

If you have lost a diamond ring
Or any other precious thing,
I will more than likely be restored
If you a Herald "Want" will try,
For Herald wants will catch the eye
and he who reads will reap reward.

P. T. Barnum

Once said: "Advertising is like
learning—a little is a dangerous
thing." The Herald is a good
paper to advertise liberally in.

1883.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1897.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A. E. LEWIS.

A Decoy Letter Was Delivered at His Sherbrooke Street Home Saturday Evening; He Was on Fairmount Avenue in Consequence at 8.30 p.m.,

HIS DAMAGED HAT HAS BEEN FOUND ON ST. LOUIS STREET.

THE ACCEPTED THEORY.

The accepted theory is that Albert E. Lewis was waylaid on Fairmount Avenue, St. Louis du Mile End; that he was either killed or badly hurt, and that the body will be found in a neighboring quarry or the injured man will be discovered in a secreted spot previously arranged for by the originators of the plot.

The case is in many respects similar to that of Dr. Young, the St. Louis councillor, who was spirited away in the spring of 1893, was searched for far and near, and was finally found in Ottawa. The difference between the two men is that Dr. Young is small and could more easily be gotten out of the way than Mr. Lewis, who might be expected to make a very desperate resistance.

The principal points of the case may be summed up as follows:

- (1) Lewis left home to attend a meeting, and went over a mile out of his way in reply to the Lauzon note.
- (2) He called on Lauzon, and was seen to walk along Fairmount avenue, but was never seen again.
- (3) Fairmount avenue on the south side is bordered by open fields and stone quarries for many hundred yards—a likeliest spot for a dard deed.
- (4) He undoubtedly went to Lauzon's house in good faith. Lauzon did not write the letter, therefore it must have been a decoy to get him to the lonely avenue.
- (5) He had before received a warning not to take any part in the municipality's troubles.
- (6) Detective Karsch had assured himself that Lewis did not leave on any of the trains passing through Mile End.
- (7) He was a man rather disquieting in appearance, and could hardly have reached St. Lawrence street in such a neighborhood without some one noticing him.
- (8) Two suspicious characters haunted the Lauzon house about eight o'clock, and were not seen after Lewis had called at the residence.
- (9) There were absolutely no causes for committing suicide; he had command of all the money he wanted, had a happy home, and was not a drinking man. "I have known him many years," said Mr. Taylor, "and have only known him to take one cocktail."
- (10) The note supposedly from Mr. Lauzon was in a female handwriting, and even that was disguised.
- (11) Detective Karsch has covered every outlet from the city, and is assured that Lewis has not left town.

one of the stone quarries or hidden away in a house.

"There is a full force of detectives at work, and I feel confident that within a very short time we shall get some news of our friend."

Mr. Taylor was then asked: "As his attorney, Mr. Taylor, do you know of any financial reason why he should have suddenly left town and desired to hide his tracks?"

"None whatever. His finances were in good shape. I am satisfied he has not left town of his own will."

R. STANLEY BAGG HAS NO THEORY

Mr. Lewis' Brother-in-Law Talks to The Herald on the Missing Man's Affairs.

Mr. R. Stanley Bagg was seen at his office by a Herald reporter. He said:—"The disappearance of Mr. Lewis, my brother-in-law, is a most remarkable and startling thing. I cannot for one moment imagine what has happened to him."

"Have you no theory?"

"None whatever. I have thought the matter out very carefully, and I can advance no theory whatever. He was a man who had enemies; that there is no doubt. Any man who is a man and who takes a decided stand on questions which he thinks are just will have many friends and not a few enemies. That any of these should stoop to do him bodily harm I cannot imagine. Personally he is a very estimable man, and had a very happy home. What is the general impression in town?"

"That he has met with foul play, and is in all probability dead?"

"Surely you cannot mean it. There could be no motive. Suppose some of the roughs of the municipality did decide to assault him, they would never go to such a length as murder. I myself feel that the mystery will be explained in some other way."

"How was he fixed financially?"

"He was in good financial standing. He was a man who made money, and when he married my sister his fortune was added by a very large amount, including the property in St. Louis du Mile End, which was the cause of the trouble that was to be discussed at Saturday night's meeting."

In the case, it was decided to put the matter in the hands of the police.

It is now firmly believed that this mysterious letter was a decoy to seduce Mr. Lewis into the neighborhood where he was last seen, and is but one little link in a long chain of circumstances which point very strongly towards a crime.

Some two weeks ago Mr. Lewis received

THIS MAN IS WANTED IN THE LEWIS CASE.

The police would like very much to get hold of the man who delivered the decoy letter at Mr. Lewis' house on Saturday evening. The housemaid, who answered the door when he called, describes him as follows:

"The man was tall, not quite six feet, and had a heavy, dark moustache. He was not roughly dressed. In fact, he was well dressed, in dark clothes, but his coat collar was turned up. Seemed to be about thirty years of age. After delivering the letter he went away immediately—couldn't say in which direction."

ed an anonymous letter warning him not to take any part in the municipal affairs of Mile End. Mr. Lewis had placed in the hands of McMaster & McLennan a suit against the municipality of Mile End for \$50,000. The suit is in connection with the Park and Island Railway matter.

DUNBAR TAYLOR HAS A THEORY.

Thinks That Roughs Set Upon Him and He May Have Been Killed When He Resisted.

Mr. A. Dunbar Taylor, of Taylor and Buchan, was called upon at nine o'clock this morning. Mr. Taylor was worn and tired as a result of many hours of search for his friend and client. In the suit against St. du Mile End Mr. Taylor was acting for Mr. Lewis, and was to have accompanied him to the meeting which had been called by the ratepayers to discuss the situation. Mr. Taylor hesitated on leaving his home at 7.30 on Saturday night, and considered whether or not he should call for Mr. Lewis. They had agreed to meet at the town hall, where the gathering was to take place.

"I did not find Mr. Lewis there when I arrived," said Mr. Taylor, "so I waited until nine o'clock, when I telephoned to his house, only to be told that he had left before eight o'clock. As he did not come I returned home without seeing him, and was surprised to get a call at one o'clock on Sunday morning, asking for him. Knowing his very regular habits I came to the conclusion that something was wrong. From that time until this morning I have spent many weary hours searching for him or for some trace of him. He was a tall, well-built man, who would sell his life dearly, and if he was attacked, you may be sure he would fight to the end. If he had been attacked by roughs who simply intended to maltreat him he might have made such resistance that they struck a fatal blow, in which case the body could be thrown into the water in

MR. KARSCH WAS FIRST INFORMED.

It Was Thought to Be a Matter Which Need Not Be Brought to Public Notice.

After a weary night of watching the relatives of Mr. Lewis called at the residence of Manager Kaisch, of the Canadian secret service, at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. It was hoped up to this time that the missing gentleman would turn up within a few hours and explain his absence, but upon hearing the facts Mr. Kaisch made up his mind that something was wrong.

Hastily summoning his entire staff, he set out for Fairmount Avenue, and from 10 a.m. until late at night, the search was kept up. Every house, large or small, within a radius of a mile has been or will be called at before nightfall.

Up to three o'clock this afternoon not a solitary clue had been found; not even a sign of a struggle. It was thought for sometime that certain footprints told of the carrying of a body into the exhibition grounds, but Mr. Kaisch personally made a search of every building and satisfied himself that the body is not hidden there.

Late last night the city detectives were informed of the disappearance and half a dozen of Mr. Carpenter's best men joined those of the Canadian Secret Service.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Kaisch gave out this statement:

"From a personal search and from the reports of the detectives, working on the left that district and that he has been hidden away in some shanty, or that his dead body will be found in the water of one of the quarries. We shall vigorously drag every quarry this afternoon."

Mr. Carpenter was asked by a Herald reporter if he had come to any conclusion. He said: "My men were on the case last night and have not yet made a report. I do not care to express any opinion."



MR. AND MRS. A. E. LEWIS.

HOW THE LETTER WAS RECEIVED.

A Man Came to the House With It and the Housemaid Went to the Door.

A representative of The Herald called at the residence of Mr. Lewis early this morning, and found Mrs. Lewis completely prostrated by the effects of the terrible mystery hanging over the disappearance of her husband. She could not, naturally, be seen or interviewed.

The housemaid, Miss Eliza McGilivray, to whom the decoy letter was handed, and who was alone in the house with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis at the time, is a bright, intelligent girl, and gave as complete a description of the stranger as possible.

"Of course," said Miss McGilivray, "I did not look very closely at him. I was alone in the house, and dinner was on. I heard the bell and went to the door. There was a man standing there, rather tall, but not quite six feet, I guess, and with a large heavy dark moustache."

"Yes, he was quite respectable looking and there was nothing tough about him, except that his long coat collar was turned up. And just as soon as he handed me the letter he turned around and went down the steps. No, I did not wait to see which way he went. Then I took the letter in and gave it to Mrs. Lewis. She laughed and handed it to Mr. Lewis, and said, 'Oh, Albert, I suppose it's another bill.'"

"No, I think it was to Mr. Lewis' face when he read it, because Mrs. Lewis had put up the screen in front of the dining room door. You see, she thought, when the bell rang, that it was some stranger coming in, so she put up the screen so they could not be seen."

"Then in about twenty minutes or half an hour or so, Mr. Lewis went out, and that was the last we saw of him. In the middle of the night I woke up hearing somebody calling 'Eliza! Eliza! I thought I was dreaming and did not get up at first. When I did get up I found it was Mrs. Lewis at the head of the stairs. She said it was almost one o'clock and that Mr. Lewis had not come home, and she didn't know what to do. Then we went and sat in the front window for a long time. A cab drove up and stopped in front of the house just at one o'clock, and Mrs. Lewis said, 'Oh, that's his car at last!' But it wasn't. It was a man who went in next door. Then we telephoned, I think it was to Mr. Lewis' brother. But we don't know anything more, and haven't found out one word that I know."

"Oh, yes, Mr. Lewis was always regular in his habits. Why, if he was even half an hour late for dinner, he always used to telephone up and tell Mrs. Lewis. When he went out, too, he always left word, and said where he was going."

"On Saturday, just before he went away, he was down showing me how to fix the furnace, because I didn't know anything about it. You see the other girl who used to do that is sick, and I'm not used to doing it."

"Yes, Mr. Lewis seemed in very good spirits, and there did not seem to be anything weighing on his mind."

Mr. Lansing Lewis informed a Herald man that the family had had no reason to suspect that Mr. Albert Lewis, the missing man, had been either stunned and gagged or drugged and hidden in some empty building or vacant house. But the police had made a thorough search of all such places, and not the slightest clue of the missing man had been discovered.

Mr. Lewis said that a thorough search of the stone quarries, also, had not resulted in any discovery of his lost brother. The family are impressed with the idea that the worst has happened; and a careful search is being made for the body. Mr. Lansing stated that he had not the slightest blue of any definite character on which to work. The entire thing is surrounded by an impenetrable cloud of mystery.

MILE END AND ITS CAR SERVICE.

Mass Meeting to Protest—Proposal That the Town Should Own a Line.

The meeting which Mr. Lewis left home to attend on Saturday night was one of the property owners of St. Louis du Mile End, called for the purpose of discussing means to obtain a better street car service from the Park and Island Railway, and also negotiating a new loan. Mr. W. J. Brown presided, and Councillors Martel and Ouellet were present to defend the actions of the Council. The former was questioned closely as to why the company was not compelled to give the service agreed to when they got their franchise.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

The Perjury Cases Concluded at Sweetsburg.

BAIL WAS NOT ALLOWED.

Something About Hilliker and Clark the Two Men Who Are in Trouble.

Sweetsburg, November 22.—(Special.)—The preliminary investigation in the perjury cases was brought to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon and Hilliker and Clark will have to stand their trial, at the next Court of Queen's Bench, which will take place in March, 1898. Whether they will have to remain in prison until that time is not definitely known. Judge Mulvane refused to accept bail, but an application will be made before the Superior Court as soon as the record in the case is completed.

The witnesses examined for the prosecution on Saturday were five in number, after which two were called for the defence.

While it is generally supposed that the object of the arrests is to get more light on the Edy murder mystery, it is not known whether it is Hilliker or someone else whom the High Constable has suspicions against.

Judge Chauveau, remarked during the course of his testimony, that the investigation which he had been commissioned to hold in the matter of the Edy murders was not yet closed. Whether this awful crime of more than four years ago is to be cleared up by means of these perjury cases or not, the fact remains that such a very far from being the opinion of either the people hereabout, or of those from around Clareville who were here last week in connection with the case and most of whom were by no means reticent in giving expression to their ideas. Hilliker is a man who has a considerable standing in his own locality, kindhearted and genial, and always ready to help any one in distress. His friends relate numerous instances of his generosity. Clark is a man who lives with him and works about the place. The numerous witnesses for the Crown from across the line seemed to enjoy their little excursion into Canada at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Mr. McCorkill made some sarcastic remarks about the evident interest in the case displayed by Mr. Ladd, the lawyer from East Aburgh, who was the first witness for the Crown on Friday.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

A Successful Tea Given by the Ladies in Aid of Their Good Work.

The annual tea given by the ladies of the Montreal Free Library was this year as great a success, if not a greater, than last year. In the absence of the president, Mrs. McArthur, who is now in Europe, Miss Sadler, Miss H. LeMontagne and Miss Gethings were the able superintendents of the affair. The reception committee was composed of Lady Hingston, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. (Justice) Wurtelle and Mrs. Sadler. The tea was held as formerly in the rooms over Hall's, on St. Catherine street. The room, with a number of gaily-decorated booths and their fair attendants, presented a very pretty sight.

The refreshment booth was in charge of Miss Drummond, assisted by Mrs. Geoffrey Weir, Miss Flynn, Miss Sheridan, Miss Delaney, Madame Charles Leblanc, Mrs. Tabb and Mrs. Merrill.

The flower booth was very pretty, being presided over by Mrs. C. J. Smith, Miss Smith, the Misses Fernon, Miss Harding (St. John, N.B.), the Misses Irwin, Miss Mercier, Miss Doyle and Miss Toner.

At the bon-bon table, which had an splendid assortment of home-made candies, Miss Guerin was in charge. She was assisted by Miss Estelle O'Brien, the Misses Monk, Miss Hubert, Miss Jette, Miss Roy, the Misses MacCallum, Miss Cavanaugh and Miss Hunter.

A special toy table for children was in charge of Mrs. J. Meagher, Miss Bartley and Miss Casey.

A very fine musical programme, under the direction of Miss Sharp, was given both during the afternoon and evening. Those who took part were Miss Villeneuve, the Misses Desjardins, Miss Tena Tait and Miss Freda May, Mr. O. M. Sharp, Miss McAndrew, Miss E. Jeffreys, Mr. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, the Misses Johnson, Master Johnson and Mr. Pigeon.

During the evening the following young ladies extended their services in aid of the worthy charity:—The Misses Lacombe, Miss Langlois, Miss Shaughnessy, the Misses de Baujeu, Miss de Salaberry, and Miss Broster, of New York.

"The automatic hen that laid golden eggs from Klondike" was taken care of by Mrs. and Miss Doyle.

A very large number of people rallied in support of the efforts of the ladies to aid the good work being done by the Free Library, among them being Rev. Father Pardow, S.J., who in a recent sermon extended high praise for the work of the library. The ladies are indefatigable in their endeavors, and their annual tea is always one of the events of the season.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Mr. F. S. Chulitz, wife and child, of New Edinburgh, nearly met death by poisoning a few days ago. The trouble was caused, it is believed, by eating canned salmon. Mr. Schultz had brought in the salmon, intending to have it for dinner, but the can was not opened until the family were about to retire. Mr. Schultz, his wife, and his two children, each took some of it. About 2 a.m., the little boy came into his parents' room, and complained of being ill. As he told his parents, he fell upon the floor apparently in convulsions. The other children came in a few moments after, and were taken the same way, and a short time after Mrs. Schultz also took ill. Mr. Schultz thought it was occupying gas, and went down stairs to look at the stove, which he found to be all right. On returning to the bedroom, Mr. Schultz also began to feel sick, and at once gave the alarm.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON BURIED.

New York, November 22.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton was held Saturday from the Church of the Transfiguration, familiarly known as the "Little Church Around the Corner." A large crowd was present including many actors and delegations from the Lamb's Club, the Players' Club, the Actors' Fund Association, the Order of Elks and the Actors' National Protective Union. The burial service in simple form was conducted by Bishop Potter. Interment took place at Trinity cemetery on Washington Heights.

THE LATE MRS. LA RUE.

Mrs. La Rue, wife of Mr. Octave La Rue, died after a short and sudden illness at her home, Somerville, Mass., on Friday last. Mrs. La Rue was Miss Angela L. Corcoran, sister of Mr. Ernest A. Corcoran, the well-known city traveller for the Royal Insurance Company, and Mr. La Rue is a son of Mr. Leon La Rue, wholesale tobacconist of Montreal. The remains were brought to the city yesterday, and in the afternoon interred in Cote des Neiges. Among those who followed were Mr. Octave La Rue, Mr. E. A. Corcoran, Messrs. E. G. Flou, Edward Mahoney, L. La Rue, P. Quinn and others.

The Dominion Line S.S. Vancouver, arrived in Portland yesterday, opening the winter steamship season there. The passengers left Portland last night, and reached here this morning.

MRS. STERNAMAN'S SAD CONDITION.

Her Grief is Pitiable in the Extreme.

THINKS THE JUDGE SEVERE.

Doomed Woman's Sisters and Mother Believe in Her Innocence and Want a New Trial.

Cayuga, Ont., November 22.—(Special.)—The condition of Mrs. Sternaman, who was, on Friday night, sentenced to death for the murder of her husband, is pitiable in the extreme. She lies on the cot in her cell moaning continuously and apparently pays no attention to the efforts of her friends, who try to comfort her by holding out the hope of a new trial, or at least a commutation of sentence.

The scene in the cell, after sentence had been delivered, was tragic. The firm believers in her innocence—Mrs. Chipman, mother of her first husband; Mrs. Dora Boustead, her sister; Miss Scriver, another sister, and her white-haired mother—were there, with Mrs. Murphy, the gaoler's wife, to console her. The woman threw herself on a bench, and sat in a moment of silence, broken only by the sobs and cries of her relatives. The aged mother, sitting opposite, moaned out in an aching voice.

"What, oh what, is death; I buried a child last fall, and I wish to God it had been her."

"Oh, this is terrible," was Mrs. Sternaman's first remark on entering the room. "My God, but it cannot be."

"Can't I have a new trial? That judge was so severe. Had it not been for him it would never have been so. Justice! Everybody told me that would be the justice I would receive in this country. I was told to expect none. I did, but I didn't get it. He was very violent, for him it would have been different. Surely I am not to be hanged. Oh, this is terrible; my God, it is terrible." And here the agonized woman hid her face in her hands as if to shut out the fearful sight.

Mrs. Chipman, the mother of the first husband of the woman who is already laid dead, left the room and descended the winding stairs to the lower floor of the jail, where she called aloud for the judge, demanding a new trial for an "innocent" woman. She seemed exhausted and hysterical, and had to be controlled.

Mrs. Murphy, the gaoler's wife broke into tears at the first sight of the woman, and had to be carried to her home across the court yard. The gaoler himself, a strong man, wept like a child, while tears coursed down the cheeks of the aged chief constable.

WHITE COMMITS SUICIDE.

A Traveller Representing Tooke Bros. [Montreal, Ours His Throat in the Winnipeg Hospital.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—A commercial traveller named Dave White, representing Tooke Bros., Montreal, committed suicide at the General Hospital here on Saturday at noon. He had been drinking heavily for a few days, and upon his admission to the hospital on Wednesday had to be placed in confinement as he was very violent. On Thursday night he was apparently perfectly rational, and his doctor ordered that he be placed in a private ward. On Friday a satchel containing some articles of apparel and a razor was brought to him, which as a private ward patient he was entitled to receive with the consent of his doctor. On Saturday, shortly before noon, he asked for writing material, and wrote one or two letters, and seemed perfectly sane when his dinner was brought to him. The attendant left the room, and upon returning in a few minutes found White lying on the floor dead, having cut a large gash in his throat with the razor. Deceased was aged twenty-seven years and came from Ingersoll, Ont. He was very popular here, and no cause of remorse can be assigned for the deed. The coroner has decided that an inquest is not necessary.

INSURANCE RATES.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 22.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance managers on Saturday, much discussion took place as to whether the rates would be raised in conformity with the regulations of American companies but the matter was left over until the next meeting which will be held at Hamilton on Wednesday. The general feeling was against the proposed higher rates as those now in use are considered sufficient with our lower mortality rate.

NEW FARMERS' CLUB.

Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, commissioner of agriculture, announces in this week's Quebec Gazette that he has authorized the formation of farmer's clubs in St. Theophile and St. Hilaire de Dorset, both in Beauce County.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Star, has not yet found that it has any opinion on the Victoria Square question. But it came very close to having one. If the Star reporters who were given petitions to carry around for signature, advocating the granting of the square, had met with any encouragement, the Star would have had an opinion in favor of the grant.

But our esteemed contemporary is not one of those who care about being "in the right with two or three." That doesn't pay. So when the petition-carriers reported that signatures were not to be got the scheme was dropped.

And The Star still remains without an opinion.

DECEASED OLD.

Messrs. Hearn and Harrison report Montreal readings as follows: Standard thermometer—8 a.m., 27.1 p.m., 28; maximum, 28; minimum, 22. Standard barometer—8 a.m., 30.16; 1 p.m., 30.15.

Minimum temperatures elsewhere—Kamloops, 16; Calgary, 18 below; Qu'Appelle, 12 below; Winnipeg, 16 below; Port Arthur, 22; Pelly Sound, 16; Toronto, 20; Quebec, 10; Halifax, 34.

Probabilities, 11.30 a.m.—Fair and decidedly cold; local snow flurries; the general outlook is for a spell of decidedly cold weather.

STEAD WRITES ANOTHER BOOK.

"If the Devil Came to New York."

G. O. M.'S FAILING HEALTH.

His Mind Still Active, But the Body Growing Feeble.

GREAT FIRE IN MELBOURNE ALSO.

Damage Done to the Extent of \$1,000,000—Proposed Reforms in the Army.

London, Nov. 22.—An alarming rumor regarding Mr. Gladstone's health has been widely circulated in the city, and this evening formed the principal topic of conversation at the clubs. A despatch from Hawarden has been received contradicting the rumor, and saying that although he has been suffering from insomnia for a week past Mr. Gladstone has been able to take a considerable amount of outdoor exercise. Yesterday he and Mrs. Gladstone drove from the rectory, where they had been guests for a few days, to the castle.

In a letter from a person who visited the Gladstones on Friday, the writer says: "His mind is as keen as ever, but he has become much feebler now, and leads what for him is a very sedentary life. He seems to have visibly shrunk in size, and suffers from shortness of breath. His heart was examined recently, and was found to be weak in action, so that although the marvellous old man's bodily powers seem at last to be on the decline."

In the course of conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. George Eskine Russell said that Mr. Gladstone was coming to London on Tuesday next on his way across the Continent, where he would spend the winter.

New York, Nov. 21.—The London correspondent of the Sun says, regarding Mr. Gladstone's health: "Mr. Smith, a Radical member of Parliament, and a devoted follower of Mr. Gladstone, visited the old leader at Hawarden at the beginning of the week. He says he was shocked to see how old age had seized upon the Grand Old Man. All who have been brought into personal contact with Mr. Gladstone in the last few months, have said the same thing, and the manner in which it is said is curious, because all have instinctively assumed that Mr. Gladstone is different from ordinary men, and ought to be expected to show the same mental and physical vitality that he displayed during all the years in which he was a leading figure in Europe. The fact is that during the past two years Mr. Gladstone has appeared aged ten years. From being the youngest looking of old men, he now seems older than his actual age."

"The reason is that he has been worrying and continues to worry himself over events which he is impotent to control. The unpardonable massacres of the Armenians hunt him in his strange, old-fashioned Turkish triumphs in Thessaly and Crete disturb his sleep. It is now known that during the brief period when the Venetian boundary dispute threatened a war between England and the United States, Mr. Gladstone continued in a state of alternate excitement and depression, which left permanent marks upon his noble face. He is known to regard the present state of Europe with misgiving and to distrust Lord Salisbury's ability to leave the country from war. It is a sad picture, but one which may disappear at any moment. The announcement that Mr. Gladstone has finally decided to pass the winter in the south of France disturbs many of his friends, who think the long journey will involve needless risk, and that he would derive equal benefit by wintering in the south of England."

November 22.—A despatch from Hawarden says that Mr. Gladstone yesterday walked to and fro between the castle and the village church, where he attended service. Despairing Democracy. London, Nov. 21.—"Satan's Invisible World Displayed," or "Despairing Democracy," the sensational title of a sensational book dealing with Greater New York, which W. T. Stead, the editor of the "Review of Reviews," will give to the public of England and America next month, as the fruits of his recent trip across the water. This book is to be a companion-piece to "If Christ Came to Chicago," but for Chicago, read New York, and for the other read the devil," said Mr. Stead, speaking to a representative of the Associated Press. "Satan's Invisible World," was, according to Mr. Stead, revealed by the Lexow Committee, and "Despairing Democracy," is the moral which he draws from the charter of Greater New York, which he holds to be a legislative abandonment by the citizens of their right of governing a great city by popular franchise. This charter, he conceives, is to be the sequel and direct result of the revelations unearthed by the Lexow Committee, and these revelations he reviews with great length, having succeeded in obtaining one of the five extant copies of the evidence. Incidentally, he reviews the history of Tammany Hall and the meetings of its leaders, wherein he declares that "Honest John" Kelly was a misnomer, and that Mr. Croker in a strain of wit, and says surely unpleasant things concerning Mr. Sheehy. Based on the statements of the Lexow witnesses, Stead's fervent wish that England might have the South African enquiry. And Mr. Stead fortifies his indictment on New York by testimony culled from the wide range of American authorities. In the beginning, under the heading: "Liberty Enlightening the World," Mr.

Stead devotes a chapter to a glowing worded description of New York harbor, which he likens to the approach to the Golden Horn. "The cynic may sneer, but the sneer that the analogy between the city of the great assassin, and the city of the boss extends further than the sea gate to the city," Mr. Stead writes. "But to the millions whose eyes have rested hungrily upon the nearing land such reflections are not understood. To the earth's down-trodden and oppressed, the new world of which New York holds the keys has ever been arrayed in the rainbow garment of hope. New York, merely as the portal of the continent, had long been to them as a kind of 'New Jerusalem,' let down from heaven in mercy to hard-driven hopeless man."

After a chapter describing the growth of New York to the position of second city of the world, the author tells the story of "St. Tammany and the Devil." "Tammany is due to the wisdom of the old serpent," Mr. Stead writes. "Viewed from the outside, the secret of Tammany's success lies in the fact that Tammany has from the first been really a Democratic organization. No one was too poor, too wicked or too ignorant to be treated by Tammany as a man and a brother, if he would stand with the machine and join the brotherhood."

Viewed from the inside, he explains the possibility of the organization on the hypothesis that its moving spirits have placed their consciences with the sophistry that the end justifies the means.

Under the heading of "The Farmer-General of the Wages of Sin," he continues: "The strange woman, that pathetic and tragic figure in the streets of all great cities, whose house from of old was said to be the way of hell, going down into the chambers of death, excited in the police captain only the sentiment of rapacity. In his own eyes she was merely an asset in his firm, and hence the most valuable. For in New York the prostitute was the policeman's milch cow. The police were not merely lookers on to the way to hell, but if by any chance the strange woman wished to forsake her chambers of death, they thrust her back into it. What was her sin? That she might wish to save her soul? Her duty was to stay there and earn dollars for the police."

In this connection he reviews attempts which have been made to suppress street walking and concludes: "Americans and foreigners are often shocked at the state of London streets. Mr. Croker expressed himself as being horrified at the most respectable Piccadilly at midnight. But better thousands times to have the scandal of all women than place the liberty of all women at the mercy of the police, giving men more or less immoral themselves absolute liberty to arrest any woman whom they please, and to loiter for purposes of prostitution."

"The Police Court is only the Sinai of the Slum, but the police were gentlemen compared with some of the justices. The fact that such creatures were permitted to sit on the judgment seat and deal out sentences to men and women, the worst of whom was better than their judge, was the most melancholy feature of the case."

"Despairing Democracy," the final section of the work asserts: "For democracy in the English sense of the word there is no longer any struggle in the world. The oldest Americans have given up as a bad job, at least so far as city government is concerned. The solitary gleam of hope which pierces through this gloomy prospect, to Mr. Stead's eyes, is the press. Newspapers have the power to investigate and expose, but in the most remarkable passages of the book Mr. Stead proposes that their powers should be enlarged by bestowing upon them the authority to summons persons and papers and put witnesses upon oath."

A Demand for Brains. London, November 21.—At the Cabinet Council yesterday the Minister of War was authorized to prepare a scheme for army reform in conjunction with the Duke of Devonshire, who, in addition to being a member of the Cabinet, is president of the committee of national defence. Army reform is merely a euphemism for an increased number of soldiers.

A report is current that the increase will consist of two regiments of cavalry, several batteries, and 10,000 infantry, which seems to be a pretty strong case for the Government. The way of doing such things on a large scale. There is a strong party in favor of forming two armies, one, as now recruited on the short service system, and the other on the long service system for foreign stations exclusively. The commander-in-chief appears to regard this as impracticable, and favors such improvements in food and pay and subsequent employment in the civil service as will attract a class of men to the army who would avoid it. The Saturday Review remarks: "It is not money that is needed at the War Office, but brains. The money voted by Parliament has been wasted in a disgraceful fashion," and the Review promises revelations to prove this contention.

171 Buildings Burned. London, Nov. 21.—The official figures show that 171 buildings were destroyed in the great fire. The area burned is over two acres. It is still impossible, and will be for some time to come, to accurately estimate the loss. The estimates which have up to this time been given, vary from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The firemen were busy all day on Saturday pouring tons of water upon the ruins, which were still full of fire.

Two More Serious Fires. Melbourne, November 21.—A great fire broke out here at 2 o'clock this morning, and in a few minutes had reached the warehouse of Mr. Craig Williamson, on Elizabeth street, in the very heart of the city. A strong wind was blowing, and the fire rapidly spread, and the firemen's efforts were fruitless. The centre block, bounded by Elizabeth, Flinders and Swanston streets and Flinders lane, with the exception of two buildings on the Swanston street front, were destroyed within three hours. The burned section included many of the largest business houses in Melbourne. The buildings were completely gutted. As most of them contained soft goods the flames progressed with a rapidity which defied all checks, and in the furious wind ashes and burning debris were carried into the suburbs, a distance of two miles. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$1,000,000, while the trade involved, has received a serious set-back. Hundreds of employees of all sorts have been suddenly thrown out of employment.

London, November 21.—A despatch from Paris says that a destructive fire started Saturday afternoon in a shop in the Rue Des Pyrenes in the northeast section of the city. The flames spread rapidly, and before the fire was under control, a large number of small houses and work shops were destroyed. The burned district covers an area of about two acres. The loss is placed at \$1,000,000. Six hours' battle with the fire the members of the fire brigade were utterly exhausted, and were relieved by a force of 250 soldiers, who had been ordered to the scene.

Vienna, Nov. 21.—The hostility between Socialist Factions Quarrel.



Clear as a crystal and delightful in its invigorating and aromatic odor is the coffee that comes to you in pound and two-pound tin cans from the famous tea and coffee importers,

Chase & Sanborn of Boston, its purity and its strength being guaranteed by their seal.

Its supreme merit has been proved and is acknowledged by thousands of the most fastidious coffee consumers throughout the land. Grocers everywhere sell it.

The Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats, which exists in all parts of Austria, and frequently leads to sharp collisions between the rival partisans, has resulted in serious rioting at Graz, the capital city of Styria, the seat of important cotton and woolen manufacturers.

While the Christian Socialists were holding a meeting there Saturday, the Social Democrats forced their way in, broke up the meeting, and pelted the Christian Socialists with beer glasses. Some of the invaders threw chairs and several of the Christian Socialists were badly hurt. The promoters of the meeting rushed from the hall, and the disturbance was continued on the street.

The police and military were summoned, but were stoned by the rioters. They then charged the mob with fixed bayonets, killing one person, and wounding many. Ten of the ringleaders have been arrested. Five policemen were badly hurt during the rioting. Stringent measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the disorders.

Mr. Fielding Intervened. London, November 21.—Mr. William S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, who is about to return to Canada, reiterates that Canada strongly desires friendly relations with the United States. He expressed the belief that the visit of Messrs. Laurier and Davies to Washington, had afforded a desirable opportunity of cultivating such relations, and he expected a good outcome from the discussions. Mr. Fielding added: "Neither Premier Laurier nor any future Government of Canada will agree to any policy involving discrimination against Great Britain. I believe this is well understood in America and I hope that Canada's desire for improved relations is reciprocated in the United States, as both countries would reap much advantage from greater freedom of trade."

Archbishop of Canterbury May Resign. London, Nov. 21.—The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, will, it is reported, resign the Archbishopric at the 70th anniversary of his birth, which will occur on Nov. 23. Although his sight is failing, the reports that the Archbishop is in danger of becoming totally blind, are denied. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was enthroned in January last, was born in 1821. He has been successively head master of Rugby, Bishop of Exeter, and more recently Bishop of London. He took a double first at Oxford, and married a daughter of Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles.

THE QUEEN'S THANKS. London, Nov. 22.—The United States Embassy on Saturday received a letter from the Queen expressing Her Majesty's warmest thanks for the many expressions of good will on the part of citizens of all parts of the United States, contained in the Jubilee addresses of which the Queen has been the recipient.

D-O-D-D-S. THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORD. No Name on Earth so Famous—No Name More Widely Imitated,

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed, or more widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fastens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Everyone knows that the first kind form was named DODD'S. Their discovery started the medical profession the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases. No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempts to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Why is the name "Dodd's Kidney Pills" imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gem, gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicine the world has ever known. No medicine was ever named kidney pills till years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills the name. No medicine ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other medicine has cured so many cases of Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

RAILWAYS. CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CHANGE OF TIME. Commencing Monday, Nov. 22nd. WINDSOR STREET STATION. Train for St. Anne, Alfred, etc., will leave at 5:15 p.m. instead of 9:15 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays. Train on Saturdays 1:30 p.m. as at present.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE STATION. Train leaving at 8:30 a.m. makes connection for St. Jerome via New York, and St. Jerome to St. Agathe Wednesday only. Train leaving 1:45 p.m. Saturday will run to St. Therese and St. Zostache only. Joliette local will leave at 5:05 p.m., instead of 5:10 p.m.

THANKSGIVING DAY. Single Fare. First-class return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada, Fort William and east, and to Buffalo, N.Y., Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Detroit, Mich., and Port Huron, Mich., at first-class rates, valid for return until November 29th.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 127 ST. JAMES STREET. Or at Bonaventure Station. CUNARD LINE. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE. New York to Liverpool.

Intercolonial Railway. On and after Monday, the 4th October, 1897, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Express, from Bonaventure Depot, at 7:50.

Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent. 138 St. James Street, Montreal. D. POTTINGER, General Manager. RAILWAY OFFICE, MONCTON, N.B.

FOOD FOR THE SICK. The Diet Dispensary carefully prepares food for the sick at reasonable prices, thus facilitating and relieving the work of the household in the care of the sick. The poor are supplied gratis upon prescription of a medical physician, clergyman or visiting nurse.

SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF WESTMOUNT. PUBLIC NOTICE. Is hereby given, that the School Commissioners of the Town of Westmount, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an act to amend Section Eight of Chapter Eighty of the Statutes of the Province, regarding the issue of certificates for power to increase the amount thereof, and to regulate the manner of imposing and collecting the School Taxes and other matters.

RICHELIEU. The Prince of Table Waters. PURE, SPARKLING, REFRESHING. For sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants and all first-class groceries. Telephone 1100.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Company. CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq., Chairman. W. G. F. Smith, Esq., Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL. 135 to 139 St. James Street, Montreal. HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor. The best known Hotel in the Dominion.

BALMORAL HOTEL. Best appointed Hotel in the city. First-class attendance. Low rates. A. ARCH, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL. Opposite Bonaventure Station. This well-known hotel, so conveniently situated for travellers, is re-opened under the management of Mr. Gordon Forest. The table is first-class and the cuisine moderate charges and careful attention given after the usual dinner hour every night from 8 to 12 on the European plan.

THE ST. ELMO. Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets. The Best 25c Dinner in the city. BEST ALES, WINES and PORTER on Draught or in Bottle. Polite Attention Prompt Service.

ENGLISH BEAVER OVERCOATS. TO ORDER. \$15.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. SMITH & CO., 364 & 366 St. James St.

RAILWAYS. GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM. FOR THANKSGIVING DAY, NOVEMBER 25TH. Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada; also to Buffalo, N.Y., Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Detroit, Mich., and Port Huron, Mich., at first-class rates, valid for return until November 29th.

SINGLE FARE. Tickets good going November 24th and 25th, valid for return until November 29th. THE KLONDYKE. People thinking of going to the Gold Fields of the Klondyke and Kootenay District should wait for information contained in folders and advertising just about to be issued by the Grand Trunk Railway.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 127 ST. JAMES STREET. Or at Bonaventure Station. CUNARD LINE. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE. New York to Liverpool.

Calling at Queenstown. Lucania, Sat., Nov. 27, 7:30 a.m. Birania, Sat., Dec. 4, 2:00 p.m. Umbria, Sat., Dec. 18, noon. Campania, Sat., Jan. 8, 6:30 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin, \$75 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$42.50 to \$65, according to the season, steamer and accommodation.

THOMAS WILSON, Agent. 30 St. Francis Xavier Street. BENJAMIN WESTON, Agents, 10 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal.

Change of Time. QUEBEC LINE. Steamers leave 7 p.m. last trip Nov. 22. Sir Ferribois—Leaves Montreal Wednes. 8 a.m. Thursday and Saturday at 2:00 p.m. Sir. Housman—First trip from Montreal 6:15 a.m. last 6:30 p.m.

Our Winter Stock of Sleighs. Is now complete. No other firm in the city are in a position to supply as good an article for the money as we are. We have the following goods in stock, or will make them to order:—

COUPE SLEIGHS, VICTORIAS, CASINO SLEIGHS, WINDSOR SLEIGHS, SPIDER SLEIGHS, SPEEDING SLEIGHS, TILBURY SLEIGHS.

BERARD & MAJOR, 1947 St. Catherine Street. BREWERS. Ales and Porter Brewed.

J. H. R. Molson & Bros., Ales and Porter Brewed. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE & PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.

DAWES & CO., BREWERS, Pale Ales and Porter, LACHINE, P.Q. Montreal Office—521 St. James St. Bell Telephone 563.

WILLIAM BOW & COMPANY. CROWN STOUT. Montreal.

NOTICE. The City of Montreal gives notice that it will apply to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to be authorized to make certain amendments relative to its financial position and to the law relating to taxes and assessments.

ENGLISH BEAVER OVERCOATS. TO ORDER. \$15.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. SMITH & CO., 364 & 366 St. James St.

SHIPPING. DOMINION LINE. ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S. Regular Line of First-Class Steamships. —MONTREAL—

BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON. Consisting of the following first-class Steamers:— S.S. MILWAUKEE, 12,000 tons. S.S. MONARCH (bidg), 12,000 "

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SHIPPING. ALLIAN LINE. Royal Mail Steamships. LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND SERVICE. From Liverpool. Steamship. From Portland.

BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON. Consisting of the following first-class Steamers:— S.S. MILWAUKEE, 12,000 tons. S.S. MONARCH (bidg), 12,000 "

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The Herald.

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WEEKLY EDITION—A commercial and family newspaper. 75 cents per year.



MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 22.

ENTER THE I. C. R.

The entry of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, which it is now stated will date from December 1st, is likely to produce a situation altogether new in Canadian railway competition. It is freely stated in Montreal that the Minister of Railways has already taken steps sufficient to indicate that the road is to be run as a business undertaking instead of being allowed to continue as a sort of national side show. A great improvement is expected to be made at once in the quality of the rolling stock; the management, in all but the largest matters of policy, is to be transferred from Ottawa and entrusted to competent officials who will have full power. An active canvass is to be instituted in Montreal and in the west, and vigorous efforts will probably be made to improve the conditions of shipping from St. John, the Canadian winter port.

It was reported the other day that the largest and most powerful engine ever brought into Canada has been purchased for use on the Intercolonial. This is evidence of an intention to compete with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific with rolling equipment equal to their own. Of late there has been a healthy tendency shown in this respect by the other railways. Tests have demonstrated that it is economical to use large cars, as an engine can draw with a given expenditure of power almost as large a number of loaded large cars as small ones. In some cases the capacity of the cars will be as high as 60,000 pounds. As in the carrying of most staple products a very small fraction of a cent difference in the rate is sufficient to turn the scale of preference, it is easy to realize the importance of these improvements now being made in their rolling stock by the private companies; and as now for the first time we seem to be entering upon a period when competing railways will really compete it must be gratifying to the public to note that the Government railway, which must before long become the dominating factor in the competition, is to be placed in a position of commercial equality with the other railways.

The competition is likely to proceed on two lines. The first will arise from an effort on the part of the Intercolonial to secure the freight trade of Ontario and Montreal, to which end a vigorous canvass will be made. Already it is stated that prominent western houses have signified their intention of using the Government railway east of Montreal both in importing and exporting, provided a satisfactory service can be guaranteed. An exporter in London, Ont., will now have the choice of two routes to Montreal, and of three from Montreal to the seaboard. The second feature of the competition will arise from the assistance that will be rendered by the Intercolonial in making St. John a formidable rival to Portland as a winter port. With the Grand Trunk running to Portland, and the C. P. R. and I. C. R. combining upon St. John, the chances of the latter should be materially increased, and it is to be expected that a decided, even a radical, change will be made in the quality of shipping plying between that port and Great Britain.

In the interests of the Canadian people it is high time that something of the kind should occur. Canadian shippers are just now regretfully obliged to observe that the first-class freight ships which have been plying to Montreal this year are to be diverted from the Canadian trade for the winter months. The Milwaukee, of the Elder Dempster line, of 12,000 tons register, the nearest approach Montreal has seen to the class of freight ships which will place this port on a commercial level with Boston and New York, has been sent off to the New Orleans route for the winter. Of the other boats of the same line, those ranging from 6,500 to 8,000 tons, will go in the same direction almost at once. The best St. John can offer to replace the Milwaukee is the Lake Superior, 5,000 tons. The Galla, which has recently been added to the fleet, is talled at 3,500 tons, and though she is not exceptionally slow her speed is said to be attained at the price of an immense waste of fuel. One of the St. John boats is said to consume about 120 tons of coal a day, whereas a modern freight steamer of three times the capacity can get along comfortably with little more than a third of that amount.

The total dead-weight capacity of the five ships of the Beaver Line booked from St. John next month is 21,200 tons, an average of a little more than 4,000 tons, and altogether little more than the capacity of two ships that have plied to Montreal this summer. The three ships of the Donaldson Line have a combined tonnage of 8,910 tons, not the equal of one first-class ship, but probably requiring a coal consumption sufficient for four. The three Allan Line ships have a total capacity of 14,200 tons, and three ships of the Head Line 8,000 tons.

It is obvious that there is here much room for improvement, and indeed for complete reorganization. It is plainly quite impossible for St. John under these conditions to permanently hold its own against Boston or Portland. There must be a betterment at the earliest possible

moment if a Canadian winter port is to become anything more than a political play-thing. The vigorous competition the Intercolonial is expected to wage for western business ought to have a good effect in inducing the steamship companies which send good vessels to Montreal to transfer them to St. John as soon as river navigation closes. That there is plenty of business for them there is no doubt, and the Intercolonial should be able to enable the companies to put hesitation behind them. Last year the Canadian Pacific was obliged to withdraw large quantities of freight from St. John and to send it off to Boston on account of the failure of the ocean boats to put in their appearance. But last year there was some excuse. The harbor accommodation was not sufficient for a large vessel. This year the same opinion seems to prevail among the shipowners, some of whom would be glad to run to St. John. It is now stated, however, that the new docks on the west side of the river could accommodate ships of 8,000 tons dead weight capacity.

There is therefore much to commend the anticipated intention of the I. C. R. to bid for every dollar's worth of freight that might otherwise go by an American winter port. The main difficulty in the way of the road's successful operation seems to be its dependence upon the other roads west of Montreal. Will the others, in quoting to a shipper, say in London, give as favorably a rate to the seaboard by the Government road as by their own? This rates to the sea from Montreal must be the same, but will the other railways discriminate in their own favor in the charges for the haul west of Montreal?

The development of the situation will be watched with much interest. Those who wish to see an improvement in the character of the Canadian freight service will hope for the best, and they will have the comfort of knowing that if the other railways discriminate unduly against the Intercolonial it is in the power of the Dominion Government, and may become a necessity, to impose such regulations upon the system of charging for freight carriage as will overcome the difficulty. On the whole, it is not improbable that the other companies will go far in an endeavor to avoid such a conflict as would then arise.

NOT JUG-HANDLED.

Commenting on some remarks in this journal on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Washington, the Philadelphia Ledger asserts that no treaty of reciprocity is possible which does not recognize the fact that the Canadians would gain by it access to a market of seventy millions of people as against a market of five millions of people gained by the United States. In other words, such a treaty must be framed with peculiar regard to United States interests because that country would be conceding a larger market than it would be securing.

In what measure is this contention reasonable? Is it a fact that the Canadian exporter, once his wares or product is across the lines, has a market for it of seventy millions? Most decidedly it is not. The Ledger, to emphasize the importance of the United States market to the Canadian producer, says that into this market he must come or ship his goods to the "next nearest one," three thousand miles away. Is California any nearer to Halifax than Liverpool is? Is New Orleans any more accessible to the producer in Ontario than is Bristol, or Glasgow, or London? Is it not a fact that water carriage that a market three thousand miles distant across the ocean may be closer than a market only fifteen hundred miles away but reached by land? Is it not a fact that freight rates, rather than distance, determine the value of the markets? Is it not a fact that to carry a bushel of wheat from Winnipeg to tidewater costs twenty cents; from the Atlantic coast to Liverpool, only seven and a half cents?

Our contemporary has overlooked several fundamental considerations. In the first place, and as a general proposition, free access to a country does not imply that advantage of all the markets of that country can be taken. In the second place, as manufactured goods can be shipped longer distances than can goods in a raw or partly-manufactured state, before rising freight rates interpose a barrier against progress, the United States producers of manufactured articles would be enabled to take general advantage of the Canadian markets, whereas the Canadian exporter of raw products could force his goods but a short distance into the States. He would probably not get them much beyond the border States, and under the most favorable circumstances it is improbable that his exports would ever be heard of south of Mason and Dixon's line. In the third place, the Canadian producer, manufacturing or growing on a small scale, would find himself in the States face to face with competitors trained in catering to a large constituency of buyers. On the other hand, these American producers would meet in Canada the competition of men whose experience is confined to a comparatively small market.

The United States has no reason to hug to itself the delusion that its market is indispensable to Canadians, or that it would, by throwing open that market to us, be giving anything more than it would be receiving through reciprocal action on our part.

Mr. Achille Bergevin, proprietor of Les Nouvelles, informs The Herald that an article in the last issue of that paper in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reflected upon because of his course regarding the Manitoba school question was contributed from outside the office of the paper, and published without his knowledge. Mr. Bergevin adds that he is all the more sorry for this, as he has always believed Sir Wilfrid to be the only man who could satisfactorily settle that question.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Interesting Description of This Mining Region.

ITS GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

The Chief Paying Mines and Their Locations—Effect the Crow's Nest Pass Ry. Will Have on the Country.

The paper on prospecting and developing mines read by Mr. R. B. Van Horne before the McGill Mining Society last week, part of which appeared in last Saturday's Herald, also included the following interesting description of East Kootenay and its possibilities:

In taking up this subject I would like, first, to make a few remarks upon the geographical position of the district or extent of territory known as the East Kootenay. To most people, those residing in the East especially, the name "Kootenay" conveys a vague idea of British Columbia mines in southern British Columbia, and they immediately think of Rossland and other towns in West Kootenay as the centres and only communities where mines are known of that can be worked to advantage. Rossland and those towns which one reads and hears so much of now-a-days are, as you most probably know, situated in West Kootenay on the western side of the Selkirk and Kootenay Lake.

There are four large and distinct mountain ranges running about north-west to south-east through British Columbia. These are the Rockies, Selkirk, Gold and Coast ranges. The district known as East Kootenay is a large, wide valley running north-west and south-east between the Rocky and Selkirk ranges. (This valley extends, by the way, north past the headwaters of the Peace River about 750 miles.) The part of this valley called the East Kootenay extends from the headwaters of the Kootenay river about fifty miles south of Golden, B. C., on the main line of the C.P.R., to the international boundary. This district, extending as far west as the Kootenay lake, is the country known as the East Kootenay. This region is comparatively unknown as yet from a mining point of view, but its vast mineral wealth has been known to prospectors and the like for many years.

The East Kootenay, as I have said before, is a large region, and its mineral wealth, which is becoming better known every day, is exceedingly large and diversified. Although it has been chiefly noted as a silver and galena producing region, due to the North Star mine, which, in fact, has been the only producing mine of any note in the country up to the present, there are other large galena mines which promise to be equally good, if not better. The recent depression in the value of silver has caused the mining interest to turn in another direction for other minerals. Throughout the whole of this district, from the international boundary to Golden, large leads have been discovered carrying high percentages of copper and gold of various kinds, and to these who attach an exaggerated importance to the balance of trade, and to this balance in our trade increased from nothing seven years ago to \$26,000,000 last year, this trade should have claims upon the consideration of the most extreme protectionists.

It does not, though it amounts to as much as our trade with the rest of the American continent, and affords much greater promise of growth, most of our public men have turned their backs upon it while attaching their interests to the smaller and less promising trade with the south American republics. The McKinley tariff was aimed distinctly at interference with this trade with British North America. Mr. Blaine's reciprocity amendment would have included Canada in its scope, but it was rejected for an amendment that looked only to the South. American commissioners visited Washington in 1890 and 1891, and under the advice of Mr. McKinley, President Harrison refused to receive them or to authorize Mr. Blaine to enter into negotiations with them for a reciprocity treaty. In 1892 Canadian commissioners again visited Washington, but Secretary Blaine rejected their offer of reciprocity, and insisted that the free admission of our manufactured goods should be exclusive; that is, that there should be a discrimination in our favor against England.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has now gone to Washington in the hope of negotiating a reciprocity treaty, and of arranging several other matters of dispute between the Dominion and the Union. The Liberal leader has always professed the belief that the interests of Canada demanded friendly relations as well as on business with the United States. We have already shown how large a commercial interest we have in removing obstacles to commerce between the two sections. Mr. Blaine objected to the suggestion of Mr. Foster five years ago that it would be better to have the same tariff in Canada as in much the same territory of the Union occupied toward the rest. But the trade of one State of the Union with that of the rest is not to the advantage of that State, but it is to the advantage of the other States also. Such a situation as Mr. Foster proposed, and was so strongly described by Secretary Blaine, would be advantageous to the United States as well as to Canada. Why should not New England use Nova Scotia coal and Ontario use the coal shipped from our lake ports? Why should not Canadian farmers feed our corn to their stock and American brewers use Canadian barley?

But Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported to have on his mind matters that are perhaps of more weight in the long run than these considerations of trade. The North eastern fisheries, the seal fisheries, the mutual transportation of merchandise, our ridiculous alien labor law and the retaliatory Act of Canada, are all continuing causes of irritation. It is not ten years since one of these occasions a perfect plain threat of war by Great Britain, and others have compelled our Government to assume a menacing attitude. To these causes of irritation, which are of long standing, there has now been added the presence of thousands of American miners in Canadian gold fields, and the transit of Canadians and Australians through the Territories of the United States to the Canadian gold fields. All the way across the continent we have upon the British Empire. Certainly there is nothing of greater importance in our foreign policy than the maintenance of amicable relations with Canada. In winter Canada can reach the sea only through our ports. In

opened up, and upon the construction of the C.N.P.R., the establishment of smelters and the production of coals, all of which will come to pass in the course of two years, East Kootenay will prove to be one of the greatest mineral producing districts in the world.

WENT TO THE GREAT BEYOND.
Brookville, November 22.—At noon on Saturday Mrs. Harriet Cumming died in her 70th year. Deceased was the wife of the late Sheriff Starwooding, the United Counties. Her long life was spent in this immediate vicinity. Her husband died forty years ago.

Toronto, November 22.—Mrs. Catharine Murray, one of the wealthiest women in the city, died at nine o'clock Saturday morning after a short illness, at her residence on Jarvis street.

Toronto, November 22.—Col. George F. Macdonald died suddenly Saturday, at his residence in this city. The deceased was born in India, and was nearly 80 years of age. He has been ailing for many years, and was more or less crippled. His father was one of the oldest generals in the British army.

London, November 22.—Sir Charles Edward Pollock, baron, of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, died this morning in his 76th year.

New York, November 22.—General Albert O. Scherzer, Washington, D.C., died Saturday evening at the Hoffman House, General Orderly and his wife returned from Europe last Wednesday. They engaged rooms at the Hoffman House. Next day the general was taken sick and continued to grow weaker until 7.15 o'clock this evening, when he passed away. The general's death has doubtless been hastened by the sad and recent events in connection with his daughter, Bettina Girard. The latter, broken in health, was a day or two ago transferred to a private sanitarium from Bellevue Hospital. For members who can afford it, can take a second book, which gives an extra \$2,000. Come and join us and be Your Own Landlord. Our Office, at 224 ST. CATHERINE STREET, is Open every TUESDAY Evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

QUITTS THE FOOLING BUSINESS.
New York, Nov. 22.—Yesterday morning published the following announcement: "The Evening Telegram ceases to appear from yesterday on, for the time being, in accordance with Abraham Lincoln's wise saying that 'you can fool some of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.'"

"The public also can fool publishers all the time, and advertisers can fool publishers some of the time, and they seem to be continuing to fool them all the time. But the Evening Telegram does not propose to be fooled all the time."

"An up-to-date evening paper at one cent does not pay; therefore those who are publishing evening papers at one cent, are either fooling the public or fooling themselves."

"As the Evening Telegram does not intend to fool itself or fool the public, it has ceased publication until the time becomes ripe when it can stop being fooled and stop fooling."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA.
The following figures show the extent of our trade with British North America during the past seven years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1891	\$30,434,515	\$30,443,755
1892	35,334,547	44,885,988
1893	38,185,333	48,028,598
1894	31,230,732	38,213,223
1895	37,096,154	53,981,768
1896	41,708,148	61,086,046
1897	40,708,148	66,034,037

It appears at once that this trade is large, and when we consider the population of Canada it is very large; as we sell to Canada more than we buy from her, the trade should be regarded as satisfactory to those who attach an exaggerated importance to the balance of trade, and to this balance in our trade increased from nothing seven years ago to \$26,000,000 last year, this trade should have claims upon the consideration of the most extreme protectionists.

Not a few Americans are anxious to see Canada annexed to the United States. To them we commend the fable of the competition between the sun and the wind to see which of them would soonest induce the traveller to lay aside his cloak. Our recent policy has been to be as disagreeable to the Dominion as possible; to interrupt trade, to strike at her railroads; to classify her people with the Chinese, and, in short, to make her feel as much as possible what she loses by being outside of the Union. The commercial interests of Canada are now mainly with this country; the sentimental interest in England is not very deep. In the Maritime Provinces and in Toronto there is a very strong conviction in favor of annexation. We suggest to the American annexationists that a policy of conciliation would make far better progress than the policy of isolation which has already led to a tariff giving Great Britain the advantage of differential rates. If Canada enjoyed what Mr. Blaine regarded as wholly inadmissible, the advantages of an American State, or even any considerable part of those advantages, in trade with the Union, an immense impetus would be given to annexation sentiment on the other side. With a little encouragement the trade relations between the two countries would become very much more extensive and intimate than they are now, and with the growth of substantial business interests in this direction the sentimental political interests in another direction would be relaxed.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

SOLLOQUIUM PUEBIS.
"A hee or not a bee," thus mused the urbanite feeling something creeping up his trousers. "I wonder if 'twere better to let him wander freely striking him? To strike—to kill—No more. And by a kill it means to guard Against the anguish consequent upon His charge in battle—his consumption Devoutly to be wished. To strike—to kill—To kill! Perchance to miss! Aye, there's the rub! For, in that force attack upon the best, Suppose a misdirected blow should leave Him little harmed! There's the respect That makes unusual of such a course. For who would risk conjunction with the yellow-jacket, of the vespa tribe, The hornet stung, or cambricus bumble-bee, And—woe him!—the instrument of those Who eagerly are waiting the result, With one good might his arrows make With one good might? Who would chances To howl and dance, should him the spirit move. But the dread of only maiming him, Awakening in the foe such vengeance that There be no escape—whistlers the And makes us rather suffer with suspense Than tempt uttering vengeance with a process. Thus danger does make cowards of us all; And thus the native hue of certainty Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of doubt; And schemes devised which might insure success, Are lost through hesitation. Here she goes! Farewell, repose! Great Heaven, in thy Be all my sins remembered!"

QUILTS OF MANY PIECES.
Miss Lillie Crossman, of Niagara, Albert county, N.B., has completed a quilt of 13,211 pieces. A few years ago she made one of 12,419 pieces.

AMUSEMENTS.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 22nd, "HOODMAN BLIND" and BALDWIN & DALY, The Happy Hottentots.
Prices—10c, 20c, 25c. Box Office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.
The final match for the Championship of the CANADIAN RUGBY UNION will be played on the M.A.A.A. GROUNDS, on
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 25TH, 1897,
HAMILTON TIGERS, Champions of Ontario,
vs. OTTAWA COLLEGE, Champions of Quebec.
KICK-OFF AT 2 P.M. SHARP, RAIN, SNOW OR SHINE.
General admission, 35c; Reserved Seats, 50c. For sale at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1758 Notre Dame Street; MacMillan's Pharmacy, Phillips Square, and M.A.A.A. Office.
J. F. SAVAGE, C.R.U.

Save Your Money Own Your Home
THE BEAVER MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY
Is the simplest form of practical co-operation that can be devised.
THE OBJECT OF THIS SOCIETY IS TWOFOLD.
FIRST—It furnishes a safe and profitable medium of investing the savings of its members.
SECOND—It furnishes those who wish to procure a home, the means of doing so, with the privilege of repaying, in small monthly instalments, not exceeding the amount usually paid in rent.
Can you afford to save? You can if you will.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week will pay for \$1,000.
FIFTY CENTS per week will pay for \$2,000.
Members who can afford it, can take a second book, which gives an extra \$2,000. Come and join us and be Your Own Landlord. Our Office, at 224 ST. CATHERINE STREET, is Open every TUESDAY Evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock.
President—F. St. G. STROUD, Esq., 33 St. Sacrament St. east.
Secretary—W. J. Palmer, 372 St. Antoine Street.

"Old Gold" "Derby" "Prince" CIGARETTES
5 cents Per Package

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ACADEMY
THIS THANKSGIVING WEEK, Matinee—Thanksgiving and Saturday Broadway Theatre Opera Co., From the Broadway Theatre, New York, Presenting the Great Success,
THE HIGHWAYMAN, By De Koven and Sullivan, authors of "The Mikado," "The Gondoliers," "The Yeomen of the Guard," etc.
Next Week—Mr. James Young.
QUEEN'S THEATRE
Matinee—Tues., Thurs. and Sat. The Great East India War Spectacle,
SHANNON OF THE SIXTH, A Thrilling Story of the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857, introducing the young actor,
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Every Afternoon and Evening,
SAM T. JACK'S PRICES. 10c, 20c, 30c.
TENDERLOIN CO. Bradley Martin's Ball, Silly Dinner, Trial of People, Thurgood Baroque Show in America. Next week—"Always on Time."
MONUMENT NATIONAL. Special Re-engagement, Dan. A. Stuart's
VERISCOPE PICTURES of the
GORBETT-FITZSIMMONS CONTEST At Carson City, Nev., March 17, 1887.
ALL THIS WEEK MATS.—Thanksgiving Day, Saturday. Prices—25c and 50c.
TO-NIGHT!
WINDSOR HALL, 8.15 P.M.
The Great Danish Pianist,
HYLESTED
Tickets at Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. all day. Box Office at Night.
Reserv. of Seats.....50c, 75c, \$1.00
Admission Tickets.....25c

Dancing and Department.
Queen's Hall, 22-21 St. Catherine St. Elm Hall, 220 E. 1st Avenue, Westmont.
A. ROY MACDONALD, Jr.
Classes are forming, and if you want to learn, come and see my school. I guarantee to teach you. Halls to Rent. Low Price.
Art Association
—PHILLIPS SQUARE
EXHIBITION OF BUTTERFLIES.
The Denton Collection of Butterflies and Moths from all parts of the world will be on exhibition in the new gallery from November 15th to 27th. Galleries open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday and Wednesday evenings, 8 to 10. Admission—25 Cents.

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We make special efforts to fill this want in the family. We have the confidence of your family physician and follow his instructions to the letter.
Telephone 4787, to
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And we will send for your prescriptions and return them promptly.

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P.O. Box 910, Belleville, Ont.
Mention what prices you expect. We are more than anxious to please and where you saw this advertisement. We pay express charges.

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178 BUREAU ST., corner St. Catharines. Office phone, 3880. Residence phone, 3880.
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Our New Flavor!
Sparkling, Delicious Flavor and Invaluable as a Brain and Nerve Tonic.
Medical Hall Ginger Ale Factory.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., 81 ST. URBAIN STREET.

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Some dealers try to palm off imitations to obtain a big profit. See that the trade mark name "Tutti Frutti" is on each package. Save coupons for latest books and prizes.
BOOTS & SHOES.
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SIXTEEN OUT OF TWENTY-SEVEN.

This is the Standing of the City Council on the Victoria Square Matter—The Proposal is Killed by the Force of Public Opinion.

WOMAN'S ORGANIZATION UNANIMOUSLY OPPOSED

- AGAINST. MAYOR, LAPORTE, TURNER, JACQUES, SAVIGNAC, COSTIGAN, M'BRIDE, MARTINEAU, KINSELLA, CONNAUGHTON, GROTHE, BRUNET, PENNY, SADLER, RENEAU, WILSON. FOR. STEVENSON, PREFONTAINE, CHARPENTIER, BEAUVOIS, RAINVILLE.

have the square, unless it can be very clearly shown that it is in the interests of the public to do so.

Y.W.C.A. SPEAK OUT. Miss Childs, Recording Secretary Writes that the Organization is Unanimous in Opposition.

Miss Ida Childs Linton, recording secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, writes The Herald as follows: "In reply to your communication from The Herald, asking for an expression of opinion by the Young Women's Christian

SIGN THIS PETITION AND SEND IT TO THE HERALD OFFICE.

To the Mayor and Aldermen Of the City of Montreal.

The prayer of your petitioners, Residents of the City of Montreal, humbly sheweth:

That since 1825 part of the plot of the land now known as Victoria Square has been used as a public park, and since 1866 practically the whole of it has been used for such purpose, in summer providing a grateful retreat for citizens of all classes, and at all times adding to the beauty, attractiveness and healthfulness of the City:

That a request has been made to your honorable body to give the larger portion of this public park—of an estimated value of over \$200,000—to a private corporation;

That your petitioners feel that a grave injury would be done to the best interests of the City by the destruction of Victoria Square, and therefore view with alarm and indignation the proposal of a committee of your honorable body to accede to the request;

That your petitioners therefore pray that the recommendation of the said committee be not entertained, and that your honorable body take no action on any proposal that a portion of Victoria Square be surrendered to any private corporation or individual.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Name..... Address.....

SECOND INSTALMENT OF SIGNATURES.

- G. Hugh Semple, Greenshields & Greenshields. J. Aitken, 49 Walker Avenue. A. Brault, 577 Berri Street. L. Langlois, 239 Dorchester Street. D. Logan, 232 Guy Street. A. Normandeau, 367 St. Andre Street. J. Roston, 2069 St. Catherine Street. Louis Monette, 2127 St. Catherine Street. James Luke, 2131 St. Catherine Street. Wm. Gilmore, 2133 St. Catherine Street. W. J. Byrne, 2133 St. Catherine Street. Mrs. J. Pelletier, 2171 St. Catherine Street. A. Blanchard, 2171 St. Catherine Street. J. N. Martin, 2171 St. Catherine Street. E. Stacey, 2175 St. Catherine Street. H. G. Charfainberg, 2175 St. Catherine Street. Rodolphe Tourangeau, 1672 St. Jacques Street. Honore Lucas, 977 Hotel Ville. A. E. Gendreau, 557 Berri Street. Boire, 38 St. Marguerite Street. J. Hamilton, 2243 St. Catherine Street. J. F. Bannister, 2243 St. Catherine Street. Alfred G. Walford, 2243 St. Catherine Street. G. H. Dellefs, 2245 St. Catherine Street. M. T. Hart (steward), M. C. 7 Victoria H. R. Desjardis, 766 St. Denis Street. W. H. Hoop, 2255 St. Catherine Street. W. S. Keith, 2257 St. Catherine Street. C. Campbell, 2267 St. Catherine Street. Brown Bros., 2287 St. Catherine Street. Geo. S. Brown, 2289 St. Catherine Street. L. N. Claxton, 2289 St. Catherine Street. D. A. Macdonald, 2289 St. Catherine Street. C. E. Brown, 469 St. Dominique Street. C. H. Budd, 193 Laval Avenue. John D. Davidson, 56 City Councilors Street. K. M. McAskill, 18 Union Avenue. Edouard Choquette, 749 Ontario Street. Joseph Choquette, 372 St. Andre Street. George Corbin, 1457 Ontario Street. Chas. C. Cairns, 18 Plateau Street. W. J. Pendleton, 463 St. Dominique Street. Robert Innor, 130 Park Avenue. A. W. Birnie, 56 Crescent Street. John M. Patterson, 208 St. Urbain Street. J. A. Rousset, 29 Victoria Square. Wm. L. Cole, 224 St. Catherine Street. G. W. Clarke & Co., per E. R. C., 2270 St. Catherine Street. W. M. Hall, 2290 St. Catherine Street. W. Brouillet, 139 St. Hypolite Street. M. Radolph, St. Catherine Street. E. Millen, 2312 St. Catherine Street. M. Chouin, 2316 St. Catherine Street. A. Blanchard, 2318 St. Catherine Street. M. J. Adler, 2320 St. Catherine Street. Chas. J. H. Ross, 625 St. James Street. Morris Goldberg, 105 McGill Street. V. Sarno, 2321 St. Catherine Street. J. E. Perland, St. James Hotel, Montreal. C. E. Goldman, 4296 St. Catherine Street. H. & N. E. Hamilton, Cor. St. Catherine and Peel. Wright & Cowper Co., 2400 St. Catherine Street. H. B. Cowper, 2400 St. Catherine Street. J. M. McKim, 9 Tower Avenue. J. A. Jacobs, 167 Mansfield Street. Jas. Meunier, 1630 Notre Dame Street. F. G. Sharpe, 1824 Notre Dame Street. J. W. Reyner, 211 Prince Arthur Street. John Lorizan, 1830 and 1834 Notre Dame Street. Lionais & Son, 320 St. James Street. A. Chouinard, 151 St. Lawrence Street. J. Hebert, 320 St. James Street. J. H. C. Lionais, 675 Outreau Street. George Carse, 1016 St. Catherine Street. C. R. Grantham, 4 Underhill Place. G. W. Grantham, 4 Underhill Place.

- John Shaw. M. J. Murphy, 2417 St. Catherine Street. Geo. G. Robinson & Co., 2793 St. Catherine Street. Henry O'Sullivan, 70 Aylmer Street. J. E. Bradshaw, 618 St. Catherine Main Street. H. W. Ranfman, 13 Milton Street. S. W. Duke, 27 Buckingham Avenue. A. T. Chapman, 2407 St. Catherine Street. Daniel J. McSherry, 16 St. Patrick Street. Hugh E. McSherry, 16 St. Patrick Street. Joseph Marotte, 301 Seigneurs Street. Michael Riley, 233 Ottawa Street. Andrew Nickle, 1047 Forfar Street. Lyle Squires, 2263 St. Catherine Street. A. Jubin, 123 Wellington Street. John Miller, 623 St. James Street. Wm. O'Brien, 114 Nazareth Street. Peter Coady, 21 Coleraine Street. Jos. Clements, 21 Etienne Street. W. Riley, 347 Hibernia Road. S. Ovevin, 527 Berri Street. Ed. Savant. J. Lovell, 4131 St. Catherine Street. Wm. Allen. A. Laurent, 19 Bleury Street. W. R. Leroux, 411 St. Antoine Street. L. E. Moreau, 1831 St. Outhier Street. N. E. Hamilton, of Hamilton & Son. Henry Hamilton Jr., David George Walker, 93 St. Martin St. Alphonse Monette, Hamilton & Co.'s. R. Hamilton, 152 Lusignan. A. Singer, 142 Berri Street. A. Trudeau, 201 St. Andre Street. L. F. T. Buisson, 123 Mansfield Street. A. Blanchard, 585 Gray Street. Jos. Piche, 170 St. Timothee Street. J. E. Archambault, St. Catherine St. P. H. Gendreau, 110 Stanley Street. A. T. Robillard, 362 Berri Street. W. Edmunds, 130 Selby Street. G. Hamilton, 123 Mansfield Street. P. L. Robert, 99 City Hall Avenue. E. T. Lentine, 41 Chausse Street. George E. Owen, 184 St. Andre St. T. Singer, 570 St. Andre Street. P. Moisar, 20 St. Rose Street. N. Robitaille, 155 Berri Street. D. P. Lyons, 2283 St. Catherine Street. J. C. Gissano, 880 Huntley Street. Louis Leduc, 374 Panet Street. Alexander Lesonde, 126 St. Christophe Street. Joseph Dufort, 310 Richelieu Street. Joseph Gagnier, 188 McCord Street. M. Jean, 134 Knox Street. Lionel Boyer, 10 Atwater. William Smith, 210 Aqueduct Street. Joseph Chasse, 181 St. Martin Street. F. Mulrooney, 486 Seigneurs Street. George Hackett, 113 Nazareth Street. E. Kelley, 103 Forfar Street. Leon Vervais, 373 Seigneurs Street. E. Vervais, 24 Mountain Street. D. York, Menai Street. C. McGoover, Prentice Street. H. Theroux, 99 Versailles Street. Neil Caron, 124 Forfar. W. Corbett, Napoleon Road. W. Lecky, 26 St. Urbain Street. C. Lellouillier, 102 Sherbrooke Street. Alex. Niven, 188 Chateaugay Street. G. Luckhurst, 156 Hillside Avenue. L. Myr, Centre Street. J. Morel, 114 Richelieu Street. Jas. Logan, 1 Forfar Street. W. S. Gillilan, 99 Mance Street. John B. McLeod, 3 Richmond Street. G. F. Latty, 139 Mansfield Street. A. J. McCracken, 617 St. Dominique St. S. Pritchard, 212 St. George Street. J. Hill, 29 Young Street. M. Riley, 65 Knox Street. G. Chasse, 40 Forgue Avenue. Wm. Buchanan, 361 Christopher Street. John J. McSherry, 16 St. Patrick Street. Wm. Mercer, 28 Manufacturers Street. S. J. McCracken, 47 Colborne Street.

- B. McDonald, 57 Dalhousie Street. Wm. J. Reid, Point St. Charles. J. Birmingham, 293 Wellington Street. J. Wheeler, 73 Forfar Street. James Higgs, 65 Montmorenci Street. B. Pitts, 105 Forfar Street. J. Harold, 470 Mullins Street. W. Harold, 136 Murray Street. Adolard, 521 Laporte Street. John Gow, 302 Bourgeois Street. I. R. St. Street. Youville Bourdeau, 2621 Notre Dame Street. Alph. St. Marie, 340 St. Timothee Street. W. R. Blackmore, 576 Cadieux Street. B. B. Sutcliffe, 0 Overdale Avenue. Geo. E. Perogo, 110 Chatham Street. W. Tate, 290 Magdalen Street. Chas. Lafroniere, 234 Montcalm Street. John Palin, 303 City Hall Avenue. Olier Brunette, 765 Albert Street. Arch. Brown, 1364 Forfar Street. W. J. Stewart, 34 Soulages Street. John Jones, 33 Forfar Street. A. H. Graham, 311 Bourgeois Street. E. Adams, 245 Grand Trunk Street. E. J. Berry, 50a Forfar Street. Wm. Barnes, 50a Forfar Street. J. Sherry, 16 St. Patrick Street. Philippi Nandal, Notre Dame Street. Jas. Chantre, Notre Dame Street. Jus. Dagenais, Notre Dame Street. G. O. Mousseau, Notre Dame Street. Alfred Duraulesa, Notre Dame Street. J. A. Bernard, Notre Dame Street. A. Gagnon, Notre Dame Street. L. Poulin, Notre Dame Street. Arthur Prieur, Notre Dame Street. L. W. Yamani, Notre Dame Street. Charles Charles, Notre Dame Street. J. L. S. Lacoste, Notre Dame Street. A. Prince, Notre Dame Street. Hiesmier Lanetot, Notre Dame Street. James Kelly, Notre Dame Street. E. B. Pelletier, 47 St. Dominique Street. T. H. Dorais, 11 Vitre Street. Th. Gendreau, 49 St. Dominique Street. A. Rudolphe & Co., 19 St. Lawrence Street. O. Desourty. L. R. Raymond, 249 St. Lawrence Street. E. Richardson, 858 Sanguinet Street. E. W. Marquis, 556 Sanguinet Street. N. H. Langlois, 3 St. Lawrence Street. J. L. Roberge, 217 City Hall Avenue. S. Tancreau, City Hall Avenue. J. E. Cormier, City Hall Avenue. E. J. Bissonnette, 1014 Notre Dame Street. L. St. Martin, Notre Dame Street. L. Cordeau, Notre Dame Street. P. A. Craig, 100a Notre Dame Street. John S. Prince, 38 St. Lawrence Street. Arthur Gagnon, 1614 Notre Dame Street. O. Amelior Bissonnette, 33 St. Lawrence Street. J. G. Kennedy, 31 St. Lawrence Street. J. N. Lacroix, 147 Notre Dame Street. A. D. Schmersants, 27 St. Lawrence Street. A. D. Schmersants, 79 St. Lawrence Street. A. Byroelle, 41 St. Lambert Hill. C. Lavelle, 35 St. Lambert Hill. O. Franchere, 1544 Notre Dame Street. Hearn & Harrison, 160 Notre Dame Street. Jos. Meunier, 1634 Notre Dame Street. Wm. Gilchrist, 1636 Notre Dame Street. N. Cardinal, 1616 Notre Dame Street. F. Turcot, 1616 Notre Dame Street. N. R. Saucier, 1613 Notre Dame Street. P. J. Beaulieu, 1613 Notre Dame Street. J. C. Monseau, 30 St. James Street. H. Pequin, N.P., 36 St. James Street. Georges Normandeau, N.P., 26 St. James Street. R. Marthe, 26 St. James Street. A. R. Angers, 26 St. James Street. Ernest Pelissier, 26 St. James Street. Charles W. Walford, 26 St. James Street. Jos. Forget Despatie, 30 St. James Street. J. A. Beaulieu, 30 St. James Street. Phil. Cousineau, 30 St. James Street. C. Theoret, corner St. James and St. Gabriel Streets. M. W. Renaud, St. James Street. A. O. Chabot, St. James Street. L. C. Meunier, 15 St. James Street. Frank Sheppard, 17 Coleraine Street. Pierre Julien, 301 Delisle Street. P. W. Standford, 25 Laurier Street. S. Toussier, 238 St. Catherine Street. Alfred S. Griffith, 232 St. Catherine Street. A. B. Scarff, 232 St. Catherine Street. P. H. MacCarthy. V. Ledoux, 232 St. Catherine Street. S. P. Penoneault, 234 St. Catherine Street. M. & M. Macdonald, 238 St. Catherine Street. H. H. Harle, 232 St. Catherine Street. E. A. Lapointe, 69 Osborne Street. W. F. Roach, 232 St. Catherine Street. J. R. Keith, 232 St. Catherine Street. L. Calder, 217 St. Catherine Street. E. Lapointe, 57 Argyll Street. G. A. Wayland, 47 Berri Street.

MURDER IN NEW YORK STATE. Elmira, N.Y., Nov. 22.—A village 25 miles from here, in the northern end of this country, was horribly shocked at 7 o'clock Saturday evening by the news of the dastardly murder of a farmer named John Denmark, residing about one and a half miles above that village. Denmark and his little son were sitting in the home at a table, when, without any warning, the muzzle of a double-barrelled shot-gun was poked through a pane of glass in the window, and at short range the murderer blazed away at Denmark, killing him instantly. The boy was but slightly wounded. Hounds are being used to trace the criminal. Up to a late hour the murderer had not been captured.

NO RUBBING NEEDED. In case of severe sprains or strains, ordinary liniments that require rubbing are very painful. A little "Quickcure" spread on linen or cotton, and placed over the sore parts removes the pain more quickly and surely than any other known means. The 5c and 10c sizes contain three and nine times the quantity of a trial size; only a little is required.

AFTER ESCAPED CONVICTS. Belleville, Ont., Nov. 22.—Penitentiary guards are scouring the country in this vicinity in the search of the convicts Ireburn and Lawrence, who escaped from the Kingston penitentiary this week.

REMOVES PAIN QUICKLY. For pain in the back, sides or chest, a little "Quickcure" spread on a piece of linen or cotton, and applied to the sore spot will remove the pain and inflammation at once. 5c and 10c sizes. "Quickcure" puts holds three and nine times trial size. Only a little is required.

THE GASCOIGNE AFFAIR. Halifax, Nov. 22.—Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, arrived Saturday morning and was waited upon by Col. Menger and other officers and presented with a memorial asking for an investigation into the Gascoigne affair. The investigation will be ordered.

A NIGHT OF PAIN. After you have spent a night of pain, unable to sleep on account of toothache, one should think you would be sure to keep some "Quickcure" on hand in case it happens again. "Quickcure" is the quickest, surest and safest cure for toothache or any pain. All pain proceeds from irritation or inflammation; "Quickcure" soothes and reduces inflammation at once.

HERALD MENU. TUESDAY—NOVEMBER 23. BREAKFAST. Sweet pickled peaches. Sliced oranges. Honey cakes and cream. Lyonnais cake. Gervais sauce. LUNCHEON. Chicken in jelly. Boston brown bread and butter. Dutch apple cake. DINNER. Mock bisque soup. Oyster pie. Scalloped sweet potatoes. Turkish pilaf. Sweet pickled peaches. Cabinet pudding. Apricots sauce. Coffee. Hominy Flakes—Pour smartly boiling water upon a heaping cupful of the flakes, stir thoroughly, and leave-quieters of a teaspoonful of salt, cover the double boiler and boil for at least thirty minutes. Allow plenty of water for the flakes increase their bulk greatly in cooking. Lyonnais Tripe—One pound of cooked tripe cut in dice, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one of chopped onion, one of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Put onion and butter in frying pan and when onion turns yellow add the tripe and cook five minutes; add seasoning, boil up once and serve on slices of toasted bread. Thin Corn Cake—One cupful of cornmeal, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, butter size of an egg, one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water, one teaspoonful of sugar; pour the boiling water on the meal, sugar and salt, and beat rapidly. Add the butter, mix well and spread very thin on buttered tin sheets. German Coffee—Make very strong coffee in usual manner; put each cup half full of scalded rich milk, fill up with the strong coffee and serve. Chicken in Jelly—Cut the meat from the bones of chicken left from dinner of day before. To a cupful add a tablespoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper and a saltspoonful of celery salt. Cover the bones with water, after breaking them, and boil down to a cupful. Put one-fifth of a pound of gelatine to soak in a quarter cup of cold water. Put the chicken into the stock which has been strained and seasoned with dash of paprika and a saltspoonful of poultry powder; if not liked, use mustard cut into dice; simmer for ten minutes, take off fire, stir in gelatine, and stir until dissolved. Put in mold in warm place in cool place to harden. Can be varied by adding cold boiled eggs sliced, or bits of boiled ham. To serve hot, mold in warm water, and turn out on dish. Garnish with parsley. Chicken in jelly does very high seasoning to make it palatable.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS. At our Rooms 241 and 243 St. James Street Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 23rd. Handsome Parlor, Piano, almost new. Great variety in Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Furniture. Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, etc. 1000 yards of English Oilcloths and Linoleums. 250 Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Squares. 200 Pairs Woolen Blankets. Also Comforters, Bedspreads, Lace Curtains and Portieres, Cutlery, a lot of odds and ends, Second-hand Furniture, Cook Stoves, etc. Sale at 2.30 P.M. RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF Dry Goods, Etc. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers, Nos. 66 and 88 St. Peter Street, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th At 10 O'clock A.M. On Three Months' Credit. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets and Velvetines, Laces, Embroideries and Ribbons, etc. PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 Pieces Frazee, Tweeds, Naps, Serges, Coatings, Pantings, etc. Also House-keeping Linens, Cloaks, Capes and Garments, Ready-Made Clothing, etc. Hosiery, Neckwear and General Dry Goods. 1,200 Pairs Boots and Shoes. SPECIAL OFFERING. 10 Cases Manufactured Furs, consisting in part of Otter, Seal and Persian Lamb Caps, Muffs and Collars, Racecoat Caps, Ladies' Astrachan Cloaks, Black Russian Dog Coats, etc., etc. Sale without any reserve.

MADAME IRELAND, Canada's Hair Specialist, Baldness Positively Cured. Herbal Toilet Soap, for the toilet, shaving, shampooing, etc. A delightful and soothing preparation for the scalp. 2423 CATHERINE STREET, Montreal. Agencies in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.

HARPER'S PURELY PORK SAUSAGES and Thistle Brand HAMS and BACONS. RETAIL: Stalls 24 & 25, St. Lawrence Market. WHOLESALE: 8 St. Phillip Street. FIRE INSURANCE. Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng. Branch, The American Assurance Company, Toronto, Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng. G. GEORGE C. HIAM, Imperial Building, St. James St.

Colored Cotton Mills Co. 1897. Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannellettes, Gingham, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Crinkles, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, Etc., Etc. WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED. D. MORRICE, Sons & Co. Montreal and Toronto.

Miss MARIE BERNIER. Whose Mother wrote our specialist, and upon his advice gave her daughter Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, tells how she was cured. It is one thing to be cured of a disease, it is another thing to be cured quickly, it is still another thing to be cured cheaply. At the lowest calculation a physician's visit means a dollar out of the pocket of the patient. No one objects to this if relief follows, but whether relief follows or not it is a dollar just the same, and a dollar to many is the price of a days labor. If relief does not speedily come the dollar must, and a doctor's bill is a hard one to pay graciously, when one has nothing to show for it. The following letter shows what the doctors did, or rather did not do, for one young lady. Franco-American Chemical Co. 16 Mangan St., Cohoes, N. Y. Gentlemen.—At the age of nine years my monthly started not to appear again in six years. During that time I never saw a well day. What with stomach trouble, headache, bloating and aching limbs, together with general weakness, my life was almost unbearable. Before coming to this place, and while a resident of Canada I had three different doctors, but they never gave me any relief. I was finally advised by your physician to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills; I did so with the result that four boxes entirely cured me. I have also recommended the pills to one of my lady friends, who is already much better since she took them. Yours truly, MARIE BERNIER. Witness Mrs Bernier. Now what does this prove? First: That the young lady was cured. Second: That she was cured quickly. Third: That she was cured for two dollars. If each of the doctors referred to had made but one visit each, that, together with the medicine they undoubtedly prescribed, would have cost more than double the amount paid for the pills. But all other arguments pale into insignificance when she writes that "four boxes entirely cured me." In the treatment of diseases of the character referred to in this letter, a reliable remedy, formulated especially by our experienced specialist, for those peculiar ailments common to women, is to be preferred to any of the so called "regular practitioners" experimental doses. Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere, price 50c. per box; 6 boxes for \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of price. These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk. Address: FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 22nd. 1897. "The Store that is Increasing Faster than any Store in Montreal To-day." TOY-LAND BAZAAR IN FULL SWING. Toyland has been moved from its old quarters. They were too small. It now occupies the whole of St. James street new basement, has double the space in its new home. Our Toyland Bazaar justly claims the title of Children's Realm for Toys and Games. Everything in the toy world is here, and far exceeds all previous years. All toys bought now will be stored and insured against fire until New Year's Day free of charge. NEW BASKET DEPARTMENT. This department occupies an entire section in our new basement and is filled with everything in the Basket way from the ordinary market to the daintiest baby basket. Baskets of Every Kind. Baskets at Every Price. Our new Book Store opens to-morrow in its new home, St. James street. Many new and interesting features have been added, making this the largest and most complete book store in Canada. Think to-day of your book wants for Christmas Gifts. Almost every author of HISTORY, TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, ROMANCE, POETRY, FICTION, AND SCIENCE. Has worthy representatives here, but for boys' books HENTY LEADS THEM ALL. THE BOYS' FAVORITE AUTHOR. THE AUTHORS' FAVORITES, "THE BOYS." Henty's Books at 50c. Henty's Books at 60c. Henty's Books at \$1.25. Every Book by Henty Specially Reduced. GRAND JACKET VALUES FOR THANKSGIVING DAY. For two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, The Big Store will offer thousands upon thousands of Ladies' Stylish Jackets and Capes at prices that will tempt hundreds of ladies to have a change of style in winter garments. Jacket Prices. Ladies' New Heavy Melton Jackets, \$3.75. Ladies' New Tweed Jackets, \$4.70. Ladies' New Plain Beaver Jackets, \$5.55. Ladies' New Box Beaver Jackets, \$6.50. Ladies' New Plain Satin Beaver Jackets, \$7.50. Ladies' New Tailor-Made Jackets, \$8.25. Ladies' New Plain Cloth Jackets, \$11.00. Ladies' New French Model Jackets, \$12.75. Ladies' New English Walking Jackets, \$15.50. Ladies' New Beaver Jackets, lined silk, \$19.00. Ladies' New Russian Jackets, \$9.75. Ladies' New Cloth Jackets, trimmed fur, \$13.50. Ladies' New English Walking Jackets, \$21.50. Ladies' New Covered Cloth Jackets, \$12.75. Ladies' New Box Beaver Jackets, \$14.25. Ladies' New Russian (French fabric) Jackets, \$22.75. Ladies' New Russian Coat Jackets, \$23.00. Ladies' New French Jackets, trimmed with braid and jets, \$32.00. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED. Feathers and Wings. A few items in these popular things that's price enough below the level to make them interesting. 1,200 Stiff Black Angoras, 5c each. 800 Prosty Jet Angoras, very full, 5c. Thousands of Quills in all colors, 2c. Beautiful Fancy Feathers, in new shades, 15c. 300 Dainty Birds, pointed wings and tail, 25c. 1,200 Velvet Violets and Leaves, 3c dozen.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Write for Winter Catalogue Just Published. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 192 to 194 St. James St. MONTREAL. Ladies Felt Sailors. 230 Ladies' Felt Sailors, latest New York Style, trimmed Silk Ribbons and bound. All the best shades. Special price 40c. 195 Ladies' Extra quality Felt Sailors, trimmed Velvet Bands, in black, navy, brown, red, fawn, grey, etc. This hat sells in the ordinary way for \$1.50. Our special price, 90c. 1,200 Velvet Violets and Leaves, 3c dozen.

HABITANT WINS FROM CYCLIST. Latter Sued for Damages for Road Accident.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD. Vehicles Are Not Bound to Pull to the Right For One Going the Same Way.

On the 22nd of May last Amable Desjardins and a friend, both apparently inoffensive habitants, were going home quietly, walking the horses on the left hand side of the road leading to the Back River. They were overtaken by a number of bicyclists, members of a Montreal club. The captain and other members shouted to Desjardins to clear the track. He did not do so, but went on his way "quietly and lawfully." The captain of the club and eight members passed the vehicle on the right-hand side at a distance of about six feet and reached the smooth part of the road in front without any difficulty. The other part of the road was newly-covered with broken stones, which was the reason the bicyclists wished to avoid it. The tenth bicyclist was Thomas Eskine. Instead of keeping at a reasonable distance from Desjardins' horse and cart he rode alongside and attempted to get across the horse's head at a distance of two and a half feet. The horse suddenly started forward and one of the shafts of the cart struck Eskine in the chest, causing certain injuries. Eskine sued Desjardins for \$500 damages.

THE LEWIS MYSTERY

At 2.30 this afternoon the news was received that some friends of Mr. Lewis found his hat in a damaged condition on St. Louis Street. It was taken to Shaw's drug store, corner of St. Louis and Clark Street, and the police were informed of the find, which adds greatly to the fear that Mr. Lewis has been murdered.

What the Suit Was About.

About five years ago the Park & Island Railway secured a franchise to build a line of electric road through the municipality of St. Louis de Mile End. Certain arrangements were not carried out to suit Mr. Lewis and a number of other property-owners, and he became the head of those who, through Mr. A. Dingham Taylor, entered suit for \$50,000. In discussion this suit there has been a great deal of ill-feeling, and Mr. Lewis did not beat about the bush in telling councillors and others what he thought of them. So bitter was the discussion becoming that it was a matter of comment that blood had not been spilled before this. Mr. Lewis, while he had not been openly threatened, had told friends that he expected some trouble to arise out of the stormy meetings. It was to attend one of these meetings that he left his home on Saturday night. It was to have been held in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock, and in going to Lawson's house, in response to the letter, he went nearly one mile out of his way.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Quebec Official Gazette of this week contains the following appointments: School Commission—Hun-Fugdon, St. Roman of Hemmingford—Rev. Francois Xavier Goyette, instead of Rev. Jean A. Ducharme, who has left this parish. Saguenay, Fox River—Mr. Flavien Bouliane, instead of Mr. Gabriel Bouliane, absent from this municipality. Pocomata—Mr. Hubert Morin, instead of Mr. J. A. Lavigne, who has resigned. Commission for the summary trial of small causes for the east part of the township of Bolton, in the district of Bedford, Messrs. Herbert Olney Scott, farmer; Joseph Ephraim Patch, farmer; Peter Deselles, farmer; James Keaton Latty, farmer; Myron Clay Bracy, manufacturer; and Horace Greene, gentleman, commissioners of the said court, the former commission having been revoked. Commission for the summary trial of small causes for the parish of Saint Michel and Saint Auguste de Leschene, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Messrs. Louis Gareau, Octave Decary, Joseph Allard, Duck Dunn and Gabriel Metayer dit St. Onge, commissioners of the said court, the former commission having been revoked. Charles N. Stevenson, physician, of Casticook, in the County of Stanstead, to be inspector of industrial establishments and public buildings for the inspection districts of the eastern townships, comprising the judicial districts of Saint Francis, Bedford and Arthabaska, with the right and power to discharge the functions of his office in all other parts of the province, whenever so required to do by the Government, in the place of Dr. C. R. Jones.

YOUNG GIRL TAKES POISON.

A young girl about 13 years of age, who gave her name as Mary Archey, and having no special place of abode, was brought to the General Hospital from St. Cuthbert, on Saturday night in a semi-unconscious condition. An examination revealed the fact that she had taken a dose of Paris green. She is getting over the effect of the poison, but will not give any reason for the act.

A address was delivered in Point St Charles Congregational Church last evening by Miss Muroc, one of the Australian delegates to the recent Toronto convention of the W.C.T.U.

FAVOR THE COLONEL. Montreal Military Men Against the General.

SAY HE BROKE THE RULES. And That the Proper Ending to the Incident Should be a House of Commons Investigation.

Military men in Montreal do not, as a rule, feel themselves in a position to express any opinion for publication concerning the difference of opinion between Major-General Gascoigne and Lieut.-Col. Strathely. Those who at present hold commands in local regiments evidently stand in fear of the Rules and Regulations upon the subject, whilst those who are upon the list of reserve officers do not feel inclined to muddle in a quarrel which does not concern them. The Herald made a canvass of many military officers, active as well as reserve, this morning, but not one of them would allow his opinion to be published, coupled with his name. But it was plainly evident that by far the great majority of military opinion in this city is on the side of Lieut.-Col. Strathely. Whatever may have been their opinions as to the merits of the dispute which has for so long spoiled the relations cordial which should reign in a regiment like the Mount Royal Scots, they one and all agree that, by the General's action in communicating to the press on his version of the interview between himself and Lieut.-Col. Strathely and Major Gibson, he has done wrong. It is asserted not by one, but by half a dozen, that if there has been any breach of regulations it has been committed, not by Lieut.-Col. Strathely, but by Major-General Gascoigne himself. The 13th paragraph in the "Red Hood" lays down the law upon this subject plainly enough in these terms: "If officers, non-commissioned officers or men, whether on actual service, or otherwise, have any complaint or accusation to bring against a superior or other officer, such complaint must be forwarded through the complainant's commanding officer, who will transmit the same with his remarks through the D.A.G., commanding the district, for consideration at headquarters if necessary. It cannot be permitted that they shall bring accusations against superior officers or comrades before the tribunal of public opinion, either by speech or letters inserted in any newspaper, such a procedure would be a glaring violation of the rules of military discipline, and in contempt of authority. Par. 170, R. & O. 83.

MR. SHAUGHNESSY IN COURT.

The Mayor is not the only high-placed personage who is put to inconvenience by the creditors of those over whom he is presumed to exercise some sort of control. This morning Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, presented himself in the Circuit Court office in obedience to Her Majesty's writ of attachment, and declared that he owed nothing to the "defendant" in the case in which Mr. Demers is the plaintiff. The "defendant" in question is an employee of the railway company; but Mr. Shaughnessy, who is himself, after all, only an employe as well, is in no way responsible for any amounts due by the "defendant" to the company. An inflexible and unappreciative legislature values Mr. Shaughnessy's forenoon at fifty cents, and if that gentleman had insisted upon his just rights he could have been "taxed" for that sum, which he could have recovered from the seizing party. Fifty cents was not sufficient inducement to the railroad magnate to take a further trouble in the matter, and he let it go.

AN ALLEGED NEW TREATY.

New York, November 22.—The World, under a Washington date, prints what purports to be an outline of a new treaty of arbitration already drawn up by the McKinley administration and accepted by Premier Salisbury as follows: "Compared with the treaty negotiated by Secretary Olney, the new one will be far less binding. The points are brief. First of all the provision in the late treaty providing that when diplomacy failed to adjust differences they should be referred to arbitrators is cut out. No permanent tribunal is to be established. "According to the new treaty, whenever a difference arises between the two governments which diplomacy fails to adjust, then the Senate and the British Government will first consider whether the dispute is one which shall be referred to arbitration or not. If they agree that it is a suitable arrangement binding the two countries to an agreed upon course then the appointment of arbitrators will be carried out. Practically, the actual results of the treaty as now contemplated means that there shall be arbitration when both Governments are willing to arbitrate and not otherwise. "President McKinley is not disposed to antagonize the Senate and his long experience in Congress makes him prudent. He will not attempt to send the treaty to the Senate until it is possible as Cleveland did. He is, therefore, preparing the kind of arbitration treaty not that he wants, but that the Senate wants and will surely ratify. "Sir Julian Paucotote now has full authority to perfect the details of the complete treaty based on the skeleton which he has submitted to his government. It will not be necessary to send the complete treaty to London again for approval."

THE COTE DES NEIGES LINE.

Saturday afternoon in the Recorder's Court was taken up with the Cote des Neiges railway case. Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Sulphurians, who have a valuable property on the hill was of the opinion that it would be dangerous to operate cars on the hill. Mr. John Crawford, a shareholder of the railway company, thought it would be criminal to operate such a line. Unless the grade were changed. Mr. St. George was next called and said that the brakes now in use would not do, but there were others in the market which would do it. The line were at one side and railed off it would be perfect safety. The case was again adjourned till Saturday.

PRaise FOR OUR PREMIER.

New York, November 22.—The Tribune says editorially: Good speed and good wishes for the returning Canadian Premier as he wends his way homeward to the Dominion of "Our Lady of the Snows." He has made a friendly and amicable expression on the American eagle, which not even the Vancouver barkings of Sir Charles Tupper, like the wolf's long howl on Conalaska's shore, can in any serious degree abate. With such Prime Ministers Canada will never find any difficulty in getting on with the United States in the most cordial and satisfactory manner.

The ladies of St. Anthony's parish are organizing a bazaar, which will be opened on Thursday evening.

TERRAULT ARRESTED. New Development in St. Liboire Murder Case.

MRS. LAPLANTE INNOCENT. The Prisoner Makes a Break for Liberty, But is Recaptured by His Guards.

St. Hyacinthe, Nov. 22.—(Special.)—Louis Tetrault was arrested Saturday evening by Detective Lambert, on a charge of being an accomplice of Guillemin in the murder of Laplante. Guillemin at first accused Lambert of the crime, but after his arrival here he said emphatically that Madame Laplante was not guilty, but that his accomplice was Louis Tetrault. Chief Constable Marchessault, of the St. Hyacinthe Police force, Mr. Ouellet and Detective Lambert, examined the prisoner at St. Liboire there to accuse Tetrault of complicity in the murder of La Plante. Arriving at St. Liboire, they proceeded to the house of Mrs. Laplante, where an interview took place between Guillemin and the constables of which went to convince the constables that Mrs. Laplante had nothing whatever to do with the killing of her husband. The party then located Tetrault, who was accused by Guillemin of helping him to do away with Laplante on the evening of October 29. Tetrault denied the charge and made threats as to what he would do with Guillemin if he insisted that he (Tetrault) had been his accomplice. Taking advantage of a favorable opportunity which occurred during this anti-murder conversation, Guillemin, who started after his guards, who started after and succeeded in recapturing him after a sharp run. Tetrault was afterwards taken into custody and he and Guillemin will stand trial together on the charge of killing Stanley Laplante.

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BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.

BROSSEAU—At Maisonneuve, on 18th inst., the wife of J. E. Brosseau, of a son. COTE—In this city on 18th inst., the wife of Louis Jos. Cote, of a daughter. DESCHAMBAULT—At Terrebonne, on 18th inst., the wife of J. R. Deschambault, of a daughter. HAENSEL—On the 14th inst., the wife of Carl Haensel, cashier, 304 Lagacopetiere Street, of a daughter. HEAVY—In this city, on the 14th inst., at 110 Duke Street, the wife of H. D. Heavy, of a daughter. JONCAS—In this city, on the 15th inst., the wife of Francois Joncas, of a daughter. MAILLARD—In this city, on the 15th inst., the wife of Dr. Gaston Maillet, of a boy. VALQUETTE—In this city, on the 16th inst., the wife of Alfred A. Valquette, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARSALO-DOONER—On November 15th, at St. Anthony's Church, by the Rev. Ed. Conolly, P. P. Arthur Barsalo, youngest son of Mr. Edward Barsalo, to Miss Annie Dooner, daughter of the late James Dooner. BROWN-PON—On November 18th, in Dominion Square Methodist Church, by the Rev. T. J. Mansell, A. L. Brown, of Leamouth, to Mrs. A. H. Thomson, of Contrecoeur. RUSSELL-BRIGGS—At Montreal South, November 18th, by the Rev. D. Mick, Edward H. Russell, to Gertrude Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Briggs.

DEATHS.

BURGESS—On Friday, the 19th November, 1897, Jessie, the beloved daughter of Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, aged 13 years and 6 months. BURKE—In this city, on the 18th inst., Mary Ann Cassidy, widow of the late Michael Burke. BARR—At Covey Hill, P.Q., Thursday, November 11th, Ann Moszow, wife of Joseph Barr, aged 68 years. BRISBOIS—In this city, on the 19th inst., at the age of 73 years and 4 months, Adèle Brisbois, wife of the late Bernard Brisbois. CONWAY—At 630 Cadieux Street, on the 19th inst., Edith Maria, aged 8 years and 4 months, only daughter of Thomas Conway, commercial traveller. GURTEIN—In this city, on the 19th inst., at the age of 68 years, Rose Scott, widow of David Gurtein. ROYGER—In this city, on the 19th inst., after a long illness, Mary Ann Reid, beloved wife of James Royger, aged 57 years. ROGERS—At Franklin Centre, on the 17th inst., Phoebe Kennedy, widow of the late Col. R. Rogers. SWITZ—In this city, on the 19th inst., Susan McGarrity, beloved wife of William Smith, aged 24 years. ALLEN-DEBRIE—At Leeds, Ont., on November 9th, Andrew Alexander, in the 81st year of his age.

A SENSATION IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, November 12.—The arrest of Col. Hudon has created a profound sensation here. He is commandant of the 89th, a country militia, and an employe of the post office, and was arrested yesterday, with his son, in connection with the theft of a money-order in August, which the son is alleged to have forged and cashed. It is said by the Colonel's friends that he is only detained as a witness, and will be liberated from jail.

B.B.B. LONDON MAKE.

Pipes in immense variety, in cases and out, to be had at E. A. Gerth's, 2235 St. Catherine street, Quebec's Block.

NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR.

Teeth extracted by our late scientific method. No pain or bad results. Applied to the gum. Absolutely painless. No deep probing or excising. We are now competing with cheap dental establishments, but with first-class dentists at prices less than half charged by them.—Dr. A. Brosseau, 7 St. Lawrence.

A SITE CHOSEN.

A site for the new fire station in St. Henri was settled on at a special meeting of the Council last evening. The Mayor was authorized to sign a contract for the purchase of a lot at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Elizabeth street, containing about 5,000 feet at forty cents a foot. The architect was instructed to prepare plans for a station to cost \$7,000. Councillors Vallieres and Lafleur objected to the purchase until the opinion of the City Attorney had been obtained.

Have you tried Menthol Cough Syrup?

Its work on coughs and colds is wonderful.

THE OCCIDENTAL.

This restaurant is always the first to offer to his choice customers the primes of the season, therefore, they have just received a cargo of choice shell snails from Burgundy—Notice to amateurs.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Why be afraid of the dentist when you can get your teeth extracted and replaced without the least pain at Dr. J. G. A. Gendreau, Surgeon-Dentist, 20 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. False teeth without plate, Gold Crown, Vulcanite, Aluminum Plates, etc.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. Lindman, 13 McGill College Avenue, truss manufacturer, has removed his office to 2418 St. Catherine street, where he can be consulted in reference to all cases of rupture. Tel. 4661.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Madrid, Nov. 22.—The subject of permitting demonstrations in honor of Lt.-Gen. Weyler, a number of which have been planned, was discussed in the Cabinet Council held on Saturday, and it was pointed out by Senor Gullen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Carlists and Socialists were making capital of the proposed demonstration. The Cabinet decided to prohibit any organized welcome to General Weyler. Senor Capton, Minister of the Interior, and Senor Groizard, Minister of Justice, were delegated by the Cabinet to take measures to carry out a sweeping policy for preventing members of the army from interfering in politics.

Received too late for Classification.

WANTED—By first-class cook, cooking by the day or week; capable of getting up dinners, luncheons, etc. Can furnish best of city references. Apply 274 Guy Street.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, situated in the city, capable of getting up dinners, luncheons, etc. Can furnish best of city references. Apply 274 Guy Street.

WANTED—By a reliable, competent man, a situation as driver, care of horses, or storeman. Has served sixteen years in the Royal Irish Constabulary Mounted Force as sergeant. Address Stevens Keena, 170 Murray Street, 285.

LOST—By way of St. Ursulin, Dufferin St., Ignace or Chenouette Street, a pair of gold rimmed eye glasses. Finder please return to Ad. Department, Herald.

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Newest New York Neckwear.

The very latest novelties in Neckwear just received from New York. All solid colors—Red, Black, Blue and White, Ascots, Puffs, Derbys and Oxfords. Come and see them. You'll like them.

Munroe Bros., 2246 St. Catherine St.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Thanksgiving Linens

The Greatest Linen Sale we ever Held! Three cases just put into stock. All to be sold at SPECIAL PRICES.

This lot was secured from a large manufacturer at clearing out rates: 500 Dozen Bleached Table Napkins, in all sizes from 1 x 3 to 1 x 7. Prices from \$1.50 to \$11.50 per doz. Less special discount for this sale of 20 per cent. 500 Bleached Damask Table Cloths, all sizes from 8 1/2 to 10-16 or from 2 to 4 yards. Prices from \$3.50 to \$10.00, less special discount of 20 per cent. 1,000 yards Bleached Table Damask, all double Damask, new patterns priced from 70c to \$3.50 per yard, less special discount of 20 per cent.

SPECIAL "Renaissance Hand-Made Lace."

A complete assortment in all sizes. Just put to stock, all new patterns. Just the thing for table decorations.

Read This to the Children.

TOYLAND is on our third floor! It is growing bigger and more wonderful every day in preparation for the coming of Santa Claus in a week or two. All the children are kindly invited to come and see it!

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2843 St. Catherine St., Corner of Metcalfe St.

VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE) THE IDEAL TONIC FOR Body, Brain and Nerves

Save a woman's strength and peace of mind. Make her household duties lighter—say good-bye to the old-fashioned heavy wooden-handled broom. Now try the light bamboo handle broom that Boeckh makes—your dealer sells.

Boeckh's Bamboe-Handled Brooms.

Office Supplies..

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc. Printing, bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER, 254 St. James Street.

FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST

The large variety we carry is not properly understood. Though we can sell you the best bedroom set in the city for \$250.00, we can also sell you a kitchen chair for 25c. All orders, large or small, receive our best attention.

Renard, King & Patterson, ARTISTIC FURNITURE HOUSE, 652 Craig Street.

Plate Glass Insurance

Lloyd's Insurance Co. Of New York. Deposit with Canadian Government. Policies covering Glass Against Breakage Issued for One or Three Years LOWEST RATES

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN... of Liverpool. RELIANCE... of Boston. BOSTON MARINE... of Boston. Importers granted open policies. Exporters of hay, grain and provisions granted cover to any part of the world.

EDWARD L. BOND, Gen. Agent, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Advertisement for John Murphy & Co. featuring Thanksgiving Linens, Renaissance Hand-Made Lace, Office Supplies, Plate Glass Insurance, and Marine Insurance. Includes contact information for various agents and companies.