

TARTE HONORED.

Magnificently Banquetted at
Winnipeg Last Night.

HIS MESSAGE OF PEACE.

Such the Greeting From the Older
East to the Young West.

HON. JOSEPH MARTIN, CHAIRMAN.

He Disperses a Few Tory Illusions—
"Black Tarte and Yellow Martin"
Are Both "Rouge."

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—(Special).—One of the most representative gatherings of the social and business interests of the city of Winnipeg and surrounding districts assembled this evening in the spacious banquet hall of the Hotel Manitoba, to do honor to a distinguished guest—Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works. The tables were beautifully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants, and the interior view of the room was very attractive. Not one vacant seat remained when the guests had entered from the corridors, at 9 o'clock, and the later arrivals had only standing room.

It is estimated fully 350 persons were present, and the interest manifested in the speeches delivered by the gentlemen whose names appeared on the toast list was of the deepest character. As the guest of the evening entered, escorted by the Hon. Jos. Martin, the entire assemblage arose and gave him an enthusiastic welcome lasting several minutes.

Hon. Joseph Martin was chairman, and seated on his right were Hon. Mr. Tarte, R. L. Richardson, M.P., Hon. Robert Watson, J. E. P. Prendergast, M.L.A.; Hon. J. D. Cameron, and Joseph Fisher, M.L.A. On his left were Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Bourassa, M.P.; J. A. MacDonell, M.P.; F. H. Matheson, manager of the Bank of Commerce; Hon. D. H. McMillan, Hon. Cliffordifton, and W. Whyte, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Among the other guests were: R. S. Whittle, J. H. Ashdown, Ald. Alex. Black, Ald. Craig, Ald. Richards, D. H. McFadden, M.L.A.; G. Griffith, secretary of the Liberal Association, and many others. Those present were not confined to members of the Liberal party, many Conservatives being also in attendance.

At 10.30 the chairman, Hon. Joseph Martin, proposed the loyal toasts, "The Queen," and "The Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors," which were suitably honored. Mr. Andrew Strong, secretary of the committee, read congratulatory telegrams from Premier Greenway and the Liberal Association of Medicine Hat. A letter was also received from Premier Greenway, regretting that he would have to be out of the city. He wrote that it was most gratifying to every Manitoban to find how great an interest the prominent men of the East are taking in the West.

J. H. Ashdown proposed the toast of the "Parliament of Canada," coupled with it the name of R. L. Richardson, M.P., for Lisgar, and editor of the Tribune, Mr. Bourassa, M.P., and John A. MacDonell, M.P.

Mr. Bourassa was warmly received. He came West, he said, to study the country, not to make speeches. The importance of the western country could not be overlooked and Parliament would expend the money without being partial to local interests, but in the general interests of the Dominion. He believed it would be the aim of the present Government to study what would best develop the resources of the western part of the Dominion through to British Columbia. (Cheers.) Parliament also had to deal with other questions, which must be dealt with by unprejudiced minds. Mr. Bourassa concluded: "You have heard of French domination, you heard it when Wilfrid Laurier's name was heralded from Halifax to Vancouver, on the 23rd of June, as the victor of the day. (Great cheers.) The night that made Wilfrid Laurier, the great power in the land did not usher in French domination. We are proud to be Frenchmen and Catholics, as you are to be British and Protestants, but above all we are prouder still to be Canadians and Christians. Our hearts are with you in the West, and hand in hand let us go forward to make Canada what she should be, one of the first nations in the world."

John A. MacDonell, M.P. for Selkirk, hoped the visit of the Minister of Public Works would be followed by visits from other Cabinet Ministers—that, for instance, of the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Fisheries. These gentlemen would be shown our needs and what we desired them to assist us in developing our country. If such were the result, he felt sure good results would follow.

R. L. Richardson spoke of the earnestness of the present Government in their desire to deal with the best interests of the Western country. The Premier had told him of his sorrow at the way the West had been neglected. The great need was population, and he felt sure that every member of the Cabinet was anxious to visit the West, and see for himself what should be done. He found no French domination in Ottawa, and he had

learned to honor and respect his low members from Quebec.

Hon. Joseph Martin, when rising to propose the toast of the evening—"Our Guest"—was received with tremendous cheering. In introducing the speaker, he said there were one or two differences between himself and Mr. Tarte. "Mr. Tarte is black, I am yellow, but we both are Rouge." He continued by paying a glowing tribute to the work of Hon. Mr. Tarte during the last five years. Hon. Mr. Laurier was at the head of the Liberal party, but Mr. Tarte was the chief adviser at the time when the leader of the Opposition called upon his followers from Quebec to vote against the remedial bill in the interests of Manitoba. He had much pleasure in introducing the Minister of Public Works.

MR. TARTE'S SPEECH.

A Message of Peace from the Older East to the Young West.

Hon. Mr. Tarte, on rising, was received with great enthusiasm. He said he was the bearer of a message of peace from the older East to the young province of the West. A few months ago dark clouds were in the atmosphere of Canada. One province was being threatened with terrible things by the Government. But the leader of the then Opposition took his political life in his hand and declared for a policy of peace and reconciliation rather than for coercion. He stood a member of a Cabinet which had restored peace to the Dominion. On the 23rd of June the Manitoba school question was settled.

"You did not want to be taken by the throat," said Mr. Tarte, "and if I had been in your position I would have felt the same. But I know you are now prepared to be just, to be generous. We in Quebec are not afraid of the words 'national schools.' By that you mean the bringing up of your sons and your daughters, and your sons and my daughters, side by side. It is an accident of life that you are Protestants and that we are Catholics.

"How is the question settled? There are differences of religion, differences of race. How are we going to arrange? It is easy, if we are as men. If we give a few hours of each day in the schools teaching religion, it will not decrease the price of wheat. As for language, let us be tolerant. The French language is not an uncivilized language. There are bigots all over the Dominion. On the 23rd of June we buried all our bigotry. We have no time for quarrelling over race and religious discussions. We have an abundance of wealth.

"This is my first visit to Manitoba, and I am amazed at its greatness. The country needs money; let us spend as many millions as is necessary for the developing of the country."

Referring to his political career, Mr. Tarte said: "I have tried to do my duty, I have made mistakes. But I have done lots of fighting, because of the passion to fight which I possessed, and I have lots of fight left. I was a Conservative; I loved Sir George Cartier, and I loved Sir John A. MacDonell. When the latter died I saw only pigmies left in the Tory party. I fought against them, and my old party hate me, I cannot now write a devoted letter to any man, making a decent speech, and I am thoroughly corrupt from top to bottom.

"That's what they say now; they don't like me and I am glad they don't. I loved Sir John A. MacDonell as my leader, and I love Hon. Wilfrid Laurier as my leader now."

"To build up this western country we must spend money; if it requires millions of dollars, let us spend it. There are rapids to be improved, (prolonged cheering and laughter) let us improve them. Population is needed, and I call upon you all to help us to settle all irritating questions so that we may be in a position to go on with great public works. There are enough men of toleration in the land to bury all the bigots in the land."

"I have been known to you as a man of corruption, thanks to my kind enemies, but I also have kind friends who are saying good things of me. I am a bearer of peace and I am sure that you will not allow me to go back without carrying back a similar message."

Turning to the chairman, Mr. Tarte said: "Sir, I am sorry of one thing, and that is that you are not with us in the present Parliament. You are a good fighter, and I know you would help us in our work of helping on the fight for toleration. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I thank you for your magnificent reception."

The applause continued for many minutes after Mr. Tarte had taken his seat.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

Three of Its Representatives Reply to the Toast "The Legislature."

The toast of the "Legislative Council of Manitoba," was proposed by W. E. Perdue, and responded to by Hon. J. D. Cameron, Hon. Robt. Watson and Mr. Prendergast.

Mr. Cameron replied first. He said that since 1880, the province had been in a state of turmoil and at daggers drawn with the Dominion and he could inform the Hon. Minister of Public Works that the local Government, in so far as it was able, would do all in its power to settle the long drawn out agitation. This was almost a necessary conclusion to be arrived at very soon. Great injustice had been done to the province in the past owing to the lack of lands at its disposal, held by the Dominion. These were now required by the province to assist in inducing settlers to the province.

Hon. Mr. Watson spoke of the bad record of the late government ever since 1883 on the St. Andrew's Rapids. The longer the people knew Hon. Wilfrid Laurier the better they would like him. The local government would assist the Dominion government in every manner possible in furthering the interests of the west.

Attorney-General Sifton, at the next speaker. At an early hour this morning he still was speaking to the toast "Manitoba, her position and prospects."

SPAIN'S SAD PLIGHT

Unable to Float a Loan to
Carry on Her Wars.

BANKRUPTCY IS IMMINENT.

The Prospect of Intervention by the
United States

Discussed in Europe—An Example of
Spanish Barbarity in the
Philippine Islands.

London, October 26.—Spanish securities have fallen sharply in value, and the prospect for the new loan which the Madrid Government is attempting to negotiate is darker than ever. Paris is almost the only financial center where money can be raised by a bankrupt government.

The new loan which the Government are seeking to induce the French syndicate to take is for \$200,000,000, but it will not yield more than \$150,000,000, owing to the heavy discount. The funded debts of Spain and Cuba exceed \$1,600,000,000, and there is a floating debt of nearly \$170,000,000. Mr. Leroy Beaulieu has declared that French investors will not advance any more money to the Madrid Treasury unless a pledge be given that the excessive military expenditures in Cuba shall cease. This will involve the abandonment of the Cuban policy, and the Madrid Government are not prepared to take a step which may imperil the existence of the Spanish Monarchy. The Spanish debt is now held mainly in France and Belgium, together with the chief railway issues.

The Spectator remarks to-day that many statesmen in Madrid are inclined to calculate that war with the United States would save the honor of Spain, enable the treasury to liquidate its obligations, and to a statement recently published in the newspapers there soliciting practice in that city. He was also presented with an address from some of his friends in Brantford on the occasion of his leaving that city. He is, however, to send his resignation to the Government. After the six months' leave of absence expired he continued living in Hamilton, making it said an occasional visit to the reserve. In August last the Council of Indians requested the Government that Dr. Secord be appointed in Dr. Langgill's place. The Government have carried out the request of the Indians and done so. Dr. Secord will appoint his own medical assistance.

Joshua Hill, secretary of the Six Nations Council and inspector of works, has also been dismissed for taking an active and offensive part in the last campaign. W. Reep, interpreter at the Brantford Reserve has been discharged for the same reasons which necessitated the removal of Mr. Hill.

In this connection it may be pointed out that section 42 of the Electoral Franchise Act provides that any person who is an Indian agent within the meaning of the act, and who takes any part in the election or interferes in any way so as to induce the Indians to vote or to refrain from voting for a certain candidate is guilty of a misdemeanor. Ladislav Eucher Otis, Indian agent at Pointe Bleue, Quebec, who has been in the service since 1873, has been dismissed. J. Archie Alberie Mondou, Indian agent at Pierreville, Que., has also been dismissed from the service. He was appointed in 1894.

Both men were active and offensive partisans at the last election.

KIDNAPPED IN NEW YORK

And Confined in an Insane Asylum—
Queer Story from Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., October 26.—An evening paper prints a sensational story to-day which is headed that William O'Connor, a British subject, who went to New York from Halifax, in 1892, was for four years confined in the insane institution on Ward's Island, though he claims to have been perfectly sane all the time. O'Connor, who has just returned to Halifax, says he secured his release by persistently insisting that he was not insane and with the assistance of his friends, with whom he communicated clandestinely. He alleges that letters which he would send to his friends were never reached those for whom they were intended. According to the man's story, Rev. Dean Partridge, of Fredericton, received one of his letters and on communicating with the chairman of the New York State Lunacy Commission, the latter took measures to secure O'Connor's release with enough money to take him to Canada.

O'Connor states the authorities insisted on him leaving New York State and gave him \$20 to pay expenses. He charges that he was practically kidnapped in New York four years ago and railroaded to Ward's Island, when he went to Bellevue Hospital to consult a physician about sufferings from which he was a chronic sufferer. He says there are a number of sane people in Ward's Island institution, and one of several other statements is that the place is in the hands of a nest of hoodlums.

O'Connor intends to present his case to the British Government, and ask them to demand reparation for what he claims was enforced and private school in Halifax before he went to New York, where he was engaged in literary work for a publishing house before being sent to Ward's Island.

Government Will Appeal.
Ottawa, October 26 (Special).—The Government has decided to appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the Exchequer Court in the case of the Canada Sugar Refinery Co. vs. The Queen. The company resisted payment of some \$40,000, due on a cargo of sugar which arrived in Montreal after the increase in the duty had gone in force, but the vessel had reported at Sydney, C.B., before the change in the tariff took effect. Judge Burdidge held that this was sufficient to relieve the company from the duty.

Another Rumor About Its Operations In
European Street Railways.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 26.—The Leader to-day says: "The purchase of street railway systems in Europe by an international syndicate of American, Canadian and other capitalists is the greatest business enterprise now on foot in the entire world. Those at the head of the enterprise are said to be James Ross and W. Mackenzie, of Montreal. Mr. Ross is in the bank

of Montreal, and is heavily interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad and Canadian street railways. He can command capital to an almost unlimited extent. It is stated that with him are a number of Americans, a number of English, German and Dutch bankers, as well as the great house of Rothschild.

"These gentlemen find the street railways of Europe where those in America were ten years ago. They see abundant opportunity of making money by bringing them up to the present American standard. They have not only the underground railways of London in view, but are prepared to operate in Berlin, Paris and other large European cities. The syndicate, in fact, has already gained possession of the street railway system of Birmingham, Eng., and is operating it. The trolley electric system will not be tolerated in Europe and compressed air will be used."

An American, named Kellogg, has invented a seamless tube which will hold air at a pressure of 5,000 lbs. to the square inch, and it was mainly this fact that led to the formation of the syndicate.

A despatch similar in effect to the above was sent out from St. Louis, Mo., last Friday. As stated in the Herald, then, Mr. James Ross is at present in London and Mr. Mackenzie is on his way there. To a Herald reporter Mr. John Mackenzie, of the Birmingham Street Railway, already in the control of the syndicate organized by the firm of Ross and Mackenzie, but as to the deal referred to in the above despatch, he had heard nothing of it.

IS GROWING DARKER

Situation in the East Be-
comes More Serious.

A GENERAL ARMAMENT.

It is Being Carried Out as Fast as
the Sultan Knows How.

Details of the Latest Massacre at Egin—
Over 2,000 Killed—What Mr.
Stead Thinks.

Constantinople, Oct. 25, via Sofia Bulgaria, Oct. 26.—The general sense of impending trouble which has been persistent since the issue of the Porte's irade, levying a poll tax on Mussulmans, becomes intensified daily. Just previous to this latest step the Porte had signed an irade increasing the taxes on sheep, public works and education by 1 to 1½ per cent., the funds so raised to be devoted to military purposes.

The two irades caused the representatives of the Powers to send a collective note to the Porte, couched in the strongest language, calling attention to the danger that the arming of the Mussulmans was certain to create apprehension, and pointing out generally the critical situation of affairs in the Turkish Empire. But, large purchases of arms have already been made, and the danger increases hourly.

The Porte, to-day, sent a reply to the collective note of the Ambassadors. As usual, however, it was an evasive answer, and in substance simply stated that the money derived from the additional taxes was only intended to complete the armament of the Mustahfiz or Landstrum, the third and last class of the Turkish army reserve, and to strengthen the armament of the other land forces of the Sultan, which consist of the Nizam, or regular army, and its active reserve, the Redif, or Landwehr, and the Mustahfiz, already referred to.

Conscription in Turkey serves six years in the Nizam, four with the colors and two in the reserve; but then serve eight years in the Redif, four in the first class and four in the second class. Then they complete their twenty years' service by serving six years in the Mustahfiz.

THE PORT'S DESPERATE STRAITS.
The action of the Turkish Government in completing the armament of the Mustahfiz indicates that the empire is facing a situation which may necessitate calling forth all the military forces at its disposal, and it also indicates that the situation is the gravest since the Russo-Turkish war. Under these circumstances it is but natural that considerable uneasiness prevails. Of course, there is always in view the probability, at least that the Sultan, by these movements, is simply seeking to detract the attention of his subjects from the actual state of affairs brought about by his misadministration, and that seeing that the Powers are really in earnest, and that an understanding between Russia, France and Great Britain means decisive action, he is by these armaments practically threatening a wholesale massacre of the Christians, and announcing that Turkey will resist to the utmost any attempt at armed coercion.

Happily there is one feature of the crisis which has a soothing influence upon Abdul Hamid. The financial situation is the one referred to. It is about as bad as it possibly can be. All negotiations upon the part of the Turkish Government for a temporary loan have failed and the condition of the treasury is one of utter helplessness. On top of this, the price of bread has risen 40 per cent, and bids fair to rise still higher, as the price of wheat goes up. This has decidedly aggravated the prevailing distress and has caused a general discontent. The police continue making arrests, and it is understood that many more bombs have been found.

THE LATEST MASSACRE.
Over 2,000 Killed at Egin—Slaughter Continued Three Days.

Constantinople, Oct. 25, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 26.—In Armenia the greatest apprehension exists in the city of Egin are just reaching here, in spite of the efforts made by the Porte to suppress anything but the official news. The Armenians of Egin were the most refined, intelligent and wealthy of that part of Armenia. They escaped the massacre and plunder of last year by the payment of a large ransom; but, the under-governor of the district, for some time previous to September last, is known to have been writing to Constantinople informing the authorities there that the Armenians of Egin were disloyal, and it is said, shortly after the recent trouble at Constantinople, a telegram was received by the Governor-General of the Province of Kharpout from the Palace, saying:

"We hear that the Armenians of Egin are disloyal; why do you not attend to it?"

According to Turkish methods, this was understood to be an order to the Governor-General to treat the Armenians of Egin as those of other places have been treated. Naturally, the Christians became alarmed, and these news leaked out on Monday, September 14. They closed their shops and hurried themselves in their houses, as large numbers of Kurds had been seen hovering about the outskirts of the city.

Thereupon, the Under-Governor sent word to the Armenians that the Kurds had been driven off, and he summoned the Armenians to the market and made them open their shops. In consequence, on Tuesday, September 15, the shops were opened and business was going on as usual.

Continued on Page Three.

THE BEST...

Is the Cheapest
Especially in
Shirts.

YOU CAN GET THE BEST
...At R. J. TOOKE'S,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.
2387 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST.
1553 ST. CATHERINE STREET, EAST.

LIGHT COLORS in the
Stonewall Jackson
ARE EXCEPTIONALLY MILD
And are equally as fine in quality as the
Noted Dark Colors of this Famous Brand.

Richmond

STRAIGHT CUT...

Cigarettes.

15 Cents per Package.

Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes, will find this brand SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

ALLEN & GINTER,
Richmond, Va.

OBITUARY.

Paris, October 26.—M. Challemeil-Lacour, recently president of the French Senate, and at times Ambassador of France in London and Minister for Foreign Affairs, is dead. Paul Armand Challemeil-Lacour, a French Senator, was born at Avranches (Manche) on May 19, 1827. Arrested and imprisoned after the coup d'etat, and then banished from France, he withdrew to Belgium, where he delivered lectures. After the amnesty he returned to his native country (1859), and contributed articles on literature, art and philosophy to a number of publications. On June 11, 1889, he was nominated Ambassador to the Court of St. James, in succession to M. Leon Say; continued to be Ambassador in London till February, 1892, when he was recalled at his own request. In the Cabinet formed by M. Jules Ferry in February, 1883, M. Challemeil-Lacour held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

London, October 26.—Sir Albert Sassoon is dead. Sir Albert Abdullah Sassoon, Bart., K. C. S. L., was born at Bagdad in 1818. Since his residence in London Sir Albert had been a prominent personage in society and had taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Anglo-Jewish community. He distinguished himself by the magnificence of the entertainment he offered the Shah of Persia when that potentate visited England.

Niagara Falls, Ont., October 26.—Mr. M. B. Morris, principal of Drummondville Public School, dropped dead last evening about 7 o'clock. Mr. Morris went out to get some wood and dropped over on the pile and expired.

LI HUNG CHANG HEARD FROM.
Pekin, October 26.—Li Hung Chang was to-day appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Li Hung Chang, upon leaving Southampton at the termination of his recent visit to England, told the reporters who were among those assembled to see him off, that his ability to carry out the reforms which he desired to have established in China, depended upon his return to power after he got home. The success of his mission to Europe is consequently gauged by his appointment to the Foreign Ministry.

Just after his appointment to-day, Li Hung Chang was reprimanded for having entered the summer palace for the purpose of paying a visit to the Dowager Empress, without observing the formalities usual upon such an occasion.

PUBLIC WORKS SUPERVISOR.
Ottawa, October 26.—(Special).—J. B. Charleson, formerly of Quebec, now of Ottawa, has been appointed supervisor of public works in the Dominion. One of his duties will be to check pay sheets, so as to make it impossible for a repetition of such jobs as took place in connection with the Curran bridge. Mr. Charleson is attached to the department here, and reported to Mr. Gobell, the Deputy-Minister to-day.

A DEPARTMENTAL CHANGE.
Ottawa, October 26.—(Special).—It is stated that Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, is considering the desirability of separating the offices of chief engineer and Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals. Mr. Schreiber retaining the position of chief engineer. A new man will be appointed Deputy Minister.

IT MAY STAY.

That cold of yours may stay with you all winter and cause you much distress and money. Doctors may cure it—a Turkish or Russian Bath will cure it. They open the pores, draw out the impurities—cure. A natural bracer—a natural medicine. Have one at the

LAURENTIAN BATHS,
Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

FINE AND VERY MILD.
Toronto, October 26.—The distribution of pressure remains about as it was last night. A depression, however, is apparently forming over Wyoming and Dakota. The weather has been generally fine in all portions of Canada.

TEMPERATURES.
Minimum and maximum temperatures: Equinault, 36-54; Calgary, 16-38; Qu'Appelle, 26-50; Winnipeg, 26-50; Pelly, 26-50; Toronto, 30-58; Ottawa, 32-55; Montreal, 32-50; Quebec, 30-53; Halifax, 32-50.

PROBABILITIES.
Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Winds mostly southwest and south; fine and very mild.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Temperatures observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame Street, Montreal: Standard thermometer—8 a.m., 40; 1 p.m., 50; 6 p.m., 50; maximum, 50; minimum, 36; mean, 45. Standard barometer—8 a.m., 29.91; 1 p.m., 29.88; 6 p.m., 29.85.

FISHERMEN ARE DESTITUTE.

St. John's, Nfld., October 26.—The Newfoundland Government has decided to inaugurate a series of relief works to assist the destitute fishermen who returned from Labrador without the means of providing their families with a winter's subsistence, owing to the failure of the fishery. All the authorities believe that the situation is serious and thousands of people are likely to be starving before Christmas.

BRIEF NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, October 26, (Special).—The Quebec officials of the C.M.B.A. are making great preparations for Hon. Mr. Hackett's banquet here to-morrow night.

Owen McDowell, merchant of St. Giles, Lotbiniere County, has assigned on demand of Leclerc and Letellier, of Quebec. Assets, \$1,970; liabilities, \$5,873.

Right Rev. Dr. Hunter Dunn, Lord Bishop of the diocese, yesterday proceeded on a hand-car to Bourge Louis, a distance of some fifty miles, where he held a confirmation service in the evening.

At the same time, in view of the possibility of further massacres, and even of a military meeting, which might rend the Turkish Empire in pieces, he believed that there were greater dangers to the peace of Europe from absolute inaction than in Turkish affairs than from the interference of the Powers to advise, and, if necessary, to compel those reforms without which the Turkish Empire could not be maintained. That was the path which Her Majesty's Government were now endeavoring to tread. (Cheers.) That was the right path, and he was approaching this grave and difficult question. We desired nothing for ourselves; we desired nothing for the special advantage of England. We did not suggest the isolation of England; we suggested that we meet with other Powers in Europe for the common benefit of Europe and for the common benefit of humanity. (Cheers.) He could not



Rt. Rev. **FREDERICK TEMPLE, D.D.**
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

gent claims surpassing those of Dr. Temple. The lieutenant and adviser of the late Primate, he may claim a share of the success which Archbishop Benson undoubtedly achieved. At Exeter and London Dr. Temple has held the balance even with a firm hand among the various shades of opinion in the Church."

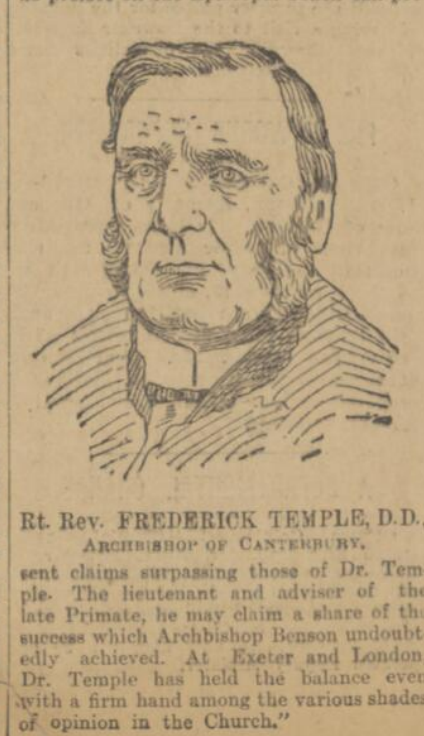
The residents of that whole country, Mr. McCrae said, were clamoring for the immediate construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. This road was recognized as wholly necessary to the progress, not only of the Trail, but also of the entire region adjacent. The immediate future of the Boundary country, which was being rapidly prospected, and from which samples of exceedingly rich ore were being constantly brought for assay, was also largely dependent on its construction. For the want of such a channel of communication the people of the Dominion, too, the people in the whole mining region were paying an immense tribute to the United States for their daily maintenance. The great bulk of provisions of every kind came in by way of Spokane and the prices were greatly in excess of what they should be. With the road built through Crow's Nest Pass, the main line of commerce from the States would be sent from our own country. When he had been at Edmonton he had found hay selling there at \$12 per ton; and shortly before in Roseland it had been as high as \$40 per ton. There was considerable grumbling in the Trail country over the rates on the C.P.R.

will go at once to his home in Audubon Park, to see his wife and eight children.

this week's bill as one of the best the Theatre Francaise has ever had. Robertson's famous "Caste" was admirably put on last night before an audience that completely filled the theatre, and

C. W. Calvert has written a new musical sketch about the perennial "Rob-

greeting from a large house, on the return of "The Prisoner of Zenda," in which Ell Jeffreys was a pronounced success as Madame Baudin. Julie Neilson was far below Evelyn Millard's Princess Flavie.



Gase and Sanborn's Coffee

The quality of the Coffee we sell under our trade mark is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EM employment in any capacity, strong and not afraid of work; excellent references from former employers. Apply Reginald Baid, 1428 Notre Dame St.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MAN, 35 years of age, capable of 8 or 4 hours in day time and also evenings; has wide commercial experience; speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, and also some German; will take collecting accounts or any honest work; has literary tendencies; excellent references. Address or call "Business," 2587 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, Ct.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by experienced single man; town or country; references. Address, 194 Mountain Street. 257

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—situation; good hand at horses; not afraid of work; will try anything; knows city well; best of recommendations. P. A. Piche, 89 Chaboull Street. 260

WANTED—A JOB TO MIND FURNACE, married man, good references. Address 112, Heraldo. 260

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE boy of 15, employment in an office or any other light work. Address 2605 Notre Dame Street. 262

YOUNG MAN WANTS SITUATION around private house; can assist in kitchen work; good references. Address 110 Heraldo. 262

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—situation as a blacksmith; good worker, and can do all the general work; would like to go to the country or work here; good references. Address Box 111, Heraldo. 262

WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands poultry business in all branches; situation; can also care for horses. Address 45 Heraldo Street. 262

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—10 years, work of any kind; well accustomed to horses and delivery; references given; strictly sober. Address, 71 Aylmer. 260

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Englishman, strictly sober and honest; furnaces to attend; between Guy and Union Avenue; good references; thorough handy man about house with tools. Address Mr. Plunk, 75 Alexander Street. 256

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, situation as a waiter, or any kind of kitchen help, around hotel, club or restaurant; references. T. Heraldo Office. 233

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN and daughter, aged 16—situations together; mother a general servant; good plain cook and laundress; daughter to assist with light work. Address, Advertiser, 408 St. James St. 262

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman—situation as kitchen help, or vegetable cook; sleep at home; no laundry work. Apply 72 Inspector St., in rear. 262

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper or general servant, by respectable widow with one child; wages to object. Apply 542 Mount St. Avenue. 256

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED laundress—family washing, by the week or dozen; also rough, dry washing at 20 cents; call on the day; no post card to No. 76 Plymouth Grove. 260

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, situation as general servant in small family; willing to wash. Apply 56 Chenneville Street, first door down stairs. 262

WANTED—SITUATION AS GENERAL servant in small family; no objection to leave city. Address 15 Heraldo Street. 260

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL—a place as assistant at light housework; would like to sleep at home. No. 8, Mount St. Mary Avenue. 260

BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER—work by the day or as home. 51 Balmoral Street, second door from St. Catherine, near Heraldo. 262

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, work at home; chain sewing, etc. 85 St. Maurice. 260

RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN—wants situation as tablemaid, housemaid or waitress. 56 Anderson Street. 263

WANTED—A POSITION AS housekeeper in small family; by a person of trust; generally useful; willing to leave the city if required; speaks French and English. Address, Help, 67 Outhbert Street. 262

WANTED—SITUATION AS GENERAL servant. Apply 86 Heraldo St. 262

WANTED—CARE OF COUPLE of children or plain sewing. Address 252 Courtois Street. 260

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING at home or in private families; by the day. Address 37 Alexander Street. 260

WANTED—WORK—BY GOOD laundress; any distance. Apply 408 St. James Street. 260

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, an expert at party, children's and ladies' dresses; work in ladies' families; immediately; best city references. W. X. Heraldo. 260

WANTED—BY AN HIGHLY respectable middle-aged person, situation as general servant, without washing, or work by the day; either city or vicinity. Please address B. W. Heraldo Office. 256

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, work in private families; with a first-class family; best city references given. Address C.D., Heraldo. 260

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SHARES IN THE CAPITAL stock of the William C. O. Limited, of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Address L9, Heraldo. 260

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TENDER—land and building known as Salvation Army Barracks, Queen Street, Ottawa; the highest any tender not necessarily accepted; full particulars as to property and terms to be obtained from the Property Secretary, S. Henduquerra, Albert Street, Toronto. 258

PIANO FOR SALE—SMALL upright; rich; \$40; can be seen at 553 St. Dominique Street. 260

FOR SALE—BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER in good order. Apply Star General Club, over Star Office. 260

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE FOR AN article everyone wants; liberal commission. For particulars address E. C. Avery, Concord, Mich.

\$18 A WEEK EASY—YOU WORK this; no trouble to make \$18 per week easy; write to us quick; you will be surprised how easy it can be done; send us your address anyway; it will be for your interest to investigate; write today; you can positively make \$18 a week easy. Address Imperial Silverware Co., Box C.W., Windsor, Ont. 270

MISCELLANEOUS

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, PEN and ink; water color, wash perspectives executed by an expert. Address J. W. Radford, 60 University Street. 260

PIANO TUNING, ONE DOLLAR. 2238 St. Catherine, Jules Normand. 260

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, PEN and ink; water color, wash perspectives executed by an expert. Address J. W. Radford, 60 University St.

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE, WELL furnished rooms, with or without board 85 Mount Street, between Ontario and Sherbrooke Streets. 262

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, small ones furnished or unfurnished, at John Egger's, 83 Bleury Street. 261

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$20,000 TO LEND ON CITY OR farm property; interest from 5 to 6 per cent; also commercial paper discounted; money advanced on life insurance policies, furniture, pianos, etc. John Leveille, Financial Agent, 249 St. Dominique Street. 258

DENTISTS.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful sets of teeth for ten dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty; all charges moderate. 260

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE CASH OFF clothing, fur, etc.; highest prices paid. M. Goldstein, 5774 Craig Street. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 259

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING IN RESPECTABLE location, within five minutes' walk of the city hall, with modern conveniences; state terms. Box L6, Heraldo. 258

PUPILS WANTED.

PUPILS FOR PAINTING AND needlework. Apply L7, Heraldo Office. 262

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD pay; \$500 to \$1,000 and some business ability required; particulars on interview. Address L8, Heraldo Office. 260

FOUND.

FOUND—SMALL BLACK DOG WITH collar No. 1082; owner can have same by paying expenses. Apply H. Goldberg, 552 1/2 Craig Street. 258

PATENTS.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. Montreal—Canada Life Bldg., St. James Street. The established firm of Patent Attorneys and Engineers in the Dominion. Trade Mark designs and Copyrights registered. Offices in Ottawa, Toronto and Washington. 262

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINES, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Kidney Complaint, Stomach or Liver Ills, Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Drains, Losses, Lost Vigor.

Dr. Sanden's inventions for Electrical Self-Treatment have cured thousands. Send for a neat, illustrated book explaining all about them. Free by mail on application.

Men suffering the slightest weakness should read my book, "THREE CLASSES or MEN." Pocket edition free. Sealed by mail. Address

DR. SANDEN, CANADIAN DEPOT, 156 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Another Bargain.

THE 50 CENT. BOX OF Ruled Foolscap Paper

Contains Five Quires of good paper either ruled faint lines or for accounts, done up in a neat box for office or home use.

Morton, Phillips & Co., Stationers, Blank Book Makers & Printers 1755 and 1757 NOTRE DAME STREET Montreal

MCKINLEY IS SURE

That is the Opinion of Mr. John Charlton, M.P.

OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

The Popular Majority Estimated at Not Less Than 1,000,000.

Party Prejudice Laid Aside and Merits of the Question Intelligently Considered.

Special correspondence to the Herald. Lyndoch, October 26.—Mr. John Charlton's thorough acquaintance with the public affairs of the United States taken in connection with the impartial standpoint from which he writes, being merely an onlooker, gives to the following survey, from his pen, of the presidential campaign a special interest.

In one week more a presidential contest will close in the United States which will yield in the importance of the issue at stake only to the contest of 1860. Seldom has a question been referred to the popular vote of a nation for decision where doubts as to the ability of the mass of the electorate to grasp, and intelligently decide the issue, could be more reasonably entertained. The American voter is called upon to decide between mono-metallic and bi-metallic, between the relative claims of the gold standard, and the silver standard, a question upon which financiers, and experts entertain widely divergent views.

At the opening of the contest the chances seemed to be in favor of the triumph of free silver coinage. The scene at the Chicago Democratic Convention when Bryan was nominated, was one of hysterical enthusiasm, and the combination of the forces of socialism, protest against class legislation, and free silver, seemed likely to sweep the field. Had the test of the relative strength of the parties been taken within one month of the time of Bryan's nomination, it is more than possible that his ticket would have triumphed; but ample time has been afforded before the day of trial came, for a thorough discussion of the great questions involved, and to the credit of the electorate of the United States it must be said, that party prejudice has to a great extent been laid aside, and that the mass of the electors have given earnest and intelligent consideration to the merits of the question which they will shortly decide.

THE REPUBLICANS' FORCES.

On the Republican side of the contest, great, almost superhuman efforts have been made to educate the masses. 300,000,000 documents, it is said, have been issued from the press. 1,000,000 of any edition was considered a small one. Much of the campaign literature has been of a campaign literature character, and a continual broadening of the mind, and increased grasp of the great questions discussed seems to have characterized writers, as well as readers. It has been an educational campaign, and the masses have passed some weeks of their lives in the study of the subject. The Republican party was drawn into another illogical and unprofitable compromise when it participated in the legislation that gave us, in 1878, the so-called Bland act for the limited coinage of silver dollars. The party should have remonetized silver in the full sense, or else left it demonetized. The so-called Sherman act of 1890, providing for the purchase of silver bullion by the United States, was a compromise, and it absorbed the whole product of the American mines, was another of those opportunities and time-serving measures which, while well intended, was destined only to render more difficult and serious the final settlement thus postponed. Meanwhile, the Republican party has continued to absorb the whole product of the American mines, was another of those opportunities and time-serving measures which, while well intended, was destined only to render more difficult and serious the final settlement thus postponed. Meanwhile, the Republican party has continued to absorb the whole product of the American mines, was another of those opportunities and time-serving measures which, while well intended, was destined only to render more difficult and serious the final settlement thus postponed.

When one contemplates the forces at work in his favor, it would hardly seem reasonable to have doubted his election at this time. Each one of the 400 National Banks of the United States was a centre of influence for the McKinley ticket. Each stockholder in these banks was naturally the friend of McKinley. Each holder of an insurance policy in the United States was naturally in favor of McKinley. Each railway corporation in the country felt called upon to exert its influence to prevent the adoption of a monetary policy that would cut down its net receipts one-half. The great insurance companies, the manufacturing corporations, the mercantile business men of the country were opposed to a scheme for debasing the coinage. The great mass of the laborers have been impressed at last with the fact that a 50c dollar would not be as good a medium in which to receive their pay as one worth 100 cents.

THE PRESS ON ONE SIDE.

It was noticed some weeks ago, as a significant fact, that nearly two-thirds of the newspapers in the United States supported McKinley, that not a single German newspaper favored Bryan, although many of these papers were Democratic, and that the religious press was almost a unit against semi-repudiation and in favor of sound money. The Jews of the United States possess an inconsiderable influence, both as regards the number of votes they cast, and the influence they exert; the Jews have been almost uniformly Democratic. It is safe to say that not one of that race will vote for Bryan.

The nomination of Palmer by the sound money Democratic Convention that met at Indianapolis, will probably prove to have been an important diversion in favor of McKinley. The object had in view, in placing this ticket in the field, was to afford such Democrats as were opposed to Bryan, but did not desire to vote the Republican ticket, a chance to vote a Democratic ticket without voting for free silver, and every vote cast for Palmer will practically be a vote against Bryan.

A PREDICTION.

We are so near the termination of the contest that speculation is not likely to prove as interesting as would be the case if the end were further away. I will venture, however, a brief speculation as to the results. There are 447 electoral votes to be cast. I estimate that 251 of these votes are sure for McKinley; that less than 75 of these votes are sure for Bryan, and that of the remaining 111 a majority are likely to go for McKinley. On the Popular Vote I predict his majority will be very great, and I do not place the estimate at a smaller figure than 1,000,000 votes. The defeat of Bryan, I believe, will be overwhelming, and the more overwhelming it is in its character, the better for the credit and prosperity of the United States, present and future.

DISCUSSED BY DR. ABBOTT.

The Republicans Invited and Shaped the Contest—Campaign Oratory.

The presidential campaign fills a large part of the November number of the Review of Reviews. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott contributes a summing up of the vital issues of 1896. Following is an extract taken from the advance sheets of the magazine:

At this writing political indications point to a victory of Mr. McKinley by a large popular majority and a considerable majority in the Electoral College. With this election the coinage issue may perhaps disappear from American politics. On the one hand it is not impossible that the difficulty of establishing bimetallicism and lessening the evils of the gold standard. But it appears to me very clear that the party which have selected Mr. Bryan as its standard bearer will not disappear. Though the issues formulated in 1896 will never again be submitted to the people, the tendencies appearing in 1896 will certainly reappear in two great national organizations. Conservatism will be represented in one party, radicalism in the other. A too staid and well satisfied content will be the fault of the one, and too restlessness and eager demand for change the fault of the other. One will have too little, the other too much faith in popular government; the one will fear the excesses of liberty, the other will be impatient of constant restraints; the one will be toward Toryism, the other toward Radicalism, if not Socialism. Let us hope that they may find as leaders worthy successors, the one to Alexander Hamilton, the other to Thomas Jefferson, that the great middle body of voters, allured by the promises of either, repelled by the failures of the competing parties, may wisely mediate between them, that the country may thus be preserved from falling either into the political stolidity and stagnation of Spain or the reckless and untempered radicalism of France, and by the sometimes inspiring, sometimes restraining, influence of the people may be kept in that path of real and rational progress which has been the Anglo-Saxon way.

IS GROWING DARKER.

Continued from page 1.

When, suddenly, a gun was fired in the upper quarter of the city, evidently a signal, and the massacre began. For three days the killing of Armenians was continued, but the massacre was carried out by the Turkish soldiers and the Turkish populace and not by the Kurds. The Sultan's executioners first devoted themselves to killing, then to plunder and lastly to burning houses. During the disorder, more women and children were killed in Egin than in any other place the correspondents of the Associated Press has heard of directly.

TURKISH OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

In the meanwhile, the Governor-General and the commander of the army corps, together with the colonel in command of the soldiers at Egin, according to mail advices received in this city, were gathered at the telegraph office at Menlik (Mamuret El Aziz) receiving reports of the massacre and directing it. These officers are said to have remained in the telegraph office until the killing, plundering and burning were ended.

The Armenian reports say that 2,000 Armenians were killed at Egin, so far as known, that 1,000 houses were burned, leaving only 150 houses standing for the Christian population, and that the women and children were huddled together in the school houses and in some of the remaining buildings, bereaved, destitute and hungry to such an extent that the Governor-General telegraphed that the worst case of famine was not allowed to occur. The official account of the affair is that the Armenians remained in the church on Sunday and Monday so long as to excite suspicion and that the Government representatives sent officials to investigate the matter. These officials are said to have found the Armenians gathered in the church and they state they had placed a rope around the neck of the representatives of the Armenian Patriarch and were dragging him around the church and shouting "Why did you not allow us to make a disturbance before?"

The Turkish officials further claim that the shot fired on Tuesday, September 15, was fired by Kassab Man-yog, a prominent Armenian and that the Armenians issued from their church armed with 500 rifles and with bombs bearing the name of their deceased Patriarch, Izmirlian, and marched to the upper part of the town, where they met the soldiers who were returning from driving off the Kurds.

A prominent Turk who recently arrived here from Egin, after the massacre said: "If the Powers take no notice of what has been done in Egin, we shall know that we can win the pleasure of the Christians and this will finish us."

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"If the Assassin Reigns, It is England Who Placed Him There."

The November Review of Reviews, advance proofs of which have been sent to the press, will contain an article by W. T. Stead on "The Eastern Question or St. George to the Rescue." Following is an extract:

During the last few weeks England and Scotland have at last made a somewhat tardy but unmistakably national expression of their indignation at the reign of massacre established on permanence on the Bosphorus. It is well that this should be so. A nation that did not feel moved to say "Damn," and say it out full-mouthed at the heinous of God and man on seeing the slaughtering that has gone on and is going on, in the dominions of the Grand Turk, would be a nation without even a semblance of a moral sense. But in the midst of our indignation there has been very inadequate recognition of the fact that the guilt really lies at our own door. If the Assassin reigns—

...repeated in his place of light, the mockery of his people and their name, it is England who placed him there. It is England who placed him there to protect him against the Russians, who, after incredible hardships heroically surmounted, were in a position to have hurled him into the Bosphorus. We summoned the Berlin Congress in order to establish his authority and consolidate his empire. It was England and none other that cancelled the clause in the treaty of San Stefano giving Russia right to compel the Turks to guarantee the Armenians against outrages and massacre. And it was England, through her accredited representatives, who, while re-enslaving Macedonia and Armenia in the name of public law and the independence and consolidation of the Ottoman empire, placed a foot on the island of Cyprus under the shadow of a fraudulent convention which binds us to defend the Assassin against his executioners, but which is to this day unrecognized by the public law of Europe and repudiated by the moral sense of our own people. A pretty St. George, indeed! Even Dick Turpin would have recoiled from such a piece of petty larceny as that which made England appear as the piratical Pecksniff of Europe.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

St. John, N.B., October 25.—A train on the Canada Eastern Railway was struck by a landslide while near Marville Saturday evening and knocked off the track. It now lies, bottom up, in the Naswauk river. Among those on the train were Alexander Gibson, the New Brunswick lumber king, Superintendent Hoban and James D. Johnson, a Montreal commercial traveller.

No one was seriously injured. Superintendent Hoban received slight injury and James D. Johnson, a Montreal commercial traveller, was scratched, while Johnson had his legs and hips bruised.

ingnity of each of the rival party organizations was turned to the task of convincing the individual voter by direct word of mouth. The great "honest money" parade on Chicago Day, in which 75,000 men participated, and the triumphal progress of the United States (Generals Sikes, Howard and others), through Illinois contributed a spectacular element to the Republican canvass. No such imposing demonstrations were made by the Popocrats, but throughout his stumping tour through the contested territory Mr. Bryan was greeted by great crowds, and his speeches were received with much enthusiasm. It really seems that the influence of oratory is yet potent among us, when such subjects as the currency and the tariff can be delivered and effectively presented in a way to win and hold attention by the speaker, as well as by the journalist and reviewer.

This could not have been true if in a campaign involving purely material issues so great a degree of the appeals of speakers had been merely to the cupidity and avarice of the voter. On the other hand, the ethical aspects of the contest have been kept constantly in view. On the Republican side the voter has been called on to defend and maintain a national honor. On the Democratic and Populist side he has been asked to right what Mr. Bryan and his sympathizers have denounced as a gross injustice to millions of their fellow citizens. On each side the appeal has been, on the whole, to the higher, rather than to the lower, nature of man.

IS GROWING DARKER.

Continued from page 1.

When, suddenly, a gun was fired in the upper quarter of the city, evidently a signal, and the massacre began. For three days the killing of Armenians was continued, but the massacre was carried out by the Turkish soldiers and the Turkish populace and not by the Kurds. The Sultan's executioners first devoted themselves to killing, then to plunder and lastly to burning houses. During the disorder, more women and children were killed in Egin than in any other place the correspondents of the Associated Press has heard of directly.

TURKISH OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

In the meanwhile, the Governor-General and the commander of the army corps, together with the colonel in command of the soldiers at Egin, according to mail advices received in this city, were gathered at the telegraph office at Menlik (Mamuret El Aziz) receiving reports of the massacre and directing it. These officers are said to have remained in the telegraph office until the killing, plundering and burning were ended.

The Armenian reports say that 2,000 Armenians were killed at Egin, so far as known, that 1,000 houses were burned, leaving only 150 houses standing for the Christian population, and that the women and children were huddled together in the school houses and in some of the remaining buildings, bereaved, destitute and hungry to such an extent that the Governor-General telegraphed that the worst case of famine was not allowed to occur. The official account of the affair is that the Armenians remained in the church on Sunday and Monday so long as to excite suspicion and that the Government representatives sent officials to investigate the matter. These officials are said to have found the Armenians gathered in the church and they state they had placed a rope around the neck of the representatives of the Armenian Patriarch and were dragging him around the church and shouting "Why did you not allow us to make a disturbance before?"

The Turkish officials further claim that the shot fired on Tuesday, September 15, was fired by Kassab Man-yog, a prominent Armenian and that the Armenians issued from their church armed with 500 rifles and with bombs bearing the name of their deceased Patriarch, Izmirlian, and marched to the upper part of the town, where they met the soldiers who were returning from driving off the Kurds.

A prominent Turk who recently arrived here from Egin, after the massacre said: "If the Powers take no notice of what has been done in Egin, we shall know that we can win the pleasure of the Christians and this will finish us."

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"If the Assassin Reigns, It is England Who Placed Him There."

The November Review of Reviews, advance proofs of which have been sent to the press, will contain an article by W. T. Stead on "The Eastern Question or St. George to the Rescue." Following is an extract:

During the last few weeks England and Scotland have at last made a somewhat tardy but unmistakably national expression of their indignation at the reign of massacre established on permanence on the Bosphorus. It is well that this should be so. A nation that did not feel moved to say "Damn," and say it out full-mouthed at the heinous of God and man on seeing the slaughtering that has gone on and is going on, in the dominions of the Grand Turk, would be a nation without even a semblance of a moral sense. But in the midst of our indignation there has been very inadequate recognition of the fact that the guilt really lies at our own door. If the Assassin reigns—

...repeated in his place of light, the mockery of his people and their name, it is England who placed him there. It is England who placed him there to protect him against the Russians, who, after incredible hardships heroically surmounted, were in a position to have hurled him into the Bosphorus. We summoned the Berlin Congress in order to establish his authority and consolidate his empire. It was England and none other that cancelled the clause in the treaty of San Stefano giving Russia right to compel the Turks to guarantee the Armenians against outrages and massacre. And it was England, through her accredited representatives, who, while re-enslaving Macedonia and Armenia in the name of public law and the independence and consolidation of the Ottoman empire, placed a foot on the island of Cyprus under the shadow of a fraudulent convention which binds us to defend the Assassin against his executioners, but which is to this day unrecognized by the public law of Europe and repudiated by the moral sense of our own people. A pretty St. George, indeed! Even Dick Turpin would have recoiled from such a piece of petty larceny as that which made England appear as the piratical Pecksniff of Europe.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

St. John, N.B., October 25.—A train on the Canada Eastern Railway was struck by a landslide while near Marville Saturday evening and knocked off the track. It now lies, bottom up, in the Naswauk river. Among those on the train were Alexander Gibson, the New Brunswick lumber king, Superintendent Hoban and James D. Johnson, a Montreal commercial traveller.

No one was seriously injured. Superintendent Hoban received slight injury and James D. Johnson, a Montreal commercial traveller, was scratched, while Johnson had his legs and hips bruised.

FRENCH ATHLETES POSITIVE

Enjoined to Exercise by a French Newspaper.

A WELL INTENDED EFFORT

The Victory of the Nationals Made the Theme.

A Possible Formation of a French A.A.A.—Local and General Sporting News.

The Nationals' victory in last Saturday's lacrosse match gives La Presse an opportunity to advocate the formation of an organization of French athletes upon the lines of the M.A.A.A.

It says: "After numerous difficulties, excited by the enemies of our French-Canadian club, the Nationals have ended the season of lacrosse by capturing the title of champions of the intermediate league. Despite rumors in circulation, to the effect that the game will have to be replayed, this title of champion belongs to them by right and we congratulate them heartily. In the face of this great victory gained by the French-Canadians, it seems to us very proper to make a few remarks concerning the French athletes upon the contrary, have for a long time devoted themselves to athletic sports, and have acquired titles which many foreign champions would be proud to possess. These honors did not appear to trouble our people, but two years ago a movement was set on foot to form a lacrosse club, composed of French-Canadian players, which would meet to-day the champions of the intermediate league. If the French-Canadians are as active as the English in these athletic games, why should they not follow the example of the latter in forming a large athletic association, on the lines of the M.A.A.A.? What benefits would it be to the young French-Canadian derive from such an association? It would be a charming field office at Menlik (Mamuret El Aziz) receiving reports of the massacre and directing it. These officers are said to have remained in the telegraph office until the killing, plundering and burning were ended.

The Armenian reports say that 2,000 Armenians were killed at Egin, so far as known, that 1,000 houses were burned, leaving only 150 houses standing for the Christian population, and that the women and children were huddled together in the school houses and in some of the remaining buildings, bereaved, destitute and hungry to such an extent that the Governor-General telegraphed that the worst case of famine was not allowed to occur. The official account of the affair is that the Armenians remained in the church on Sunday and Monday so long as to exc

The Herald.

FOUNDED 1808.

DAILY EDITION:
SUBSCRIPTION—Thirty cents per month,
in advance, delivered in city or mailed
to any address in Canada or the United
States.

Telephone Nos. (Business Office).....343
(Editorial Rooms).....751

Subscribers who do not receive the paper
regularly, will please advise the office at
once.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 27.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

The Toronto Globe, in an article referring to the changes which have just been made in connection with the Herald, rightly expresses the views of the new management when it says: "They are not in doubt as to the magnitude of the task they have in hand. They know that the Gazette is a good commercial paper, with a strong, well-reasoned editorial page; that the Star is exceptionally enterprising in its news management, and that the Witness is a first-class newspaper with a long record of splendid fidelity to the public interest. They know, too, that the creed of the partisan is on the wane, that few are now deceived by the old notion of editorial infallibility, and that a newspaper will be appreciated and supported in proportion to its real services to the community and not according to the measure of its professions and boasts."

THE TARIFF ENQUIRY.

The Government has invited to a conference on tariff matters the representatives of the several interests involved, and the Conservative press professes to see something comical in such an invitation, coming as it does from men, who for eighteen years past have been condemning the present tariff in principle and in detail. "There is a humorous side," says the Gazette, "to the situation presented by a number of gentlemen who, for eighteen years, have been denouncing the present tariff as worse for the country than a visitation of war, pestilence and famine, starting out on a pilgrimage to discover what the tariff effects are and how far it will be safe to meddle with the schedules. There has not been anything like unto it seen for a long time."

It is anything but a long time since something very much like it was seen. The pilgrimages of Mr. Foster's "level-headed business men" to the representatives of the combines took place in the year '93-'94, a little over two years ago. That enquiry differs a little from the one to be conducted by the present Government; it differs in this, that whereas Mr. Foster and his colleagues sought information to bolster up a case for high protection, the present enquiry will take the shape of an earnest effort to determine the interests of all classes of the community, the interests of the people at large. Such interests, of course, are bound up in the continued and increasing prosperity of the legitimate industries of the country. Tariff legislation that might hamper the development of any legitimate industry in the country, that might take the bread from the mouth of any proprietor or any workman engaged in such an industry, would be a national error, and in its endeavor to secure the prosperity and contentment of the people as a whole, a wise Government will avoid all action tending to imperil any interest of which the status in the country may be successfully defended.

But it will be said that the members of the present Government are already on record as having declared that certain duties should be immediately abolished. This is true enough, and should enquiry reveal the fact that in such declarations they have been in error, they will have to run the risk of criticism and, in some cases, of ridicule on the part of their political opponents. They have discussed the tariff in the past with the assurance of men entirely convinced of the justice of their cause, and their attacks upon the details of the measure have been so strong as to have won from their apologists a grudging confession that it is not so holy a thing as the people have been taught to believe it. And in their present attempt to fix the exact nature of the tariff legislation under which the people of the country may pursue their several avocations to their own greatest advantage, the Ministers should engage, and probably will, in a discussion of the tariff which will engage the sympathy and co-operation of all good citizens. It is to be remembered, however, that they now have the machinery of investigation under their hands for the first time, and that they are called to examine not one or two isolated duties of which the obnoxious results are patent to everybody, but the tariff as a whole, in its relation not only to individual interests, but to the whole industrial and commercial system of the country. That they should submit the tariff to radical revision without such examination is a proposition too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. They never asked of their opponents that they

should reverse the principle of tariff legislation without due consultation with the representatives of the interests involved, and there is nothing inherently humorous in their now demanding for themselves the privilege of a like consultation.

The business men of the country, at any rate, see nothing humorous in the proposed enquiry. On the contrary they highly approve the proposition and are preparing to render the Government all possible assistance. Manufacturers and importers, farmers and the representatives of organized labor, producers and consumers, all will take a hand in the enquiry. The result should be a tariff suited to most points to the genuine requirements of the people. If such a tariff would not be a proper tariff, it is difficult to divine the legitimate object of tariff legislation.

INSURANCE FOR FIREMEN.

The several funds for the relief of the widows and children of the three firemen recently killed in the pursuit of their duty have already assumed gratifying proportions, and it seems probable that this generosity on the part of the citizens will have the effect of placing the bereaved families beyond the reach of want until such time as the children shall be old enough to do for themselves. The action of the citizens in this regard is highly commendable, and it is gratifying to know that the object sought will be attained, and that the loved ones of the three men who gave their lives in the protection of the property of their fellow citizens, are not to feel the bitterness of want.

The catastrophe, however, will be doubly regrettable if the lesson it should teach be not learned. It should not fall upon individual citizens, charitably inclined, to bear the burden of the support of the families of firemen killed while on duty. The City itself should provide that the hardships of the fireman's life should not be made heavier by the consciousness that in the event of his death in the flames his wife and little ones must depend upon charity for their support. It is improbable, but not at all impossible that in certain cases charity might fail and the city undergo lasting reproach.

Several plans of insurance have been suggested. In Toronto the firemen themselves subscribe to an insurance fund to which the City Council originally contributed \$10,000 by way of a nucleus. The employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company also subscribe to an insurance fund supplemented by a system of assessments in the event of the death of a subscriber. It has been suggested by one correspondent to the press, that the City Council should undertake to support the families of firemen killed on duty, by paying them for a given number of years amounts equal to the wages earned by the firemen when alive.

Each of these plans presented features worthy of consideration. It would be desirable, of course, that any scheme of insurance should involve the co-operation of the fireman himself, but it is impossible that on the scale of wages commonly earned in the brigade it would be possible to lay aside a sum sufficient to provide for a family for any length of time. It would appear that the City Council should find funds to supplement the contributions of the firemen themselves.

The matter is one that should be discussed while it is still fresh in popular attention.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Chamby.
Hochelaga.
Quebec County.
Jacques Cartier.

Why does the Government not fill these seats?

In the coming tariff enquiry any Canadian may get a hearing. In the new tariff the interests of the whole people will be observed.

Cable advices state that an Imperial edict orders Li Hung Chang to be punished for presuming to enter the precincts of the ruined summer palace while visiting the Dowager Empress. Does this mean that we are going to have the yellow jacket and three-eyed-peacock feather withdrawal business all over again?

The London (Ont.) Times advises the farmers not to wait for a bushel before taking advantage of the market. The advice is not bad.—The Herald.

But the Herald's knowledge of the names of London (Ont.) newspapers is—The London News.

The Herald begs the News's pardon. In the few short months of the News's career, it has established a reputation as one of the brightest papers in Western Ontario. The Herald's mistake was a pure inadvertence. It will not occur again.

The Railway News, the representative organ of the railway men in England, has the following editorial comment with regard to the recent semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway: All the animadversions to which the Board were subjected were based on charges made against the management of the railway by a servant lately in the employ of the company, whose grievance, it appears, was that his merits had failed to procure promotion at the hands of Mr. Hays, the general manager. An old car, which for a quarter of a century had done much service on many previous official visits of inspection over the railway, had been replaced by one of more modern type and "up-to-date," and provided with fitting accommodation for the long distances on the line. Upon this

flimsy pretext of grievance, proprietors of an undertaking covering nearly 4,000 miles of railway were asked to support an amendment hostile to the police and recommendations of the board. Of far greater import to the proprietors of the company than mere trifling over petty details of management, were the well weighed and carefully considered opinions expressed by the president as to the position and prospects of the undertaking. The difficulties with which the company has had to contend have been of a most serious character, but there are good and substantial reasons for considering that the crisis in its history has been successfully overcome, and that there are indications of an improvement in the near future.

The opponents of the early closing by-law who waited upon the Mayor yesterday made out a strong case for the staying of further prosecutions under the by-law until such time as judgment as to the validity of the law, now pending, be delivered. It was stated that had it not been for the apathy of the merchants interested, the by-law never would have been enacted, and it is improbable that the Council would have enacted it if it had known that any considerable proportion of the storekeepers were opposed to the passage of the measure. The by-law appears to have been passed without consideration, and may well be in abeyance until the courts have discussed it fully.

It is suggested by a morning contemporary that the tariff enquiry may not be as full and as fair as it should be; that it may be carried out not with the object of discovering the facts of the case, but for the purpose of getting arguments to back up a tariff theory. There has been in this country only one tariff enquiry on the lines suggested by the contemporary, and that was when Messrs. Wallace and Wood, two of "the level-headed business men" of the late Administration pitied themselves against the hard headed farmers of Ontario. The ostensible object of the tour was the determination of the views of the farmers in respect of tariff legislation, but it speedily developed to an attempt on the part of the two Controllers to defend the protective principle against the well directed assaults of the farmers. The late Administration set a bad example in this regard, which the present Administration is not at all likely to follow.

CHOLERA IN CAMP.

We've got the cholera in camp—it's worse than forty fights;
We're dyin' in the wilderness the same as Israelites.
It's before us, n' be'ind us, an' we cannot get away;
An' the doctor's list reported we've ten more to-day!

Oh, strike your camp an' go, the bugle's callin';
The rains are fallin'—
The dead are bushed an' stoned to keep 'em safe below;
The band's a-doin' all she knows to cheer us;
The chaplain's gone and prayed to Gawd to 'ear us—

To ear us—
O, Lord, for it's a-killin' of us so!
Since August, when it started, it's been stickin' to our tails.
Tho' they've 'ad us out by marches an' they've sent us back by rail.
But it runs as fast as troop-trains, an' we cannot get away;
An' the sick-list to the Colonel makes ten more to-day!

There ain't no fun in women nor there ain't no bite to drink;
It's much too wet for shootin'; we can only march an' think;
An' at evenin', down the nullahs, we can 'ear the jankies say:
'Get up, you rotten boggars, you've ten more to-day!'

'Two'd make a monkey cough to see our way o' doin' things—
Lieutenants takin' companies an' captains takin' wings;
An' lance actin' sergeants—six file to obey—

Ho! We've lots o' quick promotion on ten deaths a day!

Our Colonel's white and twittery—'e gets no sleep nor food,
But mucks about in 'ospital, where nothing does no good,
'E sends us 'eaps o' comforts, all bought for 'is 'isay—
But there ain't no comfort 'andy on ten deaths a day.

Our chaplain's got a banjo, an' a skiny mule n' rides,
An' the stuff 'e says an' sings us, Lord, it makes us spit our sides;
With 'is black coat tails a-bobbin' by, Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-Ray,
'E's the proper kind o' padre for ten deaths a day.

An' Father Victor 'elps 'im with our Roman Catholics;
'E's knows an 'eap of Irish songs an' rummy conjurin' tricks;
An' the two they works together when it comes to play or pray,
So we keep the ball a-rollin' on ten deaths a day.

We've got the cholera in camp—we've got it 'ot an' sweet;
It ain't no Christmas dinner, but it's 'elped an' we must eat.
We've got beyond the funk'n', 'cause we've found it doesn't pay;
An' we're rockin' round the districk on ten deaths a day.

Then strike your camp an' go, the rains are fallin';
The bugle's callin';
The dead are bushed an' stoned to keep 'em safe below;
An' them that do not like it they can jump it.
An' them that cannot stand it they can jump it.
We've got to die somewhere—some way—somehow—

We might as well begin to do it now.
Then, Number One, let down the tent-pole slow,
Knock out the pegs, an' 'old the corners—so!
Fold in the flaps, furl up the ropes, an' stow!
Oh, strike—oh, strike—your camp (Gawd 'elp us)!

—Rudyard Kipling.

As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves
The storm;
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Golden shafts of sunlight set on its head—

FRENCH PRESS.

La Patrie, replying to the Ottawa Citizen's charge that it is a disloyal journal, says: "That makes us self-manifesting. We have entered always conscientiously opposed to the British chauvinism and the protestations of servility of a certain number of English-Canadians to Downing Street."

"If it is disloyal to love France, we are that with pleasure. If it is disloyal to work to cultivate respect for the traditions, the knowledge of the old traditions, the knowledge of the old French character and our origin, the love of our language and the pride of our blood, we are that with pleasure."

"If it is disloyal to dream of liberty and independence for our country, we are that with conviction."

"If it is disloyal to combat all attempts at assimilation, to work to prevent the exploitation and the crush of the 'Notwithstanding the Citizen,' we do not entertain any sentiment of hatred towards England. But when we know the sentiments of the English towards us, and towards all that is French; when we see that even the smallest English Canadian journalist is not able to speak of France or of Quebec without dipping his pen into gall, without availing himself of his phrases of bad faith or his hateful expressions, without falsifying or editing his descriptions, we would be at fault if we stifled our French sympathies and prevented our heart from speaking. In order to please those gentlemen who are openly opposed to us. We have often preached the union of the diverse races in our country, but we will never agree that this union shall be the result of obsequiousness on our part. Have we not reason to remain on our guard when we see our language and our race persecuted in Manitoba and the Northwest? Have we not reason to become indignant when we see our compatriots so ignored and so unjustly treated in Ontario, and when we are so generous towards the minority in the Province of Quebec?"

The announcement that Sir Henri Joly is to speak on behalf of the Liberal party in the coming provincial election campaign gives Le Monde an opportunity to renew Mr. Joly's assertion that there is no connection between the Conservative Government of Quebec and the Conservative Opposition at Ottawa. "Does he not know," it asks, "that the present Government of Quebec asks only to be judged on its merits by its acts, the provincial Prime Minister and his colleagues, in their speeches and in their organs, have completely separated provincial politics from federal politics. To each its role, to each its responsibility. . . . We do not believe that Mr. Joly will venture upon this dangerous course."

Mr. Hector Garneau has written an appreciative study of Alexandre Dumas, fils, in Les Nouvelles of this week. He deals analytically with his methods, points out how he devoted his life to the study of the passion of love, and concludes by saying: "There has not been an important literary debate in which he has not taken part and in which he has not announced remarkable ideas. . . . In the pantheon of letters, Alexandre Dumas, fils, rests among the kings of the theatre and the most sublime painters of passion, very near Shakespeare, Corneille and Racine."

In an article upon the night schools, La Presse avails itself of the opportunity to thank Mr. H. B. Ames for having assisted Mr. Stanislas Cote in one of his lectures at the Monument National recently. It says: "Mr. H. B. Ames is a young man, with all the force of youth, an active philanthropist, who has devoted himself to the moral and material amelioration of the laboring classes, and consecrated his time and money to the study and solution of social problems. He is not a milk and water economist, contenting himself with advancing and combating theories, but a practical man, putting his hand to the plough and meeting these problems face to face. He is seen in the poorest districts in the industrial quarters, rummaging, taking notes, informing himself on everything, thus collecting information of which he is able afterwards to make use. It is thus that he comes to build houses for Montreal workmen. The name of Mr. H. B. Ames is found in every English philanthropic society, and, although very young, his influence is very great. He is a man of great energy, who came into the French Canadian district, mingling with the French-Canadians, to assist a patriotic and exclusively French-Canadian work—let us call him with joy, and invite to come to see us often. When we shall know him as one English fellow citizen, we shall also have for him the respect and the esteem which they have, and when on his side he shall know us, he will throw himself into the midst of the fight to combat the prejudices which exist in certain quarters against the French-Canadians; and Mr. H. B. Ames is strong enough to accomplish this task, difficult as it may be."

Five parts in 1 vol. with index.

Cloth—\$1.00. Paper—50 Cents.

E. M. RENOUF, 2233 St. Catherine St.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

MONUMENT NATIONAL MR. and MRS. FRANK MURPHY

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have the honor to announce for the week beginning

Monday, Nov. 2nd, with Matinee on Saturday, Nov. 7th

Grand Opera in English.

By the INTERNATIONAL OPERA COMPANY.

Under the direction of Mr. J. S. Leeburger, in the following repertoire:—

Monday, Nov. 2—IL TROVATORE. — Prima Donna, Miss Marie Senta
Tuesday, " 3—LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR " " MYRTA FRENCH
Wednesday, Nov. 4—BOHEMIAN GIRL " " MARIE SENTA
Thursday, Nov. 5—FAUST " " MYRTA FRENCH
Friday, Nov. 6—MARTANA " " MARIE SENTA
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 7—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA " BERTHA NICHOLS
Saturday Evening, Nov. 7—I PAGLIACCI " " CATHERINE ELAND

Sale of Seats will Commence This Tuesday Morning, at 9 a.m.,

At Nordheimer's Music Store, Walker's Jeweller, St. Catherine Street, and Monument National.

Prices, \$1, 75c 50c and 25c. MAGNIFICENT CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, COSTUMES, etc., etc.

Advertising Good Things

TO Good People

Always Pays.

The Readers of THE HERALD are the good people; do you want to sell them good things?

To Read With Guidance

Is to treble the value of Books

MEN AND WOMEN

of authority on the most interesting fields of literature have chosen

2,100 works for the list of Books for Girls and Women

AND THEIR CLUBS

adding just the word of description and criticism as an inquiry wishes to have. Nothing so helpful has ever been published before.

Issued by the American Library Association

The list is almost as good for boys and men as for their sisters and mothers.

PART I—Fiction by Mrs. Annie M. Logan, of Montreal, a reviewer for The Nation, 10 cts.

PART II—Biography, by assistant librarians of the New York Free Circulating Library, History, by Reuben G. Thwaites; Travel, by Miss A. R. Hesse; Literature: Poetry, Essays, and Criticism, by G. Mercey Adam, editor of Self-Culture, Chicago, Folklife, by Stewart Culin, 10 cts.

PART III—Fine Arts, by Russell Sturgis, A.M., Ph.D., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; Music, by H. E. Krehbiel, musical editor New York Tribune, 10 cts.

PART IV—Education, Self-Culture, Science, by Miss Angeline Brooks, Teachers' College, New York; Editor Thorpe; Prof. E. Shaw, New York University; Prof. J. Clark Murray and D. P. Penhalow, McGill University, and other contributors, 10 cts.

PART V—Useful Arts, Livelihoods, Country Occupations, Domestic Economy; Recreation and Sports, together with lists of works of reference and of periodicals, and hints on forming and maintaining girls' and women's clubs, 10 cts.

Five parts in 1 vol. with index. Cloth—\$1.00. Paper—50 Cents.

E. M. RENOUF, 2233 St. Catherine St.

APPLETON'S

Popular Science Monthly

Interesting, Informing, Inspiring.

Indispensable to the thoughtful reader who wishes to keep abreast of the unceasing advances of research, invention and discovery, who desires to have the political, social and economic questions of the day elucidated by the greatest living masters of scientific method and of clear nervous English.

Garnished in a library, this magazine is the best contemporary record of the achievements and criticisms that make our time the most memorable in human history. Its beautiful illustrations include a portrait gallery of scientific worthies.

85 a year; 50c a number.

D. APPLETON & CO., 72 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

Owners of the Encyclopedia Britannica

Will find it multiplied in value by joining the

Home University League,

Which bases a plan of self-instruction upon that great work.

Mining its riches and giving a reasoned order to its great articles.

The courses of study are adapted to YOUNG PEOPLE, to STUDENTS and to the BUSY WORLD; they include literature supplementary to the ENCYCLOPEDIA in every department of science, art and research.

THE INQUIRY DEPARTMENT, organized to aid the reader and the student, is manned by a corps of eminent specialists.

Membership, \$5 a year, includes the "Guide to Systematic Readings in the Encyclopedia Britannica" and a year's subscription to "Self-Culture." After the first year, terms are \$4 a year. "Self-Culture" alone, \$2 a year. Correspondence invited.

THE WEBER COMPANY, G. MENGER Apts. Secy., 164 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

Canada Board of Directors:
Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq., Chairman
Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy
A. F. Gault, Esq., Secy.
Edward S. Clouston, Esq., Treasurer
Amount Invested in Canada, \$1,350,000
Available Assets, \$53,169,135
MERCANTILE RISKS accepted at lowest current rates.

JOHN G. R. DUBOIS, Chief Agent for the Dominion
GEO. R. ROBERTSON & SONS, Special Agent French Dept.—CYRILLE LAURIN

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sparrow & Jacobs, Lessees and Mgrs.
One week—Beginning Monday, Oct. 29th.

MR. JAMES O'NEILL

And his Company in 4 Big Productions—
Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Matinee, Virginia.
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evening, Monte Cristo.
Saturday Matinee, Hamlet.
Saturday Evening, The Courier of Lyons.
2nd Week. Mat. Benefit Firemen's Fund.
PRICES—Evening, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. Matinee, 50c and 25c. Seats now selling.

Queen's Theatre.
Sparrow & Jacobs, Sole Managers.

Bargain Matinee.
THIS WEEK, Rich & Maeder's Comedians in
15, 25c A PAIR OF JACKS
NO HIGHER.

Secure Seats in advance. H. Gratton Donnelly, Next Week—The Heart of Chicago.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Sparrow & Jacobs, Sole Mgrs.
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinee Daily.
Frank Harvey's Great Melodrama.

The Land of the Living
Box office open all day.
Next Week—The White Crook.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
W. E. Phillips, Lessee & Manager.
Week beginning **October 26th.**
Robertson's Great Comedy of Manners.

CASTLE
By Our REORGANIZED STOCK COMPANY.
Six Vanclieve Acts, headed by the beautiful SISTERS LA PAGE.
Sensational Character Change Artists.
Prices—10c, 20c, 25c. Telephone 6618.

Y.M.C.A. HALL.
Thursday Next, 8.15 p.m.

Boston Quintette Club
Reserved Seats, \$1.00.
Admission, 50 Cents.
On Sale at Nordheimer's and Shaw's.

MONTREAL PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.
SESSION 1907—TWELFTH YEAR.
The Opening Meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, at 8 o'clock, in the Natural History Society Hall, University St.
Programme—President's Address; Election of Speaker, etc.; Announcement of Liberal Cabinet; Queen's Speech.
A large attendance of old and new members particularly desired. Strangers invited and urged to join the Society.
Membership Fee.....\$1.00.
(Signed) S. M. BAYLIS, Hon. Secy.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
LAST WEEK OF THE

Architectural and Arts and Crafts Exhibition.
Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
And on Tuesday and Friday Evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock.
ADMISSION.....25 Cents.

Canadian Royal Art Union.

Free Classes in Art
Open October 1.
Pupils May Register at Once

Daily Art Distributions
4 o'clock Each Afternoon,
12.30 on Saturdays.....
238 & 240 St. James St.

UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE
Dancing and Deportment.
Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms.

CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS (Ladies and Gentlemen) Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 p.m. Assemblies Fridays (5 pieces of music). Juvenile Classes for Children, Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p.m. For Masters and Misses, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4.30 p.m.

A. ROY MACDONALD, JR.,
Teacher to their Excellencies' Family.
N.B.—Bicycle Lessons at Victoria Park. Learn to ride during the cool weather. It is the best time to learn. Once you know how, you never forget it.

AFTER SICKNESS to tone up the system, and bring back a healthy appetite, physicians recommend the use of

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.
PREPARED TO THE TASTE.
Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Beware of imitations. MONTREAL.

ECONOMICS.
An Account of the Relations between Private Property and Public Welfare.

By ARTHUR TWISSING HADLEY, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University. Price \$2.50.

"No higher compliment can be paid this work than to say that it is hard to determine whether the epithet 'judicious' or 'judicious' would more appropriately characterize it. It will not only be found valuable by readers at large, but will also at once command the attention and admiration of economists the world over."

"This work will be the standard textbook on political economy in America. The book will perform a great service to the whole community by clarifying thought on economic questions, and we hope to see it adopted as a textbook in every American University."—N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"Economics" is the title of a modest but masterly and most timely volume from the pen of Arthur J. Hadley, professor of political economy in Yale University. It is not easy to do full justice to the conspicuous fairness, the lucid reasoning, the solid learning and the deep research which the author evinces in discussing the burning questions of protection, free coinage of silver, wages, labor, and machinery, combinations, investment of capital and government revenue."—N.Y. Herald.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
27 West 23rd Street, New York.

