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The Herald.

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Parliament Library 1896

89TH YEAR. No. 286. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896. PRICE ONE CENT.

MORE BATTLE-SHIPS.

Coast Defences Not Enough For Uncle Sam.

HE WANTS A BIG NAVY, TOO.

Secretary Herbert Recommends Very Large Appropriations.

Battle-ships and Torpedo boats to be Built at Once and the Navy's Enlisted Force Increased.

Washington, Nov. 27.—(Special).—Following close upon the heels of the announcement that the annual report of the United States Secretary of War will ask for the appropriation of a further sum of $10,000,000, in addition to the $12,000,000 voted last year, for the increase of the coast defences of all the principal cities of the United States, comes the announcement that the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy will recommend large appropriations for the construction of battle-ships and torpedo-boats, the manufacture of a supply of reserve guns, and the purchase of a large amount of powder and projectiles. Secretary Herbert will also submit the outlines of a plan of general re-organization of the naval personnel and urge that the enlisted force be increased by at least a thousand men.

The growing necessity of a larger navy and the advisability of adding several more big battle-ships to the nation's sea force, will be a strong feature of the report. It will be pointed out that safety and prudence demand that the fleets be enlarged and more armored fighting vessels and torpedo-boats be constructed. While Mr. Herbert's statements on this subject will be guarded, he will demonstrate by tables and inference that it is obligatory upon Congress to continue more rapidly the work of building a navy.

Battle-ships and torpedo-boats will be the type of vessels recommended to Congress for approval, and until there are at least fifteen or twenty first-class battleships there is no probability that future Secretaries of the Navy will urge further building of the cruiser class of ships.

This year he purposes asking that several more of the type authorized last June be provided, and that an equal number of torpedo-boats, and possibly six more, be appropriated for, so that within a year at the outside there will be under way eight or ten battle-ships and about thirty-five torpedo-boats.

The programme presented to Congress by the department last winter called for six battle-ships and thirteen torpedo-boats, and in the House four of the first type were authorized and a dozen of the latter, but the Senate, after a determined fight, declined to concede more than three battle-ships, and the original recommendation of the department therefore resulted in but half the number of battle-ships asked for. Mr. Herbert now intends calling for several more battle-ships this winter, with a suggestion that the money be made available immediately on the passage of the bill, in order that work can be pushed to completion.

Besides battle-ships the Secretary intends to again call attention to the lack of torpedo boats, and the pressing necessity of a large number of this type for service, possibly on the great lakes in time of war, as well as on the Atlantic seaboard. Twenty-three boats of this type are now building or in commission, and until there are at least one hundred, the officials will not feel satisfied that the supply is equal to the demands of the navy.

All battle-ships that may be authorized between now and March 4 will be constructed on the same plans as those of the Alabama and Wisconsin, and differing little from the Indiana type, except in arrangement of batteries. Better action can be obtained by a fleet where the battleships are of one design, speed, and fighting ability, the experts say, than by one having heavily armored ships of varying speed and gun fire.

Aside from the increase in the navy, the Secretary's report will urge large provision for both guns, powder, and shell. The recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance for $400,000 to construct a reserve supply of guns will be approved and the President urged to emphasize the necessity of having on hand more guns than are actually required for vessels building and in service in order to equip auxiliary cruisers in time of war and have a supply from which guns can be drawn to replace those injured and worn out in actual service. Sixty guns, of four, five, and six inch calibre are now being manufactured for the auxiliary fleet and at least sixty in addition will be authorized this session if Congress complies with the Secretary's recommendations. Captain Sampson has on his list thirty-one vessels of the merchant service, which surveys by the Government show could be converted quickly into formidable commerce destroyers, if equipped with modern rapid-firing guns and secondary batteries, such as carried by cruisers of the Raleigh and Columbia class. To manufacture guns sufficient to fit out these ships, it will cost at least $1,000,000, and of this sum $400,000 was authorized last winter and an equal amount will be asked for by the Secretary this winter.

The recommendation of Captain Sampson for a large supply of powder will also be approved by Mr. Herbert, and Congress will be asked to appropriate liberally in order that the Government may have on hand a supply sufficient to carry on a battle until another supply could be secured from contractors. Captain Sampson urges that at least $500,000 be devoted to purchasing powder, and Mr. Herbert will recommend that the greater part of this amount be made available this session, as well as another big appropriation for shells.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

It Spread to Kiel Yesterday—A Universal Strike Discussed.

Hamburg, Nov. 27.—The great shipping strike is spreading. In addition to the dock laborers at Bremen who went out yesterday, those at Kiel have to-day quit work. Italian, British and Swedish laborers are flocking to these places to take the strikers' places, and rioting is looked for. The militia are kept in readiness to prevent disorder. As there are a large number of Socialists in the strikers' ranks, and as the Socialists just now are particularly bitter against the military men, a clash must result in bloodshed.

There is no prospect of the strike spreading to British ports at present, the danger in that connection being lessened by increases in pay to the men, justified by the extreme activity in marine circles. The German strikers demand three and one-half marks (83 cents) per day, instead of the three marks (71 cents) they have been receiving. The company offered to compromise on the basis of three marks, thirty pfennigs, but the offer was refused yesterday.

The stories that were current some weeks ago, with reference to a world-wide strike of dock laborers and 'longshoremen, are being revived, apropos of the German situation. At the office of the Federation of Ship, Dock and Riverside Workers, an organization which claims to influence more than a million men, it was said today that replies had been received from more than 50 per cent of the circulars sent out during the past summer to similar organizations throughout the world, looking to steps to bring about a general strike of dockers, etc., in all the countries at a given signal. The official in charge of the office added that circulars had now been sent out to the dockers of Great Britain asking them if they think an immediate universal strike is advisable. Commoner McHugh has been sending glowing letters describing his success in pushing the dockers' strike movement in the Atlantic ports of the United States and Canada. He says the men there are in thorough sympathy with the ideas of the federation. These statements are received, however, with a good deal of discount.

London, Nov. 27.—A large party of laborers who had pledged themselves to go to Hamburg to fill the places of strikers assembled at the Albert docks this afternoon under the auspices of the Free Laborers Association, for the purpose of embarking for Hamburg. The Union laborers about the docks were informed of the intention of the non-union men, and became indignant that they should lend their aid to defeat the Hamburg strikers. The union men armed themselves with billets of wood and made an attack on the "black-legs." The latter defended themselves vigorously, and a serious fight resulted. In the end the non-union men who were greatly out-numbered, were worsted, and compelled to retreat. They left the docks and took a train for Tilbury, from which place they will sail for Hamburg to-morrow.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

Over 500 Armenians Reported to Have Been Killed Near Diarbekir.

London, Nov. 27.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a despatch from Constantinople saying that another massacre of Armenians is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Diarbekir. It is rumored that more than 500 persons were killed.

BRITAIN'S BACK-DOWN.

Mr. George T. Blackstock, Q. C., Wrathful at our Humiliation.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—(Special)—The Canadian Magazine for December, which will be published to-morrow, will contain a rather vigorous article from the pen of Mr. George T. Blackstock, Q.C., on the terms of the Venezuela settlement. Mr. Blackstock maintains that Great Britain has made a contemptible exhibition in the eyes of her enemies and before the whole world. Lord Salisbry, he says, has betrayed the nation's honor. Mr. Blackstock's indignation finds escape in such language as this:

"We are unworthy of our sires, unworthy of the enchanting country we possess, unworthy of our fortune—aye, unworthy of the very Motherland that puts this indignity upon us, if we tamely submit to it without exhausting every effort—vain though it may appear—to avert so signal a mark of national degeneracy."

After speaking of the value of the South American market, which will be largely lost to Canada in view of Great Britain's so-called back-down, Mr. Blackstock continues:

"Besides this consideration, English statesmen ought to reflect a little upon the feelings of Britons in America. If England is not really able to stand up against the United States, if the State letters of English statesmen, such as Lord Salisbury's early letters to Secretary Olney, which inflamed us with pride and enthusiasm, are, in reality, as Americans allege, only so much bounce and bluster which have only to be met with courage and firmness to make England yield, then is the position of the American Briton a sorry one indeed, and almost intolerable. It is all very well for Englishmen at home to concentrate their attention upon European politics and to be always ready to make every concession to the United States, so as to leave them free to watch the game of European intrigue with undistracted attention, but they ought to give at least a passing thought to the daily, if not hourly, humiliation to which this course of weakness and pusillanimity exposes us."

SIFTON BY ACCLAMATION.

Winnipeg, Nov. 27.—As anticipated, the Hon. Clifford Sifton was this afternoon declared elected by acclamation as the member of the House of Commons for Canada for the electoral district of Brandon, by Charles Hall, returning officer.

The Minister of the Interior leaves immediately for Winnipeg to close some matters there. He will then return to this city and arrange for the removal of his family to Ottawa. He expects to be in the Capital in about two weeks' time.

CLEVELAND'S NEW DOMICILE.

Princeton, N.J., Nov. 27.—Prof. Andrew West, of the University returned this afternoon to Princeton from Washington, where he had been laying the claims of Princeton as a place for a residence before President Cleveland. Prof. West when seen this evening, authorized a statement for publication to the effect that President Cleveland has to-day purchased the residence of Mrs. Slidel here and will make Princeton his future home.

ARE IN HOT WATER.

Some Quebec Post-office Officials May Repent.

MAILS USED ILLEGALLY.

A Cobourg Custom House Transaction to be Investigated.

Mr. Ewing, it is Alleged, Was Paid Unearned Salary in Order to Secure His Resignation.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—(Special)—Certain officialsc in the Quebec Post-office were charged some time ago with having allowed, during the last general elections, large quantities of campaign literature to pass illegally through the mails free of postage. For weeks during the campaign the Courier Du Canada with, it is alleged, the connivance of the officials was transmitted free of postage and thousands of copies of that paper, were sent broadcast throughout the country in violation of the law.

Inspector Sweetnam of the Post-Office Department has made an investigation into the above charges and has handed in his report to the Post-Master-General. The result of this investigation is likely to prove serious to the parties concerned. It may be that in addition to dismissals of some of the officials, civil action to recover the amount of which the revenues have been defrauded may be instituted and criminal proceedings may also be taken.

Mr. Mulock, the Post-Master-General, has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Lazier, Q .C., Belleville, Master in Chancery, to be a commission to enquire into the charges of political partisanship which have been made against Mr. Farrow, post-master at Brussels. Mr. Farrow is an ex-M.P., having sat on the Conservative side. It was he that said that the N.P caused the hens to give larger eggs,

A COBOURG CUSTOM HOUSE DEAL.

Certain transactions that have taken place in connection with the Custom House at Coburg since the elections in June last having been laid before the Controller of Customs, the Government to-day appointed Mr. Charles Seager, of Goderich, a commissioner to investigate such charges.

It is alleged that some days after the elections in June last and before the Tupper Government resigned, George Guillet, M.P., for West Northumberland, went to C. E. Ewing, Collector of Customs, at Cobourg, and requested his resignation as collector. Ewan did not want to resign but finally signed a conditional resignation, the condition being that a certain number of years should be added to his time of service so that he could be superannuated at full allowance, afterwards, about the fourth of July, Mr. G. Guillet, M.P., it is alleged, again went to Collector Ewing and requested an unconditional and absolute resignation, which Ewing refused to give—Ewing, it is stated, finally agreed to give an unconditional resignation if he were indemnified to the extent of the difference in amount of superannuation allowance at which he could then be superannuated and what his superannuation allowance would be if he had been in the service long enough to be superannuated at the full allowance, which difference would amount to about ninety dollars per year.

In order to indemnify Ewing, it is charged that a bond was prepared by a solicitor inc Cobourg, made by Daniel McAllister, a landing-waiter at Cobourg, with two sureties, in which it was agreed that Ewing shoul be paid annually the sum of ninety dollars or thereabouts as long as Ewing should live. After the bond was executed, it is further charged, George Guillet went personally to Ewing and handed him the bond and obtained his unconditional resignation—After George Guillet obatined the unconditional resignation, he, it is stated, took it personally to Ottawa, submitted it to the Tupper ministry or some member and recommended the acceptance of Ewing's resignation and the appointment of McAllister to the position of Collector of Customs at Cobourg.

The recommendation went before the Treasury board, was passed there and an Order-inCouncil was prepared and submitted to the Governor-General-in-Council, but before it passed the Council a message was received by the Council from the Governor-General to the effect that he would not sanction such appointments, and the matter proceeded no cfurther.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Great Loss of Life and Damage to Property in Greece.

Athens, Nov. 27.—Floods caused by torrential rains are causing immense damage throughout Greece. The loss of life is large. Forty bodies have been recovered at the Piraeus, and boats are out searching for persons who are missing and who are suposed to have perished. The cemetery at the Piraeus was inundated. The water swept across the burial place with such violence that a number of bodies and skeletons were washed out of their resting places and carried for a considerable distance. No reliable estimate of the total damage to property can yet be made, but it is known that the loss will amount to a large sum.

The gas works at the Piraeus are flooded, and the city is in consequence in darkness. Many houses have been destroyed, and the tents sheltering the Armenian refugees have been swept away. As a result of the flood great disaster prevails.

London, Nov. 27.—The Times will to-morrow publish a despatch from Athens, stating that the storm which caused the flood was unparalleled for violence. It was accompanied by slight earthquakes. The Ilissus river which is a very small stream rose 20 feet, and all the bridges spanning it, except two, were demolished. It is believed that the ancient monuments in the path of the flood have not been injured. The damage to factories at The Piraeus which is the port of Athens, amount to 2,000,000 drachamas.

DULL DAY AT QUEBEC.

Legislature Sat for Only a Short Time and Did Little Business.

Quebec, Nov. 27.—(Special)—The House sat only for a short while to-day, the feature of the day being a discussion on the agricultural schools between Hon. Mr. Beaubien and Mr. Dechene. In the course of the discussion the Commissioner of Agriculture said that it was the policy of the Government to acquire the schools of Compton and St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Normond introduced a bill to amend the law respecting natural gas companies, about which he refused to give any explanations.

Mr. Lemieux introduced a bill to the effect that cases before the Court of Review might be heard before four judges, and that, in case of a tie, the judgment of the lower court should be confirmed,

Mr. Dechene, in answer to a question, was told that the agricultural lectures have cost the Province $3,829 from the 23rd of June to the 25th instant.

The following private bills were read a second time and referred to the proper committees: To incorporate the Good Government Association of Montreal—Mr. Simpson; to erect the Qebec Insane asylum and its dependencicees into a separate municipality; to authorize the bar of the Province of Quebec to admit Joseph Ena Girouard amongst its members—Mr. Cartier; to incorporate the town of Montreal West—Mr. Simpson; Respecting the estate of the late William Frederick Kay Mr. Simpson; to authorize the trustees of the parish of St. Jerome to borrow an amount not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, for the construction of a church, sacristy and dependencies—Mr. Beauchamp; respecting the estate and succession of the late Hon. John Molson—Mr. Simpson; to authorize the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec to admit Elzear Drolet amongst its members, after examination—Mr. Marion; to authorize Jean Leprohon to hypothecate or sell a substituted property—Mr. Tellier; respecting the substitution established by the will of Dame Marguerite Elizabeth Victorine Reeves—Mr. Tellier; to confirm the sale of an immovable by Adolph alias Rodolphe Robert and Pierre es qualite to Antoine Robere—Mr. Tellier; respecting the City of Quebec—Mr.Tessier (Port Neuf); to incorporate the College of Valleyfield—Mr. Bisson.

After passing a few items of the estimates, the House adjourned until Monday.

TAINTS IN HER FAMILY.

Maria Barberi's Sad Inheritance of Epilepsy and Insanity.

New York, Nov. 26.—(Special)—The defense of Maria Barberi, now standing her second trial for the murder of her faithless lover, Domenico Cataldo, is, as was told in the Herald on Saturday, that she is subject to epilepsy, that, in short, she is a degenerate. Saturday Maria Barberi's family tree was brought into court. It is as remarkable a bit of genealogical research as Zola's realistic tracing of the descent of the evil Rougon-Macquart family. Its blackness is unrelieved by a single bit of brilliance. All the Barbellas and Bonzanas shown in the history are tainted with alcoholism or insanity or epilepsy, or else they are common, inconspicuous peasants.

The Barbellas are Maria Barberi's ancestors on the paternal side. The police who first had charge of Maria after the tragedy changed the spelling of her name to Barberi, and so it has remained on the official records ever since.

The genealogical tree has not been put in evidence yet. Possibly it will not be admitted at any stage of the trial. It is none the less a remarkable document, because it presents in one picture the history of the family, which will be spread piecemeal upon the court's minutes day by day until the trial is ended. The chart is really the visible form in Maria's defense.

Her counsel contend that she is blameless for killing Cataldo, because she did the act while under the influence of an epileptic attack. Messrs. Friend, House & Grossman, who traced out the tree and its ramifications by many weeks of patient research, are pardonably proud of it. It is the foundation for their claim that Maria is an irresponsible epileptic.

MARIA'S PITIFUL HISTORY.

A resume of Maria's family history, expressed as briefly as possible, is as follows:

Among her predecessors Maria had three cases of various alienations—her maternal grandfather, maternal grandmother and a paternal uncle.

Maternal grandmother died of apoplexy; mother's brother died at four years of convulsions.

Paternal uncle probably epileptic; several others subject to fits of great anger. fense.

Parents both neuropathic, sufferers with headaches and vertigo; father drank occasionally to excess.

Of brothers and sisters, two have died of convulsions, three of allied disorders, two of marasmus. Of the five living all have had epilepsy, and still have it in some form or equivalents; the four older bear scars after wounds received in epileptic falls. All suffer from headaches and vertigo of one character. All have more or less unsound sleep and frightful dreams. No one has made good progress at school.

All Maria's living relatives present some stigmata of degeneracy; not one is a type of criminal.

Maria herself is an epileptic, and has had attacks of various forms or equivalents from youth up to the present.

A PARALLEL CASE.

What the prospects are for saving Maria's life by the defense of epilepsy may be guessed by considering the case of Michael McGowan, tried before Justice Smyth in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court last July. McGowan was a worthless wretch. His sweetheart, Rosie Flynn, deserted him because of his evil life. He sat up all of one night drinking, perhaps nerving himself for the deed he was about to commit. At 7.30 a.m. he caught Rosie on her way to work, exchanged three or four sentences with her, then shot her.

McGowan's defense was epilepsy. Very few persons thought it would save him. The jury that tried him stood 11 to 1 for conviction of murder in the first degree on the first ballot; yet one man who believed epilepsy constituted a good defense brought the other eleven partially to his way of thinking and saved McGowan's life.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived Nov. 27.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Bellona	London	Montreal
Campania	New York	Liverpool

THE BEST POSSIBLE.

Ald. Beausoleil Approves the Settlement.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

Is His Advice to the Catholics of Manitoba.

The Member for Berthier Endorses the Action of the Laurier Government.

Considerable interest has attached in political circles, since the publication of the terms of the Manitoba school settlement to the attitude which would be taken upon the question by Ald. C. Beausoleil, M.P., for Berthier. It will be remembered that Mr. Beausoliel voted against Mr. Laurier's motion in the House of Commons for the rejection of the Remedial Bill, and consequently the declaration of his present portion was ..6..6..6..... his present position was awaited with unusual interest.

Mr. Beausoleil is satisfied with the settlement, which has been reached by the Federal and the Manitoba Governments.

A STATEMENT OF HIS VIEWS.

In a statement given to the press, he says:—"I have no objection to tell you my opinion upon the settlement, which has been made of the Manitoba School Question.

"It does not re-establish the separate schools, organized and controlled by the Catholics, and, consequently, does not put them in possession of all the rights which they enjoyed since 1871, and of which they were deprived by the Legislation of 1890.

"It cannot be denied, however, that the Legislation promises, if it is put into operation in a loyal, liberal and sympathetic manner, to ameliorate considerably the condition of our compatriots.

"Since 1890, the schools of Manitoba have been practically English, and Protestant schools, which Catholics were not able to frequent without danger of perversion. Our compatriots had to choose between leaving their children in a condition of ignorance and inferiority, or to create out of their own resources, separate schools, which received neither Government nor municipal aid.

"In a large part of the Province there were no Catholic schools, while some others have been maintained at the price of great sacrifices. The resources of our compatriots are not large, and the day could be foreseen when the population would not be able to continue to support them.

CONCESSIONS TO CATHOLICS.

"By virture of the new arrangements these schools cease to be Protestant, they become Catholic for half an hour a day on condition, 1st, that the school commissioners so decide by a resolution, and, secondly, when in default of such a resolution, it is demanded by the parents of 10 pupils in country districts and of 25 in cities and towns.

"The French and Catholic population is grouped in the County of Provencher, where it forms an undeniable majority.

"Practically this signifies that the commissioners elected by the tax-payers will be French and Catholic, and that the teaching will be French and Catholic. The cure will have free entry to the school every day, and will be able to give religious instruction to the children.

"In the districts where the Catholics are in a minority, it will be the duty of the parents to ask for religious instruction and even to oblige the commissioners to engage a Catholic teacher.

A FAR SUPERIOR SYSTEM.

"It will be freely admitted that this system is far superior to that which was adopted in 1890 by virtue of which all the schools, created neutral by law, have in reality become Protestant schools, centres of Protestant proselytism.

"As to the clause which authorizes a simultaneous teaching of French and English in all the schools, wher there are 10 children of French origin, I approve of it entirely. In a Province like Manitoba where the great majority is English, it is to their evident interest, it is even essential that our compatriots should become familiar with the language of those who have the fortune, the position and the capital. A practical instructor in the two languages, and in their affairs assures an incontestable superority in the fight for existence to which they are called.

"That is how I see a notable amelioration of the condition of our compatriots; that is why I deplore the rejection pure and simple of the modus vivendi proposed.

ACCEPT THE SETTLEMENT.

"If I had the necessary authority, I would say to the French-Canadians of Manitoba: 'Make, during several years at least, a loyal and sincere trial of the new regime without renouncing your rights or your legitimate claims; put the good faith and the sincerity of the Manitoba Government to the proof. If such fails in the trial, you have given a proof of moderation which will strengthen your cause if you are compelled to make a new appeal to public opinion.

"I will pray them still more to consider the circumstances, and would ask them if they can hope for advantage in rejecting that which is offered and in continuing the agitation.

THE CONSERVATIVE INACTION.

"The Conservative party has had six years to settle the question. For that purpose it has had at its disposition all the resources of the law and of the Constitution.

"Why was the legislation of 1890 not disallowed? That was a sure, decisive, infallible means of maintaining the Catholics in the enjoyment of their rights.

"Why, after having induced the Catholics to renounce disallowance, promising them a remedial law if they were defeated in the courts, did they not hear the appeal of the minority, after the first judgment of the Privy Council in 1893?

"Why did it keep the case during two years before the same courts under the pretext of discovering if it really had the right to hear the appeal which it promised to hear in 1891? Why was the remedial bill not introduced in the session of 1895? Why was the bill not introduced at the commencement of the session of 1893?

"During six long years the Conservative Government has resorted to ruses and false pretenses to avoid giving a satisfactory solution to the school difficulty, and did not until the last moment, when it could no longer hold back, introduce the remedial bill.

HIS PERSONAL POSITION.

"I supported this bill not because it gave the Catholics all their rights, but because it maintained the principle of separate schools, and consecrated that of Federal intervention for the protection of minorities.

"I would be ready to do the same again. I have nothing to change, to excuse, or to withdraw in what I have said and done. But I cannot close my eyes to the fact that these six years have been employed by the Manitoba Government to appeal to the Protestant fanaticism of the other Provinces, and that it has largely succeeded. I cannot forget that several elections have been held for the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba, and for the Federal Parliament, and that in both cases the immense majority has declared against Federal intervention.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

"If such is the position, would it not at least be wise to give the new regime a trial?

"I believe that Mr. Laurier has obtained all that it was possible to obtain, and probably more than any other political man would be able to obtain from Manitoba.

"I believe, and I hope that the Local Government, weary of a fight which has wasted its energy and paralyzed the development of the Province, is sincerely desirous of seeing peace established in the country.

"For that, it is necessary to make one step more. A law of this kind cannot be administered in an equitable manner unless the minority is represented in the directing body. Let the Government call Catholics to form part of the Board of Education and the Board of Consultation, and it will give a convincing proof of its sincere desire to administer the new law in a liberal and sympathetic manner. It will, in a word, give guarantees to the minority against any further attempt at oppression."

GRENIER HITS BACK.

He of the Libre Parole Sues Mr. Beaugrand.

Mr. W. Alexander Grenier, editor and publisher of La Libre Parole, has taken an action against Mr. H. Beaugrand, proprietor of La Patrie, claiming $10,000 damages for an alleged libellous article which was published in La Patrie of the 22nd of September, over Mr. Beaugrand's signature. The article complained of is entitled "Tarte," and was founded upon the article which was published in La Libre Parole, against the Minister of Public Works, and for which Mr. Tarte had Grenier arrested on a charge of criminal libel, as well as taking an action for $10,000 for damages.

The article in La Patrie read as follows: "A small, unknown sheet, printed at Montreal by Mr. W. A. Grenier, former advertisement agent of Le Soir, has just published attacks upon the Minister of Public Works, which are the most infamous, the most injurious, the most calumnious at every point of view, the most cowardly and the meanest attacks that can come from the mouth or the pen of a drunkard in the raptures of delirium tremens. W. A. Grenier never wrote those words, for the good reason that he could not compile two phrases of Iroquois, without doing him the injury of thinking that he could pretend to know even the elements of the Lhomond grammar. The gentleman who wrote those words betrays himself at the very outset, and those who can read between the lines have already named the individual. You may think that I am jealous of the affair. Not at all. In all their hurry to injure Tarte, they have accorded me the following lines." Here was cited an article entitled "The true Beaugrand;" then the article went on to say, "There are various sorts of Canadian journalism, and especially, there is the agent of the paper by which somebody wanted to replace La Patrie. Plaudite Cives."

Then followed an eulogistic article on Mr. Tarte, in the course of which it was said: "Now would be the occasion for him (Mr. Tarte) to use a stick on account of Mr. W. A. Grenier's article, but he is attached to a high position by his portfolio of Minister and he would dirty the most sordid stick that he could possibly pick up in the gutter."

THE ST. LOUIS CASE.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—(Special).—The case of the Queen vs. St. Louis came up in the Exchequer Court to-day. Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and W. D. Hogg, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Hon. A. C. Geoffrion and Mr. Emard for St. Louis. The case will be concluded to-morrow.

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HAVOC IN THE RUBI HILLS.

A Story From Cuban Sources About a Great Spanish Defeat.

The Report is Denied at the Spanish Legation at Washington, but is Thought to Have Some Truth.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 27.—If the story told by Col. Jose Reyes, aide-de-camp of Gen. Maceo, is true, or even approximately so, Capt.-Gen. Weyler had a much more potent reason for his precipitate return to Havana than merely a desire to look after a new issue of bank notes. According to Col. Reyes, the most sanguinary battle, by far, of the whole war has been fought in the Rubi Hills, and 2,000 of the Spanish troops were killed in the two days' fighting. The reports of the fight, as sent out from Havana by the [illegible] censor, were merely that a few insignificant skirmishes had taken place.

According to Col. Reyes, Weyler went into the field with 35,000 men in three columns, one of 15,000 under himself, one of 10,000 under Gen. Echague, and a third of 10,000 under Gen. Munore. They found Gen. Maceo intrenched in a crescent-shaped range of hills, and to Gen. Munore was assigned the duty of routing him from this position, while Gen. Echague was to execute a flank movement and cut off Maceo's retreat.

Gen. Munore arranged his battalions and gallantly went forth upon the field, but when at the foot of the hills the Spaniards were met with a withering fire that cut gaps in their ranks. Maceo's men shot from behind rocks and trees, and gradually gave way before the Spaniards who, encouraged by what they thought to be victory, hotly pursued.

Suddenly a deafening explosion rent the air, and a scene followed somewhat like the mine horror at Petersburg during the civil war. Horses and men were blown high in the air and fell to the earth dead and mangled. The dynamite mine was touched off by John Linn, formerly of this city, who is Maceo's electrician.

Maceo then let loose his dynamite guns prepared by Linn, and more havoc was wrought. In the mine explosion Col. Reyes says that Weyler lost 709 men killed and 500 more in the charge that followed, besides 1,600 wounded.

Next day, Maceo, knowing of the reserve force under Weyler, retreated to even a stronger position. There he was attacked by a column under Echague, who was beaten and driven from the field, losing 800 men killed besides 1,300 wounded. In this fight Echague lost a leg, which was torn off by a dynamite bomb. His men became panic-stricken. They feared another mine and would not respond when a second time urged to the attack.

Next day Maceo retreated again, manoeuvring all the while to entrap Weyler into a efild that had been honeycombed with dynamite under direction of John Linn. Meanwhile, however, Weyler heard that there was danger of an uprising in Havana because of his failure to crush Maceo, and hastened back to that city.

Colonel Reyes brought a letter for prominent Cubans here from Maceo saying: "Have no fear. I am like a turtle in his shell. If they get into my shell, God help them."

Washington, Nov. 27.—Officials of the Spanish Legation deny the Key-West despatches which state that General Weyler and his army were ambushed while marching through the Rubi mountains, and that the Spanish loss was fully 1,000 men. No information of this nature has reached the Legation Had such an engagement occurred the officials state they would have been promptly notified.

Havana, Nov. 27.—Nothing has been received to-day concerning the operations in the field.

The official statistics show that there are now 17,340 soldiers sick in the various military hospitals. Of this number 1,458 are suffering with yellow fever. The mortality is said to be 163 per 1,000. One hundred and fifty persons who have been condemned for various political crimes and sentenced to exile will be sent to the penal settlements at Fernando, and the Chafarinas to-morrow.

The police have arrested 14 persons on the charge of been rebel sympathizers. Among the prisoners are two delegates of the Cuban Junta in New York. All the men will be deported to-morrow to Fernando, and the Chafarinas.

MR. TARTE HEARD FROM.

The Minister at Medicine Hat—The School Settlement Approved.

Medicine Hat, N.W.T., Nov. 27.—(Special).—The Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, is here on his way to Winnipeg. The Minister held meetings and attended banquets at Victoria, Edmonton, St. Albert and Calgary.

The Government's policy in general, and on the School Question in particular, was enthusiastically endorsed by men of all creeds and nationalities. The Roman Catholic population is entirely satisfied with the terms of the agreement, except such extremists as Archbishop Langevin and Father Leduc.

At Calgary, last night, the Minister spoke before a large audience of both political parties, and was heartily congratulated upon the broad and liberal policy of the Government. At St. Albert, which is the most important French-Canadian settlement, he was enthusiastically received. The Minister has been obliged to abandon for the present his trip to Kootenay, and to decline a banquet at Rossland on account of the bad state of the weather. All the noise in Winnipeg is made by half-a-dozen politicians who for years past have been at the disposal—and some of them in the pay—of the Conservative party.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

Dr. Slack Given 23 Months in the Common Jail.

THE JUDGE WAS LENIENT,

But Gives Many Reasons for His Action in This Respect.

Prisoner Will Probably be Made an Assistant in the Jail Infirmary —A Sad Case Ended.

Dr. George F. Slack was yesterday morning sentenced by Judge Desnoyers to twenty-three months in the common jail.

There was a very large number of friends of the prisoner present, when, at ten o'clock, the judge took his seat in the Queen's Bench Court room, and immediately afterwards Dr. Slack was brought to the bar. His face gave evidence of much mental suffering; his eyes were continually cast upon the floor, and his voice was so hoarse as to be scarcely audible. None of his relatives were present.

Mr. George G. Foster appeared for the prisoner and Mr. C. J. Fleet for the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Sicotte called George Frederick Slack to the bar and read to him the indictment to which he had pleaded guilty, adding: "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

"I have nothing to say," murmured the prisoner, and Judge Desnoyers proceeded to pass sentence, after referring to another large petition asking for clemency. The judge said:

"You have pleaded guilty to the charge of having uttered a forged power of attorney, knowing the same to be forged. By means of this forgery a sum of upwards of $5,000 was obtained by you. Reference has been made to other similar uttering of forged paper by you, and by means of which it is said you obtained other large sums of money, but as no complaint was made in that regard I have not to deal with it. I have only to deal with the one case.

The restitution of the money so obtained, or a part of it, does not wipe out the crime, but palliates it to a certain extent.

The recommendation to mercy by your victims must also have its weight, in extenuation of your offence. If public sympathy is to count for something, the Court in this instance is justified in being lenient, for there never was, to my knowledge, a stronger recommendation in favor of a prisoner than that produced in this case, signed as it is by clergymen (Catholic and Protestant), professional and business men, French-Canadians and British-Canadians; in fact, by everybody living in your vicinity, and having known you.

The usufructury of the sum involved (a sister of yours) has sent in a plea for mercy couched in the most noble and impressing terms. Two of the heirs to said sum have also pleaded for mercy for you. If I were to follow my own inclination I would be carried by the general feeling in your favor, but I have a duty to perform, painful as it is. The law has been infringed, an enormous crime has been committed by you against society, and I am here to avenge society. The fact that you move in good circles is no excuse for your deed, quite the reverse; you should have known better; you should have repressed the temptation.

In the performance of my duty I must not forget that one interested party has not spoken. The Bank of Montreal, whose money is now in jeopardy, has remained silent, and expects the law to have its course. On the other hand I must take into consideration that you showed your repentance by promptly returning a large portion of the money involved, namely, $3,500.

For these reasons I believe that I am justified in fixing your sentence at twenty-three months in the common jail at Montreal."

"Thank you," said Dr. Slack, and he was immediately led away, and soon afterwards was driven to the jail. The proceedings had occupied but ten minutes and were devoid of incident.

A Herald reporter saw Governor Vallee yesterday afternoon and asked him at what work Dr. Slack was likely to be put.

Mr. Vallee replied that he would probably make him an assistant in the infirmary.

The sentence just saves the prisoner by one month from going to the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul. He will serve the full twenty-three months, as no good allowance time is granted at the jail.

While there is a feeling that Dr. Slack has been very lucky in getting off with such an easy sentence, it is also thought that the law has been vindicated and that all parties conecrned are satisfied.

A LITERARY MILESTONE.

Newspaper Readers' Rare Opportunity in the Offer of the Syndicate Controlling the Great Encyclopedic Dictionary.

A dictionary of dictionaries, a comprehensive Encyclopaedia, a systematic and thorough education, all neatly stowed away in the form of seven generous volumes, superbly bound, entitled the Encyclopaedic Dictionary.

This grand work, containing over 5,000 pages, elegantly and profusely illustrated, is the unequalled production of the master minds of great English scholars. It is published in England by Cassel & Co., L'td., London, under the editorial guidance of a distinguished body of scholars, among whom were Prof. Huxley and Prof. Proctor. In order to promote the sale of this marvellous production, the Canadian Newspaper Syndicate makes a great special offer of 500 sets only, at a price so low and terms so easy as to result in promoting a widespread publicity for the work. These few introductory sets will be distributed to those who first apply. It is only necessary to send or bring $1 to the headquarters of the Syndicate, 218 St. James Street, and the complete set of seven handsome volumes will be delivered at once, the balance to be paid at the rate of $1.50 per month for one year, or at the rate of about 5 cents per day.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. C. P. Hebert, H. Laporte, R. Hersey and S. Coulson.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from W. G. Ross a donation of $5.00.

ONTARIO and QUEBEC.

KILLED HER CHILD.

A Case of Infanticide at Alexandria, Ont.—Mother May Not Live.

Alexandria, Ont., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—A terrible crime has come to light within the corperative limits of this town. About noon a rumor was circulated that a young woman, Mary Gibault, living with her parents near the town had killed her own infant, and the town constable immediately made investigation, and found that he rumor was true.

An infant full grown and evidently born alive was found in a pile of brush and rubbish near the house, a deep gash evidently made with a knife was across its throat, and other marks of violence were found upon the body.

A blood-stained table knife was also found near the body. The mother, who is very ill and is severely e is very ill and is scarcely expected to live, was found in the house, and was immediately placed under arrest. An inquest will be immediately held.

CORNWALL.

The Political Pot is Beginning to Boil in the Factory Town.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Alex. L. Smith, of Toronto, the Liberal organizer for Ontario, is in town to-day making arrangements on connection with the approaching bye-election. Mr. Smith will likely remain here for a few days.

The Liberal executive have made arrangements with the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, to address a series of meetings in this constitutiency. The dates have been fixed as follows:—Osnabruck Centre, Decembr 4; McMillans Cornrs, December 5; Moore Creek, December 5; South Finch, December 7.

A number of other Ministers and speakers will also visit the Riding to give Mr. Snetsinger a helping hand, and the executive will also, if it is possible, have Hon. Wilfrid Laurier address a mass meeting here towards the close of the campaign.

The ladies of the Methodist Church gave a very successful harvest tea in the basement of the church last night. After tea a good programme was rendered. The attendance was large, and the church netted a handsome sum.

Hon. William Paterson, Controller of Customs and Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., for Gaspe will address a mass meeting in the town hall to-morrow night. This will be the first meeting of the campaign, and the local Liberals intend to make the rally a rousing one.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Pierre Henault, an old pensioned lockman, formerly of Beauharnois, but who has resided here for upwards of sixteen years, died here this morning. Mr. Henault was a highly respected citizen.

The Cornwall Electric Street Railway have extended their line to the paper mill, a mile west of the town. The company will now take off the Water Street cars, for the winter months, excepting during the hours the mill operaters go and come from work, and will run one car from the paper mill to McConnell's Hill at the east end of Lorenville, a distance of nearly three miles from one terminus to the other. The company's service during the past season has been better than was ever hoped for.

John McGibbon, the genial clerk at the Balmoral Hotel here has assumed charge of the Central Hotel. Mr. McGibbon is one of Cornwall's most popular hotel men.

A smart party was given at the residence of Mr. Gillespie by his daughter, Miss Marguerite. The young folks to the number of half a hundred enjoyed themselves in the spacious drawing-room, to the strain of Prof. Fleck's orchestra. Miss Gillespie affords her friends a treat in the way of a party nearly every year, and the one held to-day was fully up to those of the past.

Interest in the coming bye-election becomes more keen daily, and the Liberals and Tories are each putting forth their every effort to land their standard bearer a winner. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Snetsinger seems to have the poll at present, and leading so far in the race, if expressions and promises of support that he is receiving are put into force on the day of polling.

IROQUOIS.

Iroquois, Ont., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—The Iroquois High School held its annual commencement exercises on Wednesday night last, in the Town Hall. The programme consisted of the presentation of the numerous diplomas and medals won by the scholars in examinations this year; there was also a choice selection of songs, recitations and speeches given chiefly by the pupils. Perhaps the best part was the reciting of the poem "Canada," by Miss Ursilla Macalister. This poem was written by Miss Macalister herself, and obtained first prize in the "Witness" competition, a few months ago.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here. Union services were held in the morning, in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Lett (Methodist) officiating. The members of the Ladies Aid Society were "at home" in the evening at the Methodist Church. One of the society events of the year was held, at the same hour, in the Town Hall, the occasion being the Thanksgiving ball, given by the Quadrille Club. Muy ladies and gentlemen from surrounding towns were in attendance, and the affair was, as usual, highly successful.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, whose life was despaired of last week, has recovered somewhat.

As winter approaches, the lovers of that great game, hockey, are bestirring themselves to prepare for the season's sport. What is needed here is a covered rink, and, until, that is built, our boys will have to compete with such towns as Morrisburg and Cornwall, handicapped by inferior ice. The idea of forming a league, composed of clubs between Brockville and Glengarry, is well received here, and Iroquois will not be wanting when the time comes.

DESERONTO NOTES.

Deseronto, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—Rev. J. H. H. Coleman and Rev. A. G. Smith were in attendance yesterday at the Rural Diaconal Conference in Belleville. Owing to illness, Rev. Rural Dean Stanton could not be present, and the conference very thoughtfully pased a resolution of sympathy with him in his affliction.

Miss Northcotte, of Belleville, is visiting Mrs. S. Russell.

Miss Orouhyatekha, who has been for some days the guest of Mrs. Vermilyea, of Belleville, returned to "The Pines" yesterday.

Rev. George Copeland, of the Methodist Church, is announced to conduct anniversary services in the Methodist Church, Picton, on Sunday. His pulpit will be supplied by Rev Mr. Campbell, of Belleville.

Mrs. Knight, wife of Principal Knight, returned yesterday from a visit to her sister in Belleville.

Mr. R. C. Carter, of Kingston, general manager of the B.Q. Railway, was in town this week looking after the interests of the road.

The first service in the beautiful New Roman Catholic Church will be held on Sunday. There are still some finishing touches to be put upon the building. The pews, which are being manufactured by the Rathbun Company, will soon be ready. The altar, costing $300, presented by the C.M.B.A., is not yet in position. It is gratifying to the Building Committee to find that although the structure has cost about $9,000, not a cent has been expended upon extras. The contractor has done his work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

WATERLOO NEWS.

Waterloo, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—The second and final dividend sheet in the matter of the Waterloo Wood Manufacturing Co., of 3 per cent., has been prepared by the liquidators.

On account of the "G" social in the Town Hall Tuesday evening, December 1st, the Foresters have postponed their debate until Monday evening, December 7th. The subject for the debate is: "Resolved, that labor organizations and strikes are not in the best interests of the working men." Doors are open to the public.

At a recent meting of the Official Board of the Methodist Church, it was decided to adopt the free-pew system after the 1st of January.

Rev. W. W. Ryan, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church here, was in town this week.

Miss Codd has returned from Montreal Hospital, after having had a successful operation performed on her ears.

Thanksgiving has been well observed. Services were held in nearly all the churches.

The operetta that is being rehearsed for the 3rd December promises to be a complete success. As it is the first operatta that has ever been attempted in this town it should be well attended.

VALLEYFIELD.

Velleyfield, Que., Nov. 27.—(Special).—On Tuesday, whilst working at his machine, at the Montreal Cotton Works, Mr. Charles Gurdapee had the misfortune to lose the four fingers from his left hand. Mr. Gurdapee had only returned to work a few weeks ago, having been laid up nearly all summer through an accident whilst stopping a runaway team.

The Cotton Company are making another addition to their Institute Building. Their club-room, when the new addition is finished, will be one of the most complete to be found in any part of the country, and is very much appreciated by the help employed in the mills. We believe that it is the only club-house in the country that is erected by any manufacturing concern for the benefit of their workpeople.

Edison's latest invention, the phantoscope, has been on exhibition here for four evenings, and has been very much enjoyed, large crowds being present at each performance.

The Ball family of jubilee singers gave two concerts in the Methodist Church on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Fair audiences attended each performance.

WINDSOR MILLS.

Windsor Mills, Que., Nov. 27.—(Special).—Mr. W. D. Gillean, assistant managing director of the Canada Paper Company, and Mr. Arthur McFarlane, accompanied by the travellers, clerks and employes, from the head office and warehouse on Craig Street, Montreal, arrived here by special car this morning for the purpose of visiting the company's extensive works, located in this village. The crowd, which numbered between thirty and forty, were divided into three sections, and were taken charge of by P. F. Dooley, superintendent of the works; A. A. Briggs, assistant superintendent, and Mr. Wynne. They first visited the Spring Vale and Windsor Mills, winding up at the St. Francis Mills, the new water power lately developed by the company on the St. Francis River. This was much admired, and admitted to be the finest in the Townships. The work was ably carried out by Mr. Massey, as engineer, and Mr. E. Wade, as superintendent. It is second to none in the Dominion. The party, under the same leadership, then adjourned to the "River View Hotel," where a hearty repast was partaken of, after which speeches were the order of the day. All agreed in hearty wishes for the future prosperity of the company, and united in a toast to the long life and prosperity of the honored President, Mr. John McFarlane. The party returned to the city by the afternoon express.

SOREL.

Sorel, Que., Nov. 27.—(Special).—The steamer Berthier came down from Montreal last evening. If there is no change in the weather, it will be her last trip this year, as the river is full of floating ice.

The tug John Pratt is used by the Government as a ferry-boat for their workmen, owing to the state of the river.

Mr. W. H. Noble, of the Marine Department, Ottawa, is here to repair the light-houses at the entrance to Lake St. Peter.

G. D. Lussier has assigned. Mr. Carmel, of Kent & Turcotte, is taking stock.

Mr. John McCarthy, who has been confined to his house for a few weeks, is now much better, and able to go out.

PERSONAL.

J. Mandin of Yokohama is at the Windsor.

D. B. Maclennan, Q.C., of Cornwall, is at the Hall.

E. E. Spence, M.L.A., of Frelighsburg, Que., is at the Hall.

W. T. Devlin, of Winnipeg, is a guest at the Windsor.

Albert MacLaren and wife of Buckingham are at the Windsor.

W. H. Hughes, Quebec, and Frank P. Hackett, Toronto, are at the Balmoral.

Mr. David Morrice, sr., is down with a slight attack of congestion of the lungs, but is expected to be all right in a few days.

Mr. G. Goodwin, the Ottawa contractor, whose dispute with the Government over the Soulanges Canal contract, is before the Courts, is a guest at the Hall.

Highly commended by judges at World's Expositions and for purity by chemists—Labatt's London Ale and Stout.

Chase 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.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE

OF THE IMMENSE

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY STOCK

FORMERLY OWNED BY

JOHN MACLEAN & CO.

(By Catalogue) at Auction.

The subscribers have received instructions to sell at the stores, No. 23 ST. HELEN STREET, Montreal, on

MONDAY, November 30th, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dec., and Following Days.

The whole of the stock in trade, amounting, as per inventory, to about

$106.000.00.

Consisting of

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Felt and Straw Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Hat Ornaments, Millinery, Braids Laces, Veilings, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc., etc.

Also Office Furniture, Fixtures, Travellers' Trunks, Safe, etc., etc.

We beg to call the particular attention of the trade to this special peremptory sale, as all the goods are fresh and in first-class condition.

We would more particularly call the attention of the Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Millinery, Dressmakers and Milliners, to the large and attractive line of

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Hats and Trimmings, etc.

It will be worth their while to be present.

The whole to be sold ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, in lots to suit the city and country trade.

Every lot in the catalogue will be shown on the table when selling.

Catalogues will be ready on the day of sale.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Sale each day at TEN O'CLOCK A.M.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re A. C. LARIVIERE, Carriage-maker and proprietor of Livery and Boarding Stables, No. 1415 Ontario Street, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, IN DETAIL, Ontario Street, corner of Providence Lane,

TUESDAY, THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1896, At 10 O'Clock A.M.,

the balance of the movable assets, consisting in thirty-two sleighs of all kinds, such as: Landaus, Gladstone, Carioles, Cutters, Family, Mikados, Trotting Sleighs, Etc.; 4 musk ox robes, 15 black robes, 3 grey ones, 8 winter rugs, 23 blankets and sursangies, etc., the whole amounting, as per inventory, to $2,800.00

For further information, apply to

CHARLES DESMARTEAU,
Curator.

No. 1508 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

Superior Court—No. 915.

Dame Olympe Motard dit Lamothe, of the city and district of Montreal, wife common as to property, of Marie E. Guesnard, alias Leonard, of the same place, has instituted to-day, an action in separation as to property against her husband.

LAVALLEE, LAVALLEE & LAVALLEE,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

Montreal, 26th September, 1896.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of EUSEBE DE LONGCHAMP, JR., Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the Sales-rooms of Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal,

THURSDAY, THE 10th DEC., 1896, At 11.30 O'Clock a.m.,

The immovables hereunder described:

No. 1—One lot bearing number 523 of the plan and book of official reference for St. Mary's Ward, in the City of Montreal, with buildings thereon erected, bearing civic numbers 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, of Shaw Street in said City of Montreal.

No. 2—A lot bearing number 504, sub-division 32, of the official cadastre for St. Mary's Ward, in said City of Montreal, with buildings thereon erected, bearing civic numbers 435, 437, 439, of Lafontaine Street, in said City of Montreal.

No. 3—A lot bearing number 778, of the official Cadastre for St. Mary's Ward, in said City of Montreal, with buildings thereon erected, bearing civic numbers 254, 256, of Panet Street, in said City of Montreal.

No. 4—Lots bearing numbers 3399, subdivision 70; 3399, sub-division 71; 3399 sub-division 72; of the official cadastre for St. Gabriel's Ward, in the Parish of Montreal, with buildings erected on lots 3396, sub-division 70; 3399, sub-division 71; bearing civic numbers 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, of Charlevoix Street, and 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, of Coleraine Street, in said City of Montreal.

For other particulars apply to

LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

The Herald Wants Your "Want" Ads. in Its "Want" Columns

SITUATIONS VACANT.

MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT CAN secure work at good living wages by applying at Herald Office. tf

FOR THE 1ST OF DECEMBER — A good general servant; no washing. Call, with city references, at 51 Sussex Ave. 286

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW DESIGNS OF CAB SLEIGHS; ALSO TANDEM SPIDER, VICTORIA, WINDSOR, AND ROAD SLEIGHS, CAN BE SEEN AT BERARD & MAJOR, CARRIAGE-MAKERS, 1947 ST. CATHERINE ST.

FOR SALE — A GROCERY STORE, $400; a saloon, $200; a whitewear clothing store, $200. Apply to Osw. Chaput & Co., Rooms 15 to 17, 16 St. James Street. tf

COPPERS FOR SALE. APPLY AT Herald Office. tf

TWO LOTS OF LAND, 23 AND 25 feet front, respectively; in best part of one of the finest streets in the city. J. Fairbairn, 158 Drummond St. 288

FOR SALE—COMMON SENSE ROACH, bed-bug and rat exterminator, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Will return money if it does not clean your house. 71 Main Street. 311

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $2.50; Mill Blocks, $1.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75. Cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond square. Tel. 8353.

FOR SALE — STEAM ENGINES FOR sale, second-hand; 25 and 45 horse-power; high speed. Apply at Herald Office. tf

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINE for sale; in good condition; price low. Apply to Jas. S. Brierley, Herald Office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING — BY YOUNG married couple; must have all conveniences; not more than five minutes' walk from Post-office; where not more than one or two other boarders are kept; pleasant locality. Apply Box 10 N, Herald Office. tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal—Superior Court—No. 525—Charles Charland, demandeur, and Marie Emilia Dansereau, defendeur, and Maitre A. Germain, Advocate, distrayant. On the seventh day of December, 1896, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the business place of said defendant, No. 58 Vitre St., in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in the cause, consisting of office garnishing, stone gravel, cement on wooden office and building, etc. Conditions: Cash. Noel Roy, B.S.C. Montreal, 27th November, 1896.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame Philomene Brisson, of Number Twenty-five (No. 25) Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, has petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of Quebec for the remission of a fine imposed upon her on the eighteenth of November instant (1896), and that J. Grenier, A. Leclaire, L. Bedard, G. Reinhardt & Sons and Chas. Lacaille have signed the said petition in her favor. Sicotte, Barnard & Macdonald, Attorneys for Petitioner. Montreal, November 27th, 1896.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress, families' washings by the week or day; also rough, dry washings; curtains a specialty. Apply or send postcard, 76 Plymouth Grove, head of Canning Street. 286

WANTED — SEWING — CHILDREN'S dresses, or sewing of any kind by the day. Apply to 34 Aylmer St.

GENERAL SERVANT — RESPECTable woman wants position as general servant; willing to do the washing; good references. Apply to 9 N, Herald Office. 287

WANTED — BY A GOOD LAUNDress; a family washing or a few gentlemen's washing at her own home; where no other washing is done. Apply 44½ St. Charles Borromee Street, up-stairs. 286

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, situation as general servant in a small family by the week or month. Address 177 Dalhousie, in rear. 290

WANTED — SITUATION IN SMALL family as general servant by elderly person. Apply 30 Hermine St. 290

WANTED—SITUATION BY EXPERIenced general servant; good cook; washing not minded; Protestant family. Address Susanna, 408 St. James St. 290

WANTED —BY A FIRST-CLASS, CAPable woman, a situation as housekeeper or cook; best of city references. Address A. B., Herald Office. 286

WANTED — A GOOD HOME FOR A little girl, 12 years old, where she could attend school a few hours during the day in return for services; highest reference given; address D. M., Herald Office. 287

A Cold, Hard Winter

Is near at hand. If you are out of employment, place an advertisement in The Herald. It will cost you nothing for three insertions.

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY — washing, ironing, by respectable woman; can furnish references. 48½ St. George St. 285

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE woman, family or gentlemen's washing at her home. 255 Hibernia, Point St. Charles. 286

WANTED — WASHING — BY A RESpectable woman, at her home. 242 Sanguinet Street. 290

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; a situation as upper chamber-maid, with general sewing, or nurse to one or two children, where she could also help with sewing; no objection going to the suburbs. Address 466a Rachel Street, city. 290

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE PERson, windows to clean or housecleaning by the day. Apply 3 Anderson. 285

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE woman, work of any kind; house or office-cleaning; by the day; moderate charge. Apply to 529 Lagauchetiere St. 286

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS—FURNISHED, ALSO LARGE one connected with small one unfurnished; every convenience; bathroom flat; very moderate. 31 Belmont St. 286

TO LET — ONE LARGE FRONT room; also smaller ones; furnished or unfurnished. John Egger, 85 Bleury St. 291

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS and smallsones; furnished or unfurnished, at John Egger's, 85 Bleury St. 285

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTgage, or any other security. Apply Osw. Chaput & Co., 16 St. James Street, Rooms 15 to 17.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER (SILENT OR ACtive) to share one-third or half interest in a well-established and lucrative business, with a large field to work in; profits 30 to 35 per cent; capital required, from $3,000 to $5,000. Address Post Office Box 81, St. Catherine Street Centre. 289

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.

PUPILS WANTED.

PUPILS WANTED — WITH HIGHEST references— North German Frauleu desires pupils for German lessons, in conversation, grammar, literature; quick, most approved method; terms moderate. N 5, Herald. 285

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED — LIGHT POSITION BY delicate man; reads and writes English; speaks French; intelligent and quick at adapting himself to anything; references. Address "Intelligent," Herald. 285

WANTED — SITUATION BY THOROughly trustworthy Scotch couple; man good horseman; can drive, milk and generally useful; wife excellent cook or general servant; good laundress; town or country; good references. Address Scotch Couple, Herald Office.

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE MAN —assistant store-man, messenger or porter, night-watchman, or furnaces to attend. 54 St. Ignace St. 286

WANTED — SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper; also knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Address Stenographer, Herald. 285

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN—ANY kind of work; restaurant or barkeeper. Apply J. R., this office. 286

WANTED — BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, situation as watchman, packer or store-man, has had several years' experience in the fancy and dry goods; willing to make himself useful at anything; can furnish city references. Address T.S., 57 Ryde Street, Point St. Charles, city. 286

WANTED — BY YOUNG MARRIED man, a few lots to keep clean during the winter; by the month or season; or a few furnaces to look after; good references. Address F. White, 217, in rear, St. Martin Street. 285

WANTED — BY BOOK-KEEPER — situation; thorough accountant; competent to take charge of office; best references; salary moderate, according to position offered. Apply N 6, Herald Office. 290

WANTED — SITUATION BY FIRSTclass painter and decorator; has worked in Europe and the United States; advertiser is a steady, sober man, and unequalled in his line. For particulars apply Roumania, care of L. Harris, 118 St. James Street. 296

WANTED—SITUATION BY EXPERT book-keeper, double entry; long and varied experience; best references given. Address E.C.C., Herald Office. 290

WANTED—SITUATION AS GROCER'S clerk or under storeman; good reference. Address J.F., 37 Kent Street. 290

WANTED — REPAIRING, PLASTERing, brick-work or stone, by day or job. Apply 30 Desrivieres Avenue. 290

WANTED—WOULD ANY KIND LADY or gentleman give or influence young man to get work of some kind (good penman), being delicate in health after a severe sickness. Address 12 N, Herald Office. 290

WANTED—SITUATION BY RESPECTable young man (Swede), accustomed to kitchen work and bar-room, 2nd cook, bar-tender or help in kitchen in a hotel or restaurant. Address O., 57 Ottawa Street, city. 290

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, employment of any kind; understands the management of horses; can milk well. Apply 25 St. Antoine Street. 289

WANTED—TO FIRMS—YOUNG MAN visiting different cities in Canada professionally, would also represent wholesale firm or otherwise. Address Traveller, Herald Office. 290

WANTED — SITUATION BY ENERgetic young man, as helper; good references. N 14, Herald. 290

WANTED — SITUATION AS WATCHman, or furnaces to mind; understands all about boilers. Address Veteran, 62 Dominion Street. 290

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE young man, situation as store-man or work of any kind; furnaces, etc.; good work references. C.W., Herald Office. 290

WANTED — YOUNG MAN — AGED 22 —clerk, desires work of any description; highest references. Address W.C., Herald. 290

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESpectable, honest, sober man, as night-watchman; understands the care of boilers; or any honorable work; willing to work for small wages for winter. Address A.B., No. 242 Sanguinet St. 290

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN — A situation of any kind; good head around horses; speaks French and English; best references; not afraid of work. P.A. Piche, 39 Chaboillez Street. 290

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A druggist; 10 years' experience; moderate salary; highest references. Address Druggist, Herald Office. 287

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED MAN furnaces to tend, work around the house or in a restaurant; both languages. Address Mantry, 59 St. Dominique. 286

WANTED — BY A SMART, INTELLIgent boy of fourteen, a situation where he can have his board; first-class references given. Address A. P., Herald Office. 286

WANTED — BY A BOY 15 YEARS of age; place in office as office boy; good references. Address R.T., Herald. 286

WANTED — BY YOUTH 16 YEARS of age, place to learn good trade or any kind; good references. Address F. T., Herald. 286

WANTED —BOOK-KEEPING OR COLlecting; experienced. Y., 234 St. Dominique Street. 287

WANTED — POSITION BY YOUNG man, to look after horse, cow, furnace, etc.; steady driver; A1 city references. Address 11 N, Herald. 286

WANTED — SITUATION BY SMART boy; aged 16 years; can assist in office or assistant clerk; not afraid of work; can speak both languages, and can furnish good references. 2090 Notre Dame Street. 287

WANTED — YOUNG MARRIED COUple— man very handy around the house; understands horses, cows, furnace, etc.; wife good cook; good references. Address Cook, Herald Office. 289

WANTED — BY STEADY MARRIED man—situation of any kind; willing to make himself useful at anything; best of references. J. Hunter, 187 St. Antoine. 289

YOUNG MAN — 19 — 4 YEARS' EXperience driving in city; good hand with horses; wants situation. J. Kelly, care Herald Office. 286

YOUNG MAN — 19 — WANTS SITUAtion as billiard-marker or waiter; 3 years' experience London Club. G. Gates, care Herald. 285

WANTED — BY YOUNG MARRIED man; best of city references; few more furnaces to look after; snow-shovelling or any kind of work. Address Moore, 807 Craig. 286

WORK OF ANY KIND— BY A YOUNG man, willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to Thomas Tierney, 48 Latour St.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE — LARGEsized dog-kennel; cheap. Address J. Richards, Herald Office. 283

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH cast-off clothing, furs and fire-arms; also People's Bank certificates. Call or address Mr White; address 527 Craig. tf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THIS Province to sell standard mining stocks of the Trail Creek district. Apply Box 10, Herald Office.

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

LOST.

LOST — A FOX-TERRIER ON LAST Wednesday; reward. F. W. Boschen, 51 Sussex Ave. 286

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED — AN ACTIVE MAN WITH about $1,500 capital, to purchase an interest in a domestic requirement of great merit; a valuable monopoly; principals only. Reply Box N 13, Herald. 286

The Cold Snap

Is now with us and the question of FURS becomes an urgent one. The history of our firm for over a quarter of a century is a guarantee to the public of the quality, workmanship, and finish of our goods. Our stock at present is larger than ever before.

Sealskin Garments,

RACCOON COATS AND JACKETS,
FANCY COLLARS AND BOAS.

FUR CAPES of every description.

OUR PRICES CANNOT BE BEAT.

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

1537 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Year's Export Trade Very Large.

FEATURES FOR THE WEEK.

Business on the Whole Not Particularly Active.

Slight Improvement in the Apple Market—Review of Trade in the States.

The closing of navigation has added considerably to the importance of the past week. The volume of business has naturally shown a material falling off, and it will probably be a couple of weeks yet before the export movement via St. John, N.B., Portland and Boston gets into its accustomed swing. Regarding the business of the past season, it has been quite satisfactory. In some lines, of course, such as, for instance, cattle and sheep, losses have been sustained, but taking the trade as a whole there is no serious cause for complaint. The unofficial returns which have already been published are sufficiently correct to permit some estimation of the extent of the year's trade. Taking up the grain returns first, important gains are observed in every line. The shipments of wheat, corn, peas, rye and barley are more than double what they were last year, and while only 11,000 bushels oats were shipped out in 1895, the movement this year amounted to 2,400,000 bushels, which is the largest since 1893. In that year 3,100,000 bushels were sent forward. Coming to the produce branch, good gains are also observable. The shipment of cheese has been in the vicinity of 1,730,000 boxes, a gain of something like 20,000 boxes over last year. It is to be remembered, however, that while last year's shipments were lighter than this year's, the stock of cheese held in Canada at the close of navigation was considerably heavier than it is now, so that in the end the amount of cheese sent to the other side will show a decrease. It has been a year of high prices and profit to the factoryman, but to the shipper and speculator results have been indifferent. Butter exports have shown a substantial increase over last year, and, in fact previous years, while a great deal of progress has also been made in the egg trade. Shippers early found a profitable market on the other side for desirable eggs, and the movement throughout the season kept away ahead of the year previous.

Present indications point to a continued large outflow via the winter ports, and dealers will have little difficulty in finding a market for their surplus stock. Canadian hams and bacon have met with a satisfactory reception on the other side, and a big increase is also seen in the exports of apples, which, however, have received less satisfactory returns than shippers were led to expect. Cattle exports for the year slightly topped the 100,000 mark, showing an increase of some 4,000 head. Both sheep and horses showed a falling off.

THE WEEK'S FEATURES.

The condition of general trade during the week has not undergone any material change. The export movement has, of course, ceased for the time being, but local business runs along in much the same channels. The demand for most lines appears to be up to the average for this time of year, and merchants say that collections are no better or worse. It is quite evident, however, that collections are not altogether satisfactory, although returns from the North-West maintain the improvement noticeable a week or so ago. Changes in values have not been marked. In the way of groceries no special developments have been reported. In most of the leading lines inactivity has been the chief feature. The movement of sugars, for instance, has diminished materially, and the market at the momonet is really very quiet. In dried fruits, too, there has not been a great deal done, but a couple of weeks ought to see a considerable improvement in this, and many other lines. The feature in hardware has been the reduction in the price of wire nails, decided upon at a meeting of the manufacturers held on Tuesday last. This is the result of the trouble in the United States, and the consequent drop in prices. In paints and oils a few changes have been scored, notably advances in castor oil and shellac. Hides are firm at the recent advance, and so is leather. The green fruit market has been liberally supplied, and prices are about steady all round.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

As far as actual business is concerned this has been a very quiet week in grain. Exporters have dropped out of the market, and the little trading done, was purely local in character. Oats have sold on the basis of about 26½c on track, and quotations for other grains have been more or less nominal. It is likely that exportors will work considerable business in peas via the winter ports, in fact a few engagements have already been made. The peas are bought in the west and shipped on through bills to either Portland or St. John. The feeling at present in the west is rather weak, in sympathy with the recent declines in the English market. The north and west quotation is now 42c, and the latest cable quotes Canadian peas at 4s 7½d in the Liverpool market.

EXPORT FLOUR TRADE.

The feature of the week in the flour market has been the sales for export to Australia. Early in the week several hundred tons were placed, and yesterday a miller sold 1,500 tons, 200 tons of which is to go to the Fiji Islands, December delivery. Latest reports say that practically all the available space on the direct steamers from Vancouver to Sydney, for the next three months is taken, and part of the space on the indirect steamers via Hong Kong. It is expected that tramp steamers will be used to carrying some of the flour sold. The millers occasionally report enquiries from the English markets and in the last month some fairly large sales have been made. Only recently a lot was taken for London, for future shipment via St. John N.B.

IMPROVEMENT IN APPLES

There seems to be a somewhat brighter aspect to the apple situation just at present, which has led shippers to hope that they have seen the end of the ruinous low prices. Recent cable advices have indicated slightly more favorable conditions in the English market and returns have in a good many instances been more favorable. Some shipments—good stock, of course—have netted all the way from $1 to $1.40. Compared with local prices, these are by no means bad. The export movement from Montreal continued immense right up to the close of navigation, and with stocks here still very large, it is likely that there will be no falling off in shipments by the winter ports.

TRADE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—The unsettled weather this week is still acting as a drawback to trade in wholesale lines, and it has also been unfavorably affecting the demand from consumers in the country. This open weather is detrimental to business in all departments of trade. The sorting business in dry goods does not show that expansion which might be looked for at this season. That is due to the open weather we have had lately. A cold snap would do much to remedy this. There is a good demand for hides. Canada fleece wool has been in active demand for export at higher prices. Hardware is in moderate demand and metals are not active, although prices are steady. There is a fair inquiry for groceries and the near approach of the holiday season is expected to soon make this department of business very active. Hog products are in fair demand, but there has been a drop in the prices of hogs this week and quotations are not so firm. The state of country remittances shows no material improvement. There is room for improvement. The local money market is unchanged, with the demand for funds quite normal. Rates are steady at 6 to 7 per cent for mercantile loans, according to name and date, and 5 to 5½ per cent for call loans.

DUN'S REVIEW.

New York, Nov. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "When the rush of orders after the election slackened, many began to think business dwindling. From one town in Illinois—not by many the most populous—fifty-six train-loads of manufactured goods went out the day after election. But subsidence of such deferred orders is not decrease of business. Disappointment is observed in the iron and steel industry, because various combinations have been and are still retarding orders by prices which buyers believe cannot be maintained, and the same is true in boots and shoes, and in a few branches of textile goods. But business is, on the whole, enlarging, and the employment of many more hands will extend purchasing power. The settlement of the window-glass controversy, starting many thousands, and the collapse of some important iron combinations with the same effect, give promise of more business. Broadly speaking, the gain has been greater than anybody expected, and it is not surprising if a small part of it is in excess of the present consuming demand.

"Reports from all parts of the country show clearly the enlargement of trade—not all points in the same branches, but everywhere, helped by a more confident feeling. Extremes of weather have made the week not altogether good for retail trade, but in that line also there is improvement on the whole. Monetary difficulties have vanished as if by magic, and banks with an uncomfortably large supply of idle money, are hunting borrowers, as the borrowers were recently hunting lenders. Failures for the week have been 300 in the United States against 279 last year and 38 in Canada against 47 last year."

THE I.O.O.F.

Interesting Items Gleaned From the Local Ante-Rooms.

The Montreal correspondent of the "Dominion Odd-Fellow" in this week's issue writes:

The Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, initiated a new member on Tuesday who has promised to donate five hundred dollars for a brass band. The lodge now has the finest fife and drum band in Canada. If the Excelsior captures a few more members with big purses the next we will hear will be to the effect that they have been donated sufficient to erect a hall of their own.

Bro. Newmarsh, of Beaver Lodge, No. 6, Point St. Charles, is very ill.

Bro. Ames, of Brockville, is improving. He is allowed up now and can get round a little with the aid of crutches. He is in the General Hospital.

The many friends of Bro. Weaver will, no doubt, be pleased to hear that his daughter has recovered from diphtheria, and that she was discharged from hospital on Monday, Nov. 9. Miss Weaver is a member of The Excelsior Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah.

Bro. Westgate, of Gore Lodge, Brantford, Ont., is in this city sick. He can be found at 38 City Councillors Street. Mount Royal Lodge has taken Bro. Westgate in charge. He is doing nicely.

The officiers and members of The Excelsior Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, have at last decided to accept the challenge issued some time ago by Beaver Rebekahs for an initiatory contest. Both teams are under able instructors, and drilling is being carried on in a manner that bespeaks a desperate struggle on both sides for supremacy.

Among our energetic sick visitors might be mentioned Bros. Spencer, Dickson, J. Beech, Percy, Cohn, Lanktree, Woodburn, Loiselle, Weaver, Gray, Adams, Denman, and Abson.

Bro. Wm. Cunningham, of The Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, met with a very painful accident last week, by which he lost an eye. While at work a small piece of red hot iron flew from an anvil and lodged in the ball of the left eye. He suffered the most intense agony, and for a time it took the united efforts of four powerful men to hold him until the General Hospital ambulance arrived.

The Excelsior Rebekahs have been compelled to postpone their entertainment from Nov. 20 to Dec. 4.

Mizpah Lodge members have started to hustle and as a result rumor says that several good men are promised for membership.

Lansdowne continues on in the even tenor of her way, doing good here, there and everywhere.

Mount Royal Lodge officers are preparing for their usual winter social. A pleasant time is anticipated, as the old mother lodge does not do things by halves.

The Hochelaga Degree Lodge has some "heavy work" to perform every meeting night now, owing to the large number of new initiates coming in, and some of the candidates find the road from Jerusalem to Jericho very, very "heavy," indeed. One new initiate "bribed" the boys last Saturday by giving them a spread after lodge, in lieu of being let down easy. Nothing like it, "boys." Keep the work hot and you will no doubt get a supper after every meeting during the winter.

One member got it so hot in a subordinate lodge recently that when he went up to degree lodge to get further instructions in the mysteries of the Order it was found that he had donned no less than five pairs of trousers. The only explanation he could give for this extraordinary surplus of wearing apparel was that he was a little nervous.

THE WANDERER.

LEGAL REPORT.

Law Courts.
Montreal, Nov. 27.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Court of Review.

Before—Gill, Tellier and Archibald JJ.

Lafrance vs. the City of Montreal. St. Jean for the plaintiff, appealed from the judgment of Doherty, J. in an action against the corporation for the sum of $10,000 damages, for the death of plaintiff's husband Pierre Alex Dufour, a fireman in the service of the City of Montreal. On the 8th day of June, 1893, he was sent by the chief of the fire brigade to a fire at the Villa Maria Convent to endeavor to extinguish conflagration. Whilst so working under the orders of the chief, the roof fell in and he was buried in the flames, and died the same day of his injuries. The plaintiff alleges that her husband's death was due to the negligence of the defendant's officers, and to the fault of the defendant in thus sending him, without observing all necessary precautions, to perform the service of fireman outside the limits of the city, and also to an edifice dangerous as well by reason of defective construction as by its immense size. Ethier Q.C., for the defendant, contra. Reserved.

Before—Gill, Tellier and Doherty, JJ.

Boule vs. The Montreal Water and Power Works. O'Halloran, for the defendant, appealed against the judgment in the Court of First Instance, maintaining plaintiff's action, and condemning defendant to pay him the sum of $65 as damages. Plaintiff alleges that during the months of January 1895, while he was occupying a tenement on St. Michel Street in St. Denis Ward, which tenement he had occupied for some years, the defendant without any right turned off the water from his premises and did not turn it on again until the following June, and thereby caused him damages in the sum of $125. The defendant admits that the water was turned off, but pleads justification because at the time the plaintiff was in arrears, in the sum of $13.80. Lavallee for the plaintiff, contra. Reserved.

ENQUETE AND MERITS.

Third Division (Summary).

Before—Ouimet J.

Charbonneau vs. Tougas. An action on a note. Charbonneau for the plaintiff, Lafontaine for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judgments

Court of Review.

Present—Tait, A.C.J., Taschereau and Curran, JJ.

Lafleur vs. Wilson. Judgment in the court below affirmed. This was an appeal by the defendant from the judgment of Mathieu, J., in an action for $294.53 for merchandise and effects sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant. McCormick, Q.C., for the appellant. Marechal for the respondent.

Stewart vs. Corporation Ville de Cote St. Louis. Judgment in the court below affirmed. This was an appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of Mathieu J. in an action for damages for false arrest by officers of the defendant corporation. Murchison for the appellant. Beique, Q. C., for the respondent.

Raphael vs. McLaren et al. Judgment in the court below reversed with costs. An action by plaintiff as tutor of his minor children against the defendants, as trustees under the will of the late James McLaren, father of the plaintiff's wife, for the sum of $1,750, being one half year's instalment of an annual sum of $3,500, payable to the said minors as interest on a capital sum of $70,000 bequeathed to them.

Tellier et al vs. Broad et al. Judgment in the court below affirmed, with costs. This was an appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of Bourgeois J. in an action to recover freightage on a lumber barge. Pelletier, Q. C., for the appellant. St. Jean for the respondent.

Insky vs. La Banque de Hochelaga. Judgment in the court below affirmed with costs. This was an appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of Pagnuelo J. in an action involving the decision of the question whether verbal testimony is sufficient to prove a pretended agreement on the part of a depositor, not to withdraw his money on deposit in the savings bank department of the defendant, but to allow it to remain until certain notes discounted by the bank for another person should be paid. Stephen, Q. C., for the appellant. Lafontaine for the respondent.

Bagg vs. Baxter (1539). Judgment in court below reversed with costs. An action for $230.35 interest alleged to be due upon balance of purchase money of a certain property.

Bagg vs. Baxter (1542). Judgment in court below reversed with costs. An action for $281.30 interest alleged to be due upon balance of purchase money of a certain property.

Bagg vs. Baxter (1547). Judgment in court below reversed with costs. An action for $193.38 interest alleged to be due upon balance of purchase money of a certain property.

In these three cases Duclos, for the plaintiff, appealed from the judgment of Jette J. Mathieu for the respondent.

Nearly Two

years ago Rev. Job Roadhouse, of Seeley's Bay, Ont., wrote us: "Allow me to tell of my high appreciation of the K.D.C. The state of my stomach was affecting my throat, at times I feared the loss of my voice, but K.D.C. brought such relief that I cannot but believe it to be a God-send. It is the best stomach medicine I have met with."

AGAIN, he wrote May 25th, 1896, as follows: "I have not heard any one say anything detrimental to K.D.C. who has used it, but everyone commends it as a good medicine. It advertises itself wherever it goes."

It stands the test of time, and truly is Canada's Greatest cure for Indigestion. The K.D.C. PILLS, act their part, also, in restoring the liver and bowels to healthy action.

Free Samples for the asking.

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Our work does it for us. When you see the name Reed you know G. W. stands for "GOOD WORK" and has for more than 40 years . . . . . .

G. W. REED, 783 and 785 Craig Street.

Gold : Mining.

STOREHOUSE OF THE WORLD.

British Columbia's Wealth of Mineral Not Yet Know.

Mr. Thomas Newman this week returned from his visit, with Hon. N. C. Wallace, to Southern Kootenay, says the Kamloops Sentinel. He comes back more strongly convinced than ever of the splendid mining prospects of the Kamloops districts. "If," said he, "they could show an Iron Mask, a Python, or a Guerin fraction in Rossland to-day, either one of them would take precedence of any of the prominent prospects now being floated for millions in the southern country." The view thus taken by a mining expert is most satisfactory, and goes far to accentuate the abounding confidence already felt in the prospects on Coat Hill. "In a week or ten days," said Mr. Newman, "we intend to resume work at the Iron Mask. We will erect substantial and permanent buildings, and before spring arrives we will have thoroughly, or at least satisfactorily, tested our Iron Mask claim."

This is excellent news because it means that people that know a great deal of mining have the fullest faith in the outcome.

"I have never known," said Mr. Newman," and I can scarcely imagine, a country so rich in mineral wealth as is British Columbia. South Africa will scarcely be ranked along with British Columbia when our mineral riches really become known. The whole Province seems to be simply a gigantic matrix for the fixing of metals. Almost every place you go rich deposits are found—there seems no end of it. This seems, indeed, the metaliferous storehouse of the world.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The Mining Engineer's correspondence from Rossland:

Mr. F. R. Mendenhall, the representative of the Rand Drill Company at Rossland, is authority for the following statistics showing the extent of the mining machinery which has been shipped into the Trail Creek camp during the past year:

Le Roi, 40-drill plant; War Eagle, 20 drills; White Bear, 4; Cliff, 4; O. K., 10-stamp mill, 4 drills; City of Spokane, 4 drills; Red Mountain, 7; Georgia, 7; Crown Point, 7; Commander, 4; Columbia & Kootenay, 30. In addition to these are many hoisting works and mine machinery.

If the Slocan country be included, or the entire district of West Kootenay be considered in the estimate, these figures will be about doubled, as there are in the Slocan country fully 45 shipping mines, 3 smelters and 6 concentrators.

The value of the machinery placed in the Trail Creek Division, Mr. Mendenhall estimates at $1,250,000.

California—The men at work in the east shaft struck the first regular ore vein on October 24th. It is pyritic iron with indications of copper. The vein is not large. This has been obtained at a distance of 40 feet. The shaft where this strike was made is about 1,000 feet east of the shaft which has been sunk on the iron hat, near the west line.

High Ore—Three men are doing development work in this mine, which adjoins the Jumbo.

Jumbo—A force of 18 men is working in this mine, including a night shift of five men, under the management of Superintendent Haskins. The showings in the tunnels and cross-cuts continue to improve with development, though the grade of the ore continues the same.

STANDARD TRAIL CREEK MINING STOCKS

Information, references and quotations on any stock cheerfully given upon request. Correspondence solicited.

We only quote properties that have incontestable titles, and upon which development work has been done.

We buy and sell stocks on commission only, and, therefore, have no interests of our own to promote.

Send address, and we will mail you our weekly market report regularly.

SAWYER, MURPHEY & CO.

Cor. St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets, Montreal.

Bargains in Gold Mining Stocks.

For quick sale, I am authorized to offer on account of parties desiring to avail of other oportunities, the following stocks, much below the published quotations, in lots of 100 shares and over. About 2,000 to 5,000 shares of each are held. If not quickly sold they will be withdrawn, or prices raised:

War Eagle	$1,65	West Le Roi and Josie	34
Iron Mask	64	Evening Star	22
O.K	33	Rugwump	18
St. Elmo	12½		
Good Hope	7½		

Compare with published prices and decide promptly. Preference given, if short of a stock, to those remitting on account with their orders.

GEO. K. MORION, Private Banker, &c,
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

A. W. ROSS & CO.,

R. MEREDITH, Manager,

154 St. James Street.

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Buy and sell British Columbia Mining Shares on Commission.

Agents for Colonna and Big Three.

B. C. GOLD MINES

First-Class Investment:

200	Big Three, $0.10	$ 20 00
200	B. C. Gold Fields, $0 15	30 00
200	Colonna, $0 15	30 00
125	Homestake, $0 17	21 25
725	Shares.	$101 25

$100 as in block.

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207 New York Life Building, Montreal.

Gold Mining Stocks

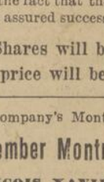
Which we consider safe investments at present prices.

POORMAN	11c	JONIE	62c
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Homestead Placer Gold Mining Co			10c
Highland Light, a sure thing			10c
The Great Hirton group for the next 30 days			5c
After that date			10c

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82 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

RUPTURED.



If so, did you ever notice the case with which it can be reduced and retained by the fingers? Then what would you say of a Truss with an action similar to that of the human hand and retaining rupture upon the same principle? Here it is, the Wilkinson Truss. Manufactured by B. Lindman, Toronto. Branch Office: Canada Life, Room 59, Tel. 2008, Montreal.

The Smuggler

Gold Mining & Milling Co., Ltd.

CAPITAL. . . . . $1,000,000.

Divided into Shares of $1.00 each, fully paid up and non-assessable.

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A shaft of 110 feet deep, 7 by 5 feet in solid paying ore.
Four Hundred Tons on the dump ready for treatment.
The greater part of the ore is FREE MILLING of a very high grade.
The lowest of Eleven Assays shows the value $42.49 per ton.
A Mill Test of 6,043 lbs., yielding $153.70 per ton.
A Government Report, speaking in the highest terms of mine and ore.
A personal visit of the Vice-President of the Company, the result of which bears out all that has been claimed for the property,

The above advantages, coupled with the fact that the ore can be treated at the lowest possible cost, make this mine an assured success.

The First Issue of 100,000 Shares will be exhausted during December, when the price will be advanced.

SHARES may be obtained from the Company's Montreal Broker,

A. W. MORRIS, Member Montreal Stock Exchange,

79 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

Or from the Secretary of the Company—

GEO. H. MAURER, Room 36, 34 Victoria Street,

Write for Prospectus. **TORONTO.**

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.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Saturday Special to Hudson Heights

And Intermediate Stations

will leave Windsor Street Station at 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays, until further notice. Returning will arrive Montreal at 6.40 p.m.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE

St. Jerome, St. Therese, St. Rose,

And Intermediate Stations.

Special train leaves Dalhousie Square at 9.15 a.m. Sundays. Returning arrives Dalhousie Square, 9.45 p.m.

☞ **Sunday Special to Point Fortune** And Return, is Discontinued.

Westmount Service.

A ticket office has been opened and all local trains now stop at Westmount, and through express trains will stop to take on and let off passengers from and to Sherbrooke, Newport, Ottawa, Toronto and points beyond.

CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 St. James St., next to Post Office

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway, from Bonaventure Street Depot	8.0	
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway, from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturday		19.45
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive Riviere du Loup	17.56	
Arrive Trois Pistoles	18.50	
Arrive Rimouski	20.25	
Arrive Ste. Flavie	21.00	
Arrive Little Metis	21.23	
Arrive Campbellton	24.30	
Arrive Dalhousie	1.55	
Arrive Bathurst	2.30	
Arrive Newcastle	4.00	
Arrive Moncton	6.30	15.50
Arrive St. John	10.30	13.00
Arrive Halifax	13.30	22.15

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Buffet Sleeping Car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
138 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
8th October, 1896.

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

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

(Note * signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.)

9.10 a.m., *4.55 p.m.—For Valleyfield, Ottawa and all points on the C.A. & O.A. & P.S. R's. (Runs to Valleyfield on week days only.)
*9.15 a.m., *3.00 p.m., 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.
1.30 p.m. (Mixed)—For Brockville.
1.45 p.m.—For Vaudreuil (Saturdays only).
5.15 p.m.—For Cornwall.
7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs.
4.30 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.
8.00 a.m. (Mixed)—For Island Pond.
8.00 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
*11.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.
12.00 noon—For St. Johns, daily except Saturday and Sunday.
1.25 p.m.—For St. Johns (on Saturdays only).
4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Point Levi and points on the D.C. Ry.
4.45 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also Waterloo, via St. Lambert and M.P. & B. Ry.
8.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.
5.30 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert.
9.00 a.m., *7.10 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C.V.R.
9.10 a.m., *7.00 p.m.—For New York via D.&H.

For Suburban service, consult Suburban folder.

City Ticket Offices, 143 St. James Street
And Bonaventure Station.

Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

WEATHER PERMITTING,

STEAMER BERTHIER

Leaves for Varennes, Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Lanoraie and Sorel at 1 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Boucherville and Longueuil lines still running.

All other lines cancelled.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

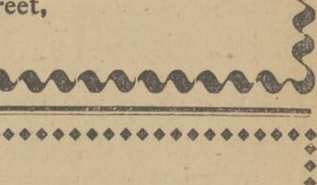
AMERICAN LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.
I. cabin, $80 and upwards; II. cabin, $40 to $60.
St. Paul, Dec. 2, 10 a.m. | St. Louis, Dec. 16, 10 a.m
N. York, Dec. 9, 10 a.m. | Paris . . . . Dec. 23, 10 a.m

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S.S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upwards. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
I. cabin, $50 and upwards; II. cabin, $38 and upwards.
Westernland . . . . . Wednesday, Dec. 2, 12 noon
Southwark . . . . . Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
5 Bowling Green, New York, or
W. H. Henry, 143 St. James Street
W. F. Egg, 129 St. James Street } Montreal.
J. Y. Gilmour & Co., 354 St. Paul St.

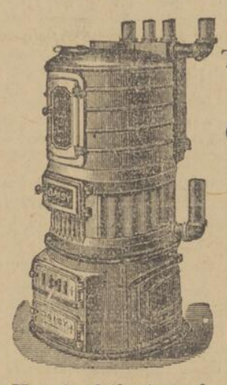
Gold, Silver and Steel Eye-glasses And Spectacles.



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The "Daisy" Hot Water Heater

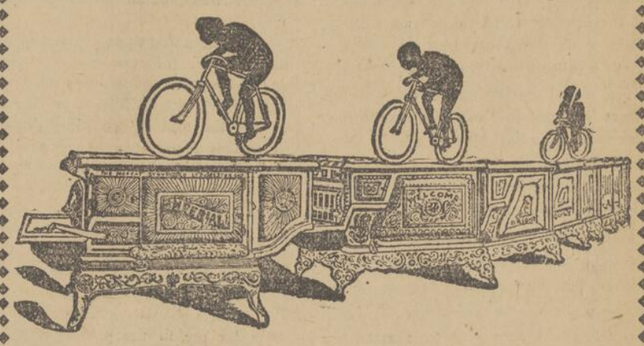


Has stood the test of years, and has kept ahead with every modern improvement of mechanical construction.

It has a well-known reputation, does the greatest amount of work with the least consumption of fuel.

Write us for references and any other information required. . . . . .

WARDEN KING & SON,
637 Craig Street,
MONTREAL.



"A Run on Stoves."

We are having it just now, for the simple reason that we have the right Stoves and Prices. Why waste fuel, and eat half-cooked dinners when you can exchange your old stove and get one of our STEEL OVEN RANGES, which will do your cooking with half the fuel you are using now. We will be pleased to show you our line of Stoves, whether you buy or not. All are welcome.

Gravel & Cuerd,
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The Herald.

FOUNDED 1808.

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MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 28.

THE NAIL TRUST COLLAPSE.

For the past couple of years the nail trade of Canada and the United States has been virtually controlled by a combine of manufacturers known amongst consumers as the Nail Trust. After a somewhat chequered career, the inevitable collapse of the combine has been reported, but not until it had taken millions of dollars out of the pockets of consumers, to the enrichment of a party of monopolists who have had the hardware trade of the Continent at their mercy.

That all has not been plain sailing for the Trust is shown in the fact that during the past eight months the stream of dollars that flowed into its coffers has had to be used to buy up at round prices the opposition mills that sprang up on all sides, as well as to meet a variety of other expenses, not the least of these being the maintenance of a regular force of inspectors, almost as large as the American Government's secret service, to keep all the members of the pool acting fairly. This is a striking instance of the mutual distrust that is bred among the manufacturers engaged in such a combination. For this and kindred purposes the Trust imposed a poll tax of $1.50 per keg on all the nails sold by its members, and rebated to them the difference after the objects sought had been accomplished. A fund of $1,500,000 was returned to members on the showing made four months ago, showing that considerably more than this must have been "extracted" from the pockets of the poor consumer by the methods of the Trust.

Since the statement of four months ago the Trust's officials and committees have incurred very heavy liabilities in their desperate efforts to keep the combine in existence, and these liabilities will have to be met by the individual mills composing the Trust, so that a period of litigation is probable, during which it is likely that many of the secrets of the Trust will be exposed, to the benefit of a long-suffering public.

The Trust at its meeting held last March in Chicago advanced the price of nails 15 cents per keg, making an advance of 50 cents per keg in wire nails and 70 cents in cut nails since its formation, making the price at Pittsburgh $3.05 per keg, or about $4 per keg to western consumers. According to a Chicago contemporary, this resulted in an immense curtailment of the demand, and in turn caused the Trust to close up 90 per cent of its mills, and throw a large number of its workmen out of employment, in order to reduce the output to comply with consumers needs.

What a convincing instance of the monopolist's care for his employes, and of the beneficial effects of a system that rendered such a combine possible!

The entire sales of nails by the Trust mills during July were but 30,000 kegs, and in August but 25,000 kegs, though the output agreed upon for those months was 60,000 and 50,000 kegs respectively. The March output reached 950,000 kegs, so that this is another instance of grasping at a shadow, and losing the substance, and greed deservingly punished, although, unfortunately, it was at the expense of the consumer and the working-man. The commissioner and originator of the pool was a well-known Boston business man, Mr. J. H. Parks, and in his hands was placed the difficult task of holding the "association" together. For this service he collected a tribute of one cent per keg on each keg of nails sold in the United States, besides receiving a large appropriation for salaries and the maintenance of the inspection bureau. As a result of their work the Trust has now on its hands a collection of leases of mills which it had closed up, leaving the employes to starve for aught they cared, so long as the enormous amounts of "plunder" they enjoyed were not affected. The Trust existed long enough to make several of the men connected with it millionaires.

It has been denied at times that such a thing as a Trust or a combine existed in Canada, but the record of the past couple of years proves the hollowness of these denials. The tune played by the American members of the Trust was the one the Canadian "association" danced to. When prices were advanced over the Line, a corresponding advance was seen here. Instead of, as they often had the opportunity, trying to capture a part of the American market, Canadian manufacturers carefully refrained from making the attempt, but advanced their prices instead, evidencing at least the existence of an "agreement," which is borne out by the statement of the Philadelphia Record that $100,000 in one lump was sent to Canada to keep our nail manufacturers out of the United States' market, and, as there is said to be honor among appropriators of other people's property, the agreement was adhered to.

If further proof were needed of the "interest" of Canadian manufacturers in the Trust, it is found in the fact that since the collapse early this week, prices of wire nails here have been reduced equivalent to about 20 per cent., a very material reduction, which might have been made two years ago to the benefit of Canadian consumers. The new discounts are as follows:

Province of Quebec new discount, 75, 10, and 2½ f.o.b. Montreal. This replaces a discount of 70, 10 and 5.

Province of Ontario 75 and 10, and freight prepaid, whose rate does not exceed 25c per 100 lbs.; which replaces a discount of 70 and 12½ per cent.

Maritime Provinces 75 and 7½ per cent., replacing 70 and 12½.

British Columbia 75, 10, and 2½ per cent. f.o.b., the old discount being 70 and 12½.

Winnipeg 70 and 5 delivered; freight shall not be pre-paid, but the car-load rate shall be deducted off the face of the invoice. The old discount in this district was 67½ and 5 per cent.

Put into plain English, this means that six-inch wire nails, which are used as a base, instead of costing the retailer about 31 cents per 100 lbs., will cost only about 25 cents per 100 lbs., a very substantial reduction. These figures will give some idea of the large amounts that have been taken from the pockets of the consumer, even during the past couple of years, to the enrichment of the favored few. The fact that such a large and sudden decline was possible is another proof of the existence of some such agreement as we have already referred to, and will doubtless prove a timely hint to the Commissioners who are engaged in the tariff enquiry. It is evident that a little less protection will do no harm to one industry, and the consumer will reap the benefit in better as well as cheaper nails.

THE QUESTION IS SETTLED.

Under the caption "Let us to business," the Toronto Mail and Empire commends the expression of the hope "that the question of Dominion Legislation on the subject of education in Manitoba may not arise again." The Mail and Empire reiterates the charge that the School Question was the result solely of a desire on the part of the Liberals to oust the Conservatives from power, but it says that the settlement effected by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments must be put to the test, and it prays that the question now be let lie, and that the country begin to bend its undivided energies to the building up of its material interests. "What," it asks "is the position with reference to this question? A complaint was lodged, a proposition for a remedy was made. The question, however, is withdrawn from the purview of Parliament by the fact that a compromise which the Federal power accepts has been reached. In a word, the Federal authority which protects the minorities has settled the case out of court, and the court, seeing that the only recognized complainant in a Parliamentary action is satisfied, has no right to touch the question. The settlement may be good or the settlement may be bad—it is a settlement all the same, and the court, that is, Parliament, cannot deal with it further. There can be no doubt that those who dissent from the compromise will utter and reiterate their reasons for dissent, with the greater strength, perhaps, seeing that the matter, except in that Manitoba has not yet amended its law, is closed. That is their right. But more than this is out of the question. As a matter of fact, the Liberal party placed the issue in politics, and has now withdrawn it. While everybody cannot be suited as to the terms, everybody must freely recognize that the issue as a Legislative matter is out of the way. Let us hope that a like case may not occur again, and let us turn to our Federal work—the building up of Canada."

There is evidence of a similar determination on the part of the Conservatives of Ontario as a body. The main organs of the party have already declared their acceptance of the settlement. The Toronto World which, it is to be admitted, was opposed from the beginning, to the coercion of Manitoba, says that it is the only settlement that could be satisfactory to the majority of the people of Canada. The Hamilton Spectator, which has taken a similar stand, but hitherto, has lost no chance of blackguarding Mr. Laurier, publishes an article headed "Give the Devil his Due," and declaring that the settlement is as good as could have been reached.

It appears then that those Conservatives of the Province of Quebec, who are seeking to revive the question, assisted by Messrs. Lariviere and Bernier in Manitoba, have the field of opposition pretty much to themselves. They may succeed in keeping the trouble alive in the Province of Quebec for their own ends, but their mistaken efforts will lack the moral support of their political associates in the other Provinces, who have gone over to the majority of right-minded Canadians. Their efforts therefore, give no promise of success, if their object is a revival of the agitation for use in the politics of the country at large.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Now Canadian flour is going to the Fiji Islands. It is not so very long since the Fijians were eating missionaries.

We extend to Judge Girouard our congratulations upon the bestowal of Imperial honors upon his son, Lieut. Girouard, for bravery in the recent Nile expedition. All Canada shares in this honor to one of her sons.

La Semaine Commerciale, Quebec, says: "We have collected statistics relative to the imports and exports of Quebec during the current year, which will gladden the heart of every business man in the district. These figures show that the port of Quebec is little by little grasping its share of the distributing trade of the Dominion. The outside business of Quebec has suddenly swelled to the extent of $1,822,000 this year, which is enormous upon an ordinary total of eight or nine millions."

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain is reported to have called the United States "a nation of trades-men." In view of the possibility of war between Spain and the United States, the Spanish Premier's phrase is ominous. Bonaparte called England a nation of shop-keepers, and England's retaliation was notable. In the course of the same interview, Senor Canovas is reported to have declared that the United States could haul down the Spanish flag in Cuba only "after a glorious Trafalgar at the gates of Havana." Another ominous phrase. At Trafalgar, the English shop-keeper broke the sea power of Napoleon. At the gates of Havana the American trades-men might do as much for the haughty rulers of Spain.

One by one the industrial plants that depend on Niagara Falls for their power force are being opened. The calculations on which the plans were made for utilizing this enormous natural force were not in error, and the power that has been wasted for thousands of years is now being harrassed to do work which could not be done so well or so cheaply without it. The new enterprise opens the way to a new departure in all kinds of industry. As yet preparations have been made to utilize only a fraction of the power constantly developed at Niagara, and there are thousands of other places on the continent in which the force of falling water can be applied in the same way. The magnitude of this new departure in the attainment of mechanical energy can only be estimated by its future development.

FRENCH PRESS.

La Semaine Religieuse, the organ of the Archdiocese of Montreal, in denying a statement of a correspondent of L'Electeur, that a priest of this Archdiocese had said that the clergy would be satisfied with the school settlement, says:—"The latter words which we underline are completely untrue. The correspondent of the Quebec paper must have been badly informed. And since the occasion is offered, the priests of the Archbishopric of Montreal, brought into this matter, wish to declare that on this School Question they are all entirely and sincerely united to their Lordships the Bishops. It is not simple concessions which they ask for the Catholic minority of Manitoba, it is the recognition and complete restoration of their rights so unjustly violated by the law of 1890, rights guaranteed by the constitution and confirmed by the Privy Council.

Le Quotidien, dealing with the question of compulsory education, says: "Superficially considered, the idea is tempting, and one is inclined to decide in its favor. Compulsory education appears commendable because of a conviction that good would follow; that a gift would be given to a person despite himself, even though he refused it. But would that work? Parents are as their children—that is to say, they do not understand the value of the gift, and that is why they refuse it. They do not appreciate instruction; they look on it with contempt, and they consider it the most vulgar thing in the world. Impose on such parents compulsory education, and you will pass in their eyes as the most cruel tyrant." It then argues in favor of moral suasion rather than compulsion.

Speaking of the Manitoba schools settlement, the Moniteur du Commerce says: "The burning question of the Manitoba schools has been solved, and it is to be hoped that the practical common sense of the people will prevent them from listening to the fomenters of trouble, whoever they may be. The duty of the Manitoba Catholics is to accept in good faith what is offered them and to patiently work, by behaving like good citizens, to deserve more. Otherwise they will gain nothing by agitation. Moreover, they need not come here and ask help for the maintenance of their sectional schools; we have enough of our own schools to support. Besides, the Manitoba and North-West clergy, who are said to be immensely wealthy in lands, are in a position to make the sacrifices required."

Le Courier du Canada says Messrs. Tarte and Laurier have sold their brethren of Manitoba in the school settlement. It says: "Let all men of heart, all patriots, all who have a conscience and faith, and who care ever so little for the souls of the generations of the future rally around our natural leaders and the Constitution will be avenged and right will triumph, and the traitors will receive the chastisement they deserve for their religious and national crime."

HON. A. G. JONES.

(London Daily Chronicle.)

The Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, who has come to London as a Liberal representative of the Canadian Dominion at the Pacific Cable Conference, now sitting at the Colonial Office, is another of those grand old men with whom the Dominion appears to be exceptionally supplied. He was born at Weymouth, Nova Scotia, seventy-three years ago, and is the head of one of the leading Canadian mercantile houses, which has devoted itself in a particular manner to the development of trade with the West Indies. When the Liberals were last in power in Canada, he held the office of Minister of Militia in the Government of Mr. Mackenzie. He was for a number of years the representative of Halifax in the Canadian House of Commons. His paternal ancestor, Josiah Jones, emigrated from England to Boston in 1665, and the family remained loyal to the British connection throughout the revolutionary period.

"When the Golden Bowl be Broken."

The Angel of Life leaned over the verge,
Where the seven golden bars
Round the lonely rampart of heaven ran,
Like a glimmering chain of stars.

The plumes of her folded wings were soft
As the breast of a brooding dove;
Yet the sky-like depths of her dreaming eyes
Were softer still with love.

And like a husbandman, who lends
His grain to the humid loam,
She flung a million souls from heaven,
And brought a million home.

Strange charioteer, she held the reins
Of the worlds within her hand;
While the hour-glass, at her girdle hung,
Ran centuries for sand.

But, one by one, each one of her worlds
Sank down to a wavering spark;
And rein by rein she let them loose;
And they vanished down the dark.

She leaned far out from the golden bar;
And the sand in the glass ran low;
And the asphodel from her bosom fell;
And she let the last world go.

And she, like a sorrowing harvester,
Who has garnered all his grain,
On the lonely rampart of heaven turned
From the twilight, home again.

—ARTHUR J. STRINGER,
In the Canadian Magazine.

A READY SELLER BECAUSE GOOD VALUE.

OUR 35 CENT CEYLON TEA worth any and all of the numerous package Teas flooding the market at the present day, and retailing at 50, 60 and 70 cents per lb.

200 lbs. MacWillie's Pure Pork Sausage.

50 lbs. MacWillie's Sweet Briar Head Cheese.

By express this morning for to-day's trade.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Spanish Onions.

Choice large Spanish White Onions, only 3 cents per lb., 10 lbs. for 25 cents.

The Long Point Ducks.

are going fast. A few brace of Extra Choice Long Point Wild Ducks, Mallards, Greys, and Blacks, for sale at $1 per brace.

You can have your pick at 10 cents per dozen, 50 cents per large, heaping basket of No. 1 GRAVENSTEIN APPLES, YELLOW BELLEFLEUR APPLES, KING APPLES, RIBSTON PIPPIN APPLES, Etc., Etc.

Ebenezer Roberts' Table Jellies,

all flavors, 15 cents per package, $1.50 per dozen. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Cherry, Calvesfeet, Pine Apple and Strawberry.

Ebenezer Roberts' Wine Flavored Jellies

in the following flavors: Sherry, Port, Champagne, Cognac, Maderia, Noyeau, Punch. All at 15 cents per package, $1.50 per dozen pint packages.

Honey in the Comb and Honey out of the Comb.

We have the very finest White Clover Comb Honey, in boxes of 12 and 18 sections each; also the very finest White Comb Strained Honey, in 4 lb. quart glass jars, at 50 cents per jar.

Gooderham and Wort's Special 1884 Old Rye Whisky

	Per Bottle.	Per Case.
Gooderham's Oldest and Best	$1 00	$10 00

Londonderry and Poland Waters.

STILL AND SPARKLING.

Sparkling Poland Water, in cases of 100 pint bottles, $1 50 per dozen; $11 per case of 100 pints.
Still Poland Water, in cases of 2 dozen half-gallon glass bottles, price 50 cents per half-gallon bottle; $5 per 1 dozen half-gallons, and $9 per case of 2 dozen half-gallon bottles.
Sparkling Londonderry Lithia Water, in quarts, $2.25 per dozen, $8 per case of 50 quarts.
Sparkling Londonderry Lithia Water, in pints, $1.50 per dozen; $11 per case of 100 pints.
Still Londonderry Lithia Water, 60 cents per half-gallon bottle, $6 per case of 1 dozen half-gallon botles.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.
Sole Agents for Poland and Londonderry.

Vichy, Celestins, Vichy Water.

100 cases fresh stock of Celestins Vichy Water, now in store.

New York and Milwaukee Lager Beer.

The best Beer made in the Empire State, Beadleston & Woerz, New Yory, Imperial Beer, in white glass Tivoli bottles, $1.65 per dozen pints, $15.00 per cask of 10 dozen pints.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS—The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co.'s Celebrated Export Lager, in quart bottles, $2.50 per dozen; $14 per cask of 6 dozen quarts; in pint bottles, $1.50 per dozen; $14 per cask of 10 dozen pints.

Imported German Beer.

from the German Empire Brewery, Bremen, Germany. The Kaiser Pilsener Beer, in pint bottles, $1.75 per dozen pints, $12 per case of 8 doz. pints. The Kaiser Pilsener Beer, $2.75 per dozen quarts; $10 per case of 4 dozen quarts.

Cantrell & Cochrane's Celebrated

Belfast Ginger Ale and Club Soda Water.

Always in stock at the Italian Warehouse. For sale by the single dozen or in original casks of 10 dozen each.

Bass' Pale and Guinness' Extra Foreign Dublin Stout

In Quarts and Pints.

Bass' Pale Ale, bottled by Cameron & Saunders.
Bass' Pale Ale, bottled by C. G. Hibbert & Co.
Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by E. & J. Burke.
Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Messrs. Cameron & Saunders, Etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

Importers, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

Game—

PTARMIGAN (White Partridge),
QUAIL, PRAIRIE CHICKEN.

NEW DATES. FRESH GRENOBLE WALNUTS.

HEINZ'S

Sweet Pickles, Sweet Gherkins,
Indian Relish,
Baked Beans, with Tomato Sauce.
(Something new and exceedingly palatable.)

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221 ST. JAMES STREET.

PRIZE MEDALS
WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

Dewhurst's Spool Cottons.

Strong, Even, Elastic and Free from Knots.

Ask for the THREE SHELLS Brand.
All Dry Goods Merchants Sell It.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:
GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal, —AND— 19 Front St West, Toronto.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

Albani Grand Operatic Concert.

Windsor Hall, Monday, Dec. 7th, 8 p.m.

Sale of Seats now going on at SHAW'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE, St. Catherine Street.

Endorsed by the press wherever the Company has appeared as being the best yet heard in Canada. Seats—$2.00, $1.50 and $1.00.

The HEINTZMAN GRAND PIANO, now at C. W. Lindsay's Warehouse, is used at all Concerts.

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR
WINDSOR HALL,
DEC. 3RD AND 4TH

Immense stock of coarse clothing for Charitable Institutions, 50 per cent. discount. Flannelette etc., 25 p.c. discount.

Dainty Underwear for Ladies and Children.

Fancy work, Toys, Home-made cake, Candy, Flowers. Five o'clock tea. Ice cream.

ADMISSION 10 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.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY

9 a.m. to Dusk.

Admission 25c—Saturday Free.

Reading Room open to Members till 6 p.m.

IF YOU ONCE DRINK
Sir John Power & Son's
Famous Three Swallows Brand
Irish Whisky
You will never want to drink any other. Mild and delicious, and preferable to any Scotch Whisky.....

Skates,

Hockey Sticks,

Snowshoes.

Skates ground, polished and plated, also fastened to the boots.....

HOCKEY STICKS,
For Clubs (Special).

HOCKEY STICKS,
For the Boys.

SKATE STRAPS,
PUCKS and
SNOW-SHOES.

Mountain City Cycle Co.
2361 St. Catherine.
Tel. 3012.

THEO. DELAGE & CO.,
Painters,

Have moved from 163 Greene Avenue to

4232 St. Catherine St.

A few doors west of Greene Avenue, and are prepared to do all kinds of House and Sign Painting, Papering, Kalsomining, Glazing, etc.
Wall Paper, Glass and Paint kept in stock and for sale.
All work promptly attended to, at the lowest prices.
Double windows repaired and put up.
Furniture repaired and re-polished.
No telephone.
Store open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Residence, 84 Agnes St., St. Henry.

Custom House Sale.

The subscribers are instructed by R. S. White, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal, to sell by public auction, at the Examining Warehouse, No. 31 Common Street, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 3RD AND 4TH DECEMBER NEXT, 1896,

The following goods, as per catalogue, and contained in the above premises:

NO 1—Goods abandoned for duty.
NO. 2—Goods unclaimed up to June 30th, 1896.
NO. 3—Goods in ware-house on Collector's order, unclaimed up to June 30th, 1896.
NO. 4—Goods seized.

Terms: Cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required on the adjudgment of each lot. Catalogues can be had at our Office, No. 69 St. James St.

Sale each day at 10 o'clock.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Queen's Auctioneers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sparrow & Jacobs, Lessees and Managers.
To-night and all this week. Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Gorgeous Pantomimic Production of..... **BEN HUR**

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital.

200 people on the stage. Local talent. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Secure seats at box office. Phone 5048.

Monday, Nov. 30. One week. Denman Thompson's celebrated play
The Old Homestead.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Matinee prices, 25c and 50c. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

Queen's : Theatre.

SPARROW & JACOBS, Sole Managers.
POPULAR PRICES.

Bargain Matinees.
Tues... Thurs.. Satur... 15, 25c
NO HIGHER.
Secure Seats in advance.

THIS WEEK.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
Next Week—Jas. Thornton's Elite Vaudeville Co.

THEATRE ROYAL

SPARROW JACOBS, Sole Mgrs.

Matinee Prices 10c AND 20c No higher.
Evenings Reserved 10c extra.

Last two performances
To-day at 2
To-night at 8
London Gaiety Girls.

NEXT WEEK
Rice & Barton's Great
SPECTACULAR GAIETY EXTRAVAGANZA

Box office open all day.

THEATRE FRANCAIS

W. E. Phillips, Lessee & Manager.
Last times of the grand scenic success,
IN MOROCCO.
And the fine vaudeville bill headed by Alice Raymond, cornetist, and Oceana, equilibrist.
NEXT WEEK the Sensational Drama,
Lights and Shadows.
And Capitola Forrest and Lillian Perry, the best song and dance team on earth.
Prices, 10c. 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.
Telephone 6616.

"The Promotive of Arts Association,"
(Limited.)
Incorporated by Letters Patent, 7th Oct., 1896.
No. 1687 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
Ordinary Drawings, Every Friday.
Tickets 10c. Over $5,000 in value Distributed weekly.

—Sunday Afternoon Popular Lectures.—
The Philosophical Society of Canada,
Hall 2269 St. Catherine St.
Sunday, 29th Inst. at 3 O'clock precisely
Dr. H. Walton-Jones,
(Foreign Member of the Hungarian Academy,)
—WILL LECTURE ON—
"Some Old Stories of the Old World, Their Origin and Growth."
Admission free. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY BALL
AT THE
WINDSOR HOTEL
—ON—
MONDAY EV'G, NOV. 30th.

Gentlemen's tickets..... $5 00
Ladies' tickets..... 3 00

Obtainable from members of the Subscription Committee, at the Windsor Hotel, and from
ALLISTER MITCHELL,
Hon. Secy.-Treas Ball Committee.
22 St. John Street.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at the Home, Aqueduct Street, on Saturday, 28th, at 8 p.m.
All members are urgently requested to be present.

JOHN OGILVY,
Hon. Sec.

ANNUAL SERMON.

The annual sermon will be preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, at St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 4 p.m. All Scotsmen, descendants of Scotsmen, and members of the Society are particularly requested to attend.

JOHN OGILVY,
Hon. Sec.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Classes meet as follows:
Queen's Hall—Advanced, Monday and Friday at 8 p.m.; beginners, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. Assembly this week, Friday, at 8.30 p.m. Juvenile, Tuesday and Friday at 3.30 and 4 p.m.
Westmount, Elm Hall—Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p.m.; Monday and Saturday mornings.
Lachine—Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p.m.
Dunham Ladies' College—Monday at 4 p.m.
N.B.—I have much pleasure in saying that I have together the largest and best class of people I have had for several years. Those wishing to join should do so at once.

A. ROY MACDONALD.

It is a Well-known Thing that Particular Herbs Suit the Body According to Its Particular Ailments. When we are ill we don't open our Medicine Chest at Random and Take out any Phial or Physic that Comes to Hand. The Skilful, the Wise Helper, is the one who Marks the Dose SPECIFIC, and then Adjusts it to One Malady.

So MILES' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and associate remedies are not Cure-alls, which may be resorted to in any case or disease. These GREAT WOMAN'S MEDICINES are SPECIFICS for those weaknesses which afflict womankind—those fearful maladies which are every day rendering the lives of multitudes of Canadian women miserable even beyond the telling.

In response to our offer to treat Twenty-six Patients Free within the ensuing Three Months as a practical demonstration of the real merits of MILES' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Associate Remedies in cases of "Female Complaint" we receive many letters. The following letter we quote just to show that everywhere it is the same, womankind suffer and endure almost without hope.

"The 'A.M.C.' Medicine Co., Ltd.,
578 St. Paul St., Montreal:

Gentlemen:

Seeing your advertisement in the Montreal Herald, where you offer to take up two cases each week for FREE treatment of "Female Complaint," one in the city and one in the country, I thought I would answer, hoping to be fortunate enough to get on your country list. I am 36 years old, the mother of five children. Since the birth of my youngest, three years ago, I have suffered so much, our family physician (the same who attended at the birth of all my children) says that I am all run down. Well I know that, for while four years ago I weighed 140 pounds, I now only weigh 98 pounds. It seems that a dead weight of weakness oppresses me all the time. My regular periods are very painful and I am much troubled with Leucorrhoea. I have not yet found my doctor's treatment of benefit to me. I AM ALMOST IN DESPAIR. IF YOUR MEDICINE CAN CURE ME, OR HALF CURE ME, IT WILL BE A GOD-SEND."

ACCORDING TO OUR METHOD OF ALLOTMENT THIS LADY HAS NOW BECOME ONE OF OUR FREE PATIENTS AND HER FEAR AND DESPONDENCY, AS EXPRESSED IN THE LATTER PART OF HER LETTER, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF HER SISTER WOMEN, AND THEIR SUFFERINGS ALL OVER THE LAND.

There can be relief obtained from "Female Weakness" through the use of Miles' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND. For sale at all druggists; also at the laboratory of the "A.M.C." Medicine Co., Ltd., 578 St. Paul Street, Montreal:

The "A.M.C." Medicine Co., Ltd., 578 St. Paul Street, Montreal, is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec. This corporation devotes its energies mainly to preparing those specifics for diseases of women, MILES' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND, and associate remedies.

These remedies are for sale at all druggists, or at the laboratory, 578 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Ladies in the city who wish for an opportunity to prove for themselves at our expense the Virtues and Merits of these GREAT WOMAN'S MEDICINES should call at our offices Mondays, at 11 a.m.

And ladies in the country who are interested in recovering their health should write, making regular application, and their names will go upon the list for allotment. We only take two cases each week, one in the country and one in the city. To these fortunate ones we supply medicines FREE as a proof of our claim that these GREAT WOMAN'S MEDICINES will cure female complaints.

Experienced ladies will attend at our offices each day, who will advise and wait upon those ladies who call there.

To the Women of Canada—
"Yours for Health."
THE
"A.M.C." Medicine Co., Ltd.
578 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

MONEY IS AVAILABLE.

More Can be Had for the Civil Hospital.

MATTER BEFORE COUNCIL.

An Influential Deputation Visits the Mayor.

Health Committee's Report Recommending a Change Referred Back to Them.

The important question of the maintenance of the Protestant section of the Civic Contagious Diseases Hospital under the direction of the Montreal General Hospital Board of Management was the leading subject before the City Council yesterday. The matter has been engaging public attention for some time, and arose under the following circumstances:

On account of lack of the necessary appropriation the Health Committee proposed to unite the Catholic and Protestant sections, in charge of the Notre Dame and Montreal General Hospitals, respectively, under the mangement of the Board of Health. The Notre Dame authorities withdrew, but the Montreal General people refused to follow suit on technical grounds, and now seek to permanently establish their right to maintain control of their section. The Health Committee's proposal proved very unpopular with a large section of the community as the recent agitation demonstrated.

The result of the day's deliberations was that the Council decided to send back to the Health Committee their report for further consideration, Ald. Rainville, Chairman of the Financial Committee having stated that the financial objections to the continuance of the former arrangement were removed.

AN INFLUENTIAL DEPUTATION.

Previous to the meeting of the Council, His Worship Mayor Wilson-Smith received a large and influential deputation in his chamber, when the question was discussed by representatives of the different delegations. These were the Board of Management of the Montreal General Hospital, headed by Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas; the Protestant Ministerial Association, headed by Rev. Dr. Rose, President, and Rev. F. M. Dewey, Secretary; and the leading English physicians of the city.

Among those present were:—Bishop Bond, Sir. Wm. Dawson, Prof. Adami, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Rev. Canon Ellegood, Rev. Canon Dixon, Rev. Rural Dean Saunders, Rev. Archdeacon Evans, Rev. Mr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Antliffe, Rev. Canon Norton, Rev. Mr. Renaud, Dr. C. W. Wilson, Dr. Roddick, M.P., Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Shepherd, Col. Stevenson, Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Craik, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Armstrong, Richard White, G. F. C. Smith and many others. The gentlemen who addressed His Worship were Dr. Craik, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill University; Dr. G. Wilkins, Dr. Fran. F. Wolferstan Thomas, who presented a cis J. Shepherd, Dr. Armstrong; Mr. petition signed by 1,167 rate-payers of the city; His Lordship Bishop Bond, Dean Carmichael; Rev. F. M. Dewey, who read extracts Doems L7e ci,(ThVMBcF1wn extracts from resolutions adopted by the Protestant Ministerial Association; Rev. Dr. Rose, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Sir Wm. Dawson, G. F. C. Smith and Richard White.

The points emphasized by the different speakers were: First, the great confidence of the public in the efficiency of the civic hospital as conducted under the able direction of the best doctors in the city, which would in a large degree suffer were a change made, and, secondly, the objections of Protestants to placing themselves or their children in the hands of doctors unknown to them, and speaking a different language, and nurses of a different religious creed, and of uncertain qualifications compared with those supplied by the General Hospital.

The financial part of the question was also referred to, and the speakers were unanimous in asserting that where a matter of life or death was involved such a paltry sum as $6,000 or even a greater sum should not stand in the way. The present management was entirely satisfactory, and their prayer was that the General Hospital Board should continue in control of the Protestant section. There was no desire on the part of the speakers to raise a religious controversy, but they simply desired to establish their rights in the matter.

The Mayor, after the delegation had been heard, expressed his entire sympathy with the opinions of the delegation, and hoped the Council would take action in accordance with the views expounded.

Mr. Richard White then moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, after which the delegation accompanied His Worship to the Council chamber.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

As soon as Ald. Archambault, the new representative of St. James Ward, had been introduced by Aldermen Marsolais and Brunet, the Hospital question was brought up. The Mayor at once arose and explained the situation to the Council, after which the petitions of the doctors and of the Board of Management of the Montreal General Hospital were read. His Worship expressed the hope that the City Council would accede to the wishes of the deputation and at least postpone action on the proposed change of management, as recommended in the reports of the Health and Finance Committees, until next year.

Ald. Brunet then moved, seconded by Ald. Wilson, the adoption of the report referred to. He explained the financial reasons which led to the recommendation.

Ald. Rainville, Chairman of the Finance Committee, then rose and explained that when the appropriations were made that of the Health Committee was reduced considerably, with the result that only $6,000 was allotted to the maintenance of the Civic Hospital, only half the sum previously set asde for that purpose. Now, however, the Finance Committee found itself in a position where it could give the Health Committee the sum necessary to carry on the Civic Hospital as heretofore, and if the Health Committee was to re-consider their report the difficulty could be obviated. If any way could be found out of the difficulty for the present year, it would be better to do so.

After some discussion on the part of Aldermen Brunet and Savignac, Ald. Rainville moved, seconded by Ald. Lefebvre, that the report of the Health Committee be referred back to them for re-consideration. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice. The delegation of medical men and citizens then withdrew.

THE GUY STREET LINE.

The Guy Street extension of the Street Railway then came up in the form of a report from the Road Committee recommending that the Council rescind the resolution of October 12 forbidding the railway to make connections with the intersecting lines until they had carried out their contract to complete the road. Ald. Costigan explained that the object of the resolution had been accomplished, and that if the Council failed to do as suggested, the Railway Company would have another loop-hole to escape filling their contract by Dec. 1. A short but breezy discussion followed on the old lines of the company's good or bad intentions, but finally the report was adopted on motion of Ald. Brunet, seconded by Ald. Turner.

CITY TREASURER HEARD FROM.

The following memorial to the Council, from Treasurer Robb, was then read as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and members of the Council:

Gentlemen—For some time past I have been assuming the responsibility of paying certain things for which no appropriations exist in order to avoid the legal costs and prevent losses in other ways.

I have done so on the supposition that as the city had used its reserves, under the 15 per cent. borrowing power, to meet obligations imposed subsequent to the fixing of that limit, the means of restoring these reserves would be accorded at the present session of the Legislature. In view of the existing feeling, however, and the possible embarrassment which may result, I do not feel justified in continuing to do so without at least the tacit approval of Council, to strengthen my hands in case my action should hereafter be called in question.

I beg, therefore, respectfully to request an expression on this mater, and that this may be put on record.

The amounts paid so far as follows:

Emergent expenditure on waterworks pumping machinery some time ago..	$9,500
Emergent expenditure on reservoir repairs now going on..	1,500
Redeemed advances made by proprietors for water services in settling contra accounts..	2,500
Judgments of courts to date..	10,500
Total..	$24,000

In addition to the amounts actually paid, however, as above, the following are due, and action has frequently been threatened, although so far I have been able to obtain suspension till after the present session of Parliament:

Refundment of St. Catherine Street expropriation ordered last session.	$45,000
Refundment of Lagauchetiere Street	21,000
Claim of Municipality of Verdun for dyke, $9,300, less land taken, $5,800..	3,500
Advances made by proprietors for water services yet to be redeemed.	5,000
Minor items..	5,500
Total..	$80,000

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM ROBB,
City Treasurer.

The letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

MOUNTAIN STREET BRIDGE.

Alderman Kinsella then submitted the following report re Mountain Street bridge, which was sent to the Road Committee.

To His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Montreal:

Gentlemen,—Now that the city is arranging for borrowing money for necessary work, provision should be made for the immediate construction of the bridge on Mountain Street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway tracks. For congested as the traffic is now on the various streets crossing the railway, this must necessarily be greatly increased by reason of the Montreal Street Railway having taken posession of Guy Street for a double track line for its cars. And hazardous as it might be to life to have street cars cross the railway track here on a level, even with clear space open to avoid accidents, the danger will be many times increased were heavy drays to impede the transit of the cars, or indeed any obstruction to intercept the view of approaching railway trains.

As compared with the risk to life alone, the cost of this necessary work is a mere trifle. The total cost as estimated to be borne by the city is only $53,500 (the Grand Trunk Railway paying the other half of the cost) the interest on which would barely exceed $2,000 a year—an amount that would be many times recouped to the city by increased profits from gross earnings payable to the city by the Street Railway Company, when their line is completed to the city limits on Cote des Neiges Hill, from the hundreds of thousands of extra fares that would be paid by those desirous of getting to the park and cemetery who are now debarred from doing so.

In any event provision should be made for the necessary funds for this Mountain Street bridge, and also for a foot bridge across the railway tracks over the sidewalk on Guy Street to enable those who would prefer doing so to cross over on this bridge on foot.

While it has been a disgrace to the city that this important work had not been done years ago, it would now be actually courting danger to further delay the construction of this Mountain Street bridge.

T. KINSELLA,
Ald. St. Ann's Ward.

OTHER MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Another letter was received from the Board of Health about the unsanitary condition of the City Hall, and threatening action if steps were not taken immediately to remedy matters. After some discussion it was referred to the Finance Committee The Market Committee, yesterday, decided to investigate charges of partiality preferred against the management of St. Lawrence Market. The Grocers' Association complain that market butchers are infringing on their business. The committee will get legal advice as to their power to stop it. St. Ann's market lessees will in future be compelled to sign leases owing to past difficulty in collecting rents.

The Mayor has received an official list of deaths on board SS. Moravia en route to Brazil as follows: Joseph Lambert, dit Chalifoux, 42 years of age, 440 St. Christophe Street, Montreal, a native of St. Jerome; James Jones, six months old, son of Annie Jones, Nazareth Street, Montreal; Emile Canade, one year old, daughter of Nicholas Canade, a farmer, lately of Montreal. Joseph Lambert is said to have left his wife and five children in Montreal.

Are You Nervous?
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Special Advent music. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service; 4.15 p.m., Litany; 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Daily service, 5 p.m. Monday (St. Andrew's Day) Holy Communion 10 a.m. Rev. Canon Norton, D. D., rector of Montreal.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.—First Sunday in Advent, Thanksgiving services continued. Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; morning service, 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M. A.; evening service, 7 p.m.; preacher, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. Litany (seats free), 4.15 p.m. The offertory at all the services will be for the recent enlargement of the church and school building.

ST. STEPHEN'S.—First Sunday in Advent. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D. C. L., rector. Morning service at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the rector.

ST. MARTIN'S.—Holy Communion 8 a.m. Morning prayer meeting 11 a.m. Evening prayer 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. G. Abbott Smith, B. A., St. Andrew's Brotherhood service 4.15 p.m.; preacher, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A.

TRINITY.—Rev. F. H. Graham, B.A., rector. First Sunday in Advent. Morning prayer, 11 a.m.; evening prayer, 7 p.m.; preacher at both services, the rector.

METHODIST.

DOUGLAS—Sunday School anniversary—11 a.m., Rev. T. S. McWilliams, M. A., of the American Presbyterian Church, will preach. 3 p.m., Rev. J. A. Faulkner, M.A., B.D., of Binghamton, N.Y., will deliver an address, also Rev. J. Blythe. 7 p.m. Platform meeting; chairman G. F. Johnston Addresses by C. T. Williams and D. A Budge on "How Young Men can help Young Men." Music by the children, assisted by the Church choir. Special offerings in aid of Sunday School funds.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S—Morning, 11 a.m., Rev. John Macgillivray, of Melville Church, will officiate. Afternoon, 3 p.m., annual sermon to St. Andrew's Society, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D, will officiate. Evening, 7 p.m., Rev. J. Edgar Hill will officiate, subject, "Duty First and then to Jesus." Special collection.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. GABRIEL'S—Rev. Robert Campbell DD., the pastor will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: "Man's part in converting Sinners" Jas. 5 9, 20.

ST. PAUL'S—Rev. James Barcley, D.D., pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening, 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION—Cor St. Charles and Charlevoix Streets—Service conducted by W. M. Craig, student missionary at 6.30 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special sermon to young men in evening on "Is morality enough?" Rev. F. M. Dewey, M. A., pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION—Morning service at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B. A.; evening at 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. W. H. Warriner, M.A., B.D.

BETHLEHEM—Westmount—Rev. Robert Hopkin, pastor. 11 a.m., "Justification by Faith. What is it?" 7 p.m., "A fearless preacher."

EMMANUEL.—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Evening subject, "The young man in society."

BAPTIST.

GRACE CHURCH—Rev. W. T. Grahame, pastor, at both services; morning 11 a.m., "Paul's thanks for the Colossians;" evening 7 p.m., "John's Baptism." Ordinance of baptism at close of evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST—Rev. Donald Grant, pastor, at both services; morning, 11 a.m., "The Licentiousness of sin;" evening, 7 p.m., "An argument that cannot be refuted." Ordinance of baptism at close of evening service.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEWS—Rev. Charles R. Cook will preach at 11 a.m., and Rev. A. H. Grace at 7. p.m.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

PROTESTANT HOME, LONGUE POINTE—Rev. J. H. Dixon. at 3 p.m.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION, 2269 ST. CATHERINE STREET.—Bible conference at 11 a.m. Service 7 p.m., Elder Wm. W. Robertson; subject, "What is Truth?"

WOMEN WORKERS

Produce Tasteful Bazaars for Charitable Purposes.

The doll's fair and bazaar, under the auspices of the ladies of Knox Church, opened yesterday at 2413 St. Catherine Street. Mrs. Walter Paul and Miss Gardiner are amongst those in charge. The place has been converted into a veritable fairy-land for the little folks, and the large attendance, in spite of unfavorable weather, testified to the excellence of the attraction. Nor does the presence of a number of young ladies of the congregation detract from the popularity of the fair. Dolls of all kinds, great and small, found a ready sale, and the pecuniary results of the fair promises to reach a considerable amount. The fair will be continued to day, and the ladies in charge are in hopes that few people will miss the opportunity of seeing it.

THE Y. W. C. A. FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Y. W. C. A. had another successful day on Friday, a large number of people viewing their exhibits in the Masonic Temple. In addition to the exhibits already described in The Herald, Mr. Pratte has added a collection of piano woods, showing it from its rough state to the finest specimens of the finished product. All the exhibits continue to attract attention appealing as they do to the didatic sense of the public. The features yesterday were a kitchen garden anad kindergarten exhibits In the evening there was a musical programme and a series of Japanese views. The exhibit will be continued this afternoon and evening.

AN ART RECEPTION.

Great interest is being manifested in social circles regarding the large art reception to be given by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Caldwell, at her residence on St. Matthew Street. Cards are out for Monday afternoon and evening.

A large and fashionable reception was held at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Geoffrion, Sherbrooke Street, yesterday afternoon, over a hundred guests being present.

FREE TO BALD HEADS.

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address, Altenheim Medical Dispensary, Dep't. B. Z., Box 779, Cincinnati, Ohio.



In Wet Weather

I use Adams' Tutti Frutti to prevent colds.

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TABLE HINTS.

The following menu is for a family able to spend a maximum of $500 a year on table supplies for five persons—the average family.

BREAKFAST.
Creamed greenings.
Breaded calf's liver. Dropped eggs on toast.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Iced blue points.
Olives. Pickled pears. Celery.
Bouillon in cups.
Fresh mackerel, boiled. Potato puff.
Roasted turkey. Cranberry sauce.
Browned sweet potatoes. Creamed onions.
Pumpkin pie.
Basket of choice mixed fruit. Nuts.
Coffee.

LATE TEA OR LUNCHEON.
Very thin slices of white bread and butter.
Sliced turkey. Deviled eggs.
Tea.
Dixie ice-cream. Daisy cake.

Creamed Greenings—Pare and slice six large tart apples and cook till very soft in as little water as will keep them from burning. When partially cooled, press through a sieve, add the white of an egg (beaten to a foam), one cupful of sugar, a dash of salt and one teaspoonful of lemon, and beat vigorously two minutes with a good egg-beater. Serve in a glass dish.

Fresh Mackerel—Clean the mackerel and wipe carefully with a dry cloth; wash it lightly with another cloth dipped in vinegar, wrap in a coarse linen cloth (floured) basted closely to the shape of the fish. Put it into a pot with enough salted water to cover it, and boil it gently for three-quarters of an hour. Drain it well. Take a teacupful of the water in which it was boiled and put into a sauce-pan, with a tablespoonful of walnut catsup, some anchovy paste or sauce and the juice of half a lemon. Let this boil up well and add a lump of butter the size of an egg, with a tablespoonful of browned flour, wet in cold water. Boil up again and serve in the sauce-boat. This makes a brown sauce. Garnish with parsley.

Turkey Dressing—For the dressing take one quart of bread-crumbs, two scant teaspoonfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful each spoonfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs and one dozen minced oysters. Wet the bread-crumbs with the oyster liquor.

Pumpkin Pie—One pint stewed pumpkin, three eggs, one and one-half pints milk, two teaspoonfuls ginger, one teaspoonful each nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon and mace, pinch salt and one cupful light-brown sugar. Stew pumpkin as follows: Cut pumpkin of deep color, firm and close in texture, in half; remove seeds, but do not peel it; cut in small slices, put in shallow stew-pan, with about one-half cupful of water; cover very tight; soon as steam forms, set where it will not burn; when pumpkin is tender, turn off liquor and set it back on stove to steam dry; then measure out, after straining, one pint, add milk boiling, sugar mixed with spices and salt, and well mix altogether; add eggs, beaten, last. Line deep plate with plain paste, pour in prepared pumpkin; bake in quick, steady oven about thirty minutes until pie is firm in centre.

Dixie Ice-cream—Two cans, family size, Highland brand evaporated cream, five cans (or teacups) of water, one pound granulated sugar (two teacupfuls equal pound), two teaspoonfuls of desired flavoring, three-eighths ounce gelatine (this is about a teaspoon loosely full). To facilitate matters, use one of the cans of water, hot, to dissolve the sugar and another of the cans of water, hot, to dissolve the gelatine. Then mix all together, strain through a coarse cloth into your churn and freeze as usual. These ingredients will make a full gallon of delightful cream. This is specially designed for Southern climates.

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Extra Fine Sirloin	0c to 12c
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Veal..	6c to 12½c
Sausages of Choicest Pork ..	10c to 12c
Salt Pork	8c to 10c
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Vegetables and Fruits ..	at Market prices
Potatoes, Early Rose, per bag	00c to 45c
Whole Rumps..	0c to 5½c
Front Beef	4c to 6c
Whole Lamb	0c to 7c
Hind-quarters Beef	6c to 7c

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ALL GETTING READY.

The City Rinks Are in Active Preparation.

WORK AT THE M. A. A. A.

Stanbury's Recent Return to Australia.

Echoes of the Past Football Season—Local and General Sporting News.

The pig-skin is now to enjoy a well-earned rest and the reaction in which it for the past few months, it has reigned with undisputed right is soon to be invaded by the skate. Getting down to common every day English, the city rinks are one and all being put into shape for the season. Tickets for the Victoria are going like hot cakes, and the custodian title may be, hopes to have ice early next week—if he has cold weather. If he hasn't cold weather he won't have ice.

All was activity at the M. A. A. A. grounds yesterday. People who saw the football matches on Thursday would hardly credit the changes that could be made in a day. A gang of men scraped and filled until the field would hardly be recognized, and with the first steady frost ther will be skating there fit for the gods—and the gods, according to accounts, used to do alll sorts of skating on the summit of Olympus.

The curlers, too, will soon be hard at the roarin' game, though yesterday's thaw gave them cause for some complaint. The season is at hand.

FOOTBALL.

THE SCOTS' GRAND BALL.

The Scottish Athletic Football Club's ball at the Drummond Assembly rooms last evening was a big success. The attendance was large, and the event was in every way enjoyable. Davis' Orchestra was engaged for the occasion.

A KINGSTON KICK.

The protest of Queen's University Journal against the habit of appointing Rugby Union referees almost exclusively from this city, no matter where the games are played, is not without good foundation. The greater number of Rugby men here and the ease with which they could be communicated with by the secretary of the union may account for the system, but it is a wrong one, and has caused no small amount of ill-feeling. The union clubs have the matter in their own hands, though, for the future, at least, and a decided presentation of the abuse at the coming annual meeting should end it.—Toronto Globe.

THE MERRY MOHAWKS.

The second annual concert and ball of the Mohawk Football Cuild will be given in Temple Music Hall, Dorchester Street, on December 4th, and a most enjoyable evening is promised, as the following well-known artists will assist with the programme: Miss Morse, cornetist; Mrs. C. J. Harvey, Miss Ena Clark, vocalists; Messrs. S. Dunn, F. C. Capon, J. Hardman, A. Hugman and R. McGlaughlin. The committee have been hard at work for some time, and are certain of even a greater success than that achieved last year.

The plan of hall is now open at J. William Shaw's music store, St. Catherine Street, where reserved seats may be secured.

A QUESTION OF POINTS.

A correspondent enquires as to the correctness of Referee Drinkwater's decision on Saturday in giving T.A.C. only 2 points for a goal "kicked from the field."

The award was quite correct, inasmuch as the goal was scored from a flying kick—not a drop kick. If our correspondent will consult the rules, he will find that a goal from a flying kick, or from a penalty kick, scores two points.

A TEAM ON PAPER.

Now that we have seen Ottawa College play, it is in order that a representative all-Canada team, which will play anybody—on paper—should be chosen. How about this? Back, Wilson, Queen's; halves, Counsell, 'Varsity; Gleason, Ottawa College, and Maie, T.A.C.; quarter, Smellie, Ottawa City; scrimmage, Boucher, Clancy, McCredie, Ottawa College; wings, Kingstone, T.A.C.; Foley, Ottawa College; Barr, 'Varsity; Tobin, Ottawa College; Moss, T.A.C.; Campbell, 'Varsity; Rayside, Queen's.—Toronto Globe.

Probably the following would come nearer being a correct slate: Back, Donahue, McGill; halves, Savage, Montreal; Gleeson, Ottawa College; Counsell, 'Varsity; quarter, Jack, Montreal, or Davidson, McGill U.; scrimmage, Boucher, Clancy and McCredie, Ottawa College; wings, Schwartz, McGill; Rayside, Queen's; Tobin, Foley and Quilty, Ottawa College; Murphy, Montreal; Barr, 'Varsity.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Since the foregoing item was written the following letter was received:

Sporting Editor Herald:

Sir,—Yesterday's Globe publishes what they imagine would make the strongest representative all-Canadian Rugby team, and, strange to say, they do not choose a single player either from Montreal or McGill. To appreciate the Globe man's little joke, everybody should remember that the Globe is published in Toronto, and, of course, they know more about football in Toronto than anywhere else.

Anyone who has seen Montreal and McGill play knows that on the Montreal team Murphy and O'Brien, and on the McGill team, Schwartz, Hill and Turner, are not equalled, individually or collectively, by any other five wings in the country. As for Hartland MacDougall, perhaps the Globe man has never heard of him, but he plays on the M.A.A. team, and when the "lambs" get back to Toronto no doubt he will be better known up there.

How would this do for an all-Canadian-except-Toronto team?

Back, Wilson, Queen's; half-backs, MacDougall, Montreal; Gleeson, Ottawa College; Savage, Montreal; quarter back and captain, Smellie, Ottawa; scrimmage, Boucher, Clancey, McCredie, Ottawa College; wings, Murphy, O'Brien, Montreal; Hill, Turner, McGill; Pulford, Ottawa; Rayside, Queen's; Schwartz, McGill. Coach, manager and mascot, Rev. Father Fallon, Ottawa College.

Sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER ANTHEMUM.

ROWING AND SAILING.

STANBURY'S VIEWS OF GAUDAUR.

James Stanbury arrived in Sydney last Saturday with his chief backer, Mr. J. A. Beales. He didn't expect a big reception, and he certainly did not get one. Just a few friends, and those very dear to him, went to the Paragon Hotel, where in years gone by many a good man has been the centre for scores of persons seeking cheap advertisement to buzz around. It wasn't much of an advertisement to pay a little attention to the defeated sculler, so the crowd, which is aquatic sometimes, and something else when aquatics are at a low ebb, stayed away. They will come back when the sport does not need to lean on such beacons. Still, Stanbury was not a hero on Saturday, and was feeling a bit sore at being pre-judged—in fact, condemned without a hearing. With the man who is to blame, the blame does not sting nearly so badly as it does to the one who has deserved sympathy and received harsh treatment. Stanbury did not wish to detract from the win of Gaudaur. He owned that the best man on the day was the Canadian, and doubted if any third party could have made a better show. He might have done better if the Harding race had not been so close before the other. The time was not sufficient to allow him to go off and come on again. They thought it was a soft thing to beat Gaudaur, and they did not know until too late that it was desperately hard. Stanbury had many nice things to say about the English people, the way they treated him, the generous treatment of his backers, and for his defeat blamed no one. He would row any one who wanted to have a match, and if Gaudaur came here, as he hoped he would, his backers would give him another chance. Mr. Beales did not think Gaudaur would come here, but Stanbury was of the opinion that he would.

As to Towns wanting to have a race with Gaudaur, Stanbury thought it might be as well to find out first whether Towns was the best man here. His opinion was that the Newcastle man was a good rower, but not up to Gaudaur's measure, and and if they were to meet he would have to advise his friends to have their money on the Canadian.

Stanbury was seen at his home at Ryde by one of our representatives, and to him gave a short account of his trip. He said that he had been extremely well treated wherever he went, and at the hands of Mr. Beales, his backer, he had received every attention, wanting for nothing, and it was not the fault of that gentleman that he did not bring back the honor which he tok away with him. Of his race with Harding, Stanbury said that it was just as hollow as the reports here made out. "I went away at the jump and was never caught. I forced the pace, and Harding rowed a losing though game race all through. Harding, I consider the best sculler that England has at the present time. His style is good, according to our ideas, and he is a wonder for his size. Sullivan is now in as good condition as ever he was in Australia, and before I left England had challenged Harding to row him again. Still, I believe that the little man will win.

"Of course, people here are most anxious to know how it was that Gaudaur beat you?"

"Well, I suppose they are," replied Stanbury. "All through my training I had been rowing in good form, but one morning, two days before the race, I ricked my back in starting my practice. At the time I took little notice, but as soon as I got away on my boat, when I was pitted against Gaudaur, I felt that it would be a hard struggle to keep up. After some false starts, we got away, and as I struck the water first I was in front immediately. For a quarter of a mile I held the lead, and then he forged ahead of me. He continued to gain, and at the mile he was fully two lengths to the good. Then he came back to me, and at Hammersmith Bridge, 1 mile and 3 furlongs, from the start, we were overlapping, and a little further on I touched him. Considering that Gaudaur was in my water, I held up my hand in protest, and ceased rowing. I merely paddled the rest of the journey. Mr. Innes, the umpire, however, declared that there had been no foul, that the boats had not touched, and that even if they had, we were in neutral water. Naturally, I think that the umpire was wrong."

"Do you consider that you would beat Gaudaur if he came out to New South Wales?"

"Yes, I do. Fit and well I could beat him. I do not mean to take anything away from the title he has won from me, because on the day of the race there was no doubt that he was the better man. From what he said before we left London I should judge that it is his intention to come to the colonies; when I cannot say."

"Is Gaudaur's style of rowing at all different form that adopted here?"

"Yes, there is a great difference. Here there is a long stroke, with plenty of back work, although for my part I am somewhat deficient in the latter respect, as I row with a straight back, Gaudaur, however, rows with a very short stroke, extremely quick. His sculls when he reaches out are very little beyond the 'rigger, and his finish is hard with a screw in one shoulder. He considers that not only does his stroke mean increased pace, but that it is less exhausting than the long stroke. For my part, I prefer our own model, even for fast water."

"What are your intentions with regard to the future? Will you do any more rowing?"

"Most certainly," quickly answered Stanbury. "I will row anybody with whom I can get a match. I hear that Towns is anxious to row me, and I will be most willing to accommodate him, although I have heard some wonderful things about his pace. I have not seen him row since the handicap race on the Parramatta, five years ago, but still I am ready to try conclusions with him. If Gaudaur comes to the colony, I am confident that I could find gentlemen willing to back me."

Mr. Beals was interviewed by a Herald reporter on board the Oruba. He said that there was no doubt that Gaudaur was the better man on the day of the race. He did not wish to say anything derogatory with regard to Gaudaur's powers; the man himself declared he was better than ever before in his life, but he would say that had Stanbury been in the same condition as when he met Harding he would have undoubtedly beaten Gaudaur. Questioned as to whether he thought Gaudaur would come out to Australia, he said that he did not think so, although Stanbury held a contrary opinion. Anyone who wanted the championship would, he thought, have to row for it on American waters.—Sydney Mail.

WANTS TO ROW GAUDAUR.

London, November 27.—Oarsman Barry to-day signed articles for a match with Jake Gaudaur for the sculling championship of the world and £250 a side, to take place on the Thames in April next. The agreement will now go to Canada for Gaudaur's signature.

TURF AND TRACK.

RESULTS AT LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 27.—A heavy rain began falling just after the first race, and the races were run off over a slippery track.

Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Billion won, The Planter second, Argus third. Time—1.33.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Sharon won, J. Walter second, The Blossom third. Time—1.18.

Third race, 1 mile—Belle Bramble won, Handspun second, El Toro third. Time—1.47½.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—L. W. won Floto second, J. H. C. third. Time—1.04½.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Mattie Lee won, Ace second, Carrie Lyle third. Time—131½.

RACING AT BENNINGS' PARK.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Favorites took three of the events and outsiders two.

Summaries:

First race, 1 mile—Buddah won, Hawarden second, Dr. Jim third. Time—1.45.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Floral Park won, Juno second, Sedgwick third. Time—1.18 2-5.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Dolando won, Declare second, Tenderness third. Time—1.15 3-5.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Kinnikinnic won, Hi Daddy second, Successful third. Time—1.03 2-5.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Brisk won, Septour second, Volley third. Time—1.51 1-5.

THE RING.

ERNE GOT THE DECISION.

New York, Nov. 27.—The principal event at the boxing exhibition of the Broadway Athletic Club to-night was a 20-round bout for the featherweight championship of the world, between George Dixon, the present champion, and Frank Erne. Erne was given the decision at the end of the 20th round.

SPORTING NOTES.

There is a letter in The Herald Office for Mr. Tommy Boyle.

COMING CONCERTS.

Treats in Store for Montreal's Musical Folks.

MR. DAVIES COMING.

Ffragcon-Davies, the great English basso, has selected a very choice programme for his concert at the Windsor Hall on December 11. The well-known solo, "O Ruddier than a Cherry," by Handel was sung by him at his last concert here, and it alone won him many warm friends. Tickets are now on sale at Nordheimer's, Shaw's and Lindsay's piano ware-rooms.

HANDEL AND HAYDN CONCERT.

The members of the Handel and Haydn Society deserve the encouragemnt of all lovers of goood music, and should be liberally supported on the occasion of their annual concert on December 10. Of Miss Clary, the contralto soloist, the Chicago Times recently said: Miss Clary has a wonderful contralto voice; it is rich, full of great depth, and apparently of unlimited power. She sings with fine musical expression. She sung the one solo, "But the Lord is Mindful of His Own," exquisitely. The rich, mellow tones of her beautiful voice completely filled the great hall. The audience was instant in its recognition of the merits of the singer.

A MOTHER GOOSE MARKET.

The Ladies' Association of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal chrch are making preparations for holding a mother goose market in the lecture hall of the church on Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening, December 10 and 11. The market promises to be unique in its way, as everything, almost from an needle to an anchor, will be for sale, inclding Christmas presents in great variety. An orchestra will furnish a programme of music each evening. Admission to the market wil lbe ouly five cents and children will be free.

ST. GABRIEL'S CONCERT.

On Monday night the annual Scotch concert of St. Gabriel Church will take place, and promises to be just as successful as their former efforts. The chief attraction this year will be the violin playing of Mr. Robert Anderson, who left Montreal some four years ago to pursue his studies under the best European teachers. His execution, touch and purity of tone are the best evidence of how he has profited by their instruction. Prof. Ross, of McGill, is down for "a talk about our ain folk."

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

The arrangements for St. Andrew's Ball are now practically completed and the number of suscribers is so large that the affair promises to eclipse those of former years. The work of preparing the hall will begin to-day, and it is expected that the decorations will be as fine as any which have been seen in the Windsor Hall which is saying a great deal. Every effort is being made to have arrangements on Monday night so perfect that there will be no hitch of any kind. Quite a number of people have applied for seats in the gallery, which it is hoped will be filled with spectators. All the lists in the hands of the subscription committee must be returned to the secretary to-day, but those who havenot already put down their names can obtain cards on Monday at the office of the secretary of the ball committee, 22 St. John Street. There are still a few good balcony tickets to be had.

ST. PAUL'S SOCIAL.

The Congregation of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Dorchester Street, turned out in large numbers last evening to attend a concert given in the lecture room. Messrs. Fist, Anderson, and Barlow were heard in a number of acceptable solos. Mrs. Wallace and Miss Walker, the lady contributors proved to be favorites and both had to respond to encores. Mr. Anderson gave a violin solo marked with precision and delicacy in execution. Rev. Dr. Barclay, M.A., pastor of the chrch, presided, together with Rev. Mr. Couissirat and Mr. A. Ewan. The entertainment had as a sequel a supper prepared and presided over by the ladies of the congregation.

ST. GILES' CONCERT.

A most delightful concert was given at St. Giles' Church alst evening. It took the form mostly of a musical recital, although there were a couple of recitations, and the ability displayed by those taking part was most marked, the audience evincing warm appreciation. Rev. Mr. Dobson presided and those who furnished the talent were: Misses Crawford, Rice, Both, Miller, and Messrs. C. P. Rice, Fellows, E. S. Peacock, McKay, Cameron, McLeod, and a male quartette.

MR. PRINCE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Lorenzo Prince, city editor of La Patrie, repeated his interesting lecture on Joseph Doutre last evening at the Club National, and achieved the same success as when he gave it before the Club Papineau.

AN AT HOME.

All friends of Miss Jennie Riley are cordially invited to attend the first of her series of at homes, which will be held in Drummond Hall this evening from 8 to 11.30. The music will be furnished by Miss Riley.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The Week's Business in and Around Montreal.

The real estate transfers in Montreal and its suburbs during the past week reached a total of $70,988.58, made up as follows:

St. Mary's Ward	$ 5,875.00
St. James Ward	7,800.00
St. Antoine Ward	17,487.00
Ste. Anne's Ward	2,950.00
St. Jean Baptiste Ward	8,370.00
St. Denis Ward	602.58
St. Gabriel Ward	517.50
Hochelaga Ward	1,200.00
Maisonneuve	3,000.00
Mile End	3,300.00
Montreal Annex	1,435.00
Ste. Cunegonde	5,500.00
St. Henri	4,279.00
Westmount	8,772.50
	$70,988.58

This brings the grand total of transactions for the year so far up to $5,134,583,-91 as compared with $5,588,754.11 in the same period last year.

SALES REGISTERED.

Below will be found the details of the sales by wards and municipalities:

ST. MARY'S WARD.

21 Chausse St., wooden house, lot 1282 and 1283, ground 40 x 100 each—Jacques Cartier Bank to M. Pauze & Fils, $2,000.

917 to 923 de Montigny Street, brick house, lot 811, ground 45 x 84—C. A. Sylvester to Francois Chocbonneau, $3,895.

ST. JAMES WARD.

47 Dubord Street, stone house, lot 224, ground 30 x 136—the Prothonotary of the Superior Court to J. O. Joseph, $6,000.

360 and 362 Montcalm Street, brick houses, lot 1149, ground 42.9 x 61.4—Leandre, Belanger et al, to J. B. Drapeau, $1,800.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

St. Mark Street, lot 1624-5, ground 24.1½ x 80.2, vacant—John Gow to Anastre Poissant, wife of Adolphe Duperrault, $2,798.

Mountain Street, lot 1520-2, ground 24 x 130.2, superficies 3,126 feet, vacant—O. W. Stanton to Louis H. Tache, $4,189.

12 and 16 St. Margaret Street, wooden houses, lot 980 and 981, superficies of ground 4,413 feet—J. A. Roy to Dawes & Co., $5,500.

26, 28 and 30 City Councillors Street, brick houses, north-west part of 1184, ground 48 x 38.4—Mrs. Patrick Sheridan and others to Isaac Bailey, $5,000.

STE. ANNE'S WARD.

65 to 71 Montmorency Street, brick houses, lot 696, ground 42.6 in front, 43.6 in rear and 80.8—Madame L. Piette dit Trempe to Timothy Sullivan, $2,950.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

St. Lawrence Street, lot 419, ground 47.3 x 191, vacant—La Banque Nationale to U. Pauze & Fils, $4,000.

No. 700 Sydenham Street, wood and brick house, lot 1201, ground 25 x 103—Francois H. Berthiaume to J. B. Pilon, $820.

No. 265 Duluth Avenue, wood and brick house, part of 15-885, ground 20.6 x 20—C. Champeau to James Baxter, $850.

Lasalle Street, lot 6—114 and 115, ground 24 x 69 each, vacant—Thos. Gauthier to Louis Payette, $700

No. 321 B and C Rachel Street, brick houses, lot 12—128, ground 21.9 x 85—Adolphe Huot, jr., to D. Raymond, $2,000.

ST. DENIS WARD.

St. Hubert Street, house in course of construction, lot 7693, ground 25 x 109—F. St. Claire to Seraphin Bouten, $500.

St. Andre Street, lot 7—592, ground 25 x 63, vacant—H. V. Meredith to John Stormont. $102.58.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Reading Street, lot 3390—180, ground 23 x 90, vacant—Remi Guertin to V. E. Never say, $517.50.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Nos. 30 to 39 Prefontaine Street, brick houses—rights in part of 74 and 134; ground in the first 24x55, in the second 23.6x58.6—Madame Martin Bumbray to John Bumbray, $600.

Nos. 30 and 32 Prefontaine Street, brick houses—rights 74 and 134—W. Bumbray to John Bumbray, $600.

MAISONNEUVE.

Ontario Street, lot 8-323 to 327, ground 120x155.2 on one side and 156 on the other, vacant—Charles H. Letourneux to Benoni St. Jean, $3,000.

MILE END.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Carriere Street, wooden houses, lot 157, ground 71x165 on one side and 170 on the other—A. Racine and F. X. Moisan to Hannah Evans, widow of H. T. Hopkins, $3,300.

MONTREAL ANNEX.

Durocher Street, lots 32, 3, 44, and 45, ground 50x102.6 each, 10,250 superficies, vacant—Henri O. Connell to Catholic Institution of Deaf Mutes, $1,435.

ST. CUNEGONDE.

Nos. 147 to 152 Atwater Avenue and No. 782 Albert Street, stone and brick houses, lots 730 and 731, ground 4,630 feet in superficies—The Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company to S. J. Girard, $5,500.

ST. HENRI.

No. 76 Beaudoin Street, wooden house, lot 1722-43, ground 23x92—Joseph Pouliot to Cordelia Doren, wife of Stephen Vallee, $260.

Poplar Avenue, lots 1704-165 and 166, ground 25x100 each—Hon. G. A. Drummond to the School Commissioners of St. Henri, $2,000.

Gareau Street, lot 1707-15, ground 24x73, vacant—Mrs. F. X. Leduc, es qual, to Joseph St. Onge, $525.

Agnes Street, lot 1080-A-22, ground 30x92, vacant—Louis Dore to T. J. Aquin and Louis Itzweire, $1,494.

WESTMOUNT.

Western Avenue, lots 214-44a, b, 45b, 45, 45a, 46a, and 46, ground 150x120, vacant—J. S. Bousquet to the C. S. Rodier estate, $4,200.

Arlington Avenue, the north-west half of 230-14 and of 230b-14, ground 25x122, vacant—Thomas Milburn and T. H. Yeoman to Louisa S. M. Rankin, wife of John Fair, $1,067.50.

Arlington Avenue, lot 230-11 and 230b-11, ground 50x122, vacant—T. Milburn and T. H. Yeoman to Thomas Darling, $2,440.

Hallowell Street, lot 941-310, ground 25x102, vacant—C. T. S. A. Peverley to Rebecca Parker, wife of John Gordon, $1,065.

LIBERALS TO ORGANIZE.

To-day, at 10.30 a.m., a meeting of the Liberals of the District of Montreal will be held in the St. Lawrence Hall for the purpose of organization for the coming campaign. Hon. Mr. Marchand will preside. A large attendance of sympathisers with the Liberal cause is expected.

STRONG TESTIMONY

Which Proves That Prof. Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies Are the Wonders of the Medical World.

Nine of Every Ten Patients Cured By His Remedies Are People Who Have Been Considered Incurable By Other Physicians.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR

Is What the Leading Newspapers Throughout Canada and the United States Declare This World-Famed Specialist to Be.

His Physicians Are Given to the Public Absolutely Free of Charge—His Remedies Sold By All Druggists.

Mrs. Julia Seal, 63 Marin Avenue, Montreal, says: "I suffered for two years with rheumatism and swelling of the lower limbs, pain across the back and cold sensation all through my body. I could not move around without much pain. Various remedies that I tried failed to benefit me. After one week's treatment with Munyon's Remedies, I am free from all pain, swelling and stiffness. Munyon's Remedies are good enough for me."

Mrs. Stewart, 427 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Canada, says: "For years I was troubled with rheumatism, kidney trouble resulting therefrom and dyspepsia. The pains in my back and legs were terrible. I could get no rest at night, or during damp weather. The kidney trouble caused my face to swell, also severe headaches. I suffered untold agony from dyspepsia; could eat nothing that did not give me extreme distress. I tried doctor after doctor and many patent medicines, but got no relief. Finally I tried Munyon, and in two weeks he made a complete cure. I am now one of the happiest women in the world."

Mr. Donald Macdonald, 74 Emell Street, Montreal, Canada, says: "For years I was a sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not able to eat anything that did not give me severe distress. I was continually sick at my stomach, and in the morning I would often vomit. My appetite failed me, and I lost considerable flesh. I could not get relief. I determined to try Munyon's Remedies, and in two weeks I find I am perfectly well. My appetite is good, and I can eat anything without trouble."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in back, loins or groins and all forms of Kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Patients suffering from any disease whatever should not hesitate to call upon these specialists for examination and advice absolutely free of charge. They have cured thousands who have been pronounced incurable by others, and will cure you. Office, open 8 a.m. till 9 p.m., 2442 St. Catherine Street.

Handel and Haydn Society

WINDSOR HALL,

Thursday, Dec. 10th, 8.15 p.m.

RESERVED SEATS, $1.00, 75c and 50c.

Hear My Prayer. Mendelssohn.

Blest Pair of Syrens. C. Hubert H. Parry.

The Lord is King. Sir Joseph Barnby.

Orchestral Selections and Special Solos by the Artists.

ARTISTS;

Soprano.
Miss Kathrin Hilke, (of New York.)

Contralto.
Miss Marie Louise Clary (Of New York.)

Baritone.
Mr. Gwilym Miles (of New York)

Chorus 200 Voices.
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Montreal Orchestral Association.

Plans open for Subscribers on November 30th, and for General Public December 3rd, at Nordheimer's and Shaw's Music Stores.

G. H. FINDLAY, Hon. Sec.

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This geat Introductory Distribution is not confined to Montreal, but is also for the benefit of out-of-town readers. As the distribution is limited, the time for correspondence will be very brief. 'Tis safest, tehrefore, to send the Dollar with your letter, since you can return the volumes within ten days if not entirely satisfactory, and money will be refunded. READ BELOW.

The Syndicate

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And the "NEW BOSTON"
Oyster Knives
Are the Leaders for the Season.
For sale by
L. J. A. SURVEYER,
6 St. Lawrence Main Street.
Bell Tel. 191.

TENDERS FOR
MACADAMIZING STONE

The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal invite tenders for about 1,600 toises of Banc Rouge Macadamizing Stone, required in 1897, according to specification to be had at this office after the 26th instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Stone," must be in the hands of the undersigned by noon of Tuesday, 1st December, proximo.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office, Montreal, Nov. 25th, 1896.



Of all pity-deserving sufferers, the rheumatic is the most so. This terrible disease steals upon its victim with the subtlety of a robber, not only rendering him helpless, but inflicting the most insufferable agony, often through a lifetime. The world over is strewn with distorted, crippled wrecks from this malady, and why? Because people believe that it must be drugged away, while drugs very seldom cure or give even temporary relief. In the twenty-two years our invention has been upon the market, we have cured more than that many thousand sufferers from Rheumatism, and therefore well know that ELECTRICITY is THE remedy, and if sufferers knew what this marvelous agent will do, there would be no Rheumatics where a Dr. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT could be had. This belt is a complete medical battery, giving soothing, gentle currents which begin to allay pain and swelling from the first hour used, and severe cases are often cured in a few days. It costs but a trifle, and neglect to investigate it is throwing health and happiness away.

None can possibly form an idea of the wonderful currents produced by these body batteries without examining therefore, if you can, call at our office and see and test one; if not, our illustrated book "Health and Strength" will be sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application to inventor and manufacturer,

DR. SANDEN, 156 St. James St., MONTREAL, CAN.

Office hours: 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

A Welcome Sight

To see snow on the ground, and to hear sleigh bells ringing, reminds us that we have 1,000 Sleighs to give away to your children. To get them requires only a purchase in our Boys' and Childrens' Department. Our prices for Overcoats, Ulsters, Cape Coats, Capuchon and Blanket Overcoats are remarkably low. 1st class Ulsters selling at $3.50. Our Boys' Beaver and Melton Overcoats are very handsome, cut quite long, they are right in style—fit ages 7 to 14. A great seller with us this season is our Young Man's All Wool Beaver Overcoat at $6.50—Our Ulsters for Youths sell as low as $5.00.

In our Men's Department, we have surprises for you by the score. We sell an A1 Beaver Overcoat at $5.50—a Melton at $8.00, which cannot be duplicated anywhere, an imported Blue Beaver Overcoat at $10, a genuine Moscow at $12, and our very best at $15. We have an Overcoat made of the best All Wool Nap Cloth at $10, and Ulsters in any quality from $6 to $10.

Let nothing hinder you from coming to us for your Clothing. We have such a large variety that you will be sure to be suited. Our prices are low for everything, and all our goods well made and properly trimmed.

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1888 & 1890 Notre Dame St.
Adjoining the Balmoral Hotel.
MARK WORKMAN, proprietor.

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INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of E. L. Ethier & Co., Billiard Manufacturers, of Montreal, Insolvents.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, the 3rd December, 1896, at noon, for the purchase en bloc, of the movable assets belonging to the estate, to wit:

Pool Tables and Billiard Furniture	$ 715 05
Office Fixtures, etc.	635 00
Stationery	193 25
	$1,544 20
Book Debts and Notes	794 15
	2,338 35

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further information, apply to

CHARLES DESMARTEAU, Curator.

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OVERCOATS TO ORDER.

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Regular Value $25.00. Imported Beavers and Meltons.

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First-class Investments always on hand.

The Quebec Legislature

Is now in session. Its doings will be interesting. . . . Read The Herald's reports of them.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS GO HIGHER.

Active Business in Some of the Leaders.

THE POSTAL-CABLE DEAL

Believed by Many to be Now Completed.

The Day in Wall Street and London Situation — Trouble With Wires.

HERALD Office.
Friday, Nov. 27.

This was another active day on the local Stock Exchange, with Postal and Cable again setting the pace. The tone was generally firm, and the stocks mentioned showed further gains, over the advances in the early part of the week. No doubt now exists about the deal between the two companies, in fact the impression is that it is practically completed. The buying in Postal, especially, was very good over 1,000 shares changing hands in the morning and 225 in the afternoon. It opened firm at 91¾c, and after selling down to 91c, firmed up again in the afternoon closing strong at 92c. Cable was also firm in the morning but showed the principal strength towards the 3 o'clock close when it was run up to 161¾, a gain of 1¾ for the day. There were some good buying orders on the market, some it is said from the other side of the water. Street Railway was less active than it has been for the past few days, but 500 shares changed hands nevertheless. Toronto Railway the only other stock dealt in to any extent failed to show any snap and realizing sales kept it down. Bank stocks were neglected.

The money market is very easy on the old basis of 4½ per cent.

The comparative statement of the Montreal Clearing House for five days ending Wednesday is compiled as follows by W. W. L. Chipman.

1896	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending Nov. 25-26, 1896	$ 9,121,583	$1,415,568
Corresponding week of 1895	12,370,941	1,728,640
Corresponding week of 1894	11,549,487	1,648,762
Corresponding week of 1893	10,814,994	1,247,042

The "ticker" gave the following quotations ruling on the Toronto Stock Exchange this afternoon: Canadian Pacific 57 asked, 56 bid; Cable 161 asked, 160⅜ bid; Postal 92 asked, 91½ bid; Street Ry. 219 asked, 217¼ bid; Toronto Ry. 67 asked, 66½ bid.

The opening highest, lowest and closing prices on the local Stock Exchange to-day and the sales were as follows:

MORNING BOARD.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
1,030 Postal	91¾	91¾	91	91¼
475 Street Ry	217½	217⅝	217¼	217¼
125 Toronto Ry	66¾	67	66¾	67
550 Cable	160	161¼	160	160¾
12 Telephone	158½	158½	158½	158½
6 Montreal	226	226	226	226

AFTERNOON BOARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
225 Postal	91¾	92	91¾	92
25 Street Ry	217⅝	217⅝	217⅝	217⅝
225 Cable	160¼	161¾	160¼	161⅜
100 Toronto Ry	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
5 B. of Montreal	226½	226½	226½	226½

MINING STOCKS.

A. W. Morris, 70 St Francois Xavier St., Mining Broker, reports the following British Columbia mining stocks to-day, as follows:

Trail Creek.

Butte	0 06	Le Roi	7 50
Caledonia		Mabel	0 15
Con.	0 12½	May Flower.	0 17½
California	0 12½	Monita	0 25
Celtic Queen.	0 07½	Monte Cristo	0 19
Deer Park	0 18½	Morning Star	0 12½
Colonna	0 15	Mugwump	0 20
Enterprise.	0 20	Nest Egg	0 15
Georgia	0 18	Norway	0 04½
Gertrude	0 12	Novelty	0 15
Good Hope	0 07	O. K.	0 33
Grand Prize.	0 07	Poorman	0 10
Great Western	0 18	Rossland Red Mountain	0 27
Homestake	0 17	St. Elmo	0 15
Iron Colt	0 15	War Eagle	1 64
Josie.	0 65	West Le Roi and Josie.	0 34
Iron Mask	0 63	Red Point	0 10
Jumbo	0 68	Smuggler	0 25
La Regina	0 05		

Miscellaneous.

Cariboo Camp (Slocan)	2 40		
McKinney	0 46	Saw Bill	
Caribou Hydraulic		Rainy Riv.	2 10
Hydraulic	8 50	Van Anda (Texada)	0 14
Noble Five (Slocan)	0 43		
Slocan Star,			

Mr Morris writes: "The above stocks are all of par value of $1, except Le Roi ($5), Hall Mines (L. 1), Slocan Star (50c), Granite Creek ($10), and Caribou Hydraulic ($5.

"The Caribou Mine, in Camp McKinney, has declared its 13th dividend of $16,000, payable December 7th. This brings the total dividend on account up to $208,000."

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

New York, Nov. 27.—Evening Post's Financial article says: "To-day two developments of financial interest were the continued advance in wheat, and the heavy increase in the Treasury's gold reserve. December wheat on the New York market to-day touched 90¼ cents per bushel, the highest price as yet recorded during the present year. The Government gold balance, as returned in this afternoon's report showed increase for the day of $1,683,602. Its present figure $129,856,185 is larger by over a million dollars than the highest record of the present year. It is, moreover, the largest free balance of gold held by the Government on any day since December 1891. Neither of these developments had any influence on the market for securities. The early market was rather heavy, partly because of moderate London selling—but fractional losses as a rule, were recovered somewhat quickly, and there were few net changes of any importance at the close. The local money market was again extremely easy, rates falling off a shade from Wednesday. It has, in fact, become particularly difficult to place large loans without continuous concession; a fact which had its influence in advancing sterling rates again to Monday's high quotation.

The city banks have gained this week on net receipts from the interior, only about $2,000,000. Against this they have deposited with the sub-Treasury for remittance $655,000, whereas last week the banks shipped practically nothing through the Government. The net disbursements of the Government at New York on the other hand, have hardly amounted to $200,000 against $2,000,000 net a week ago. On the face of things, therefore the city banks have gained this week only a little over a million and a half. Last week the gain from the same source was five millions. In view of the local market situation in discount and in foreign exchange, such a reduction cannot be called on unfavorable development.

"The London discount market was easy again to-day. Though rates went no lower than on Wednesday, the sudden rise in British Consols, making a net advance of 1½ points in a week, reflected the expectations of the London market. The rate on three months bills is now in fact, fully 1 per cent. below the recent maximum. These declines reflect a gradual return to London of the capital, lately drawn so heavily from the market, not by New York alone, but by continent cities. The Bank of England does not yet, however, appear to be discounting freely. Towards the close of last October, the bank borrowed from the market upwards of $12,000,000; a measure rather unusual, but designed clearly to force a higher open market rate, and assure larger control of the market by the bank, in view of possible bad results in the American election. The bank has not as yet by any means released all of this tied-up capital. Even this week's Bank of England statement shows further decrease of upwards of $2,000,000 in securities, held against outstanding discounts. At the same time the gold holdings of the bank increased this week $1,850,000, while those of the Bank of France are $12,000 larger, those of the Austrian Bank and the Bank of Germany also increasing $673,500 and $7,220,000, respectively.

For the English Bank this increase represents a gain of $2,900,000 gold, within a fortnight, against the $60,000,000 decrease since last August.

Part of this recent gain comes from interior English circulation, but it is noticeable also that upwards of $1,000,000 gold is coming weekly into London from the gold producing districts of Africa and Australasia. During October Great Britain's net receipts of gold from these two sources were $4,270,000 against $1,708,000 in October 1895. For the ten completed months it imported from the same countries $50,000,000 net in gold against $38,000,000 in the preceeding year. These figures are sufficient witness to the fact that the old supply in the European banks and markets is suffering no abnormal strain. Moreover, the English banks percentage of reserve to liability stands this week at 53,44, the highest figure since September 2nd and ¾ per cent. above the minimum of October. This figure is in fact, fully 3 per cent. above the record in the current week of 1893. A little further increase in the actual reserve must logically, have its influence in expanding discounts.

MONEY RATES.

New York, Nov. 27.—Money on call easy, 2 to 2½. Prime mercantile paper 4 to 4½. Bar silver 65½. Sterling exchange firm, actual business, 4.83½ to ½ for sixty days, and 4.86½ to ¾ for demand. Posted rates 4.84 to 4.87½. Commercial bills, 4.82 to 4.83. Government bonds steady. R. R. Bonds steady, stocks firm; Union Pacific firsts of 1897, 102½ bid; Central Pacific firsts of 1897, 102.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The closing prices on the local stock exchange to-day were reported as follows by Charles Meredith & Co., St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal:

Description.	Nov. 27. Ask.	Nov. 27. Bid	Nov. 24. Ask.	Nov. 24. Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway	57	56	58	56¼
Do do Land Bonds				
D. S. S. A	5½	4½	5½	5
D. S. S. A. p.f.d	12	10	12	10
Commercial Cable Co.	162	161½	159½	159½
Montreal Telegraph Co.	170	165	170	165
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co				
Montreal Street Railway	217½	217¼	217½	217¼
Toronto Street Ry	68¾	66	69	67½
Montreal Gas Co.	177½	177	178½	177
Bell Telephone Co.	160	158	160	157½
Postal Tel. Co.	92½	92	91	9½
Royal Electric Co.	130	129	135	128
Bank of Montreal*		226	230	225
Ontario Bank*		77½		77½
Bank of British N. A.				
Molsons Bank,				182
Bank of Toronto*		224		224
Jacques Cartier				
Merchants*	174	168	174	168
Merchants' Bk. of H'f'x				
Eastern Townships	150		150	144
Quebec*				115
Nationale			85	71½
Union*	110	100	110	100
Commerce*	130	127½	130	127½
Ville Marie*	100	70	100	70
Hochelaga*	126	122½	126	122½
Ottawa Bank				
Intercolonial Coal Co.				
Halifax T. Co.	78	75½	78	75
North West Land pfd				
Champl and St. Law. Bonds				
Montreal Cotton Co.	130	121		120
Canada Colored Cotton Co.	55	35	55	35
Do do Bonds	98			
Merchants M'f'g Co.				
Dominion Cotton Co.	94	85	95	85
Do do Bonds				
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co.				
Ottawa Street Ry.				
Ottawa Electric Co.				
Diamond Glass Co.				

* ex-div.

THE LONDON SITUATION

London, Nov. 27.—Stock markets were lifeless and dull to-day except for Consols, which rose to 111¾ on the belief that the Contango at the monthly settlement, to commence to-morrow, will not be above 3½ per cent. Other gilt-edged stocks were firm in sympathy.

American mines and other markets were neglected. The weekly return of the Bank of England is a strong one. The coin and bullion increase £372,000, although only £27,000 of gold were imported for the week, that coming from Portugal. The reserve has increased £500,000. The Paris Bourse was dull and nervous, pending the monthly settlement next week, and this, notwithstanding the general improvement in values during the month. The Berlin market was steady.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Macdougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier Street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

Stocks.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 24.
Atchison			
Canadian Pacific	57⅛	58⅛	58¼
Can. Cable			
Grand Trunk 1st			
do do 2nd			
Erie	16	16¼	16¼
do P.R	36	37	37½
Illinois Central	96¼	97	97½
Louisville and Nashville			
Lake Shore			
Northern Pacific pfd	25¾	25¾	
New York Central	97½	97¾	98¼
Ontario and Western	16	16	16¼
Reading, assess, pd	15	15⅛	15⅞
St. Paul	78⅜	77½	78¼
Union Pacific		10½	10⅜
Wabash pfd		17½	17½
Bank rate	4	4	4

OUTSIDE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 27.—Flour—Receipts 466,000, exports 5,000; sales, 11,000, unchanged.

Rye flour—Steady, $3.00 to $3.35.

Buckwheat—Flour, $1.45.

Buckwheat—36c to 37c, c.i.f., track.

Rye—Firm; western 40c to ½c c.i.f Buffalo.

Barley—Quiet, 28¾ to 29c c.i.f. Buffalo.

Malt—Nominal, western 50 to 60c.

Wheat—Receipts 178,000; exports 198,000; sales 4,455,000 futures; no spots. Spot firmer. No. 2, red f.o.b., 99½c; ungraded red 87 to 99½c; No. 1 northern 95½c. Options firm, sales included No. 2 red November and December, 90½c; January, 90⅜; March 92c. May 89½c.

Corn—Receipts 164,000; exports 67,000; sales 125,000 futures; 30,000 spot. Spots, easier; No. 2, 29½ to ¾c, elevator; 30½ to ¾c, afloat. Options weak, November 29⅜c; December 29¾c; May 33¾c.

Oats—Receipts 233,000; exports 58,000; sales 45,000 futures; 33,000 spot. Spots firmer. Options firmer, December 24½c; May 26¾c. Spots, No. 2, 24c; No. 2, white 26c; No. 2 Chicago, 25c; No. 3, 21½c; No. 3 white, 23c; mixed western 23 to 25c; white do. 23½ to 32c; white state 23½ to 32c.

Feed Bran—50 to 55c; middlings 60 to 65c.

Beef—Steady; family $9.00 to $10.00; extra mess $7.00 to $7.50.

Cut-meats—Firm, pickled bellies 4 to 5⅞c; do. shoulders 4c; do. hams 8½ to 9c.

Lard—Firmer, western steam, $4.25; refined firm, continent $4.60; compound 4½ to ⅝c.

Pork—Firmer, nominal, new mess $8.50 to $8.75.

Butter—Firm, state dairy, 11 to 19½c; do. creamery, 14 to 22c; western dairy 8 to 13c; do creamery 13½ to 23c; do. factory, 7 to 12c; Elgins 22½ to 23c.

Cheese—State large, 7½ to 10⅜c; ditto small 7½ to 10½c; part skims 3½ to 6½c; full skims 2½ to 3c.

Eggs—Steady, state and penna, 22 to 26c; ice-house 16 to 18c; western fresh 22 to 24c; limed 15½ to 16c.

Tallow—Nominal; city 3⅜ to 3⅝c.

Potatoes—Dull; Maine $1.00 to $1.10; Jersey 70c to $1.12; New York 75c to $1.12; Long Island, $1.25 to $1.37; sweets 65c to $1.75.

OLD WAR HORSE.

A Grand Army Man Crosses Swords With Heart Disease and Wins a Glorious Victory With the Aid of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart can not be over estimated, says H. M. Musselman, a well-known G.A.R. man of Weissport, Pa., and he continues: "My ailments were palpitation and fluttering of the heart. I used two bottles of your valuable cure and feel like a new man. I have taken bottles and bottles of other medicines without help. I introduce it to my friends at every opportunity possible. It is a great medicine. Inside of thirty minutes ofter the first dose I had relief."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street, Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame Street and J. Lewis & Co., 2203 St. Catherine Street.

ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT.

St. Andrew's Church is to contribute to the St. Andrew's celebration on Monday night with its fifteenth Scottish entertainment in the Lecture Hall at the church. This annual event has always beeen of a very high class and of a purely Scottish character. The concert on Monday night is expected to outstrip in excellence all its predecessors. Miss Hollinshead, Miss Jeanie Moffatt, Miss Stark, Miss Watson, Mr. Sabiston and Mr. Mullin are all to take part. The Rev. J. Edgar Hill and Mr. Harley are to give Scottish readings. The organist, Mr. Price, is the musical director.

Never-Fading Blacks.

Diamond Dye Blacks Noted for Depth of Color and Fastness.

The three special Diamond Dye Blacks—Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers, and Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods—give rich, full and unfading blacks that never crack or rub off.

These Diamond Dye Fast Blacks are all new and scientific discoveries, and are as superior to all other dyes in brilliancy, strength, purity and fastness as the electric light is to tallow candles. Use them once and you can never be induced to take anything else.

Ask your dealer for these Diamond Dye Fast Blacks, and do not allow him to substitute inferior dyes.

Late buttercups and also peas growing on a vine still in blossoms as in midsummer have been picked at Rockport, Me.

Superheated dust was the cause of an explosion in a fertilizer factory at Kansas City, in which two men were severly burned.

OUT OF THE TOILS.

Physicians Failed, Cure-Alls Failed—But the Great South American Kidney Cure, a Specific Remedy for a Specific Trouble, Cured Mrs. A. E. Young of Barnston, P. Q., Quickly and Permanently.

This is her testimony: "I was taken sick in January, 1893. I employed several of the best local physicians and was treated by them for kidney disease until the autumn of the same year without receiving much benefit. I then began using your South American Kidney Cure, and derived great benefit almost immediately. I feel now that I am quite cured. I have taken no medicine for some length of time and have not had a return of the slightest symptom of the disease."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street, Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame Street, and J. Lewis & Co., 2203 St. Catherine Street.

COMMERCIAL.

STILL GOING UP.

Another Very Bullish Day in Chicago.

MORE FLOUR FOR EXPORT.

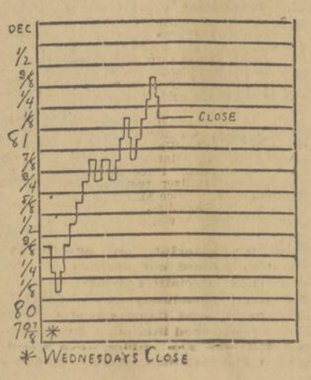
Manitoba Miller Makes Some Big Sales.

The Chicago Wires in Trouble Owing to the Storm — Local Markets.

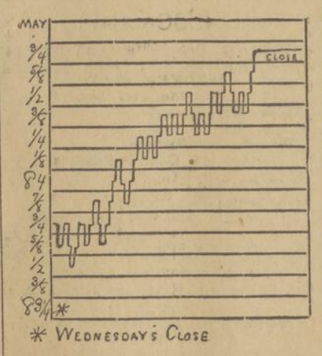
HERALD Office,
Friday, November 27.

The storm pretty well demoralized the "ticker" service to-day, and the quotations received on the Board of Trade were very irregular. Enough figures came in, however, to indicate that the Chicago wheat market was considerably firmer, and the closing much higher than Wednesday's. December wheat closed at 81⅛c, and May 84⅜c. Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows: London, Friday, Nov. 27, 1896.—Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat firm, maize steadily held; English country markets, wheat dull. Liverpool wheat and maize steady; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 25s 3d. Futures, wheat steady, 6s 9d Dec., 6s 9½d Jan., Feb., 6s 9½d March; maize steady, 2s 11¾d Nov., Dec., 2s 11¼d Jan., Feb., March. Paris, wheat, 26.15 Nov., 26.20 Dec.; flour, 46.20 Nov., 46.35 Dec.; French country markets steady.

The occasional fluctuations in the December option, as reported by private wire, are shown in the following diagram:



About half the usual number of May wheat quotations were received, and the fluctuations, according to these, were as follows:



Geddes, Kirkwood & Co. telegraphed a local broker as follows: "Liverpool opened weak, became quite active, and closed quite strong. March, 6s 10d."

A 3.15 p.m. private cable read: "Wheat, 1d higher."

Liverpool private cable: "Wheat firm and advancing."

A private telegram from Manitoba said: "Blizzard raging here since Wednesday; getting colder; no deliveries."

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET.

Only a Local Business Doing—Flour for Export to Australia.

Grain—There was very little done in the grain market to-day. The demand at present is purely local in character and it is exceedingly small. Oats seem to be the principal grade enquired for, and business to-day consisted of a couple of cars only. Prices are about steady with oats unchanged at 26½c. Heavy white oats are quoted in the west at 21c, and mixed at 20c.

To-day's public cable noted the further decline of ½d in Canadian peas to 4s 7½d. Locally there is no change worthy of special mention and business amounts to practically nothing. The price in the west is 42c.

In sympathy with the firm market in Chicago, Manitoba country markets are strong and higher. The movement of wheat from Fort William to Buffalo is very large. On November 21st the stock in Fort William and Port Arthur elevators was 2,845,102 bushels.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, Fort William	82c to 83c
Wheat, No. 2 hard	Nominal.
Corn, Canadian	00c to 00c
Peas, per 60 lbs., in store	51c to 52c
Oats—No. 2 white, in store	26½c to 26½c
Oats—American, in bond	00c to 00c
Rye, No. 2	40c to 41c
Barley, feed, afloat	32c to 34c
Barley	00c to 00c
Buckwheat, per bush	36c to 36½c

Flour—There was a brisk business done in Manitoba flour for Australia to-day, the following sales being made: 500 tons January shipment, 500 tons February shipment, 500 tons March shipment, and 200 tons to the Fiji Islands, December delivery.

In a local way the market does not exhibit any particularly new features. Business is unquestionably still very dull, and only the flour prices in wheat tend to maintain the market.

Straight rollers, new wheat	$4.50 to $4.75
do., bags	2.15 to 2.25
Superfine	0.00 to 0.00
Extra bags	0.00 to 0.00
Strong bakers', Man., best brands	4.85 to 5.00
Spring patents, Man.	5.10 to 5.30
Winter patents, Ont.	4.80 to 5.00

Meal—There is a moderate demand, but the market is far from being active. The feeling however, continues firm.

Rolled, per bag	$1.65 to $1.75
Rolled, per bbl.	3.45 to 3.50
Standard, per bbl.	3.45 to 3.50
Granulated, per bbl.	3.40 to 3.60
Granulated, per bag	1.65 to 1.75

Feed—Bran and shorts do not exhibit much activity at present, and business goes along in pretty much the same groove.

Bran	$10.00 to $11.00
Shorts	11.00 to 12.00
Moullie	14.00 to 16.00

Hay—The market is quiet, and prices on the whole remain about the same. A car of No. 1 sold this morning at $10.50, but it was not choice, and $10.50 to $11.00 can still be quoted as the range. No. 2 is worth about $9.50 to $10.00 on track.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Peas, bush	1,200	....	....	1,200
Oats, bush	900	838	....	1,738
Rye, bush	....	550	....	550
Flour brls	200	2,200	....	2,400
Meal, brls	....	485	....	485
Ashes, brls	5	7	....	12
Butter, pkgs	855	655	....	1,553
Cheese, boxs	4,197	1,797	....	5,994
Pork, brls	100	....	....	100
Eggs, cases	163	171	....	334
Hams, bacon, pgs	21	....	....	21
Tinned Meats	24	....	....	24
Dressed Hogs	154	238	....	392
Leather, rolls	220	....	....	220
Canned goods, cs.	150	378	....	528

PRODUCE & PROVISIONS.

Britishers Beginning to Nibble at Cheese—Poultry Trade.

Cheese—According to cables the Britishers are beginning to nibble more freely, and some business has been done in a small way. On Thanksgiving Day one shipper worked a small line of fancy, and something was done this morning. Values on the whole do not show any change, remaining purely nominal. The public cable was unchanged at 5s for both descriptions of finest Septembers.

Butter.—The tone of the market was very quiet to-day and values remain pretty much the same all round.

Eggs.—There is a fair demand for good fresh eggs just at present, and they are bringing good prices. Desirable stock to-day would have fetched 22c.

Dressed Poultry.—The clerk of the weather could scarcely have selected a more disagreeable day for the poultry market. There was, however, a moderate business done in the market, and while prices were a little easier than on Wednesday no pronounced changes were scored. The range was about as follows:

Turkeys, per lb	07 to 08
Geese	5½ to 06
Chickens	06 to 6½
Ducks	07 to 08
Fowl	04 to 6½

"Considerable purchases of turkeys, chickens and geese have been made in Ontario recently for the English Christmas markets, the bulk of which, it is expected, will be shipped at the beginning of next month so as to arrive in England as fresh as possible for the holiday trade. It is understood that there has been a good deal of competition this season between buyers for the export trade, which has given rise to the report that a corner was contemplated by certain operators who were determined to have the pick of supplies: but there is no ground for the report. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, the Liverpool, Manchester and London markets will have such a fine display of Canadian poultry as has never before been witnessed at their Christmas markets."—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Dressed Hogs.—The market was quiet to-day, and prices had a somewhat easier tendency. The range for light weights seems to be about $4.75 to $5.

Provisions.—There is a moderate demand, but the general movement does not amount to very much.

Canada short cut mess, per bbl.	$10.50 to $11.50
Canada short cut clear	10.00 to 10.50
Beef, extra mess, per bbl	00.00 to 00.00
Beef, plate, per tierce, 300 lbs.	00.00 to 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	00.09 to 00.10
Lard, Pure Can., per lb	00.07 to 00.7½
Lard, com. refined, per lb	00.05 to 00.05½
Bacon, per lb	00.08½ to 00.09

FLOUR FOR AUSTRALIA.

A Miller Also Sells Some to the Fiji Islands.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie received the following telegram from his Winnipeg office this morning: "Just sold 1,500 tons flour to Australia; 500 tons January, 500 February, 500 March delivery. Also sold 200 tons to Suva, Fiji Islands, December delivery. Now over-sold for November and December." Bought 200,000 wheat at Fort William at 81¼c. Victoria, B. C., wires: 'American flour now $6.25 delivered Victoria,' also that many of the mills on the American Pacific Coast will be shut down in about six weeks, as it is estimated their supply of wheat will not last any longer. This is confirmed by a telegram just received from Washington Territory."

Mr. Ogilvie received in Montreal nine barges of wheat yesterday and the day before. They are all discharged and now on their way back to Kingston. This is the last wheat for Montreal this season. The steamer Rosemount was loaded at Fort William yesterday, and the steamer Bannockburn is loading to-day.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Nothing presenting the least appearance of weakness was noticeable in the wheat market to-day. Those who were unable to concur in the bullish sentiment declared their inability to sell in the face of the bullish temper prevailing, but at the same time were unwilling to espouse the buying side. The opening was perhaps the easier period of the session when prices showed a temporary decline in response to a similar tone at Liverpool. The loss was quickly recovered, however, and during the balance of the session there was an almost uninterrupted rise.

Cash quotations were: Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat 80½c to 82⅝c; No. 3 do. 81c to 81½c; No. 2 red, 89⅜c to 92⅝c; No. 2 corn, 23⅜c to 24¼c; No. 2 oats, 19½c to 19⅝c; No. 2 rye, 40½c to 42½c; No. 2 barley, 36c; No. 1 flax seed, 77c to 78¼c; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, $6.85 to $6.87½; lard, $3.85 to $3.90; short ribs, $3.65 to $3.90; dry salted shoulders, $4.25 to $4.50; short clear sides, $4 to $4.12½; whiskey, $1.18.

ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES CURED FOR 35 CENTS.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day and cures tetter, salt rheum, piles, scald head, eczema, barbers' itch, ulcers, blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors; 35 cents.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street, Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame Street and J. Lewis & Co., 2203 St. Catherine Street.

DRY GOODS REVIEW.

Not Much Improvement in General Trade.

COLLECTIONS ONLY FAIR.

Country Merchants Buying Quite Freely for Spring.

Canada's Exports for Seven Months—Season for Tweeds and Cloakings About Over.

Although some trade journals find a gradual improvement in dry goods, we fail to find much trace of it. The colder weather has caused a break in stocks—of winter goods—and some fair sorting up orders are being received by our city wholesale houses, for heavy ribbed and plain underwear especially. The season for tweeds and cloakings is about over, and cheap sales will soon be the order of the day. A Toronto traveller tells us he sold out the balance of his fall and winter dress goods to one of our large St. Catherine Street department stores at a price, amounting, he said, to several hundred pieces. There is a fair amount of activity in the city; some retail stores are crowded for a few hours each day, but we hear many complaints, both of the volume of business done and the margin of profit, cutting waxes keener season after season, until it would seem as if profits were gradually being wiped out. This, of course, is not the case, but is met to a great extent by closer attention to buying, the middle-man's profit reduced to a commission, and expenses reduced to the lowest ebb. There is a growing feeling that there are too many retail dry goods stores, that while the large stores have been doubling or quadrupling their capacity for business, there is no diminution in the number. This must right itself, and the complaints daily heard from the small down-town stores leads us to look for the change soon.

Out-of-town collections are better than usual at this season, and some improvement in country roads would circulate money more freely, enabling the farmer, who is desirous of taking advantage of present market values, to do so. City collections are, perhaps, below the average, though in some localities there is no cause for complaint. The country merchants are buying for spring more freely, but still with a great deal of caution. Repeat orders are being cabled to Bradford and Leicester for serges and cashmere and dress goods generally, which shows more confidence in the future. Samples of cotton and lisle thread hosiery in blacks and tans are being shown and meeting with much favor; no great change in shades for the coming season is reported, the tans are rather darker, if anything changed. Writing of the effect on foreign cotton markets, of the depression in the United States during the seven months ending July 30, the Foreign and Colonial Importer draws attention to increased exports to Canada, showing shipments of 19,488,180 yards for 1896, as compared with 3,627,635 yards for the corresponding period of 1895, and for the month of July the shipments were 3,774,754 yards, against 346,858 yards last year, pointing out that this was no evidence of improved demand in Canada, but simply a surfeit in the United States, which, as usual, is sent across the border, probably at more or less loss to the shipper or manufacturer. There is no change to report in the home cotton market. Raw cotton seems again easier at a small fraction less money than a week ago, 7¾c per lb., against 8c per lb. There is no change of moment to note in the home woollen market. Auction sales in London, England, developed much competition, and an advance of about 5 per cent. was established. This looks like an increase in the price of the manufactured article, and we hear of mills refusing to repeat at old figures. Home buyers are trading from hand to mouth, and stocks are light. New and startling effects in prints are offering, and the demand is good, shipment early in 1897. On the whole, the local dry goods market is featureless if we except an upward tendency in prices of foreign goods, both British and German, the demand about the same as last year, certainly not any brisker, but a prospect of better trade after the turn of the year. Next month will be wholly occupied with holiday goods and Christmas novelties.

A Wholesale Druggist and a Leading Architect praise

"77"
FOR
COLDS

Mr. N. L. Willet, Secretary and Treasurer of the Howard & Willet Drug Co., Augusta, Ga., writes under date of November 3rd: "I had a wonderful cure by "77" for Colds. Have advertised it more than any one in the city. One man to whom I sold it upon my recommendation said it was worth $300.00 to him. He is one of our leading Architects."

Every one has a kind word for Seventy-seven, Dr. Humphrey's precious cure for Colds, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs, Sore Throat.

Dr. Humphrey's Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents, or five for $1. Humphrey's Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

ARE YOU IN NEED

Of stocks, bonds, mining stocks, etc.? For lowest quotations apply:

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ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

MILTON L. HERSEY, B.A.Sc.,
Formerly Demonstrator in Chemistry, Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, and Chemist of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
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16 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL

INTERESTED IN WHEAT?
We have formed a connection with J. R. WILLARD & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 55 Broadway, N.Y., and 17 Board of Trade, Chicago, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Corn and Provisions. We devote our whole attention to the American markets, and can give the fullest information and the quickest service. See our daily market letter on WHEAT.
Direct Wires to New York and Chicago.
FRANK BOND & CO.,
1719 Notre Dame Street.

Ontario Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent. for the current half year has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Tuesday, the 1st day of December next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. McGILL,
General Manager.

Toronto, 16th October, 1896.

Bank of Montreal

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, and at its branches, on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will close from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal 16th Oct., 1896.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 81.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

New Conservative Club at Point St. Charles.

MGR. FABRE'S HEALTH.

Help Asked for the Expatriated Canadians.

A Canadian Honored for Valor—The Police to be Inspected—Novel Cure for Smoking.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Heron and Harrison's record, Nov. 27.—Temperature: 8 a.m., 30; 1 p.m., 38; 6 p.m., 50; maximum, 50; minimum, 26; mean, 38. Standard barometer: 8 a.m., 29.18; 1 p.m., 29.75; 6 p.m., 29.81.

A NEW CANON.

Before his departure from Paris, His Grace Archbishop Fabre appointed Rev. Abbe Brisset, cure of St. Augustin, Paris, as an honorary canon of the diocese of Montreal.

A CLOSE CALL.

James Mooney, an old workman, had a close call yesterday at 11 o'clock. While working in an excavation under the car tracks on Notre Dame Street the box attachment of a passing motor dropped on to his head, He was extricated without delay and without any serious injuries.

A CANADIAN HONORED.

In the list of honors bestowed by Her Majesty upon the officers who took part in the recent Nile Expedition under Lieut.-Gen. Kitchner appears the name of Lieut. E. V. C. Girouard, of Montreal, who is made a member of the Distinguished Service Order. Mr. Girouard is a son of Mr. Justice Girouard, of the Supreme Court, and is well known to many Montrealers, who will join in congratulating his family upon this proof of his valor.

POLICE INSPECTION.

The Superintendent of Police, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, will next week hold the annual inspection of his men in the Drill Shed. On Tuesday all the night duty officers and men, as well as all the special and reserve men will be inspected at 3 o'clock. On Thursday, at 4 o'clock, it will be the day duty men's turn. The night duty men will consequently replace the day officers at 3 p.m. on that day. The uniform will be the winter dress at both parades.

FREE EVENING CLASSES.

The class in boot and shoe pattern making. under the control of the Councils of Arts and Manufactures, is held on Monday and Friday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30. The class this year is under the direction of Mr. C. A. Payfer and the attendance has steadily increased since the opening. Mr. Payfer is thoroughly conversant with the most approved French and American systems of cutting and the instruction is eminently practical and useful. All who are interested in the cutting department of our large boot and shoe factories should not fail to take advantage of the class, which is entirely free. Those who desire to join should present themselves at the class-room in the Monument National on Monday or Friday evening.

NOVEL CURE FOR SMOKING.

Mr. W. A. Kneeland, principal at the Riverside School, Point St. Charles, has been the cause of a good deal of excitement in that vicinity recently. It appears that some of the boys attending school were discovered with a quantity of cured smoking tobacco in their possession. This being against the rule a punishment was meted out to fit the offense and each of the boys was compelled to drink a neat solution of water and tobacco leaf. Of course, they were sick, and parents were indignant, but on Mr. Kneeland's explanation that the solution was very weak and his object was to illustrate the evils of tobacco, peace reigned again.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

La Semaine Religieuse, in announcing the return of Monsignor Fabre to Montreal, states: "At Paris, the doctors have preferred that His Grace should return to Canada without exposing himself to the fatigues always inseparable from a long railway voyage on the continent of Europe. The diagnosis of Monsignor's doctors accord perfectly with that of one of the best doctors of the medical faculty of Paris. His Grace does not seem to have lost any of his activity; let us hope that a few weeks' rest, coupled with the comforting atmosphere of his country and his domestic friends, will soon erase all traces of a malady which has so grievously affected the whole diocese."

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

Liberals meet for organization, St. Lawrence Hall, 10.30 a.m.

Knox Church Doll's Fair, 2413 St. Catherine Street, all day.

Y.W.C.A. Festival, Masonic Temple, all day.

Mr. Hilton's organ recital, Dominion Square Methodist Church, 4 p.m.

King's Daughters' tea, Y.M.C.A., 3 to 6 p.m.

St. Andrew's Society, annual meeting, St. Andrew's Home, 8 p.m.

Winter Carnival meeting, Windsor Hotel, 8 p.m.

Saturday evening At Home, Drummond Hall, 8 to 11.30.

Academy of Music— "Ben Hur," 2 and 8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre—"In Old Kentucky," 2.15 and 8 p.m.

Theatre Francais—"In Morocco," 2 and 8 p.m.

Theatre Royal—"London Gaiety Girls," 2 and 8 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

St. Andrew's Church, 3 p.m.

Dr. Walton Jones lectures, Philosophical Annual sermon to St. Andrew's Society, Society, 2 p.m.

St. Andrew's Brotherhood, annual sermon, St. Martin's Church, 4.15 p.m.

Pleasant Sunday afternoon, Mrs. John McDougall, at Fraternity Hall, Point St. Charles, 3 p.m.

Union Catholique, Church of the Jesu Hall, 2 p.m.

It's a Man's Duty

to dress well. He owes it to society and to himself. If he had to give up every pleasure in order to be well clothed, he would be the gainer by it. A well dressed man is usually a successful man. He has more chances in life than a shabby fellow. The men for whom we make clothing are well dressed in every sense of the expression. Style and fit, are faultless, quality the best, prices the lowest.

J. B. Clifford & Co.,

51 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

INJURED IN THE STATES.

The Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was summoned to the Bonaventure Station yesterday morning for Napoleon Morin, 17 years of age, from Berlin Falls, N.H., who, while working in a pulp-mill at that place, got caught in a strap and sustained a bad fracture of the right leg. If the lad recovers from the shock it will be necessary to amputate his leg.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

The sad state of the Canadians who forsook thir own country for thes hores of Brazil on the glowing representations of steamship agents, formed a topic for the Chambre de Commerce Council yesterday afternoon. After a good deal of discussion a resolution was adopted, addressed to the Federal Government, asking it to place one of its steamers at the disposal of a relief committee for the purpose of bringing back to Canada the 300 Canadians who emigrated to Brazil. The Premier wrote, informing the Chambre that he would meet a delegation of that body on the exhibition question when he was in town with his colleagues next. The secretary was instructed to send to Mr. D. Parizeau, M.L.A., a copy of a report on floods, in which the Provincial Government was asked to appoint a special commission to inquire into their cause. A resolution was passed in line with that adopted by the wholesale Grocer's Guild in Toronto, recommending the Government to impose a customs duty on raw tobacco leaf instead of an excise duty. Another resolution adopted prayed the Government to revive the former law making the inspection of fish obligatory.

THE CLUB LAFONTAINE.

The Club Lafontaine is now the centre of Conservatism in St. Gabriel Ward, having come into being at a meeting in St. Charles Hall, Island Street, last night. About 200 people were present, and they made Mr. A. Deschamps chairman. Mr. Leclerc, Vice-President of the Young Conservatives' Club, was present, and made a practical speech on the benefits of a united club in that district to the party in the Provincial general elections. The club was then formed amidst a good deal of enthusiasm, adopting Lafontaine's crest and motto, and electing the following officers: Honorary Presidents, Hon. E. J. Flynn, Hon. G. A. Nantel, Hon. Louis Beaubien, Hon. A. Desjardins, Hon. J. O. Villeneuve, Dr. S. Lachapelle; General President, Joseph A. Cartier; Active President, H. L. M. Auge; First Vive-President, Joseph Lussier; Second Vice-President, J. Z. Gagnier; Secretary, Raoul Lanthier; Assistant Secretary, Gustave Deschamps; Treasurer, R. P. Laprairie; Council, N. A. Denis, O. Crepeau, O. Corbeille, Dr. B. H. Leblanc, M. Desmarais, J. O. Goyet, A. N. Lanthier, and ex-Ald. Pierre Dubuc. On motion of Mr. Auge, seconded by Mr. R. Lanthier, a resolution was adopted in which the new club desire to "censure the Laurier Government in the so-called settlement of the School Question in Manitoba, inasmuch as the Premier had promised to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba, but had, by his recent settlement, broken his word." Votes of thanks to speakers and chairman brought the meeting to a close.

KOOTENAY CURE

Restored to Its Former Price of $1.50.

The following statement has just been handed the newspapers for publication, giving the reasons for the advance in the price of Kootenay:

Owing to the high cost of one of the principal ingredients of the medicine, the manufacturers have for the past eight months been selling their goods at a loss, but were willing for a time to do this in order that the remedy might become well and favorably known. Several thousand dollars have been spent in this way, and now that the reduced price has been extended to the public for a longer time than was first intended by the manufacturers, and the rapidly increasing demand has become so general, it has been restored to its original price of $1.50 per bottle.

The ingredients of Kootenay are absolutely pure and of the highest grade, and the medicine is prepared from a formula approved of by scientists and physicians both of the old and the new world. It has been thoroughly tested and proven to be one of the greatest discoveries ever offered to the present generation.

THE S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Women are going ahead in France. The Minister of Fine Arts has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal to admit women on terms of equality with men to the Beaux Arts, as they are already admitted to the Sorbonne and to the law and medical schools.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA

1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from $2 to $2,000. Tickets, 10 cts.

St. Kilda, the lonely islet west of the Hebrides, has demonstrated that it is not entirely out of the world by sending a subscription of $12.50, raised among its sixty families of fishermen, to the fund for the relief of the Armenians.

It will cost you no more to have a warranted first-class tuner from our warerooms, tune your pianos, than you may easily pay to one whose work will be unsatisfactory. Nordheimer's, 213 St. James Street.

A stamp collection containing nearly 7,000 unused specimens was sold for $3,640 recently in London, this being the largest price ever paid for a collection at auction.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR MONEY.

If you don't save your money this year in buying overcoats it's because you don't buy them of me. I'm not in the ready-made clothing business—but I have a few overcoats which I had my workmen make up when business was dull. You can have them now—if they fit you—at cost. M. J. Adler, 2320 St. Catherine.

George Frederick Watts, R.A., is building a church near Guildford, in which he will paint frescoes himself, while his wife will design the terra cotta decoration.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Dr. Brosseau, No. 7 St. Lawrence Street, is prepared to extract teeth without pain by a new process. Perfect fitting teeth made on short notice. Good crown, plate and bridge work.

Sir John Lubbock told some London school children recently that one of his nieces describe air as consisting of Oxygen and Cambridgegen.

THIS IS STRAIGHT.

The 10-cent straight genuine Havana cigars we sell are the best value offered in Canada. Havana Importing Co., 134 St. James Street.

An epidemic of scarletina attended with great mortality, is raging throughout southern Russia.

Rent a good used piano from us at $4 per month, or a new one at $5, and have rent allowed if you purchase within six months. Nordheimers', 213 St. James.

For Other Local News See Page Five.

Among the recent Patented improvements to be found only in the

Heintzman & CO. Upright Pianos

are the Transposing Key Board and Patent Iron Agraffe Bridge. See our assortment of Heintzman Pianos with the above improvements.

C. W. LINDSAY,

2366 St. Catherine St.,

N. B. — MADAME ALBANI prefers Heintzman Pianos and uses them at her concerts and personal use.

For the first time in over a hundred years the heading "Universite de Paris" appears over the list of lectures at the Sorbonne this winter.

WHAT DID YOU SEE?

Some great bargains down at Ross', and don't you forget it. Last Saturday of the month all our old stock of Pipes and Cigars to be cleared off to make room for holiday goods. At Ross', 20 Chaboillez Square. (Agent for Fortier's Cigarettes and Cigars).

Penny shares are the attraction offered by a London stock company. There are 660,000 of them, the full capital being £2,500.

Births, marriages, deaths inserted in this column free of charge. Readers are asked to send them to the office.

BIRTHS.

DOBELL—At Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, on the 26th inst., the wife of W. M. Dobell, of a son. 287

MENZIES—At 1781 Ontario Street, on the 26th inst., the wife of James Menzies, of a daughter.

WHEBLE—At Foxboro, Mass., U.S.A., on the 11th inst., the wife of T. G. Wheble, of a son. 285

CARTER—On the 25th November, at 86 William Street, Mrs. William Carter, of a son.

GRAY—At St. Hyacinthe, on November 25, the wife of Mr. Thomas Gray, of a daughter.

HANDCOCK—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Monday, November 23rd, 1896, the wife of W. A. Handcock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASHLINE-KIRKPATRICK—By Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., on Wednesday, November 25th, at 65 Prospect Avenue, city, Mr. Frederick William Ashline, of Rouse's Point, N.Y., to Miss Emma Kirkpatrick, of Montreal.

PENA-ETHIER—On November 26th, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Israel Ethier, 203 St. Andre Street, by the Rev. Mr. Graham, Mr. Joseph Pena to Selina Ethier, youngest daughter.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—On November, 23rd, 1896, at the Protestant Hospital for Insane, William E. Atkinson, aged 27 years, one of the staff of attendants, son of James Atkinson, Washburn, Ont. Kingston and Gananoque papers please copy. 285

COULSON—On the 26th inst., in Toronto, Harry W. Coulson, in his 29th year, third son of the late R. B. Coulson, of Toronto, and brother of R. B. Coulson and D. J. Coulson, of this city. Ottawa papers please copy.

MARLOW—In this city, on the 25th November, Fannie, fourth daughter of the late Michael Marlow, after a long and lingering illness.

RAY—At Granby, Que., Thursday morning, November 19th, 1896, Samuel Ray, a native of the Parish of Logan, County of Longford, Ire., aged 75 years 6 months 10 days. 285

WHEBLE—At Foxboro, Mass., U.S.A., on the 19th inst., Elizabeth Ann Howell (Lizzie), the beloved wife of T. G. Wheble, aged 26 years and 6 days. 285

DEMERS—At 156 Lafontaine Street, Wednesday, November 25th, Armandine, daughter of Belonie Demers, aged 1 year 6 months.

FOURNIER—At 307 Visitation Street, on Tuesday, November 24th, Joseph Fournier, aged 60 years.

LAFOREST—At 219 St. Dominique St., Tuesday, November 24th, Rose Alba, daughter of Dolphus Laforest, aged 12 years.

LABELLE—At 390 Guy Street, on Friday, November 20th, Alphouse Labelle, aged 49 years.

OWENS—At the Hospital Auclair, on Thursday, November 26th, Elizabeth Cussack, relict of the late John Owens, aged 77 years.

PHILLIPS—In Hamilton, on November 23rd, Michael J., son of Martin and Margaret Phillips, aged 28 years.

PERRAULT—At 249 Carriere Street, on Tuesday, November 24, William Perrault, aged 40 years.

ROBERTSON—At 51 Lusignan Street, on Thursday, November 26, James, son of Thomas Robertson, aged 1 year 9 days.

ROY—At 84 Delinelle Street, on Tuesday, November 24, Ambroise Roy, aged 79 years and 1 month.

SALTUS—At the Notre Dame Hospital, on Tuesday, November 24, N. B. Rioux, wife of F. Saltus, aged 44 years.

SAVARIAT—At 168 Manufacturers Street, on Wednesday, November 25, Joseph Auguste Alfred, son of Charles Savariat, aged 4 years 4 months.

SECKERTON—At 373½ St. Dominique St., on Tuesday, November 24, Alice Ford, wife of James Seckerton, aged 37 years.

SMART—In this city, on the 27th inst., George, aged 15 years 2 months and 1 day, eldest and beloved son of George Smart, G.T.R., Point St. Charles. Funeral on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from his father's residence, 268 Bourgeois Street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

TALBOT—At 455 St. Hubert Street, Wednesday, November 25, Michael Talbot, aged 78 years 1 month.

VANNE—At 213 St. Andre Street, on Wednesday, November 25, Pierre Japhot Vanne, aged 47 years.

Health Renewer

Life seems to begin afresh after a Russian or Turkish Bath. Health is restored—sickness and impurities are banished from your system—circulation is regulated—you feel like a new man.

You can have a good Turkish or Russian Bath in comfort, at any hour, day or night, at the

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Cor. Craig and BeaudrySts

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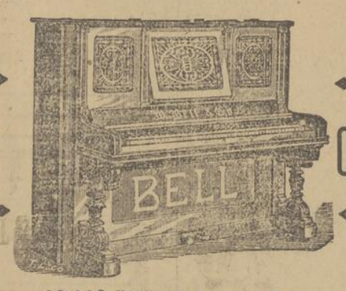
Steinway, the Standard and Ideal Piano of the world. Steck, the Piano that next to Steinway most nearly approaches the Ideal. Vose, sound, rich in tone and very durable. Nordheimer, the Art Piano of Canada.

Old Pianos of any make taken in exchange. Liberal prices and terms. Large stock of Sheet Music and Small Instruments.

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83,000 Instruments in Use.

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And have a cup of Delicious

COCOA SUCHARD,

—AT—

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—OR AT—

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Also ask for a sample of

CHOCOLAT SUCHARD,

The Best in the World.

CAKE MADE BY JOYCE.

Ask your Grocer for a sample.

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For example, we can give you a ladies' watch in a gun metal case guaranteed, as low as $4.50. We have other watches as high as $200 for a complicated repeater.

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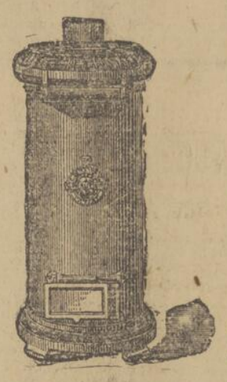
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Our list for this week: Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Smoking Caps, House Coats, Bathing Gowns, Colored Shirts, White Dress Shirts, Night Shirts, Plain and Fancy, etc., etc.

DOWN THEY GO TO HALF PRICE.

NECKWEAR — Just received a splendid line of Neckties and Collars, in the Latest Styles.

HANDWEAR— Our line in Gloves and Mitts is complete for the present and coming season.

FOOTWEAR—We have a line of Brown, Grey and Black Socks, that are going at prices so low, if we told you, you would not believe us, so you had better drop in and see them.

UNDERWEAR—We have in Underwear some of the finest Scotch and Natural Wool Underwear to be found.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT — Is in charge of an Experienced and Practical Cutter. New stock and the latest styles.

T. TAYLOR & CO., 220 St. James Street.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

The Herald.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW'S GOOD GOVERNMENT.

THERE has just been published in Glasgow a work by Sir James Bell, Bart, Lord Prevost and Mr. James Paton, upon "Glasgow; its municipal organization and administration," which is remarkably interesting to all students of municipal reform. The London Daily Chronicle, which represents, perhaps, better than any other London newspaper, the progressive spirit in municipal government, thus reviews this work:

Municipal Glasgow deserved a history. For some years the "second city" has been regarded as a municipal Mecca, where observers gathered to study the organization of its public services, and to profit by its pioneer work. The rapid industrial development of the city throughout the century, the accession to its population by immigrants from Ireland and the Highlands, and the social dangers which resulted from overcrowding led to acute problems which had to be faced. In grappling with the problems of city government the corporation has built up a civic structure which for magnitude and excellence of organization is not surpassed. The social activities of the Glasgow corporation, and the influences which flow from its institutions, have done much to improve the condition of the people. All who are interested in municipal government and the problems of city life can learn much from this book, which has been inspired by Sir James Bell, who has been Lord Provost for six years, and written by Mr. James Paton, curator of the corporation's museums and art galleries. It is the most complete account of the government of a city which has yet appeared. It is well arranged, is full of carefully digested information, and may, indeed, be regarded as the official record of municipal Glasgow.

A CITY'S GREAT POWER.

The authors begin with a general historical sketch of the city, and an account of the rise of local institutions. In Glasgow, while some ancient privileges of London not found in England outside the city had been maintained, no limit had been placed to the sphere of modern collectivist action. The authors of this work observe:

The power for good or evil of a corporation such as Glasgow, dealing with the daily life and wants and interpreting the aspirations of three-quarters of a million of human beings, is almost inconceivably great. What that power involves gives neither thought nor concern to the man in the street, who, seeing the smooth and monotonous flow of daily life, dreams not of the unresting care, labor, and watchfulness by which the great machine is kept in harmonious action. And yet in the discharge of their duties to the citizens, the magistrates and council find it necessary to employ a body of officials and servants numbering upwards of 10,000. and servants numbering upwards of 10,000; they administer a revenue which exceeds property worth more than ten millions, two million sterling yearly; they hold and they carry a burden of debt which amounts to the respectable total of more than eight millions.

ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

Before we examine some of the chapters describing the administrative services of the city, we should understand the leading characteristics of the Glasgow bailie and councillor. Our authors do not deal with this personal point, but it has an important bearing on progress in the city. The prevailing idea which has animated the Glasgow councillors is that they are the directors of a vast enterprise in which the whole community are shareholders. Party influences do not affect the elections; politics never enter into their discussions. To the complete severance of politics from municipal life is due in a large measure the prompt solutions of problems connected with the water and lighting supplies and the tramway service. The Glasgow councillors do not look upon themselves as Liberals or Conservatives, economists or Fabians, but simply as business men. As a matter of fact, nearly all of them are engaged in business and industrial enterprises, and to their credit be it said that they try to do as well for the community as they do for themselves in their private concerns. They are bent on seeing that the people have their dividends from municipal services, in the shape of beneficial government, cheap necessaries of existence, and better social conditions. This state of public opinion in Glasgow simplifies matters and facilitates progress. Party and prejudice, monopolies, and self-interest interfere sorely with the course of progress in London.

EVOLUTION OF REFORM.

The present homogeneous state of city government in Glasgow is of recent creation. The first governing authority of the old city was a bishop. Glasgow grew from a missionary settlement on the banks of the Clyde. For many years in the mediaeval municipality the Church was supreme, and the rule of the bishop is still recalled in the city arms and motto, although the original prayerful form of the motto, "Lord, let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of Thy word," has been shortened to the emphatic assertion, "Let Glasgow flourish." The ancient ecclesiastical associations are also suggested by the fact that the corporation owns and maintains the city churches. "Power and position were," says the author, "from the earliest time monopolized by those who were strong enough to seize and hold it." After the bishops came the traders, who through their guilds controlled the city government until the Reform Act of 1833, and did not relinquish their trading privileges until 1848. In Glasgow there was a merchants' guild and a traders' guild, and their connection with the corporation still exists, as the heads of both are members of the Town Council without election. More than that, the president of the Merchants' House is the dean of guild and chairman of a court which carries out the building laws, while the head of the Trades' House becomes "deacon convener," or chief committee chairman in the Town Council. The present governmental structure has been developed in a curious way. Every department up to now has been managed by a trust. There has been an Improvement Trust, a police, market, water, lighting, park, and other trusts. The trustees were simply the town councillors meeting in different capacities and under various names, and the system did not lead to harmonious administration. An act was passed last year which gives the city administrative unity.

Turning to the departments of city government, the most important, and the one which has received most attention, is the Improvement Trust. In 1866 an act was passed enabling the council to clear out an insanitary and overcrowded area in the centre of the city, and for the purpose to raise a rate of sixpence in the pound and borrow over a million. At that time the slums of the wynds and closes were a menace to the health of the whole city. Crime, disease, and vice flourished unchecked. The mere clearance of the slums and the shifting of the people were not enough. The council acting as the Improvement Trust, soon found that it had to adopt a constructive policy. It had to provide decent and sanitary lodgings for the submerged population. The existing common lodging-houses were haunts of the criminal and hot-beds of disease. Therefore the trust erected in 1870 its first municipal lodging-house. Five other houses have been erected and comfortable sleeping accommodation provided at 3½d and 4½d a night to 2,227 people. The business aspect of the enterprise did not escape attention; the lodging-houses have always yielded five per cent. They acted as a stimulus on private owners, and have been the means of greatly improving all such places. For many years the trust remained inactive, so far as building is concerned, and farmed its estate. Within the past few years the trust, finding that it could not sell cleared sites, profitably built dwelling-houses itself. Exclusive of three blocks of dwellings and shops now building, the trust owns over 1,000 houses, accommodating 6,000 people. The entire property is managed by one superintendent and two caretakers. Concerning this feature of Glasgow government, the author says:

Glasgow was the pioneer city in its improvement policy, and its example has been followed by many others. Possibly our need was the sorest; for that a deadly gangrene was eating the very heart of the city was obvious.

We are glad to see that the authors do not consider the work finished:

Ther is no finality to city improvement work. The standard of decency and comfort in house accommodation has been enormously elevated since 1866. Every victory won by the sanitarian and social reformer only increases their demands and their beneficent pretensions, and what is deemed good enough for the close of the nineteenth century will certainly be rejected early in the twentieth.

IMPROVED SANITATION.

While the Improvement Trust was clearing and building, the Health Department actively carried out preventive measures. The Building Law was reformed, and drastic regulations enforced to prevent overcrowding, and an army of inspectors are employed to carry out sanitary regulations. The most humanising branch of the inspectorial system is the work of the women inspectors. They are primarily missionaries of cleanliness, but they incidentally carry out the Food Adulteration Acts, and report cases of cruelty to children. Their duty is principally to visit—to one and two-roomed houses, and to endeavor, by persuasion and remonstrance, to secure periodical cleansing of such places. When a tenant is too poor to purchase the materials, the sanitary department provides them. In connection with public health, we should also notice a very complete system of baths and washhouses, although it is sad to learn that the class who are most in need of the baths are least inclined to use them; excellent hospital accommodation and disinfecting stations. The city cleansing has also a bearing on public health, and here Glasgow has adopted a special system, which consists of burning part of the street refuse and utilizing the rest on the corporation's farms. Unfortunately, up to now the Clyde has been used as a main outfall sewer, but river purification has begun, and a scheme became law last session for extending it. Glasgow has made generous provision for the people's recreation in its parks and pleasure grounds.

CHEAP WATER, AND PLENTY.

Well may the author become enthusiastic over Glasgow's municipal water supply, which should be the envy of the helpless Londoner, who is not always sure of a bad supply, but must always pay his water rate whether he gets it or not.

There is certainly not another city in the kingdom—indeed, it is doubtful if anywhere on the face of the earth there is a large population so beneficially situated as the people of Glasgow for water supply in respect of abundance, purity, and cheapness. It has been of incalculable value in fostering the arts and industries of the city, in promoting the health and welfare of the people; its blessings and benefits may never be reckoned up; and to come down to the prosaic but still essential question of price, what other community has control of a practically unlimited supply of such water at a cost of little more than a shilling to each person who enjoys its benefits?

Glasgow having acquired its water undertaking, set the example by going to a mountain region for its supply. Since the water was municipalized the price has been reduced 150 per cent., and the supply per head increased 100 per cent., while the capacity of the present works are being doubled without any additional charge. A new municipal industry is the supply of hydraulic power by the water department. Not less successful has been the municipal gas supply. The price has been reduced from 4s 7d per 1,000 cubic feet to 2s 2d. The people get the gas at the cost of production. The municipal electric lighting supply has not been such a conspicuous success, but the initial difficulties have now been overcome. Glasgow possesses a splendid system of municipal markets. It has markets for cattle, horses, dead meat, fish, vegetables, cheese, and butter. The municipality even provides markets for dealing in birds, dogs, and old clothes; and all these markets bring profits to the municipal exchequer. Necessarily there are no private slaughter-houses in the city—the corporation provides them.

MUNICIPAL STREET CARS.

The latest development in collectivist control in Glasgow has been the municipalisation of the tramways. The remarkable success of this enterprise is now well known. Never have the public benefited to such an extent by municipal enterprise. The change was immediate. On Saturday, June 30, 1894, the tramway company, with its worn-out cars and horses and its high fares, retired from the streets. On Sunday morning appeared the handsome corporation cars which proclaimed themselves the property of the citizens. Halfpenny fares were adopted and a rapid service introduced. In every respect the system has been successful. The efficiency of the service is unsurpassed; nearly two million pasengers a week are being carried and about ten per cent. earned on the capital outlay. Beyond a payment of £9,000 a year to the common good fund the corporation does not draw profit from its tramways; it adopts the wiser policy of using its surplus to further improve the service, so that the people may have the full benefit.

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.

The departments of civic life in Glasgow to which we have referred, and others, are fully described in Sir James Bell's book. There is, for instance, the marvellous transformation of the Clyde, which from a small river has been made a ship canal, and is now managed by a trust, in which the Town Council is strongly represented. The city has museums and art galleries, a people's palace for its east end population, a family home for fatherless or motherless children, botanic gardens, and numerous educational and charitable institutions in which the corporation is interested. In two respects Glasgow is behind other large towns. The corporation has done little for technical instruction, and has not adopted the Free Public Libraries Act. Several good reference libraries exist, which are free, but Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Liverpool each possess a number of free lending libraries. Sir James Bell and Mr. Paton do not overlook this weak point. They say:

It is in this department of municipal administration that Glasgow compares most unfavorably with other leading centres of population. Indeed, it may be affirmed that the most serious reproach to which the intelligence and culture of the population are subject would be removed were the city put in possession of a well-considered and fully-equipped system of public libraries and reading rooms.

And when this reproach is removed, and the municipal organisation rounded off with well-stocked free libraries and well-equipped municipal technical schools, Glasgow will present the highest example of municipal development in the country.

LIGHT OUT OF DUST.

Shoreditch is going to lead the way in one branch of municipal enterprise, says the London Chronicle, and that is the economical disposal of ash-bin refuse. Through the kindness of Mr. H. E. Kershaw, the chairman of the Electric Lighting Committee of the Shoreditch Vestry (writes one of our representatives), I have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the grand new scheme which is to utilize the dust of Shoreditch by making it produce light and motive power. The vestry has to dispose of 20,000 tons of dust and ash-bin refuse annually and the contract for its removal is now let at 3s 5d per ton, which means that the vestry has to pay considerably over £3,000 every year to somebody to take it away. A good many local authorities have put up destructors, which burn up the dust, but Shoreditch is coming forward with a scheme which is going to utilize the furnaces to generate electricity for motive power and light. The vestry has purchased a good site in the middle of the borough, on which will be placed the electric generating station, the new baths and wash-houses, and the free library. The furnaces which burn up the dust will heat boilers, which will in their turn supply steam to engines of 2,400 horse power, and these will work the dynamos for creating the electricity, which will be distributed all over the parish in the form of electric light and motive power. And, finally, the exhaust steam will heat the water in the baths and wash-houses, and so save an expenditure of £500 a year in coals.

Such in the main outline is the great scheme which the Shoreditch Vestry is carrying out. There comes in the question, how will it affect the ratepayers? From a careful and exhaustive report which has been drawn up by Mr. Mansfield Robinson on the whole scheme, I learn that the total annual expenditure, including interest and capital repayments, is estimated to reach £3,537. Against this must be put the saving on dust disposal, the receipts for motive power and light supplied to private customers, etc., which are put at £5,127, leaving a net annual profit of £1,590. But this estimate is based on the late contractor's price for disposing of dust, which was 3s per ton. Since then the contract has been placed at 3s 5d, so that prospects of profit are more favorable than Mr. Robinson puts them now. Thus it will be seen that without a farthing additional burden to the rates (in fact, in a prospect of a saving of £2,000 a year), the vestry will in forty-two years become possessed of a property which will be worth £100,000, unencumbered with debt. Already sufficient applications have been received for power and light to warrant an extension of the original scheme. The London and Walthamstow Electric Railway have made an application for power, the price of which will be sufficient to pay the cost of working the present plant. And Shoreditch is a district of small industries, to which power is of great importance. At present gas engines are used, but the vestry proposes to supply electricity as a motive power, at a price which will be equivalent to gas at 1s 6d per thousand feet, the present price being 2s 10d. And, moreover, the cost of a four-horse power electric dynamo and fittings is only £52, against £100 for a gas engine, while the former takes up less room and requires less fixing.

The furnaces and boilers are of the newest and best description. The dust will be carted in and shot into hoppers, whence it will be conveyed by overhead tramways to the furnaces. Here it passes into the drying cells, and is raked forward on to the fire-bars, where it is burnt by forced draught. But the most interesting thing about the present scheme is the system of thermal storage, by means of which the heat of the furnaces is stored up in the day time to be used at night when the electric lighting plant is in use. Every part of the plant is duplicated, and in some cases triplicated, to provide against accidents and break-downs. The street lighting to be provided consists of fifty-seven arc lamps and thirty-six lamps of thirty-two candle-power. The streets to be lighted are Shoreditch High Street, Great Eastern Street, Old Street, Curtain Road, Rivington Street, Bateman's Row, Charlotte Street, Garden Walk, New Inn Yard, Broadway, Holywell Lane, Bethnal Green Road, and Commercial Street. The arc lamps are so constructed that they burn a light of 1,200 candle-power until midnight, and then automatically switch this off and turn on two lights of thirty-two candle-power each.

A last adition to the scheme is one put forward by Mr. Mansfield Robinson. The decision in the King's Norton case has created something like a panic amongst local authorities, and Mr. Robinson has an idea that all the sewer gas in Shoreditch should be collected and passed through the furnaces of the dust destructor.

MONTREAL'S WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

"Tourist" writes to the Herald as follows: I am informed that wood pavements have proven a failure in Montreal. If they have been constructed, as I judge that they have been, from what I have observed in the re-laying of portions of the streets when telephone wires have been laid weekly I can understand the cause of the failure—defective methods. In London and Paris wooden pavements are replacing all others. Millions of dollars have been spent on experiments, and the Kerr pavement is the successful result. A concrete foundation is first made. On this is floated a thin layer of grouting made of cement and sand. While still moist it is made perfectly smooth with a straight edge. The blocks of wood are creosoted before laying. The blocks should be as near the same length as practicable, so that the surface will be as smooth as possible. Boiling asphalt to the depth of say one inch, should be run into the space between the blocks. The remaining space should be filled with a grouting of cement and sand. Unless the foundation is smooth, and the surface even, it will soon wear into holes. Before the pavement is used flinty gravel should be strewn on the surface, and a heavy roller passed over it, crushing the particles into the wood. The Douglass fir of British Columbia is equal to any wood in the world for streets, and I presume your Canadian wood is also excellent, yet Paris and London are sending to Australia for wood for their streets. A first-class wooden pavement in Montreal would advertise the merits of your wood. In Europe they tear up wooden streets for any purpose and relay them, so that it is impossible, except for difference in color, to tell which is new or old, unless the pavement is old. On St. Catherine Street, in this city, the wood pavement is pretty rough from use, and when the pavement is being relaid near the sidewalks the workmen are evidently trying to make their work to correspond with the old portion. It is simply awful.

TOURIST.

Montreal, November 25th, 1896.

HOW THE ELECTRIC CURRENT TURNS THE MOTOR.

WHAT makes the wheels go round. This is a question which is not confined to children, but many of older growth are puzzled to comprehend just what it is that makes the wheels of an electric car revolve. To such the following extract from a pamphlet on "Electric Locomotives," published by the Westinghouse Electric Company, and written by Mr. D. L. Barnes, will be more than interesting:

The action of the current in producing rotation in an electric motor is quite simple. The fundamental fact is the relation between an electric current and a magnet. If a piece of iron be surrounded by a coil through which the current is passed, it becomes a magnet. In Fig. 1 the passage of a current through the coil of wire around the iron bar in either direction renders the iron a magnet, with all the well-known properties of a magnet. It will attract iron, and the space surrounding it becomes magnetic. Iron filings will arrange themselves in the direction shown by the dotted lines in the figure. One end of the magnet is a north pole and the other is a south pole.

If a wire, such as C D, be moved past either pole of the magnet there will be a tendency for current to flow in the wire

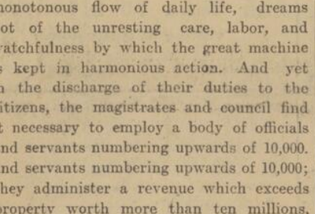


FIG. 1.

either from C to D or from D to C, according to the character of the pole past which it is moved, and to the direction of the movement. If the ends of a wire CD are joined by a conductor, so that there is a complete circuit, a current of electricity will flow through the circuit. This circuit may be either a simple wire, as shown by the line CEFD, or it may be the windings on machines enabling the current to produce mechanical work, or it may be electric lamps producing light. The essential feature is that there shall be a complete path from C to D for the current to flow, no matter how complicated the circuit may be.

The reason why there is a tendency for an electric current to flow in the wire CD when it is moved in the vicinity of a magnet is not known. There are several theories, all more or less involved, and depending upon pure assumptions as to the nature of an electric current. For all practical purposes it matters not what the reason is; the fact that current flows when there is an electric pressure in a closed circuit is the important thing, and it serves all useful purposes to know that current does flow, and that its direction and amount are always the same under similar circumstances.

The intensity of the electric pressure, or electro-motive force, depends upon the velocity of revolution of the wires, and upon the strength of the magnets, and the quantity of the current depends upon the electro-motive force and upon the amount of the resistance in the circuit. Other things being equal, the current through a long small wire, or greater resistance, will be less than through a short thick one, or a less resistance.

Having seen that when a wire is moved in the vicinity of a magnet an electric pressure is produced which will cause a current to flow in a closed circuit, one can easily conceive of many ways in which a current of electricity may be generated by combining magnets and wires so that there will be a relative motion between them. In order to make a continuous flow, the relative motion must be continuous; and if the current is to be uniform, the motion must be uniform.

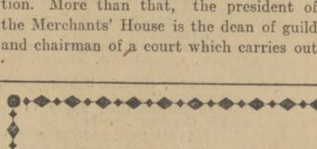


FIG. 2.

Two electro magnets are shown in Fig. 2, in which the north pole of one magnet is near the south pole of the other, and the magnetic field between the two lies in approximately straight lines between the two magnets, as indicated by the dotted lines. If the wire CD be moved across this field and its ends be joined, as by the circuit CEFD, a current will flow in this circuit. The wire CD may be made to revolve around the wire EF, passing in front of one pole and then in front of

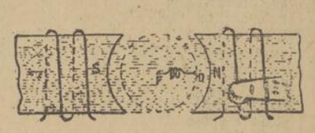


FIG 3.

the other pole as in Fig. 3. The current in the circuit will pass in one direction when the wire is passing one pole and in the other direction when it is passing the other pole. The connection between this elementary arrangement and the dynamo is easily recognized. In the dynamo a magnetic field is produced by electro-magnets called "field poles," and a considerable number of wires similar to the wire CD are placed upon an armature so that they revolve in front of the poles. Each individual wire produces current first in one direction and then in another direction, as explained above; but if there be many wires there will always be the same number in front of the north or positive pole and the same number in front of the south or negative pole, so that the total or resultant action is practically uniform and may be made to produce a continuous current. Such a machine is the common dynamo or motor.

A dynamo transforms mechanical into electrical energy, and a motor transforms electrical into mechanical energy. The two operations are reversible and may be effected in the same machine; a dynamo may be used as a motor or a motor may become a dynamo. A machine is a motor when it is driven by a current of electricity, and it is a dynamo when it is driven by mechanical power and produces an electric current. If a motor be driven by an engine it can deliver a current of electricity which is able to operate other motors or electrical apparatus or lights. A simple form of electric machine is shown in Fig. 4, which is the general form of the electric motor.

In this there are two projections of steel, H and G, which are made electro-magnets by the current going through the wires wound around them from any source of electricity, such as a battery at I and J. These magnets have poles facing toward a drum, K, revolving on a shaft. The poles G and H are called the "salient" poles; the other poles are called the "consequent" or "induced" poles. The mag-

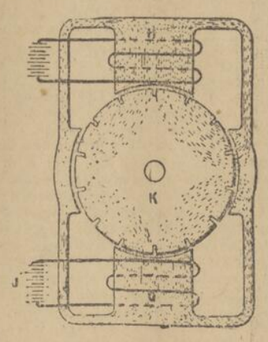


FIG 4.

netic flow or field is shown by the dotted lines. On the periphery of the drum are arranged wires in the slots shown. As the drum is revolved there will be a tendency for electricitey to flow in the wires. In order to get a current of electricity from these wires it is necessary to make a complete circuit. As each of the wires in the slots passes in in front of a pole a pressure or electro-motive force will be generated, and its direction will depend upon whether the pole is a north or south pole.

The pressure or electro motive force generated in the wires moving in front of the positive or north field poles will be in one direction, while those in front of the negative or south poles will be in the opposite direction. Therefore, if two such wires be connected together at one end of the armature, the free terminals of the wire at the other end of the armature will have the sum of the electro-motive forces generated in the two wires. The wires so connected can be considered as a turn of a single wire, instead of two separate wires, and this turn may be connected in series with other turns, so that the resulting electro-motive force is the sum of that in all the turns and all the wires so connected can be considered as connect the coils of an armature so that the electro-motive force given is that obtained from half the coils in series. The other half of the coils is connected in parallel with the first half, so that the currents flowing in the two halves will unite to give a current in the external circuit equal to twice the current in the two armature circuits or paths.

It is evident that as the armature revolves wires which were in front of the positive pole will pass in front of the negative pole, and that in order to maintain the electro-motive force it will be necessary to change the connections from the armature winding to the external circuit in such a way that all the wires between the two points of connection will have their electro-motive forces in the proper direction. The connection to the armature must, therefore, be made not at a definite point in the armature itself, but at a definite point with reference to the field magnets, so that all the wires between two points or contacts shall always sustain the same relation to the field magnets.

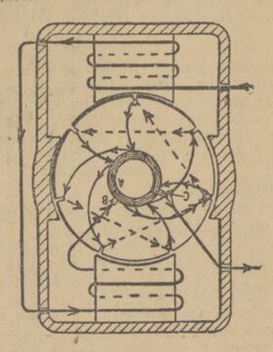


FIG 5.

For this purpose a device known as a "commutator" is provided. The commutator is made up of a number of segments, as shown at A in Fig. 5, which are connected to the armature winding. On the commutator are sliding contacts or brushes which bear on the sedgments and are joined to an external circuit, making a continuous path through which current may flow. As the commutator revolves, the different segment come under the brushes, so that the relative position of the armature wires between the brushes is dependent on the position of the brushes. The armature wires which connect the brushes are those sustaining the desired definite position to the field magnets, so that the currents from the armature at all times flow properly into the external circuit, although individual armature wires carry currents first in one direction and then in the other direction, depending on the character of the pole in front of which they may be moving.

On two-pole machines there are two brush holders, each containing one or more brushes. On the four-pole machine there may be either two or four brush holders, and on a six-pole machine either two, four, or six brush holders.

A single path of the current through the commutator and armature winding is shown by the arrows on Fig. 5. The brushes B and C are placed on the top side of the commutator to make them more accessible, and this gives a peculiar but simple armature winding.

For the sake of simplicity, the batteries I and J, of Fig. 4, are not used on common forms of generators or motors, but the current that flows from the armature through the commutator is made to flow through the electro-magnets either in whole or in part. If all the armature current flows around the electro-magnets or fields of the machine, it is a "series" machine; if only a part of the current is used in this way it is a "shunt" machine; that is, some of the current is "shunted" through the fields. Sometimes both the shunt and series windings are used, and in that case the machine is called a "compound wound" machine. Such a machine has a large wire through which the main current passes, and a fine wire through which the shunted current flows. Fig. 5 shows how the commutator and the fields are connected, and how the current flows from the wires in the armature through the commutator in a series machine.

If the current delivered by a dynamo does not flow in the desired direction, it can be reversed by shifting the wires in the binding posts or by throwing a switch.

If the motor does not revolve in the desired direction, it can be made to do so by reversing the connections to the armature or field-coils, so that, without knowing which way a current of electricity is to be generated, any practical man can make a motor revolve in a proper direction by simply changing the connections.

It is natural that a machine which gives out electric energy when driven by an external power will, when electric energy is delivered to it, reverse its action, and give out mechanical power and do work. This is not a logical reason why a motor revolves under the influence of an electric current, but it is a natural inference which assists in comprehending the fact.

Perhaps the simplest way to explain the cause of the movement of an electric motor, when supplied with a current, is to compare the action to the well-known attraction of unlike poles or magnets and the repulsion of like poles. Unlike piles are north and south; like poles are two north or two south. In any motor the current through the field causes a north or south pole to be maintained, and the current through the armature and brushes causes an opposite polarity. These constantly maintained unlike poles attract each other, and pull the armature around on its axis.

It has been explained that if a motor be driven by a belt an electro-motive force is produced and the machine acts as a dynamo. It is also a fact that an electro-motive force is produced whether the power for driving the machine is obtained from a belt or from the electric current—that is, whether the machine be driven as a dynamo or as a motor. In a dynamo, however, the current flows out in the direction in which the electro-motive force is acting. In a motor the electro-motive force produced has a direction opposed to the direction of the flow of current. This may be illustrated by the following experiment:

Two similar machines are driven independently at 600 revolutions and give an electro-motive force of 100 volts. Similar terminals of the two machines are connected together. No current flows between the machines because the two pressures are the same and are opposed in direction. If now the belt be thrown off from one machine its speed will begin to fall. This will lower its electro-motive force below that of the other machine or dynamo, but will not change the direction of the force. There will now be a difference of pressure in favor of the machine which is driven, and it will now send a current through the other machine and run it as a motor. The speed of the motor will continue to fall until the difference in pressure or electro-motive force between the two machines is just sufficient to cause the flow of enough current to keep the motor running against whatever frictional resistance and other resistance there may be. The electro-motive force generated in the motor which is against or counter to that of the current in the circuit is called the "counter electro-motive force."

In order to determine how fast a motor will run without doing work under any given pressure, it is not necessary to know anything about the dynamo that furnishes the pressure. The pressure alone is sufficient to determine the speed of the motor. For instance, if a motor will give a pressure of 500 volts when running free at 100 revolutions, it will always run at about 100 revolutions when not doing work on any electric circuit where the pressure is 500 volts.

This description of a motor or dynamo carries with it all of the fundamental theory of electrical generators and motors that it is necessary for a mechanic to know in order to take reasonably intelligent care of electrical locomotives. Further useful knowledge must be attained by studying the different types of electric motors and dynamos. These other types all have the same fundamental theory, even when the construction is quite different.

AT THE THEATRES.

By PAUL PRY.

The management of the Queen's Theatre has decided on another change, and one that is not a little surprising. They are at present engaged in forming a stock company on the same lines as the Theatre Francais, and it is intended to turn the Queen's into a continuous performance house. Between the acts specialties will be introduced. I am not sure as to prices, but it is likely these will be again reduced. At present the arrangements are that the stock company will open one week from next Monday with "The Two Orphans," to be followed by "The Wages of Sin."

The question of the wisdom of this change is not for me to discuss. Messrs. Sparrow and Jacobs are too old in the business to require advice from outsiders. Whether it is a wise move remains to be seen. The Francais has been a huge success under Mr. Phillips' management. He started out with a performance entirely new to Montreal, and has proved that people can be brought from the extreme west to east to attend a theatre. This being the case, there would seem to be room for a like performance in the west, and Messrs. Sparrow and Jacobs have evidently recognized the fact. Let us hope that both houses will do well.

—

The question of the greater popularity of open or closed boxes, referred to in my last letter has called forth several replies, all of which favor the open box.

I was not satisfied with a few letters, however, so asked a young society editress to wait upon the ladies of the city who are in the habit of occupying boxes. The question put to them was: "Do you like to sit in an open box at the theatre, or do you prefer a closed one?"

Out of fifteen called upon thirteen replied almost in the same words, as follows:

"I'll tell you if you'll promise not to put my name in the paper. You'll promise? Well, then, I like a good open box. What's the use of going if you're not seen?"

This fully bears out my argument of last week, and, as far as I am concerned, settles the matter of the popularity of open and closed boxes.

—

The theatre hat is doomed.

Like many other nuisances it has withstood the protests of suffering citizens for years, but it now seems certain that it has got to go.

Why in the name of John Paul Jones do ladies want to keep their hats on when they attend a theatrical performance? They don't look any prettier and it's no trouble to pull the stick pin out and remove the hat. As for figuring on how to replaced it, at the end of the performance—well, even if the hat has not been removed, someone has to reply to the never-forgotten question: "Is my hat on straight?" And the funny thing is that when they put their two-by-two foot and a quarter flour garden on the side of their pretty heads, with as bad a slope as an artillery man's forage cap, they still ask: "Is my hat on straight, dear?"

There is, however, evidently a growing desire to submit to a popular appeal, and every week sees fewer hats obstructing the view of the stage of the men and women who pay for the privilege of seeing everything that is put upon the boards.

—

Perhaps Clement Scott, of London, is more widely known in England, Europe, Australia, and America, than any other critic of the drama. A few weeks ago the readers of his clever articles in the Illustrated London News and London Truth were saddened by the announcement that the proprietors of the London Daily Telegraph, to whose columns Mr. Scott also contributed, had made arrangements retaining him solely for their paper and in future his criticisms would appear nowhere but in the Daily Telegraph.

Of course Mr. Scott's salary was largely increased. He stands unique in London journalism. For thirty-six years he has been engaged in writing theatre criticisms and is yet but 55. In the course of his long career as a newspaper man he has turned out, besides his drama criticisms, an immense amount of poems, plays, prose, and poetry. He is a rapid and energetic worker, loves his chosen career, and, surrounded by every comfort in his charming, old-fashioned house in Bloomsbury Square, equipped with his thorough knowledge of the stage, he is prepared to write learnedly on any play, past or present.

Mr. Scott says it is a great relief not to be obliged, as formerly, to write three reviews of a play instead of one, and that now he will have time to write his memoirs, which must be interesting, if solely on account of the famous theatre folk he has known.

—

Next week at the Academy we are to be treated again to the sweet arrangements of harmonies of the olden time by the famous double-male quartet of "The Old Homestead." As before, the musical portion of the organization is composed of Richard Jose, the phenomenal countertenor; W. H. Maxwell, and E. F. Gorman, first tenors; Walter Bubier, and Fred Rycroft, second tenors; R. E. Rogers, and Allen Dale, baritones, and Fred Clare, basso. Seldom do we hear a purer blending of male voices than have been offered us in the arrangements of "The Old Oaken Bucket," "In Old Madrid," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "The Bridge," "The Old Armchair."

—

Rose Coghlan, who is shortly to be the beneficiary of a dramatic performance organized by the leading managers of New York City and a number of well-known people, told a reporter that the telegrams received from her husband, John T. Sullivan, who is now acting in San Francisco, were founded on the exaggerated reports of her present condition which had been sent to the West.

"If Mr. Sullivan denied that I was completely destitute," Miss Coghlan said, "he was perfectly right. I am not starving, but I have lost a great deal of money, and I have not squandered it, but it has gone in the effort to maintain a first class company and to present plays of a high class. Mr. Sullivan simply meant by his telegram that I was not absolutely without some means of subsistence, and any man, under the same circumstances, would have said just what he did. Mr. Sullivan is too good a fellow not to have done all that was in his power, but salaries are smaller than they were, and he has a family dependent upon him."

Miss Coghlan was anxious to have it understood that she is not to be regarded as contemplating retirement from the stage.

—

Maud Adams' starring tour, under the management of Charles Frohman, will begin about the middle of next September, and she will appear in New York about the middle of October, either at the Empire or Garrick Theatre. She will open in a new play, which is yet to be written, but Manager Frohman proposes before the season ends having her appear in a Shakespearean character.

—

The Clipper seems to have entirely dropped its Montreal correspondence. It is no loss—to Montreal.

—

Speaking of Mr. Tree's approaching visit to this country the critic of the Washington Times remarks that "Beerbohm Tree apparently has nothing to offer. His single success last season was Svengali, and he will surely spare us the pain of another siege of the hypnotist. He is evidently coming on a dollar-chasing expedition, and not at all because he has anything valuable to offer."

This is an invidious and unkind comment, for the reason that it is entirely untrue. Mr. Tree does not visit the West this year and the newspapers out there are accordingly much huffed over it. The Chicago Times-Herald says many nasty things, which are as windy as the city which Mr. Tree has decided not to visit. America may have her Lackayes, Mansfields, Barrymores, Skinners and other able performers, but this is no reason why a newspaper should attack a talented stranger. The Times-Herald thinks it is. The Times-Herald will likely change its mind when Mr. Tree visits Chicago in a few years from now. Montreal will have the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Tree in a few weeks.

—

I'm glad James Thornton is coming to the Queens' next week. Thornton made his great hit with "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon," and he has written a dozen not quite so popular songs in the past two years.

Bonnie Thornton, a charming little commedienne, is a member of the company of vaudeville artists which surrounds him.

—

It is likely that Mansfield will present in Montreal a change of bill every night. He will be seen in "The Scarlet Letter," "Beau Brummel," "A Parisian Romance," "Richard III.," "Jekyll and Hyde," and "Castle Sombras." Mr. Mansfield's engagement here will in all probability be the most important of the season.

—

James A. Herne may revive "Hearts of Oak." That is, he may rewrite it and send a company out to play it. A number of managers are asking for the piece. Mr. Herne expects to continue in "Shore Acres" for the balance of this century at least, and perhaps a year or two longer.

—

Rice and Barton will present their new extravaganza "Naughty Coney Island," at the Theatre Royal next week. These gentlemen generally carry a very good company and this year it is said to be up to the standard. It is to be hoped that the present awful aggregation at the Royal will not deter people from attending when a good attraction does come. If Rice and Barton's performance is good it will draw big houses.

—

"Excelsior Jr." is the Royal's booking for the week after next.

—

"A Daughter of France," the new romantic drama by Joseph Hatton, was produced for the first time in America on Monday at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, by Miss Olga Nethersole before a notable audience. The period of the play is 1792, at the time of the overthrow of Louis XVI. The plot is full of dramatic interest. Miss Nethersole's success in the title role was a surprise to many who had seen her in less spirited roles. The production was superb.

—

David Henderson, late manager of the Chicago Opera House, was married last Saturday to Miss Frankie Raymond, a native of Philadelphia, who was for several seasons a member of the Henderson Burlesque Company.

Mr. Henderson recently obtained a divorce from Grace Henderson, the actress, who was his second wife.

—

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:

London, Nov. 23, 1896.—Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" was produced at the Avenue Theatre this afternoon. Many social and literary celebrities were present, and the audience was most attentive and sympathetic. The reception given to the piece was exceedingly hearty. Miss Janet Achurch as the mother acted most powerfully. The Daily Chronicle states that the house called for Mr. William Archer, the translator, also Miss Elizabeth Robbins.

—

That Harry B. Smith has a knack of turning catchy lyrics we all must admit. I do not think he has anything in "The Mandarin" more dainty than the duet by Adele Ritchie and George C. Boniface about the china shepherdess and the shepherd boy, which they sing with appropriate action. Here it is:

There once was a china shepherdess
That stood on a mantel shelf;
On the other side of that mantel-piece
Was a lad much like herself.
A shepherd lad, all gaily clad,
In pink, and white, and gold,
With love the twain were sweetly sad,
With love they never told.
Sing "Heigho" and "Lack-a-day,"
True love's course is rough alway.

They looked on each other's loveliness,
But he seemed cold and she seemed coy.
Sorry the lot of the shepherdess;
Sory the lot of the shepherd boy.

Like this stood the china shepherdess,
Through all of the livelong day.
She held her crook with a winsome look,
And her smile seemed blithe and gay.
That shepherd lad, for, love, was sad,
Her hand he longed to kiss.
One china smile could have made him glad,
As he posed—about like this.
Sing a pitying roundelay,
True love's course is rough alway.

But after the lamps are all turned out,
And the fire-light dims its glow,
That china shepherdess, I believe,
Her love isn't loth to show.
That shepherd lad grows gay and glad,
On the mantel-shelf above,
And their china hearts with rapture bound
As they whisper their china love.
Sing "Oho" and "fa la lay,"
True love's course grows smooth some day.

—

Mr. Archie Boyd, after a three years' absence from the caste, returns to the role of Joshua Whitcomb in "The Old Homestead" this season. Mr. Boyd was seen here in the play during its first visit to Montreal, and will be remembered with pleasure for the distinct success he made of the portrayal.

—

Montreal has been visited by many men of world-wide reputation, but I venture to say that no celebrity has ever been here whose coming will receive a warmer welcome than Harry Furniss, the great English caricaturist, who is to be among us for a few days during the winter. Furniss is known to fame for his caricatures of London society, his drawings of Gladstone in Parliament and as the associate of Du Maurier, but another one of his qualifications with which we are acquainted is his power and talent as an entertainer. I have it on good authority that he has consented to make a public appearance here during his visit this winter and in that case I can promise a great treat, for he is as clever in the drawing-room and upon the stage as with the crayon.

—

The play at Theatre Francais next week will be "Lights and Shadows," a sensational drama by the late Charles Gayler. It has an intricate plot, and is full of excitement and go from the rise of the curtain upon the first act. It does not attempt to teach any lesson, or to instruct, but was constructed for entertaining purposes only. There will be a good setting of scenery, and the vaudeville bill will be one of the most meritorious of the season. It is to be headed by Capitola Forrest and Lillian Perry, who are declared by the management to be the very best song and dance team before the public. Each is a star herself.

—

Among the coming productions at the Francais are "The Wife," "Silver King," "East Lynne" and "Charity Ball."

—

I am told that Jarbeau will be a Queen's Vaudeville booking in coming contiuous performances.

—

Hobart Brooks, a member of the business staff of "The Heart of Maryland," at the Harlem (New York) Opera House, holds the position for which William J. Bryan was said to be an applicant. Mr. Brooks is non-committal on the story of the free silver candidate's desire to represent Belasco's play on the road, but admits that Bryan could displace him if he likes.

"There is only one man in America who can supersede me as advance agent of 'The Heart of Maryland,' and that is W. J. Bryan," said Mr. Brooks when questioned. "So I am assured by the proprietors. I do not think, from what I know of Mr. Bryan, that he will try to oust me, but I am equally sure that he would be a success in the theatrical business."

Mr. Brooks is a wiry, dark-eyed, alert young man, who has a record as a brilliant newspaper man, before he took up theatricals some years ago. He is still the proprietor and editor of the Washington Capital, which he directs by telegraph when away from home.

I have know Hobart Brooks for years, and I do not think "The Heart of Maryland" would gain anything by substituting the "Boy Orator" for him

—

Talking about theatrical superstition, I am told that the "Brian Boru" company were thrown into a state of consternation the other night when they discovered that their advance agent's name was Snow Harry G. Snow has been in the business for years—most of the time with the late David Blakely. But the actors associate snow with "frost," and everyone knows what that means. When it was noised behind the scenes that "Snow is in front," Richard Carroll's good right leg almost gave way beneath him, precipitating a collapse, and Amanda Fabris' vocal chords almost snapped from the tension. Their fright was not smothered till Manager McCormick appeared behind the scenes and promised that he would lure Snow out of the theatre and hold him tight until the curtain was safely up. Then the hoodoo would be broken. Yet "Brian Boru" goes merrily on, and Mr. Snow asserts that he is the most alluring and reliable mascot extant.

—

Mr. Richard Mansfield opened his season at the Garden Theatre, New York, on Monday night with the scholarly and effective rendition of "Richard III." already familiar to New York play-goers. The New York Herald says: "Here, as elsewhere, his individuality asserts itself. Discarding the traditional concept handed down through generations of players, good and bad, which in the hands of the latter have afforded an easily abused opportunity for robustious rant, he substitutes one of his own, buttressed here and there by a startling innovation. The most notable is the death scene, which is essentially Mansfieldian. The highest level of his acting is reached in the tent scene, where he gives the right expression of tremendous fear and agony forcing themselves through the reserve of a cold and crafty exterior."

—

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADIAN asks a number of questions about Julia Arthur. She is 26 years old; was born in Hamilton, Ont. She made a reputation as an amateur when 15 years of age. Her sister takes the stage name of Mary Martin.

READER wants to know who wrote "Miss Brown's Cake Walk," recently sung here. Bert Williams.

F. V. C.'s letter will be satisfactory if written on the lines laid down in his last communication.

PAUL PRY.

SOME GOOD THINGS.

In New Orleans they have a French opera such as was tried for a couple of seasons in Montreal. As was the case in Montreal, the artists are all imported from France, which fixes the scale of expenses at a terrible figure. It is interesting to note a forecast of the coming season by a New Orleans paper: "As the time draws near for the opera troupe to give its first performance, expectation stands on tiptoe, and many rumors are abroad as to the excellence of the newly arrived artists. A little bird has told us that there is a surprise in store for lovers of French opera. Not only has M. Charley been wise in his selection of the different singers, but in choosing M. Nicosias for chef d'orchestre he has shown a wisdom that will redound many times to his credit. M. Nicosias is a musician through and through, and already has the orchestra and chorus well in hand. Some days since we alluded to his gift as a composer of music. It is now in our power to speak definitely of the latter, as we have some of M. Nicosias' publishd music before us. The editions are handsomely gotten up with elaborate and well-finished title pages. In "Aubade," a "melodie," words by Victor Sinano, we have a delightful little love song, while the "Madrigal," with words by Mme. Perdriel-Vaissiere, is like a bit of bright springtime set to an accompaniment. "Pres d'un Berceau," words by Louis Artiste, is a gentls lullaby to sing while you rock the baby to sleep. "Diavolo Valse," and "Papillons Bleus," mazurka de salon, are compositions for the piano of a high order, and are graceful and harmonious. M. Nicosias is a publisher of music also, and from the samples at hand the editions have a very fine appearance. The poetry of his songs is well chosen and quite dainty enough to fit the melody. We wish this gentleman a successful winter and feel that he can arouse the public enthusiasm by his able leadership, especially in the grand scene of the "Benediction of the Daggers," from "Les Huguenots." This opera is an old-time favorite in New Orleans, and a happy selection for the opening night, and we predict a brilliant success for M. Charley and the artists."

—

Before me, as I write, is a beautiful photogravure of George Reid's "Mortgaging the Homestead." On the wall that would do justice to the old farm house scene in Denman Thompson's honest down-east play is a motto: "Heaven is our Home." Now the query is, If heaven is their home, how in heaven's name can they mortgage it?

—

A noted Bohemian was painted by the late Robert Sinclair. His innumerable friends visited the studio and suggested many titles. One thought "Leisure Hour" would be applicable. "Sunday at Home," exclaimed another. "Life," said a third, when the door of the studio was opened and E. E. Sheppard, author of a "Bad Man's Sweetheart," and editor of Saturday Night, came in, and overhearing the remarks, he went over and put his finger on the nose of the Bohemian. The artist drew his attention to the fact that the portrait was not dry. Mr. Sheppard retorted that it could not be a good portrait because the Bohemian was always dry, and suggested the title of "The Cottar's Saturday Night."

—

Another note from an admirer of Mr. Cullen: "We who live amongst the beauties of an enchanting climate and are accustomed to see the wonderful changes of the seasons under gorgeous skies of beautiful softness and delicate purity will appreciate the righteous endeavors of Mr. Cullen's canvases. His landscapes charm one with their startling truth in local coloring and his snow-bound valleys with their hazy mist and pine-clad hills stand upon a plane of excellence far above mediocrity. The collection has many pictures that seem to be particularly good in the choice of subjects. Mr. Cullen is an artist whose merit, feeling and ability have been recognized in Europe, France having purchased one of his efforts from the walls of the Paris Salon. The present exhibition in the main shows that this confidence has not been misplaced. The picture's from a critic's standpoint may be uneven in quality, but that is a fault with all good artists. His worst is respectable, and his best considerably more than that. They are all deliciously redolent of truth and typically Canadian, having the scent of the soil, which is the native birth-mark, impressed on every one. An exhibition of his pictures will be held for a week, commencing on Monday next, at 258 St. James Street. It being free to the public every true lover of native art works by local talent, and those who have the art of the country at heart, should be not only a visitor, but a buyer. Art is not much encouraged, and we owe it to ourselves to endeavor to keep in the country all native artists who have distinct originality and individuality."

Talking of plagiarism, an English scribbler says that a certain new poet can show us no more than about three pieces (but these are entirely worthy of him) that are entitled to anything beyond momentary consideration. The John Smiths and Jack Robinsons of Vigo Street have said the other things heretofore. Indeed, if we are to believe Mr. Kipling, this sort of thing is as old as the days of Homer. Quoth the sometime delightful author of "The Seven Seas" (Methuen):—

"When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what he thought 'e might require
'E went and took—the same as me!

"The market-girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
But kep' it quiet—same as you!

"They knew 'e stole, 'e knew they knowed,
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss;
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' 'e winked back—the same as us!

It is thus that Mr. Kipling modestly prepares us for the "Barrack-Room Ballads" department of the new book—a department which one may briefly, yet fully, praise by saying that it contains some of the rare and old caustic Kiplingese. The earlier and obviously the more ambitious portion of the book leaves us with mixed feelings (excepting such pieces as "The Neolithic Age" and "The Three Decker"), and also, be it confessed, some confused impressions. With all its strong touches, its real swishes of freshening sea-poetry, there are things that betoken shallow waters, and things that it were dishonestly to call aught but unintelligible. Again, a portion of the poetising plus-Imperialism does not stir us. A venerable critic's contention that poetry refuses to take up more science than it can hold in solution suggests a corresponding aphorism that is applicable—still more applicable—to poetry and home-and-colonial politics. Yet must we not forget that Mr. Kipling's waves and wave-men rise often in right masterful music.

"Beyond all outer charting,
We sailed where none have sailed,
And saw the land-lights burning
On islands none have hailed;
Our hair stood up for wonder,
But when the night was done,
There danced the deep to windward,
Blue-empty 'neath the sun.

"So dealt God's waters with us,
Beneath the roaring skies,
So walked His signs and marvels
All naked to our eyes:
But we were heading homeward
With trade to lose or make—
Good Lord, they slipped behind us,
In the talling of our wake!

Let go, let go the anchors;
Now shamed at heart are we
To bring so poor a cargo home
That had for gift the sea!
Let go the great bow anchors—
Ah, fools were we and blind—
The worst we stored with utter toil,
The best we left behind."

—

LOVE'S INTERPRETERS.

Give me the quills of a lark,
And dip it in violet dyes,
That my darling's ear may hark
To the song of the bird, and her eyes
The soul of the flower surprise.

Find me an ocean shell
On the strand of eternity,
That her heart may catch the swell
Of that soundless, shoreless sea,
Love's ebbless tide in me.

Stay me a ray of light
As it flashes from sky to earth;
Let a tear-drop bar its flight,
That she may read love's worth
In a rainbow's beauteous birth.

Fetch me the bough of the tree
Where Robin woke the day;
It shall flood with ecstacy
Her heart, and May, sweet May,
Shall bourgeon there alway.
—ELLA GILBERT IVES in Lippincott's.

—

"FELICE NOTTE!"

God send the little golden bees of sleep
To murmur in the blossom of your ear
Their gentle summer music, hushed and deep,
Their softest slumber-songs to you, my dear!

And may the gypsy, fortune-telling dreams
Draw you beneath their painted tent and take
Your palm and tell you fortunes, rosy gleams
Too sweet to be remembered when you wake.

Once may your hyacinthine lids unfold
Calm in the pleasant glory of the moon,
The happiest stars in heaven may you behold,
And pray, and sigh for joy, and slumber soon.
—IRENE PUTNAM.

—

Mr. Wilson Barrett is represented as having read his new comedy to his company. This, again, is said to be not quite accurate. A few days ago he read the play to Mr. Greet's syndicate, who will in all probability buy the play outright. Mr. Barrett did not read it to the company which is still supporting him at the Lyric, for the simple reason that their services will not be required for the play. When the drawing powers of "The Sign of the Cross" are exhausted Mr. Barrett will appear in his second religious play, entitled "The Daughters of Babylon." All the things—English, American, and Australian—in this play have been sold outright to the Greet Syndicate; so that Mr. Barrett will appear in it in the comparatively simple character of actor-manager. "The Sign of the Cross" continues its march of triumph, and from all the companies which are now "on the road" Mr. Barrett is drawing a net income of £300 a week.

—

The announcement that Professor Schaeberle, of the Lick Observatory, has succeeded in glimpsing the long-sought "companion" to Procyon is the completing link in a most surprising chain. The great Bessel, who died a half a century ago, believed that the slight change in position of this conspicious star, observed by means of the meridian-circle, was due to to the attraction of a neighboring body. Afterwards the celebrated Auwers, as the result of the most careful investigation, determined its elliptic orbit, with the centre of gravity common to it and to the invisible companion. The greatest telescopes, with the keenest of eyes behind them, have ever since diligently searched the environs of Procyon, but without avail until the present time. The case is exactly analogous to that of Sirius, whose suspected companion was discovered by Alvan G. Clark in 1862, and which, having disappeared for several years in the bright rays of its primary, was "re-discovered" recently at the Lowell Observatory.

The Phildelphia Ledger has a pint of fun writing on this theme: "It is a curious coincidence that both the latter star, the glorious leader of Canis Major, and Procyon, the brilliant Alpha Canis Minoris, belong to the same class of binaries, and have revealed their history in precisely the same manner—although Procyon, untrue to his etymology as the fore dog" is the latter in sequence of revelation, and we may felicitate ourselves upon the triple triumph of human genius—the mastery of mathematics which confidently assumes to weigh unseen worlds a billion and a half times more distant than the sun, the marvelous skill of the optician who provides a lens so perfect that its convex surafce, which gathers 32,000 times as much light as the human eye, is able to concentrate in a single point the delicate beams which are even then just visible to highly trained vision, and, finally, the subtle endowment of the successful observer, whose toilsome devotion and tactful instrumental touch are so justly rewarded with world-wide fame."

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175a St. Antoine Street

MUSICAL MATTERS.

By HARMONY.

The musical event of the week, and, it must be confessed, it was of very unusual interest, was the production last Sunday of Mr. Achille Fortier's mass, composed in honor of Ste. Cecilia, at Notre Dame Church. I regard it as an event which should be very strongly marked in our musical history as the original production of a native-born French-Canadian, worthy to take its rank as music without any allowances or apologetics. I have no doubt, also, that the news of Mr. Fortier's success, when it reaches Paris, will be commented on as an event, for he studied there for several years under Theodore Dubois, and some of his original compositions have been played there, notably the "Religious Meditation," which was played last Sunday at the Offertory, and which has had the distinction of being played in the harmony class of Ernest Guiraud at the Conservatoire.

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There has been but one opinion given, and but one possible, upon the work among musicians and that is, however one may criticize it in detail or in form, as a whole it bears all through the unmistakable evidences of a master-hand. Its individuality is strongly marked, and one cannot help feeling that it has been carefully constructed and expresses what Mr. Fortier has intended. There is nothing commonplace, banal or careless in the mass; it does not lack inspiration, which has not been hampered by his scholarly use of the various elements of voice and instrument. The Kyrie is especially lovely Its stately modulations cast in a most strange mould, set to a beautiful syncopated accompaniment in strict form, is one of its best features. But to my mind the Sanctus is by far the finest number. The three-fold Hosanna that ends it is most beautiful, its modulations being so wierd as to compel the feeling of exaltation that was intended. The finish of the Gloria is also very fine and forms a fitting climax to the text. It is noticeable all through that a very touchingly appropriate textual reading has been given to the various parts of the mass, preserving in each part the ideas they convey, even where the means adopted have departed from tradition. This textual reading also, though appropriate, is not slavish, and the themes in the Kyrie and Agnus Dei are charming, and yet simple enough to catch the ear of the public at large by their beauty. Some of the effects of the mass were undoubtedly lost in the rendition; although it was done very well, considering how difficult it is to get together a large body of men, both vocal and instrumental, and command them with precision after only a few rehearsals. Still it cannot be denied the rendering was far from perfect and emphasized to my mind the axiom that it does not require a large choir to perform a mass effectively. I was surprised at the work all through, for, like a good many others, no doubt, I may frankly say I had not expected anything half so good, but found it in a finished work that commanded attention and compelled by its intrinsic value the recognition of its merits.

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As to the form in which the mass has been written there is a good deal more to be said, and I confess the work would have given me much more pleasure had it not so seriously departed from the traditions of mass music. One of the very able critics said in his article on the work next day that the ushering in of the Et Resurrexit with side drums and a clash of the cymbals was sufficiently like the raising of the dead to please anybody. I could not help thinking that, to my mind, sounded more like the death-knell of ecclesiastical traditions. I will need to explain myself to show what I mean. In the earliest days of the Church, religious songs and services of worship used to be sung or chanted to what is known as "plain song," or "plain-chant," now technically called "Canta-fermo." These melodies constituted certain accentuated divisions or periods of the diatonic scale that by force of their use became characteristic, as identified with religious worship, and peculiar from all other. In three or four centuries they were handed down from generation to generation by oral tradition, much like the ancient classics are supposed to have been; that is to say, they were not written down or preserved in any other way than by the memory. In this way they found what might perhaps be called a description of religious folk song. After three of four centuries Saint Ambrosian collected many of these melodies and evolved from them with much labor certain rules of progression characteristic of them which are technically called "Modes." Later on St. Gregory the Great made a more valuable collection of them, added many of his own compositions, and also increased the scope of the modes by discovering new developments of them. This was the history, in very brief, of the Ambrosian and Gregorian chant.

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In time, however, harmony was invented, and the harmonizing of the plain chant led it into fugal and polyphonic compositions, mostly in the form of canons. These were at first strict, but abuses soon came in, for with the enlargement of musical knowledge excess resulted in ridiculous concerts and extravagances of style, until the Church was about to expunge this art entirely from its services. What saved it was the genius of Palestrina, who was entrusted with the task of regenerating religious music, and accomplished it by making majestically devotional settings in harmonization of the traditional forms of ecclesiastical melodies or chants, and this form of composition may broadly be said to be the only one which has ever received the official sanction of the Church and the only form of mass ever heard in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. No modern mass has ever been permitted there. Mass music did not long rest where Palestrina brought it to. The next attack on its traditions came in the improvement and enlargement of the resources of the orchestra. Masters of the greatest genius have always been attracted by the mass as a theme for composition and there are few who have not attempted it; but taking one of the greatest of them as an example (an epoch by itself), the D minor mass by Bach, and it is more an oratorio than a devotional work, whilst the coloring of orchestral effects and devices borrowed from the opera has more and more entered into the treatment of modern masses.

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It is hard to know how to regard the development. The Church itself has never officially sanctioned it and yet has tolerated it, for modern masses are performed in the majority of the prominent churches. The text of the mass, as I before remarked, admits of only one reading, and all composers, in following its words, have practically struck the same form in its divisions on such broad lines as the supplicatory form of the Kyrie, the joyous character of the Gloria, with a hush on the Qui tollis, the dignity of the Credo, with its solemnity at the Incarnatus, and grief at the Crucifixus, the devotional cast of the Sanctus and Benedictus, and the prayerful attitude of the Agnus Dei. But the practical agreement of textual reading vanishes entirely in musical treatment. The argument between the traditional and modern forms of that treatment might, perhaps, be explained in this way: The great emotional climaxes of the human mind may be broadly divided into the devotional instinct and the dramatic instinct, The former is largely internally developed, the later externally received. In devotion the internal sense of lofty things wells up in the mind and produces exaltation, whether in the form of joy, grief, supplication or solemnity. In dramatics the impressionist effects of external circumstances strike the sympathetic elements in our nature, and similarly produce exaltation, whether of pleasure, anger, love, anguish or tenderness—and so on. The effects achieved are both emotional disturbances, but they are arrived at by widely diverse mediums. In nothing is this more vividly visible than in music, and in this, I consider, is the explanation why from all the age the calm, reposeful and dignified musical utterances that are traditionally associated with devotional form have always asserted their raison d'etre as the models on which the Roman Catholic mass can be most appropriately treated to music. When the coloring of percussion instruments and rhythms and effects borrowed from the opera are introduced, as they are being by modern composers, there is a certain sense of unfitness in the forced fusion of elements excellent in themselves, but widely different in their origin and results.

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These are some of the reasons for which I hesitate to endorse Mr. Fortier's liberties with form in this mass, and why it did not give one an unalloyed measure of pleasure. Many people were startled and shocked by some of its dramatic effects. Why? Simply because they violated a sense of fitness which is instilled into them by the natural laws of appropriateness, which laws reach down their foundations to the beginning of the musical history of the Church. That Mr. Fortier could modify the orchestration of his work to be made traditional in form is most certain. The vocal parts are beautiful, and the whole, as impressed with the seal of his individuality and genius, deserves alike any modifications by its composer to make it more worthy, as it does the admiration and pride of all Canadians at its creation on such a meritorious scale.

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Next Wednesday evening, in the Association Hall, a trio consisting of Mr. Emery Lavigne, piano; Mr. Goulet, violin: and Mr. Dubois, cello, will give a concert, assisted by Mr. Wiallard, who will sing. This trio has meeting for private rehearsal for some time past, and in addition to them being musicians and soloists of high individual merit I feel sure that when they play together evidences of care and study will be found in their ensemble work. Among the pieces they will perform will be many of modern composition and especial interest. Nothing would please all true lovers of music among us better than to see established a worthy and high class organization for the performance of chamber music. This class of music appeals to a very large class. It may not be generally known that in amateur circles there are quite a number of groups in Montreal formed of trios, quartettes and so on of instrumental friends who meet at one another's houses for mutual recreation. In the case of the trio about to appear it is not a question of merit, that will be certain, but of patronage, to determine whether they can become a club by which our city shall become known in other places for its love of and attention to chamber music.

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Mr. Immanuel Liebich has sent me for review a small work he has just completed, designed for self instruction, entitled "Harmony and Modulation on an Entirely New Principle." The task embarrasses me from the fact that I am ignorant of harmony as a science, which is at once one of the most difficult and abstruse technical studies in the world, and comprehensible only to the born musician, who can recognize sounds as he can see colors, and wields them into the expression of his thought by the grammatical means of the science of harmony. But the work is not intended to be theoretical, but practical, and is confessedly intended for those who desire by their own efforts to understand some of the elements which constitute the correct harmonization of the scale in its various keys. So he has arranged rules (in which the varions semitones are represented by figures) for ascending and descending chromatic scales harmonized in soprano, alto, tenor, or bass by two and by one harmony and by chords of three notes, in major and minor, with extensions and fingering; and in the second part of the book he treats of the modulations from one key to another in major or minor. The pamphlet contains forty-two lesssons, covering thirty pages of printed matter and costs twenty-five cents, (published by Drysdale & Co., Montreal), and will no doubt be useful and pleasurable to amateurs and perhaps serve to open to them the attractions of a more profound study of the science.

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In the New York Musical Age for November 18 the following paragraph occurs: "Miss Maud Burdette, a very excellent contralto singer from Montreal, Canada, sang in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, a Sunday or two ago, and created a good impression.

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The same paper announces the return of Mr. Whitney Mockridge, the talented Canadian tenor and musician, from a successful three years' tour in England, but it refers to him as "the American singer." By all menas let the wing of the spread eagle cover them all; never mind our feelings. Last year they claimed Albani; she is so American, you know.

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The opera season in New York goes on brilliantly as regards the excellence of the performances and their financial results, but strangely enough the critics are complaining of the apathetic attitude of the audiences towards the representations. The fact they attribute to their having been musically overfed. As a matter of fact it would probably be impossible to get finer performances than are now being held there, and the works done are master-pieces worthy of study. They are veritable text books of artistic tastes, and the lack of novelties cannot be helped. It is possible that a large part of this want of enthusiasm is assumed for society purposes. Many people think it gives them a metropolitan tone to affect the "blase" and take everything with a studied indifference, but the true musician has a heart ever warm and in which the rehearsing of good music merely stimulates the renaissance of aesthetic appreciation to a keener degree. Perhaps if the news-mongers of New York could wean themselves from regarding the jewelled images that emblazon the boxes as the leaders of artistic thought they would get below the surface and find something deeper. Certain it is that they have no reason to find fault with the social character of the opera. If it were not for it it could not exist at all, and it is really extraordinary when one comes to look at it that the immense expense of the propaganda can be covered during a thirteen weeks' season by the box receipts.. When such singers as Melba and Jean de Reszke get $1,200 or $1,500 a night, and sometimes a percentage as well, and everything is in proportion, it takes money to come out square. Grand opera on the continent is subsidized by the State in many places.

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Last Tuesday the Toronto Philharmonic Society did "Elijah." It had been under preparation for a long time, as it was intended as a mark for the jubilee of the oratorio, which was first performed in 1846. The critic of the Globe for some weeks in his Saturday letters has been giving long and interesting articles on the oratorio and its composer, which must have been a great help. The chorus numbered 250. The Buffalo Symphony Orchestra of 40 were engaged and the soloists were Madame Juck, Mrs. Van der Veer Green and Mr. Evans Williams, tenor. Unfortunately for the "Elijah" Mr. Arthur Benesford was sick, and had to be replaced on short notice by Mr. Fred. Warrington, who, it is said, did well under the circumstances. It appears to have been a fine performance, but the critics are not very enthusiastic over the choral work.

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It is perhaps regrettable that Madame Albani will have only one appearance here on this tour, which is to be extended to Australia; but it is somewhat in keeping with the frugal character of our musical events this season.. But the concert on the 7th will be one to be remembered. Albani is splendidly supported, and if, as is hinted, she could be induced to sing the love scene from Tristan and Isolde as well as the third and fifth acts of "Faust," it will be an event the educational significance of which will be important. There are few singers who sing like Albani now-a-days; there is a breadth in her style and legitimacy and solidity in her methods that speak of careful development and a corresponding power of endurance.

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Italo Campano, the famous tenor, who was well-known in Canada and the United Statets, died near Parma last Monday.

Italo Campanini, the great successor of Mario and Giuglini, was born of humble parentage at Parma, Italy, in 1846. Ambitious, industrious and determined, possessed of a robust frame and a splendid constitution, he spent the evenings after his toil in acquiring an excellent education. At fourteen years of age he joined the Garibaldian army, and his dash and bravery soon made him a favorite.

Peace declared he returned home and one evening, sitting singing with some frineds in a country wine garden, he joined in the chorus of a song. The exquisitely pure tenor voice attracted the attention of Signor Dall'Argini, a local instructor, who requested Campanini to become his pupil.

From the first lessons he received young Italo began to feel the musical fire within



him, and he soon went to the Parma Conservatory of Music, then one of the finest in Europe.

After two years he made his debut in the local theatre as the Notary in "Somnambula. Of course he had stage fright, and made a failure, but a few days later he sang in "Trovatore" and scored such a success that his manager almost made a fortune.

His career thenceforward was one round of triumphs—in Russia, in Madrid, and in Italy. At the age of twenty-three he studied in Madrid under the Chevalier Lamperti, and at twenty-four made his first really great success, in "Faust," at the Scala, of Milan.

Then he went to London and added new laurels to his already well-founded reputation, and afterward, in 1873, he made his first appearance in the United States, singing at the Academy of Music. His last appearance in opera was in "Faust," at the Metropolitan, February, 1894, when at a few hours' notice he took the place of Jean de Reszke, who was unable to appear. He was in his day the most brilliant of the singers of the Italian school.

A well-known critic once wrote:—"The lyric stage has had no other artist, in the past or at the present time, who has triumphed in such a wide range of characters. He brought to every part assigned him a diligent study as well as great natural dramatic ability and the most untiring care, as well as a voice of unwonted beauty and remarkable power.

HARMONY.

A POPULAR C.P.R. OFFICER

Adds His Testimony to the Merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for Catarrh and Cold in the Head

—He Says It Is Peerless.

Mr. John McEdwards, the genial purser of the C.P.R. liner Athabasca, says: "I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for cold in the head. It is very effective, easy to apply, mild and pleasant. I have tested nearly every catarrh cure made, and found none to compare with it. I recommend it first, last and always."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street, Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame Street, and J. Lewis & Co., 2208 St. Catherine Street.

At New Augustine, Fla., the Mayor, sitting as a magistrate, accepted five hogs from a negro culprit as security for the payment of a fine.

THE HERALD, JUNIOR.

WHAT A GIRL DID FOR SCIENCE.

Nearly a century ago a little girl of 10 was left an orphan in a cottage on the Devonshire coast of England. Her father had been a carpenter during the early part of his life, and had made good wages at his trade. But in an evil day he was taken with consumption and soon found himself too weak to work continually. So he spent much of his time wandering up and down the rocky coast near his home and picking up odd stones and fossils, which he sold to visitors who came to view the magnificent scenery. He was a strange, quiet man, and his little daughter, Mary Anning, was much like him. She didn't care for play, and at school she seemed very stupid and dull, being unable to learn even the simplest lessons. But her father understood her and she understood him. Indeed, she soon learned the best places to find fossils, and she knew, too, just how to crack a stone to show best the petrified bones of the animals and plants inside. All this she learned, dull though she was, before she had reached her 9th birth-day.

And, then, one afternoon a very strange and wonderful thing happened to Mary. She was out walking in a field, when a heavy storm came up, with lightning and thunder. The child ran for refuge to a big oak, not knowing it was the most dangerous place she could have chosen. Hardly had she recovered her breath from running, when there was a vivid flash of lightning, and the great tree was split from top to bottom. Little Mary lay insensible for a long time, and the doctor gravely shook his head, and said that even if she did recover her health her hearing or her sight might be gone.

But, wonderful as it may seem, when Mary came out of the stupor she was no longer dull and stupid. She became gay, bright and talkative, and read all of the books that could be found in the little town where she lived. Nor did her love for the fossil-gathering and for the trips with her father cease, and every day she learned new things about the cliffs of Devonshire and about the animals that lived thousands of years before and had left their skeletons in the rocks to tell the stories of their lives.

But one day Mary's father died, and Mary was left alone in the world to care for herself. Did she despair? Not a bit of it. She took her father's big hammer and went out to the hills and continued to gather rare fossils, which she sold to the visitors from London. While passing sadly along one of the cliffs where she had often gone with her father her sharp eye caucght sight of a fossil ammonite, the shell of a wonderful sea being, something like the chambered nautilus. She knew it was valuable, and so she took it to the town of Lyme and sold it for half a crown. After that find the fame of the little geologist began to spread. The wise men of London heard of her and praised her. She worked steadily, always learning something new and collecting her treasures. And one day she discovered in a cliff the bones of an animal very much larger than any she had ever dreamed off. It was thirty feet long and its eye-socket, as her hammer pecked it out, was as big as a tea-saucer. It was like a creature made up of parts of many other animals, having a lizard head, crocodile teeth, the paddles of a whale, a long swan neck and a huge, shapeless body. Energetic Mary Anning employed men to dig the big creature out, and people came from all over the country to see it. Finally a great geologist bought it for $100—which seemed a very large sum of money to Mary. The most learned men did not know what the fossil animal was—they had never before seen anything like it. So they gave it the long name, Ichthyosaurus, or fish-lizard. Not long afterward Mary, now a grown woman, discovered another huge fossil with bat-like wings, which her learned friends, the geologists, called a Pterodactyle. Both of these specimens are now in the British Museum, where you may some day see them.

Later Mary made a collection of fossils at her home, and it was visited not only by great scientists, but by kings and queens. And every year she found something new and wonderful in the cliffs to puzzle her learned friends. For her valuable work the British Museum gave her a pension, and when she died, in 1847, the British Geological Society set up a beautiful memorial window in the church which she attended at her old home in Lyme.

And this is what a brave little girl, left an orphan at 10 years old, did for science.

"OLD TOM," THE FIRE BRIGADE HORSE

There have been one or two famous dogs connected with the London Fire Brigade. A writer in the current number of the Quiver tells of a horse, "Old Tom," a Westminster celebrity. The acommodation at this station being very awkward, the veteran resided with other horses in the basement; the fire-engine room was on the ground floor, immediately above, and its doors opened on the street. A sloping way was the sole connection between basement and ground floor, and it was of so steep a grade that gravel had to be laid down to give a chance of foot-hold. Directly the stirring sound of the alarm gong sounded, "Old Tom" was off at a gallop up the incline, the other horses following; through the quickly opened doors the animals dashed, and woe to any luckless body who chanced to be in the way. Tom was always first, and, rushing into the engine-house, placed himself in position to be harnessed.

"Old Tom" was, of course, a great favorite with the men, and received much kindness. So inteligent was he that a certain nobleman was particularly anxious to have him, and offered a large sum of money for him to the Fire Brigade. However, they told him it was not in their power to treat with him, as all their horses were hired of a contractor. To the contractor the nobleman went, and repeated his offer, which was gladly accepted. But then arose an unexpected difficulty. "We don't intend to part with Tom," said his employers. "But the horse is mine, and I have sold him!" "We don't dispute for a moment your perfect right to do what you will with your own. Take him—but if you do we shall terminate the contract!" This was more than the contractor was prepared to swallow, and so Tom remained in the Brigade.

PUPPY DOG DINNER.

Bret Harte's saying that "the Heathen Chinee is pecuiar" comes out in the food they eat. What, indeed, do they not eat that is not very peculiar indeed, in the way of flesh diet! Chow dog, for instance, is so great a delicacy that to leave it out of an official dinner in China would be as great a crime as leaving out whitebait or asparagus in May on similar occasions in this country. At Canton rows of dogs, skinned, dressed, and ready for cooking, are hung up in lines on the stalls in the market place. The poor Chow, when thus he contributes to the delicacies of the Heathen Chinee's table, must not have outgrown the tender stage of puppy-dom. When he is two months old, and his little carcass weighs two pounds, he is at his best, and once he has managed to escape his doom till he is six months old, he has a chance of living to a patriarchal age, for after that time his "flavor" is not, from the epicurean point of view, what it ought to be.

DOT AND THE MOON.

I have been told—do you think it is true?—
That when the new moon first comes into view
The bright little moon, like a bent silver bow,
If I see it just over my left shoulder—so,
Bad luck will follow me all the month through;
But I don't believe much in signs. Do you?

But the new moon, last night, above the elm tree,
Over my right shoulder glanced down at me,
The pretty new moon, and, you know that's a sign
That the best of good luck will surely be mine.
I can't help believing that sign will come true.
Signs may be silly—but, now, wouldn't you?

—ST. NICHOLAS.

MADE THE CHICKENS WORK.

Often when we hear of a simple invention that supplies some great public want we exclaim:

"Wonder why no one ever thought of that before!"

Recently a clever Yankee has fixed it so that his chickens, besides supplying food, work for their living. He kept bees, and was troubled with certain little worms that crawled into the hive at night. So he fixed up some simple machinery in his chicken house and attached it to the roosts in such a manner that when the rooster led his flock up to sleep their weight acted on a lever and closed the door of every beehive in the yard outside. And, of course, when the chickens hopped out in the morning the beehive doors opened again.

SMALL LANTERNS.

Boys and girls of Paris, France, have a new fad. They have taken to wearing funny little lighted lanterns on their hats or in the midst of a buttonhole bouquet. The lantern is very small and neat. It is made of tin, with glass plates, and it burns brightly for some hours. It is about the size of a big walnut, and can be bought for 6 cents. At a recent fair nearly every one had a twinkling little lantern, which glowed like a glow worm, and gave to the gathering a very unique appearance. About Christmas time it is expected that the lanterns will get to the boys and girls of America.

KING'S DAUGHTERS

As a Society They Vouch for Ryckman's Kootenay Cure for Rheumatism.

A MARVELLOUS BLESSING APPRECIATED.

Hamilton, Ont., April 2, 1895.

S. S. Ryckman, Esq., M.P.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Sir,—We, as a society, have adopted this means to express our sincere thanks for your valuable medicine, "Kootenay Cure," which you so generously donated to the Cheerful Workers' Circle of King's Daughters, Hamilton. It has proved a blessing in several cases of rheumatic suffering by effecting a cure, and in one case especially, that of George Ball, residing on Sanford Avenue, near Huron Street, we desire to thank you. When we first visited Mr. Ball in September last he was a hopeless and helpless invalid, his condition being brought about by Sciatica Rheumatism of long standing. We gave him a bottle of your Kootenay Cure, which he took with such beneficial results that in three weeks' time he was able to walk, and to-day, after taking three bottles, is completely cured and working at hard labor. His case was an unusually bad one and his cure is little short of marvellous, and we have no hesitation in saying "Kootenay Cure" cured him. Should you think suffering humanity would be benefited by the publication of this letter, you are at liberty to use all or any part of it.

Wishing you continued success with the medicine and thanking you once more, we remain,

Gratefully yours,
(Signed) May Pratt, President.
(Signed) Mrs. D. B. Pratt,
25 East Ave. N.

TWO CANADIAN ALMANACS.

Messrs. J. B. Rolland & Fils have just published two most useful almanacs for 1897. They are not new to the public. L'Almanach Agricole, Commercial et Historique is entering its 31st year, and for twenty consecutive years the Messrs. Rolland have published L'Almanach des Familles. They both contain most useful general information and both are interesting and instructive.

At Harrison, Neb., sympathetic neighbors of a woman whose husband abused her ordered the brute to leave town, which he did, and then he sued the good folk for alienating his affections.

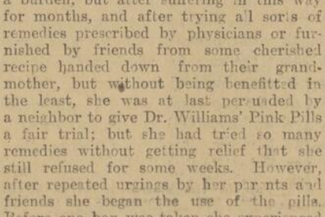
IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH

THE CONDITION OF MANY YOUNG GIRLS IN CANADA.

Fair Faces and Bloodless Lips—Given to Headaches — Extreme Weakness, Heart Palpitation and Other Distressing Symptoms—The Means of Cure Readily at Hand.

From the Leamington Post.

The attention of the Post has lately been frequently called to a remarkable cure in the case of a young girl living within a few miles of this town, whose life was despaired of, but who was completely cured in a short space of time by the most wonderful of all remedies, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since reading in almost every issue of the Post of the cures effected by the use of this medicine, we felt it to be a duty we owed to investigate this case which has so urgently been brought to our notice, and we are sure the interview will be read with interest by the thousands of young girls all over Canada, as well as by the parents of such interesting patients. The young lady in question is not anxious for notoriety, but is willing to make her case known in order that others who are similarly afflicted may have an opportunity of being equally benefitted. The symptoms in her disease differed in no way from those affecting thousands of young girls about her age. She was suffering from extreme weakness, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, and her chances of life seemed to grow less every day. The best and brightest fade away as well as others, but when we se a young girl of sixteen years, who should be in the best of health, with cheeks aglow with the rosy flush of youth, and eyes bright and flashing, just the opposite, with sallow cheeks, bloodless lips, listless in every motion, despondent, despairing of life with no expectation or hope of regaining health, and with only one wish left, that of complete rest, physical and mental, we think it one of the saddest of sights.



In the quiet little hamlet of Strangfield, in Essex County, just such a case was presented to the sorrowing eyes of loving friends a few months ago in the person of Miss Ella Beacon, who frequently said she did not care how soon she died, as life had no charms for her. To our reporter she declared that life had been a burden, but after suffering in this way for months, and after trying all sorts of remedies prescribed by physicians or furnished by friends from some cherished recipe handed down from their grandmother, but without being benefitted in the least, she was at last persuaded by a neighbor to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial; but she had tried so many remedies without getting relief that she still refused for some weeks. However, after repeated urgings by her parents and friends she began the use of the pills. Before one box was taken she experienced some relief, and after the use of a few more boxes she was restored to perfect health, and there are few young girls now who enjoy life more. She says she owes her life and happiness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and is willing that all the world shall know it. Her case attracted much attention and her perfect recovery has created much comment.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are a certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old. Pink Pills also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Walter Nichols, 12 years old, has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment at Suffolk, Va., on two charges of grand larceny, one for safe breaking and the other for robbing a jewelry tore. It is said that his criminal tendencies were manifested from infancy.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

Rural Rhymes, by Eric Duncan. Toronto, Wm. Briggs.

Thirteen bits of verse—ranch songs an elegy, some weather jingles, and the fantastic story of a supernatural sheep thief who ravaged the flocks in one of the Shetland Isles, are given in this dainty, white covered book. There is a note of pure administration of Nature and of fondness for and sympathy with animals that attracts the reader. The poems are not great. They do not pretend to be. The writer refers to them in tantalizing alliteration as the "regular reminiscences of a real rancher written by himself."

—

A doleful little newspaper paragraph dated, "Elmwood, Arkansas, November 9," states that the winter home and valuable library of Miss Alice French in that town were burned up the night before. Miss Alice French is "Octave Thanet," the familiar friend of the readers of the magazines. Her admirers will grieve over her misfortune, which might, however, have been worse, for the despatch says "the family narrowly escaped." It must be a serious matter to be turned out of house and library in November, even in the State of Arkansas. No doubt it will disarrange Miss French's schemes for her winter's work. Twelve thousand dollars is the newspaper estimate of loss, which is only partially off-set by an experience of possible value in the making of a story.

—

The United States Supreme Court has declined to meddle with the verdicts of two lower Federal courts which declared Miss Harriet Monroe to be entitled to receive $5,000 from the New York World as damages for the premature publication in that newspaper of the ode that Miss Monroe wrote for the opening of the Chicago Fair. Miss Monroe found out that the World had obtained an advance copy of her ode, and telegraphed that paper not to publish it, but the paper concluded to take its chances of being sued, and the ode appeared. Miss Monroe brought suit successfully in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The World then appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and was beaten, and now that the Supreme Court has declined to interfere it looks as though Miss Monroe might get her money.

—

The second volume of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" promises to be an interesting. It includes some hitherto unpublished letters throwing light on Mrs. Browning's religious views. An odd correspondence on "the construction of sheep-folds" introduces us to Mr. Ruskin as an authority on this subject. The uncollected writings of Mr. Swinburne are another matter which receive attention. Further, Tennyson, Leigh, Hunt, George Eliot, and Mr. Meredith occur in the volume. It will be published very soon by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, the editors being Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Mr. T. J. Wise.

—

Messrs. Scribner's Sons have just issued what is described as "a new great standard work" in the shape of a "History of the United States" down to the present day. No copies will be on sale at the shops in the ordinary way, nor will they be offered by "the oily-tongued agent." The following announcement describes the original method for simplifying the sale of the work to the public:

Ring up The Tribune-Scribner's History Club, Telephone No.—, any time from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Give the operator your name and address. He has under his hand direct wires to every District Telegraph Office in New York and Brooklyn. In two minutes a uniformed boy from the branch nearest you will be on his way with sample volumes (a complete set if you prefer) and full particulars. No charge for the service. Keep the boy as long as you like. Pay the messenger no money.

—

Mr. Hall Caine has inaugurated a new form of entertainment in Scotland. At Dundee the other night he spoke a novel from the platform, and that to a large audience which, the Scotsman says, enjoyed the innovation thoroughly. It was a pathetic and tragic tale, entitled "Home, Sweet Home." The delivery occupied an hour and a half, and "there were no dull moments."

—

A writer in a current magazine having been asked for his reasons for his statement that Mr. Edgar Fawcett was America's foremost poet begins his compliance with the request by quoting from Mr. Fawcett's "Romance and Revery," a poem which he entitles "Master and Slave":

"On his rotting old throne sat Death, in a cave where the black dews fell:
Near by stood his beautiful awful slave, the angel Azrael.

'Have you served me true,' said Death, 'in your work of tears, to-day?'
And Azrael answered, 'Live the King! I hearken and I obey.

'A bride on her bridal morn; a lover that dreamed of bliss;
'A child, last left in a widow's home—these stiffened beneath my kiss.

'These and numberless more; yea, master, my work of tears
To-day has sped as in other days, for years, for years, and for years.'

Death smiled with his dark sad mouth, with his hard grave passionless eye.
'And what of the souls that sought your kiss? Did you pass these proudly by?

'When the mourners moaned your name with their longing lips and wan,
When a wild hand signaled you to pause, did you then pass proudly on?'

And the angel Azrael said, in lowly and loyal way:
'Even so, dark master. Live the King! I hearken and I obey.'"

—

Dr. Conan Doyle has written a historical novel dealing with a stirring period in France. He calls it "Uncle Bernac," and describes it in the sub-title as "A Memory of the Empire." Mr. Anthony Hope has also been at work on a new novel, which he thinks of christening "Born in the Purple."

—

Messrs. Harper and Brothers, the famous publishers, have formed their business into a limited company, for convenience sake, with a capital of £400,000. This step has been taken for convenience, and all the stock has been kept in the hands of the Harper family, no outside capital having been asked for.

—

Under the title of "Imperial Defence," Mr. Murray will shortly publish a collection of the speeches, letters, and addresses of the late Earl of Carnarvon. The book will have special interest in Canada as in other parts of Great Britain. Deeply convinced of the pressing necessity of closing up the ranks of the British Empire, Lord Carnarvon devoted years of study to the subject, and his services as chairman of the Royal Commission "for the Defence of British Possessions and Commerce Abroad" (1879-82), as well as his long connection with the Colonial Office, first as Under Secretary, then as Secretary of State, give to his opinions the weight of authority. In the forthcoming volume the question of defence is discussed both in general outline and in practical detail.

J. M. BARRIE WRITES OF HIS MOTHER

Mr. J. M. Barrie's monograph of his mother (which is naturally something of an autobiography, as well, has been given to the public. He has written most delicately and charmingly of his mother. Although she rather discouraged his efforts at writing when he began he probably owes his talents to her, for she was a quite remarkable woman. In spite of his natural reticence Mr. Barrie in this volume does not hesitate to tell the world what an event it was in the family when they bought six hair-bottomed chairs, nor that they never kept a servant, and that his mother and sister did all the work of the family, and that even he would, on occasion, take possession of the kitchen, get the breakfast and wash the dishes afterwards. Of course they were poor or they would not have lived as they did; but it was not a pinching poverty; they had little to live upon, but they lived within their means—which is almost as good as being rich.

Naturally, a large part of this book is autobiographical. Mr. Barrie could hardly write very much about his mother without writing about himself. He tells us that he and his mother read books together, and that it was in reading the stories in a magazine called "Sunshine" that he was first inspired with the idea of writing stories himself. "At twelve or thereabouts," he says, "I put the literary calling to bed for a time, having gone to a school where cricket and football were more esteemed, but during the year before I went to the university it woke up, and I wrote a great part of a three-volume novel. The publisher replied that the sum for which he would print it was a hundred and—however, that was not the important point (I had sixpence); where he stabbed us both was in writing that he considered me a 'clever lady.' I replied stiffly that I was a gentleman, and since then I have kept that manuscript concealed. I looked through it lately, and, oh, but it is dull! I defy anyone to read it."

From the time he "first tasted blood in the garret" his mind was made up. "There could be no hum-dreadful-drum profession for me!" he exclaims; "literature was my game." But this was a game not highly thought of by those who wished him well. He remembers being asked by two maiden ladies, about the time he left the university, what he was to be, and when he replied brazenly "an author," they flung up their hands, and one exclaimed, "And you an M.A.!" Like many another author, Barrie began his career as a journalist. "The wench I should have been courting now," he writes, "was journalism, that grisette of literature who has a smile and a hand for all beginners, welcoming them at the threshold, teaching them so much that is worth knowing, introducing them to the other lady whom they have worshipped from afar, showing them even how to woo her, and then bidding them a bright godspeed—he were an ingrate who, having had her joyous companionship, no longer flings her a kiss as they pass. But though she bears no ill-will when she is jilted, you must serve her faithfully while you are hers, and you must seek her out and make much of her, and, until you can rely on her good nature (note this), not a word about the other lady. When at last she took me in I grew so fond of her that I called her by the other's name, and even now I think at times that there was more fun in the little sister, but I began by wooing her with contributions that were all misfits."

His first position was that of leader writer on a provincial paper. He really did not know what leaders were, but he posted himself on this subject and was more or less successful. In his spare moments, however, he did work of another kind, and sent sketches to an editor in London. When he wrote of his own village the sketches were printed and accepted, much to his surprise, for he thought that these were the least worthy of his writings. Finally, the young author decided to go to London—much against his mother's wishes, for she regarded that city as a most cruel and wicked place, and hesitated to throw her son upon its tender mercies. However, he went. "I wrote and asked the editor if I should come to London, and he said No; so I went, laden with charges from my mother to walk in the middle of the street (they jump out on you as you are turning a corner), never to venture forth after sunset, and always to lock up everything (I who could never lock up anything except my heart in company). Thanks to this editor, for the others would have nothing to say to me, though I battered on all their doors. She was soon able to sleep at nights without the dread that I should be waking presently with the ironwork of certain seats figured on my person, and what relieved her very much was that I had begun to write as if Auld Lichts were not the only people I knew of."

On the subject of his mother's reading he says: "As daylight goes, she follows it with her sewing to the window and gets another needleful out of it, as one may run after a departed visitor for a last word; but now the gas is lit, and no longer is it shameful to sit down to literature. If the book be a story by George Eliot or Mrs. Oliphant, her favorite (and mine) among women novelists, or if it be Carlyle, and we move softly, she will read, entranced for hours. Her delight in Carlyle was so well known that various good people would send her books that contained a page about him; she could place her finger on any passage wanted in the biography as promptly as though she were looking for some article in her own drawer, and given a date she was often able to tell you what they were doing in Cheyne Row that day. Carlyle, she decided, was not so much an ill man to live with as one who needed a deal of managing, but when I asked if she thought she could have managed she only replied with a modest smile that meant, 'Oh, no!' but had the face of 'Sal, I would have liked to try.'"

Apropos of the subject whether an author is moved by his own writings Mr. Barrie writes: "Or I may be roused from my writings by her cry that I am making strange faces again. It is my contemptible weakness that if I say a character smiled vacuously, I must smile vacuously; if he frowns or leers, I frown or leer; if he is a coward or given to contortions, I cringe or twist my legs until I have to stop writing to undo the knot. I bow with him, eat with him, and gnaw my mustache with him. If the character be a lady with an exquisite laugh, I suddenly terrify you by laughing exquisitely. One reads of the astounding versatility of an actor who is stout and lean on the same evening, but what is he to the novelist who is a dozen persons within the hour? Morally, I fear, we must deteriorate—but this is a subject I may wisely edge away from."

A LITTLE KNOWN AMERICAN POET.

No name of a living American poet is better known than that of Richard Henry Stoddard; but it is not known that Mr. Stoddard's wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, is also a poet, whose ability, according to a review in the London Academy—no mean authority—is in many respects quite remarkable. Though Mrs. Stoddard is over seventy years of age, she has never made any bid for poetic fame, her poems being circulated privately or appearing at long intervals in magazines. Now, however, her poems have been collected into a volume and are given to the world by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. We quote from what The Academy's review, written by William Sharp, says of the book. After speaking of the author's remarkable reticence, Mr. Sharp says:

"From the first, the physiognomy of her poetry has been unmistakable; none, reading them, could attribute these strange, reserved, and yet passionately regretful lyrics to any other source. In this country Mrs. Stoddard can not be said to be well-known even as a romancist, though it would be difficult to indicate any woman of our time who has written a more remarkable novel than her 'Temple House'—a book which appeared many years ago, but is still sought by hundreds of new readers, yearly, while more than ever honored by critics of American fiction. Long before I had knowingly read anything of Mrs. Stoddard's verse, I encountered, I forget when or where, a lyric entitled 'Mercedes.' Impressed by its dramatic intensity, I showed it to an American friend, who at once declared that it would be no other than Elizabeth Stoddard. That lyric I am glad to find in this beautiful volume brought out by the Riverside Press:

'Under a sultry, yellow sky,
On the yellow sand I lie;
The crinkled vapors smite my brain,
I smolder in a fiery pain.

'Above the crags the condor flies;
He knows where the red gold lies,
He knows where the diamonds shine;
If I knew, would she be mine?

'Mercedes in her hammock swings;
In her court a palm-tree flings
Its slender shadow on the ground,
The fountain falls with silver sound.

'Her lips are like this cactus cup;
With my hand I crush it up:
I tear its flaming leaves apart;
Would that I could tear her heart!

'Last night a man was at her gate;
In the hedge I lay in wait:
I saw Mercedes meet him there,
By the fire-flies in her hair.

'I waited till the break of day,
Then I rose and stole away;
But left my dagger in the gate;
Now she knows her lover's fate!'"

The dominant note in the book, says Mr. Sharp, is tragic memory, passionate regret. Many of the shorter lyrics suggest poetic kinship with her husband, "the most purely lyric poet that America has produced since Poe." We quote again:

"Pre-eminently, these poems are the work of a woman—in the sense that they express, with extraordinary forcibleness as well as reserve, the particular pain of quiet endurance which is the lot of so many women of ardent imaginations and unsatisfied hearts. In lyrics like that entitled 'I love you, but a sense of pain,' or that called 'Nameless Pain,' the author is truly the mouthpiece of a multitude of her sex. Among the earlier poems are one or two of remarkable beauty, of a kind that might be spoken of as Maeterlinckian, because of the peculiar quality, the tragic atmosphere, with which they are surcharged; in particular, 'The House by the Sea' and 'The House of Youth,' which closes thus:

'What is the story of the buried past?
Were all its doors flung wide,
For us to search its rooms?
And we to see the race, from first to last,
And how they lived and died.

'Still would it baffle and perplex the brain,
But show this bitter truth:
Man lives not in the past;
None but a woman ever comes again
Back to the House of Youth!'

"No small section of the book consists of poems in blank verse; and it is in this difficult form, the supreme test of the architect of verse, that Mrs. Stoddard exhibits her mastery. In the fragment descriptive of the Caspian trader, 'Zanthon with his leash of mares,' and in 'Achilles in Orcus,' we have blank verse as dignified, as musical, and as individual as any achieved by an American poet."

A SIR WALTER SCOTT YARN.

Last week's issue of the New York Independent contained a most astounding revelation or a most astounding fake concerning a newly discovered letter of Walter Scott, now in possession of the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, of New York.

The letter is written to Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and runs as follows:

Sir,—I am favored with your letter of the 26th which some business prevented my sooner replying to. I am not the author of those novels (Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, Rob Roy and Waverly, mentioned in Mr. Warren's letter) which the world chooses to ascribe to me, and am therefore unworthy of the praises due to that individual, whoever he may prove to be. It is needless, therefore, to add that I cannot be useful to you in the way you propose; indeed, if you will take my advice, you will seek no other person's judgment or countenance in the project of publication which you entertain than that of an intelligent bookseller who is in a good line in the trade. Although no great readers, unpretending to particular taste, those gentlemen whose profession it is to cater to the public acquire much more accurate knowledge o what will give satisfaction to the general readers than can be obtained by a man of letters in his closet.

They have also ready access to good judges, and their own interest presumptively commands them to give as much encouragement as possible to genius, or anything approaching it.

Excuse these hints from one who has had some experinece, and believe me, sir, your most obedient servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

Abbotsford, August. 3.

Those who are familiar with Scott's hand-writing state most positively that this is an authentic letter. The only conclusion, therefore, is that the great and honored Sir Walter either wrote what was not true or all his life long let himself live under the lustre of a stolen reputation. Of these two alternatives the former is less harrowing to those who are attached to his memory. Inasmuch as the habit of novel-writing was more injurious to one's reputation then than now it is conceivable that the novelist was tempted to screen his own genius for the purpose of maintaining a foothold in the world of more serious letters.

STORY BY GILBERT PARKER.

Mr. Gilbert Parker has this story in the Christmas number of the Pall Mall Magazine, the scene of which is laid in this Province. He calls it:

MATHURIN,
A Sinner of Pontiac.

You may hear Mathurin's story from almost any tale-teller in the Province of Quebec, where every parish has its professional raconteur, and where every other man is an amateur. But you will hear it told with most fitting sympathy and imagination, at the beating of the flax, in the little valley beside Dalgrothe Mountain. That is, perhaps, because of the woman who tells it. And when Antoinette Marmotte, who has a voice like a bird, sings a verse or two of the song they call "Mathurin, the Master of the School," to the beat of the hammers upon the flax, the women pause in their work and weep in a silly sort of way, without shame or reproof.

Here are two verses of the song with which Antoinette used to play upon their sentimental heart-strings:

"Connaissez-vous Mathurin,
Le maitre d'ecole,
Cet aimable boute-en-train,
Du plaisir raffole?
A table, en un gai repas,
Sa langue ne tarit pas
Sur la gaudriole!
Oh! gue,
Sur la gaudriole!

Ami lecteur, passe-moi
Cette faribole:
Le gaiete me sert de loi,
Comme de boussole;
Pour chasser le sombre ennui,
Je versifie aujourd'hui
Sur la gaudriole.
Oh! gue,
Sur la gaudriole!"

The tale was told to me in the little valley one September morning. Far and near one could see the swinging of the flail, and the laughter of a ripe summer was upon the land. There was a little Calvary down by the river-side, where the flax-beaters used to say their prayers in the intervals of their work; and it was just at the foot of this that Angele Rouvier, having finished her prayer, put her rosary in her pocket, wiped her eyes with the hem of her petticoat, and said to me:

"Ah, that poor Mathurin!"

I could not guess at first why it was she spoke so; but presently it dawned upon me that she had been praying for the repose of Mathurin's soul; though he had been dead at least a hundred years, and she had never known him. But tradition and memory are sweet to her race, and perhaps something in her own life that day had recalled to her the apocryphal scripture according to Mathurin. For some of these stories and legends lie as near to the heart of the race of Angele, as Job and Isaiah lie to your lives and mine; perhaps nearer, because Angele and her race are closer to the honest earth, from which good stories spring.

"Ah, that poor Mathurin! I wipe my eyes for him!" she said to me again.

"Tell me all about him, won't you, Mme Angele? I want to hear you tell it," I added hastily, for I saw that she would despise me if I showed ignorance of Mathurin's story. Her sympathy with Mathurin's memory was real, but her pleasure at the compliment conveyed in my request was also real.

"Ah! It was ver' long time ago—yes. My gran'mudder she remember dat Mathurin ver' well. He is not ver' big man. He has a face—oh! not ver' handsome, not so more handsome as yours—non! His clothes, they hang on him all loose; his hair, it is all some grey, and it blow about him head. He is clean of the face, no beard—no, nosing like dat. But his eye; oh, M'sieu', his eye! It is like a coal which you blow in your hand, whew!—all bright. My gran'mudder, she say, Voila, you can light your pipe with the eyes of that Mathurin! She know! She say that M'sieu' Mathurin's eyes they shine in the dark. My gran'fadder he say he not need any lights on his carriole when Mathurin ride with him in the dark.

"Vraiment, it is all ver' true what I tell you all the time. If you cut off Mathurin at the chin, all the way up, you will say the top of him it is a priest. All the way down from his neck, oh, he is just no better as yourse'f or my Jean—non! He is a ver' good man. Only one bad ting he do. That is why I pray for him; that is why everybody pray for him—only one bad ting. Saprie! If I have only one ting to say God-have-mercy for, I tink dat ver' good, I do my penance happy. Well, dat Mathurin him use to teach the school. The cure he is ver' fond of him. All the leetla children, boys and girls, they all say, 'C'est bon Mathurin!' He is not ver' cross—non! He have no wife, no child; just live by himself all alone. But he is ver' good friends with everybody in Pontiac. When he go 'long the street, everybody say, 'Ah, there go the good Mathurin!' He laugh, he tell story, he smoke a leetla, he take a leetla white wine behin' the door; that is nosing—non!

"He have in the parish five, ten, twenty children all call Mathurin; he is godfadder with them—yes. So he go about with plenty of sugar and sticks of candy in his pocket. He never forgot once the age of every leetla child that call him godfadder. He have a brain that work like a clock. My gran'fadder he say dat Mathurin have a machine in his head. It make the words, make the thoughts, make the fine speech like the cure, make the gran' poetry—oh, yes!

"When the king of Englan' go to sit on the throne, Mathurin write ver' nice verse to him. And by-and-by there come to Mathurin a letter—voila, dat is a letter! It have one, two, three, twenty seals; and the King he say to Mathurin, 'Merci mille fois, M'sieu'. You are ver' polite. I tank you. I will keep your verses to tell me dat my French subjects are all loyal like M. Mathurin.' Dat is ver' nice, but he is not proud—non! He write six verses for my gran'mudder—hein! Dat is someting. He write two verses for the king of Englan' and he write six verses for my gran'mudder—you see! He go on so, dis week, dat week, dis year, dat year, all the time.

"Well, by-and-by dere is trouble in Pontiac. It is ver' great trouble. You see dere is a fight against the king of Englan', and dat is too bad. It is not his fault; he is ver' nice man; it is the bad men who make the laws for the king in Quebec. Well, one day all over the country everybody take him gun, and the leetla bullets, and say, I will fight the soldier of the king of Englan'—like dat! Ver' well, dere was twenty men in Pontiac, ver' nice men—you will find deir names cut in a stone on the church; and den, tree times as big, you will find Mathurin's name. Ah, dat is the ting! You see, dat rebellion you English call it, we call it the War of the Patriot—well, call it what you like, quelle difference? The King of Englan' smash him Patriot War all to pieces. Den dere is ten men of the twenty come back to Pontiac ver' sorry. They are not happy, nobody are happy! All their wives, they cry; all their children, they are afraid! Some people say, What fools you are; others say, You are no good; all the time.

"Ver' well, by-and-by dere come to Pontiac what you call a colonel with a dozen men—what for, you tink? To try the patriots. He will stan' them against the wall and shoot them to death—kill them dead! When they come, the cure he is not in Pontiac—non, not that day; he is gone to another village. The English soldier he has the ten men drew up before the church. All the children and all the wives they cry and cry, and they feel so bad. Oh! it is a pity. But the English soldier he say he will march them off to Quebec, and everybody know that is the end of the patriots.

"All at once the colonel's horse it grow ver' wild, it rise up high and dance on him hind feet, and—voila! he topple him over backwards, and the horse fall on the colonel and smash him; it smash him till he go to die. Ver' well; the colonel, what does he do? They lay him on the steps of the church. Then he say, 'Bring me a priest, quick, for I go to die!' Nobody answer. The colonel he say, 'I have a hundred sins all on my mind; they are on my heart like a big hill. Bring to me the priest!'—he groan like that. Nobody speak at first; then somebody say the priest is not here. 'Find me a priest,' says the colonel; 'find me a priest.' For he tink the priest will not come, because he go to kill the patriots. 'Bring me a priest,' he say again, 'and all the ten shall go free!' He say it over and over. He is all smash to pieces, but his head it is all right. All at once the doors of the church open behind him—what you tink? Everybody's heart it stan' still, for dere is Mathurin dress as the priest, with a leetla boy to swing the censer. Everybody say to himself, What is this? Mathurin is dress as the priest—ah! that is a sin. It is a saprie! it is what you call blaspheme.

"The English soldier he look up at Mathurin and say, 'Ah, a priest! ah, M'sieu' le Cure!'

"Mathurin look down on him and say, 'M'sieu', it is for you to confess your sins, and to have the office of the Church. But first, as you have promise just now, you must give up these poor men, who have fight for what dey tink is right. You will let them go free this moment!'

"'Yes, yes,' say the English colonel; 'they shall go free. Only give me the help of the Church at my last!'

"Mathurin turn to the other soldiers and say, 'Unloose the men.'

"The colonel nod his head and say, 'Unloose the men.' Then the men are unloose, and they all go away, for Mathurin tell them to go.

"Everybody is ver' afraid becos' of what Mathurin do. Mathurin he say to the soldiers, 'Lift him up and bring him in the church.' They bring him up to the steps of the altar. Mathurin look at the man for a while, and it seem as if he cannot speak to him; but the colonel say, 'I have give you my word. Give me comfort of the Church before I die.' He is in ver' great pain, so Mathurin he turn roun' to everybody dat stan' by, and tell them to say the prayers for the sick. Everybody get him down on his knees and say the prayer; everybody say: 'Lord, have mercy. Spare him, O Lord; deliver him, O Lord, from Thy wrath!' And Mathurin he pray all the same as a priest, ver' soft and gentle. He pray on and on, and the face of the English soldier it get ver' quiet and still, and the tear drop down his cheek. And just as Mathurin say at the last his sins they are forgive, he die. Then Mathurin, as he go away to take off his robes, he say to himself, 'Miserere mei Deus! miserere mei Deus!'

"So dat is the ting dat Mathurin do to save the patriots from the bullets. Ver' well, the men dey go free, and when the Governor at Quebec he hear the truth, he say it is all right. Also the English soldier die in peace and happy, becos' he tink his sins are forgive. But then there is Mathurin and his sin to pretend he is a priest! The cure he come back, and there is a great trouble.

"Mathurin he is ver' quiet and still. Nobody come near him in his house; nobody go near to the school. But he sit alone all day in him school, and he work on the blackboar' and he write on the slate; but there is no child come, becos' the cure has forbid any one to speak to Mathurin. Not till the next Sunday, then the cure send word for Mathurin to come to the church. Mathurin come to the steps of the altar; then the cure say to him:

"'Mathurin, you have a great sin. If it was two hundred years ago you would be put to death for dat.'

"Mathurin he say ver' soft, 'Dat is no matter, I am ready to die now. I did it to save de fadders of the children and the husbands of the wives. I did it to make a poor sinner happy as he go from the world. The sin is mine!'

"Then the cure he say, 'The men are free, that is good; the wives have their husbands and the children their fathers. Also the man who confess his sins—the English soldier—to whom you say the words of a priest of God, he is forgive. The Spirit of God it was upon him when he die, becos' you speak in the name of the Church. But for you, blasphemer, who take upon you the holy ting, you shall suffer! For penance, all your life you shall teach a child no more!'

"Ah! M'sieu' le Cure he know dat is the greatest penance for the poor Mathurin! Then he set him other tings to do; and every Sunday for a whole year Mathurin come on his knees all the way to the church, but the cure say, 'Not yet are you forgive.' At the end of the year Mathurin he look so thin, so white, you can blow through him. Every day he go to him school and write on the blackboar', and mark on the slate, and call the roll of the school. But there is no answer, for there is no child. But all the time the wives of the men dat he have save, and the children, they pray for him. And by-and-by all the village dey pray for him, dey are so sorry.

"It is so for two years; and then they say that Mathurin he go to die. He cannot come on his knees to the church; and the men whose life he save, dey come to the cure and ask him to take the penance from Mathurin. The cure say, 'Wait till next Sunday.' So next Sunday Mathurin is carry to the church—he is too weak to walk on his knees. The cure he stan' at the altar, and he read a letter from the Pope, which say dat Mathurin his penance is over, and he is forgive; dat the Pope himself pray for Mathurin, to save his soul! So.

"Mathurin all at once he stan' up, and his face it smile and smile, and he stretch out his arms as if they are on a cross, and he say, 'Lord, I am ready to go,' and he fall down. But the cure catch him as he fall, and Mathurin say, 'The children—let them come to me dat I may teach them before I die!' An' all the children in the church dey come close to him, and he sit up and smile at them, and he say:

"'It is the class in 'rithmetic. How much is three times four?' And them all answer, 'Three times four is twelve.' And he say, 'May the Twelve Apostles pray for me!' Then he ask, 'Class in geography—how far is it roun' the world?' And dey answer, 'Twenty-four thousand miles.' He say, 'Good; it is not so far to God! The school is over all the time,' he say, and that is only everyting of poor Mathurin. He is dead.

"When the cure lay him down, after he make the Sign upon him, he kiss his face and say: 'Mathurin, now you are a priest unto God!'"

That was Angele Rouvier's story of Mathurin, the Master of the School, for whom the women and the children pray in the parish of Pontiac, though the school has been dismissed these hundred years.

GILBERT PARKER.

HARRY FURNISS' GLADSTONE.

Harry Furniss, the famous artist of the London Graphic, who is in New York just now, made his first American apearance as a platform entertainer the other night in Chickering Hall. The artistic merit of his drawings, the cleverness of his descriptions and the novelty of his entertainment at



once captivated all present, and put the noted Englishman at ease on the American platform.

Mr. Furniss took his audience to London, so to speak, and there showed them "The Humors of Parliament." He illustrated from his own drawings the two houses of Parliament by day and night. He pictured the leading members of each house, showed how they looked when they walked in, how they sat, how they slept when others were speaking, where they ate, how they drank, and their manners of speaking. To his remarkable powers of illustration and description Mr. Furniss added much clever mimicry, and his imitation of different leaders speaking evoked the heartiest applause.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Massey's Magazine for December contains a well-written sketch of Lawrence Alma-Tadema, by Bernard McEvoy, with illustrations of some of the paintings of this earnest artist who "has painted 300 pictures, and most of them are famous." A Christmas poem by "Seranus," a continuation of Prof. Clark's interesting articles "With Parkman Through Canada," a Lyric of the Frost, by Bliss Carmen, dainty as all his work is, and beating with the strong pulse of his ardent worship of nature, a stirring, tender story of an Indian girl by E. Pauline Johnston, and the usual departments and installments of stories and many other good things, making the number unusually attractive.

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The Pall Mall Magazine makes a delightful departure from routine with some colored illustrations. The ones which embellish the article, "The Queen of Cities," are particularly good. They show types of the inhabitants of Constantinople, with bits of the indoor and outdoor life of that beautiful city, to which, however, the writer, Frederic Whyte, denies the absolute right of its oft-conferred title. Gilbert Parker has a French-Canadian story in this issue. I. Zangwill discourses of the point of view from which humanity forms its varying opinions. He calls his discourse "Without Prejudice," and it is without it, and with an exceeding good philosophy and a pleasant presentation. There are poems, an installment of Stevenson's. "It Goes," a correspondence form Paris during the revolution with reproductions of old portraits, and much other matter of unvarying interest and excellence. The winter "Studio" gives some hitherto unpublished sketches of Robert Louis Stevenson's. Margaret Armour dilates on beautiful modern manuscript in a sympathetically written article with thirteen fine illustrations, a sample sketch with reproductions of those always patient, sometimes clever and often grotesque specimens, old-fashioned needle work, makes a plea for their revival. French artists are writen of by Gabriel Mouvey; "Bushey Models" are five fine heads and there are some good specimens of cobwebby architectural drawings by Arnold Mitchell.

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Outing for December is one of the best numbers of the popular sporting magazine that ever left the presses. The number opens with "The Pectoral Cross," a powerful story of the stage, by Justine Ingersoll. A second complete story, and a good one, is "Zinto," by H. F. Munn, who proves to be well posted in the customs of the Indians about Great Slave Lake. Notable features of the sport and travel departments are: "Hares and Hare Hunting," by Ed. W. Sandys; "At the Top of Europe," by E. M. Allaire; "American Amateur Athletes of '96," by W. B. Curtis; "Golf in America to Date," by Price Collier; and "Racing Schooners," by R. B. Burchard.

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We note that the Macmillan Company is publishing in this country Sir James D. Mackenzie's notable work on The Castles of England, Their Story and Their Structure. It is perhaps not generally known that this work is the one for which its London publishers received the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Book and News Trade in London last month. A keen competition took place between many London publishers for this first award for excellence in printing, binding and illustration in book work, and, apart from the literary value of the work, it is interesting to see what was pronounced the highest attainment of the bookmaker's art during the past year, not in any one particular, but as an all-round piece of book making.

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In the December Arena will be found Part X of Prof. Frank Parson's series of articles on "The Telegraph Monopoly," which are being so widely read and deeply pondered throughout the country. They are crammed with "facts, facts, facts," and their logic is luminous and incontrovertible, while amid the shower of sledge-hammer blows every once in a while sparkles a gem of humor that not only tickles the reader's resibilities but drives the argument home. Part X deals with the experience of England in the matter of telegraphs.

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The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal far surpasses in general excellence and attractiveness any previous issue of that magazine. Its delicate-toned cover most artistically symbolizes Christmas, and the sentiment and spirit of the holiday season are reflected in its pages. An appropriate opening is a characterization of "Scrooge," from Dickens' "Christmas Carol," the first of Charles Dana Gibson's series of sketches of the great novelist's best-known characters. Not less interesting, and revealing the humor and pathos of the Christmas of the children of the very poor, is a page of M. F. Wolf's waifs. In sharp and bright contrast is an article by Lady Jeune, telling "What Christmas Means to Queen Victoria."

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McClure's Magazine announces for publication in the December number of a paper of reminiscences of the boyhood of Grant. Mr. Hamlin Garland, the novelist, who has long had in mind the project of writing an intimate personal life of Grant, has gone down to Georgetown and Ripley, Ohio, and Maysville, Kentucky, the towns in which Grant passed his life until he went to West Point, and by industriously talking with every man and woman there who had any personal knowledge of Grant, and by delving into the local records and newspapers, has gotten together a rare store of illuminating fact and anecdote; and out of this perfectly new material he has written the paper which is to appear in the December McClure's.

IF YOU SUFFER,

The Fault is Your Own.

Paine's Celery Compound Earth's Only Cure for All Forms of Rheumatism.

Hundreds of twinges of pain and hours of agony every day; weeks and months of helpless suffering, and still you go on from bad to worse, until you become crippled and deformed.

If you are a constant martyr to rheumatism and its tortures, the fault is your own. You might easily have avoided all the agonies of past days and nights, had you used Paine's Celery Compound.

You cannot plead the excuse that you did not know of such a disease-conquering medicine. You surely have heard your friends speak of it. The newspapers have heralded thousands of victories won by Paine's Celery Compound over rheumatism; and if your physician has failed to tell about the great modern rheumatic cure, he has kept the truth from you for his own benefit.

If you are now in agony, you are certainly in peril. You must to-day give up experimenting with useless medicines and use a truly scientific remedy like Paine's Celery Compound, which will surely remove the cause of your suffering, and permanently cure you.

You are not by any means in a hopeless state. Be assured, Paine's Celery Compound will deliver you from your present bondage of agony. Notwithstanding your past failures with nervines, sarsaparillas, bitters and pills, Paine's Celery Compound will give you the new life you are so eagerly looking for. Try it; there can be no failure.

Mr. W. McWilliams, of Bradford, Ont., an old sufferer from rheumatism, says:

"Unsolicited, I forward this testimonial as to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. I am pretty well up in years and was sorely afflicted with rheumatism. I purchased and used six bottles of your medicine, and am now perfectly well; I have no rheumatism left."

The Prohibition Campaign.

The "Facts of the Case" is a convenient volume of 340 pages, prepared by Mr. F. S. Spence, and published by the Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic. It summarizes a great deal of the statistics and evidence laid before the Royal Commission, and presents a strong case for total prohibition. It will be found specially useful and convenient to persons desiring to study and discuss this great question, which, it is expected, will shortly be submitted to the electorate of the Dominion.

The Alliance Executive is vigorously pushing the work committed to it by the Convention held in Toronto last July. The meeting of the National Council, to be held in 1897, is certain to be of unusual magnitude and interest. Already provincial temperance societies in every part of the Dominion are appointing their special representatives to this Council. The chief business to be transacted will have reference to the approaching contest.

"I HAD NO FAITH."

But My Wife Persuaded Me to Try the Great South American Rheumatic Cure and My Agonizing Pain Was Gone in 12 Hours and Gone for Good.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years—confined to my bed for months at a time; unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many physicians without any benefit. I had no faith in rheumatic cures I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, in Owen Sound. At that time I was in agony with pain. Inside of 12 hours after I had taken the first dose the pain had all left me. I continued until I had used three bottles, and I now consider myself completely cured."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street, Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame Street, and J. Lewis & Co., 22 St. Catherine Street.