Supporters are Elected.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, November 18.—The annual meeting of the Toronto Reform Association was held last night, at which addresses were delivered by, among others, Hon. Mr. Latchford, the new member of the Ontario Cabinet; Arch. Campbell, M.P., and James McMullen, M.P.

Mr. McMullen made a good, oldfashioned stump speech. The speaker defended the Government's policy regarding the Intercolonial Railway, and said he had it from Mr. Blair's own lips that there was to be a surplus this year. He then entered into a catalogue of all the scandals and slanders promulgated about the Conservatives for many years back, and intimated that no commandment was held sacred by them.

Mr. Campbell, M.P., said he could not understand why this city should eternally kick against the government of the Liberal party. In opposing itself to the will of the people of Ontario is was doing itself a lasting injury. It depended on the province at large for its existence, yet though it practically elected six members for Ottawa only one of these gave his support to the Government. Large expenditures were being made for public works in Montreal and in other cities, but not one dollar would be given to Toronto while she maintained her present attitude. No Liberal Government would vote a cent to this city because of the attitude of the rural members, which was summarized in the words: "Let Toronto stew in her own juice." One of the great works which the Government intended to leave undone until Toronto changed her politics was the establishment of an air line to Collingwood. The president of the association, G. G. S. Lindsey, Q.C., was re-elected, as were the secretary, R. A. Donald, and the treasurer, L. K. McBrady.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXTENSION

Parliament to be Asked to Permit Construction of Several Branch Lines.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18. — At the next session of Parliament the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply for an act authorizing the construction or purchase of the following railways:

From Deloraine, Manitoba, thence southwesterly to a point in Township one or two, thence westerly one hundred miles.

From a point on the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway between Manitou and Pilot Mound, in a southerly direction to a point at or near the international boundary.

From a point on the last-mentioned railway in Township one or two, thence easterly fifty miles.

From a point in township one or two between the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway and a point at or near the international boundary, thence westerly 50 miles.

From McGregor on the company's main line in Manitoba thence westerly and northwesterly to Varcoe, about fifty-six miles.

From West Selkirk, in a northerly and northeasterly direction to some point on the west shore to Lake Winnipeg.

From a point on the company's main line at or near Molson Station, Manitoba, thence northerly and northeasterly to a point on Lac du Bonnet or Winnipeg River, about twenty six miles.

From a point on the company's line at New Westminster, thence to Vancouver by such route as may be found most direct and feasible.

CONFERENCE OF COMMANDERS

The Proposed Military Tournament for Montreal Discussed.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18.—The conference of the district officers commanding which has been carried on in the railway committee room of the House of Commons for the last three days terminated last evening.

Good progress with the different subjects under consideration is said to have resulted from the meeting. It has been decided to issue a new edition of the pamphlet on drill which was used at the camps of instruction this year. The infantry field exercises of 1896 are to be translated into French at an early day. It is also proposed to have portions of the manual firing and bayonet exercises, and a portion of the musketry regulations translated. A short and concise manual of instruction will be drawn up by the inspector of cavalry in dismounted services. The proposed military tournament was discussed. Detachments of military troops from Britain and from the colonies will be invited to take part. Australian troops will be in training in England, and it is thought that they might return home by way of Canada.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18.—Col. the Hon. M. Aylmer, Adjutant-General, reported his arrival in Canada on return from the United Kingdom on November 4. Leave of absence is granted to Colonel the Hon. M. Aylmer from the above mentioned date.

Lieut.-Col. Stone, B.A., commanding the Canadian Artillery, will perform the duties of Chief Staff officer and Quartermaster-General during the absence on leave of Col. Hubert Foster, Quartermaster-General.

Referring to militia order No. 88 (3) of the 19th May, 1899, all B.L. 12- pr. p. cwt., cast iron shrapnel shell manufactured at the Government cartridge factory, Quebec, remaining in charge of the store department or field batteries will be returned to the factory at once, to be broken up.

Lieut.-Col. T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons, commanding the Yukon Field Force, will proceed to Toronto to assume, temporarily, the command of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and of No. 2 military district.

Lieut. A. W. Maclean, No. 3 Regimental station Royal Canadian Regiment, will proceed to Dawson for duty with the Yukon Field Force.

Lieut.-Col. Evans and Lieut. Maclean will move with a view to reporting at Toronto and Dawson, respectively, on January 1 next.

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Both Sides Prepared for a Vigourous if Short, Campaign.

THE GREENWAY GOVERNMENT WILL BE JUDGED UPON ITS RECORD.

(Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, Man., November 18.—The announcement of the date of the elections has raised political interest here to fever heat. Prominent leaders of both parties declare their readiness for the conflict.

The Conservatives claim to have perfect organization and are not surprised at the suddenness of the announcement, nor the short campaign.

Hon. J. D. Cameron says there is a difference between this and previous contests in that no particular question is prominent. The Government will be judged on its record. He claims at least 30 seats.

Premier Greenway is confined to his bed here with dysentery and is considered seriously ill.

Everybody is astonished at Sir Charles Tupper's remarkable activity and vigour.

The Liberals nominate for three Winnipeg seats to-night. They have a series of meetings throughout the province next week, Mr. Greenway to speak twice a day if recovered from sickness.

Conservative meetings are not yet announced, but Organizer Hastings says the leaders are ready for a vigorous campaign and confident of success.

N. F. Davin, M. P., intends stumping Manitoba.

STUDENTS IN THE MILITIA.

General Hutton's Plans for Utilizing Them in Field Hospitals.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18.— General Hutton will visit Toronto next week, when he will discuss with representatives of Toronto University and the Medical Colleges, the practicability of organizing among the students a field hospital company and a bearer company of 45 officers and men each. The General's plan is to have the officers chosen from the professoriate of the colleges. The pharmacy men will also be invited to join, and the General believes two efficient companies can be got together. At present there is only one bearer company in Canada, that at Halifax. There is no field hospital yet in existence, but within the next few months both Toronto and Montreal will have these useful military bodies.

HILDA BLAKE MUST HANG.

BRANDON, Man., November 18.—Hilda Blake, the condemned murderess, was brought into court on Friday, to receive sentence. She was paler than usual, but replied firmly, "Nothing," when asked if she had anything to say. She was sentenced to be hanged December 27. The judge said he could hold out no hope of having her sentence commuted. He thought it would be his duty to refer the matter to the Government. As she started to leave the dock, she turned and scrutinized the crowd as if looking for some one.

ASK CLEMENCY FOR MACKIE.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18.—The Minister of Justice has received communications from the members of the family of Robert Mackie, the Napanee Bank robber asking for clemency in Mackie's case. Justice Ferguson, it will be remembered, sent Mackie to penitentiary for fourteen years while Pare and Holden got only four and three years respectively at the second trial. Mackie's case will be kept in mind, but as he has served only ten months of his time no immediate action will be taken.

AN OLD STORY RE-TOLD.

LONDON, November 18.—It is announced that the Duke of Connaught was among the first to seek employment in the war, and even offered to waive his seniority for this purpose, but it was not deemed expedient that an officer so senior to Sir Redvers Buller should serve under him. The Duke was greatly disappointed.

MR. COLMER APPOINTED.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18.—J. G. Colmer, of the High Commissioner's Office, London, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer oaths, take affidavits, etc., in Great Britain concerning proceedings in the territorial court of the Yukon district.

THE CANADIAN BANKER.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, November 18.—The Canadian Bankers' Association will apply for incorporation at the next session of Parliament.

At Port Said on Thursday the Khedive inaugurated a monument to the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez Canal, in the presence of the Ministers, Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent, and diplomats and representatives of various bodies from all parts of Europe.

A. W. Dowlby, of St. Thomas, Ont., committed suicide at Penticton, B.C., the other day. He leaves a widow and family in St. Thomas.

E. Victor Guillaumo committed suicide at Kamloops, B.C., on Thursday, by cutting his throat.

BLOOD CURE SENT FREE

A Free Trial Treatment Sent Privately by Mail to all Who Suffer.

A Remarkable Remedy for a Terrible Affliction—The Cure is Permanent.

A free trial treatment is being sent out by the State Medical Institute in order to demonstrate the fact that the most horrible of all diseases can be cured. There is a good deal of controversy over this subject among those who declare the disease incurable, but the facts are indubitable and must be acknowledged. The action of this new remedy is peculiar. The physician in charge of the institute has had a long and varied experience treating this disease of the blood, and about two years ago, after a long series of experiments, he found the exact specific that offsets the poison, renders it lifeless and eleminates it from the body. Having personally examined many hundreds of cases and familiarized himself with every detail of the disease, his discovery came naturally and has never failed him. One of his recent cures was a most hopeless case, the disease having caused the hair to fall out, and the body was one mass of putrescent sores, boils, blotches, and unsightly disfigurements. In a few days the entire outer skin was healed, and there was noticeable improvement in all other respects. A brief continuation of the remedy brought about a radical cure.

The free trial treatment has saved a great many who otherwise were doomed to early destruction, and it was this object which induced the institute to make the offer. In all cases where the sores have become characteristic of the disease, the sufferer fully realizes the name and nature of his affliction, but a great many who have inherited the disease or who have recently contracted it should ask the Institute for the 44-page book, describing fully the disease and also explaining the action of their new remedy, Sifilide. Send your name and address to the State Medical Institute, 124 Elektron Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind., and they will forward, prepaid, the free trial treatment that will bring to the sufferer such wonderful relief, such an ecstatic feeling of joy for the improvement shown as to fully compensate for the suffering and despair that previous failure has caused. Write to-day without fail. 272 7 lamo

CHRONIC Constipation

Causes impure blood, poor circulation.

YOU TAKE COLD EASILY.

Chronic Constipation comes from a diseased liver, which cannot produce the necessary bile. THE BILE IS NATURE'S PURGATIVE. Artificial purgatives can never cure. The more you use them the more you have to. They usually do much harm. Notice how weak they make you feel. You can't keep on draining your system like that without suffering for it. To help nature you must strengthen.

In America the most common Liver trouble is Catarrh. Dr. Sproule was the first to discover this. As a result he has cured when all others had failed. Under his treatment the liver is thoroughly cleansed from Catarrh and toned up to do its work. The wretched feelings disappear, the 'blues' depart, the eyes brighten, the complexion grows clear and healthy. The cure is gentle and painless. BUT IT IS PERMANENT.

Symptoms of Catarrh of the Liver.

1. Are you constipated ?
2. Is your complexion bad ?
3. Are you sleepy in the day time ?
4. Are you irritable ?
5. Are you nervous ?
6. Do you get dizzy ?
7. Have you no energy ?
8. Do you have cold feet ?
9. Do you feel miserable ?
10. Do you tired easily ?
11. Do you have hot flashes ?
12. Is your eyesight blurred ?
13. Have you a pain in the back ?
14. Is your flesh soft and flabby ?
15. Are your spirits low at times ?
16. Is there bloating after eating ?
17. Have you a gurgling in bowels ?
18. Is there a throbbing in stomach ?
19. Is there a general feeling of lassitude?
20. Do these feelings affect your memory ?
21. Are you short of breath upon exercise ?
22. Is the circulation of the blood sluggish ?

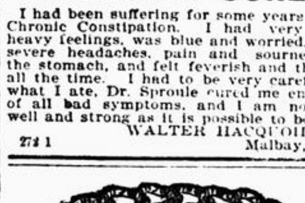
Cut out this slip and send it marked to DR. SPROULE, B. A., English Catarrh Specialist (formerly surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane street, BOSTON. He will advise you free.

PERFECTLY CURED.

I had been suffering for some years from Chronic Constipation. I had very dull, heavy feelings, was blue and worried. Had severe headaches, pain and sourness in the stomach, and felt feverish and thirsty all the time. I had to be very careful of what I ate. Dr. Sproule cured me entirely of all bad symptoms, and I am now as well and strong as it is possible to be.

WALTER HACQUOIL, Malbay, P.Q.

271 1



We give this beautiful Heavy Gold or Silver Plated Chain Bracelet for selling only one dozen fine Linen Doylies, at ten cents each. Latest and prettiest designs; no two alike. Write, and we will send the Doylies, postpaid; sell them, return the money, and we at once forward your Bracelet, all charges paid. Linen Doyley Co., Box S. D. Toronto, Ont.

254 law tf

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if after using three-fourths of contents of bottle they do not relieve constipation and headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Dr. Wills' English Pills are used.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.

B. E. McGALE, Druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.

A. D. MANN, Druggist, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

A. D. MANN, Druggist, corner Hibernia and Coleraine streets.

DOWLER'S PHARMACY, cor. Phillips square and St. Catherine street.

E. H. LAWSON, Druggist, Victoria avenue, Westmount.

A. DAVIDSON, Druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

W. S. STONE, Druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount. 218 14 law

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

The Various Committees Drafted and Arrangements Forwarded.

THE LIST OF INVITED GUESTS — THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO ATTEND.

The arrangements for the St. Andrew's ball of 1899 are progressing with the usual despatch which always makes of the local celebration of the night of the feast of the patron saint of Scotland such an enjoyable and successful event. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto will honour the occasion with their presence, and Major General and Mrs. Hutton will also be here from Ottawa.

All the officers of the severel city battalions who attend will be in full military uniform. The officers of the Fifth Royal Scots will be present in a body, and the Scots will also supply a guard of honour.

The list of invited guests is as follows:

The Governor-General, Lady Minto and suite; the Lieut.-Governor and Madame Jette; Lord and Lady Strathcona; Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Major-General Hutton and Mrs. Hutton, Lieut.-Col. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon; the president of St. George's Society, Mr. Niven; the president of the Caledonian Society, Mr. Seath; the president of St. Patrick's Society, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy; the president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns; the president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and Madame Loranger; the president of the German Society, Mr. Schultz; Rev. James Barclay, and Mrs. Barclay; Rev. J. Edgar Hill and Mrs. Hill; Rev. Dr. J. Clark Murray and Mrs. Murray; Rev. A. J. Mowatt and Mrs. Mowatt; Rev. A. B. Mackay and Mrs. Mackay; the Mayor and Madame Prefontaine.

The chairmen of the various committees met last night at the Windsor, Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., in the chair, and struck the several committees in connection with the ball. They are as follows:

General Committee — The members of all the committees, with Mr. Donald Macmaster, chairman, and Mr. H. B. Cassils, secretary.

Reception — Messrs. R. B. Angus (chairman), W. W. Ogilvie, Lord Strathcona, Hon. G. A. Drummond, John Cassils, Principal Peterson, Hugh A. Allan, Dr. Roddick, M.P.; William Angus, Robert Reid, Thomas Davidson, Lieut.-Colonel Strathy, John Allan, A. F. Riddell, Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, Rev. Dr. J. Clark Murray, Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, G. M. Kinghorn, James Ross, Dr. D. McEachran, Thomas Fyshe, James R. Wilson, R. G. Reid, J. N. Greenshields, Q.C.; H. Montagu Allan, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Dr. Craik, Dr. Girdwood, James Slessor, James Gillespie, D. A. McCaskill, R. D. McGibbon, Q.C.; Donald Macmaster, Q.C., D.C.L.; Sir W. C. McDonald, Mr. Justice Davidson, E. B. Greenshields, Robert Mackay, Hugh Paton, Mr. Justice Archibald, John L. Morris, Q.C.; Charles Cassils, Hugh Graham, Lt.-Col. Stevenson, Rev. Dr. Barclay, James Tasker, David, Robertson, James A. Ogilvy and James Wright.

Subscription — Lieut.-Col. Starke (chairman), Messrs. W. B. Smith, W. W. Watson, John Corbett, John Beattie, J. Malcolm McIntyre, W. M. Ramsay, C. J. Fleet, Q.C., Captain A. T. Creighton, John McDonald, Lieut.-Col. Strathy, Peers Davidson, Allan Mackenzie, Peter Laing, D. A. McPherson, James Wright, Major D. Seath Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbotson, W. Wilson, William Rutherford, jr., Major G. W. Cameron, D. A. McPherson, Major W. Blaiklock, Captain G. S. Cantlie, Dr. Charles McEachran, D. Forbes Angus, D. L. Lockerby, Farquharson Robertson, Major John Ogilvy, Dr. James, Dr. J. Chambers, Dr. William Murray, W. H. Dodds, J. G. Ross, Dr. R. A. Westley, F. S. Maclennan, Q.C., Dr. R. W. Elder, Dr. Ridley Mackenzie, A. C. Hutchison, D. D. Mann, Capt. Ibbotson, James T. McCall, Duncan Mackenzie, Dr. J. D. Stirling, W. F. Angus, John Walker, J. F. McKay, Dr. Kenneth Cameron, Dr. McPhail, J. M. Campbell, David Campbell, James A. Ogilvy, Alec Stewart, Charles McLean, W. G. Ross.

Ball Committee—Dr. Charles McEachran (chairman); R. C. Nelles, Duncan McIntyre, Alex. McArthur, A. E. Ogilvie, Bartlett McLennan, James Morrison, E. A. Whitehead, jr., Herbert Ewan, Charles C. McIntyre, Gordon Glass, W. Jamieson, J. M. C. Muir, Campbell Steward, J. H. Dunlop, John S. Cassils, A. F. C. Ross, Major W. Blaiklock, C. R. Christie, A. F. Mitchell, J. Allan, jr., Huntley Drummond, H. B. Macdougall, H. B. Cassils, Peter Redpath, Gordon W. Macdougall, Watson Ogilvie, Thomas Peck, T. B. Bell, Harold Edy; Clark Hickson, J. G. Ross.

Music—Capt. G. S. Cantlie (chairman); Messrs. Angus Hooper, A. F. Hodgson, Lieut.-Col. Starke, C. R. Christie, Dr. C. McEachran.

Supper—Messrs. W. C. McIntyre (chairman); Lieut.-Col Whitehead, Andrew A. Allan, A. F. Riddell, Colin Campbell, Edgar McDougall, Peter McKenzie, Hugh Graham, R. P. McLea, Hector Mackenzie, D. W. Campbell, James Cochrane King.

Congratulatory addresses—Rev. Dr. James Barclay (chairman); Rev. Dr. J. Clark Murray, Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, Principal Peterson.

THE PAPACY IN HISTORY.

The Rev. Father Henning, rector of St. Patrick's, Quebec, will deliver a lecture in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall on Tuesday evening next, on the occasion of the anniversary of the opening of the hall. His subject will be "The Papacy in History." The dramatic section of the society will present the "Merchant of Venice."

DE ANTCLIFF TO PREACH.

Rev. J. C. Antcliff will preach at the First Baptist Church, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets, on Sunday morning, and Professor W. Harris, in the evening.

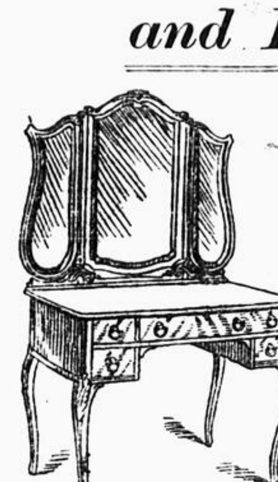
DENIED GUILT.—Alfred Dorval, labourer, was arrested last night by High Constable Bissonnette on the two-fold charge of not supporting his wife and stealing a watch, the property of Mrs. Poirier. The accused denied his guilt on both charges and was remanded for enquete until next Wednesday.

Special Notice

Not the $5 a Month Heintzman.

We are agents for the Gerhard Heintzman Pianos, the artistic pianos of Canada, the highest grade possible, and such instruments cannot be sold at same terms as other commercial pianos, but we are offering great inducements to responsible parties both in terms and price, considering the high standard of the Gerhard Heintzman Pianos. Call and see these beautiful instruments at J. W. Shaw & Co.'s warerooms, 2274 St. Catherine street. Other pianos as low as $5 monthly at Shaw's.

QUALITY and PRICE



It is unusual to find these two factors adjusted equitably. The exception to the rule is found in the superior quality and immense variety of our new patterns of Furniture at LOW PRICES.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS . . .

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Bedroom Furniture, such as

—Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
—Bureaus and Washstands,
—Chiffonniers, Ladies'
—Dressing Tables, Etc.

A special discount will be allowed on already low prices for any of the above goods. A visit will be welcomed.

H. P. LABELLE & CO.

1657-1659 Notre Dame Street. 272*ntyl

FREE FREE

We give this beautiful knife for selling only six packages of Pens at ten cents each. These packages are attractively lithographed, and each contains 18 assorted pens of superior quality. The knife is over three inches long closed, contains four blades, one a manicure file, all of best quality tempered steel. The handle is of mother of pearl, highly polished, with burnished bolsters and brass lining throughout. We ask no money in advance. Write us and we forward the pens, sell them, return the money, and as a reward for your work this beautiful knife will be sent you immediately. Toledo Pen Co., Toronto

254 law tf

THE OX MUST DIE

- - But - -

OXOL

will live and maintain its place as the finest

FLUID BEEF

ever placed on the market. It is pure beef with all superfluous matter taken out, and all nutrition preserved and condensed.

Druggists, Grocers and General Merchants all sell it. Ask for OXOL and take no other. Prepared by the

OXOL FLUID BEEF CO.,

MONTREAL. 272*nty3eod

MY STOCK OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Has never before been so fine and large. Old customers will appreciate what that implies and an inspection of it would ensure many new ones. There is a grand selection.

Morris Michaels,

The Havana Cigar Merchant of Canada,

ROTUNDA WINDSOR HOTEL, Montreal.

Orders by Mail, Telephone or Telegraph promptly executed

OPEN EVERY DAY TILL MIDNIGHT.

Branch Office at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec

272*ntyl

What is Scott's Emulsion ?

It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anæmic rich and red.

It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation.

It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

272*ntyl

USUAL WEEKLY SALE

OF

General Household FURNITURE.

At Our Rooms, 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame St.

On Friday, 24th November, at 2.30

Details in Wednesday's "Star."

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

272 1

Turkish Rugs.

The balance of two consignments of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Are now being disposed of

AT PRIVATE SALE

At Very Low Figures

TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers, 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street.

272 4

Fur Sale

We have received instructions to dispose of by auction, on an early date, a valuable consignment of

Ladies' and Gentlenen's Custom-made Furs.

Particulars and date announced later.

272 2 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

High Class Paintings

The undersigned have pleasure in announcing their annual auction sale of

Oil and Water Colour Paintings,

BY EMINENT BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL ARTISTS.

—at—

THE FRASER INSTITUTE HALL,

(Cor. of University and Dorchester sts.)

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS. December 1st and 2nd.

The following artists will be represented: J. M. Bromley, W. C. Estall, W. Field, A. Hague, C. Hays, E. Hays, A. Hopkins, J. M. Macintosh, J. MacCulloch, A. Pisa, Sam Reid, Hely Smith, G. J. Von Tol, G. S. Walters, A. W. Weedon, Benonville, J. Brontta, P. Comba, E. A. Duez, R. Fontano, G. Grassies, Henri Harpignies, Nourez, Oudry, Pils, Sannier, Trayer, Troyon, Vilbert, and other artists of prominence in the English and French School.

Pictures are now on view at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame street, (first floor) and will be exhibited at the Fraser Hall, on November 29th and 30th.

Catalogues ready Monday and mailed on application. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

272 4

House Furnishings.

Important clearing sale of House Furnishing Goods, comprising, Table cloths, napkins, table linen, towels, tray cloths, towelling, sheeting, pillow linen, toilet and honeycomb quilts, bedspreads, sheets, bath towels, lace curtains. Also, a quantity of dress goods, tweeds, overcoatings, fancy goods and odds and ends.

At our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame street, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, NOV. 22nd and 23rd.

At 2.30 o'clock, each day.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

272 3

By Marcotte Bros.

Great auction sale of household furniture and furnishing. We have received instruction from the western manufacturer to sell a nice lot of furniture, comprising: 2 splendid upright pianos, New York make; 37 fine parlour sets in Turkish rug, silk brocatelle, plush, etc.; 46 bedroom sets, in oak and walnut; 28 sideboards, dining tables, 75 rolls of carpet and oilcloth, by the yard and in lots to suit; 90 rugs, of all sizes and all qualities; book cases, desks, splendid lots of pictures, portieres, lace curtains, comforters, wool blankets, springs, hair and wool mattresses, fancy chairs, rattan chairs of all fashions; 11 second hand hall stoves, etc.

All to be sold without the least reserve at store, 1693 and 1695 Notre Dame street, Tuesday, November 21, 1899.

Sale at 2 o'clock.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

272 2

TRADE SALE

ON WEDNESDAY, 22nd INST.,

at our rooms, St. James street, at ten o'clock, without reserve, and in lots to the trade, a bankrupt stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Shirts, Cottonades, Underwear, Dress Goods, Ribbons, Trimmings, Braids, Handkerchiefs, etc. Also, 300 pieces of Tweeds, Beavers, Meltons, Serge, and Nap Cloth for winter trade.

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, Caps and other goods.

Liberal terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

272 3

Retail Auction Sale

At 1753 Notre Dame St.

Furs, Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Silverware, Jewellery, Notions, etc.

Also Travellers' Trunks in first class order.

Sale on Thursday, 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Ladies and small shopkeepers specially invited.

272 2 MARCOTTE FRERES.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to amend the act incorporating the Dominion Oil Pipe Line and Manufacturing Company, 50-51 Victoria, Chapter 122, in the following particulars, to wit:

1. To reduce the capital stock of said company to five hundred thousand dollars.
2. To change the head office of the company from the town of Sarnia to the city of Toronto.
3. To change the provisional board of directors.
4. To authorize said company to deal in coal and its products, by-products or any combination of coal and oil, their products and by-products, and to provide for the delivery of the same by said company, and to revive said act.

Dated at Goderich, Ont., this 10th day of November, 1899.

LOFTUS E. DANCEY, Solicitor for Applicants.

272 9 law

At Brandon, Man., Agnes Glendenning was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. Her crime was having caused the death of her infant child.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Mirrors,

GASALIERS, PICTURES, BEDDING, HALL AND COOK STOVES AND RANGES, ETC.

Regular Auction at our large salesrooms, NOS. 453 AND 455 ST. JAMES STREET, Corner Inspector Street.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 24th NOVEMBER, at 10 O'Clock.

Liberal cash advances made. Consignments solicited. Safe, clean, dry storage for Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, etc., etc. Private sales every day. Carriages, Harness, Safes, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

272 5

100 North West and Hudson Bay Buffalo Robes at Auction,

well lined and trimmed and in fine order, probably the finest collection of Robes in Canada or elsewhere, being all the robes of this large concern. Sale by order of

MR. J. T. MOREY,

at our Salesrooms,

453 and 455 ST. JAMES STREET,

On Wednesday, 22nd November,

at 10 a.m.

No reserve. FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

272 3

Important Unreserved Sale of About 40 Valuable Sleighs,

including large Carioles or Berlins, covered and open Sleighs, Family Sleighs, etc., being all the winter rigs of the most extensive establishment of the kind in Canada, to be sold at auction by order of

Mr. J. T. MOREY,

At His Old Stables No. 699 and 701 Lagauchetiere Street,

On THURSDAY, 23rd Nov., at 2.30 p.m.

272 4 FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

Very Important Sale

Horses, Harness, Sleighs, Musk Ox and Buffalo Robes, Whips, Blankets, Etc.

All of the very best quality that could be got.

MR. TIMOTHY STARR, who is retiring from business, has favoured the subscribers with instructions to sell by public auction at the ROYAL VICTORIA STABLES, NO. 70 MANSFEILD STREET, MONTREAL,

On Monday Morning, 27th Nov., 1899.

All his exceptionally valuable stock, as above, without reserve.

Particulars will be advertised later.

Sale at 10 O'Clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

272 2

110 Barrels Herrings and 21 Half Barrels

(Scotia) July '99 Catch

By auction, without reserve, to the trade, on account of Underwriters, at our warehouse,

NO. 131 INSPECTOR STREET, Corner St. James street,

On Tuesday Morning, 21st November,

At 10 O'Clock.

On view now.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

272 2

Horses, Sleighs, Carioles, Cutters, Harness, Blankets, Rugs, Etc., Etc.

—By Auction—

At our Depository, 131 to 137 INSPECTOR, Corner of St. James street, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 21st Nov. at 2.30

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made. Private sales at all times.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

272 2

Important Trade Sale

—BY—

Benning & Barsalou, AUCTIONEERS.

At their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

Wednesday, November 22nd,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. (on three months' credit.)

Regular weekly sale of dry goods, woollens and worsteds, friezes and beavers, dress goods, housekeeping linens, cottons, prints, velveteens, sheetings, linings, blankets, shirts and drawers, gent's furnishings, underwear, hosiery, notions, etc., men's and boy's clothing, hats and caps, furs, etc. Also, at 3 o'clock, p.m., a retail stock of boots and shoes (just received); stock consisting of over 400 cases men's, women's, misses', boys' and children's assorted boots and shoes, German slippers, moccasins, skating boots, etc. Also 200 cases rubbers and felt overshoes.

In lots to suit the trade. 272 3

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re DANIEL O. FRYE, hotelkeeper, of Lachine, Insolvent.

Sealed tenders, address to the undersigned, will be received until three o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 24th November, 1899, for the purchase of the assets of the above insolvent, as follows:

Contents of "The Strathcona," comprising the furniture of drawing room, sitting room, dining room, bedrooms, ball room, etc., the whole as per list of inventory	$1441.62
Balance of lease to 1st May, 1900	375.00
Balance of license to 1st May, 1900	100.00
Total	$1916.62

An accepted cheque payable to the order of the undersigned for $150.00 must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted fails to pay the balance of the amount of his tender within three days from notice of acceptance, and will be returned in each case of non-acceptance of tender.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For list of inventory and other information, apply to the undersigned.

Montreal, November 18, 1899.

J. N. CHEVRIER, Curator.

Office of Dupuis & Chevrier, accountants, No. 1709 Notre Dame st. 272 2

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re Z. LAURIER, Boot and Shoe Merchant, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the salesrooms of MM. Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James street, Thursday, the 23rd day of November inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., the assets of said insolvent, as follows:

Stock of boots and shoes	$2,025.00
Stock of rubbers	550.00
Fixtures of the store	54.50
	$2,629.50
Book debts, per list	69.25
Rent of store to 1st May, 1900	90.00
	$2,788.75

The store, No. 2185 Notre Dame street, will be open for inspection the 22nd day of November.

BILODEAU & RENAUD, Fides Com., 15 St. James st., Montreal.

270 3eod MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Edward O'Brien Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 221 St. James Street

Consignments of New and Second-hand Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Gasaliers, Stoves and other Household Effects solicited.

If you have anything to sell, no matter what it is, send it in.

Our rooms are large, centrally situated, and the best lighted in the city.

Merchandise of all kinds sent for sale to our rooms will receive personal attention, and best results guaranteed.

TELEPHONE MAIN 310.

Sales of Household Furniture at private residences a specialty.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., Auctioneers,

272 1 221 St. James Street.

Exhibition and Sale

OF

Oil Paintings,

BY

British and Continental ARTISTS.

We are favoured with instructions from MESSRS. MALONE & ROBERTSON, who represent the Artists, to sell by auction at

THE FRASER INSTITUTE HALL,

Corner Dorchester and University Sts.,

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, November 22 and 23,

A select collection of Oil Paintings by English and Continental Artists of repute, among which are examples of the work of A. Hulk, Jr., G. Shalders, G. Broome, W. Oswald, G. Knight, M. Gilbert, S. Davis, Van Berg, Nieman, Fontville, H. Schafer, Dommerson, J. Paulman and many others whose pictures are exhibited at the principal art galleries.

Exhibition Days,

MONDAY and TUESDAY, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

to which the public and admirers of art are cordially invited.

Sale Days,

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, Nov. 22 and 23, at 8 o'clock

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., Auctioneers.

272 3

SALE

—OF—

West of England Overcoatings in Meltons, Beavers, Moscow Naps, and Heavy Wool Cloths, Fine Blue and Black Serges, Fancy Scotch Tweed Suitings, English and Irish Tweeds, Worsted Trouserings, Whipcords, Hairlines and Bedford Pantings; also Ladies' Costume and Mantle Cloths.

ALSO

A Quantity of General Dry Goods,

To Close an Estate.

—Sale at our rooms—

No. 221 St. James Street,

Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 21,

At 2.30 O'Clock.

The EDWARD OBRIEN CO., Auctioneers.

272 2

Japanese Art.

The Subscribers are pleased to announce advise notice of a large consignment of

Japanese Art Objects, Curios and Bric-a-Brac.

All beautiful fine Goods and suitable for the CHRISTMAS TRADE.

Particulars and date of Sale announced Shortly.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., Auctioneers.

272 1

Preliminary Notice

The English School of Art.

The Subscribers will shortly have on Exhibition

A Collection of Oil and Water Color Paintings by the following prominent English Artists:

Chas. J. Collings, Alfred de Breanski, Chas. Sainton, Chas. Cattermole, P. L. Forbes, R. Malcolm Lloyd, H. C. Fox, Chas. J. Adams, Tom Rowden, T. J. Widgery, Charles Dixon, Harry E. James, Oliver Rhys, P. Frenzeny, N. H. J. Baird, Bertram Hiles, W. Lee Hankey, Alfred Clarence, W. E. Norton, A. Huselgrave, A. Moulton, J.-L. Brown, E. St. John, A. Poisson, Nora Bowkett, etc.

*. These Artists are members of the principal Art Societies of England and their work always prominently placed at the leading Art Galleries of London.

Particulars and date of Sale announced later.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., Auctioneers.

272 1

Carpets and Linoleums.

Great Auction Sale

—OF—

Handsome Axminster, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, English Oilcloth, Linoleums, Curtains and Portiers, 2 Pianos, Etc.

The subscribers will sell at their rooms, 241 and 243 St. James Street,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 21st,

A large assortment of Handsome Carpets in various sizes and beautiful designs; also Hall Strips, Rugs, Mats, Costly Stair Carpets, English Oilcloths and Linoleums, 500 pairs Swiss and Lace Curtains, Eiderdown and Marseilles Bed Covers, House Furnishings, etc., etc.

Also a lot of Neat Household Furniture, Carpets, Parlour and Bedroom Sets, etc., removed to our rooms for convenience of sale.

Sale at 2.30 p.m.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

272 2

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re NAPOLEON BEAUDOIN, restaurant, 285 Notre Dame street, absentee.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the sales rooms of Messrs. Marcotte Bros., No. 65 St. James street, Tuesday, the 28th day of November inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., the assets of said insolvent, as follows:

Stock of liquors, glass, furniture	$407.07
License to 1st May prox	430.00
	$837.07

The place can be seen on the 27th day of November.

BILODEAU & RENAUD, Joint Curators, 15 St. James st., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

272 3 3aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of F. DUCLOS, Montreal, Insolvent.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 29th November, 1899, for the two desirable properties hereunder described:

1. No. 457 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, corner of a lane.
2. No. 459, adjoining No. 457, same street.

Buildings, two stories high, white granite fronts and solid brick, cemented cellar floors, extension kitchens and all modern conveniences.

Only the amount in excess of the first mortgages payable cash.

Tenders may be made for one or the two properties. No tender necessarily accepted.

For information apply to

LAMARCHE & BENOIT, Curators, 1709 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

269 4 2aw

Boers Concentrate to Check Advance of British Reinforcements.

A BIG BATTLE IS APPROACHING.

The United Boer Forces Evidently Intend to Make a Stand South of Ladysmith, in Order to Prevent the Advance Upon That Town of the Relieving Column Under Gen. Hildyard.

The Burghers Boast That They Have 25,000 Men Around Ladysmith and Have Suffered Their Last Defeat—The Repulse of the Enemy by General White's Force on November 9th is Confirmed. There are Over 1,300 British Prisoners at Pretoria

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, November 18. — All indications go to show that the Boer invaders of Natal and Cape Colony are bringing their attention to checking the expected advance of the British relief column, and to this end are concentrating in the neighbourhood of Escourt. It is thought likely that the commandos which have been reported as moving in Zululand and northward of Greytown, are now centred at Weenen, from which point they will be able to move rapidly on either Colenso or Estcourt, each of these places being 18 miles from Weenen.

The Burghers, apparently, hold the railway at Ennensdale, a few miles to the northwest of Estcourt, and it is not improbable that it will soon be learned that the Mooie River bridge has been destroyed, thus cutting off all railway communication with Estcourt.

There is no reliable data as to the strength of the commandos, which are paying attention to Estcourt, but if the report that 4,000 burghers have been detached from the Ladysmith force is correct, it would seem that at least 6,000 Boers are prepared to dispute the advance of General Hillyard's relieving column, which will be hardly ready to take the field effectively in less than a week.

Some time must elapse before the reinforcements reach Estcourt, and even then lack of cavalry and field artillery will be a serious drawback. Three batteries of the latter reached Durban yesterday and will doubtless be hurried to the front, but the horses will need a few days before they will be fit for active service.

THE RELIEVING COLUMN.

The Admiralty announced last night the arrival at Cape Town on Friday of the troopship Arcana with a battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (the Princess Louise's Regiment), bringing the reinforcements up to 23,500, of which 7,290 have already disembarked at Durban with 12 field guns, a number of machine guns, engineers and hospital troops, as well as 700 mules. This force, with that already between Estcourt and Durban, is considered sufficient to enable General Hildyard to advance and to take the aggressive against the Boers south of Ladysmith.

THE PLANS CHANGED.

From what news has been allowed to leak through by the censor it seems clear that the original plans of General Buller have been wholly changed. Not the slightest word regarding the new plans has been allowed to escape.

Major Wolfe-Murray has returned to Pietermaritzburg to take command of the line of communication, and Colonel Long, of the Royal Artillery, has taken command at Estcourt. The forces now at Pietermaritzburg are too weak to attempt to reopen communication. Artillery and cavalry especially are badly needed; and it will necessarily take a long time to obtain either.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

Boer Despatches Tell of a Hail of Shell Upon the Town.

BRITISH ADVICES, HOWEVER, TELL OF CONTINUED REPULSES OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, November 18.—The following censored despatch from Pretoria gives details of the engagement referred to in the despatch from Pretoria, Wednesday, November 15, published yesterday.

"The Free Staters had taken up a position on a small hill when an English battery advanced and attacked them, sending a fiery hail of shells on the hill for an hour, when the Transvaal cannon put some shells right in the midst of the battery and sent them to cover behind the hill. Two burghers were killed and six were wounded. When the British fell back on Ladysmith several shells exploded among them, but their effect could not be seen.

"At midnight all the Afrikander cannon on the hills surrounding the town opened fire simultaneously on Ladysmith, turning the quiet and darkness of night into an inferno of whistling, shrieking shells, spreading from all points of the compass to the city. Several buildings on fire were seen from Bulwano Hill. During the day the troops left the city and sought shelter on the edge of the hill.

THE BOASTING BOERS.

LONDON, November 18.—The Standard's Brussels correspondent attributes to Dr. Leyds a statement that the Boer positions north of Ladysmith are so well fortified that the burghers will be able to defeat any attack by Generals Buller and White, even with the heavy British re-inforcements. The Boers now besieging Ladysmith exceed 25,000.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marquez says: "A Pretoria newspaper announced last Wednesday that 4,000 burghers had left General Joubert's forces around Ladysmith to join Commandant Botha's force near Estcourt, with a view of assisting to intercept the British advance to the relief of Ladysmith.

"General Lucas Meyer, the Free State commander, has asserted, in the course of an interview, that he is convinced that the battle of Elandslaagte will be the first and last Boer defeat of the war.

"Trains are working excellently from Pretoria to Ladysmith. The Boers have ample food, but are short of clothes, boots and mackintoshes."

THE REPULSE OF THE ENEMY

On Friday of Last Week Confirmed by the London Times Correspondent.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, November 18. — The Times this morning publishes the following despatch from its war correspondent:

LORENZO MARQUEZ, November 17.—Despatches received from Ladysmith on November 16 state that the town was being shelled day and night and was hard pressed.

One of the bridges over the Tugela River has been destroyed.

The Portuguese are erecting fortifications along the border. Boer emmisaries are continually passing through here.

The Boers compel residents of the districts which they have conquered to join them or leave within twenty-four hours.

On November 9th, having during the night placed men close to the town, the Boers, after a heavy bombardment, began an assault, but were repulsed at every point with heavy losses.

According to the latest advices Ladysmith is holding out satisfactorily, everything having been well up to Wednesday.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

Over Thirteen Hundred Britishers are Captives at Pretoria.

THEY ARE WELL CARED FOR, SO SAYS A RELEASED PRISONER.

LONDON, November 18.—A despatch from Pretoria says that the prisoners at that place include the following:

Eighteenth Hussars—Four officers and ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and men.

Dublin Fusiliers—Four officers and twelve non-commissioned officers and men.

Irish Fusiliers—Ten officers and 533 non-commissioned officers and men.

Artillery—Five officers and sixty non-commissioned officers and men.

Leicesters—No officers, six non-coms. and men.

Dragoons—One man.

Natal Police—One man.

Political—Sixty-two men.

Sick—Thirty-eight men.

DURBAN, November 16.—A gentleman who was arrested at Johannesburg, taken to Pretoria and released, has arrived here via Delagoa Bay. While at Pretoria he was confined on the race course with the military prisoners, comprising fifty-two officers and 1,275 non-commissioned officers and men from Natal, ten officers and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men from Mafeking, and four men from Fort Tuli. The prisoners guards were almost exclusively Germans and the artillerymen manning the forts were also mostly German. The prisoners were well fed and shown every consideration. Most of the officers were removed to more comfortable quarters in the town.

ALL CLASSES UNDER ARMS.

How Great Britain Has Completely Responded to the Call to Duty.

LONDON, November 18.—The military fervour which has seized hold of the nation shows no signs of abatement. This is scarcely to be wondered at when it is realized how many households of all degrees throughout the United Kingdom are affected and how deeply the iron of war has entered into the happiness of the people. For instance a Mrs. Pechell had three sons, officers, ordered to the Cape and two of them are now dead.

Sir Anthony Weldon, of Kildare, when the war commenced had four sons, three brothers and five nephews in the service. The list is now one less since Captain Weldon was killed at Dundee.

Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, has one son and thirteen nephews in the field.

The Duke of Atholl has three sons in the war, including Lord Tullibardine, his heir.

Three brothers of the Duchess of York, the Princess Adolphus, Francis and Alexander of Teck, are all bound for or are in South Africa.

Thus it will be seen that the case of the widow of the Irish sergeant whose seven sons are serving in the ranks of the Cape which Queen Victoria has recognized by a kindly letter and a gift, has parallels in the highest circles of society.

The calling out of the militia also takes many distinguished men from their regular duties, including Mr. A. Akers-Douglas, the First Commissioner of Works. Lord Salisbury loses his private secretary in Viscount Newport, who belongs to the same regiment as Mr. Akers-Douglas, while Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also lose a secretary a piece. Titled officers without end are now called upon to do home service, including the Duke of Buccleuch's three sons and the Earls of Kintore and Cassilis. The latter is now in the United States.

ARMOURED TRAIN DISASTER.

The Party Took Their Lives in Their Hands When They Went.

AND THEIR BRAVERY IS MUCH APPRECIATED BY THOSE AT HOME.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, November 18. — The news of the armoured train disaster has undoubtedly much alarmed and disquieted the public here who are unable to contemplate the slightest British reverse with calmness. Expert opinion, however, does not make much of the affair, for they point out that if an armoured train, however powerfully armed, be sent a long distance through a hilly country held by a foe, and provided only with light artillery, it is entirely a matter of chance whether it returns, unless steps be taken to free the country on either side of the line from the enemy.

It is not considered that such reconnoitering is the true function of an armoured train, and it is pointed out that Baden-Powell's train has succeeded in surrounding Mafeking with a line of rails, so that the train can steam out of the place and do good work with its quick-firing battery. This is where it is considered that an armoured train can do most service, and not in mere reconnoitering, as was done from Estcourt.

Much satisfaction is felt by the accounts of the distinguished bravery shown by Lt. Winston Churchill. Lady Randolph Churchill has already received many messages of congratulation coupled with condolence on the fact that her son is a prisoner. A personal friend says she is much depressed owing to the uncertainty of his fate.

The encouraging reports from Ladysmith and the stories of Boer defeats do not compensate for the fact that more men have fallen into the hands of the Boers owing to superior tactics on their part. Those captured are probably now on the way to Pretoria to swell the ranks of the British prisoners there.

GALLANT HALDANE.

An official despatch confirms the statement that Captain J. A. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, attached to the Dublin Fusiliers, and Lieut. T. H. C. Frankland (not Franklin), and thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Dublin Fusiliers are missing. The list of missing Durbans and naval men is to follow.

Captain Haldane distinguished himself by his services in India, for which he received the gold D.S.O. (companion of the distinguished service order). He was also wounded at Elandslaagte.

AN EXPERT'S VIEW.

The prominent part being played by the armoured train in the war has set the service critics at work surmising its place in warfare of the future. The Engineer, whose military critic is the well-known Order-Brown, says:

"We look to see some form of armoured train much more generally used in the future than now. It may find full field in motor cars, or it may take the form of armoured screens, mounted on wheels, which men can push before them. Very little will shelter a prone man. But a spade or a stone will not protect an advancing one. We feel that circumstances will eventually compel us to do on land what has long since been forced on us to do at sea in the way of armour, and the present war may be the starting point in spite of the ridicule which fell on the bullet-proof cuirass two or three years ago."

IS JOUBERT A PRISONER?

Lorenzo Marquez continues to send out Joubert stories, the latest being that no news has been received from him at Pretoria for three days, and that it is rumoured he was taken prisoner.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, November 16.—Secret Service agents are continually arriving here from the Transvaal. A member of the Orange Free State Legislature arrived last night from Pretoria. It is believed he is proceeding to Cape Town on a mission, the object of which is unknown.

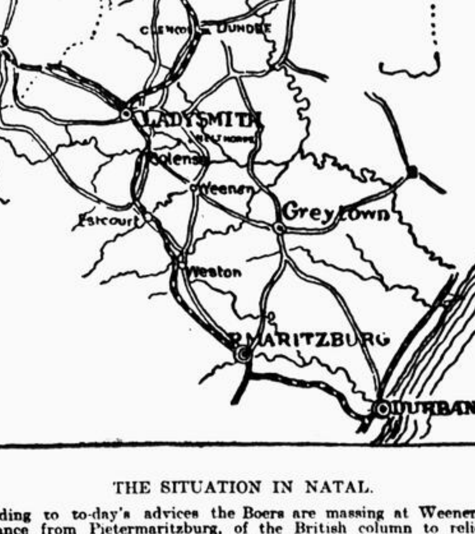
TRANSVAAL WAS PREPARING.

Guns Were Ordered in Belgium — Negotiated for a Rifle Factory at Pretoria.

(Special to the Star.)

ANTWERP, November 18.—It has just leaked out that before the outbreak of the war, Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal Government, ordered a number of large guns from the Ordnance Factories, at Liege, Belgium. It is also asserted that a year and a half ago the Transvaal Government endeavoured to negotiate with a prominent American firm for the erection of a rifle manufacturing plant at Pretoria. The negotiations, which were conducted through an English firm, at Antwerp, were not successful.

LONDON, November 18.—It is reported that the British Government has purchased the Creusot guns ordered by the Transvaal, but not delivered.



THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

Acording to to-day's advices the Boers are massing at Weenen to check the advance from Pietermaritzburg, of the British column to relieve Ladysmith, as well as to endeavour to surround the British garrison at Estcourt. Lively fighting may be soon expected in this district.

THE WAR SITUATION AT A GLANCE.

The war situation as known to date, is:

NATAL.

LADYSMITH—In British hands. Gen. Buller reports to the War Office that all was well up to Monday last. The reports of the Boer repulse on Friday, November 9, are confirmed. Despatches from Pretoria via Lorenzo Marques state that heavy fighting has been in progress and that the British have suffered heavy losses. The report that Gen. Joubert was killed is given a denial by the statement that he has been ill but is better. A Boer report that Gen. White had been wounded is discredited and is probably untrue.

COLENSO—In hands of the enemy.

WEENEN—Between Colenso and Estcourt occupied by the enemy as a base of action to thwart the advance of the relieving column.

ESTCOURT—The British garrison here is short of heavy guns and being threatened by the Boer advance may have to fall back upon Pietermaritzburg. Col. Long of the Royal Artillery has taken over the command here, Major Wolfe-Murray, having fallen back upon Pietermaritzburg to keep the lines of communication open.

PIETERMARITZBURG—Occupied by British and being rapidly filled up by British reinforcements from Durban, for the column to relieve Ladysmith.

DURBAN—British troops arriving hourly, being rushed up country in great secrecy. General Hildyard in command here.

CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN.—Little new here. Interest now being transferred up country.

DE AAR JUNCTION—Strong British camp formed to act as base of operations for Buller's advance.

COLESBERG—Occupied by Boers.

QUEENSTOWN—Another British camp of concentration formed to co-operate with Buller's advance on Bloemfontein.

STORMBERG—Re-occupied by Boers.

ALIWAL NORTH—Occupied by Boers.

BURGHERSDORP—Believed to be occupied by Boers.

NORVAL'S PONT—In hands of Boers.

ORANGE RIVER JUNCTION—Held by British now made the headquarters of Lord Methuen, who is to command the relief column to Kimberley.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

ORANGE RIVER—Controlled to a large extent by Boers.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER—Traversed by a second army of Boers to invade Cape Colony, or act on the defensive.

BECHUANALAND.

MAFEKING—Baden-Powell's garrison continues to hold its own.

GRIQUALAND, WEST.

KIMBERLEY.—Reports all well up to November 11.

PERSONAL.

BULLER—Whereabouts unknown; supposed to be back in Cape Town.

WHITE—Still holding Ladysmith.

BADEN-POWELL—Holding Mafeking

JOUBERT—In command of Boers at Ladysmith.

CRONJE—In command of Boers at Mafeking.

RHODES—In Kimberley.

WOLFE-MURRAY—In command at Pietermaritzburg.

MILNER—In Cape Town.

METHUEN—In command of column for the relief of Kimberley. Has arrived at Orange River.

LONG—In comand at Estcourt.

HILDYARD—Supposed to be arangine for advance of relief column from Durban.

MEYER—In comand of Free State force besieging Ladysmith.

TO-DAY'S WAR SITUATION REVIEWED.

London Amazed at the Continued Boer Advance in Natal—The British Forces There Must Now Number 11,000—More Sensational Rumours About Ladysmith.

(Special to the Star.)

NEW YORK, November 18.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune thus reviews the war situation in South Africa, as it appeared in London at an early hour this morning.

LONDON, November 18.—The Boers have quickly followed up their success in entrapping one hundred Dublin Fusiliers and Natal volunteers by advancing in strong force toward Estcourt. They were reported yesterday to be within five miles of the town with 8 guns, and there were unconfirmed rumours toward midnight that the British garrison there might be compelled to fall back.

Club men rubbed their eyes in sheer amazement over the thought that Lower Natal was still exposed to attack, although 22,000 men from the army corps had arrived in South Africa, and 9,123 troops had been despatched to Durban. They found it still more difficult to understand the situation when military experts who had been keeping a close tally upon the Admiralty returns assured them that 6,421 men had landed and reinforced the garrisons of Lower Natal, which previously had a strength of over 4,500 men, including the Naval Brigade. With this evidence that the British forces could not be less than 11,000, they could not comprehend how there could be any risk of the isolation and investment of Estcourt, or any necessity for retreat.

NO NEED FOR GLOOM.

The situation in Lower Natal is not so obscure, however, as the panicmongers imagine. Major-General Hildyard's second Brigade had been sent to Durban with the Coldstreams from the First Brigade, and the Sixth Brigade, made up of Fusilier battalions from the third division, and all have arrived except the Coldstreams and the Second Devonshire Regiment. This is a strong infantry force, of which the Second West Yorkshire regiment has reached Estcourt. The garrison there is said to be weak in artillery, unless the Naval Brigade had brought up guns from the ships, and on this account it might not be prepared for an attack from the Boer guns. Three batteries of field artillery were disembarked from the Armenian at Durban yesterday, but time would be required for carrying them up the country and getting the horses into condition after a long voyage.

TIME IS NECESSARY.

Cool military experts whom I have been speaking to contended that everything could not be done in a day; that men and stores must be taken off the ships; that arrangements must be made for feeding the troops and animals; and that Pietermaritzburg was seventy miles inland. They also predicted with confidence that the Boers would retire when the relief column was ready to advance in earnest, but would be likely to destroy the bridges and break up the railway lines behind them. The Boers in this respect will be less considerate and serviceable to their foes than General Yule was when he retreated from Glencoe upon Ladysmith without blowing up the bridges or interfering with the railway service for Commandant-General Joubert's camp before Ladysmith.

THE BOER TRAP DISCUSSED.

The War Office issued yesterday General Buller's account of the armoured train ambuscade, confirming the previous press despatches and minimizing the affair, but admitting that one hundred men were missing. Comments upon this episode in the clubs were bitter although everyone had a good word for the gallantry of Lieut.-Winston Churchill.

"Entrapped again" and "Will our officers ever be on guard against the hunters' strategems," were exclamations heard on every side. The real point of criticism was the lack of good scouting which has been the radical defect in the British campaign from the outset as Col. Carleton, General White and General Yule could testify. The commandant at Estcourt was, however, forced to reconnoitre with an armoured train from lack of effective cavalry. The only mounted force which could be sent out after the return of the battered engine and tender consisted of a troop of Natal carbineers and light horse. These troops retired after an ineffective skirmish with the enemy. The only cavalry reserves at Cape Town are the Aldershot company of mounted infantry with a machine gun section and a force of 600 Lancers (the 13th) arriving yesterday. The Admiralty is criticized for sending cavalry and field artillery on slow ships; but scant provision had been made by the military staff for securing good scouting against an exceedingly mobile enemy consisting mainly of mounted infantry.

RUMOURS ABOUT LADYSMITH.

Meanwhile there are more rumours from Boer sources respecting the continuance of the bombardment of Ladysmith from the hills, the complete investment of the town within narrow range fire and stories by a native missionary and others of fierce fighting this week and last, and successful repulses and flank attacks by Gen. White's forces.

The tension of public anxiety is increasing with the lack of authentic news from Ladysmith. The tone of the War Office authorities remains confident and it is intimated that Gen. Buller knows that is going on at Ladysmith from day to day. This is hardly credible, since a single official sentence denoting that all was well with Gen. White would cause great relief throughout Britain, without giving aid or comfort to the enemy.

ALL WELL IN THE WEST.

There is a hopeful feeling respecting the western border. Col. Baden-Powell is considered more than a match for the Boers in craft, and, indeed, as being the only commander on the British side who can fight them their own way. There are also signs that the column for the relief of Kimberley is well on the way and within fifty miles of the town. General Buller with 12,000 fresh troops at Cape Town has ample resources for a decisive attempt to raise the siege of Kimberley.

THE BOER SPY.

South Africans now in London have been seeking to identify the Boer spy, for whose life Secretary Reitz has, it is reported, threatened reprisals against six British officers. Some of them assert that there was a rich man named Marks, who had acted as a private banker or money lender to President Kruger on various occasions and who had placed him under pressing obligations. They find it hard to believe that this is the Nathan Marks that is described from Pretoria as an illicit gold dealer, but explain that the spy under arrest at Ladysmith is probably a near relative of President Kruger's moneyed friend and that from gratitude the President has ordered Secretary Reitz to take strong measures for preventing the execution of a possible sentence of death by the court martial. The whole affair has seemed incredible from the wanton barbarity of reprisals at the ratio of 6 to 1, but South Africans here accept the story implicitly and have, indeed, official confirmation of it.

MORE ABOUT LADYSMITH.

News is beginning to dribble in with details sufficient enough to form an outline of what has happened at Ladysmith since the recommencement of the bombardment on November 7. Severe engagements appear to have taken place on the 9th, 10th and 14th and lastly early in the morning of the 16th heavy firing was heard in Estcourt from the direction of Ladysmith. The Times' special states that the town is being shelled night and day and hard pressed, the Boers doubtless straining every nerve to crush the defence and either force Gen. White to surrender or else abandon his stores and baggage and make a desperate effort to cut his way through their lines. The relieving colunm is slowly being formed at Pietermaritzburg where Major-General Hildyard appears to be the senior officer and consists of the greater part of the first division now in Natal. It was imagined that Lord Methuen who commands, would be there also, but it is now stated that he is at Orange River on his way to Kimberley.

DETAILS OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

The Times and Daily Mail publish graphic accounts of the battle of Elandslaagte received by letter from their war correspondents at the front. The Times correspondent also gives a stirring description of the storming of Talana Hill and mentions that General Symons fell mortally wounded, when galloping along the line to tell the troops that the hill must be taken. He describes the storming of the hill as one of the greatest achievements in the annals of the British army.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge have promised to attend the concert organized by Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress, in aid of the fund for fitting out the Maine as a hospital ship for use in South African waters.

Cognac "Moutet" is distilled from choicest Burgundy Wine.
IT'S THE BEST FOR INVALIDS.
222eodtf

BULLER REPORTS THAT ALL'S WELL.

The War Office Receives Word From Cape Town to the Effect That All Was Well at Kimberley Up to Last Saturday, and at Ladysmith Up to Monday Last.

Effectiveness of the Censorship Proven by the News that Lord Methuen is in Command of the Kimberley Relieving Column—The Advance Will Be Pushed Forward at once—Difficulties of Transport Involved in Moving a Large Body of Men, Horses and Guns.

LONDON, November 18—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Buller;

"Cape Town, Friday, November 17—Report from Kimberley, Saturday, November 11, says all well there.

"Reports from Ladysmith, Sunday, November 12 and Monday, November 13, say all well there."

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

Lord Methuen Has Taken Charge of This Relieving Column.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, November 18.—Great Britain and the world has just been given an object lesson of how completely the censorship in South Africa is deceiving even the experts. It was given out a few days ago that General Lord Methuen and his staff had left Durban, presumably for Pietermaritzburg and Escourt. To-day it is announced that Lord Methuen, commander of the first division, has arrived at Orange River with his staff from Cape Town.

This announcement doubtless means that arrangements are in a forward state to advance from that point. If the advance has not already began.

Indeed, it is said that the relief movement toward Kimberley commenced some time ago. The Ninth Lancers, Northumberland Fusiliers, Munster Fusiliers and part of the Lancashires, who some time ago were concentrating at De Aar Junction, were on Saturday last within fifty miles of Kimberley. It was this column which fought the engagement on the 10th (Friday) which resulted in the loss of Lieut.-Col. Keith-Falconer.

BOERS AT ALIWAL NORTH.

Last Tuesday a Boer force of 600 entered Aliwal North, Cape Colony, and hoisted the flag of the republic. The activity of the Boers in this locality would almost point to the necessity of ensuring the safety of the column marching to the relief of Kimberley from attack from this direction or from Bloemfontein. The object of the occupation of Aliwal North is understood to be to prevent the large quantity of ammunition at Herzchel being forwarded to Jamestown and thence to Queenstown. The Boers have notified the inhabitants that no looting will be allowed, and that all goods seized by their military authorities will be paid for at Queenstown.

ANXIETY AT QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Cape Colony, November 13. — There are reliable reports that Orange Free State commandos are generally moving along the Orange River. They are appearing and disappearing in a mysterious manner, and important developments are expected.

A DESPATCH FROM KIMBERLEY.

KIMBERLEY, November 9 (evening) via Hopetown, Sunday, November 12. — The Boers were busy yesterday in throwing up earthworks. There has been no further bombardment. The De Beers' mines are practically closed. Thousands of the employes are now domiciled in the centre of the town and are being provisioned by the mayor's relief fund.

The military authorities have ordered all civilians to give up their arms and ammunition with the view of preventing irresponsible firing at the Boers in contravention of the laws of civilized warfare.

Natives report that the Boers cheered each shell as it was fired yesterday, believing it meant the destruction of Kimberley.

The Boers are now wearing khaki uniforms and blue puggarees, making it difficult to distinguish them from the British.

Locusts are appearing.

RELIEF WILL BE SLOW WORK.

The Transport Difficulties of the British Army Corps Set Forth,

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, November 18.—An expert discussing the difficulties which the British army corps have to surmount before General Buller is able to have the Union Jack hoisted over the State building at Pretoria, thus deals with the transport problem:

In the last big campaign in South Africa the British force, when moving away from railways, required the services of 500 waggons, each of which was drawn by a span of from 16 to 18 oxen. Such a train when extended, covered a length of three miles, and could, under favourable conditions, only travel eight miles in a day. There are not enough oxen in the country to transport the full kit, ammunition, and supplies for an invading force of, say 10,000 men, of whom 2000 would be cavalry, and it would be necessary to make good the deficiency of oxen by mules. A force of 10,000 men, deprived of railway transport, would require at least, 1000 waggons, drawn by 16,000 animals. With such a train, the progress would not be more than six miles a day, and the force could not move as one column.

It would have to be divided into at least three columns, and to take different routes for the very good reason that the veldt along one particular line would not supply fodder enough for 16,000 beasts. The three routes would probably be: (1) From Ladysmith, via Majuba; (2) from Kimberley, via Mafeking, or Barkly; (3) from Aliwal North of Colesberg, via Bloemfontein. Taking the first route—Ladysmith is distant from Johannesburg 294 miles. Once over the Drakensburg, where the Boers would of course offer a strong resistance, the route would lay across comparatively flat country. A force of 3500 of which probably 1500 would be cavalry, would require a train of 500 waggons and presuming it could march eight miles a day, it could not reach Johannesburg under 36 days. But no force with such a train could march eight miles a day continuously, as a long train would be exposed to attack, and on the first sign of danger the waggons would have to be formed up into laager. Without the railway, the Natal force could not reach Johannesburg or Pretoria under 45 days, presuming, of course, there was opposition.

Kimberley is distant from Mafeking 228 miles. Presuming the Boers had broken up the railway between Kimberley and Mafeking, a force of 3500 men moving from Kimberley with 500 cavalry, and requiring, say, 450 waggons, would take 28 days to reach Mafeking, where it would strike across broken country to Johannesburg, timing its progress with the movement of the Ladysmith column.

From Colesberg to Bloemfontein the distance is 142 miles, over the Orange River. Presuming that the bridge were destroyed the delay in pontooning a train of 400 waggons across would probably occupy a week and the journey under favourable conditions could not be done under 25 days. Under active opposition this time would be extended another 10 days.

On the other hand, a Boer force would probably cover 20 miles a day, and would be in a position to concentrate at any given point with ease to oppose either of the invading forces. A Boer commando is composed of independent items—each man carrying his own food, his blanket, and his ammunition.

WORD FROM WHITE.

Despatches From Ladysmith are Most Reassuring.

The British are Well and Did Not Lose a Man in the Sortie.

ESTCOURT, Friday, November 17.—(Evening.)—A runner arrived here from Ladysmith to-day, bearing despatches from General White, who reports that all was well there. He adds that the Boer shells have no effect. General White recently made a sortie and drove the Boers from their guns' position. The British did not lose a man. The town is healthful

It is rumoured that the Boers have occupied the village of Weenen, 25 miles from here. What advantage they hope to derive therefrom is not known.

THE WOUNDED WELL CARED FOR.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Friday, November 17.—Dr. Briscoe, who was in charge of the Red Cross train sent to fetch the killed and succour the wounded of the armoured train disaster, gives an interesting account of a second interview which he had with the Boer commandant who met him as soon as Dr. Briscoe left the train with a white flag The commandant replied to the doctor's request for permission to remove the dead and wounded by saying that the dead had already been buried and that the wounded were being well cared for by the Boer hospital corps.

The Boer commandant and Dr. Briscoe interchanged compliments on the pluckiness exhibited on both sides. The commandant spoke English fluently, was of highly polished manners, expresed admiration for the British soldiers, and promised to do his best to get the names of the killed. When questioned concerning the whereabouts of Winston Churchill, the commandant replied: "I do not know." Dr. Briscoe says the public and the relatives of the wounded may be assured that they will be well cared for, as a Scotch surgeon, Dr. Maxwell, was pressed into the Boer service at Ermilo to take charge of the Boer Hospital.

THE REPULSED ASSAULT.

LONDON, November 18.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following:

PIETERMARITZBURG, November 11.—Under cover of darkness the Boers on Thursday placed their men close to Ladysmith, and after a heavy bombardment, attempted an assault on the town. They were repulsed at every point, sustaining considerable loss.

Natives report that the enemy have drawn a complete cordon around Ladysmith, and that ingress is now most difficult. Our troops are cheerful and there is but little sickness. The Boers are in great straits for want of food. The Free Staters have become almost mutinous.

FROM THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, November 18.—Belated despatches from a correspondent who was with the Boers near Ladysmith up to Tuesday, November 14, are arriving here after being strictly censored at Pretoria. They throw some light on the fighting already reported from other sources. They say that on Friday, November 10, eight lyddite shells were fired into the Transvaal central artillery position without doing any harm. The wooden platform of the second big gun on Bulwan Hill was damaged, but has since been repaired.

Commandant Weilbach captured a man who reported that General White had been wounded and had gone to Pietermaritzburg, leaving General French in command. This, however, does not tally with the Transvaal information. The prisoner also reported that the British forces were hiding in underground chambers in order to avoid the shells and said there were about one thousand wounded in the hospitals.

General Joubert had been indisposed, but was better.

On Monday, Novmber 13, the British forts on the north side of Ladysmith opened on the nearest Boer battery and the shells fell so thick that a number were compelled to lie flat and sheltered. Later they opened fire on the British batteries, which ceased firing.

Heavy fighting occurred between the Orange Free State troops and the British south of Ladysmith during the morning of Tuesday, November 14. The result is not known.

From Lombard's Kop the British batteries were visible shelling the Free Staters' position.

COLENSO BRIDGE GONE.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Friday, November 17. — The Official Volkslem reports that the great bridge over the Tugela River, near Colenso, was completely destroyed Wednesday, November 15. The Boers are looking forward with great interest to the impending encounter between Colenso and Estcourt with the advancing British. About six hundred burghers with cannon are guarding the Helpmakaar Pass, eighteen miles from Dundee, to baffle any strategical attempt to re-occupy Dundee by the Pietermaritzburg-Greytown route.

AN AMERICAN COMPARISON.

A Military Expert in Duscussing the South African War

GIVES SOME COMPARATIVE DATA OF INTEREST TO AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—"In order to criticize intelligently the military situation in South Africa," said a high military authority here, "and to appreciate the reasons for the comparatively small success of the British arms up to date, it is necessary to understand the immense difficulties and peculiar nature of the problem involved. A large section of the American press generalizes the war as a conflict between a great military Power and two small republics struggling for their independence. Passing by the political aspect of the situation, I wish to demonstrate that the balance of advantage, in a military sense, up to the present, has been on the side of the two small republics.

To give the ordinary American reader a fair idea of the military problem and the immense distances and difficulties involved, I make the following comparison. Let it be supposed that the territories of New Mexico and Oklahoma were to revolt against the United States Government, and were to begin by overrunning the eastern portion of Texas. Let us further suppose that the population of those territories is constituted very much as at present in numbers, and that it consists, as it does, of hardy cowboys and ranchers, well mounted and peculiarly proficient in the use of the rifle and frontier warfare. Let it be supposed that these Territories had been preparing for this revolt for at least ten years; had European officers to instruct them in military tactics and had procured an immense supply of all the latest munitions of war in the shape of magazine rifles, heavy siege guns, quick-firing field guns and Maxim machine guns; that the people of the surrounding States were to a great extent friendly to the revolt and were secretly aiding and abetting it; also that the coloured population of the South was in an excited and dangerous frame of mind. Then, suppose, that the only regular Federal troops available to suppress this revolt consisted of about 12,000 Regulars stationed at Fort Worth, Tex., and about 9,000 at New York. Also suppose that the only available ports for disembarking reinforcements are at New Orleans and San Francisco. Then remove the headquarters of the United States Government and its executive machinery as far away as Berlin; and accepting all the above suppositions, conceive the difficulty of speedily suppressing the revolt.

"This comparison is fair and moderate, and gives some idea of the difficulties which have been confronting the British Government up to the present time in dealing with the Transvaal and Orange Free State republics. eneral White's small force of ten thousand or twelve thousand men was confronted with the task of preserving the colony of Natal from invasion from two sides by an enemy three or four times its superior in numbers. Under these circumstances he has done remarkably well in inflicting severe punishment upon the invaders, in maintaining his position at Ladysmith against enormous odds, and from a strategic standpoint in detaining the bulk of the Boer army at one point, while preparations for attacking them in other directions are made. Many of the best military experts feared that his force would be unequal to this task, and that the Boers would be able to annihilate him and completely overrun Natal before reinforcements could arrive from England; but he has disproved these not unreasonable forebodings, and now the tide of success will probably turn against the Boers. With twenty thousand reinforcements already arriving in South Africa, from now on the British will be in an increasingly favourable situation and their ultimate triumph only a matter of time."

BOERS TRICK BASUTOS.

The Afrikanders Evidently Striving to Arouse the Natives.

LONDON, November 18.—Advices from Maseru, Basutoland, dated November 8, says that Chief Joel, terrorized by false Boer assertions that the British have been beaten in every engagement and are being driven out of South Africa, is preparing to join the Boers, believing their's the winning side. The Boers are said to have supplied him with guns, which they have accompanied with specious promises. Those who are aware of Basuto history know that Chief Joel and Chief Jonathan had a quarrel in their earlier years and have never been on the same side, Chief Jonathan having committed himself to British interests.

Sir Godfrey Langdon, resident commissioner in Basutoland, according to these despatches, left Maseru suddenly November 7, in order to meet Chief Lorothodi, the principal chief of the Basutos, who is ill and unable to travel. Sir Godfrey was expected to use every effort to prevent Chief Jiel taking a foolish step.

The advices go on to say: The country is full of reports of wonderful Boer successes, and colour is lent to these by the absence of reliable information of British victories, but the chiefs rely on the word of the Government officials, who declare that a day of reckoning is coming and that disloyalty will be punished. It is possible that the Boers will proclaim a strip of Basuto territory to the north to be their own.

Advices from Zululand testify to the growing uneasiness of British residents, whose stores are looted by the Boers, with the result that the Zulus themselves are growing insolent, giving rise to a fear that they may attack the unarmed British population.

Our Gallant Boys.

Our gallant boys have sailed away
To meet the wily foe.
Their hearts are filled with gallantry,
Their chests with good Ozo.
Oza Tea, Ozo Tea,
It must be comforting to them
For it always comforts me.

They'll sweep across the rolling veldt
And fill the Boer with fears,
And only stop to rest awhile
And quaff "the cup that cheers."
Ozo Tea, Ozo Tea,
It's sure to put a heart in them
For it always does in me.

And when they reach Pretoria
And Kruger's game is up,
They'll make a brew of Ozo Tea
And pass the flowing cup.
Ozo Tea, Ozo Tea,
It's sure to be a treat for them
For it always is for me.

Then when the soldier boys come back
Across the foaming sea,
We'll greet them with a rousing cheer
And give them Ozo Tea.
Ozo Tea, Ozo Tea,
It's good for you, it's good for them
And I'm sure it's good for me.

—DUN CAMERON.

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THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS.

War Eagle a Feature and so is Monte Christo—The Former Advances at a Lively Rate.

War Eagle has for the past few days been easily the feature in mining stocks. Early in the week the stock was depressed owing to the notice of adjournment of the annual meeting. This did not meet the views of the public, and was as a consequence, used as a bear card. Mr. Gooderham stepped into the breach, however, and gave out a statement which had the immediate result of sending the stock bounding up the line, and there was a scurry to cover by the bears. There was a difference of just twenty-four points between the lowest and the highest sales on the Mining Exchange during the week. There was, however, very little of the stock dealt in at this Board, the sales being principally confined to the Stock Exchange.

Monte Christo was again a feature in the market. An arrangement has been made with the Trail Smelter by which the company's ore will be taken at a small profit, and this looks as if the mine would see better days. A great deal of money has been spent on this property—something like $150,000—and it seems as if there might be a good substantial profit in the investment some of these days.

A large amount of Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate stock changed hands during the week, some 64,000 shares being traded in. It is said that a new deal is about completed.

Weekly report issued every Friday evening, of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange, from John L. Galletti, mining broker, 22 St. John street.

STOCKS	Opening Saturday Bid.	Closing To-day Bid.	Highest Sold.	Lowest Sold.	Sales.
Payne	107	111	113½	110	16,500
War Eagle	250	275	284	250	3,000
Republic	115	115½	116	116	500
Virtue	40	47	45½	43	2,500
Montreal and London	40	47	45½	44	1,160
Big Three	11½	10½	11½	10	14,200
Brandon and Golden Crown	26	27	...	...	.....
California	11½	12½	13	12½	3,500
Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate	7½	7½	10½	8	64,750
Cariboo-Hydraulic	...	...	...	...	.....
Evening Star	9	7½	...	...	.....
Fern	2½	3	5½	5½	2,000
Gold Hills Development	5	5	6	5½	750
Iron Colt	3½	3½	...	...	.....
Knob Hill	75	80	...	...	.....
Monte Cristo	6½	7½	9	7	57,000
Montreal Gold Fields	9½	8½	10	9½	4,000
Noble Five	...	15	...	...	.....
Novelty	3	3	3	3	500
Old Ironsides	...	98	...	...	.....
Virginia	5	5	20	...	.....
Rambler-Cariboo	...	53½	...	...	.....
Bullion	20	...	...	...	.....
Decca	15	20	...	...	.....
Morrison	11	11	...	...	.....
Golden Star	22	24	31	31	2,500
Slocan-Sovereign	34	35	35	34	2,000
Fontenoy	...	...	...	...	.....
Rathmullen	8½	7½	8½	8½	1,000
Winnipeg	30	...	32½	32½	3,000
Dardanelles	11	11	...	...	.....
Deer Trail No. 2	20	19½	20½	20	13,500
North Star	...	...	102	102	3,000
Unlisted—					
King	...	...	23½	27½	3,000
Okanagan	...	...	11½	11½	1,000
Princess Maud	...	...	5½	5½	1,000
Athabasca	...	...	30½	30½	250
Centre Star	...	...	162½	162½	2,000

THE STATE OF TRADE.

There Has Been a Slackening in the Demand for Iron.

Prices, However, Are Steady—Business in General is Good.

NEW YORK, November 18. — Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says:

General trade and industry continue at a maximum volume for this season of the year, while prices as a whole, manifest a strength unapproached in recent years. Strength of values is still most notable among manufactured textiles, but cereals, leather and manufactures thereof have also strengthened slightly. On the other hand, pork products, raw cotton and tin are slightly lower. Aside from the active demand for goods, a most interesting feature of the situation is the apparent intention of mill hands to ask for higher wages. Nothing definite is expected before the first of the year, however, and some talk of the adoption of a sliding scale is heard. An active or complete demand for wool is reported at all leading markets, accompanied by a fair export demand and a further reduction in stocks. Americans generally are still claimed to be the lowest wool markets in the world. Cereals do not manifest any striking change this week, but the resisting power on the market is apparently greater, more moderate receipts of wheat at the west inducing some covering, and corn is sympathetically stronger. Another feature naturally attracting attention at this time of the year is the active demand, but generally reported small stocks of coal available both east and west. Lumber displays continued strength, and advices are of an extended heavy trade, both in the North-West and at the South. Some shading in provision prices is noted, largely as a result of heavier receipts of hogs. Sugar is in rather slow demand, notwithstanding reiterated reports of a settlement of the war among refiners. The market for iron and steel is rather quieter at the east, but a heavy demand for pig iron and steel is reported at Chicago. While export business has been reported checked, it is interesting to record a very heavy order for steel rods for export placed this week. Reports are also part placed this week. Exports are that a large foreign contract for rails has been secured, and advices come of the shipment of an immense amount of bridge material, the latter, however, being on account of previous business. Some shading in prices of plates and steel billets is noted, but Bessemer pig iron is higher.

Some benefit by colder weather is reported at leading Canadian cities. Jobbing business in dry goods, boots and shoes and clothing has improved and collections are also better. Groceries are active at rising prices. Montreal and the results in the hardware trade in that city are the best in years. Money is tight but mercantile borrowers are accommodating at ordinary rates. Some improvement in retail trade is reported in the Maritime Provinces, but rather less doing at British Columbia points.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW of trade says:

The signs of shrinkage in the new demand for iron and steel products becomes more clear, and while prices of pigs are maintained without change, and billets are quoted lower only because premiums for earlier deliveries are no longer paid, plates are offered lower at the east, with some small mills selling at 2.5 cents at Pittsburg, and sheets are sold by some works there at $2 to $4 less than the regular price. Textile manufacturers are doing well, although in woollens the speculation in material threaten to cause some embarrassment. Sales of wool were again heavy, 21,642,311 lbs. at the three chief markets, making in two weeks 41,823,511 lbs., against 17,437,100 lbs. last year, when the mills were well employed. Prices are a shade stronger for fine washed eastern fleece and for fine and medium, so that the entire list averages about 1-8c higher. Worsted goods are in strong demand and have been advanced in price with some flannels. Carpets also have been active, with prices advanced five per cent. for the season. Cotton goods continue to advance, with a strong demand, and with belief in a short crop, so that some have been for the time early withdrawn from the market by the mills, while bleached were advanced to the highest quotation for four years. Conflicting estimates still make the cotton market excited, but, after falling an eighth the price has recovered ⅛ sixteenth. The increased sales by planters and shipments from plantations appear to have had rather more influence than the crop estimates, though from high authorities. While declined a fraction, but fully recovered, although Atlantic exports were only 2,976,551 bush., flour included, against 3,968,768 for the same week last year, and Pacific exports 720,863, against 1,983,693 last year. The course of the market is the more noteworthy because western receipts are much reduced, being only 5,837,367 bush., against 10,337,431 last year. Corn declined a fraction with heavier exports than last year and smaller receipts. Failures for the week were 219 in the United States, against 223 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 25 last year.

Canadian reports are irregular, some points reaching improvement, with more seasonable weather, while at others continued mildness delays dealings in winter goods. At St. John conditions are very satisfactory owing to cold weather, which has stimulated sorting in most lines. A heavy business is also reported at Halifax, with collections coming in more freely, but the city retail trade is quiet. The volume of business is large in Quebec, and all collections are prompt. Montreal reported a seasonable slackening of activity in metals, paints and oils, while groceries are active, and dry goods men are reporting a fair movement. Exports of dairy products decrease, but collections are good and money is stiffer. Wholesale trade in all lines is reported active in Toronto with payments satisfactory. Weather retards trade at Winnipeg, and wheat sales are small, with collections consequently affected. Business is reported satisfactory in all lines, except groceries at Vancouver, with collections fair. There is no change of business conditions at Victoria.

PROSPEROUS BANKING.

WASHINGTON, November 18. — Comptroller of the Currency Davis has just made public the results of the investigation which he has made into the number of loans and deposit accounts, rates of interest and resources of the combined banks of the United States in the years 1889, 1894 and 1899. In collecting this data, nearly ten thousand reports from banks have been examined and compiled. The result of the investigation indicates a magnitude of banking resources, and a rate of growth in number of deposit accounts which is unparalleled in the financial history of the world. The general deductions from the investigation, covering the last ten years, is given by the Comptroller as follows:

First—That the number of individual depositors in the banks of the United States is constantly increasing, as indicated by the regular increase in the number of deposit accounts of the combined banking systems, estimated as follows: July 12, 1889, 7,203 banks reporting 6,708,971; July 18, 1894, 7,508 banks reporting 8,863,766; June 30, 1899, 9,732 banks reporting 11,432,636. The estimated grand total for the year 1899, based upon banks reporting and statistics as to non-reporting banks, obtained from tax returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows 13,153,874 deposit accounts in 12,804 banks.

Second—That there is a demand from borrowers for the use of the greater proportion of the deposits of banks, and while the number of individual borrowers is increasing, the depositors greatly outnumber the borrowers and the increase in the number of borrowers is much less than the increase in the number of depositors as indicated by the rate of increase in number of loans estimated as follows: July 12, 1889, 7,203 banks, reporting 2,183,541; July 18, 1894, 9,508 banks reporting 2,960,694; June 30, 1899, 9,732 banks reporting 3,911,664. The estimated grand total for the year 1899, based upon banks reporting and statistics as to the non-reporting banks, obtained from tax returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows 5,067,252 loans in 12,804 banks.

Third—That the growth of the banking system is being characterized by a gradually lessening rate of interest charged on loans.

Fourth—That a gradually lessening rate of interest is being paid upon deposits.

Fifth—That, considering the larger client age of national and savings banks, the average deposit of the individual or corporation is slowly increasing.

Sixth—That the average size of the loans, all classes of banks considered, has not varied much in the last decade.

Seventh—That the growth in the aggregate of individual deposits has been as follows: July 12, 1889, 7203 banks reporting $3,776,410,402; July 18, 1894, 9508 banks, reporting $4,651,215,302; June 30, 1899, 9732 banks, reporting $6,768,658,361. The estimated grand total for the year 1899, based upon banks reporting and statistics as to non-reporting banks obtained by tax returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is $7,513,954,361, in 12,804 banks.

Eighth—That the growth in aggregate loans has been as follows: July 12, 1889, 7203 banks reporting $3,475,272,382; July 18, 1894, 9508 banks, reporting $4,085,089,412; June 30, 1899, 9732 banks, reporting $5,167,895,610. The estimated grand total for the year 1899, based upon banks reporting and statistics as to non-reporting banks obtained from tax returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is $5,751,467,610 in 12,804 banks.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

OTTAWA, November 18. — After being closed down for a period of thirty years, the iron mines of West Hull are to be worked again, thoroughly and on quite an extensive scale. Hon. R. W. Scott is one of the prime movers in the project, and, though he states negotiations are not completed, it is understood the necessary steps will be taken forthwith to develop these valuable properties. Enquiries for labour were being made in Hull this morning and about 200 men and 25 teams will be set to work at the mines. As the ore is easily available, shipping will commence soon. The ore will be hauled to either Ironsides or Hull, the nearest railway stations, and from there shipped. At present the ore will be marketed in Cleveland, one of the leading iron and steel centres of America. It is likely, however, that if the proposed smelter is erected in Toronto, the product of the Gatineau mines will be shipped there also.

CANADA AND JAMAICA.

An Apparent Opening for a Fast Freight Line of Steamers.

OTTAWA, November 18. — "Canada consumed 2,000,000 bunches of Jamaican bananas and 600,000 barrels of oranges from the same place last year," said A. B. Vantresse, of Jamaica, to a reporter here, "and of these hardly any was brought in direct. It all came by way of New York, and, of course, the Canadian people paid more than was necessary. If Canadians had a line of freight steamers running regularly and often, between Jamaica and, say, St. John or Halifax, fruit could be landed here about two days earlier than by the present route. It would be handled fewer times, and would cost less for freight. When you consider the amount of fruit Canadians import, and the fact that it comes from Jamaica, although it is labelled Florida, you can readily understand that a great saving could be effected, by having better freight connection.

"A Canadian freight steamer calls once a month at Jamaica, while every week ten or more American boats call for the products of the island. For that reason Canada gets her fruit supply through American sources, and bearing American trademarks, making the statement that the product was grown in the United States. Most of the so-called Florida fruit is grown in Jamaica, taken to New York, repacrelled and reshipped.

DUN'S BULLETIN.

Dun's bulletin of to-day says of Montreal trade:

While some natural decline of activity is notable at Montreal in certain lines, such as paints, oils, metals and leather, still the volume of business doing is reported ahead of the average for the season. The distribution in groceries continues to show much briskness, and dry goods men report a good demand. The late little snowfall has been of decided benefit to the retail trade in a good many lines. Collections are coming in well, and failures in the Montreal district for the week number but four, with liabilities in one case of about $75,000, and the other three aggregating a very insignificant indebtedness. The money market is reported tighter, with some lenders of call funds exacting 6 per cent. The week has developed some noteworthy changes in values. Sugar has recovered 5 cents on the decline of ten cents noted last week; molasses has stiffened to 29 to 40 cents as to lot, and Valencia raisins are much higher in price, and are a scarce commodity, most of the last direct cargo having gone west. New dates are due here next week, a much earlier arrival than usual, and they will be low in price. Raw wool is in very limited supply, and importers are exceedingly stiff in their ideas; some manufacturers of domestic worsteds have made further revision of quotations. In metals, iron and iron products all rule very firm, lead has shown marked advance, and the discount of lead pipe is reduced to 15 per cent. from list; ingot tin is several cents lower. The feature in leather is the meeting of the sole leather combination held here this week, at which, it is understood, shorter terms were considered, though no official announcement has been made in this direction yet; prices are advanced another half a cent, making in all about two cents advance within the past two months. Though there has been some relaxation of demand in the oil and paint trade, prices of both turpentine and linseed oil were marked up two cents a gallon on Thursday, and very little further supply of the latter article is expected from Britain this season. A very marked decline is reported in butter, equal to nearly four cents, from the highest point, and the exports of butter and cheese show considerable falling off of late, though this is attributable in some degree to lack of steamer space.

THE WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

NEW YORK, November 18. — The bank clearings at the principal United States cities for the week ended November 17, show total clearances, $2,031,321,823, an increase of 17.6 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period last year. Outside of New York City the clearances were $739,739,216, increase 20.7 per cent. For the Dominion of Canada the clearances were: Montreal, $16,241,033, increase 2.3 per cent.; Toronto, $10,217,807, increase 3.8 per cent.; Winnipeg, $3,217,807, increase 29.3 per cent.; Halifax, $1,491,479, increase 22.6 per cent.; Hamilton, $819,533, increase 7.4 per cent.; St. John, N.B., $690,234, increase 19.2 per cent.; Vancouver, $882,207, increase 40.0 per cent.; Victoria, $584,979, decrease 1.1 per cent.

A PREACHER'S NERVE

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

Rev. W. S. Barker, of Peterboro', says: "I was greatly afflicted with indigestion and nervous prostration, and my wife was all run down and suffering much from general debility, and we heartily join hands in giving testimony to the great relief and curative powers of South American Nervine. Splendid results followed the taking of the first bottle, and a few bottles have cured us both, and we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow-sufferers." Sold by Pharmacie Decarie, cor. St. Denis and St. Catherine streets, and J. T. Lyons, cor Craig and Bleury streets. 272 °aty 1

IMPORTANT SALE

FIFTH SPECIAL CORN POOL.

We invite subscriptions to our Fifth Special Corn Pool, Series of 1899, which will begin operations on Thursday,

NOVEMBER 23rd, 1899.

This Corn Pool will mature on January 22nd, 1900, when the total amount invested, with accrued earnings will be returned to subscribers.

DIVIDENDS

will be due and payable on the 8th and 22nd of each month. We expect this pool to earn at least

1 Per Cent. Each Day

that it is in operation.

Our special pools are great money-makers.

First Special Corn Pool, series 1899, earned and paid 17 per cent. dividends in 30 days.

Second Special Corn Pool paid 23 per cent. in 30 days.

Third Special Corn Pool paid 24 per cent in 30 days.

Fourth Special Corn Pool paid 26 per cent. in 30 days.

We have every reason to believe that this pool will earn more than any of its predecessors. We operate these Special Pools for the benefit of those who have idle funds which they wish to put into an absolutely safe and highly profitable short time investment.

$50 and upwards accepted. Remit at once in order to secure a place in this pool.

Make remittances payable to J. G. Coates, Treasurer.

Drop us a postal and we will send you our

DOLLARS and SENSE

booklet which explains the only feasible plan of making large profits in the grain markets with absolutely

NO RISK.

Safe as Government Bonds. Our regular wheat pools have earned and paid dividends averaging 17 per cent. monthly for the past four years without the loss of a dollar. Dividends paid every two weeks. Principal and accrued earnings can be withdrawn on demand.

If you want to make an absolutely safe investment which will bring you in a steady income every two weeks, write for our booklet. If you want to gamble go elsewhere. Highest Bank, Commercial and Customers' references.

The Combination Investment Co.

(INCORPORATED.)

Board of Trade Station, Chicago, Ill. 272c1

MRS. C. JUNCAS

A Transformation Effected by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills; Health, Vigor, Vitality, and Hopefulness Succeed Pain, Weakness and Despair.

To those women who have long known pain and suffering, the world seems dark and dreary. All is gloom and darkness; often, too often accompanied by despair, the condition of health which precedes death. To those, how blessed must be the first intimation of approaching recovery.

To women who have suffered long years of ill health, poor blood, nervous debility, female weakness, premature decay (which follows overwork, excess or other causes), and who have been restored to health, vigor and hope by the use of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women—the great Female Remedy—there comes the same feeling that must come to the person groping in darkness and suddenly emerging into light. Marvellous restoration! This famous remedy is the blessing of thousands of women! Every disease that arises from impure blood and shattered nerves, it reaches and eradicates, giving to the suffering woman health, sprightliness, vigor and vitality. It is in truth, a remedy for women. It is a woman's Pill for women's ills. Remember, that it is indorsed by the highest medical authority. It is a physician's prescription and has cured thousands of women; it will cure you. What we say of this great remedy is always true, just as true as there is a sun. All published testimonials are strictly honest, unsolicited and true. We always publish the full address, together with the picture of the ladies cured. On the 29th June we received the following letter, with full permission to publish it, together with her picture:

Casselman, Ont.

My Dear Doctors.

"I have been wanting to write you for a long time, as I wish to join my testimonial with those of all the women you have cured. I think I owe it to the suffering women. I have sent you my photograph. I would also send you one of my little daughter Charlotte, who has also been cured, but I have none at present. I will send it to you as soon as I can have one taken. I have followed your advice to the letter. I took your Red Pills just as you told me and I am cured. I have no more backaches, sideaches, or those terrible bearing down pains. As I told you in my letter of consultation, I remained very weak after giving birth to my last daughter. I was unable to do my work unable to sew. I had no appetite and could not

MRS. C. JUNCAS.

sleep night or day. Those terrible headaches have disappeared, also the swelling that was in my throat, which seemed as if I had rheumatism. I told you before that I consulted one doctor here, who could do nothing for me. It is by seeing the testimonial of a lady cured that I began to believe in your Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. They alone, with your advice which I have followed — have cured me of all my troubles. I am gaining in flesh every day, my blood is in perfect condition and I can do all my work and have no pains anywhere. My little daughter is now attending school regularly. She was weak and thin. I gave her the Red Pills for three weeks and she is to-day fat and very healthy. I assure you that I never will be without Dr. Coderre's Red Pills in the house, and hoping that my testimonial will be the means of other women knowing that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the best remedy for them, and with best and sincere thanks, I am your obedient servant.

Mrs. C. Juncas,
Casselman, Ont."

We have a multitude of such testimonials waiting for their turn to be published. Such convincing proof, we feel sure, will give renewed hope to thousands of suffering women. If it gives them confidence, we assure these women that it will not be misplaced, for, Dr. Coderre's Red Pills will do for other women what it has done for Mrs. Juncas and so many others. They cure because they are a remedy made especially for women's diseases. They are not a "cure all," neither are they like old-fashioned liquid and expensive remedies. One box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—containing fifty Pills—for 50c. lasts longer than any $1.00 liquid remedy. It is, in fact, the most popular female remedy to-day.

AN INVITATION.

A specialist means a doctor who treats one kind of disease only, and treats that well. It is impossible for a doctor to treat all kinds of diseases and treat them well. Our doctors are all Specialists for diseases peculiar to women, they treat women only. This is one of the reasons why they cure when other doctors have failed. You can consult our Specialist absolutely FREE, personally or by letter. If you want the best medical advice, call and see them. They will send you FREE, a question blank, also their booklet "PALE AND WEAK WOMEN." If you write for them. Remember, it will cost you nothing for consultation and advice, either personally or by letter, at 274 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL. This is a golden opportunity and you should take advantage of it at once if you would get out of the darkness of women's suffering into the light of health, vitality and hopefulness.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills sell at 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at your merchants. If he does not keep them, he should, or we will mail them to you the same day upon receipt of price. We are daily shipping by mail, thousands of boxes to all parts of Canada and the United States. We are the sole manufacturers in the world for this famous remedy. Do not forget this and be aware of substitutions.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, MONTREAL, CANADA. 272n°ty1

THE ADDRESSOGRAPH.

WHO are its Users?

A good deal has been heard lately about the Addressograph in connection with the formation of the

CLEMENT & CLEMENT CO., LIMITED,

and it will therefore be of interest to investors to know who are the users of the machine, what is their standing in the commercial community—also what is the extent of the business that can be developed with that machine—and thus form an idea of the value of an investment in that Company.

The subjoined list includes establishments whose names are synonymous for energy, progressiveness and success, and it is among firms possessing these qualities that future purchasers of the Addressograph will be found. Naturally it follows that there is an absolute absence of "bad debts" in the Addressograph business, which is practically a "ten days discount and 30 days net" enterprise. Now for a few names of American users:

American Typefounders' Company.
American Press Association.
Asociated Press.
American Steel and Wire Company
Apollo Iron and Steel Company.
American Dunlop Tire Company.
Columbia and Electric Vehicle Co.
Crescent Steel Company.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Co., Chicago.
Niles Tool Works Co.
U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.
The Pope Tube Co., Hartford.
Browne & Sharpe Mfg. Co.
A. G. Spaulding & Bros.
Westinghouse Electric and M'f'g. Co.
Western Wheel Works, Chicago.

American Book Co., New York and Chicago.
Chicago Tribune.
American Lumber and M'f'g. Co.
Eagle Paint and Varnish Works, Pittsburg
Standard Varnish Co., New York.
Polk and Calder Drug Co., Troy.
Arbuckles and Co., Pittsburg.
Sprague, Warner and Co., Chicago.
Chase and Sanborn, Chicago.
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.
American Institute Mining Engineer.
New York Life Insurance Co.
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co.
Aetna Life Insurance Co.
New York Central R. R. and H. R. R.
Missouri Pacific Railway.
Burlington Route

Alton Road.
American Express Co.
Wabash Railway Company.
Cunard Steamship Co., Chicago.
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
National Cash Register Co.
Earl Fruit Company, Los Angeles.
Armour and Co., Chicago.
Swift and Co., Chicago.
Cudahy and Co., Milwaukee.
American Tobacco Co., New York.
Drummond Tobacco Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Continental Tobacco, New York.
Butler Bros., Chicago.
Consolidated Gas Co., New York, (255,000 addresses.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co., Chicago, (250,000 addresses).
And thousands of others.

Every name in the foregoing list is a household word with business men throughout the entire length and breadth of this continent and even the world over, and is an incontrovertible proof of the value of the Addressograph. Letters have been received from nearly all of them, expressing their satisfaction with the machine. These letters will be shown to any one desiring to see them.

Such is the class of customers to which the Addressograph caters; but it is not limited to that class alone, and the machine is in use by firms and institutions having as few as fifty names on their lists. In fact, the retail merchant can use the Addressograph with profit as well as the big trust, thus making the market for the machine practically unlimited.

CLEMENT & CLEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will acquire the sole rights and patents of the Addressograph for the whole British Empire and the Continent of Europe. When it is borne in mind that Addressograph outfits have so far been sold varying in price from $50 to $12,000, and that the territory to be controlled by this Company affords a market for more than 40.000 Addressographs, it will readily be reckoned what an enormous business will be within the reach of this Company.

The Company has received enquiries from every country in the world, one of them being from the Colonial-American Importing Company, of Cape Town, South Africa, for an Addressograph and 160,000 addresses. Quotations have been sent to European firms for Addressographs varying in price between $150 and over $20,000 each, and machines have been shipped to England, Sweden and Australia.

It may be mentioned that "La Presse" newspaper have decided to adopt the Addressograph for their list of Agents and Branches as soon as they enter into their new building, and a special Addressograph is being perfected to address the paper to subscribers. Two of these special machines, which will add to the mechanical marvels of the modern pressroom, will address La Presse to its 30,000 regular subscribers in less than 50 minutes. The same machine will also be modified to address wrappers from a web and cut them at the same rate of speed, without an error or omission of any kind.

The Bank of Montreal, the Royal Electric Company, the Lachine Hydraulic Land and Improvement Company, the Post Office Department at Ottawa, and many other leading Canadian institutions have adopted the Addressograph.

The National Telephone Company, of London, Eng., one of the largest institutions of Great Britain, after using the Addressograph for some months, have just ordered another machine and outfit of 5000 addresses, copy for same having been received yesterday, and they are negotiating for twenty more Addressographs and outfits of addresses.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have also just ordered an Addressograph and 10,000 addresses for their new London office.

From what precedes, the magnitude and value of the business entered into by this Company will be realized. It will be seen that it is a going business, having had a wonderful success in the United States, with orders at home and from abroad to ensure its success from the very day of the opening of its London and other foreign offices.

It is this increase in the business which has necessitated the organization of this Company. A limited number of shares are on the market, which will form a most valuable investment, there being absolutely no fictitious value in the capital of this enterprise.

The subscription books will remain open until Friday noon, the 24th November, after which date no shares will be sold at the present conditions, which are:

Five per cent. (5 p.c.) on subscribing, twenty per cent. (20 p.c.) on first call of directors, and twenty-five per cent. (25 p.c.) every three months thereafter, until the whole amount has been paid.

For prospectus and further particulars, address

CLEMENT & CLEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

Or L. E. MORIN, 92 St. James Street, Montreal. 272c1 17 and 18 Street Railway Chambers, Montreal, Canada.

54,916
FINANC 7,727
"Nothing so Successful a
CHESTER B. LAWREN 643
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange
STOCKS 10 SHARES and UP on mod'te margin. Co
1000 bushels and upward
on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
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Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
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"Send for our SPECIAL REPORTS on our Favorite Stocks. 266 ctf 1 aw

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16.
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Daily market letter mailed on application.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
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PRIVATE WIRES.
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Send for Our New Pamphlet Entitled:
"REPUBLIC GOLD MINES"
It gives you full particulars of this famous camp, a history of the leading mines, and tells you of some good investments and the reason why they are good.
One cent invested in a postal card is all it costs you. Address
C. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Financial Agents, 615-616 The Rookery,
269c5 Spokane, Washington.

HAVE YOU READ
the latest edition of my treatise on stock speculation entitled
"Bulls and Bears of Wall St."
Contains 46 pages on common-sense arguments and valuable reading matter. Free 10 cents in coin or stamps.
JOHN B. McKENZIE,
269c3 law 11 Broadway, New York.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success
$100 invested by my "safe Method" in Grain or Stocks paid $1000 profit in thirty days; references furnished; write for particulars. RICHARD OLIVER, Banker and Broker, Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago; and 63-65 Wall St., New York City. 272n1

NOTICE.

The Edwardsburg Starch Co., Ltd.

A special general meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in the London and Lancashire building, 164 St. James street, Montreal, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 23rd, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, noon,

to consider and, if approved, to pass a special by-law increasing the capital stock of the Company.

By order.

J. D. REID,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 9th, 1899. 266 3 Sa mo

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Cure and churchwardens de l'Oeuvre et Fabrique, of the Parish of St. Paul, of Montreal, will apply at the coming session of the Quebec Legislature, for an act authorizing them to levy an assessment upon the immovable property of the Catholics of the said parish, for the construction of the new church and parsonage, the power to borrow on the said assessment, and the ratification of the election of trustees selected by the freeholder inhabitants, and other powers and privileges connected with the above.

H. BRISSET, P. P.,
For the Petitioners.
268 28

Tenders For Power Plant.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Town Clerk will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Newcastle, N. B., up to 8 p.m., Wednesday, November 29th, 1899, for the construction of an electric light plant for the municipality, consisting of a masonry dam, power house, transmission line, about eight miles long, with hydraulic and electrical machinery. Plans and specifications may be seen on file on and after 17th November, at the clerk's office, Newcastle, N. B., or at the engineer's office, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Tenders must be accompanied with a certified cheque for 5 per cent. of the amount of tender, as a guarantee. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ALLAN RITCHIE, Mayor.
R. LINGLEY, Town Clerk.
C. H. MITCHELL, C. E., Engineer. 268 6

Banque D'Hochelaga

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
General Manager.

Montreal, October 24, 1899. 253 15 Saw

Bank of Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city and at its branches, on and after Friday, the First Day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th October, 1899. 245 c 13 2 aw

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
LIFE INSURANCE.
LIGHTHALL & LIGHTHALL,
264c6 damo New York Life Building.

MONEY TO LEND
On city property and improved farms at low rates and on very desirable terms.
CREDIT FONCIER F.C.,
30 St. James St
131°n-ymos eod

FOR SALE
"ELMBANK"
This desirable residence and grounds, with gardener's house, vineries, conservatory, stables, coach house, etc., situated on Dorchester street west.
The property has a large frontage on Dorchester street, and contains an area of about 90,660 square feet. For further particulars apply to the Estate Office Standard Building.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
HUGH PATON,
Executors of the estate of the late Andrew Robertson. 270 6

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BUY

"La Vida"

CORSETS.

They are the best for AMERICAN and CANADIAN Women!

☞ For Corsets take the Elevator to Third Floor.

"Jenness Miller" Shoes

FOR WOMEN!

They fit the feet as Nature intended!

PRICE:

$4.00.

CLOAKS.

Nowhere else can you get such a large assortment, and our prices are less than wholesale.

SPECIAL SALE

of 200 LADIES' and MAIDS' JACKETS, in Navy, Myrtle, Seal, Tan and Drab Shades, all elegant goods. Prices range from $7.50 to $22.50. Choice of this lot at 33 1-3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

EXAMPLES:

$9.00 Jackets for $6.00 $12.00 Jackets for $8.00
$18.00 Jackets for $12.00 $21.00 Jackets for $14.00

Stylish Golf Capes, $3.85 and $4.95.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, cor. of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS CASH. 272y1 TEL. UP 933.

W. H. SCROGGIE,

Queen's Hall Block,

Corner University and St. Catherine Streets.

THE response which has been made to our announcement of being once more in the rank and file has exceeded our anticipations, and we are gratefully appreciative of the same.

Not only are our customers personally expressing themselves in highest terms of our establishment, and as being "so glad that you are once more open to us," but the following letters, out of several, have been received from a distance:

Brockville, Nov. 10/99.

W. H. Scroggie.

Dear Sir, Though I cannot claim to be a resident Customer, I have, for the past four years, dealt exclusively with you, largely by mail. The prompt, kind and care with which my orders have been executed, were exceedingly gratifying and I read with pleasure, not unalloyed with selfishness, I must confess, that you were once more open.

The enclosed order, will, I trust, receive the same consideration as hitherto.

Respectfully Yours,

Calgary N.W.T. November 12th 99

W. H. Scroggie Esq

Dear Sir, Though Mr — of your city, I have learned that you have once more in the front, a matter of congratulation, I expect, to many as well as to myself. I am always so thoroughly satisfied with anything I get from you that for articles ordered herein, you will send by mail — my fall order will follow later.

Sincerely Yours.

FOR CASH SALES ONLY.

A DISCOUNT of 50 p. c. will be allowed on TRIMMED MILLINERY—all new styles.

The 15, 25, 33 and 50 p. c. is also continued in the other departments until further notice.

W. H. SCROGGIE,

Cor. St. Catherine and University Sts.

272y1

THAT CHILLY FEELING

which some people are subject to can be overcome by wearing the right kind and weight of Underwear. Some Underwear seems to have more warmth and comfort than others. Our Underwear is specially selected to give the greatest amount of warmth out of doors without being so heavy as to make its weight uncomfortable indoors. We shall be pleased to have an Underwear chat with you.

Imperatrice Underwear This is all Pure Wool of extra good quality and is GUARANTEED POSITIVELY UNSHRINKABLE. Underwear that fits the figure is much warmer and more comfortable than that which you have to buy large and guess how much it will shrink. You can buy Imperatrice Underwear to fit you TO-DAY, it will fit you just the same after it has been washed 20 times.

CHILDREN'S VESTS, 47c, 50c, 53c, 59c, 63c 69c, 75c, 83c.

CHILDREN'S COMBINATIONS. $1.25 up to $2.05.

LADIES' VESTS, 89c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25.

LADIES' COMBINATIONS. $2.15 up to $2.60.

Flannelette Underwear In case you did not notice our yesterday's advertisement regarding reductions in this department, we again state that all our Flannelette Underwear is being sold from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. off regular prices. We need the room they occupy.

Mail Orders Have Our Best Attention.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

2401-5 St. Catherine Street.

166-8 Peel Street.

272y1

Henry Morgan & Co.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

Men's Furnishings Department

MEN'S WINTER GLOVES.

MEN'S TAN, UNDRESED MOCHO GLOVES, with heavy wool linings, at $1, $1.25, $1.50 per pair.

MEN'S KID GLOVES, in assorted Tans, with heavy wool linings, at $1, per pair and upwards.

MEN'S GLOVES, in Soft Russia Leather, with seamless knitted Grey Angora Wool lining, at $1.65 per pair and upwards. Also, a large assortment of Reindeer Gloves, with White Lambskin, Rabbit and Squirrel linings, at various prices.

MEN'S WOOL GLOVES, in fancy knit or plain colours, at 40c per pair and upwards.

MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR IN HEAVY LAMB'S WOOL, at 85c per garment and upwards (shirts double breasted).

MEN'S GENUINE SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOLS in 2, 3 and 4 ply, also, 3 ply super finish.

A large assortment of PURE NATURAL WOOLS, in various weights, manufactured by the best known English makers. Prices range from $1.35 per garment and upwards.

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED ALL WOOL HALF HOSE, at 25c and 30c per pair.

MEN'S GENUINE IRISH KNIT HALF HOSE, in various weights, at prices ranging from 35c per pair and upwards, in shades of Dark Heather Mixtures and Oxford Greys.

5 Per cent. Discount Off All Cash Purchases of $1 and Up.

MEN'S WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.

Open Front or Back, with cuffs or Bands. These Shirts are made of Superior Cotton, Reinforced Fronts, with fine linen bosoms and cuffs, all buttonholes hand worked; price, $1, less 5 per cent. for cash.

BOYS' WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, with cuffs attached, 75c and $1.

Continued Reduction In Millinery

20 per cent. discount on all Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

The Toy Department

Is actively preparing for Christmas, and will make a great display of Toy Novelties on the centre tables on the ground floor, beginning MONDAY, 20th NOV. Inspection respectfully solicited. Children will be especially welcome, and will be sure to find much to amuse and interest them.

NOTE—A special Supplementary Catalogue, fully illustrated with Toys and Fancy articles for Christmas Presents, will be issued about the first December, for the holiday season. Mailed free on receipt of postal card.

The Optical Department

Is perfectly equipped with complete scientific and mechanical apparatus for testing the sight, which is free of charge to all.

ARTIFICIAL AIDS FOR HEARING. The latest appliances kept in stock. The ear cornet is almost invisible when inserted in the ear, and persons not born deaf are greatly benefited by their use. These can be had in silver or gold. Artificial eyes carefully matched and inserted.

Thermometers

For indoor and outdoor use, in glass, metal, or wood mountings. Prices from 20c each and upwards.

Ready-Made Clothing Department

Infants' and Boys' Reefers in Serge and Covert Cloth.
Boys' Nap Reefers in brown, black, blue.
Boys' Blanket Coats in assorted sizes.
Boys' Brownie Suits in the latest style.
Boys' Blouses, Boys' Shirt Waists.
Boys' Fauntleroy Blouses, great variety.
Boys' Norfolk Single Breasted and Double Breasted Suits in all sizes.

SPECIAL LOT.

Boys' and Youths' Tweed Suits, sizes 22, 23, 24, choice for $3.00.
Boys' and Youths' Tweed Suits, sizes 33, 34, 35, choice for $6.00.
In the above sizes only at these prices.

Men's Waterproof Coats

A good assortment from $5.00 each and upwards, to be sold at a discount of 50 p. c. off, or half-price. In addition to this discount there is 5 p.c. off for cash.

PATENT SKIRT SUPPORTERS—This useful invention can be seen in use at the Notion Department. Highly approved by all who have tried it. Price 25c. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention. Samples sent and every information supplied.

Henry Morgan & Co.

OLD ST. GEORGE

The Downtown Bargain House - - 1883-85 Notre Dame st.

Another Battle Won!

We have just completed a purchase of nine hundred and fifty-eight Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, made of Beaver, Cheviot, Kerseys and Serges. They are not this year's styles, but with very little alteration would make them as stylish as any garment made this season. The wholesale price of these goods range from $4.00 to $16.00.

We have placed these goods on sale on our First Floor in two lots, as we do not wish to place them in our Mantle Department.

☞ LOT No. 1—400 Ladies' Jackets, worth from $4 to $7. Choice for - **$1.00**

☞ LOT No. 2—Ladies' Jackets, worth from $8.00 to $16.00. Your choice for - - - - - **$1.98**

☞ 500 Block Tin Wash Boilers, No. 8 and 9, worth 75c. To clear at..... **49c**

☞ Sale of these goods commences MONDAY Morning at the

Old St. George,

1883-85 Notre Dame Street.

Store Open Saturdays until 10.30 p.m. 272ty1

Wedding Presents

The present wedding season finds us abundantly supplied with Sterling Silver Novelties, artistic in design and appropriate for wedding gifts.

Whisk Brooms for $1.75 up
Puff Boxes for $2.00

Simpson, Hall, Miller & COMPANY, - - Silversmiths,

1794 Notre Dame St.

.....A. J. WHIMBEY, Manager....

272ntyl

HAIR HEALTH

People seem to forget that their hair can get sick and need a tonic just like their body. If your hair falls out, you need a tonic.

Palmer's Hair Tonic

stops hair falling out and makes it healthy. Healthy hair is bright and glossy.

Is your Hair Healthy?

$1.00 Per Bottle.

J. PALMER & SON,

1745 Notre Dame St. 272y1

Do You Want to Give

YOUR SON

A Profession?
A Start in Business?
A Farm?

YOUR DAUGHTER

A First-rate Education?
A Dowry?
A House of Her Own?

If so, take out Children's Endowments for them in

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y.

GEO. GOODERHAM, President. J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.

Montreal Office, 260 St. James St. E. W. WILSON, Manager.

260 ntyl 2aw tf

FREE

This fine watch and a chain and charm for selling 20 Belt Pins at 15 cts. each; or this exquisite Lady's Watch, with a Chatelaine or Guard, for selling 24.

These pins are imported from Paris, are made of double-twisted Gold Wire, set with various colored gems. No money required. Write and we send pins postpaid. Sell the pins, return the money and we forward your watch all charges paid.

Home Specialty Co. Dept. S. D. Toronto, Can. 234 law tf

COAL OIL CABINETS.

The "Eureka" Patent Self-Measuring Tank measures 1 or 2 quarts at a stroke of the pump. Send for catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. We have testimonials from all over the country.

GEORGE W. REED & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

Roofers, Asphalters, Etc.,

272ntyl tf 783 & 785 CRAIG ST.

CHINA PAINTING

in one lesson is impossible, but perfect dyeing, at home too, is possible with

Maypole Soap.

WASHES and DYES

Send for FREE book on home DYEING to

A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.

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THE BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.

Here is One of many of our designs in

Friendship Greeting Cards

THE custom of sending these cards at the Holiday Season has become very popular in England, and is growing to large proportions here. They are attractive, and always appreciated. To meet the growing demand, we have imported a varied range of choice designs to which we invite your attention. They vary in price from $5.00 to $50.00 per 100, and may be ordered in any quantity. Descriptive price list will be sent on application.

The inside pages of these Cards are blank on which we engross or print any wording desired.

BISHOP'S,

272y1 288 ST. JAMES STREET.

PEOPLE'S COAL CO.,

VIPOND, PETERSON & CO.

COAL GOING UP!

The early buyer will always get the benefit before the price advances. Send us your orders at once.

Egg, Nut, Stove at $5.50 ton.
No. 2 Nut for stoves at $5.00 ton.
Grate Coal at $8.00 ton,
Wood Kindling and Cut Slabs at $1.25 load.

PHONE Main 3157 | OFFICES—10 Shannon St.
" " 128 | " 265 Commissioners St.
" " 1545 | " 209 McGill St.,
OR ANY BRANCH OFFICE. 271y4aw

WE'LL KEEP IT FOR YOU

Our Uptown Store at 2442 St. Catherine street (between Stanley and Drummond) is very handy for you to drop in and choose a nice piece of furniture for an Xmas Present. We will put it away and send it home when you tell us.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

DOWNTOWN:
652 Craig Street.
UPTOWN:
2442 St. Catherine.

272ty1

Smith Premier Typewriters

Not noisy, easy to operate.
Try them and be convinced.
All makes of typewriters repaired.

Wm. M. HALL & CO.,

Phone Main 983. 267 ty 3 3aw 1675 Notre Dame St.

What They Say.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED TURKISH DYES

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.

Gentlemen—Please fill enclosed order for 2 gross Turkish Dyes. Ship at once. Our customers will have no other kind.

G. W. SPACKMAN & CO., Druggists,

Hamilton, Ontario.

Use them for dyeing Cotton, Silk, Wool, etc.

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The Public Are Invited

.....To Inspect Our.....

EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS

By British and Continental Artists

In FRASER INSTITUTE HALL, Corner Dorchester Street and Union Avenue.

OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 20th to 24th.

Paintings will be sold Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Catalogue on application.

MALONE & ROBERTSON, 1803 Notre Dame Street.

272ntyl

DR. COWLING'S English Periodical Pills.

Sure remedy for irregularities, perfect regulator, giving reliable and sure results; invaluable in female ailments. $1 and $3 a box. Post paid to any address. Mrs. Cowling, 2356 St. Catherine Street (near Metcalfe Street,) Montreal. For sale by all Druggists. 232tys odtf

The only awarded at the Paris Exhibition 1889.

VELOUTINE

SPECIAL HYGIENIC, ADHERENT & INVISIBLE POUDRE DE RIZ.—CH. FAY, Inventor.

9, Rue de la Paix, Paris.—Caution. None Genuine but those bearing the word "FRANCE" and the signature Ch. FAY.

All notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP—On the 10th inst., at 126 Clandeboyne avenue, Westmount, the wife of T. Anderson Bishop, of a daughter.

BLACK — At 314 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, on the 16th instant, the wife of W. H. Black, a daughter.

BUSHELL—Mrs. Bushell, wife of Rev. Edward Bushell, Westmount, of a son, Nov. 15th.

CLARKE — At 745 Sherbrooke street, on the 10th inst., the wife of E. L. Clarke of a son. 271 3

CHARBONNEAU — In Montreal, on the 13th inst., at No. 234 St. Antoine street, the wife of Dr. J. Charbonneau, of a daughter.

COOKE—At Cote St. Paul, on the 13th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cooke, a daughter.

HARDMAN—On the 17th inst., at the Women's Hospital, 172 Mountain street, the wife of Alexander Hardman, of the Guarantee Insurance Co., of a daughter.

LAWRENCE — At 429 Amherst, on the 11th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawrence. 271 2

MURPHY — At Kemptville, the wife of Daniel Murphy, of a son.*

NORMAND — At Three Rivers, on the 11th inst., the wife of Dr. L. P. Normand, of a daughter.

SUMNER—On the 16th inst., at 57 St. Famille street, the wife of Ernest Sumner, of a daughter. 272 2

SAGE — On the 7th inst., at 821 St. Urbain street, the wife of James A. Sage, of a daughter.

WALSH — On November 16, at Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh, a son.*

WADE—At Renfrew, on October 28th, 1899, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Wade.

MARRIAGES.

MAILLET-GIRARD — At Montreal, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pyette, in the private chapel of the Hospice Auclair, Mr. Leon Maillet to Miss Hermelia Girard.

BILLETT-SUTHERLAND — On November 11, at Winnipeg, Man., Thomas Richard Billett, of Atlin, B.C., to Florence Sutherland, third daughter of Hugh Sutherland.*

BORIGHT-PHILLIPS—At Irasburg, Vt., on the 15th inst., Mr. Charles Arthur Boright, son of C. H. Boright, Esq., of Sweetsburg, Que., was married to Miss Grace Louise Phillips, grand-daughter of the late Hon. E. P. Colton.

COLES-MALCOLM — In Hamilton, on November 9, John Langdon Coles to Mary E. Malcolm (May), only daughter of the late James A. Malcolm.*

GRADU-BOUCHER — At Pierreville, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Roy, Mr. Oscar Gladu, M.P., son of the late Victor Gladu, M.P.P., to Miss Isabelle Boucher, of Pierreville.

HIGMAN-GROVER — At Osage, Iowa, on the 6th of November, Susan Alger (Susie), daughter of the late Thomas Higman, of Ottawa, to Alvin Ernest Grover of Osage, Iowa, U.S.*

HILTON-KEEFLER — At Seattle, Mr. Edmund Hilton, of Trenton, to Miss Mabel Hill Keefler.*

RATCLIFF-COLEMAN — On November 14, at Toronto, Miss Fannie, daughter of Mr. Arthur Coleman, of Toronto, to Mr. Fred. L. Ratcliff, Toronto.*

SEWELL-BLACKBURN — On November 15, at Ottawa, Colin I. Sewell, son of Colin Sewell, M.D.E., of Quebec, to Robina Buchan, second daughter of the late Robert Blackburn, Esq.*

SHEA-LEBLANC — On November 2nd, at Ottawa, Miss Kate Shea to Mr. Frank Leblanc.*

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

ARMSTRONG—At the Grand Trunk Pump House, Bryson's Station, Allan's Corners, on Friday, November 17, Thomas Armstrong, aged 67 years. Funeral on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock.

CADIEUX — At St. Henri, on the 15th inst., at No. 1699 St. Antoine street, at the age of 37 years and 6 months, Mr. Chenier Cadieux.

CARDINAL — In this city, on the 16th inst., at No. 511 Seigneurs street, at the age of 4 years and 3 months, Ida, daughter of Wilfrid Cardinal.

COUVRETTE — Suddenly at his residence, 145 St. Urbain street, on the 14th inst., Captain George H. Couvrette, in his 59th year.

FORTIN — In this city, on the 15th inst., at No. 152 Rivard street, at the age of 23 years and 11 months, Amanda Boileau, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Fortin.

FORTIER — In this city, on the 15th inst., at the age of 1 year, 1 month and 28 days, Louis Edouard, son of Dr. J. Emile Fortier.

LACOMBE — In this city, on the 15th inst., at No. 15 Davidson street, at the age of 2 years and 8 months, Jean Baptiste T., son of Mr. T. Lacombe.

McMAHON—In this city, on the 17th inst., at the age of 75 years, Mrs. Sophie Lemaire, dit St. Germain, wife of late Stanislas McMahon, M.D., of Ste. Rose. Funeral will take place on Monday, 20th inst., at 7.30 a.m., from her residence, 185 Drolet street.

PICHETTE — In this city, on the 15th inst., at No. 1145 Ontario street, at the age of 21 years, Eliza Girard, beloved wife of Mr. Emile Pichette.

RAZA — In this city, on the 15th inst., at the age of 79 years, Elmire Lepine, widow of Hypolite Raza.

WILSON — Accidentally killed at fire at Webster House, Montreal, on Tuesday, October 31, 1899, James Elmore Wilson, of Sherbrooke, Bailiff of the Superior Court, Edinburgh, Scotland, papers please copy. 272 2

DEATHS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

AUGER —At Three Rivers, on the 11th inst., Jeanne Blondin, beloved wife of C. L. Auger.

BROOKS — On the 13th instant, at Ottawa, Clara Brooks, aged 14 years, 10 months and 15 days.*

CONNER — At Alma, Albert County, N. B., on November 6, Rita May, daughter of Claude and Ada Dixon Conner.*

COOK — At Ottawa, on November 15, George Alexander, only son of H. A. Cook.*

CROCKER On November 11th, at London, Ont., Hannah Frances Hunt, wife of Wesley J. Crocker, aged 28 years and 7 months.*

DICKSON — In St. John, N.B., on November 12, Elizabeth, wife of James Dickson, aged 58 years.*

DICKINSON — At Rockland, Carleton County, N.B., on November 1, Mrs. E. Perry Dickinson, aged 44 years.*

DION — At Quebec, November 14, George Alphonse Dion, aged 56 years.*

FIELD—At Ottawa, on November 13th, Catherine Dingan, wife of Thomas Field, aged 45 years.*

FRASER — At Pictou, November 8, Colborne Brenton Fraser, in the 28th year of his age.*

MATHEWS—In Hamilton, on November 13th, James Mathews, a native of Tullamore, King's County, Ireland, aged 72 years.*

McDERMID — At Wreck Cove, C.B., October 31, Mrs. McDermid, aged 53.*

McDONALD — At Sydney Mines, N.S., on November 3, Ann McDonald, of Point Clear, Boularderie, aged 58.*

McDONALD — At Sydney Mines, N.S., Mrs. Annie McDonald, formerly of Biolsdale, aged 60.*

McDONALD — At Durham, Pictou, N.S., November 5, James McDonald, aged 83.*

McGRAY — At Sand Beach, Yarmouth, November 8, Mrs. Wilbert McGray, aged 24.*

PATERSON — At Sorel, on the 17th November, 1899, Rhys Dakers, aged 6 years and 5 months, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Paterson. 271 2

PERCHARD — At Ottawa, on November 14, Hedwidge Deroy, widow of the late Frederick Perchard, of Jersey, in her 49th year.*

ROUSSIN — On November 14, at Quebec, Elzear Roussin, aged 38 years.*

SCOBIE — On the 12th inst., at Mechanicsville, Alfred Scobie, aged 35 years.*

SMITH — At East Boston, October 31, F. A. Smith, formerly of Cape Island, aged 48.*

VASSIE — At St. John, N.B., on November 15, William Vassie, aged 54 years.*

WELCH — On November 11, at Ottawa, George, son of Alex. F. Welch, in his 13th year.*

All People That on Earth Do Dwell
have a desire for charlotte gell. 272tfeod

For additional Births, Marriages and Deaths, see page 9.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 18th, 1899.

LOOKING FORWARD TO CHRISTMAS.

Thousands of little child-hearts will beat happily, when they learn that The Big Store's Toy-Bazaar and Doll Kingdom are ready for their reception and that of their parents.

Already Christmas liveliness pervades the store, and sounds of merriment are heard that have a delightful fascination for old and young. Step with us into toy realm and we'll unfold its mysteries—dolls first, nations of them. English, French, German, African and Mongolian—dolls of all sorts and sexes from one cent to twenty dollars.

Armies of Soldiers, Fleets of Ships, Herds of Animals, Horses innumerable, Games more than you can count—and Books; but that's another story. Toyland is a delightful place to visit, but no man can describe it—none but a youngster could really do justice to it—Let yours try. Besides Toys there are other things just as important that claim attention. There's

Parian Figures	Odd Furniture	Sets of Books
Bric-a-Brac	Carlsbad Vases	New Jewellery
Pretty Pictures	Onyx Tables	Silverware
Photo Frames	Fancy Mirrors	Fancy Perfumery
Novel Stationery	Fancy Goods	Elegant China

CHRISTMAS BOUNTIFULNESS is everywhere, but no where more lavishly displayed than here. Everything is done thoroughly at Carsley's This is the largest, the most varied, the most complete, the fairest priced and the freshest collection of Chistmas goods in Canada.

33 1-3 per cent. discount off
33 1-3 per cent. discount off

Ladies' Jackets and Capes!
Ladies' Jackets and Capes!

This phenomenal sale started yesterday morning, and hundreds of ladies took advantage of this tremendous discount off

New and Stylish Garments
New and Stylish Garments

Every Jacket and Cape is subjected to this special discount (except Fur-Lined Capes), which includes the latest novelties received within the last few days.

Splendid Chance For Xmas Giving
Splendid Chance For Xmas Giving

This sale offers a grand opportunity to give your wife or daughter a handsome present earlier than usual, you can't give anything more acceptable. MAKE YOUR CHOICE AT ONCE.

Come Here on Monday Morning
Come Here on Monday Morning

And make your selection from the biggest and best stock of Jackets and Capes on this side the Atlantic.

Original Tickets on Every Garment.

The original tickets remain on each garment with the price marked in plain figures. Beside it another ticket showing what 33 1-3 means to you and showing how much you have saved on your purchase.

Ideal Silks.

Glace Silks in exquisite color tints, solid shades, splendid quality, 75c yard. Rich Taffeta Silks in magnificent colors and delicate tints, special quality, 95c yd.

STRIPED TAFFETA SILKS in pretty patterns and elegant combinations of color-tones. Special . . 95c yd.

Pretty Waists

Besides being pretty these waists are perfect in fit, style and material. See them and you'll buy one.

These dainty Waists are in fine Black and White Shepherd's Plaid Checks, made with yoke back and full front, self cuffs and collar, lined throughout and trimmed black satin buttons, when these are sold it will be impossible to replace them at this price. Special . . $2.75

Tremendous Dress Goods Selling
Tremendous Dress Goods Selling

25 Per Cent. Discount
25 Per Cent. Discount

Taken off at the Foot of Your Bill
Taken off at the Foot of Your Bill

This great discount sale has proved a tremendous success. Thousands upon thousands of yards of splendid fashionable Dress Materials at one-fourth off the usual price.

Hem Stitched Table Linen!!

One-Fourth Off Regular Prices.

The time is now when linen closets will likely need replenishing for holiday needs. Careful housekeepers will do well to investigate these linen values on Monday. A rich collection of pure and beautiful linens have been prepared for your inspection, they are worthy of the proudest occasions, the kind that is made of pure flax, and attracts the admiration of your guests. Here's suggestive price hints.

Huckaback Towels.

A table in the centre of the Linen Store is crowded with Towels direct from the maker.

Fringed Huckaback Towels, all pure linen, size 14 by 24 inches	6½c
Fringed Huckaback Towels, all pure linen, size 18 by 32. Special	10c
Linen Glass Towels, Red and Blue Checks. Special	3½c

Honey Comb Towels.

Splendid Honey Comb Towels, size 17 by 35 inches. Special	3½c
Honey Comb Towels, size 18 by 36 inches. Special	5c each
Honey Comb Towels, size 20 by 40 inches. Special	7c each

Fancy Bath Towels.

Bath Towels, 18 by 36 inches,	9c each
Bath Towels, 20 by 48 inches,	14c each
Bath Towels, 22 by 52 inches,	18c each
Bath Towels, 24 by 52 inches,	23c each

HEM STITCH LINEN CLOTHS

These are the very aristocracy of Linens, in the following sizes:

72 by 72 inches.	72 by 90 inches.
$2.80 each	$3.50 each

HEM STITCH NAPKINS TO MATCH.
Size 24 by 24 inches . 52c each.

HEM STITCH TEA CLOTHS.

Size 33 by 33	36 by 36
$1.00	$1.30 each

HEM STITCH SIDE BOARD SCARFS.
A splendid collection in fine plain Linen Damask,
92c, $1.25, $1.45, $1.75

FULL BLEACHED DAMASK.

Fine Irish make, newest designs,

56 inches wide	62 inches wide
36c	45c a yard.

Trimmed Millinery Reduced.

Every trimmed Hat, Toque or Bonnet is subjected to a special reduction of

20 Per Cent. Discount

No exception, every novelty from Paris or creation from our own workrooms bears the same reduction of 20 per cent. off.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

DOMINION LINEN WAREHOUSE...

Laid out marked at prices to clear, these are of our Best Double Damasks, but belong to broken sets, the Napkins to match being all sold.

Quality.	Size.	Quality.	Size.
22	2 yds. x 2 1-2	14	2 1-2 yds. x 2 1-2
27	2 yds. x 3	17	2 1-2 yds. x 3
12	2 yds. x 3 1-2	8	2 1-2 yds. x 3 1-2
10	2 yds. x 4	9	2 1-2 yds. x 4

ALL MARKED AT SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

SHEETINGS. SHEETINGS.

English Sheetings
Plain or Twilled.

72 inches wide, 30c yard
80 inches wide, 35c yard
90 inches wike, 45c yard

Marseilles Quilts

$1.50, $1.93, $2.25, $2.50 each, Special Value.

NEW GOODS—JUST ARRIVED

Consisting of 5 o'clock Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, New Carvers Cloths, fringed and hemstitched.
Tray Cloths, from 30c up.
Carvers Cloths, from 40c up.
5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, from 50c up.

GOOD BLEACHED HUCKABACKS,
27 inches wide, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c yard.

BUREAU AND WASH STAND SCARFS,
Hemstitched, sizes, 18x45, 18x54, 18x72 20x45, 20x54, 20x72, 20x90, 22x45, 22x54, 22x72, 22x90, all marked at lowest prices.

OGILVY'S.

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS BLANCHE WALSH.

The announcement of the appearance of Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell in Sardou's great plays, "La Tosca," "Gismonda," and "Fedora," at the Academy next week arouses pleasurable anticipations among play-goers. Blanche Walsh will be warmly received by her many friends in this city, who await her appearance in the ambitious plays with confidence in her ability to sustain her enviable reputation as an emotional actress. The characters of Loris, Almeric and Andrea are highly important, but are sure of an admirable interpretation in the person of Melbourne MacDowell, who is an excellent actor, and the rapid progress he has made during the past few years is deserving of all the success he can secure. "La Tosca" is a play which presents opportunities for, nay demands, expression of about all the passions which at one time or another racks the human body and mind—jealousy, terror, anger, grief, intense love, desperation, joy, almost to the verge of delirium, and they cannot be portrayed by the ordinary actress. They must be portrayed strongly, clearly, and with no element of uncertainty. In "Gismonda," the French dramatist has taken a simple theme and evolved therefrom an intensely dramatic story, which fairly bristles with telling situations and effective dialogues. "Fedora" may be theatrical in its device and effects, as are all of Sardou's works, but it is truly and genuinely dramatic. So deftly and completely is the story told that the audience is never puzzled as to the sequence of events, the cause and effect alike of the complications. The interest is absorbing, and the sympathy that is aroused is natural, despite any resort to purely theatrical devices.

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The bill at the Theatre Francais next week is, judging by all that has been said of it, just as good a one as it is possible to choose for Bishop's College week. This is always one of the greatest nights of the year at the Francais. Mortimer's splendid little comedy "Floriana" is to be repeated. Mr. McGrane will again play Count Evitoff, a part in which he has been eminently successful. Craig and McDonall, a team of considerable reputation, have just been added to the vaudeville bill. The Tedwyn Sisters come here for the first time, and Conway and Statts, the Irish comedians, need no introduction to a Montreal audience. Tuesday night is college night, and although the house was bought out by them, and the seats put up for sale at a much higher price than usual, there are very few now to be had.

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT.

The programme for the military entertainment at Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday on behalf of the Patriotic Fund is almost completed. Major-General Hutton, who will be present, has been asked to deliver an address at the opening of the programme. Miss Sutherland, a talented young Canadian lady, at present residing in Boston, has consented to deliver a recitation, and another will be given by Mr. E. Mackay Edgar, whose talent is so well known in connection with the Montreal Amateur Operatic Club and the Garrick Club. Patriotic songs will be sung by Mr. E. A. Burke, Mr. E. Lebel, Captain Chambers and others, and band music will be rendered by the brass and the fife and drum bands of the Prince of Wales' Fusiliers. A feature of the entertainment will be the moving pictures, showing the embarkation of the Transvaal contingent at Quebec and the limelight presentments of views in South Africa and incidents of the present campaign.

The Patriotic Fund Committee wish to have it announced that they have no knowledge of the concert advertised to be given on December 13th as for the benefit of the fund.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT.

The programme for next Sunday's concert is one of the most interesting of the series. The ever favourite Peer Gynt of Grieg, and the Minuet of Saint Saens will be played as trios by Mrs. Turner, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Charbonneau. Mr. G. Lebel has been engaged as soloist, and will be heard in "Sancta Maria" of Faure and the Gratias from Rossini's Messe Solonelle; Mr. Lebel's fine tenor voice is so well and favourably known that it should not fail to attract the public. Mr. Spencer, who appears for the first time at these concerts, is a violinist of no small merit. There is a marked improvement in attendance at these concerts, which proves that the efforts of the management in providing a strictly first class entertainment are appreciated by the music-loving public, and we have no doubt that in time these concerts will become a popular institution in the city.

A BIG PRODUCTION.

Leander Richardson's great melodrama, "Under the City Lamps" will doubtless be witnessed by a very large audience at the Theatre Royal next week. It will be the first performance of the new version of the play in this city. In addition to the fact that the new version of the big play will be acted by a remarkable company, the scenic environment will eclipse anything of the sort seen at this theatre. The story of "Under the City Lamps" will prove a source of genuine pleasure and interest. The most pretentious efforts at scenic architectural reproduction in the history of stage mechanism will be the facsimile of the Dewey Arch and its magnificent surroundings. The arch will be brilliantly illuminated and viewed at night from the 23rd street corner, looking up Fifth avenue.

The other points of interest in which the action of the play is laid are the Casino Roof Garden, Jim Corbett's palatian cafe, The Little Church Around the Corner, The Fulton Ferry at night, and the great safety vaults of the Marine Bank.

JOSEFFY COMING.

Joseffy, the famous pianist, has been booked for a concert in Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday evening, December 20th. The wonderful technique of this artist and his familiarity with the most difficult and intricate compositions of the great composers have won for him an international reputation. Joseffy's appearance here will be the first musical event of its kind for the present season. As one of the great living exponents of piano-playing in its highest form, will be seen during his performance in Her Majesty's on December 20th.

PAPERS ON MEDICAL TOPICS.

The McGill Medical Society met last night and listened to three papers of great interest to medical men. Mr. W. H. P. Hill, B.A., read a paper on the very interesting subject of anaesthetics and anaesthesia, showing very fully the rapid strides that have been made in surgery since their introduction, and the great boon they have been to man. Mr. A. L. Kendall read a very practical paper on first aids to the injured, and Mr. J. W. Manchester dealt with a retrospect of medicine, showing the origin and development of the knowledge of medicine from its first crude form to its present state of perfection.

Mr. Budge, general secretary of the city Y.M.C.A., will address the students of McGill at the College Association building on Sunday afternoon. Prof. H. M. Tory will take the class of Mr. Budge for that occasion. Special music has been arranged for the occasion.

Special Notice.

Shaw's Piano and Music House.

Pianos all prices and terms. Agency for Weber, Gerhard Heintzman, Stanley, and Shaw Pianos; also second-hand pianos, all makers, from $25 to $225. Music and musical instruments. Everything in the music line at Shaw's. 2247 St. Catherine street.

FOR A SECOND TERM.

Mayor Prefontaine Says That He Is in Hands of Electorate.

Millions Must be Spent in East End of Harbour—How Mr. Dechene Also Speaks.

The Club Chenier held a meeting last evening at Hochelaga, in honour of Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, Commissioner of Agriculture, and to mark the opening of the winter meetings of the club.

The meeting was held in the Market Hall on Desery street, and Mr. Ephrem Taillefer, advocate, presided, and in his opening remarks stated that owing to the fact that the men were still at work at the cotton factory, the attendance was smaller than it otherwise would have been. Everything passed off very enthusiastically, the various speakers being given a generous share of applause.

HON. MR. DECHENE'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. Dechene, who has already been heard in the division in past contests, received a hearty welcome, and in the course of his address, which was short, he having to leave on the night train for home, proceeded to review the policy of the Quebec Liberals. After stating that the Conservatives had left a deficit in the finances of $900,000, which deficit after two years, had been converted into a surplus of $22,000. He referred to the efforts which he had put forth in conjunction with Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to advance the interests of agriculture. The results, he claimed, had been most gratifying—to himself, no doubt. The export of butter had greatly increased, and the cheese industry was prosperous. The financial condition of the province was now good, and all should strive to increase its credit. Concerning education, the Government had had a satisfactory law adopted, and in 1901 the children of the province would be given free books, that is a book with which they could learn to read, write and count. The Government were intent on neglecting no effort to advance the cause of education.

In a passing allusion to federal politics, the speaker said that the Laurier Government had their full support, and he prophesied that in the coming contest Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be as strong as he now is in the district of Quebec.

The Minister concluded by speaking of the Demers printing contract given by the Tarte Government shortly before it went out of office, for eight years. That contract, which was contrary to the rights of the electors, had been declared illegal by the Privy Council, after having been declared legal here by the judges, who, Mr. Dechene said, "I will not charge with being partial, even towards the Liberal party." That judgment was a vindication of popular rights.

MAYOR PREFONTAINE.

Mayor Prefontaine, M. P. for Maisonneuve, in which constituency the meeting was held, followed, and, after a few preliminary remarks, alluded to the Mayoralty, saying:

"As for municipal politics, I have this to say, that I am not at present a candidate for the Mayoralty. Two years ago I was elected by acclamation on the vote of all the taxpayers, irrespective of party, race or creed, and I am very grateful for this fact. Now, if for circumstances that cannot be controlled, I am offered a second term by the same people, I do not know what I shall do. I am not now a candidate; but, rest assured, gentlemen, that I will never impose my humble personality upon the electorate. I am entirely in the hands of the taxpayers of Montreal."

After this preface the Mayor proceeded to state that the Marchand Government had his full support, and its policy deserved to be upheld by the ratepayers. What they did was in the interest of the province, but they could not afford to indulge in extravagance. Now that the equilibrium had been restored in the finances, was the time to inaugurate a new policy, and had not the slightest doubt that such would be done at the next session. He did not claim that all that had been done towards improving the province's credit was owing to the ministers' efforts, as the latter had been greatly favoured by circumstances.

As to Federal politics, he would first state that the country enjoyed more prosperity than it had enjoyed for many years. He did not claim the whole credit for this, but the Government had helped matters along by a wise policy. Manufactures were now increasing in number. The Conservatives had not objected to any expenditure, however high it might be, for improving the harbour of Montreal. They had all acknowledged the necessity of such improvements and strongly supported them. He was as independent as anybody, and he would always support Governments working in the interest of the country.

THE EAST END WORKS.

His Worship then took up the east end harbour improvements, and stated that he regretted that owing to difficulties with the Harbour Board the work had not been started, but now the Government had taken upon themselves to do the work. All that was now needed was the preparation of plans and the voting by the House of Commons of the necessary subsidy. Whether or not he would be Mayor of Montreal, he would always struggle for the interests of Hochelaga. The sum of $750,000 which has now been voted for the eastern part of the harbour was but a drop of water, a particle, as compared with what will have to be expended in order to do justice to the east end.

An American committee named by the McKinley Government had lately examined our canals and recognized the fact that the only natural channel for the American European traffic was the St. Lawrence route. Both the Conservative and Liberal party were at one on this question, and the enmity between Toronto, Montreal and Quebec had now vanished. He closed his remarks by stating that fully a thousand Conservatives had voted for him at the last election, and he was grateful to them for it, and he hoped that next time they would do the same thing.

Mr. D. A. Lafortune, president of the East End Liberal Club, eulogized the Mayor, and in a vigourous address defended the Liberal policy at Ottawa and Quebec.

COLONIZING THE WEST.

Mgr. Legal in Favour of French-Canadians Going Thither.

Mgr. Legal, coadjutor to Bishop Grondin, of St. Albert, N.W.T., in an interview regarding French-Canadian colonization in the North-West, yesterday, said:

"I am strongly in favour of French-Canadian settlement in the West, I am not, however, one of those who would advise well-to-do people to leave the Province of Quebec, but I refer to those who go to the New England States, and after working twenty years there, are no better off than when they began. Instead of having to work eight hours or more to clear land, a man can get his quarter section of 160 acres in the Saskatchewan for $10, and secure a crop the very first year, I regret when I see so many foreigners come to the North-West that so few people from this province take advantage of the fertility of the soil, and establish themselves and their families there."

Speaking of Rev. Father Lacombe's colony of Metis at St. Paul des Metis, Mgr. Legal said he had visited this settlement together with Father Lacombe before leaving for the east, and had been glad to find everything in a very satisfactory condition. He also believed in the policy of taking the Metis away from the towns, as they did not appear to have sufficient energy to resist temptation. There were 40 families at St. Paul des Metis, and a flour and sawmill had been erected, while a school is already in operation with the hopes of a new church and advanced school next year.

A FREIGHT AGENT NAMED.

Mr. A. D. McTier, general baggage agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been appointed general fuel agent of the company. The position of general fuel agent is a new one on the C. P. R., and Mr. McTier's duties will consist in the supervision of the purchases of fuel required for the operation of the road. Mr. McTier has been in the employ of the C. P. R. since 1887, before which time he was with the South Eastern Railway, now a part of the Canadian Pacific System.

Mr. W. Manson, formerly auditor of the steamship department of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, B.C., left there yesterday afternoon for Montreal, having been appointed to a similar post in the head offices of the company here.

Frank Love, Q.C., has received the appointment to be police magistrate of London, Ont., rendered vacant by the death of D. J. Parke.

HAMILTON'S

3 Three Great Specials in Ladies' Jackets 3

For Monday's selling. Every garment absolutely correct in Style, Material, Workmanship, Finish and Fit.

REDUCTIONS EQUAL TO 33⅓% AND 50%

From Our already close prices, as we mark our goods in the first place much lower than stores who sell on credit, this means a saving well worthy of your attention.

It is a Well-known Fact!

That Jackets we sell at $5.00, credit stores mark $7.50.

That Jackets we sell at $7.50, credit stores mark $10.00.

That Jackets we sell at $10.00, credit stores mark $13.50,

and so on, higher priced ones in proportion; credit stores are obliged to do this as with their additional expenses of bookkeepers and collectors, losses through bad debts makes it necessary for them to do so.

Compare these values with any other store in the city, and we will leave it to your own good judgment as to which is the most profitable to you.

Our First Special—Ladies' Tailor Made Jackets, newest autumn and winter styles, all the popular shades, both braided and plain, lined and unlined. Jackets that we sold for cash at $7.50 to $10.00, credit houses would sell them $10.00 to 13.50. MONDAY'S PRICE . **$5.00**

Our Second Special—Ladies' High Class Fashionably Tailored Jackets, all handsomely trimmed, lined throughout in plain or figured silks; jackets that sell for cash at $12.00 to 15.00, credit stores would sell $15.00 to 20.00. MONDAY'S PRICE . **$7.50**

Our Third Special—Ladies' Finest Quality Beaver and Kersey Jackets, swell box front effect, all beautifully tailored, plain or strap seams, perfect fitting, lined throughout in plain and fancy taffeta silks. Garments we sold for cash at $17.50 to 22.50, credit stores would ask $25.00 to 27.50 for the same. MONDAY'S PRICE . **$10.95**

MONDAY'S HOUR SALE

Special Lines Offering Monday from 8 to 9 a. m.

Ladies' India Kid Buttoned and Laced Boots, patent leather tipped, new London toe, $1.50, for the hour 95c
Full size heavy black Japanned Coal Scuttles, the quality and size others sell at 25c, for the hour 15c
Strong well made Stepladders, with pail rest, the handy size for housekeepers, 5 feet, 75c, for the hour 49c

Special Lines offering Monday from 9 to 10 a. m.

Fancy Striped Flannelettes, good heavy quality and full width, always regular tails at 7c, for the hour 3½c
Heavy cream Canton Flannel, plush finish, for family use, well worth 8c, for the hour 5½c
Heavy English Twill Silesia Linings, in browns, fawns, grays, white and cream, 36 inch, 12 1-2c, for the hour 8c

Special Lines Offering Monday from 10 to 11 a.m.

Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats, Rough Riders, Turbans, Flops, Dress Shapes and Walking Hats, all colors, up to $1.25, for the hour 25c
42 inch wide Fancy Figured Black Dress Goods for costumes and skirts, a 30c value, for the hour 15c
36 inch wide Red and Black Check Scotch Thread Gingham for Ladies' Aprons and Children's Dresses, 12 2-2c, for the hour 7½c

Special Lines Offering Monday from 11 to 12 a.m.

Fancy Crinkled Chiffons and Crepons, in light shades, for evening wear, 75c to 90c values, for the hour 39c
Ladies' extra heavy Scotch Fingering Overstockings, full sizes, very elastic, regular 50c, for the hour 39c
Ladies' heavy weight Ribbed Drawers, full ankle length, shaped, closed or open, 30c, for the hour 19c

Special 3c Table of Notions and Smallwares for Monday.

Finishing Braid, worth	5c	YOUR CHOICE of any ARTICLE Monday at	Long Boot But'n Hooks, worth 7c
Pearl Buttons, worth	10c		Curling Tongs worth 5c
Scissors, worth	10c		Curling Pins, worth 5c
Garter Clasps, worth	15c		Tooth Brushes, worth 7c
Hair Pin Cabinets, worth	5c	3c	Shell Side Combs, worth 5c
Kirby Beard's Pins, worth	8c		Kid Curlers, worth 5c

Special Lines Offering Monday From 2 to 3 p. m.

Fancy Wings, Feather Mounts and Coq Feathers. A magnificent assortment, values up to 65c. For the hour 10c
Ladies' fine Irish Lawn White Hemstitchcd Handkerchiefs, our regular 5c quality. For the hour 2½c
200 pieces of New Veilings, plain and fancy, in a good choice of colors, worth up to 35c. For the hour 5c

Special Lines Offering Monday From 3 to 4 p. m.

"Agnela" Favorite Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water, in long green bottles, worth 25c. Two bottles for the price of one during the hour 12½c
Imperial Hand Made Door Mats, size 18x36, fringed ends, new combination colors, 50c. For the hour 35c
The New Loop Braid Dress Trimmings, in black and colored, 8 and 10c values. During the hour 6c

Special Lines Offering Monday from 4 to 5 p. m.

Fancy Frilled Ribbons suitable for Dress Trimmings and fancy work, all shades 10c to 15c, for the hour 5c
Ladies' Lastly Fall Weight Kid Gloves, in Tan, Mode and Brown, Silk embroidered backs, 2 dome fasteners 75c, for the hour 49c
500 Rolls New Fall Design Wall Papers, pretty floral effects, nice tints, 6c and 7c, for the hour 4½c

Special Offering Monday from 5 to 6 p. m.

Ladies' Fur Neck Ruffs in Black Opossum with tails to wear with coat collar jackets 75c, for the hour 49c
Good Stable Horse Blankets, good stripe Jute, with leather strap and buckle 50c. For the hour 39c
Ladies' Secretary and Book Case, solid curly birch, natural or mahogany finish, complete fillings, $5.75, for the hour $4.45

Some of Monday's Wonderful Grocery Bargains.

8 Bars Laundry Soap for	25c	10 lb. Bag White Frost Flour for	25c
10 lbs. Split Peas for	25c	10 lb. Bag Best Rolled Oats for	25c
10 lbs. Pot Barley for	25c	10 lb. Gold Dust Corn Meal for	25c
10 lbs. White Beans for	25c	4 Tins of Pork and Beans for	25c
10 lbs. Spanish Onions for	25c	½ Gal. Pure Maple Syrup for	25c

These are positively the biggest 25c values ever offered.

No Mail or Telephone Orders filled except for Groceries.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square.
272tf

Says General Joubert
To his A-D-C Hubert,
'How are we off for Soap?'
'We shall be better, I Hope,'
Says A-D-C Hubert
To General Joubert'
'When we capture

STRACHAN'S

GILT EDGE SOAP.

'Every one is After It.'
272tf71

IT'S A LUXURY

Jewellery is a luxury. It's absolutely necessary to have the time always with us, in the shape of a dainty little watch, or to have a pretty little pin to catch the laces or check the ribbons. Just how far the art of making gold and silver jewellery has developed may be seen by glancing through our stock. It will give pleasure to look at the beautiful and exquisite articles even if you don't intend to buy.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
2261 St. Catherine Street.
272x

You Make No Mistake

when you buy your Parlor Furniture from us. We have a large assortment of them. All styles, all prices. Come and see. The store is open every evening until ten o'clock.

F. LAPOINTE,
1447-1449 St. Catherine Street.
(Near Montcalm St.)
271xtf

These Properties To Exchange for City Building Lots

St. Antoine street,

Six beautiful flats, extra well finished, with furnaces and modern improvements and well rented. Price $14,000; will take building lots for equity.

Park Ave., near Prince Arthur,

Most substantially built and well Finished House, with three fine flats, 28x135. Price $12,500. Want lots in Westmount.

St. Lawrence Main street,

Three Dressed Stone Fronts, with six tenements, finely finished and well rented. Price $25,000. Would exchange separately.

St. Catherine street,

Fine Block of Stone Front Flats, six in number, well rented—clear of encumbrances. Want lots in West End. Price $12,000. Desirable exchange will be given.

Ontario street,

Block of Four Tenements and one Store, clear of encumbrances. Price $8,500, clear, for desirable building lots.

Notre Dame street,

Block of Two Stores and Two Dwellings. Worth $9,000. Encumbrance $3,000. Would like good building lots in St. Louis or St. James Ward.

PARENT BROS.,
272 1 97 St. James street.

B. H. M. THE B&H CHINA EMPORIUM.
252xxtf

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

In connection with the series of sermons now being preached by the Rev. W. S. Barnes in the Church of the Messiah on the higher criticism, or, as he prefers to call it, the newer appreciation, the subject to-morrow evening will be "The Book of Psalms."

Special Notice.

"The Name of Layton"

has been identified with the manufacture and sale of Pianos for the past 75 years both in London, Eng., and Montreal, therefore the public when purchasing from Layton Bros. have the satisfaction that they are buying their piano from a reliable and practical firm. Warerooms, 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion sq. N. B. Open Saturday evenings.
272 x2 2aw

Don't Wait

until Christmas is here before buying your Piano. Get first choice from the stock of high grade Instruments now on view at Layton Bro's. new warerooms, 144 Peel st., N. B. Open Saturday evenings.

The Montreal Daily Star, printed at the corner of St. George street and Fortification lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office, 103 and 105

THE NEW DIPLOMACY

Samoan Agreement Marks a Step in Imperial Policy.

Much European Speculation Over the Kaiser's Visit to Britain.

(Special Cable to the Star.)

LONDON, November 18.—Let me begin with an item of news which has great significance for those who are watching the remarkable developments which British policy is now undergoing. Before Lord Salisbury concluded the agreement with Germany and the United States respecting Samoa, he communicated the general terms of the agreement to the governments of Australia and New Zealand, and not until the assent of their respective Premiers had been secured did he close the deal.

Those who can recall the angry scenes between Lord Salisbury and the Australasian delegates when New Guinea was under debate in the Colonial Conference 1887, and recall how stoutly the British Cabinet then persisted in the traditional British policy of governing the Empire without taking the colonies into consultation, even where colonial interests were vitally concerned, will realize the momentous change which this present action of Lord Salisbury implies.

THE NEW DIPLOMACY.

Recent events have, indeed, imposed a new diplomacy, even upon a man of Lord Salisbury's innate conservatism. By accepting legislative and armed support to the British policy from Canada and Australasia, as in the case of the South African war the British Ministers have adopted an entirely new principle of partnership in the Administration of the Empire. Thus Lord Salisbury awaited the approval of England's junior partner, Australasia, before he settled the Samoan question with the United States and Germany, and England herself will take care to conform to the views of her junior partners, both in South Africa, Canada and Australasia before

SHE REMAKES THE MAP

of South Africa after the Union Jack has floated over Pretoria, it will take time for this new relationship to find expression in the constitution of the Empire, but that the actual administration of the Empire is now based on principles of partnership is a momentous fact. It seems most improbable that this Australasian approval would have been so readily given if the Samoan arrangement had not been based upon the principal of equal trade opportunities for all nations throughout the Samoan Islands, American and German, and in this open door understanding in Samoa and the Far East, we see a second great principle of modern British policy, which, private though it be, next week's visit to England of the Kaiser and his Minister of State must further clinch. The problem before Lord Salisbury, President McKinley and Count Von Buelow alike at this moment is,

WHAT TO DO WITH JAPAN.

If, as seems certain, she is intent on having it out with Russia forthwith, will they support her claims in Korea or leave her to carry through her own quarrels with Russia by diplomacy? The Anglo-German-American understanding essentially a diplomacy of peaceful pressure, but the plans of mice and men gang aft aglee.

As for the Kaiser's visit to England next week, infinite official pains have been taken here to divest it of any political significance. A grandson is visiting his grandmother and his uncle. That officials would have us believe, is all, and the courteous suggestion is made that in the English press at least this polite morning call should not be proclaimed as a public manifestation of partnership. But still the public cannot overlook the fact that the Kaiser is accompanied by Count Von Buelow, the negotiator of the Anglo-German agreements; that, moreover, a flotilla of eight British torpedo boat destroyers will meet him somewhere near Dover to escort him to Portsmouth, while a fleet of six battleships and four cruisers will dip their flags and fire their guns in his honour at Spithead.

The truth, of course, is that the Kaiser has his own public to think of at home, no insignificant section of whom openly distrust this new Anglo-Germanism. He has also to think of his good friend the Czar. As for the anti-British feeling in Germany, its bitterness is unabated. It is only less manifest because of the official muzzling order. A high authority who just returned from studying in Berlin and other centres, says this obstacle in the path of the Kaiser and British Ministers explains this anti-British feeling as partly a mere trade jealousy and partly in agrarian Russia, the deep-seated bitterness of the junker class who regard Britain as the policeman of Europe who keeps the peace and prevents war, which is the junker's only chance of getting his head out of water. Many officers again had counted on making something by offering their swords to the South African Republic. Britain knocked that on the head, but all this bitterness, says this authority, will go if the Emperor is left alone. The entire tone of the Prussian nation is liable to change. Not yet awhile perhaps but come it will. The pendulum begins to swing for high state reasons. The Emperor and Von Bulow feel that if they are to build their fleet and keep an open door in China and stave off the spectre of Russian advance, it is to Britain they must trend.

THE KAISER SAILS.

The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress of Germany and two of their sons on board, sailed from Kiel for England at 9 o'clock this morning.

Achille Lalonde, aged 22 years, and Emery Lalonde, aged 19, were arrested Thursday by Detectives Samson and Coleman, on the charge of stealing two coats from a boarding house. Both denied their guilt in the Police Court, and were remanded for trial.

"Take Time by The Forelock."

Don't wait until sickness overtakes you. When that tired feeling, the first rheumatic pain, the first warnings of impure blood are manifest, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will rescue your health and probably save a serious sickness. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
272 1

EXTRA!
M. ALFRED
DESEVE
THE EMINENT VIOLINIST
will appear at the
GRAND CONCERT
Given by MISS C. MARIER, Soprano
In KARN HALL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1899
Also the following artists: Misses A. Gervais and A. Marier, accompanists; Miss D. Francherre, organist; Mr. Gustave Labelle, cellist; Mr. Ed. Lebel, tenor; and Master EDOUARD PANNETON, the wonderful boy soprano.
Reserved - 50c. and 75c.
Tickets for sale at Karn's, 2362 St. Catherine St., and at Pratte's Piano Co., 1670 Notre Dame St. 272 1

Ancient Order of Hibernians.
DIVISION NO. 2.
ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE.
The Officers and Members of above Division are requested to meet in their Hall on SUNDAY, 19th Inst., at 1.30 p.m., sharp, and proceed from thence to Hibernian Knights Hall, 2042 Notre Dame Street, to meet Sister Divisions.
By order, THOS. DONOHUE,
272 1 Rec. Secretary.

GRAND BAZAAR
Under the Auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. James Methodist Church, in
BEAMAN'S HALL,
November 24th and 25th,
Useful and Fancy Articles, Housekeepers Table, Art Gallery and Phonograph. Tea from 6 to 8 p. m. Orchestral music each evening under the direction of Professor Jacobson.
Admission 10c. 272*4 4aw

Woman's Art Association.
Sixth Annual Exhibition to be held in the Studio, 2201 St. Catherine street, from Monday, Nov. 20th, to Saturday 25th. Open daily from 10 to 6. Admission 25c. 272 3

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling. Write COOK REMEDY CO., 1997 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. Worst case cured in 15 to 35 days. 100 page book free. 155 t

REV. J. A. GORDON

Gives His Opinion of a Valuable Work.

Publishers Montreal Daily Star, City.

Gentlemen:—After a thorough examination of the work, I am satisfied that the purchase of the "Masterpieces of the World's Literature" is the best investment that I have ever made in reference books for my library. The selections from authors of ancient and modern times are most choice, each one complete in itself, a perfect revelation of the style and character of the author and a clear reflection of the thought of his times.

Cordially,
(Rev.) J. A. GORDON,
Pastor First Baptist Church, Montreal.
271 Prince Arthur street.
272 1

A PAINT STORE BURNED.

Fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the small wooden building bearing No. 1782 St. Catherine street, and used as a paint store, by Mr. Joseph Dagenais. Owing to the inflammable material within, it was soon a mass of flames, the fire communicating to a Chinese laundry alongside, and causing some damage to it. The paint store was gutted, and the loss will amount to several hundred dollars.

DEATHS.

BARDON — On the 17th of November, 1899, in Hotel Dieu Hospital, Helen Bardon, aged 70 years, a native of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland. Funeral service at St. Patrick's, at 7.30 a. m., Monday. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

LARIN—At Dawson City, on November 8, 1899, at the age of 50 years and 9 months, John B. Larin, son of the late John B. Larin, Esq., of this city. Requiem mass will be celebrated at 7.30 a.m., Monday, the 20th, at St. Joseph Church, Richmond street.

LALONDE—On the 17th inst., Aug. Lalonde, at the age of 76 years, at his late residence, 59 Chaboillez square. Funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 8 a.m., to Notre Dame Church, thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

A Professor of Osculation
Might, possibly, interest young ladies, but he
Wouldn't Know Wheat or Stocks.
We do know both Wheat and Stocks, and our Free Book explains margin trading in either or both; send for it
Howard, Crosby & Co., 62 WALL ST., New York. 24 CONGRESS St., Boston, Mass. 272c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Specially reported for the Star by C. D. Monk, 16 St. Sacrament Street, local manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York, over direct private wire.

	CLOSE. Nov. 18 Op'g.	Close.	Nov. 17 Op'g.	Close
Amer. Cotton Oil Co.				
Do do Pref.				
Amer. Tobacco Co.	119	118	119½	118⅝
Do do Pref.				
Amer. Sugar Refin Co.	158½	159⅝	158½	158⅝
Amer. Spirits Mfg. Co.				
Do do Pref.				
Anaconda Mining Co.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
A. Top. & St. Fe, all pd.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Do do Pref.	66½	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
A. S. W.	40	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	55	55	55⅜	54⅞
Do do pref.	76⅝	77¼	75¾	76⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Trans	58⅝	59¾	58¾	59⅜
Canadian Pacific				
Canada Southern			53½	53⅝
Ches. & Ohio			28	28
Chic Burl. & Quincy	134⅛	134⅜	133⅞	134⅛
Chicago Gas	113⅝	113⅝	113½	113⅝
Chic. & N. W.			168½	169
Chic. R. I. & Pac.			114	114½
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	126½	126⅝	126½	126⅝
Continental Tob. com.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
Do do pref.	92	92	92	
Consolidated Gas N.Y.	192⅝	192⅝	192½	192
Colorado Fuel & Iron.			38½	38⅜
Cleveland C. C. & St. L.			60⅝	60⅝
Delaware, Lack. West.			191	191½
Delaware & Hudson.	122½	122⅝	122½	122⅝
Denver & R. Grand pf.			75¼	75⅛
South. S. Shore & Atl.				
Do do pref.				
Federal Steel	59	59	58	58⅝
Federal Steel pref.	81	81⅛	80	81⅜
General Electric	126	126½	126½	126
Jersey Central				123½
Lake Erie & Western	19	19		
Louisville & Nashville	86¾	86¾	87¼	87⅛
Do do pref.				
Manhattan Elevated	105⅝	106½	105½	105⅝
Missouri Pacific	49⅛	49	49	49
Metropolitan Traction			195	194¾
National Lead Co.				
Do do pref.				
Nor. Pacific com. new	55¾	55¾	55½	55⅝
Do do pref. xd.			75½	75¾
N. Y. Central & Hud.			147¾	147¾
N. Y., Lake Erie & West				43⅝
Do do 1st pref.				110½
Do do 2nd pref.				80¾
N. Y. Ontario & West.	25¾	25⅞		25⅝
N. Y. Air Brake Co.				
Omaha, com.				
Pacific Mail	47⅜	47	46	47
Pressed Steel, com.	56⅛	56⅝	57½	57⅜
Pressed Steel, pref.			88¾	88¾
Phil. & Read. all paid			21½	21⅜
Pullman				192½
Southern Ry. com.			13½	13⅝
Do pref.	57½	57⅝	57¾	57⅝
Southern Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	44	43⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	116	116	116½	116⅝
Texas Pacific			19⅝	17½
U. S. Leather Co.	25	25	25	25⅛
U. S. pref.	82⅝	83⅛	80⅛	82
U. S. Rubber Com.				
Do pref.				111
Union Pacific Com.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
Do Pref.	77¾	77⅝	77¾	77⅝
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
Do pref.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Western Union Tel.				89

COUNTRY CHEESE BOARDS.

As the following table covers more than a week's transactions, yesterday's prices may be compared with those paid a week ago upon the same board:

Date	Place.	Cheese Boarded.	Cheese Sold.	Price.
November				
10.	South Finch	457 w & c	bid	10⅜
10.	Perth	1880 w	800	10⅜
10.	Kemptville	1000	all	10⅜
10.	Winchester	435 c	145	10⅜
11.	Cowansville	3537	537	10⅜
11.	Cowansville		balance	10⅜
11.	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	40 large	bid	10⅜
11.	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	100 twins	bid	11
11.	Watertown, N.Y.		2500	11⅜
11.	Canton, N.Y.		600 twins	11⅜
11.	Canton, N.Y.	butter	400 tubs	25½
11.	London, Ont.	2817	bid	10⅝-11 3-16
13.	Utica, N.Y.	2770		11⅜
13.	Utica, N.Y.	3200 w & c		11⅜
13.	Utica, N.Y.	butter	62	25⅜
13.	Utica, N.Y.		1	25
13.	Little Falls, N.Y.	1251 c		11⅜
13.	Little Falls, N.Y.	1637 s w & c		11-12
15.	Woodstock	3365 w & c	few on curb	11
15.	Picton	185		10 13-16
16.	Brockville	1540 w & c	242	10⅝
16.	Ormstown, Que.	510 w & c	438	10⅜
16.	Kingston	574 w & c	all	10⅜
16.	Colonel	8854		
17.	Belleville	2690	2015	11
17.	Smiths Falls		575	11⅛
17.	Iroquois	677	all	10⅝

A BRANCH OF PINKERTONS.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency has opened a branch in Montreal, with offices in the Street Railway building. The resident superintendent is Mr. A. F. Noble who is a Canadian, having been born in Toronto. He entered the Pinkertons' employ fifteen years ago, and rose to be assistant superintendent of the St. Paul branch. In 1898, he resigned to accept the position of Chief Special Agent of the Great Northern Railway, but returned to the Pinkertons' service to accept his present appointment.

Mr. Noble's assistant is Mr. J. J. Goodwin, also a Canadian, a native of Stratford, Ont. He has been in the Pinkertons' employ for eight years.

WALL STREET FORECAST.
A NEWSPAPER FOR SPECULATORS.
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ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE FEATURES.
Contains more general information than any other Wall Street publication.
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29 Broadway, New York.
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272 1

Repairing Eye-Glasses.
o o o
The same care is required in repairing eye-glasses as in making them.
In duplicating broken lenses or metal parts, a slight variation from the size or shape—a variation so little as to be unnoticeable to any but a skilled optician—may alter the effectiveness of the glasses.
Accuracy the chief aim of our Optical Dept.
o o o
HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Phillips Square, Montreal. 272x1

CLOSING OUT SALE
...AT...
1741 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Bargains
In Diamonds, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Handsome Sterling Silver and Electroplate Ware, French and English Clocks. Everything of the best.

GREAT REDUCTIONS, as we want to clear out the whole stock preparatory to confining our business to our ST. CATHERINE STREET STORE. If you want a Wedding or other present, call and see our goods. It's not too early for CHRISTMAS PURCHASES when you see our prices. Come and see the goods. No trouble to show them. You are sure to buy when you see the price.

THE ADDRESS IS...
J. B. WILLIAMSON,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
1741 NOTRE DAME STREET.
CARS PASS THE DOOR.
Safes, Fixtures, Show Cases and Office Fixtures for sale. Store to Let. 272x1

ONE WEEK AGO

To-day, we received a large consignment of the FINEST CUT GLASS we have ever handled. This, we have unpacked and placed on exhibition at our West End Branch (2503 St. Catherine Street). As we never handle "Seconds," you can always be sure of getting only the finest cut crystal manufactured from us. "Seconds" are pieces which are "off color," or have bubbles in the crystal, and differ from the "Firsts" in the same way as a Rhinestone differs from a Diamond. It comprises:

Celery Trays	Water Jugs,	Sugar and Creams
Ice Tubs	Spoon Trays	Salad Bowls
Ice Cream Trays	Claret Jugs	Bon Bon Dishes
Oil and Vinegar Bottles		Olive Dishes.

The John L. Cassidy Co., Ltd.,
2503 St. Catherine Street (Cor. Crescent).
Wholesale, 339-341 St. Paul Street. 272x1

NEWS OF THE CITY.

SENT HOME.—Mr. James Dean, of Ottawa, who suffered a fracture of the leg in a collision between a hand car and a train on the Canada Atlantic line, near St. Polycarpe Junction, last Wednesday, and who had been brought to the General Hospital, was sent home yesterday.

OBSTRUCTED A BAILIFF.—Edouard Aumais was yesterday fined $5 by Recorder Weir, for interfering with a bailiff in the performance of his duties. In finding the accused guilty, His Honour referred to the gravity of the offence, saying the Criminal Code prescribed severe punishment, even to imprisonment with hard labour.

SCAFFOLD COLLAPSED.—George Bordeleau and Oswald Perron, two workmen employed on the construction of St Jean Baptiste Church, Rachel street, were at their work on a scaffold yesterday when it gave away, and they were thrown to the ground. Their injuries were not serious fortunately. They were removed to the Notre Dame Hospital.

A COLLISION.—A collision between two street cars at the corner of St. Francois Xavier and Craig streets at half past eleven last night caused quite a commotion among the passengers one of which, a man named Jameson, who was standing on the rear platform, received a slight cut on the head. The cars were not damaged, but one of the fenders was broken to pieces.

THROWN FROM HIS WAGGON.—Pierre Gagnon, an express driver, residing at No. 78 Breboeuf street, was thrown from his waggon at the corner of Craig and Bleury streets, last evening, striking his head on the stone pavement with such force as to render him unconscious. He was taken to the General Hospital in the ambulance. Later in the evening he left for his home.

FOUND A HAM.—John Gibbling, cooper, aged forty-eight years, was arrested on Thursday night, by Constable Lescarbeau, on the charge of suspicion of larceny. The accused was found in possession of a ham which he was hiding under his coat, and which he said he had found on the street. Arraigned before Judge Lafontaine this morning, Gibbling denied his guilt and was remanded for enquete

DID NOT FEED CATTLE.—Charles Roberge, foreman, residing at No. 383 Frontenac street, was fined $25 or two months by Recorder Poirier this morning on the charge brought against him by Inspector Duquette, of the S. P. C. A., for cruelty to animals. It was alleged that Roberge, who had charge of an enclosure pound, left some cattle without feeding them for quite an extended time.

MISS HOLLINSHEAD'S CONCERT.

At Miss Hollinshead's Ballad Concert this afternoon, she will be assisted by Mr. W. H. Dingle, organist, Mrs. Ives, pianist, and Miss Lena McLaughlin. The series is proving a popular one.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 332xx4od tf

BULBS Low Prices to Clear Out.

Hyacinths	Best named choice varieties, large bulbs, any color. By mail postpaid, doz. 75c. By Express, purchaser's expenses, 100	$5.00
Hyacinths	Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Pink, Blush or Mixed. By mail postpaid, doz. 40c, 100 $3.00. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	$2.75
Tulips	Scarlet, White Yellow, Striped and Mixed, best named, single or double. By mail postpaid, doz. 10c, 100, 75c. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	60c
Crocus	Yellow, Blue, White or Striped. By mail postpaid, 100, 35c. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	25c
Miscellaneous Bulbs	Allums, Ixias, Spanish Iris, Spring Star Flowers, Saxifragas, Ornithogalums, Pheasant's Eye Narcissus. By mail postpaid, doz. 10c; 100, 60c. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	50c
Azalea Plants	Just coming into bloom. By mail postpaid, each 75c. By express, purchaser's expense, dozen	$7.20
PALMS—	Kenia variety the finest, excellent Xmas Gifts. By express, purchaser's expense, each	75c
Narcissus	White and Yellow sorts. By mail postpaid, doz 20c, 100 $1.25. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	$1.00
Snowdrops	By mail postpaid, doz. 10c, 100 60c. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	50c
Jonquils	Sweet scented. By mail postpaid, doz. 10c; 100, 50c. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	30c
Chinese Sacred Lilies	Mammoth Bulbs. By mail postpaid, 3 for 20c, doz., 70c. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	$5.00
Easter Lilies	5 to 7 inches circum. By mail postpaid, each 5c, doz. 50c. By express, purchaser's expense, 100	$3.00

WM. RENNIE, Adelaide and Jarvis Streets, Toronto, Ont.
272 lawtf

Sickness at Home
vs.
Druggists' High Prices.

When you have sickness at home you should economize. Why not do so on prescriptions. You save 50 cents on every dollar by having them prepared by us, and we give a positive guarantee that no druggist in the city can fill them better or use a better quality of drugs than we do. Doing a large business, we buy in large quantities, and by so doing, buy 25 per cent. cheaper than most druggists; one reason why we can undersell them. Another reason is that by reducing the price we expect to do the largest prescription trade in the city and make our profit on the increase. The average profit on prescription is 40 cents, we are satisfied with 10 cents on each prescription.

EXAMPLE:
10 Prescriptions at 40 Cents Profit, - - $ 4.00
100 do at 10 do do - - 10.00
Expenses of STORE THE SAME in both cases.

This explains how we can afford to cut the price in two—give the very best and still make a fair profit. Do not be misled by those who say our drugs are not right. We guarantee and are prepared to prove that our drugs are the best and THE PRICE IS ONE-HALF what other druggists charge.

John T. Lyons,
Dispensing Chemist, Gold Medallist,
Corner Craig and Bleury. 272x1

...E. LEPAGE & CO...
Remarkable How Good
— WE CAN —
Economically Dress You

In this advertisement we present what we know to be the most amazing bargains in ready-to-wear apparel ever advertised by any house in this country. There is no exaggeration or doubt about this statement.

A Monster Purchase: $11,750 Worth of Ladies' Jackets, Skirts, Suits and Waists---1700 Garments at *50c* on the dollar from the NEW YORK GARMENT CO. You can understand how marvellously cheap these Jackets are when we tell you we're going to sell a splendid *$6.50 Coat for $1.98.*

Thousands of Jackets *Sacrificed.*
Fly Fronts — Double Breasted — Dip Fronts — Box Backs.

$6.50 Jackets, $1.98 — These Jackets are made of English Beaver, with tight fitting or box fronts, strapped seams, fancy buttons.

$8.50 Jackets, $2.98 — These garments are in Beaver, in tan, blues, black and browns, velvet collars and fancy buttons.

$12.00 Jackets, $4.98 — This price includes fifty different styles Jackets, made of best Beavers, lined silk throughout, in all colors.

And Hundreds of Other Jackets proportionally cheap. Everything of this season's make and style—bright, fresh and new. You will declare that you never saw such phenomenal bargains before in all your life and you will be right.

Tailor-made Skirts and Suits.
100 more of those Heavy Brocade Street Skirts, lined throughout—the regular value being $11.50 to $21.50, all to go at $5.99

Black Dress Goods Offer.
50 pieces Black Wool Crepons in choice designs, heavy make, very suitable for skirts, regular value 65c, at 39c

Flannelettes—Special Offer.
1,000 yards heavy fleeced back American flannelettes, rich selection of designs, usually sold at 15c. Special 10c

Special in Our Lace Dept.
27 inch Plaited and Crinkle Silk Chiffon, with Satin Striped, all in lovely two tone shades, regular 75c, special 25c

Silk Waists and Skirts.
50 only Rich Silk Waists in sizes 34, 35 and 3c, lovely designs of Striped Taffeta Silks, some corded, some plaited, value $4.50 to $7.00, all at $2.99

Special Silk Offer.
585 yards Choice Fancy Silks, Striped Peau de Soie, all balance of lots broken, assortment, worth up to $1.00, at 35c

Millinery Extra Special.
Just 100 Rich Trimmed Bonnets and Hats, value ranging from $3.50 to $7.50, all best goods, this season's styles, very special at $1.99

Gloves and Hosiery Specials.
100 dozen Heavy Cashmere Hose, full fashion, seamless heels and toes, 50c, at 3 pairs for $1.00
50 dozen White Cash Gloves, the 25c kind, at 12½c

Sole Agents for the Bazar Glove-fitting Patterns.
We use the Lindsay-Nordheimer Piano.
E. LEPAGE & CO.,
Corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Sts.
272tx1

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

A letter was read at the meeting of the Water Committee yesterday afternoon, from a Mr. Chadwick stating that on the 3rd inst., he took possession of 249 lots of the popular loan, and now applied for conversion of the same into registered stock.

Ald. Ekers did not think the application could be granted.

It was resolved the application was too late.

An application was made by the Catholic School Commissioners asking the committee to reconsider their decision refusing to continue their annual grant of about $500 for books for the night schools.

Ald. McBride said it was for a good purpose, but had they the money to pay?

Ald. Ekers said they could not pay it now, but they might do it out of the appropriations next year.

Ladies never have dyspepsia after a wine glass of Dr. Siegert's Angostura bitters. 272x2aw

The Public Sight in Danger

Another batch of "Mushroom Opticians" has been turned out in Toronto. This nondescript lot will probably distribute themselves in the various drug, jewellery and departmental stores throughout the Dominion, call themselves "Experienced Refractionists" and stick up signs "Eyes Tested Free." The idea of making anyone a master of the science of sight testing in a few lessons is absurd. Let the public not be deceived, it takes years to perfect a man in accurate sight testing. The folly of trusting so important an organ as sight (especially of children), to so-called "Optician" or "Refractionist," who learnt his trade in a few days, is both dangerous and ludicrous, but what do these "Charlatans" care, so long as they can sell their worthless spectacles and pocket your money.

PROF. SAM'L S. GRANT'S 30 Years' Practical Experience in Scientific SIGHT TESTING enables him to guarantee the absolute correctness of the the glasses required.

"No Extra Charge for Testing Sight."

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V2x1