WEATHER FORECAST:
Mostly Fair; Few Showers

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES:
Minimum, 40; Maximum, 45

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RAILWAY STRIKE SITUATION THE GRAVEST SO FAR

ALL EFFORTS TO FIND BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS HAVE FAILED.

London, Oct. 3—(By the Associated Press) -- After seven days, the railroad strike situation tonight became the gravest in the history of any labor crisis of the British Empire in the present generation.

All efforts of the Transport Workers Federation to find a basis of negotiations between the Government and the National Union of Railwaymen failed.

The Government's proposal for a seven days truce for the rail men to return to work and permit resumption of negotiations on the disputed points, coupled with the offer by the Government to resort to arbitration in the event of failure to reach an agreement, has been rejected by the railwaymen's union and the whole possibility of meditation for the moment seems to have completely collapsed.

An appeal has been made by the Government for a citizen army to protect peaceable citizens and to aid in the work of maintaining the supply of food.

The Executive body of the National Union of Railwaymen has disbanded for the purpose of engaging in campaign meetings throughout the country.

A congress embracing all the trade unions of the United Kingdom has been called to convene Tuesday for the purpose of discussing the situation.

The Premier in the course of a conference today made an impassioned appeal to the railwaymen to accept the offer of arbitration and it is reported that some delegates of the Transport Workers were in favor of accepting the offer.

Robert Williams, General Secretary o fthe Transport Workers Union, in a statement to the Press tonight referred to the break down in negotiations today as "lamentable", announcing that a congress of trade unions had been convened for Tuesday to "engage in any form of moral and sympathetic support of the railwaymen in the struggle they are waging for trades unionism".

In the meantime Mr. Williams added, the delagates who had been consulting with Premier Lloyd George from day to day would be made officers of the Transport Workers Federation in order to formulate proposals they were convinced would prove acceptable to the entire trade union movement of the Kingdom.

AN AMALGAMATION OF MOUNTED AND DOMINION POLICE

N. W. ROWELL INTRODUCES BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—A bill which has for its object the amalgamation of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police force and the Dominion Police Force, occupied the major part of the sitting of the House today. The bill, sponsored by Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, passed its second reading and was taken up in committee but did not pass through the latter stage before the House rose. Mr. Rowell explained that it merely provided for an amalgamation of the two forces under the name of Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He thought that an economy would be effected by the amalgamation.

The chief objection to the bill came from Mr. D. D. McKenzie who took the ground that the maintenance of law and order was a provincial responsibility which should be shouldered by the provinces. While fully appreciating the excellence of the Mounted Police, he failed to see why such a body was necessary in view of the fact that Indian uprisings and rebellions were a thing of the past.

Mr. Rowell agreed with Mr. McKenzie as to the responsibilities of the provinces, but pointed out that the Mounted Police were primarily for use in cases where Federal interests were jeopardized. Th collection of customs and inland revenues sometimes necessitated the use of policemen, and thy were also active in connection with Indian reserves ad the Post Office Department.

Mr. F. H. Keefer, advocated eastern extension of the jurisdiction of the Mounted Police, and Mr. P. M. Mowat's said that if this force was not in existence resort would have to b made more frequently to the militia if case of disturbance.

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HANDLEY-PAGE IN SUCCESSFUL TRIAL FLIGHT

BOMBING PLANE CARRIED SEVERAL PASSENGERS BESIDES REGULAR CREW.

Parrsboro, N.S., October 3—The giant Handley-Page bombing plane Atlantic, under command of Admiral Kerr, R.A.F., and piloted by Major Brackley, one of the most famous of British aviators made a successful flight here this afternoon, preparatory to a hop-off for New York and subsequent tour of the principal American and Canadian cities. The bomber carried, in addition to her full complement a number of passengers, including Mayor S. T. Salor; Miss Joan Mahoney; Miss Veronica McNamara, and B. L. Tucker, of Parrsboro, Mrs. Stedman, wife of Colonel Stedman of the airship's crew W. H. Dennis, Vice-President of the Halifax Herald and a representative of the Canadian Press. The Atlantic got away to a perfect start, and after flying over the town for fifty minutes at various altitudes up to four thousand feet and then descending to a height of 1500 feet, made off for Maccan Junction, at a speed of ninety miles an hour, from Maccan Junction, returning the Atlantic circles about the town making a perfect landing just before dark. The most impressive feature of the Atlantic flight was her extreme steadiness in all conditions experienced today, climatic conditions were far from being perfect for flying the sky being overcast for the most part with low hanging clouds, but none of the passengers, many of whom were flying for the first time, experienced any discomfort from these adverse conditions. The airship covered in all 130 miles, remaining in the air an hour and a half. Further trial flights will be made tomorrow and Sunday the hop-off, as at present planned, will be made.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrival at Montreal, Oct. 3—Steamer New Texas from Belfast (maiden voyage). Cleared: Steamers Dumbradge for London via Quebec; Canadian Pioneer for Buenos Aires.

Arrival at Halifax, Oct. 3—Steamer Geo. D. Jenkins from New York. Cleared: Steamer Chignecto for West Indies.

Steamer Arrivals, Oct. 3 — Leon XIII. at New York from Barcelona; Roma at Marseilles from New York; Guiseppe Verdi at Genoa from New York; Orduna at Liverpool from New York; Hambleton Range at Newcastle from Montreal; Schr. Lejok at Bristol from St. John, N.B.

PROMINENT MONTREAL FINANCIER IS DEAD.

Motreal, P.Q., October 3—Alfred Baumgarten, leading business man and financier, and founder of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, died here tonight, aged 77. He was born in Dresden where his father was court physician to the King of Saxony. He came to America in 1856, and was a naturalized Canadian citizen.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONDITION SHOWED IMPROVEMENT

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IS COMPLICATED BY DIGESTIVE TROUBLE AND INFLUENZA

Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson's condition was decribed at "about the same with a slight improvement" in a bulletin issued tonight from the White House by his physician, Dr. Garty T. Grayson.

The bulletin follows: "Ten P.M., White House—The President's condition today is about the same with slight improvement.

(Signed) "Grayson."

The bulletin was given out through Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Grayson who met the newspaper men, declined to elaborate on the brief bulletin. It was understood however, that the President was able to take some nourishment and got some sleep during the day.

There was another consultation of physicians today and immediate members of the President's family came to the White House to be near him. Although reticient about details of the condition of their patient, those who attended him indicated that his ailment had not yet clearly revealed the extent of its inroad upon his system and that some days might be required to disclose its full effects.

Nervous exhaustion, of which he is suffering, complicated with his long weakness of the digestive organs and a lingering touch of last spring's attack of Influenza, the doctors say, have considerably weakened the President's powers of resistance.

For a man of his years however, Mr. Wilson' general phyical system is said to be in good condition to withstand the combined attack against which he is now fighting.

A HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED IN FLOOD

THIRTY SPANISH VILAGES STILL ISOLATED THURSDAY NIGHT.

Madrid, October 3—(By The Associated Press).—One hundred persons have been drowned and loss exceeding 10,000,000 pesatos has been caused, it is estimated, by the floods in southeastern Spain and bad news continues to come in. The city of Cartagena, where so many were drowned by the inundation of the lower part of the town, and thirty villages were still isolated by the floods on Thursday night. Two fishing boats were wrecked in the Straits of Torrevieja, near Alicante, by the violent hailstorm, by which also the roofs of a number of buildings were crushed in. Many small houses have been demolished and larger houses undermined.

In one region two huts in which eleven persons had taken refuge, were carried away bodily by a torrent and all the inmates were drowned.

ARE SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

GUILTY THREE CONVICTED OF MURDERING ST. SULPICE FARMER.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 3 — J. B. Lemay, alias Patrick Delorme; Romeo Lacoste and Murdoch Allen, were sentenced by Mr. Justice Desy in the Court of the King's Bench to hang on January 23rd for the murder of Alcide Payette, a St. Sulpice farmer, on August 17th, 1917.

The gang raided the farmhouse for money and when the farmer refused to tell them where it was hidden, they shot him. Lacoste and Allen were arrested shortly afterwards and blamed the shooting on Lemay who had escaped. The former were charged with horse stealing and after trial and conviction were sent to the penitentiary. Lemay, who was arrseted in June, 1919, threw the blame on Lacoste and Murdoch.

GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO DISTRIBUTE SUGAR.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 3—Secretary Boyle, of the Retail Trade Bureau of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, today declared that most if not all of the retail merchants who handle sugar in Winnipeg are coming to the conclusion that they cannot shoulder any further losses in connection with it, and the Dominion Government may be obliged to undertake the retail distribution of sugar.

MANUFACTURERS' EXECUTIVE PAY MONCTON A VISIT

CONSIDER MARITIME PROVINCES OFFER AS GOOD INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGES AS ELSEWHERE.

Moncton, N.B., October 3—The key note of the addresses delivered by members of the Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers Association during their visit here today was that the Maritime Provinces offered just as good industrial advantages as any other part of Canada, but the natural powers needed development and greater energy should be displayed in the resources of the Eastern Provinces.

The deputation of manufacturers after being shown around the city, held a short business session at which the visitors were formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Price. Matters in connection with the membership campaign in the Provinces were discussed at the meeting.

This afternoon the visiting manufacturers were banquested by the businessmen at the Hotel Brunswick, Mayor Price presided. At this function speeches were delivered by M. H. Shapley, Toronto; W. H. Fleury, of Aurora; Geo. H. Douglas, Hamilton; M. R. Meldrum, Niagara Falls; J. A. Picard, Quebec; John Dougall, Montreal; H. A. Telfer, Toronto; Captain Masters and M. Lodge, representing the Moncton Board of Trade. The various industries of Canada and how best to develop them comprised the principal topics of discussion.

The visitors left this afternoon for Truro and Halifax.

TWO CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH

TRIED TO LIGHT STOVE WITH OIL IN MOTHER'S ABSENCE.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 3—Two children were burned to death this morning in their home at 2161 St. James Street, St. Henry when during the absence of their mother, bits of a kerosene lamp were found strewn about the kitchen floor, and it is supposed the little ones tried to pour oil into the stove and that the oil caught fire.

The victims are Jeanne Lussier, 12 years of age, who suffered burns about the entire body and who died at the Western Hospital at 3.15 this afternoon and Henri Lussier, 10 years of age, who suffered burns about the entire body and who died at the Western Hospital at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

SENATE GIVES PEACE TREATY SECOND READING

Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 3.—The Government bill to carry into effect in Canada the terms of the Peace Treaty was approved by second reading in the Senate today. The closing speech was made by Senator Crosby of Halifax, who asserted that the Liberal opposition had approached the discussion of the Peace Treaty in a partisan manner It was unworthy of Senator Casgrain, he said, to declare that Premier Borden had gained admittance to the Conference by hanging on to the coat tails of Premier Lloyd George. He contended that Premier Borden sat at the Peace Confrence by right as the representative of Canada and the achievements of Canada and the Canadian people in the war.

The Weather

Toronto, Oct. 3—The weather has been showery today in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere in Canada it has been fair. Moderately high temperatures were recorded in southwestern Ontario.

Temperatures:

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	40	52
Victoria	44	60
Vancouver	40	58
Kamloops	40	46
Calgary	26	64
Edmonton	28	60
Battleford	34	56
Prince Albert	30	54
Winnipeg	44	54
Sault Ste. Marie	52	74
Parry Sound	58	60
London	63	84
Toronto	63	80
Ottawa	40	54
Montreal	44	50
Quebec	40	46
St. John	42	48
Halifax	42	46

Forecasts:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Mostly fair and warm; a few scattered showers or thunderstorms.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence: Mostly fair and a little warmer; a few scattered showers.

Lower St. Lawrence: Easterly to southerly winds; mostly fair. A few showers.

Gulf and North Shore: Light wind; fair, not much change in temperature.

Maritime Provinces: Easterly winds; mostly fair and cool.

Lake Superior District: Fine and cool.

Manitoba: Fair and cool.

Saskatchewan: Fair; a little higher temperature.

Alberta: Fair; not much change in temperature.

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In sturdy wear-resisting materials. Fashioned on the smart new lines. Colors: Brown, Taupe, Navy and Bordeaux.

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The fresh water Pearl is a genuine Pearl, and is found in large black mussels in certain streams in the district of Quebec. Some of these Pearls have a beautiful lustre, remarkably like the Oriental Pearl in brilliancy. Visitors cordially invited to inspect our stock of Precious and Semi-Precious Stones.

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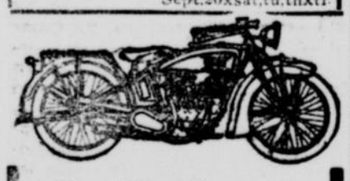
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On and after 21st September, 1919, until further notice, circumstances permitting:

Quebec: 6:30 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 5:45 p.m.
Island of Orleans: 7:00 a.m., 8:15 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 6:15 p.m. Saturday: 4:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday: 5:00 a.m.

SUNDAY:

Quebec: 1:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:45 p.m.
Island of Orleans: 1:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 6:15 p.m.

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From Quebec 3:30 p.m. for St. Laurent, St. Jean and St. Michel, except Friday. Saturday from Quebec: 2:00 p.m., return about 7:00 p.m. Sunday: 8:30 a.m.

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J.18toN.26

GERMAN INFLUENCE WAS STILL UNBROKEN

ECUADOR PRACTICALLY CONTROLLED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE WAR.

Quito, Ecuador, Oct. 3.—In this remote and little-known corner of the globe, high up in one of the valleys of the Andes, far removed from the thunder of the guns that have shaken Europe, a small British colony has anxiously watched the progress of the struggle during the four long years of the war with Germany. Some few of the native Ecuadoreans sympathized with the Allied cause, but the vast majority of the people were emphatically pro-German. The reasons therefore it is not diricult to recognise.

In the first place, practically the whole of the import trade of the country and a not insignificant part of the export trade were, and long had been, in the hands of Germans, and it must be admitted they had done everything to deserve it. They adapted themselves as those of no other nationality have, to the conditions and requirements of the market; they manufactured and exported goods to meet the particular and peculiar needs of this people; they carried on correspondence and published catalogues and price lists, not in their own unknown language, but in Spanish; they met the small merchant and trader more than halfway in the matter of easy terms of payment; German agents represented German houses; and in order that no want should go unsupplied they imported British, American, and French goods whenever there was any call and when German goods would not meet the requirements. Greatly to the shame of British houses these were not infrequently represented here by Germans The writer knows personally of the case of one German acting as the agent for British hardware firms, who as late as well into the third year of the war—1917—could still make it his boast that he booked good orders and collected the corresponding commissions. The Ecuadorean shopkeeper had been made to feel his dependence on the German, and he consequently resented bitterly the restrictions placed upon German trade during the war, for thereby "the hope of his gains was gone."

Then the Church used all its influence in favour of Germany and taught its people, publicly and privately, to pray and work for the success of the Germans in all possible ways. Not even Germans themselves could successfully view with the Roman Catholic clergy as German propangandists. The common masses, and the more fanatical of the upper classes, among whom the name of Germany had, previous to the outbreak of the war, been perhaps less known than that of China, in a country where France had hitherto been a household word, became enthusiastic sympathizers with the German cause as soon as hostilities commenced. France needs to be punished for her apostasy and the expulsion of the religious orders," was the argument used.

German Officials

The army also, partly organized by Germanized Chilean instructors and German officers, glorying in German uniforms and helmets and the beauties of the goose-step, and convinced of the superiority of German military organization, tactics, and arms, was naturally pro-German almost to a man.

Lastly, the Government had placed German teachers in charge of their normal schools for both sexes, and had renewed their contracts during the war, had charged German firms and engineers with the construction of their railways, had a German technical adviser at the Ministry of Public Instruction and another at the Ministry of Public Works. Most of these are still at their posts, and their influence cannot be overestimated. There is reason to believe that financial pressure had more to do with the rupture of relations with Germany than any question of sympathy with the cause of the Allies on the part of the individual members of the Government.

In such circumstances the British Diplomatic and Consular representatives had no easy time during the war. In spite of all their efforts, however, the Germans in Ecuador while suffering from many restrictions continued to flourish and still do. Surrounded as they have been by sympathizers they never lacked cloaks" and the strictest enforcement of Statutory List regulations could at no time have been in excess of what the situation called for.

Naturally the news first of the armistice and recently of the signing of the Peace Treaty was welcomed by all parties. Those of us of Allied nationality rejoiced to learn that Germany had been forced to accept terms of peace; the German sympathizers of all kinds going to be utterly annihilated. Hence, though from different motives, peace has been very generally and sincerely celebrated here.

To learn FRENCH properly, see Prof. Thomas, 28 Stanislas St. Phone 7490.

Oct.2xthu,satx2m.

A Highly Important Sale of Serge Dresses for Ladies & Misses at $9.59

A wonderfully low priced purchase of about one hundred and fifty Serge Dresses in entirely up-to-date styles, enables us to make a sensational bargain for today.

In order to bring the price down to our figure we bought a larger quantity than any other house could handle, and having our regular stock to show, we have to dispose of this special line quickly.

We have priced these Dresses irresistably low at $9.59. They are actually worth from $13.50 to $16.50. They are made of good Serge, in black, navy, brown, dark green, taupe, wine red, Belgian blue, trimmed with braid and silk and finished with belt and buckles. Everybody come and see these wonderful bargains in Dresses for Ladies and Misses at.....**$9.59**



Specials in Coats and Costumes

To make it more than usually interesting for those who will buy a Fall Costume or Coat, today, we offer the following special values:

Ladies' and Young Girls' Coats in Cloth, made long and loose, can be worn high or low, pockets trimmed with buttons, colors are navy, dark green, and brown. Priced at **$22.49**

Ladies' and Young Girls' Coats in Cloth, for Autumn and Winter, made loose with yoke effect, large collar, belt in front, trimmed with buttons on the sides with small tucks, colors are brown, navy, and dark green. Special **$22.49**

Ladies' long Sealette Coats, made loose, belt and pockets, trimmed with buttons. Special price **$34.75**

Ladies' and Young Girls' Costumes in Serge, belt, trimmed with buttons on the back, with small tucks on the sides, lined in fancy silk, colors are black and navy blue. Priced at **$34.50**

Ladies' Skirts in Serge made with yoke, trimmed with buttons, colors are black and navy blue. Special at **$4.98**

Most Becoming Styles In New Blouses

Words fail to describe the beauty of the many new styles in Blouses, which are beautiful beyond comprehension. With the brilliant social season just opening, this display is of particular interest to Quebec ladies who wish to avail themselves of a choice from the most refined models which will be seen this year.

Waists in Crepe de Chine, with collar, trimmed with small tucks and hemstitching, in assorted light colors. Priced at **$7.50**

Ladies' Striped Silk Waists in assorted colors, can be worn high or low. Priced at **$6.50**

Ladies' Crepe de Chine Striped Waists in assorted colors, can be worn high or turned low. Priced at $8.00 and **$9.50**

Ladies' Crepe Georgette Blouses in assorted colors, including black, front with wool trimmings. Priced at **$8.50**

Ladies' Crepe de Chine Waists, front trimmed with beads, colors assorted light shades. Priced at **$5.50**

Ladies' Crepe de Chine Waists, front trimmed with floss and hemstitching, assorted light colors. Priced at **$5.75**

Ladies' Crepe de Chine Waists, front trimmed with buttons and hemstitching, assorted light colors. Priced at **$7.00**

Ladies' Crepe de Chine Waists with large collars, front trimmed with beads and floss, assorted light colors. Priced at **$7.50**

Ladies' Crepe Georgette Waists, front trimmed with beads, assorted light colors. Priced at $10.00 and **$11.00**

Ladies' Crepe Georgette Waists, front trimmed with embroidery and beads, assorted light and dark colors. Priced at **$13.50**

Ladies' Crepe de Chine Waists, front trimmed with small tucks, in black and assorted light shades. Priced at **$4.75**

Neckwear

Marabout by the yard, in black, brown, taupe, white, tango, canary, and pink, for trimming and making capes. Price, per yard....**50c**

Marabout Capes in black, brown, natural, grey, and white, they are lined with silk poplin and trimmed with silk cord and tassels. Priced from $9.75 up to.....**$12.75**

Ladies' Lace, Crepe Georgette or Crepe de Chine Neckwear; also models in Fillet Lace, Washable Satin, Rep, White Pique, in shawl, sailor and roll styles. Priced at very moderate prices.

Frilling and Ruching by the yard, in Jap Silk, Crepe Georgette, Net, and Plaited Cotton. Priced at **50c** and up.

Gloves for Ladies and Children

Children's all Wool Gloves, in black, white, red, navy and brown, sizes 1 to 6. A pair.....**50c**

Ladies' all Wool Gloves in all sizes, shades are black, red, brown, navy and white. Price, a pair **50c** and up.

Children's Jersey Fleece Lined Gloves in all sizes, colors are brown, black, and grey. At a pair...**39c**

Ladies' Fleece Lined Jersey Gloves, 1 dome button, colors are white, black, and grey. A pair **59c**

Ladies' Chamoisette Gloves, in black, white, grey, brown, all sizes. At a pair **75c** and up.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves in small sizes only. Regular a pair $2.50. Sale price a pair...**$1.19**

Ladies' Washable Chamois Gloves in natural shades, sizes 5½ to 6¼ only. At a pair....**$1.39**

Reductions On Slippers

The balance of a line of Men's Colored Felt Slippers, sizes 8 to 11. Formerly $2.75 to $3.00. Clearance Price a pair **$1.89**

Ladies' Colored Felt Slippers not in all sizes. Formerly $1.25 to $3.00 a pair. To clear at 99c and.....**$2.19**

Children's Colored Slippers. Formerly $1.00 and $1.50. To clear at 79c and **99c**

Combination Boot Polish, Elite Black, liquid and paste. Regular 25c. A bottle **15c**

Packard's Shoe Polish. Regular price a box 10c. For.....**5c**

Groceries at the Lowest Prices

Extra Creamery Butter made in the month of September, excellent for Winter provision purposes, in 56 pound boxes; and Dairy Butter for kitchen use, in tubs from 20 to 60 pounds, now being sold here.

Pure Lard, per lb. 37c
per 3 lbs. $1.10
per 5 lbs. $1.85
per 10 lbs. $3.50
per 20 lbs. $7.00
Five Roses Flour 7 lb. bag....49c
14 lb. bag 94c
24 lb. bag $1.68
98 lb. cotton bag $6.25
½ barrel, containing 98 lbs. $6.75
Royal Patent Flour, 98 lb. bag $5.50
Royal Baking Powder, 5 pound can $2.59
2½ lb. can $1.35
12 ounce can 49c
Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour, in red and yellow packages, per package 15c
Buckwheat Flours, 2 lbs. for...19c
Cream of Wheat, 2 pkgs. for..33c
Carona Wine, 1 package makes 1 gallon of delicious wine, per package 50c
Turner's Unfermented Wines, black cherry, raspberry, ginger and strawberry, per bottle...45c
Madame Huot's Special Coffee, 1 lb. can 60c
Our Special Ground Coffee with Chicory, per 1 lb. can 45c
Crescent brand Moka Java Coffee Beans, per 1 lb. package.....60c
Fry's Pure Breakfast Cocoa, ¼ lb. tin 13c
½ lb. tin 25c
Klim, milk in powdered form, camp size tin 13c
1 lb. tin 40c
10 lb. tin $3.50
Wagstaffe's Canadian made Jams. All fruit grown in Niagara parish is used in making same.
Raspberry Jams, 12 ounce glass 30c
Strawberry, Gooseberry, Apricot, Peach and Black Currant Jams, 12 ounce glass 30c
Mazola Oils for salads and cooking purposes, 1 pint tin 50c
1 quart tin 95c
1 gallon tin $3.50
Bird's, Holbrooks', and Rola brand Evaporated Egg Powder, equal to 2 dozen fresh eggs, per tin 25c
Meadow Sweet Pie Filling, lemon, vanilla, chocolate, per box...15c
1 box of this Filling will make 1-2 gallon.
McLaren's Quick Pudding, per 2 packages 27c
Extra Creamery Butter, per 1 lb. in carton 59c
Christie's Water Wafer Biscuits, per lb. 30c
Arrowroot, Petit Beurre, Assorted Sandwich, Ginger Nuts, Plain Animal, Social Tea, Tea, and Le Soleil Biscuits, per lb. 30c
Water Ice Wafers, per lb. 45c
Assorted Cream Wafers to serve with ice cream, per lb. 45c
McCormick's Drop Cream Chocolate, per lb. 38c
Red Balls, Winter Green Berries, per lb. 35c
Globe Chocolates, per lb. 40c
Small Strong Mints, per lb. ...40c
Griffin's California Asparagus, per large can 60c
Libby's Asparagus Tips, a can..38c
Libby's large Asparagus, a can 50c

COMBINATION OFFER.

1 box of Zebra Stove Polish.10c
1 box of Drudge Cleanser...10c
1 piece of Blue Marble Soap.15c
1 box of Union Hand Soap Cleanser 10c
1 box of Sister's Starch.....12c
57c

All For FORTY-TWO CENTS

Sale of Boots

Three different lots of Ladies' exceptionally fine Boots, representing the balance of that number of fine lines in which the range of sizes is incomplete, will be on sale today at tempting low prices.

Ladies' Boots of fine Grey Kid, with low heels, sizes 2½ to 6. Formerly priced at $8.00 a pair. Now reduced to.....**$4.79**

Ladies' Laced or Buttoned Boots in Patent Leather, with high or low heels, not all sizes. Formerly $6. to $7. To clear at **$4.79**

The balance of a line of Men's Boots in black or brown Calf, with leather or Neolin soles, all sizes. Regular price a pair $8.00 to $10.00. Clearance price a pair **$5.99**

Sale of Artificial Flowers

Ferns with moss in Japanese jardinieres. Special each.....**49c**
Potted Ferns. Special each **29c**
Ferns and Roses, in 4½ inch pots. Special.....**59c**
Assorted Flowers, in 2¼ inch pots. Special **19c**
Very small Pots of Flowers and Moss. Special each.....**10c**

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GERMAN EFFORT TO RECOVER TRADE

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICES WILL PROMOTE ECONOMIC WELFARE OF GERMANY.

Paris, October 3—In France before the war, whenever, any one complained of the insufficient aid given to its merchants by its diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign countries, a comparison was always established with the German embassies and consulates which, it was said, gave every help possible to promote the commerce of their country.

If, however, one had read the German papers at the time, one would have remarked that in Germany also, merchants were far from pleased with the assistance rendered to them by the official services, i.e., by the Home and Foreign offices. It is true that during the last few years preceding the war, this dissatisfaction had caused German agents in foreign countries to take a more and more active and effective interest in their national commerce. But the principal factor in German exportation, all the same, was the private initiative and particular energy of the merchants themselves.

Today, since defeat, the Germans have realized that, on account of the war, there are in front of them barriers and walls much more difficult to scale than formerly. And here it is that the German State intervenes by the creation of a new organism in which all those interested have placed great hopes.

If German industry has always drawn the greatest part of its strength from the alliance existing between scientific men and men of action, the same idea of a large conception of commerce has decided that the first rule of work of the German merchants should be documentation, a documentation as comprehensive and minute as possible and which is always kept up to date.

Therefore the first thing that the German state considered as essential for its commerce, was to establish on a powerful basis an efficient organ of economical information, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and caleld the Office of External Commerce. This office is not a mere pretext for the providing of officials with places, nor is it a machine for the fabrication of administrative papers, but it is really an instrument forged for a unique use.

Information for Business Men.

The office was created toward the end of last year. Its mission is multiform, and the Paris Avenir gives tome interesting details concerning it. It proposes to gather all information likely to interest German business men in what is taking place in foreign countries. But in order to procure abundant and accurate economic information, there must exist a personnel capable of obtaining it. The Office of External Commerce will, therefore, be charged in the future with the appointment of officials who will represent Germany in foreign countries. Diplomatic and consular officials will combine in one career, in which the economical factor will be given first rank. This office will also obtain information concerning the economical affairs of different countries by means of private informers recruited in industrial and commercial circles.

As a corrolary to the gathering of foreign commercial information, similar work will be done in the country itself. Also the Office of External Commerce will keep the representatives of Germany in foreign lands informed concerning the economic activity of their own country. This, which is a service quite new in Germany will offer advantages. By being thus informed of the particular needs of Germany, its economical representative can better appreciate the important points on which he must especially concentrate his activity; besides, he will thus become an effective agent of propaganda in favor of his national industry.

The office has arranged with all the large associations of merchants and manufcturers in Germany, as well as with the different federations, unions, syndicates and co-operatives, either of workmen or employers, to have regular reports placed at the disposal of the information agents in foreign countries.

Personnel of the Office.

It is understood that outside its regular service, the office furnishes all the particular information demanded. It will issue pamphlets upon Economical Activity in Foreign Countries. The personnel of the office is chosen so as to be equal to its task; the greater part being recruited amongst merchants and manufacturers understanding perfectly foreign countries and foreign methods. The administrative council especially, will include from 20 to 30 technicians of commerce and industry and only five or six officials of the different ministries. This administrative council will have an extended authority, and will be able to take decisions.

This is an institution — and there are still others—which is significant of the orientation of that new Germany which wishes to try and repair the evil which was due to the sword,

MOST POPULAR OF ENGLISH PAINTINGS

SOMETHING REFRESHING IN FRITH'S "DERBY DAY" AT NATIONAL GALLERY IN LONDON.

There is something almost refreshing in the idea of Frith's "Derby Day" in the National Gallery, in London, surrounded by a large, appreciative crowd. A crowd which, according to Mr. Joseph Bannister, the writer of a letter to the Athenaeum, is at least fifty years old. It has assembled day by day, for half a century, and it is safe to say has been composed of much the same elements throughout. Young Mr. Bannister, aged something very small, was taken to the National Gallery some time in the sixties; so thick was the crowd round the "Derby Day" that his mother had to hold him up to see the picture. Recently he revisited the Gallery on, as a matter of fact, the August Bank Holiday. And there he found a crowd as large as ever hovering over the "Derby Day." Amongst the crowd he noticed a well-known picture dealer, a "capable painter himself," so Mr. Bannister says. This dealer assured him that the "Derby Day" is actually the greatest picture in the great collection, the painting of any one of the figures in it having required more artistic skill than is represented in the entire Whistler picture, which happens to hang beside the "Derby Day," but which the crowd does not honor with a single glance.

What the People Want

Finding what he holds to be vital points raised by Mr. Bannister, another correspondent of the Athenaeum contributes his ideas upon the rival merits of these painters. He is inclined to fall in with the views of Mr. Bannister and the "well-known picture dealer" that the attraction is not in the story alone, but that the "executive skill and such character rendering as Frith displayed is what the people want," while Whistler "never did affect a popular attraction." And it really seems as thought all this might be right. No picture of Whistler's ever called for a rail to protect it from the crowd as did the "Derby Day" when it was exhibited in 1858. Perhaps Frith's brother academician who was heard to exclaim, "There's no hope for art in this country when the people are so besotted as to crowd round a thing like that" could not deny it either, nor a few other of the critics of Frith's time.

Frith vs. Whistler

Whistler would have perfectly agreed with Mr. Bannister, with the well-known picture dealer and with Mr. W. R. Bland, th writer of the second letter, on two points; he could not have painted the "Derby Day" nor the Railway Station"; and neither could Frith, as Mr. Bland admits, have painted a nocturne. As a matter of fact, Frith, who gave evidence in the famous libel case, Ruskin v. Whistler, testified that the "Falling Rocket" was "not a serious work of art," and at the same time declared that in Whistler's "Battersea Bridge" he "could not see anthing of the true representation of water and atmosphere." Thus, honest Mr. Frith was once so pleased by royal recognition that he records how the Queen, instead of, as she invariably did, looking at the pictures in their order in the catalogue, went at once to his "Derby Day," and "after a while sent for me and complimented me in the kindest manner." Who so well able as he to give the public what it wants, even to the last button beautifully painted and highlighted, on the belt of the little acrobat?

"An Amazing Triumph."

The subject raised in these letters is, however, worth considering. If we will only admit that someone must paint for the public, we must also admit that Frith has compassed a surpassing, an amazing triumph. But if we will not admit the pleasing of the people as a function of art, the laugh will be on the side of the gods. Measure greatness by popular, strictly popular, acclaim, and Frith undoubtedly wins hands down. That is proved, Q. E. D., while, if we accept the well-known art dealer's dictum, he has won, not only over Whistler, but over Raphael and Giorgione also over Fra Lippo Lippi, Frans Hals, Turner, and all the rest. And yet some among us are so besotted that they would even rather lose with a nocturne than win with the "Derby Day"! Happy little cockney Frith collecting his jockeys and pantomime artists for the meticulous painting of his great triumph and warmed by royal favor! "It was," he said, "just a toss-up whether I became an artist or an auctioneer," and Whistler in his brown-covered volume, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," containing, characteristically' the entire trial of Ruskin v. Whistler, notes cryptically beside Frith's evidence, under the title "Reflections," "He must have tossed up.' Opposite this, at the close of Frith's evidence, 'A decidedly honest man. I have not heard of him since." But the crowd remains.

CHANNEL TUNNEL MAY NOW BE BUILT

FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITISH, INTERRUPTED SINCE 1876, ARE TO BE RESUMED.

Paris, France Oct. 3—The vast project of the channel tunnel which has raised so many impassioned controversies on both sides of the straits but especially in England, seems about to be accmopiished. At any rate a great step has been taken toward its realiztion, and the negotiations with the British Government which had been interrupted since 1876 are to be resumed with every chance of success.

It was by a law of Aug. 2, 1875, that the French state approved the project for a tunnel under the channel. This project stipulated that a tunnel should be bored under the bed of the channel from Sangatte to a point on the English coast near Dover, known as "Shakespeare's Cliff." Work was at once b[egun] both sides of the channel. [On the] French side a gallery of 1 k[m] 500 meters was dug.

At the present moment the [Tun]nel Works" at Sangatte still ex[ist]s from that point that Lat[han] tried to fly to England, and fro[m] thence Bleriot started 10 years ago when he made the first aerial crossing of the channel.

Public Opinion Against It

As is known, the project of 1873 fell through on account of the opposition of British public opinion. The English Government did, indeed, present a bill to the House of Commons but was obliged to withdraw it almost immediately. So things remained.

However years passed by, the entente cordiale was concluded and already a change of opinon was noticed in favor of the tunnel. Then came the war, and the Franco-British friendship developed to such an extent, that the project which had been so violently discussed in 1875 seemed to have became almost a necessity.

Accordingly, Mr. Claveille, Minister of Public Works, in September, 1918, appointed a committee to study the construction of the tunnel. This committee examined the question from the economic, juridical, and technical points of view.

The report of this committee, which has only just been handed to Mr. Clavelle, favors a renewal of the parleys with England for the execution of the project which the learned experts who are members of the committee propose to carry out by the most perfect modern processes.

If the suggestion of the committee are adopted definitely, the tunnel will have two cylindrical galleries, 6 meters in diameter. The interior of these galleries will be lined with loaded beton. The length of the submarine road will be 53 kilometers. The choice of the modes of traction has been studied at length; and the adoption of electric traction has been finally decided upon, as this seems to present the greatest advantage and the fewest inconveniences.

After having read the report of the committee which he had appointed, Mr. Clavelle, on July 31 wrote to the French Association for the submarine tunnel, which is still qualified to carry out the project. In this letter, the Minister of Public Works asked the society if it was its intention to carry on the project according to the plan approved by the examining committee.

On the other hand, the Minister has written to his colleagues for Foreign Affairs to ask him to communicate with the English Government on the question, and to try and come to a speedy and definite understanding on the basis of the arrangement proposed in 1876.

With this intention, a committee of six members will be appointed — three French and three English—and when this committee has finished its work, the British Government will place the scheme before the House of Commons, where it appears there already exists a large majority in favor of its adoption.

VALUABLE FURNITURE

Commenting on the fact taht a collector of objects that have acquired interest because of some past use recently paid $87.50 for the bed in which the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, slept when he visited Boston in 1860, an American newspaper prints and odd and interesting list of similar purchases. Once $7,500 was paid for a chair in which Washington and Jackson had sat—not together, for in that case it would presumably have been worth even more; $700 was once paid for a bed that had belonged to John Wesley; $4,500 was paid for a letter written by Mary Queen of Scots; $600 for Marat's bath tub; $440 for the wig worn bw Immanuel Kant while meditating his philosophy; and $1,000 for the wig under which Laurence Sterne lucubrated the character of Uncle Toby. One may imagine that this difference in the price of wigs marks a corresponding difference in the human appeal of Uncle Toby and the "Critique of Pure Reason.'" But who, having purchased George Washington's chair, would dare sit down on it?

Correspondence

ADVERSE CRITICISM OF QUEBEC STREET RAILWAY

Quebec, 2nd October, 1919

To the Editor of
The Morning Chronicle,

Sir:—The Public, no doubt have read with interest the several letters, and Editorials, in your journal, on the question of increased Street Car fare in our City. Assimilated they fail to give the true position of the Q. R. L., H. & P. Co., nor any tangible reason, why the Citizens of Quebec, should be called upon to pay an increased fare, for, at the most, a 15 or 20 minutes drive. True other City Tramways have increased or are making an effort to increase the fares, but one must not lose sight of the fact that the public or patrons of these Car lines have the advantage of right of way over a Car system of at least ten miles or more.

The advance in wages and cost of material sounds plausible. At the same time, Au fond, other barnacles are the real cause why revenue and expenditure don't meet. Is the Company exercising an efficient supervision over their works, and the Staff employed? there are individuals who venture to express the opinion, there is a great lack of combination work, that an over supply of help is maintained, and high salaried employees are more occupied in looking after their own interests in other electric adjuncts.

It is admitted the Company has a very heavy and continuous demand on their exchequer, which the citizens of Quebec, have no right to shoulder, particularly as the position of the Company to-day is altogether the result of mis-management. Take today the actual cost of maintainance, deducting the amount from receipts from all Revenue bearing sources, a handsome balance must be in evidence. Years ago the the original Company committed a grave error, when they sold to the Montmorency Cotton Co., their birthright for a mess of pottage; later, they turned down the Jacques-Cartier River Water Power, allowing a few Americans to purchase, thereby creating an active opposition to the Montmorency Water Power. This Power they afterwards purchased at an enormous cost including the Control of the City Gas System, making the original owners of the Jacques-Cartier Power millionaires. The result of the expropriation of the Quebec Gas Property at the Palais, was a miserable failure, resulting in a loss to the Company of thousands of dollars: had the management left the expropriation enquiry before the Exchequer Court in the hands of Quebec legal experts who knew the value of the Property, the result in dollars and cents might have been more to their advantage.

We have also in the centre of our City, the Merger Building, a costly edifice totally beyond the means of the Company, the revenue therefrom probably not sufficient to pay the City taxes, and erected notwithstanding the fact that at the time of building the Company had other properties affording ample office space for all their requirements.

The Company in the past has suffered from an over opinated idea of their own resourcefulness, fighting shy of suggestions demonstrated by facts and figures whereby money could be saved by the Co., or brushing them aside with contempt.

The Gas Co. property expropriation and its result were altogether owing to the Company allowing the ground and buildings to go to ruin instead of utilizing them, as the property being vacant reduced the expropriation value.

Mr. Bond Holder has no cause to complain: in all probability most of his holdings have been alloted to him as a Bonus. The 1st. Bond holders of the Street Railway were the men who financed the building of the road and made a handsome profit. Subsequent amalgamations were equally profitable to both Share and Bond holders.

To give an example how these Companies manipulate their Stock and Bond issue, in Montreal some few years ago the Montreal Street Railway became the Montreal Tramway Company, when Holders of Stock in the former were treated in this way: for 27 shares the owner received $7,169.25; i.e. Cash $2,369.25 balance in Debenture and Common Stock.

The close proximity of Municipal elections should make the present Council hesitate before committing the Citizens to the burden of extra car fares. In any new agreement the tax payer hopes free rides on the cars for Alderman and Civic employees will be eliminated and the Company made to remove the snow from the car track and cart it away, or pay the several house holders on car lines an equivalent to the present high price snow contractors exact. For the information of Mr. Simpson, The Quebec and Levis Ferry Co., are still active and, under the management of Messrs. John S. Thom and Thompson are a going concern last year paying a handsome dividend.

It is not passing strange the several Labor Unions have never taken increased car fares under consideration.

"RIGOLETTO" WAS CHARMINGLY GIVEN

ANOTHER CAPACITY HOUSE GREETED VERDI'S THRILLING AND TRAGIC OPERA

The production of Verdi's Opera "Rigoletto" last evening at the Auditorium by the San Carlo Opera Company was given an excellent rendering and was enthusiasticaly received by a capacity house.

The text of the plot by Piave, adapted from Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse," is a gruesome one, and contains sufficient material for a number of operas. The opera is one of the earliest of Verdi's dating from 1851, but still holds the boards in the face of all modernism.

Queena Mario, as Gilda," and Guisseppi Agostini as "The Duke," received an ovation on the conclusion of their duet in the second act. Their individual parts were well taken, particularly "Cara Nome", by Miss Mario, and "La donna e Mobile" by Mr. Agostini, both of which gained insistent demands for encores.

V. Ballester as "Rigoletto," carried through his exacting role with great fluency. His very fine baritone voice was given full play, and was equal to all demands upon it. Mr. Ballester makes an ideal "Rigoletto" and had the audience with him throughout the evening.

Leon Rothier as "Sparafucile" was dominating during the short scenes in which he appeared. There is not scope in the role for Mr. Rothier's well-known ability, which had more chance for full play as "Mephistopheles" in Faust, but his magnificent voiced thrilled the audience.

The other parts were well taken. Natale Cervi as "Monteroni," Stella DeMette as "Maddalena" assisted in making the cast well-balanced and of outstanding merit. The chorus was good particular in the opening scene.

Maestro Gaetano Merola had complete control of the Orchestra and singers at all times, and the result was a noteworthy performance. The costumes and the setting of the first scene were noticeably brilliant.

The warning given by the management of the Auditorium had evidently a good effect upon those in the pit, who had caused annoyance on previous evenings, which made the entertainment all the more enjoyable. On the other hand there are certain people who occupy orchestra seats who display a lack of good manners by maintaining a constant hum of conversation during the performance, to the anoyance of those who happen to be unforunate enough to be seated in their vicinity.

There will be a matinee performance this afternoon when Rossani's 'Barber of Seville" will be staged and in the evening Verdi's "Aida."

PUTTING THE CASE MILDLY

Condemners of Brutal Murder Could Not Be Accused of Undue Denunciation of Crime

The example given in recent issues of the Companion of understatement of facts reminded a reader of a glaring instance of such caution in speech One Monday mornig, she says, our colored laundress came to all agog with the gruesome particulars of the brutal murder of a little girl that had happened a few hours before. As she was the bearer of the first intelligence I listened intently, interrupting her tale with due exclamations of horror. At last she turned to the washtub:

"Ya-as'm," she drawled, bending over steaming suds, "it suttingly was a mean thing to do—a right mean thing!"

At the time that seemed to me the acme of moderation, but—strangely enough—I was later to meet it exaggerated in the mother of the little victim of that mad assassin. When I paid my visit of condolence to the poor woman, she spoke at length of all the sad circumstances of the tragedy. It was when she came to sum up her conclusions that language failed. Pulling out her hankerchief, she sobbed into its neat folds:

"It was so—uncalled for!"—Youth's Companion.

WOODEN HEELS

The humble shoe, it appears, is bravely striving to come into its own. At least it has gained a foothold for even in the more fashionable modes of wear—such as women's slippers and dancing pumps—wood plays a dominant part; the heels consist solely of hard maple, satin covered, it may be, but none the less primitive. The reasons for discarding the conventional heel of leather and adopting the hewn product are, briefly that wood is less expensive than leather and stands up more firmly under pressure. On whether the step is an advance or one of retrogression in the shomaking craft there exists a wide difference of opinion.

Accept my thanks for the valuable space this letter has taken.

I enclose my card, and remain,

Yours truly,

"One Who Knows".

QUEBEC FORESTS ARE ONE OF RICHEST TIMBER SOURCES

GREAT FACTOR IN WORLD SUPPLY OF PULP AND PAPER—SUITABLE HYDRO DEVELOPMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR CONTINUED EXPANSION OF GREAT INDUSTRY.

The following is an article which appeared in the Financial Post of recent date, being compiled specially for that journal by the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec.

Considered in their entirety, the forests of the Province of Quebec may be said to constitute one of the richest timber sources in the world, through the great quantity of softwood suitable for lumber and pulp, and the great natural facilities which are offered to exploit them. It could be added that, thanks to the considerable quantity of waterpowers available and of which only a small portion has been utilized so far, the manufacturing of lumber and of pulp and paper is greatly facilitated.

They ilay be divided into three quite distinct zones:

1. The plain zo[ne].
2. The Alleghanys zone.
3. The Laurentian zone.

The forests can be classified in the following manner:

	Acres
1—Private forests	6,000,000
2—Forests leased as timber limits	44,500,000
3—Forests on lots under location ticket	1,300,000
4—Township forest reserves	200,000
5—Forests not in timber limits	78,000,000
Total	130,000,000

The estimate of the forest wealth which is to be found in these different types of forests has been placed by Mr. G. C. Piche, Chief of the Forest Service, at $600,000,000.

The details of that estimate follow:

50 billion feet, board measure of white and red pine, worth	$200,000,000
125 billion feet, board measure, of spruce and balsam fir	250,000,000
100 billion feet, board measure of pulpwood	100,000,00
35 billion feet, board measure of hardwood, birch, maple, etc	25,000,000
20 billion feet, board measure, of cedar	25,000,000
	$600,000,000

According to the 1918 Statistical Year Book, the total value of the forest products was, in 1917, of $35,385,196.30. Saw-logs and pulpwood were the most important products; the value of the former was $17,270,908.23, and that of the latter $13,298,668.60 To enhance the importance of the forest industries in Quebec it can be said that there are approximately 2,000 saw-mills operating some 305 cutting yearly from 500,000 feet board measure upward of 20,000,000 feet board measure.

The pulp and paper industry is represented by 31 mechanical and chemical pulp mills. The pulp and paper industry has made very remarkable progress since 1900 and more particularly since 1910, when the Government prohibited the exportation of pulpwood cut on the timber limits, thereby codpelling the manufacturers to erect pulp mills in the country. The forests of Quebec are not only producing for local consumption, but also for exportation. The statistics for 1917 give 178,779,545 feet board measure of timber shipped outside of province as saw logs and place at $5,197,114 the value of pulpwood exported in 1916.

Of the total output of forest products the larger portion comes from the timber limits. So are called timbered areas, varying in extent and in resources, which are leased, at sundry periods, by public auction, after a thirty days' notice. The lessee acquires the right to cut the merchantable timber according to certain regulations.

License or permission to cut timber on public hands in this province is subject to a yearly ground rent per square mile of $6.50 for the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, both inclusive and of $8 for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29, both inclusive.

The timber cut in virtue of such license is subject to a tariff of dues fixed by order-in-council.

Licensees are forbidden to cut on Crown lands trees less than a fixed diameter.

The regulations also provide that all timber cut on Crown lands must be manufactured in Canada.

In the event of licensee wishing to transfer his rights, he is at liberty to do so, under certain conditions, namely, the paying of a fee of $4 per square mile.

From the above facts it can be readily seen that the forest resources can supply various products which, like the yellow birch, the hard maple, the spruces, the red and white pine, can advantageously, for different uses, compare with some European woods. They can supply them in great quantity without showing any sign of depreciation. Moreover there is plenty of room for the development of new industries, such as pulp and paper mills, toy and woodenware manufactures. One must not forget that there is a great amount of hydraulic power still to be developed, the development of which would be beneficial to various industries using, as motive power, electrical energy. For the exportation of the finished products to European countries, no shorter nor more advantageous route could be found than the St. Lawrence Valley, which runs through the province in all its length and which afford remakable harbor facilities

CITY VOTES THE GRANTS TO CHARITY

SUM OF $20,600 VOTED LAST NIGHT—GENERAL MATTERS DISCUSSED.

The City Council last night voted a sum of $20,600 to different charitable institutions in this city. The amount is taken from the proceeds of the amusement tax.

A letter was read from a legal firm representing Mr. C. J. Lockwell, threatening to enter legal proceedings against the City unless an alleged contract entered into with Mr. Lockwell relative to the purchase of land from him is not completed before the 11th of October.

The matter was referred to the City Attornies.

A letter was read from Mr. Edmond Bilodeau, protesting against the request to close Leonard street.

On a question of privilege Alderman Fiset said he wished to protest against certain portions of the midway during the recent Exhibition. He blamed the Attraction Committee and said that as a member of the City Council, he dsclaimed all responsibility.

The by-law to change the name of Marie de l'Incarnation street to Foch Avenue, was killed on motion of Ald. Bedard, seconded by Ald. Martin.

The sale of a portion of the old cattle market to Mr. P. L. Lortie for two dollars a foot, was opposed by Ald. Lantier, who said that the Council had never decided to sell that portion of the market, but the western section. He argued that this land should have been set up for auction, so that everyone should have an opportunity to bid. He moved, seconded by Ald. Fiset, that the report be returned to Finance Committee for study.

The amendment was defeated on a division of 5 to 4, and the sale of the land to Mr. Lortie was approved.

Second reading was given to the by-law relative to safety valves on private drainage.

Ald. Lesage asked if it was to the knowledge of the Mayor that the Bell Telephone Company charged higher rates to subscribers living in the extremity of Belvedere Ward. He asked if the Company has the right to do so.

Ald. Lantier asked if the Bell Telephone Company had a right to annull contracts as well as to increase rates.

The Mayor replied that the Board of Railway Commissioners had authorized the increased rates, as well as annullment of contracts.

Ald. Fiset asked if the City had anyone to follow up the companies which had received concessions, and see that they lived up to the conditions under which they had been granted tax exemptions.

The Council adjourned to Friday, October 17th.

A PRIMITIVE WEAPON

The blowgun is still popular for hunting birds among the Koasti Indians at Louisiana. This weapon consists of a tube, usually of cane, about six feet long, rubbed smooth on the inside with an implement made for the purposce, and carefully straightened with the aid of fire. Slender-pointed darts about eight inches long are used as ammunition, each one wrapped neatly along a third of its length with thistle-down of cotton to make it fit the inside of the tube. The hunter places a dart in the tube, which he raises to his lips and with which he takes careful aim at his game; then with a quick puff of breath he drives the little dart flying with sufficient force to impale and kill a small kird or squirrel.

The Quebec Chronicle

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QUEBEC, OCTOBER, 4, 1919.

THE FUNCTION OF THE PRESS.

Judge Langelier in his statement regarding the preliminary inquiry into the Harlaka train robbery that has been conducted behind closed doors, says in effect that he has the power to exclude the Press and public, that he was asked to exercise that power by Counsel for both the prosecution and defense., and that some Press representatives tend to give sensational, exaggerated reports that mislead public opinion.

It will be seen, however, that none of these considerations affect our main contention that the Press has a legitimate function to perform in courts of law, no less than Bench and Bar. This function, as already suggested, is to inform the public, to afford the warning of example, and to prevent the possibility of Star Chamber methods. In every British Court there is seating accommodation for the general public, which is admitted freely except in certain cases where the justice rules otherwise, but, since it is impossible for more than a limited number to attend any given proceedings, the Press occupies the position of official representative of the great majority who would otherwise have no knowledge of what takes place at the trial.

To obey the law, one must know the law and it is safe to say that the average person gains his knowledge of it, not from code or statutes that he cannot understand, but from the newspaper reports of legal proceedings.

We have admitted from the outset that the powers of a justice are clearly defined in excluding the public but would again point out that they are purely discretionary and to be employed only where they can best serve the ends of justice and not because some reporter may perhaps be guilty of exaggeration or because they are invoked by Counsel without specific and valid cause.

We are aware that it has become the custom to conduct such inquiries in camera in Quebec, but it is a local custom and by no means generally adopted elsewhere.

Lawyers, policement and detectives have all an instinctive antipathy for reporters, unless under certain very rigid limitations that will ensure publicity calculated to promote their own interests. Counsel for the Prosecution and Defense will always prefer to conduct their cases behind closed doors, since secrecy simplifies their tasks, but we maintain that as a general rule the immediateends of justice will not suffer from publicity while the ultimate ends of justice will be better served by publicity than by censorship.

Granted that an occasional reporter may betray his function by "coloring" the news, it hardly seems equitable that an entire Press should be banned on the strength of such a contingency alone. Judge Langelier, we are sure, will concede that the average jounalist of the present day is a conscientious, responsible person who respects confidences and observes reasonable restraints. Where exceptions to this rule are found, it is a very simple matter to warn the offender or his employers and to exclude either individual reporter or individual newspaper if such warnings are disregarded.

The main point that we wish to establish is that the Press does not, as a whole, attend the law courts out of idle curiosity or to indulge in sensationalism but to represent and inform the public at large. For this reason we submit that their exclusion should not be made a general practise but resorted to only under exceptional circumstances and upon the most serious grounds.

ADELINA PATTI.

Today's rendering of "The Barber of Seville" should recall to lovers of music the recent death of the greatest Rosina in the history of that opera. Adelina Patti, who has become forever silent in her "nightingale's nest" among the mountain glens of Wales, probably gave more pleasure to more people in her long lifetime of seventy-seven years than any singer whose voice can be recalled by men and women still active today.

She was a supreme artist. "When you speak of Patti, you speak of a thing that was but once," declared her nearest successor, Mme. Sembrich while Alexander Dumas, the elder, is reported to have exclaimed to the singer herself: "Being a man and a Christian, I love to listen to your singing; but if I were a bird I would die of envy."

She sang indeed like a bird and, with her golden voice, it is estimated that Patti earned altogether some five millions of dollars; her personal estate being lately valued at a considerable portion of that figure. She was the first singer in the world to be made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor and other similar honors were showered upon her from other lands.

The name of Adelina Patti stands for a century of song, during which she reigned for more than thirty years as an undisputed queen; her public career, from the first appearance as a child of seven in New York to the last in London as a woman of seventy-one, spanning part, at least, of the lifetime of three generations.

Born in Madrid of Italian parentage, Patti came to America at a very early age and was accalaimed as their own by countless audiences on this side of the Atlantic whose emotions have been ravished by her incomparable rendering of "Home, Sweet Home". The voice of Galli-Curci has been said to be more flexible, that of Tetrazzini more brilliant, Melba's more silvery in tone, while Sembrich was the lineal descendant of her distinctive tradition, but that arresting and frolicsome personality has never been replaced.

The dead artiste sang in fifty operas few of which are even popularly known by name today. erhaps her most successful roles included Rosina in "The Barber of Seville", already referred to; Marta in "Lucia"; Violette in "La Traviata"; and Zerlina in Mozart's "Don Giovanni", the sole early classic in her repertory.

Dimmed by the raucous horror of the war her Diamond Jubilee last year may have been but the great Albert Hall in London was filled for what was destined to be her "swan song" in 1914 and, though the power of her tone was inevitably lost, she wrung tears once more from an enraptured throng in final homage to her personal magnetism and the greatness of her past.

In connection with the British Railway Strike, the London Daily Mail quotes an omnibus official as saying: "it is improbable that the busmen will strike, as the authorities will be able to get as many drivers as they desire from among the demobilized men, thousands of whom are skilled drivers and eager to secure jobs".

Thousands of demobilized men! Skilled drivers! Eager to secure work! surely there must be something seriously wrong if the above fairly represents the facts.

The remarks of Dr. Nadeau before the Public Works Committee of the City Council on Thursday evening demonstrated conclusively that the Provincial Government does not intend its Housing Scheme to be made the prey of wild-cat real estate speculators and jerry-building contractors. If the municipalities wish to share in the seven million dollar Federal Loan allocated to Quebec they will have to convince the Government that every cent of the money is to be spent economically, to the best advantage and in the interests of the people.

Attempted "deals" will simply mean that no funds are forthcoming. If such a policy can be successfully carried through it will be a great boon—and a great miracle.

CANADA AND THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Fom the very earliest days of the war, it was evident to those who gave any thought to the matter that one of the most important of after-war problems would undoubtedly be the rehabilitation of the returned soldier in civil life. Such rehabilitation has always been a problem after every great war.

It is, however, one of considerable complexity. It is one in which emotion and sentiment would claim to play a large part, with, if unrestrained, the usual disastrous consequence. The end aimed at should be strictly rehabilitation—rehabilitation, it is true, on the most generous scale, but, still, rehabilitation and not pauperization.

In these circumstances, it is welcome to find Sir Robert Borden taking a firm stand on the question, and declining the request of the Great War Veterans' Association to appoint a royal commission to decide on the question of granting further financial assistance to the returned soldier. In doing so, Sir Robert advanced as his chief reason the tremendous burdens which were already laid upon the country, burdens which all must needs help to bear; but there can be no question that if the Canadian Premier had thought the demand just, or in the best interests of the soldiers themselves, he would not have hesitated a moment to ask the country to concede it.

No one, of course, would think of attributing to the Great War Veterans' Association anything but the highest motives in putting forward claims for increase, nevertheless there can be little question that the association would be well advised to review the whole matter from a still wider standpoint .As Dr. Manion, himself a returned soldier, indicated, in the course of an able speech on the question in the House of Commons, the gratuity and pension issue is a happy hunting ground for the "petty politician looking for votes," or the "irresponsible agitator looking for territory." His speech was, in effect, a welcome appeal to the men not to be deceived by either, but to display "the same steadfast qualities at home that had helped to hold the line in France."

"SIX VOICES, ONE VOTE."

(New York Times.)

There is more than a happy simile in Senator Williams's expression that the British Empire has six voices in the League, but will have only one vote. In the League of our time, and even more truly in the times of our followers, the votes cast will not be according to the wills of conquerors, but according to the consciences of those who have conquered their own spirits as well as the Prussian Junkers.

No more than the American vote can the six British voices be cast contrary to Anglo-Saxon principles. There may be differences in the application of those principles to specific facts, for lawyers as well as doctors disagree. But the Alaskan boundary precedent shows that England has sided against Canada in our favor, and it is equally probable that Canada will side with us against England, if it shall be that our case appeals to the morals or the hearts of Canadians. What is certain rather than probable is that all these voices and many others, too, will become a unit of votes against anything resembling the violation of those principles of action in human affairs which were made supreme when the rule of the League was substituted for German domination by might rather than by reason or morality. Without the League that is idealism. With the League it is more than a hope—it is a principle whose passing into practice will be fortified by passing years.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Brigadier-General Tremblay has left for Montreal.

His Worship Mayor Lavigueur has returned to town from Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cathcart have left on a visit to Montreal and Toronto.

Mgr. Roy, Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec has left for St. Thomas de Montmagny.

Hon. Senator Landry, who has been seriously ill for some time is reported to be improving daily.

Mr. Maurice Verge has left for Paris, where he will take a course in architecture for some time.

Mr. Justice Greenshields, who has been a guest at the Chateau since Tuesday, returns to Montreal today.

Mrs. J. B. Churchill, of Westmount, is in town visiting her mother, Mrs. Alexandre Forrest, Scott Street.

Lady Drummond sailed for Canada yesterday on the "Minnedosa" from Liverpool. She was at her old quarters at the Canadian Red Cross almost up to the last moment.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie M. Johnston, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnston to Mr. Donald Angus, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D Forbes Angus of Montreal.

The esgagement is announced of Miss Andree de Varennes, daughter of the late Hon. Ernest de Varennes, and Mrs. de Varennes, to Mr. Gerard Garneau, son of the late Hon. Edouard B. Garneau, and of Mrs. Garneau of Quebec.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Increased Service Transcontinental Train Every Day in the Week—Toronto-Winnipeg - Vancouver - Victoria.—In Effect October 5th.

A daily Transcontinental service between Toronto—Winnipeg — Vancouver—Victoria, is the principal feature announced in the Canadian National Railways Fall and Winter time table.

This train will leave Toronto at 9.15 P.M. daily and will be equipped with up-to-date sleeping, dinning, first-class day coach, tourist and colonist cars. Between Toronto and Winnipeg there will also be a compartment-observation library car.

A parlor care will be attached for the convenience of passengers, while travelling through the Rockies, so they may enjoy, in the utmost comfort, the magnificent scenery for which the Canadian National route is famous.

Further particulars can be obtained from Passenger Officers of Canada's National system of Railways.

BRICK PIERS SHOW STRENGTH

The National Brick Manufacturers' association and the United States government have co-operated in some very interesting experiments to demonstrate the strength of brick piers. Tests were made on forty-six piers 30 inches by 30 inches by 10 feet high, and four supplementary piers of the same cross-sectional dimensions by five feet high. Transverse, compression and aborption tests were made on each lot of bricks used. The bricks used were representatives of four districts east of the Mississippi river, two or more grades of brick being obtained from each district. Three kinds of mortar were used in the beginning and three grades of bond and workmanship employed throughout the investigation. This report under title, "The Strength of Brick Piers," is now ready for distribution, and those interested may obtain a copy by addressing a request to the bureau of standards.

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October 20 - 22

National Educational Conference

at Winnipeg

PROMINENT SPEAKERS—LIVE SUBJECTS

In advance of the definite program in the form in which it will be issued at the time of the Conference, the Convening Committee announces that the following items are definitely assured:

1—Salutatory Addresses—By His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and His Worship C. F. Gray, Winnipeg.
2—"The Lessons of the War for Canadian Education," Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, Ontario.
3—"The School and the Development of Moral Purpose," Dr. Theodore Soares, Professor of Religious Education, University of Chicago.
4—"The Development of a National Character Through Education," Sir Robert Falconer, President University of Toronto.
5—"The Essential Factors of Education," Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Ontario Department of Education.
6—"The Boy Scout Movement as an Auxiliary to the School in Moral Training." Dr. James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts.
7—"Methods and Ideals of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Groups," Taylor Statten, National Secretary Boys' Work Department of the Y.M.C.A.
8—"The Function of the Public School in Character Formation," Dr. J. F. White, Principal Ottawa Normal School.
9—"Education and Reconstruction," Peter Wright, British Seaman's Union.
10—"The Basis of Moral Teaching," Michael O'Brien, Toronto, Ont.
11—"The School and Industrial Relationships," Dr. Suzzallo, President University of Washington.
12—"The School and Democracy," President John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.
13—"The School and the Newer Citizens of Canada," Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Director of Education among New Canadians, Regina, Sask.
14—"The Interest of the State in Character Education," Dr. Milton Fairchild, Washington, D.C.

The task of initiating discussions has been assigned to persons representative of all parts of Canada. Among those definitely secured at this date in this connection are:

Dr. Clarence McKinnon, Principal Pine Hill College, Halifax, N.S.; Prof. H. T. J. Coleman, Dean of Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; J. J. Tompkins, Esq., Vice-Pres. University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; Very Rev. Dean Llywdd, All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. H. P. Whidden, M.P., Brandon, Man.; Prof. Iva E. Martin, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.; Prof. W. H. Alexander, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; R. W. Craig, K.C., President, Winnipeg Canadian Club and Chairman Winnipeg School Board; Dr. John MacKay, Westminster Hall, Vancouver, B.C.; R. L. Torrance, Manager Royal Bank, Guelph, Ont.; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., Lethbridge, Alta.; W. McL. Davidson, M.P.P., Editor, Calgary Albertan, Calgary, Alta.; W. G. Raymond, Esq., Post Master, Brandford, Ont.; Prof. C. B. Sissons, Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Sisler, Principal Strathcona School, Winnipeg.

Delegates to the Conference should make their hotel reservations immediately.

The following committees are at your services: Reception, Entertainment, Transportation, Hotel Accommodation.

Address all Communications to

THE GENERAL SECRETARY, NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

505 Electric Chambers, Winnipeg.

67 YEARS OF GROWTH



IN the early days the founder of this business made a few gross of matches a day, and sold them himself, driving his horse and wagon as far as Toronto. Today, from automatic machines, 70,000,000 matches a day are turned out to keep Canada's home fires burning. And not matches alone: indurated fibreware, household helps, and a host of paper products have been added to this line.

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has become an institution which touches the daily life of the Canadian public in a thousand different ways.

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"Now where does this blinkin' bit go?"

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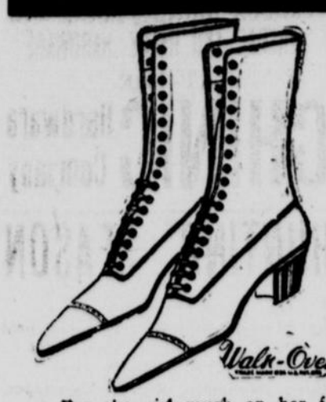
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Cherry. Tans and Blacks.

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10 ST. JOHN ST.

DIED.

KERWIN—On Thursday, October 2, 1919, Loretta A. Byrne, aged 24 years, beloved wife of Luke Kerwin, Jr.

Funeral from her father's residence, 86½ St. Eustache street, at 8:45 o'clock Saturday morning, for St. Patrick's Church, McMahon street, and thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

BURNETT—Anniversary Service of Pte. Ernest Burnett, son of Joseph Burnett, will be celebrated on Monday morning, 6th October, at 7:00 o'clock, in St. Patrick's Church, McMahon street.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Pte. Ernest Burnett.

One year has passed, our hearts still sore,
Sad and sudden was the call,
For our dear Ernest, who was loved by all,
As time goes by, we miss him more,
Forget him? No! We never shall,
We loved him so, we love him still,
His loving smiles, his welcome face,
No one can fill his vacant place;
God took him to His heavenly rest.
We gave him up to God's command,
Until we meet with him in heaven.

—Inserted by Father and Aunties.

AUDITORIUM

TODAY SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA

MATINEE

"BARBER OF SEVILLE." with QUENNA MARIO, LEON ROTHIER, AGOSTINI, VALLE, Etc., Etc.

EVENING

"AIDA" with MANUEL SALAZAR, Mde. SHULL, BALLESTER, Etc., Etc.

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TODAY:

"LOVE IS LOVE," starring ALBERT RAY and ELINOR FAIR. :: Comedy, Eetc.

---EMPIRE---

TODAY:

"THE OTHER HALF."

OTHER SUBJECTS.

Monthly Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the Ladies' Protestant Home will be held on

MONDAY AFTERNOON,
October Sixth, at 2:30 o'clock.
By order,
EVA S. GALE, Hon. Secy.

Classic Theatre

Cor. St. John and de Salaberry Sts.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, by Dr. GRENFELL,

On his work in the wilds of Labrador.

Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Lady Fitzpatrick.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7th—8:15 P.M.

Chairman: Lieut.-Col. Canon F. G. Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Admission - - - - 50 Cents

Professional Nursing

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A good steady man with horse and rig, for general work around a building.

Good wages.

Apply at "Chronicle" Office.

Red Cross Society

The annual meeting of the Quebec Branch will be held in the Recorder's Court, City Hall, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 7th, at 3:00 o'clock.

All members are requested to attend.

Future work of the Society will be discussed.

LUCY F. CARTER,
Hon. Secy., Que. Branch.

O.4x3

SALVATION ARMY HALL

FOURTEEN ELGIN STREET.

—REVIVAL MEETINGS—

Every Sunday Night at 8:: o'clock.

Subject for Sunday Night:

"HEED THE WARNING,"

By Adjutant Beecroft.

FRENCH ADDRESS,

By Captain Antoine.

Don't Fail to be There. It will Profit You.

G. W. V. A.

There will be an important meeting on MONDAY, October the 6th, at 8:00 o'clock, p.m.

All members are urgently requested to attend.

By order,
PERRAULT CASGRAIN,
O.3x3 Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

In the matter of P. J. O. Cyr, of Robitaille, Bonaventure County, P. Q., merchant. Insolvent;

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, October 17th, 1919, at 10:00 o'clock, will be sold by auction, at the offices of the undersigned, 147 Mountain Hill, Quebec, the assets of this estate, as follows:

A—Stock..	$2,720.28
and store fixtures..	114.95
	$2,835.23
B—An automatic Scale (Toledo)..	105.00
C—An Empire Typewriter..	50.00

D—The rights of the insolvent on a piece of land situated in the parish of St. Omer, and known and designated as being lot number forty-six (46) of the official plan of Parish Nouvelle, Seignoiory Schoolbred, with buildings thereon erected and dependencies, and more fully described in a deed of sale by Thomas J. Caldwell to P. J. O. Cyr, passed on January 25th, 1918.

The sale will be made for each item separately at so much in the dollar and to the highest bidder for the item A, and to the highest bidder for the items B, C, and D.

The inventory and the titles regarding the property can be examined at the offices of the undersigned, 147 Mountain Hill, Quebec, Que.

The store will be opened for the stock inspection on Tuesday, October 14th, 1919.

Terms of sale: CASH.

LEFAIVRE & GAGNON,
Joint Curators.

Offices: 147 Mountain Hill, (Bosse Bldg.), Quebec, P.Q.

LOUIS DECHENES, Auctioneer.

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IN AND ABOUT TOWN

COUNCIL APPROVES PRESENT GAS RATES

INCREASED STREET RAILWAY RATES WILL BE STUDIED BY CITY.

The City Council at its meeting last night approved a report of the Finance Committee recommending that the present gas rates of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, be maintained for another year.

When the City authorized the Company to charge the present gas rates, it was stipulated that the increased rates would prevail for one year following the singing of the armistice, but this privilege has been further extended for a period of one year.

In connection with the increased railway fares requested by the Company, the City will give them due consideration.

Mr. W. J. Lynch, General Manager of the Quebec Railway, and Mr. Arthur Picard, one of the Directors, waited on the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon to support the demands of the Company for higher rates.

In the course of his expose of the situation, Mr. Lynch outlined in a clear and concise manner the reasons which made it of urgent necessity that the increased fares should be granted. He exposed the whole situation of the higher cost of material and rolling stock as well as the higher wages and general cost of operating and quoted statistics to show that most of the lines throughout the country were already receiving the Quebec Railway was demanding. He pointed out that 62 lines in the United States had gone bankrupt and many others were in tottering financial condition as a result of the excessive cost of operating their lines without an adequate return. He further demonstrated that the increases which are requested by the Quebec Railway will not fall so heavily upon the people of Quebec, because they will still have the privilege under the seven cent cash fare, of securing 17 tickets for one dollar.

He explained that as soon as the Company secures the higher rates, it will immediately grant an increase to its employees who have been patiently awaiting a higher wage. He said that the railway department gave employment to 350 men, while the Company had 875 hands altogether, and the total pay-roll was $649,000 for 1918, which meant that the Company had fed about 5,000 people. The railway employees had been given an increase of 2 cents an hour last July; they would receive 3 cents more as soon as the increased rates were granted and 2 cents additional in the month of December next.

Mayor Lavigueur asked if the Company had studied the question of improving the service.

Mr. Lynch replied that the Company was constantly doing so and he pointed out that there would be ten large double-truck cars placed in operation here this year. He expected five of these cars here this month and the balance towards the end of November. Four of the new cars would be operated on Palace Hill, four on the Lower Town circuit and two on the Upper Town circuit. The Palace Hill cars would run from Lower Town to Maple Avenue without transfer.

Mayor Lavigueur asked what would be done for the residents of Grande Allee in connection with a service to Lower Town.

Mr. Lynch said that with a population of 110,000 to serve the Company desired to give all the satisfaction possible and was ready to do everything within reason to provide a good service.

Mayor Lavigueur mentioned the contracted extensions in Belvedere Ward, and said they had not yet been fulfilled.

Mr. Lynch recalled a portion of Mr. E. W. Beatty's speech at the Chateau Frontenac this week, when the President of the C.P.R. said that the public must help transportation companies in their difficulties. He said that when the Company agreed to carry out this expenditure involved was about $60000, while at the present time it would cost $110,000.

The Mayor asked what about the projected line to Lorette and other outlying points.

Mr. Lynch said that all the Directors of the Company were in favor of the construction of such a line and the Company hoped to be able to do so in due time. He pointed out that the situation at the present time was very serious and urged that in the interests of all concerned the demands of the Company be granted with the least possible delay.

Mayor Lavigueur said that the Company was asking a seven cent fare and two cents for transfers. He said that the City would certainly do something for the Company, but could not consider granting all that was asked.

Mr. Lynch responded that it was really only strangers who would pay the seven cent fare as the citizens would have the privilege of 17 tickets for $1.00 which was a six cent fare. There were roads which charged a ten cent fare and still could not make their operations a financial success. The Company would even do better for the workingmen and would give them 11 tickets for 50 cents. There would be no extra charge for the children, they would still get 10 tickets for 25 cents or a three cent fare. After midnight the Company would not charge more than 10 cents, while in Montreal a fare of 15 cents is charged.

He went on to speak of the percentage of gross reciepts paid by the Company to the City which the latter had been requested to abandon. He said that the 4 per cent represented a sum of about $25,000, but the Mayor pointed out that next year according to the contract the Company will have to pay 5 per cent which will mean between $35,000 and $40,000 and he did not believe that the City could abandon such an amount or relieve the Company of its obligation of maintaining the pavements between rails. He was also of the opinion that the transfer charge would not be accepted

Mr. Lynch pointed out that the Company issues 3,500,000 transfers every year, and he believed that the charge of 2 cents for transfers was not exorbitant.

As far as the maintenance of the present gas rates, the Mayor said it was only just that it should be allowed.

Mr. Lynch pointed out that the employees had sent a delegation to interview him recently and had requested that the increase to be granted date from the 1st of September. He had promised them that as soon as the City granted the increased fare the increases to the employees would go into effect, but the Company's financial position would not permit the advance in pay to date from the 1st of September. He reminded the Committee that the Exhibition this year had proved a wonderful success, and he remarked that the Street Railway employees had contributed in a large measure to this. The men had been very patient and had done their work faithfully, while in other cities the service had been held up by men demanding more pay. He said that in justice to the Company and its employees the requested increases should be granted.

Mayor Lavigueur said that the City would certainly do something for the Company. The work of the Company was appreciated and particularly the attitude of the new Directors to help develop the city. He said the City would endeavor to do everything possible for the Company while safeguarding the interests of the citizens.

Ald. Fiset brought up the question of the extension of the lines in Limoilou and asked what was being done relative to the C.N.R. crossing.

Mr. Lynch said that he believed the Company would be able to operate this line within a month's time, and he suggested that a sub-way would be preferable to a diamond and a level crossing. The initial cost of a diamond would be $10,000 and besides it would cost an additional sum every year for gates and the like.

Ald. Fiset said the Company was not doing its best to expedite its work in Limoilou and he would do all in his power to block their increases until this work was carried out.

Mr. Lynch said that the Company had spent $2,200,000 in Quebec within nine years, and had erected a building which was a monument and a considerable source of revenue to the city.

"The Company has not kept its promises," said Ald. Fiset. "You are a charming fellow, but you will have to do more for the city than you are doing at present."

Mr. Lynch explained that level crossings were out of date in all modern cities, and said that the service on Crown street was often held up for twenty minutes at a time, due to C.P.R. trains shunting and blocking the crossing while people were kept waiting all along the line and were showering blessings upon the Street Railway which was in no way responsible for the delay.

Chairman Collier agreed that it was out of the question to have a level crossing at Limoilou. He said that in Western Canada and in the United States level crossings had long since been abandoned. He pointed to the delays in traffic caused at Bridge street and at Crown and Dorchester streets and said that the C.P.R. was most unreasonable in this matter

There will probably be a meeting of the Finance Committee next week to discuss the question of increased rates.

Before the meeting of the City Council last evening a delegation from Belvedere Ward waited on the Mayor and submitted a petition asking that the Street Railway increases be refused until such time as the Company carries out its contract relative to the extension in Belvedere Ward for a belt line by Sandy Hill to join at St. Malo.

The delegation was introduced by Ald. Mercier and Ald. Lesage who were accompanied by Ald. Bedard and Ald. Fiset. The speakers were Messrs. C. G. Tessier, Neuville Belleau, and N. Tessier.

The Mayor promised to give their petition every consideration. The petition was submitted to the Council and referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition was also received by the Council from the National Fraternity of Quebec Railway Employees urging that the increased rates be granted, which would permit the Company to give a higher wage to the employees.

"La Ligue des Menageres," also wrote the Council expressing opposition to any increase in rates.

Both the above communications were referred to the Finance Committee.

LITTLE CHANGE IN MARKET PRICES HERE

SUPPLY OF MEAT AND VEGETABLES PLENTIFUL ON THE LOCAL MARKETS.

Little or no change is recarded in the prices prevailing on the local markets today. Meat is at the same level as last Saturday, while vegetables are in the same class.

Potatoes are selling at from $1.15 to $1.25 per bag, while carrots, corn, turnips, etc are present in large quantities. The table follows:

Beef

Sirloin roasts and steaks, 35 to 40 cents per pound (unchanged).

Ribs, 35 cents per pound (unchanged).

Shoulders, roasts, 28 cents per pound (unchanged).

(unchanged).

Soup Meats, 15 cents per pound

Chops, 35 cents per pound (unchanged).

Lamb.

Legs, 36 cents per pound (unchanged).

Loins, 36 cents per pound (unchanged).

Pork.

Loins 40 cents per pound (unchanged).

Green Hams 40 cents per pound (unchanged).

Shoulders of pork 34 cents per pound (unchanged).

Salted pork, 40 cents per pound (unchanged).

Smoked hams, 45 cents per pound (unchanged).

Bacon boneless 50 cents per pound (unchanged).

Poultry.

Chicken 35 cents per pound (unchanged).

Ducks, 40 cents per pound (unchanged).

Vegetables.

Potatoes, $1.15 to $1.25 per bag (unchanged).

Cabbages, 5 to 10 cents, according to size (unchanged).

Onions 5 cents per bunch (unchanged).

Cauliflowers, 10 to 15 cents, according to size.

Radishes 10 cents per dozen (unchanged).

Corn, 20 cents per dozen (unchanged).

Celery 3 heads for 10 cents.

Turnips 3 for 5 cents (unchanged).

To learn FRENCH properly, see Prof. Thomas, 28 Stanislas St. Phone 7490.
Oct.2xthu,satx3m.

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. Lantier has returned from a motoring trip to New York.

THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

In the list of members of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners published in yesterday's issue, the name of Mr. A. E. Pfeiffer's was inadvertently omitted.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The case of alleged vagrancy against an elderly woman and her daughter was resumed yesterday morning in the Recorder's Court. Following the hearing of the evidence Judge Dery announced he would give judgment on Monday next.

A young man named Cloutier appeared before the Court on a charge of drunkenness and was fined five dollars or eight days in jail.

To learn FRENCH properly, see Prof. Thomas, 28 Stanislas St. Phone 7490.
Oct.2xthu,satx2m.

TROPICAL REPARTEE

The native West Indian is the greatest controversialist of the tropic world, according to George O. Miller, author of "Prowling About Panama". He illustrates: "A young West Indian woman on the train in Costa Rica left her seat to speak to a friend and another girl slipped in next to the window. When the visitor returned, claims, charges and counter charges began as to the ownership of the seat. With indescribable scorn the usurper said, 'Do you want a seat in my lap?' which provoked, 'Ah, now I see how you was raised!' 'Indeed, and you have no manners at all.' Back and forth the duel rages until the first claimant finds another seat, saying, 'I certainly does respect myself too highly to sit by the likes of you.' All this with the wholly inimitable British-Jamaican accent."

To Travelling Salesmen



WHEN showing goods, the traveller's cuffs as well as his goods are brought right before the prospective customer's eyes. A soiled cuff doesn't create a favorable impression. And it draws the attention away from the article to the soiled cuff.

The alert, particular traveller, therefore, has to take a big bunch of shirts on his trips and change often—unless he carries W. G. & R. Shirts with Double Wear Cuffs with him when he needs just half the usual quantity.

Everyone knows that the cuffs—the most exposed portion of a shirt—get soiled first. And it doesn't take long for a dirty train or dusty road to soil them.

But when one side of his Double Wear Cuffs gets soiled the traveller just turns the cuffs, which fold easily and lie perfectly flat either way they're turned. He thus wears his shirt twice as long.

If he is away for a period of two weeks to a month or longer every inch in his grip or personal trunk is valuable. W. G. & R. Shirts with Double Wear Cuffs save space for him, cut laundry bills for shirts in half, and wear longer.

Ask your dealer to show you

W.G.&R.

Shirts with DOUBLE WEAR CUFFS

Trade Mark Patented 1918

"the cuff that doubles the life of the shirt"

215

FRENCH LIQUORS

We have the pleasure to inform our customers that we have just received a consignment of FRENCH LIQUORS—"MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER."

TELEPHONE AT ONCE FOR A BOTTLE OF THE FOLLOWING MARKS:—

—ANISETTE,	—CHERRY BRANDY,
—CREME DE MENTHE,	—BLACKBERRY BRANDY,
—CREME DE ROSE,	—CACAO CHOUVA.
—CURACOA,	—MANDARINE.
—PARFAIT AMOUR.	—PEPPERMINT.

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"The House of Quality,"

22 FABRIQUE STREET, :: QUEBEC.

Telephone 6400.

To Ladies

We can interest you, ladies, with our display of new Fall Goods, as

New Suits,
New Tweed Coats,
New Sealette Coats,
New Hats,
New Blouses,
New Dresses,
New Gaiters,
New Leggings,
New Sweaters

This great display of new Fall and Winter goods is awaiting your inspection.

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere

254 to 264 St. John Street

CHICAGO SOX BLANKED REDS

In The World of Sport

LOCAL BASEBALL GAMES TOMORROW

CHICAGO WHITE SOX WIN FIRST GAME OF WORLD'S SERIES BY BLANKING REDS

KERR HELD NATIONAL LEAGUERS TO THREE SCATTERED HITS—FISHER TWIRLED A GOOD GAME FOR CINCINNATI—SERIES IS NOW TWO TO ONE FOR NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 3—The Chicago White Sox today served emphatic notice that they were still in the world's championship contest by defeating Cincinnati 3 to 0.

The series now stands, Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1.

Six more games are possible

Dick Kerr, who in his younger days was something of a boxer as well as a ball player in St. Louis, and who came to the Sox from Milwaukee, pitched unbeatable ball, allowing but three scattered hits and but one pass to first. Kerr's home is at Paris, Tex and he first playe dprofessional baseball at Paragould Ark.

He made everybody sit up and look at him today for his left wing contained more mysteries than a sphynx. Duncan, Kopf and Fisher, the Cincinnati pitcher, who also hurled a good game, were the only Reds to obtain singles off the Texan, while his sole complimentary passage to first was granted to Groh. None of these athletes ever reached third.

Twenty nine thousand persons, including a band of rooters from Cincinatti, saw the game, which was played beneath a bright sun in a temperture which was ideal. There were scarcely breeze enough to straighten out the flags which floated from innumerable staffs.

After the trouncing which the American Leaguers received at Cincinnati, Manager Gleason felt particularly tht his team was the first first to score a shut out There were a ticularly gratified that his team was clear, save just off the first and third on the part of many that obtaining seats would entail too great a struggle. Ground rules were unnecessary, as the playing field everywhere was clar, sav just off the first and third base foul lines.

Fisher, who was Moran's choice for today, was the first righ hander offered by the Reds, the first two games having been won by Reuther and Sallee, both southpaws. Fishers hurling was as good as that of the other of his team mates, but one run at least is necessary to win a game, and little Kerr had none to spare today. Fisher allowed seven hits and issued two passes. Two of the Sox runs, however, were largely chargeable to the Red Pitcher, for it was while his wild heave to catch a runner at second was being retrieved that the first two Sox players were put in a position to score and Gondil drove them across the rubber a moment later.

Lichold was back in his regular position in right field and at the top of the Sox batting list when "play ball" was called. Despite the loss of the two games at Cincinnati, the local enthusiasts were confident that on the home grounds the Sox would exhibit the kind of ball that won the leadership of their own league. There was confidence too, in the attitude of the players themselves, but no more than that displayed by the Reds, who acted and felt like men of destiny.

Two games remain to be played here, tomorrow and Sunday. Sunday night the teams, with their loyal followers, return to Cincinnati for two games more.

The intensity of the rivalry between the two teams produced a spat between Smith, Cincinnati utility infielder and Eddie Collins. Players and Umpires crowded between the two men and they separated muttering.

Reds

	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
Rath 2b	4	0	0	3	3	0
Daubert 1b	4	0	0	14	1	0
Groh 3b	3	0	0	2	5	0
Rousch cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Duncan lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Kopf ss	3	0	1	1	1	0
Neale rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Rariden c	3	0	0	2	3	0
Fisher p	2	0	1	0	5	1
*Magee	1	0	0	0	0	0
Luque p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	29	0	3	24	18	1

*batted for Fisher in the 8th.

Sox

	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
Liebold rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Collins 2b	4	0	0	1	6	0
Weaver 3b	4	0	1	0	4	0
Jackson lf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Felsch cf	2	1	0	1	0	0
Gandil 1b	3	0	1	15	1	0
Risberg ss	2	1	1	3	6	0
Schalk c	3	0	1	4	0	0
Kerr p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	3	7	27	17	0

The score	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	000 000 000—0	3	1
Chicago	020 100 00*—3	7	0

Summary

Three base hits, Risberg. Double plays Groh to Rath to Daubert, Risberg to E. Collins. Left on bases Cincinnati 8, Chicago 3. Bases on balls, off Fisher 2 (Risberg and Felsch); Kerr 1, (Groh). Hits off Fisher 7 in 7 innings; off Luque none in one inning. Struck out by Kerr 4 (Gron, Duncan, Neale and Daubert) By Luque one (Liebold). Losing pitcher Fisher. Umpires Quigley behind the plate, Nall in at first; Riglec a second; Evans at third. Time of game 1.30

ANOTHER CHALLENGE IN FROM HAWKINS

CLEVE SAYS THAT HE IS READY TO MEET JONES OR ANY OTHER MAN

Cleve Hawkins, who sent in a challenge to meet Soldier Jones several weeks ago, has issued another defi to meet the Soldier, or any other man that may be brought againt him.

He says that he is meeting them all down in the States, and that he is not looking for easy marks, but is taking them as they come. He recently fought a good draw with Kid Norfolks, who belongs to the same stable as Bill Brennan. Norfolks is regarded as one of the best in the game. His letter follows:

North Adams, Mass,
Oct. 1, 1919.

Sporting Editor,
Quebec Chronicle,

Dear Sir;

I beg to thank you sincerely for having published my challenge in your columns.

I received a communication from a promoter in your city and was under the impression that I would have a chance of displaying my wares against Jones or some other Pugilistic Aspirant for the Heavy Weight Championship of Canada. The terms I made were more than reasonable as I thought the Boxing would be under the auspices of the War Veterans Association, but nothing seems to have materialized.

I enclose you a poster showing that I am boxing from week to week on this side of the border and that I meet them all as the "Champion of Canada" and as you will note I do not seek any easy marks, but take them as they come.

Again stating that I am willing to meet any heavyweight before any of your local clubs, I am, with thanks for your courtesy.

Yours very respectfully,
CLEVE HAWKINS
Champion Heavyweight
of Canada

The poster that was enclosed is dated Sept. 22, at Barberton, Ohio, and shows Hawkins and Kid Norfolks as the feature event in a bout there. The contest was scheduled for twenty rounds.

WHITE READY TO BOX EUGENE DEMERS

LOCAL BOY SAYS THAT HE WILL BOX PRIDE OF MONTREAL

In answer to the challenge which appeared from Eugene Demers' manager in these columns yesterday morning Charley White says that he has always been willing to meet Demers, but that the latter has side stepped a match with him all the time.

White claims the Bantam weight championship of the Province, and says that he is willing to defend his title against all comers. White says that Demer is unable to make the necessary weight, 115 pounds, but declares that he is willing to meet him at the weight he (Demers) can make at any time, and over any number of rounds.

BASEBALL GAMES FOR TOMORROW

NAPOLEONS AND STANDARDS AT 1.30 — TIPPERARY AND C. B's. AT 3.30.

The ball games to be staged at the Exhibition Grounds tomorrow afternoon promise to be critical matches for the two pennant contenders, C.B. and Napoleons. Neither of the two nines can afford to lose their games as if one wins and the other loses, their chances for the flag are practically gaflooey.

At present the C.B.'s are leading the league with 8 wins and 2 defeats while the Naps are hot on their trail with 7 wins and 2 defeats. If the C.B.'s win while the Naps lose it will give the Flying Frenchmen 9 victories and 2 defeats, while their opponents will have 7 wins and 3 losses but if the Naps win while the C.B.'s are being trimmed by the Tips, the standing will be: Napoleon Won 8 Lost 2; C. B. Won 8 Lost 3.

Both the Standards and the Tips are determined to defeat their opponents, and will make every effort to do so. Harry McCord says that the Naps have won their two games against the Standards by last minute rallies. The score for the last game was 6 to 5, and the Naps secured the winning runs i the last half of the ninth frame, while the final result of the initial meeting between the two nines was 6 to 1, but the score was tied at one each up till the seventh.

The Naps are a well balanced bunch of ball players, and are in the game every minute from start to finish. They have not a weak spot on the team. Metivier their best bet as pitcher, has been twirling wonderful ball this season, while Eddie Riton behind the bat has been a tower of strength to the team. During first class ball all suumer, while ing first class ball all ummer, while the same may be said about A. Rahort ha sturned in some good shortfi has turned in some good games, while the real star of the team is Emile Racine, their star third sacker. The outfield is composed of sure fields and heavy hitters. Fontaine, Carrier and Labreque are all good men.

The Standards have been playing good ball all season, but have been unlucky. They have lost a number of games by the narrow margin of one run, but have turned in some excellent games. McCord on first base, is a first class player, while Sinclair, at second is also good. Martineau who holds down short, is in first class condition, while St. Pierre, who covers third, is a sure fielder and a fair batter. Morency, the southpaw twirler, is a good little man, and has turned in some excellent games this season. Dion, behind the bat, is also a very effective pitcher. The outfield, composed of Chevrette, Desjardins and Blouin, is first class.

The second game promises to be the tit bit of the afternoon. The Tips are determined to avenge the two defeats suffered at the hands of the C. B.'s and will put their strongest team into the fray. Gendron, who will be on the mound for the Irishmen, is a heady twirler, while Bert Shink, as backstop is one of the best catchers in the game here today. Paddy Lambert, who will cover first has only appeared in a couple of games this season, but can be relied on to put up a great game. Leo Acquin who will cover second, has been playing the third bag all season, but will no doubt find himself perfectly at home on the keystone corner. Lou Mace who will look after the third bag tomorrow, is a first class player, while Pellerin, who will be the choice for short, has the earmarks of a good ball player in him. Jimmy Walsh, Lanctot and Aubin or Byrne, who will form the outfield, are all good men, and can be depended upon to come across.

The C. B.'s also have a very good team. They will have three men to choose from to do mound duty for them. Loignon, Labbe, or Alf. Bernard. All three are good pitchers, although Bernard has not been used much this year. Leclerc, who covers first, is a good fielder, and a dangerbatter. V. Bernard, at second, is also very good, while the same may be said of Joe Labbe, who will hold down short if he does not pitch. Third base will be covered by Alf. Bernard. The outfield, composed of Lachance, Latulippe and Bureau, is first class, while Pruneau, behind the bat, is a great little backstop.

Taken from all angles tomorrow's games should provide the ball fans in the Ancient Capital with some of the finest ball they have witnessed for a long time.

The first contest will start at 1.30 sharp, and will go the full nine frames. Both games will be handled by Joe Ledden and Sylvio Drouin.

CHANGE FOR COPENHAGEN

It was a great day for Ireland "surely," as Michael Moskell would have said, when the town clerk of Queenstown read to the urban district council, as he did the other day, a letter from the secretary of a newly formed aerial syndicate, proposing to establish an aerial base at Queenstown "for the purpose of discharging American passengers travelling from the United States to Ireland by airship." The airships are to be capable of carrying no less than 150 passengers in addition to the crew, and on their arrival they will find smaller airships awaiting them in which all who so desire may be carried still further afield. A regular service, indeed, there is to be between Queenstown and Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, York, Hull and places in Norway and Denmark. Whoever would have thought five years ago, of ever hearing the peremptory order "chance for Copenhagen" anywhere near Queenstown?" No wonder the council promised to help the project by every means in its power."

Semi-ready Tailoring



SMARTNESS

Any man who has a cultivated discrimination of genuine style refinements will find his admiration aroused in these inordinately smart Semi-ready Tailored Suits. The style features are noticeably distinctive; the fabrics attain the eminence of elegance and the tailoring is handled in so masterly a manner as to insure absolute shape-permanence, grace in fit and drape and an unusually enduring service in wear.

Semi-ready Suits and Overcoats at from $35 to $90.
The price-in-the-pocket—the standard of clothes value.

Extra special value in Suitings, Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges and Cheviots at $50.
Heatherknit Top Coats, $40.

George Morrissette,
St. John & D'Youville.

Jules Gauvin,
183 St. Joseph, St. Roch's

BASEBALL
Exhibition Grounds, Sunday Oct. 5th
First Game (1.30) Standards vs. Napoleons
Second Game (3.30) Tipperary vs. C. B.
ADMISSION
Adults....30c. Ladies Free. Children....15c.

COTE'S
THE MARK OF QUALITY
CLEAR HAVANA
10¢ Straight



BREVAS 2 for 25¢
BOUQUET PERFECTOS 15¢ Straight
CORONA 20¢ Straight
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LIQUIDS AND PASTES FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN AND OXBLOOD (DARK BROWN) SHOES

E. W. DALEY CORPORATIONS LTD HAMILTON CANADA

WEAK NERVES

Electricity The Natural Remedy

WEAK nerves lead to all sorts of functional disorders. Without a plentiful supply of Nerve Force the power of every organ to perform its function is diminished or impaired. Lacking Nerve Force,

—The blood travels slowly in its channels.
—It is imperfectly oxygenated.
—Food is undigested and not assimilated.
—Elimination of waste matter is insufficient.
—The blood becomes tainted with poisonous matter.
—There is in-nutrition or malnutrition.
—The brain is incapable of great or sustained effort.
—The whole tide of life in the body is low.

All the functions being imperfectly performed, there begins a state of anarchy in the body. The stomach rebels and there is Indigestion. The liver "strikes" and there is Sluggish Liver or Biliousness. The kidneys fail, and there are Uric Acid Disorders, including Rheumatism and Gout. Even the brain becomes affected, resulting in Insomnia, Brain Fag, and other Mental and Nervous Troubles.

This book, sent free without cost or obligation, will show you how you can pass from ill-health to health and strength.



Electricity Restores Nerve Force.

It is not drugs nor medicine that can replace the deficiency of Nerve Force. These can only coerce or coax overworked and enfeebled organs into temporary functional activity. Electricity is the natural co-equivalent to human Nerve Force, and the success of the Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment is wholly due to the fact that it restores lost Nerve Force by the most scientific and successful method. This, too, is why the Pulvermacher Treatment relieves and cures in so varied a number of ailments, and succeeds so often after all orthodox methods have failed.

Curative Electricity in Your Home.

You can wear the Pulvermacher Apliances to your business daily or even while asleep. Although powerfully electrical, they give no shock to the system, but gently and steadily pour a continuous and curative flow of electricity into all the nerve centres. The whole nervous system responds quickly and sympathetically, and immediately all the functions of the body begin to be performed, healthfully, easily, and with natural vigour. There are no ill after-effects as in the use of drugs or stimulants, for the Pulvermacher treatment gives natural action without reaction.

If your nerves are weak; if your digestion is poor, if your liver is sluggish, if you are constipated, if you have Rheumatism or Gout, if you are easily tired and depressed, if you lack confidence or Will-power;

or if you are in any way "below par," "run down," or ailing, you will find the secret of health in its pages. Stop self-drugging completely and try a course of Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment for a time. You will be delighted with the result, and the results are permanent.

Write for this "Guide to Health and Strength" today.

N. B.—Correspondents abroad are advised when communicating to give particulars of their case, their age, and wrist measurement, so that advice can be sent, free of charge, by return mail, and thus avoid delay.

HEALTH ENQUIRY COUPON

By posting this **Free Coupon Today** you will receive the **"Guide to Health and Strength,'** which has pointed the way successfully to thousands. You are under no obligation by applying for this Book and particulars of the Pulvermacher Appliances.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Post to the Superintendent, Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, Ltd., 124 Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., 4 England.

The Chronicle, Quebec.

ATTENTION

The former pupils of the Quebec Commercial Academy are cordially invited and prayed to attend for the first time at the 8:00 o'clock Mass, which will be held on the first Sunday of the month, the 5th of October, in accordance with the request and rules of the De la Salle Association.

The Institution is at our disposal, and we must promise that after Mass, an interesting and friendly meeting will be held.

By order of

THE COMMITEE.

O.2xth,satx2

CANADA. Province of Quebec. Electoral District of Quebec East. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the Dominion Elections Act, as amended by the Dominion By-Elections Act, 1919, the Honorable Sir F. X. Lemieux, Chief Justice, Quebec, shall sit, in chambers, at the Court House, from the 6th to the 11th inclusively, of October, 1919, from 2:00 to 5.00 o'clock, p.m., as revising officer of the voters' lists for Quebec East, in connection with the Federal by-election of the 27th October, 1919, which lists shall be certified on the 15th October, 1919, the whole conformably to the provisions of the above Act. By order, J. O. Masse, clerk to revising officer of voters' lists in the Quebec East by-election. O.2xt5

SEPTEMBER DAYS UPON THE MOORS

NORTHUMBERLAND SIDE OF SCOTTISH BORDER HAS ROMANTIC HISTORY.

London, Sept. 20—(By Mail)—There is a kind of splendid sternness about the Northumberland side of the Border, as though, after 300 years and more of peace, is still held unsleeping watch upon the Scottish marches. The romance of its lawless history is reflected in the darkling face of the land. The barren stretches of its moors, the coldness of its sea, the sullen outline of its ranges compose the basis of that special atmosphere which is the wind-swept charm of Northumberland. In its form, its architecture, and its people there is nothing of Southern prettiness in this sparse county, but by the sheer force of its restrained power, by a personality which keeps history silently alive, and by its kindliness beneath the surface, it draws one to it again and again from the cloying sweetness of southern garden or park-land.

September is the very month for a Northumberland holiday—you do not want the tints of mid-summer on the hills. It is warm without being hot, and, though a Northumberland wind is blowing, the sun shines gaily through the drifting clouds. Even if you are not a sportsman, it is an ideal day for the moors, where the heather is still purple and the bracken green, and where you can always find a sheltered spot amid the boulders to eat your sandwiches and smoke your pipe in peace. The snipe are here now in the damp grass of the hollows and there is a fair sprinkling of grouse on the ridges, to say nothing of the larks, the pippits, and the buntings that are fluttering up at your feet all the time. Lower down, in the stubble-fields and the spinneys, the guns are at work among the partridges and the rabbits, but on this moor I have heard no shot as yet or seen any sign of a butt. For the walker (not to mention the grouse) this is all to the good, as even on the most savage Scottish moor one is apt to be hailed in August or September by an inflamed voice demanding, "What the devil do you mean by disturbing the birds' Well, it does not look as if either the walker or the birds were going to be very much disturbed this year on this particular moor, where the most redoubtable living objects are isolated sheep searching with their heads buried in heather for the tender grass shoots. Looking back I see the outline of the coast eight or nine miles distant across the undulating farmlands, with Holy Island and the Farnes clearly visible, and Bamburgh Castle standing against the sky—as magnificent a survival of the Middle Ages as Mont St. Michael itself, while in front of me, over the rise of the slope towards Wooler, Hedgehope and Cheviot raise their enormous heads and melt northwards into Scotland.

The Wild Cattle.

The moors are hushed at midday, and if it were not for the flies one might easily fall a victim to the universal drowsiness. But it is time to press on towards the top os Ross that borders the great park of Chillingham, where you are sure to catch a glimpse of the white cattle feeding quietly far beneath you all unconscious of their fame or their unsullied ancestry. No one really knows the history of the Chillingham herd—now the last remaining herd of wild cattle in England—and, though it is said to have a pedigree of 800 years such statements are as simple to make as they are difficult to verify. But whether these animals of descendants of Spanish cattle wrecked on the East Coast whe nall this part of England was when all this part of England was cattle, is a still vainer question and, in consequence, even more eagerly disputed. You can walk quite readily to within a hundred yards of the herd, which has now been reduced to 60 from its pre-war figure of 90; they appear singularly inoffensive beasts, and in fact, rather weedy, which may well be the result of in-breeding. But, though tame enough, they are easily frightened and will then stampede about their 1,000'acre enclosure for hours. The cows hide their calves in the deepest patches of the bracken, and woe betide the man who accidentally approaches the spot. The feeble bellow of such a calf will bring the whole herd to the place, led by the mother, with tails in the air and ferocious snortings; on such occasions they revert, in a moment, to the wildness of their forebears and are, indeed, dangerous in the extreme.

The Castle of Chillingham, the seat of Grays and Bennetts for hundreds of years, lies at the foot of its precipitous and wooded park, and its four Henry IV. towers show up through the trees with grave and graceful dignity. The centre of the house is all 17th century of the noblest proportions and, with its unrivalled and secluded situation and its beautiful walled gardens, it is probably the most attractive dwelling-place in Northumberland—more attractive even than celebrated Ford, the present structure of which is, alas, so largely modern, or Seaton Delaval Vanbrugh's masterpiece, on the edge of the coal-country, or Beaufront, that has everything to recommend it save age and association.

Towards evening the wind dies down, the clouds leave the zenith, and a golden haze fills all the upper air. A sea-mist comes rolling landward; as you turn home across the moors, the Farnes and Holy Island have been blotted out and Bamburgh, caught wonderfully in a level ray, bears a sort of incredible aspect, as of a sudden vision of the past or—in strange contrast—as of a pasteboard toy. The twilight lingers in these high latitudes, and the grouse begins to call from the heather while the sky is yet red. To anyone who has lived on the Border as a child and is visiting it after many years, there is nothing more thrilling than their immortal cry, "Come back, come back, come back" It stors all that is dear and sad in recollection and, like the smell of the moors, brings one's youth to one again in a swift and shining rush of memories.

'Walk Upstairs and Save Ten'

Public Confidence has Built this Wonderful Clothes Business

RELIABILITY is the one thing that has won the confidence of the public.

THERE are some people (only those who do not trade at Robinson's) who believe that this great business with over 200,000 customers has been built so quickly, simply because I sold my goods for less than downstairs competitors.—This is only partly true.

I ALWAYS do and always will sell clothes for less than ground floor competitors—but the mere fact of a lower price has not brought this great business to me. A lower price means little if it is not backed up with Reliable merchandise. My customers know that.

I HANDLE nothing but the best Makers' goods that can be guaranteed to them, no matter what the Price they pay.

I HAVE never tried to see how cheap I could sell a cheap garment—for I do not handle one—but at how much saving I can sell the best.

$25 TO $45

Let's Settle This Right Now!

NO MAN ever wore better clothes than Robinson's

MY GUARANTEE
If you can duplicate these clothes for less than $10.00 more, come back and get your money.

THERE are no better clothes made than are carried in my shops from Coast to Coast.

IN a little over six years I have built from a $400 capital the largest clothing business in Canada. "There's a verdict" back of this phenominal growth.

A PRICE SAVING on every garment I have sold is only one of the things that have helped build this mammoth business. The greatest contributing factor to the success of this great business has been Public Confidence in the Reliability of my goods. My customers know that I never put out a garment that I do not stand behind with my guarantee of perfect satisfaction or your money back. A Robinson label in a Suit or Overcoat is a guarantee of its reliability, with a saving of $10 to $15 attached.

I am Canadian Representative for America's Nationally Advertised Brands of Clothing
FASHION PARK - BOULEVARD - PERSONALITY
Clothes that are the Acme of Perfection
$55

Robinson's Clothes Shop's LIMITED

SUITS, OVERCOATS $25 TOP-COATS

The Largest Exclusive Clothiers in Canada

SHOPS from Coast to Coast



Auditorium Bnilding, St. John Street.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

ENVIOUS CAT.

Mrs. Portleight (loftily) — Oh, yawss, I'm having a town car manufactured to order.

Mrs. Skalpell—You have my sincerest, you don't look ten pounds heavier than you did last fall.—Buffalo Express.

AT THE THEATRES

The Marriage Question

In Photoplay Form at the

Next Week **Auditorium** 4 Days Starting Wed.

Direction Jule & J. J. Allen

Why should men of 40 or 50 seek brides of 20
Is too much modesty advisable in unmarried women
Does reason or love choose most wives
Do wife-seeking men accord women fair consideration

?

Don't get married until you see this one.

The experience of one man in seeking a wife who was his ideal, is graphically pictured in

A Dramatic Presentment of Life's Greatest Problem

CHOOSING A WIFE

— Special Music —

Performances: 2 - 3.30 p.m. and 7.30 and 9 p.m.

Come early and secure a seat.

ALLEN THEATRE

Direction Jule & J. J. Allen

MON. - TUE. - WED.

The Charming Popular Star

ETHEL CLAYTON

— IN —

the beautiful photoplay production that will set the town talking.

"A Sporting Chance"

You have not seen this beautiful star at her best until you witness this exceptional photoplay.

Perfwrnances: 2 - 3.30 and 7.30 - 9 p.m.

Special Announcement

Official

WILLARD -- DEMPSEY

Fight Pictures

Will be shown at the

EMPIRE

Next Thurs. - Fri. - Sat.

at 10.30 p.m. after the regular show

5 full reels.

Chronicle's Review of Coming Attractions For Next Week

AT THE AUDITORIUM.

On Monday and Tuesday, October 5th and 6th, "Maytime" fills the bill for the Auditorium, direct from its sensational run of two full years in New York City. This unusual play which is coming to Quebec, is guaranteed as the most excellent entertainment presented in Canada in a decade. The cast includes William Norris, Carolyn Thomson and Melvin Stokes, as the heading of a great cast.

On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Auditorium has a special in every sense, which will certainly be a puller, it's title is "Choosing a Wife." It is a first National Attraction, in which the eternal triangle of love is given a new twist.

The picture bares the inner heart of a gentlewoman, and is the answer to "Choosing a Wife."

AT THE VICTORIA.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, The Victoria is showing Earl Williams in "A Rogues' Romance." Earl Williams is a general favorite with the patrons of the Victoria, and in this photoplay he takes the part of a famous society crook, a master in that particular line. The girl he loves brands herself as a thief to save him, and he in turn goes into disguise as one of the French famous detectives, and hunts down another notorious crook, who is about to decamp with the gains of a gigantic swindle. When Earl Williams, as the famous detective and master crook combined, turns over the thousands to the police, nothing more is heard of him, and the mystery surrounding his identity only deepens with his disappearance from the field of crime. The story was written by H. H. Van Loan. In the support of Earl Williams in this photoplay are, Brinsley Shaw, Harry Van Meter, Herbert Standing, Marion Skinner, Kathryn Adams, Maude George, Sid Franklin, and Earl Forms.

For the remaining three days of the week The Victoria has for its program Evelyn Nesbit in "My Little Sister," from the novel by Elizabeth Robins, with an exceptional cast, including Leslie Austen, Lillian Hall, Herbert Standing, and others. It is the story of the country where the flowers and butterflies are the companions of two young girls, and wherein each has a sweetheart. They are on a visit to the city of London, when they are met at the station by a bogus aunt, and they enter an unknown house. Here the elder sister meets many men who smoke and drink in the presence of the ladies. In a hurry to get out of the house, assisted by one of the gentlemen, she has to leave her young sister behind. When she finally reaches her true aunt, Mary finds that she has failed to remember the address of the house in which her sister is left behind. The police are unable to assist her and this puts an audience through all kinds of thrills to see it to an end.

AT THE EMPIRE.

Kitty Gordon is at the Empire, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in a timely offering entitled "Playthings of Passion." It is a time when women's votes, Congresswomen, and women street-car conductorettes are a daily part of life, Kitty Gordon in this superpicture, interests herself in the slums, and the picture itself shows Miss Gordon in her adventures as a society woman. Gowns, gowns; if women want to see an ermine cloak, valued at $15,000, a fan of ostrich plumes, valued at $5,000, they can do so here. In the same picture the actress' neck is adorned by a rope of pearls, which is said to have cost Miss Gordon $100,000, and many other hats, skirts and other costume of her own design.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Empire has Sessue Hayakawa in "The Grey Horizon." It's a Robert Cole production, and the story was written by Clifford Howard, under the direction of William Worthington.

After the performance on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at about 10:30 o'clock, the Willard-Dempsey fight pictures will be shown. The picture is in five long reels, showing the fight in all its stages, also the immense crowds, the training of the pugilists, and all the preliminaries.

A two-reel feature, starring the well-known David Belasco "A Star Over Night," will be shown on the regular program. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, besides "The Grey Horizon," with Sessus Hayakawa. The fight pictures are shown at 10:30 o'clock Thursday, Friday and Saturday, after the regular show.

AT THE ALLEN.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the Allen has Ethel Clayton in a Special Paramount picture of the highest class, entitled: "A Sporting Chance." Paramount Pictures of this kind, with such a star as Ethel Clayton, are worth while seeing, for an evening's entertainment.

Special music is provided for this picture by the leader of the orchestra. A Christie comedy, in two reels, is on the same bill.

For the following three days the programme has not yet been announced.

AT THE PRINCESS.

High-class vaudeville with Joseph Boys and other comedians is the bill for the week of October 6th, with a showing of the regular features of moving pictures between the acts.

AT THE IMPERIAL.

All next week Bella Oullette's troupe presents Miss Jean Demons in "The Sacrifice," a comedy drama in three acts, by Gaston Rivoire. This is the most celebrated of Gaston Rivoire's comedy dramas, and should prove very successful at The Imperial.

AT THE CRYSTAL.

On Monday and Tuesday of next week, besides the regular feature program, "The Midnight Man," is being shown. James J. Corbett, ex-heavyweight champion pugilist of the world is starred in this thrilling serial of punch and merit.

On Wednesday and Thursday, besides the feature program, The Crystal is showing "Elmo Lincolir" in "Elmo the Mighty," the serial of strength and thrills.

On Friday and Saturday, Francis Ford is starred in "The Silent Mystery." A good program for the week-end.

EARLE WILLIAMS IN "A ROGUE'S ROMANCE" AT VICTORIA ON MONDAY

Earle Williams appears in a role in which his thousands of admirers enjoy him most—that of a society crook, in "A Rogue's Romance", which will be shown in the Victoria theater on Monday. In fact this Vitagraph picture offers a double treat, for the polished star portrays also a famous Paris detective and succeeds not only in baffling the authorities but winning the girl he has loved and from whom he has concealed his true character. And then he turns straight, leaving the mystery of the true identity of Mons. Picard, master crook.

The story was written specially for Mr. Williams by H. H. Van Loan, who wrote also "The Highest Trump" and it is filled with surprises and sensations The action is swift and the suspense strongly maintained to end. There are many strongly dramatic situations, especially those in which his society sweetheart, although suspecting him, protects him even at the risk of her own reputation.—A dvt.

ETHEL CLAYTON, MONDAY, AT THE ALLEN, IN "FIGHTING CHANCE"

The Allen Theatre presents, for the last performances today, a pretty melodrama: "The Bramble Bush", with Corinne Griffith.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Allen presents Ethel Clayton in "A Sporting Chance". Miss Clayton always has strong and emotional parts in her pictures, and this one is no exception to the others. "A Sporting Chance" is a play with a very stirring plot and scenes that will entrance. The play will be shown with other films during the first days of next week.

SAN CARLO OPERA CO. IS RARE TREAT

CAPACITY HOUSES HAVE ATTENDED PERFORMANCES AT AUDITORIUM ALL WEEK

The esgagement of the San Carlo Grand Opera Co closes at the Auditorium tonight after a very successful week in Quebec Music Lovers having responded admirably to the appeal at all performances. This great travelling organization has certainly gained new laurels during present engagement while their repertures was so arranged as to please all taste, and their redition of the different Operas left nothing to be desired.

At the matinee today Rossini's Celebrated Opera "The Barber of Seville" will be rendered with an exceptional cast including Queena Mario, Natale Cervi, Leon Rothier, Ada Louise Armstrong, G. Agostini and Lucino Rossini. In the evening Verdi's Immortal "Aida" will be rendered by the following cast: Bula Ray Shull, Estella Demette, Vincent Ballester, Manuel Salazar, Pietro De Biasi, Natale Cervi, Luciano Rossini and Frances Moronsi. Full houses should be the rule at both performances.

Victoria Theatre

Special Attractions Next Week

MON. - TUES. - WED.

EARLE WILLIAMS

-- IN --

"A ROGUE'S ROMANCE"

The story of a celebrated Society Crook and his eventual capture---by Love.

also

9th Episode

"The Great Gamble"

THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

Evelyn Nesbit

in

"My Little Sister"



..."They are queer people and the servants keep watch over us two as if we were captives. Is our aunt a mad woman who has invited us to live with her in a madhouse?

The thought sends a chill through the elder sister.

But it is not a mad-house.

It is far worse than a madhouse and Bettina, the little sister—— but see the picture and learn.

USUAL PRICES

EMPIRE THEATRE

A Startling Story! Georgeous Gowns!! A Powerful Picture!!!

PLAYTHINGS OF PASSION

Starring

KITTY GORDON

THEY SAID her husband had bought her for her wonderful beauty. He tried to regenerate his young butterfly of Fashion, with a startling result. See Kitty Gordon in "Plaything of Passion."

THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

Master Actor of the Screen

In a tensely emotional drama

"The Gray Horizon"

"MAYTIME," AT AUDITORIUM, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

THIS PRODUCTION WHICH BROADWAY CHEERED FOR TWO FULL YEARS COMES HERE AT LAST—TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY.

"Maytime," the "distinctively different" play with music, which the Messrs. Shubert are to present in Quebec City, next Monday and Tuesday, (Oct. 6 and 7) after a two years run in New York, is generally rated as the most popular and successful musical entertainment the American stage has known in recent seasons. It continued as the biggest hit in New York for almost two continuous years, where more than a half million patrons have seen and heard "Maytime". Its vogue with discriminating theatregoers in Chicago last winter resulted in an engagement of 27 weeks in that city, and "Maytime" set a new record in Boston for the New England States.

Calculate all the profit which you may realise by purchasing during this sale in our Department of Oilcloths and Carpets or House Furnishings.

Oilcloth with rubber foundation (Feltex). Value, $1.35 a yard. For 84c

The finest Eiderdown Comforters, embroidered in silk, with rose or blue stripes, suitable for double beds, size 66x80. Worth $12.00 for $8.24

Colored Quilts, pale blue and white, rose and white or red and white, size 10x4. Reg. $2.25. For... $1.69

Pillows covered with fancy coutil, size 17x25. Worth $1.50 a pair. For 89c

Door Mats, size 19x17. Worth 60c. For..... 39c

The bargain opportunities are not wanting in the Oilcloth and Carpet Department. If you wish to change your shades take note of our offers for our October Sale. You will find an opportunity of getting what you want at very easy terms.

Grand Thanksgiving Sale

From October 6th to the 18th

Sharing and distribution of our profits in favor of the purchasers.

Let us help one another. The burden of the cost of living will be less heavy.

The month of October is the month of thanksgiving manifestations to God for the produce of the soil. We make it the occasion of a large sale, which, in reality, will be a distribution of bargains. Our prices have undergone the necessary reduction to make them helpful to the public.

It is not a question of an advertisement, but a special sale at which the bargains are beyond all comparison.

Profit with confidence by this great event which comes at the right time. This is the time for making Winter provision. Our immense assortment and our bargain prices are at your disposal. Note our reductions, which have never been so pronounced.

Be on hand Monday, October 6th, the Opening Day of this grand demonstration which will be known as the "Star of Sales."

Our prices in the Department for Cotton Goods are below the manufacturer's price.

A good Unbleached Cotton. At..... 19c
A good White Cotton. At..... 19c
Unbleached Cotton, 36 to 40 inches. For..... 22c
Cotton Sheeting, 2 yards wide. For..... 54c
White Flannelette. Worth 25c. For..... 18c
Striped Flannelette for Lingerie. For..... 24c
Striped Flannelette, a limited lot, 36 inches wide. For 29c
Fancy Flannelette for Dresses. Worth 40c and 50c. For 29c
Eiderdown Flannelette, in remnants, fine quality, beautiful designs. For 39c
Wool, in balls or in skeins. 15c for 7½c
Grey Wool. Offered at, a pound..... 89c
All light or dark colors in Calico, even black and navy blue. Offered at, a yard, ... 19c

In the Finest Department, the Finest Lines and the Best Prices

CLOTHING FOR LADIES

Elegance and Quality—Unapproachable Prices



Silk Plush (Sealette) Coats. Special $39.95

Plain or Check Tweed Coats. Special $19.95

Coats of plain material, trimmed with plush, buttons, wide collar. Regular price $40.00 for $29.95

Elegant Velvet Cloth Coats. Special $34.75

Black Coats, imitation of Lamb. Regular $45.00 for $32.50

Tweed Raincoats for Ladies. Special $9.95

New Silk or Serge Dresses. Reg. value $20.00 to $25.00 for $16.50

Give Your Order to Our Milliner. Everyone is Satisfied.

For Bargain Seekers—A large lot of Felt and Velvet Hats. Your choice.. 49c

Seasonable Materials

The Latest Novelties Are Offered At One-Half Their Value.

Silvertone a new material of wool. Regular price $6.00 for $4.95
Check Materials for Coats, the stylish designs. Regular price $5.00 for $3.74
Material by the yard, black or colored, for Coats. Regular $5.00 for $3.39
Boucle, in black, brown or navy blue. Regular price $4.00 for $2.29
Grey Frieze, 54 inches in width. Regular price $5.00. Reduced to $3.15
New Material for Coats, chevron designs. Regular price $6.00 for $4.15
Material with large checks, very pretty designs. Regular price $5.00 for $3.95
Fine Cloth, for Suits; worth $7.00, For $4.55
Scotch Plaid for Skirts. Regular price $2.00 For $1.49
Fancy Striped Cashmirette. Regular price 80c. For 49c
Tweed for Suits, plain material, 54 in., $4.50 for $3.95; 40 in. $2.25 for $1.74
Woollen Cheviot, Irish make, 54 inches in width. Regular price $6.00 for $4.45
Velvet for Suits, black or colored, 36 in., $4.00 for $3.15; 40 in., $3.25 for $2.27
Corduroy Velvet, in navy blue, grey or brown, 27 inches wide. Regular price $1.50 for 98c
Silk Velvet for Coats, in all shades. Special price $1.49
White Corduroy Velvet 40 inches wide. Special price $1.95
Black Velvet. Special price 59c
Silk Crepe de Chine. Special price $1.49
Union Serge for Suits, black or colored. Special price $1.39
Very fine Serge for Suits, 54 inches in width. Special price $2.45
Colored Gabardine for Suits. Regular price $4.50 for $3.67



A Few Advantages in the Department of Underclothing for Ladies, Misses and Children.

White Corsets, 4 garters. Special 89c
French Coutil Corsets. Special $1.19
Corsets of good quality. Worth $2.25 for $1.49
Fleece lined Undershirts for Misses Special..... 74c
Fleece lined Undershirts for Ladies. Special 98c
Heavy Undershirts for Ladies. Special 49c
Special Fall Undershirts for Ladies. Special 79c
Open Undershirts, long sleeves, for Ladies. Special 89c
Fine Woollen Undershirts for Ladies. Special 89c
Undershirts for Children, from 2 to 6 years. Special..... 24c
White Undershirts, long sleeves, sizes for Ladies. Special $1.25
Wooltex Undershirts, extra large, for Ladies. Special 74c
Woolen Undershirts (sleeveless) for Ladies. Special..... $1.59
Scotch Woollen Undershirts for Ladies. Special $1.79
Woollen Undershirts, with or without sleeves, for Ladies. Special $1.79
All Wool Undershirts for Children, from 2 to 6 years. Special..... 39c
Knitted Drawers, for Ladies. Special 98c
Fleece lined Drawers, for Ladies, for..... 98c
Fleece lined Drawers for Misses. Special 89c
Knitted Drawers for Ladies. Special 98c
Knitted Drawers for Ladies. Special 89c
Special Knitted Undershirts, with long or short sleeves. Special.... 39c

A Great Purchasing Opportunity in Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children

PRICES WHICH YOU MUST PROFIT BY

Woollen Cashmere Stockings, pale blue or rose, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, "Daisy" make, $1.25 for. 59c

Black Woollen Stockings, plain knit, sizes 9, 9½ and 10. Regular price $1.50 for..... 98c

Black Woollen Stockings rib knit. Special price 98c

Woollen Cashmere Stockings for Ladies, in black, white or grey. Price..... 89c

Woollen Cashmere Stockings for Ladies, in white, grey or black. Price..... 98c

Cashmere Stockings for Ladies, in white or brown, sizes 8½ to 10. 75c for 54c

Black Woollen Cashmere Stockings, fine rib, sizes 9 and 9½. $1.25 for..... 74c

Union Cashmere Stockings, fine rib, sizes 8½ to 10. Special 39c

We call your attention to our prices during this Sale. You will find it profitable.

Black Cashmere Stockings (cotton merino) for Boys, very heavy wide rib, 8½ to 10.. 49c

Black Cashmere Stockings for Boys, double knee, sizes 7, 7½ and 8. 90c for..... 64c

A fine Black Cashmere Stocking, balance of line, sizes for Ladies. Special..... 39c

Black Union Cashmere Stockings for Ladies, sizes 8½, 9½ and 10. Special..... 59c

Fleece Lined Cotton Stockings for Ladies, sizes 8½ to 10. Special..... 29c

Black or Brown Cashmere Stockings for Ladies. Special 69c

Good Black Woollen Stockings rib knit, sizes 7½ to 10. Special..... 69c

Black Woollen Stockings for Ladies. Special $1.19



A Few Remarkable Prices in the Department of Clothing for Men and Boys

Tweed Overcoats for Boys, from 4 to 10 years. Worth $10.00 for..... $7.95

Tweed Overcoats for Boys, from 11 to 16 years. Worth $12.00 for..... $8.95

Grey Tweed Overcoats for Boys, from 12 to 17 years. Worth $15.00 for $11.95

Striped Tweed Trousers for Boys, from 8 to 17 years. Worth $2.50 for... $1.95

Woollen Combinations, knitted, for Chidren, from 2 to 7 years. Worth $4.00 for $2.45

Black Vicuna Overcoats for Men. Special $19.95

Heavy Tweed Trousers for Men. Special $3.95

Balance of Lines---Clearance Prices

Two lots of good heavy Tweed Overcoats, sizes for Men. $9.95 for $14.95

Fall Overcoats for Young Men. Special price $23.95

Colored Tweed Suits for Men. Special price $23.95

Russian style Suits for Children. Special price $5.95

White Cotton Overalls. Special price $1.15

Grey Overcoats, Raglan style, for Men. Special $6.95

Striped Trousers for Men. Special price $1.95

Black Vicuna Suits for Men. Special price $27.95

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT IS VIBRATING WITH ACTIVITY. OUR ASSORTMENT IS LARGE AND OUR PRICES ARE MOST POPULAR. APART FROM THE LINES IN STOCK IT IS EASY FOR US TO FILL ALL THE ORDERS THAT ARE GIVEN TO US.

Pretty Stoles, made from natural Badger. Price $9.59

Natural Wolf Stoles. Price $5.59

Natural Georgette Fox Stoles. Priced at $25.00, $30.00 and $35.00

Black Fox Stole and Muff, both pieces for $14.50, $17.50 and $25.00

Electric Seal Coats. Priced at $150.00

Marmot Coats. Priced at $109.00

Natural Muskrat Coats. Priced at $150.00

SMALL NECK PIECES.

Mink. Priced at $10.00 to $18.00

Taupe. Priced at $12.00

Ermine. Priced at $12.00 to $25.00

The complete list would be inexhaustible. Come and see our assortment. We are at your service.

Myrand & Pouliot LTEE ST-ROCH

For Ladies



While the Manufacturers are Increasing Their Prices, Our Prices have never been so low.

A fine mahogany Boot; wol lined; with Neolin sole. Regular value $8.00 for $6.45

Black Calf Boots lined with wool, Neolin sole, latest style, for Ladies. Regular $8.00 for. $6.45

Black Kid Boots, high uppers. Louis XV heels, steel plates on heels, sizes for Ladies. Regular $8.50 for $6.45

A remarkable lot of unassorted Calf and Kid Boots, black or chocolate, or Patent Leather with grey uppers, sizes for Ladies. Regular $7.50 to $8.00 for $5.45

Box Calf Boots for Girls of solid leather, high uppers, sizes 11 to 2. Regular $3.75 for $2.95

Black Calf Boots for girls; Neolin soles, sizes 11 to 2; 5.50, for.... $3.49

Girls' Mahogany Boots, high uppers, Neolin soles, all sizes $6. for $4.49

Calf Boots for Girls, high uppers, semi-round shape, very dainty. $4.50 for $3.49

FOR MEN.

Fine stylish Boots in Velvet Calf, pointed shape, Goodyear welt finish, sizes for men. $10.00 for $7.75

Black Calf Boots for Men, oiled soles, rubber heels. $8.00 for.... $6.95

Mahogany Boots for Men, oiled soles, sizes 6 to 10 $8.00 for..... $6.95

Black or Brown Boots for Children, laced or buttoned, sizes 4 to 7. $2.50 for $1.69

Patent Leather Shoes for Children, sizes 4 to 7. $1.75 for..... $1.24

Gaiters and Rubbers

Gaiters for Ladies, in grey, taupe, brown, chamois or white. Worth as high as $3.25 for $1.75

Black Cloth Gaiter for Ladies, 10 buttons, sizes 3 to 7. Worth $2.50 for $1.19

Jacques Cartier Rubbers for Ladies, of first quality, sizes 2½ to 7. Price 59c

Rubbers of first quality, lined in wool or cotton, sizes for men. Price 99c

Serge for Suits

Do you want Serges for Suits in the renowned marks, such as Oakland and Belwarp? We have them for you, black or navy blue as you desire.

We give you opportunities by which you must profit.

Heavy Overcoats made to order by our tailor, material of quality, mixed grey or mixed brown. Worth $50.00 for. $34.75

Scotch Tweed Overcoats made to order, 19 ounce weight. To order $44.00

English and Scotch Tweed Suits, made to order. Priced at $37.50, $41.00 and $48.00

Steel Grey Cheviot Suits, heavy material, made to order. $34.00 up to $51.50

Our efficiency is known. The reputation of our Tailoring Department has long been established. If you wish to be well dressed, we wish to remind you that we are at your disposal. Our work leaves nothing to be desired.

Oldtime Prices in the Department of Underclothing for Gentlemen

Scotch Wool Undershirts or Drawers, (Penman), per piece..... $1.29
Elastic Knit Drawers..... $1.09
Woollen Merino Combinations $2.49
Grey Woollen Combinations, ribbed knit..... $2.99
Fleece lined Cotton Combinations, ribbed knit $2.39
Fleece lined Cotton Combinations (Penman's) $2.49
Natural Wool Combinations (Admiral make)..... $3.49
Brown Sweaters union wool, for Men $2.19
Red Woollen Coat Sweaters for Men $3.89
Brown Woollen Coat Sweaters, heavy knit, for Men..... $5.95
Grey Woollen Coat Sweaters, sizes 36 to 42, for Men..... $3.49
Grey and Navy Blue Woollen Coat Sweaters for Men..... $4.79
Grey or Brown Woollen Coat Sweaters, sizes 26 to 30, for Boys.... $1.79
Fine quality of Sweaters, brown wool, pull-over style, for Men..... $2.19
Fine Woollen Coat Sweaters, sizes for Men. $8.00 for $5.49



The Following Lines Are Worth Considering By All the Ladies. They Will Find It Profitable.

Chamois Gloves, straw color, for Ladies, sizes 6 and 6½. Special..39c
Woollen Gloves, in black white, drab, brown, grey, red or navy blue, for Ladies. 75c for 68c
Chamois Gloves, in white, drab, grey and sand, for Ladies. Special 98c
Cashmerette Gloves, in grey, brown or drab, for Ladies. Special.... 39c
Cashmere Gloves, in black, white, navy blue and red, for Ladies. Special a pair 39c
Chamoisette Gloves, in black, white, grey, sand, brown, tan, champagne, chamois or beaver. Special $1.19
Ribbon for the hair, all shades. Special at 19c, 24c and..... 29c
Duchess Ribbon, in black, red, taupe, navy blue. Regular value 60c, for 39c
Leather Handbag. Worth $1.25 for 84c
Colgate's Massage Cream. Worth 60c for 39c
Palmer's Massage Cream, large jar. Worth 50c for 38c

City of Quebec
District of Quebec.

CITY OF QUEBEC.
CITY HALL.

BY-LAW NO. 34.

Concerning Safety Valves on Private Drainage.

(Drawn up in the French Language)

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Quebec, held on Friday, the 19th day of September, (1919), the following By-law was read for the first time.

It is hereby ordained and enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, and the said Council ordains and enacts:

1o—The proprietor of every building that shall be erected in the future, in the City of Quebec, shall place on his private drainage, in a place designated by the City, an automatic safety valve approved of by the City Engineer.

2o—The proprietor of every such building, if he wishes to connect the drainage on the roof of said building with the private drainage, shall make such connection between the safety valve above mention and the street sewer.

3o—Whoever infringes the present By-law is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars for every infraction, and in default of payment to an imprisonment for a space of time not exceeding two months.

4o—The present By-law shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

Public Notice.

is hereby given that in conformity with the disposition of the law, the above By-law shall be read a second time for adoption, on Friday, the 3rd day of October, 1919.

By order,

H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

CITY OF QUEBEC

CITY HALL.

TENDERS REQUIRED.

Police-Fire Committee.

Tenders for Hay, Oats, Etc.

Quebec, Sept., 30th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenderers endorsed: "Tenders for Hay (in bales or bound in bundles), Straw, Oats, Bran, Gaudriole," and addressed to the "Fire Department," shall be received by said Department from this day till the 14th day of October, 1919, at 4 o'clock p.m., to supply hay (Timothy hay, 15 pounds per bundle) price to be given for hay in bales and hay bound in bundles, resifted oats, straw, bran, gaudriole, for the fiscal year from the first day of November next, 1919, until the 31st of October, 1920, for the Fire Department.

The City does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

The contractor shall pay to the notary the cost of the deed and furnish a certified copy to the City.

Each tender shall contain a receipt from the City Treasurer to the amount of a hundred dollars.

For further information apply to the Chief of the Fire Brigade, No. 1 Fire Station, de la Fabrique street.

(Signed) AUG. MALOUIN,
Secy., Police-Fire Committee.

City of Quebec
District of Quebec.

CITY OF QUEBEC.
CITY HALL.

BY-LAW N. 161.

By-Law to Amend By-Law No. 16 and Naming Foch Avenue

(Drawn up in the French Language)

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Quebec, held on Friday, the 6th of June, (1919), the following By-law was read for the first time.

It is hereby ordained and enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, and the said Council ordains and enacts:

1o—The following article is added after article 6 in By-law No. 16 passed by this Council on the 12th May, 1911.

6a—The street now called "Marie de l'Incarnation" in St. Valier street, shall henceforth be called "Foch" avenue.

2o—The present article is declared forming part of By-law No. 16 and said By-law No. 16 is amended in consequence.

Public Notice.

is hereby given that in conformity with the disposition of the law, the above By-law shall be read a second time for adoption, on Friday, the 3rd day of October, 1919.

By order,

H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

UPLIFT THROWN DOWN

George Cohen told at the Players' club a story about elevating the stage.

"An actor in a fur coat" he began "said to me the other day:

"'For uplift, George, I once played Ibsen's Master Builder to the Bullfrog miners.'

"'Humph,' said I. 'Did you have a long run?'

"'You bet we did!' said he. 'About four miles'."

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Quick and Permanent Relief



MR. P. H. McHUGH

108 Church Street, Montreal.

December 10th, 1917.

"I was a great sufferer from *Rheumatism for over 16 years*, I consulted specialists, took medicines, used lotions; but nothing did me good.

Then, I began to use "Fruit-a-tives"; and in 15 days, the pain was easier and the Rheumatism was better. Gradually, "*Fruit-a-tives*" *overcame my Rheumatism;* and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. Also, I had severe *Eczema and Constipation*, and "Fruit-a-tives" relieved me of these complaints; and gave me a good appetite; and in every way restored me to health". P. H. McHUGH.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

In the matter of: J. A. L. Rodrique, General Merchant, of Ste Lucie de Beauregard, Insolvent;

NOTICE is hereby given that on **Friday, 10th October, 1919, at 11:00 o'clock, a.m.,** will be sold at our office 101 St. Peter street, Quebec, the assets of this estate as follows:

A—Stock in trade		$4474.06
Store fixtures		184.05
		$4658.11
B—One scale (Toledo)		105.00
C—Book debts, according to list		236.82

D—One lot of land situated in the parish of Ste. Lucie de Beauregard, containing 50 feet in width and by one arpent in depth, English measure, making part of the south-west half of lot number forty (40), of range seventh (7th), in Talon Township, with buildings thereon constructed.

The sale will be made for each item separately.

The inventory and list of book debts may be seen at our office.

The store will be opened for inspection of stock **Wednesday, October 8th, 1919.**

Terms of sale: CASH.

BEDARD & BELANGER,
Assignees.

Office: 101 St. Peter street,
Quebec, Sept. 27th, 1919.
S.30,O.2,6,9x4

AUCTION SALE

Re: Estate late L. E. A. BELANGER, Quebec, Insolvent.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1919, at 11 o'clock A.M. will be sold at our offices, 111 St. Joseph Street, Quebec, assets of this Estate, as follows:

Item A—Book Debts		$1,429.28
" B—1 share "Comptoir du Clerge"		25.00
" C—One piece of land at Edmunstan		450.00
" D—Three pieces of land at Lyster		650.00
" E—Rights of Succession		7,500.00

" F—A certain lot of ground in the Palace Ward of the city of Quebec, known and designated under number seven of the subdivision of lot number three thousand and thirty-five (1035-7) of the cadastre of said Palace Ward, containing thirty-nine feet in front, by the depth of the lot as well as a slip of ground of three feet six inches wide, adjoining the lot above described, designated as number Eight B of the subdivision of said lot number three thousand and thirty-five (3035-8B) of the cadastre for Palace Ward, with the porch entrance or passage forming part of the property. The rights of the mitoyennety in the division of the wall between the said lot (3035-8B) and the adjoining lot number (3035-BA) subject to a charge of an annual rental of $18.16 with the house and buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies valued at.....$10,000.00

The Liquidators, however, will sell before date the property described in the item F to all persons who will make an offer they will find acceptable.

The titles, certificates of Registry Office or other documents can be examined at our offices.

Conditions of sale: CASH

BROSSEAU & GROLEAU,
Liquidators.

Office: 111 St. Joseph st, Que.
LS. DECHESNE, Auctioneer,
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1919.
S.27,O.1,4,8,11,16,18,20,21,22,23,24,25

DO YOU BENEFIT BY OUR THURSDAY SPECIAL SALES?

MARCEAU & CO.,
155 St. Joseph Street.

PRESERVATING SITES ON THE WAR FRONT

BAPAUME, VERDUN FORTS, AND OTHER POINTS AS FUTURE PLACES OF INTEREST

Brussels, October 3—The Belgain Government has recently been questioned by Mr. Pecher, deputy, as to whether it did not intend to follow the example of the French Government, which had charged a special commission to determine a certain number of localities along the line of the front, to be retained in their actual state so as to serve as memorials of the great war. This commission has it seems, already chosen 140 sites, celebrated for the epic struggles they witnessed, which will be preserved in their present condition. Thus Bapaume, the forts of Verdun, and certain other specially fortified points of the front will serve as pilgrimmages for future generations.

Mr. Pecher therefore asked whether the Belgian Government did not propose to imitate the French Government in this and to institute a commission charged to determine those parts of Belgian and British fronts which should be preserved intact. In reply, M. Masson, Belgian Minister of War, stated that the War Department had already taken the initiative of asking the competent services of general headquarters to study the possibility and advisability of maintaining certain points of the Ypres battle front and he added: "To maintain the signs of the tenacity displayed by the Belgian troops for four years on the line of the Yser and in order that the Belgian Nation may fully understand what the life of its soldiers was like, and what were their sufferings, it would seem most desirable to maintain in the devastated plain extending from Nieuport to Ypres, reserved lands in the state in which they were at the moment when the Belgian Army was able to advance.

Crumbling Trenches.

"However, even in a few months the aspect of the region has considerably changed. Under varying influences of the weather the trenches are crumbling away, the shell holes are becoming transformed into stagnant pools, and an abundant vegetation is casting its green mantle over communication trenches, etc. blotting out shapes and lending an almost cheerful aspect to the most tragic corners!

"The idea of preserving vast spaces must therefore be abandoned. In order to preserve certain elements of the struggle, it would not suffice to restore the trenches and parapets; it would be necesary also to take permanent care of the earth-works and to renew, by the voluntary explosion of shells and bombs, the upheavals formerly caused by battles.

"On the other hand, the ruins of Nieuport, Dixmude, and Ypres will preserve their present aspect for many years, without the necessity of taking any special measures to this end, whilst the panorama seen from certain heights on the east of the canal running from the Yser to Ypres, will be a sufficient reminder of the intensity of the battles waged there."

Mr. Masson is opposed to the maintenance of extensive reserves, as these would necessitate heavy expenses, and would greatly hinder the re-establishment of railways and other means of communication so essential for the reconstruction of the country.

If, however, it is necessary to relinquish the idea of maintaing the integral and intact aspect of the battlefield on extensive parts of the front, M. Masson believes it to be relatively easy to preserve certain characteristic war works which would not be difficult to keep up, and would be near practicable roads. The definite choice of few points to be preserved will necessitate a close study of the subject, but it seems already probable that, thanks to the initiative of the Ministry of War, a battery and certain shelters, dugouts, etc., will be preserved between Oostuinkerke and Nieuport-Bains, near the high road; the ground there cost nothing and in order to give a more vivid illusion, the battery will be furnished with disused guns, and the camouflage will be carefully preserved.

Sappers' Dugouts Preserved.

The extremely picturesque dugouts of the sappers of Nieuport furnished as they were during the war will also be preserved, whilst several shelters built in the dyke near the former lock of Furnes, will likewise be preserved by the Ministry of War. The eastern part of the triangular wood near Furnes, so sinister in aspect, is another spot which will remain untouched, as well as the trenches surrounding the Roodepoort farm. This fortified work is particularly characteristic of this part of the Belgian front. Its preservation would cost very little, although trenches and shelters would atll have to be restored

As will be seen, the Belgian Govrnment intends to maintain intact several important points of the former Belgian front; it is to be hoped that it will extend its solicitude to reserving the post of the Joconde and the advanced post of the wooded island, as well as the brige which unites them, and also the western dyke of the Yser canal near Steenstraete, where such bitter assaults were successfully repulsed.



WRONG IN THEIR PREDICTION

One hundred years ago Sir John Ross navigated his ship through Melville bay and arrived at the edge of the ice field attached to the shores. To his amazement black dots were seen rapidly approaching over the vast expanse of ice. What could they be? Eskimos and their dog teams! The most northern people in the world. Eagerly they examined the big ship and in detail everything connected with it.

Donald B. MacMillan, attic explorer, in recalling this bit of meager history concerning the far North, relates tha through an interpreter the Eskimos asked Sir John where he came from.

"From the south," he told them.

"That is impossible," they said. "No one could live down there. All our ice goes off in that direction. It must be now filled up with ice."

Doctor Kane in 1853, and Doctor Hayes, in 1861, found but a small population, and stated that in a few years undoubtedly the race would vanish. There are more there today than there were then, and they are increasing rapidly. In 1909 the total population of these northern shores numbered 218; in 1917, 261.



WHEN finer wool can be secured; when better spinning and knitting processes are devised, it *may* be possible to excel the quality in these wonderful children's stockings.

But it is *not possible* to-day.

"Little Darling" for infants, and "Little Daisy", for children up to 12 years, are the best that can be made—a bold claim, but one that thousands of women will grant. Your own judgment will affirm it.

Only fine Australian lamb's wool is ever used to make these soft stockings. If mothers have ever found it hard to procure "Little Darling" or "Little Daisy" hosiery, there was a good reason. Whenever there was a shortage of the proper wool, we had to make fewer of these wonderful stockings. No substitute has ever replaced that wonderful wool.

LITTLE DARLING HOSIERY—for babies and tiny tots up to seven—has silken toe and heel.

SUNSHINE HOSIERY REGISTERED

LITTLE DAISY HOSIERY—for children up to twelve—has extra strength in heel and toe.

Many dainty shades and black.

The Chipman-Holton Knitting Co., Limited

"LITTLE DARLING"
"LITTLE DAISY"
HOSIERY FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN

Fashionable Store **T. D. DUBUC** Formerly Donohue's Store

Fabrics in Demand For Suits and Cloaks

WOOL. VELOURS. [redacted] GABARDINE. TRICOTINE.
BROADCLOTH. CHEVIOT. [redacted] JERSEY CLOTH.

A choice selection of shades in the above materials, in Taupe, Prune, Navy, Brown, Green, Beaver.

CHILDREN'S KIMONOS.—Fancy Eiderdown Kimonos in a variety of pretty designs and colors, in sizes from 2 to 16 years.

WINTER UNDERWEAR for LADIES and CHILDREN.—All wool Undervests in different styles and weights. All Wool Combinations.

LADIES and CHILDREN'S BLOOMERS in White and colors.

T. D. DUBUC

188 and 194 St. John Street

CITY OF QUEBEC

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.
CITY HALL.

TENDERS FOR POLICE OVERCOATS AND MITTENS.

Quebec, Sept. 25th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Police Department will receive sealed tenders until Tuesday the 14th day of October 1919, at 4.00 o'clock p.m. for the supply of the following articles:

Police Department

110 (more or less) winter coats, in Beaver, very heavy blue cloth, marine color; of at least 36 ounces to the yard; 110 pairs (more or less) of buckskin mittens with heavy lining, as per sample in the Chief's office, of at least 36 ounces to the yard.

The tenderer must send a sample of cloth of 1-8 of a yard of the cloth, so that it can be weighed before allowing the contract.

The buttons for Coats shall be supplied to the contractor, who shall place them according to instructions from the Chief of said Department.

The Police and Fire Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

Each person tendering must deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer the sum of one hundred dollars or an accepted cheque for that amount which shall be confiscated if the person refuses to sign the contract.

The Committee reserves the right of exacting securities.

The contractor shall pay the notary the cost of drafting a contract and shall provide the Police-Fire Committee with a copy of same.

All the uniforms and mittens shall have to be delivered for the 15th of December next (1919- and if the contractor has not fulfilled that condition, there shall be retained five dollars a day for each day of delay after said date until the last uniform shall have been delivered.

Tenderers shall send a sample of the required cloths and mittens to the Police Department.

For further information apply to the office of the Chief of said Department.

(Signed) AUG. MALOUIN,
Asst. City Clerk.

CITY OF QUEBEC

CITY HALL.

TENDERS REQUIRED.

Police-Fire Committee.

Tenders for Pants and Felt Boots for Constables.

Quebec, Sept., 30th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Police Department until Tuesday, the fourteenth day of October next (1919), at four o'clock in the afternoon for the supply of:

110 (or more) pairs of pants in thick blue serge (marine color) with 110 pairs (more or less) of felt boots.

Parties tendering are required to send samples of cloth and boots (of the same color and quality as the sample) to be seen at the office of the Chief of Police at the City Hall, where tenderers shall also have all the necessary information. Each tenderer must deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer the sum of one hundred dollars, or an accepted cheque for that amount, which shall be confiscated if the tenderer refuses to sign the contract.

All the pants shall be delivered by the fourteenth day of November next (1919) and if the contractor has not fulfilled that condition, there shall be retained five dollars a day for each day's delay after said date, until the last pair of pants shall have been delivered.

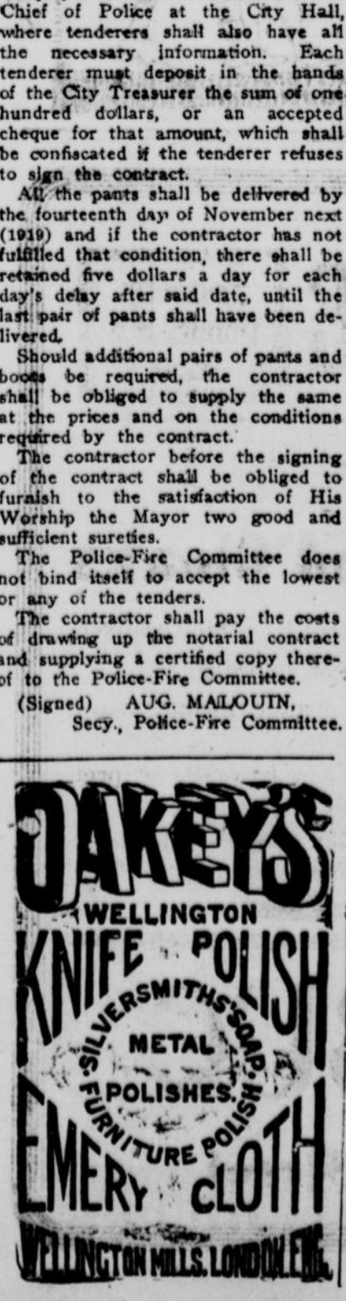
Should additional pairs of pants and boots be required, the contractor shall be obliged to supply the same at the prices and on the conditions required by the contract.

The contractor before the signing of the contract shall be obliged to furnish to the satisfaction of His Worship the Mayor two good and sufficient sureties.

The Police-Fire Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

The contractor shall pay the costs of drawing up the notarial contract and supplying a certified copy thereof to the Police-Fire Committee.

(Signed) AUG. MALOUIN,
Secy., Police-Fire Committee.



THE SUBMARINE'S MOST DEADLY FOE

THE MYSTERY OF THE PARAVANES EXPLAINED — THE MOST DEADLY ENEMY OF SUBMARINES.

London, Oct. 3.—Before the Engineering Section recently, Mr A. F. McKay read a paper on "The Paravane" He said that, originally devised and developed by Acting-Commander Burney as a weapon for attacking submerged submarines, the paravane had also been successfully applied by him as a method of protecting vessels against mines, and of cutting up hostile mine-fields by high-speed vessels.

Throughout the war every effort was made to prevent the details of this invention from leaking through to the enemy. Even the word "paravane" itself was only used in confidential documents, and the secrets of the device were strictly limited to those who were concerned in its manufacture or development In the case of the installation for merchant shipping, when the same strict control could not be exercised as in the Service, the word "otter" was used to designate the device. While it was not claimed that the secrets of the invention were unknown to the Germans at the time of the signing of the Armistice, it was at least certain that the enemy had not developed and perfected any methods of preventing its continued successful use.

The problem of combating submarines when deeply submerged had not been, he continued, very seriously grappled with previously to the war, and the only device for attacking them was that known as the "modified sweep." As this merely consisted of a line of charges towed directly astern not only was the area swept per vessel small, but the depth reached by the explosive charge was only about 40ft. The obvious defence of an attacked submarine lay in diving, and as the war progressed the depths to which submarines could attain increased, until towards the latter part of 1918, they could safely remain at depths of nearly 200ft.

The "Rake"

Commander Burney realized that the development of the direct attack on submerged submarines lay, therefore, in two directions, first to increase the dangerous area swept by the explosive charges towed by a vessel, and secondly to increase the depth at which those charges could be towed. It was soon found impossible to tow any form of net at right angles to the course of the ship owing to the great resistance of the water at even moderate speeds. It was accordingly decided to develop a form of "rake", on the principle of a hay-rake. In the early experiments a form of rake was devised which had four prongs, and which covered a total width of 180 yards. Two charges were towed directly over the stern of the ship at an angle of 45 degrees, and two further charges were towed on each beam of the vessel, and kept in place by what was termed a surface torpedo. A modern destroyer, H.M.S. Mastiff, was fitted with this device in the middle of 1915, and was attached to Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt's flotilla at Harwich. The principle of the device was reported upon favourably by Admiral Tyrwhitt but owing to the considerable weight and complication of the gear, certain modifications soon suggested themselves. After further experimental work the outside charges were eliminated, and the sweep contained only the two charges towed from the stern of the vessel.

"The explosive paravane as it was finally developed," Mr. McKay said, "is a torpedo-shaped body carrying near its head a large steel plane, and near its tail horizontal and vertical fins. The plane is set at a small angle to the centre line of the paravane, and is in an approximately vertical position when the paravane is being towed. The thrust of the water on the plane when the vessel is in motion carries the paravane away from the fore and aft centre line of the vessel. In this way a spread of sweep, i.e., distance from paravane to paravane, of about 200ft. may be obtained The stability of the paravane is increased by the horizontal and vertical fins at the tail. Depth-keeping mechanism is also fitted in the tail of the paravane, and tends to keep it on a steady course."

The explosive paravane, Mr. McKay adds, carried a large charge amounting in some cases to over 300lb. of T.N.T. The explosive charge could be detonated by an electric current which passed through a core in the towing wire. Various methods of detonation, automatic or deliberate, were arranged. Safety devices were inserted in the firing circuiti so that the paravane could not be accidentally fired whilst it was on deck or in the water near the ship. The method of attack by the explosive paravane against a hostile submarine was for the attacking vessel to proceed to the spot where the submarine was last seen, and there to rake the water with the two paravanes, which would be towed at a depth of perhaps 200ft.

The success of the explosive paravane had been very remarkable when it was ralized that this form of attack was only used when other methods, such as the torpedo, the gun, or the ram, had failed. The only form of attack of a like nature was the depth charge. In comparing the results obtained by the paravane with those obtained by the depth charge, statistics showed that the depth charge destroyed four times as many submarines as the paravane. Due consideration must be given, however, to the fact that depth charges were fitted in 26 times as many vessels, and accordingly, proportionately to the number of vessels fitted, the paravane was many times more efficient.

Protective Paravane

The action of a protective paravane or otter could best be likened to a broad wedge being formed in the front of the towing vessel. Each paravane was towed from a point as far forward and as low down as possible by a specially constructed steel wire, and the hydroplane on the paravane exerted a heavy pull upon these wires. These wires, therefore, formed a wedge, kept in place by the tension produced by the dynamic reaction of the water upon the paravane. Mine-mooring wires which struck this wedge were deflected away from the ship and passing along the towing wire were guided into the cutter jaws on the head of the paravane and instantaneously severed. The mine-sinker dropped to the bottom of the sea, whilst the mine floated to the surface, where it could be seen and destroyed by gunfire. The success of the protective paravane or otter had been even more striking than that of the explosive type. Out of just under 200 British war vessels fitted with this device, 53 had cut mines, involving a total tonnage of over half a million tons, and representing a money value of about 60 millions sterling. Of British merchant vessels, 2,700 had been fitted, but, owing to less accurate reports being obtained from merchant, vessels as compared with warships, the actual results were not known. If, in comparison with British warships, only one-tenth as many merchant vessels, as compared with the number fitted, had been saved, the saving to the country in tonnage had probably been much in excess of 100 millions sterling. It could confidently be asserted, Mr. McKay said, that the Allied countries were indebted to the paravane invention for saving ships and cargoes to the value of approximately £200,000,000. In addition, the number of lives saved must be a very large figure. In the early days of the German activity in mine-laying, as many as 18 Allied merchantmen were sunk per month by mines alone. At a later date, when the mining activity was much more intense, the Allied losses dropped to a maximum of three or four per month, and these were in every case ships not fitted with the protector gear. There was, as a matter of fact, no case on record of a merchant ship being hit by a mine when towing the "otter" protection.

The utmost credit, said Mr. McKay, must be given to the inventor, Commander Burney, not only for his originality of conception, but also for the indomitable energy he displayed in developing the details and in overcoming the many initial practical difficulties. It had been stated in the July issue of the Journal of the United States Institute in an article by Lieuteant Catlin, U.S.N.R.F. that in the early days of the experimental work the Admiralty became convinced that the device was unwork on it to cease. Commander Burney and his friends, however, were convinced of the potentialities of the scheme, and without despairing, swept the immediate difficulties away, and were thus given a further opportunity of perfecting what has proved one of the most remarkable and useful inventions of the war.



THE THEATER IN GERMANY

The theaters of the new Germany have opened but the opening is little to their credit, as report comes of the character of the plays they are presenting to the new audiences, in which the profiteers and the laboring class are said to predominate and the middle class to have practically vanished. The drama of the hour, it seems, is of the kind that in countries of modern civilization gives rise to censorship, but the censor has gone away. On the practical side, moreover, the theater has became "democratized" until the manager is merely a nominal figure: the actors' society, the organization of stage hands, and the musicians' union are all his superiors, and he must submit his plans to their representatives. Prices have gone up; the playgoer now pays from 75 to 100 percent more war, and comes to the theater half an hour earlier. The movies follow the spoken drama into that field of theatrical production where the censor would come running to cut a halt if any censo were on duty. But Shakespeare continues. After the war as well as before it, with new audience or old the plays of the great English dramatists are acted more in Germanw than in any other country.

"Was your daughter's musical education a profitable venture?" asked Smith.

"Rather!" said Brown. "I bought the houses on either side of us at half their value."

INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" relieves Sour, Gassy, Acid Stomachs at once—no waiting! Read.

Your upset stomach will feel fine! No waiting! When your meals don't fit and you feel comfortable, when you belch gases, acids or raise sour undigested food. When you feel lumps of indigestion pain, heartburn or headache from acidity, just eat a tablet of harmless and reliable Pape's Diapepsin and the stomach distress is gone.

Millions of people know the magic of Pape's Diapepsin as an antacid. They knew that most indigestion and disordered stomach are from acidity. The relief comes quickly, no disappointment! Pape's Diapepsin tastes like candy and a box of this world-famous indigestion relief costs so little at drug stores. Pape's Diapepsin helps regulate your stomach so you can eat favorite food without fear.

The Expenditure of $610,000,000

How the last Victory Loan was spent

For Demobilization

For Trade Extension

BEFORE buying Victory Bonds again you may want to know how Canada used the money you loaned her last year.

Canada borrowed the money to carry on the war and to provide credits for Great Britain and our Allies.

CONSIDERABLY more than one-half of the Victory Loan 1918 was spent on our soldiers. This included $312,900,000, for paying them, feeding them, bringing them home, separation allowances to their dependents, maintenance of medical services and vocational training schools.

$59,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1918 was paid on account of authorized Soldiers' gratuities.

$9,000,000 was spent at Halifax for relief and reconstruction after the disaster.

\+ + + + + +

Other disbursements were not, strictly speaking, expenditures, but National Re-investments.

To Great Britain for example:

$173,500,000 was loaned for the purchase of our wheat and cereals.

$9,000,000 for our fish.

$30,000,000 for other Foodstuffs
$2,900,000 for Canadian built ships.
$5,500,000 to pay other British obligations in Canada.

Making in all, $220,900,000 advanced to Great Britain.

To our Allies, we loaned $8,200,000 for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs, raw material and manufactured products.

The Re-investments will be paid back to Canada in due time, with interest.

These credits were absolutely necessary to secure the orders for Canada because cash purchases were impossible.

They have had the effect of tremendously helping agricultural and industrial workers to tide over the depression that would have followed the Armistice, had we not made these credit loans.

As far as money is concerned, 1919 has been, and is still—just as much a war year as 1918. Our main expenditures for war cannot be completed until well on into 1920. Thus another Victory Loan is necessary—*Get ready to buy.*

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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Buckwheat, Aunt Jemima, Special	22c	Five Roses, 7-lb bag	49c
Potato Flour, package	17c	14-lb bag	97c
Ground Rice, package	18c	Estey, 10-lb bag	75c
Rice Flour, package	18c	Excellence, 10-lb bag	69c
Toasted Corn Flake, Kellogg's, 2 packages	25c	EXTRA SPECIAL. With Your Grocery Order.	
Green Peas, package	12½c	Couillard Sausage, lb	24c
Arrowroot, per tin	35c	Campbell's Soups	14c
Canadian Boiled Dinner, per tin	23c	Catsup, large bottle	25c
Corn Beef, Tray Bentos	50c	5-lbs Granulated Sugar	60c
Sardines, 3 tins for	24c	10-lbs Granulated Sugar	$1.19
Holbrook Vinegar, bottle	20c	20-lbs Granulated Sugar	$2.35
Clark's Pork and Beans. Special, large tin	28c	5-lbs Brown Sugar, light	
BUTTER.		POTATOES.	
Riverside, St. Basile, Creamery Butter, per pound	58½c	Green Mountain per peck	29c
Chateau Butter, lb	59½c	Per bag	$1.35
Cooking Butter, lb	55c		
Lard, per package	40c	All kinds of Fresh Vegetables also Fresh Fish, etc.	

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POLISH INJUSTICE TO JEWS DENIED

UNDER NEW FRANCHISE LAW JEWS SURE OF JUST TREATMENT IN POLAND.

London, Eng., Oct. 3—"The position of the Jews in Poland is greatly misunderstood in England," writes Madeleine Baker, secretary of the London Press Bureau of the Polish National Committee. "The result is," she says, "that the average reader of the newspapers necessarily comes away with the impression that the Jews are frightfully persecuted in Poland, and that they receive worse treatment and less consideration in that country than anywhere else in Europe. As a matter of fact, the exact contrary is the case; and Poland has been the "Paradise of Jews" for centuries past. As far back as 1238 Boleslaw of Kalisz imposed a punishment upon any Christian refusing to help a Jew in distress and from that time onward through the ages, Poland has held open her hospitable arms to the Jews, protesting them by law, when everywhere else in Europe they were being persecuted, burnt at the stake, tortured, hunted from place to place, and had to suffer the confiscation of their goods.

"Polish toleration of race, language, and religion would seem to be irrefutably proved if only by the millions of Jews living in Poland today, whose forefathers, protected by law, were peacefully laying the foundation of their numerical growth in this country, when the Jews of other lands could nowhere find consideration, shelter, or even bare justice. Tolerance, in fact, is a grand trait in the Polish character and this has been proved again and again in the course of history. Whilst almost all other European communities were being deluged with the blood of contending sectarians — whilst the Lutherans were persecuted in Germany, and in England the Roman Catholics under Elizabeth and the Protestants under Mary were suffering for their faith, and whilst the blood of above a hundred thousand Huguenots was crying from the ground of France—in Poland men were freely allowed to profess any creed and to worship God in any way they would.

Polish Toleration.

"It was as early as 1573 that the Warsaw Diet passed a law granting freedom for all forms of Christian belief. And then in 1862, after the partitions, when Poland was no longer free herself, Alexander Wielopolski issued an act by which the Jews in Poland received equal rights, at a time when even in Switzerland, the most liberal republic in Europe, they were denied them.

"The anti-Semitic wave that is passing over eastern Europe at the present time, which is only in reality an ebullition of after-war barbarity, and for which the Jews themselves are not free from blame is, in Poland, merely an insignificant stain upon her long record of generous hospitality toward a persecuted race. The tolerant attitude of centuries is more to be considered and should weigh more heavily in the balance than a year or two of life under terribly abnormal conditions.

"The Jews, with their strong business instinct and their ardent money-making propensities, found little difficulty in securing for themselves commercial preponderance in Poland which is essentially an agricultural country—so that in 1540 it was ascertained that there were not in the whole of Poland more than 500 Christian merchants and manufacturers, whilst there were 3,200 Jewish. Now, however, economic progress is making rapid strides in this country, and the elementary forces of a great democratic movement are urging the Polish peasant and working classes toward the economic reconstitution of Poland. This immense progressive process naturally threatens the commercial superiority of the Jews who consequently look upon it with deep antagonism and quite falsely consider it to be of an anti-Semitic character.

Unscrupulous Profiteering.

"During the war, the huge number of Jews engaged in trade, not as merchants but as middlemen, in their determination to make a profit, persistently lowered the standard of commercial morality in Poland, and the war conditions enabled these traders to practice exactions on the people to such an extent that popular indignation was greatly roused. It is undoubtedly, in the first place, to their unscrupulous profiteering that the Jews owe their present unpopularity in Poland—but there are two other causes of anti-Semitic feeling in this country which must also be considered. One is the fact that the overwhelming majority of Bolshevist commissioners in Russia were Jews who caused the arrest and subsequent murder of many Polish exiles and the other is the part played by the Jews during the German occupation in Poland.

"The Jews had everywhere welcomed the enemy with open arms, and had given the invaders every possible assistance in the requisitioning of supplies, etc. As all Jews who speak Yiddish understand German, they immediately became the intermediaries between the occupying Germans and the Polish people, and it is natural that the peasantry should remember this, and recall how many of their unhappy countrymen were mercilessly denounced by Jewish informers for secreting food for their families. It is characteristic of the Jewish sense of citizenship, that, when taxed with the fact that the Jews in Poland were always pro-German during the German occupation, a certain Jew is known to have given the following astounding reply:

"'Whilst German supremacy reigned in Poland, the Jews worked for the German interests, but now that the Polish Nation has reasserted itself they—the Jews—will be just as loyal to Polish interests. And because the Jews behaved in such a loyal fashion toward the temporary German authorities, they thereby give the best guarantee that they will be equally loyal citizens under the new conditions.' It is scarcely to be wondered at that this strange moral insanity is very much condemned by the Poles whose love of country is a veritable passion—nor it is surprising that now, when the Polish Nation so sorely tried by war, longs for peace and unity, and when, in the joy of regained freedom, Polish national feeling runs high, Jewish self-interest and adherence to Germanism rouses indignation among the people.

"However, Poland, so long deprived of freedom, so long herself a stranger to justice, will certainly know how to respect the liberty of those whose lot is bound up with her own. At last, after centuries of oppression, the Poles are now coming into their own, and they are showing themselves to be keenlyalive to the modern democratic advance. By their new franchise law they are admitting as Polish citizens every one born on Polish soil, which broad rule involves the inclusion of more than 2,500,000 Jews. The Jews, therefore, may be sure of just treatment in Poland where they were never persecuted in the past and where ancient traditions have planed the insinct of tolerance and just administration in the very being of the Nation. All that is needed is patience—patience under excessively abnormal conditions, and the disposition to believe that the tolerant habits of centuries are not to be suddenly eradicated from the Polish mind and heart."



IN EDINBURGH TOWN

A Visit to the Scottish Royal Botanical Gardens.

The Royal Botanic Gardens and Arboretum form one of the most beautiful parts of Edinburgh, and are situated on the north side of the town. Their highest part, where Inverleith House stands, is one hundred and nine feet above sea level. They are one of three botanic gardens maintained by the state in the United Kingdom, the others being Glasnerin Gardens, Dublin, and the Royal Gardes, Kew, London. To quote from notes written by Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D., D. Sc., professor of botany and custodian of the gardens:

"In the year 1670 a small portion of ground near Holyrood Palace was occupied by two eminent physicians for the making of a Physic garden. This was the foundation of the Royal Botanic Gardens, which are therefore after those of Oxford, founded in 1632, the oldest in Great Britain. The gardens went through various vicissitudes and were moved about the city until 1820 when the park of Inverleith was purchased by the Barons of Exchequer."

Since then several additions have been made and their present site was completed in 1876. Some people think that they are quite as beautiful as Kew Gardens, London, for, though they are smaller, they have more variety. Kew Gardens are flat, whereas the slowly rising hill in the centre of these gardens lends itself to showing up the beauty of the trees and flowers, and there is also a vividness of color on the landscape, caused by the moist atmosphere of the northern climate, which is not to be seen in the south. Liberty is given to walk on the grass, so that beauty, abundance, and freedom are its keynotes.

Entering at the east entrance, and turning to the right, one is greeted with a delicious perfume, which rises from a large bed of crimson Bourbon roses, for it i sthe month of June; on the wall opposite hang pink creepers and other flowers. A little farther on there is a pretty pond, shaped somewhat like a horseshoe. Just beyond that, there is a small rose garden, and every year one can see here a marvel of nature, as what looked like bunches of dried sticks in April, are aglow with beauty in June. The rose garden is half encircled by a high border of sweetbrier bushes. At the open side, a large tree spreads out its branches and seems to stand guardian. Just beyond this there is a level piece of ground on which are grown herbaceous plants. On the right is the museum, containing a series of exhibits, both interesting and instructive. Ascending a few steps, the hothouses are reached. One especially interesting, contains insectivorous plants. In another there is a large collection of orchids (of considerable value), the coloring and form of which are both quaint and beautiful. In the last house there is a large variety of tropical plants and ferns, a lovely bit of green.

On rising ground opposite the hot houses, are large plots of new varieties of rhodolendron. The flower is of exquisite shape, with delicate shades of various colors, and in summer they present one of the finest sights in the garden.

Leaving the palm houses behind and keeping to the right one passes some fine trees and beautiful flowers, and beyond them again in the west entrance to the gardens, opposite which is a small forest of very tall trees. A little farther on is what Shelley might have called "a little Paradise of wilderness." Here the groups of trees, deordars, Japanese cedars, Californian big trees, while sheltered beneath them, grow masses of tall ferns and bright-hued flowers, with walks of green turf between the plots. Beside this is the rock garden where many rare plants are to be runs through it, and a monument is seen. A small, artificial waterfall erected here to Linneaus, the great Swedish botanist. Crossing the garden, and following a path up the hill, one gets a panoramic view of Edinburgh, with its vastle towering in the air the Pentland hills making a fine background.—Christian Science Monitor.

WAR ON RATS BEING RESUMED IN ENGLAND

WAS SUSPENDED DURING OTHER WAR, BUT IS NOW BEING REVIVED.

London, October 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The war on rats, which was suspended while the other war was in progress, is being renewed by the Ministry of Agriculture which estimates that property to the value of $350,000,000 is destroyed in the United Kingdom every year by rats.

The chief rat inspector of the Board of Agriculture estimates that each rat destroys property to the value of about $5. every year, while an official of the British Medical Association lays the spread of many deadly diseases, including trench fever, to rats.

Already precautions have been taken at the London docks which will prevent rats from landing from ships and which, if they do land, speedily ends in their death.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP

Mothers, if your baby or growing child is sickly; if he does not sleep well at night; if he cries a great deal; is constipated and his little bowels and stomach are not working right, give him Baby's Own Tablets—they have proved of great help to thousands of mothers. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. W. H. Decater, Corson's Siding, Ont., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them excellent for the little ones and would not be without them." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative and are guaranteed to contain no harmful drug—that is why they always do good and never harm. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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"California Syrup of Figs"

For a Child's Liver and Bowels

Mother! Say "California," then you will get genuine "California Syrup of Figs." Full directions for babies and children of all ages who are constipated, bilious, feverish, tongue-coated, or full of cold, are plainly printed on the bottle. Children love this delicious laxative.



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Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

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AT THE THEATRES

GOOD NEWS FOR THEATRE-GOERS

SEASON OF COMIC OPERA IS ANNOUNCED BY AUDITORIUM MANAGEMENT

Direct from a most successful engagament at the Shubert Theatre, New York, The Gallo Comic Opera Company, under the direction of Fortune Gallo, the well-known impresario of the San Carlo Opera Company, and Bradford Mills, will be seen at the Auditorium for one week, starting Monday night, October 20, offering as its opening bill William S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan's widely known and favorite opera, "The Mikado."

A fine list of principals is offered in the ensemble of the Gallo forces, at the head of which is that particularly fine comic opera comedian, Jefferson De Angelis, who has long been recognized as the foremost exponent of Gilbertian humor before the public. As one of the leading prima donnas, we are to hear Hari Shimozumi, a young Japanese singer, who is to be the Yum Yum in "The Mikado", and who is announced as an absolute find. The leading tenors are Warren Proctor, a virile young singer, late of the Chicago Opera Company, and Albert Parr, well-known in this city. Another young singer who is making her first professional appearance this season is Rosamond Whiteside, daughter of talented Walker Whiteside. Assisting Mr. De Angelis in the comedy roles we find the name of William Danforth, also well and favorably known in connection with the works of Gilbert and Sullivan. Arthur Cunningham is the principal baritone Louis Casavant and Karl Stoll head the list of bassos, Greta Risley cannot be surpassed in the contralto parts, while Ethel Mae Bagnall and Gertrude Shannon are young singers from whom a great deal may be expected during the coming engagement. Great attention has been paid to the orchestra, which will number thirty picked musicians under the scholarly baton of Max Bendix, while the chorus is very strong, both in numbers and quality.

As above stated, "The Mikado" will be the opening offering. This has long been recognized as the ideal comic opera, and at the hands of the Gallo Company is assured a fine presentation. Following "The Mikado" we are to hear Planquette's "The Chimes of Normandy," easily the foremost French opera comique of all time, and which even without its glorious score could be easily played as a fine romantic drama, so logical and dramatic is the book.

That there is a steadily growing demand for the return of comic opera to our theatrical menu card cannot be denied, and it would appear that the Gallo Comic Opera Company comes to us at the logical time. With its fine list of principals and its admirable selection of operas, its coming appearances here are at least most interesting.

CAROLYN THOMSON IS PHILOSOPHICAL

THE PRETTIER THE MORE NEED OF TRAINS ARGUES "MAYTIME" STAR

"If you're not pretty, you've got to be smart", is a bit of feminine philosophy which homely daughters of Eve have evolved for their own consolation. But Carolyn Thomson, one of the featured mebers of "Maytime", which opens at the Auditorium Theatre, on Monday, goes a bit further with her theory.

"If you are pretty, you have to be just twice as intelligent as you would otherwise," she says. "Of course, that doesn't apply to the girl who is willing to be the pretty-girl type for the rest of her life—or as long as she keeps her good looks."

Being one of the most exquisite studies in pink and white which ever bloomed on Broadway, Carolyn ought to know. And according to her, her poachblown complexion has been a draw-back to ambition rather than a spur.

"A stage beauty, if she has real brains, needs every ounce of them", said Sarolyn, during a back-stage chat recently. If she wants to be known as an actress, rather than a mere beauty, she finds that her most difficult took in 'living down' her appearance. Managers insist upon her appearing in productions in which she doesn't have a thing to do except make a pleasing stage picture. The public refuses to believe that she has brains. Her friends compliment her upon her gowns—and forget to mention her acting.

"People tell me that I am beautiful. Please don't think me conceited when I say that, because I look upon my appearance in exactly the same manner as a tragedian does upon the fact that he has an excellent voice. Wht beauty I have is part of my equipment; it has been partly responsible for the success I have been lucky enough to gain.

"However, I don't want to be known simply as Carolyn Thomson, the beauty. I want to keep growing, you see. But it's going to take every bit of energy I have to make people realize that my ambition in life is not to be regarded as a pretty picture in a stage ensemble. It would be untrue to say that I should prefer to be homely; no girl does that.

"But people insist upon thinking that when a girl has beauty, she can have no more than a teaspounful of brains. A homely girl can cultivate an owlish expression and talk about her 'career', and her friends think she is going to be a great writer or something. But let a pretty girl intimate that her acquaintance with Froud embraces more than the correct pronunciation of his name—and people look at her with pained expressions. She has no right to think. Her vocation is merely being beautiful.

"That's why, sometimes, I almost wish for a snub nose, a grin, and freckles."

Auditorium=Next Mon.& Tues. Oct. 6=7

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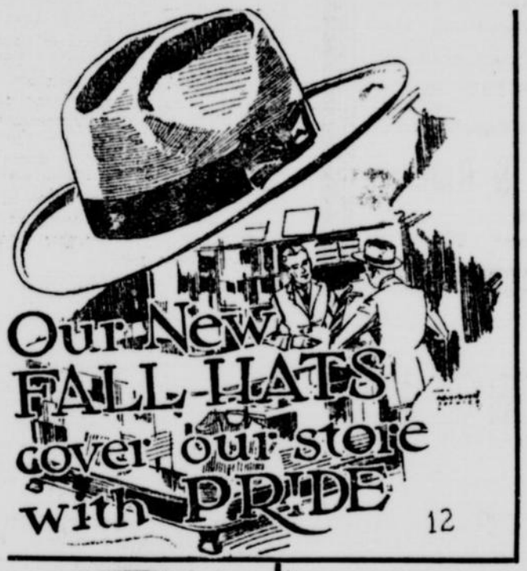
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NUMBER OF TENNIS MATCHES FOR TODAY

INTERESTING CONTESTS WILL BE PLAYED ON COURTS OF QUEBEC TENNIS CLUB

A number of tennis matches will be decided today in teh various tournaments on the courts of the Quebec Lawn Tennis Club.

The Final for the Men's Open Singles will be played between Messrs. Savard and H. Tessier, the winner of this match will meet Mr. Tessier, the present title holder for the championship of the club. The match between Mr. Tessier and the winner of the Savard Coulombe match will be played on the first fine day next week, when the closing tea will be served.

The Final for the Men's Handicap Singles will also be played this afternoon, when Mr. F. Choquette will meet Mr. Savard.

The Ladies Open Singles Championship match between Mrs. Handsombody, the present title holder, and Miss M. Lemieux, will take place this afternoon.

The Final of the Ladies Intermediate Singles, between Miss J. Lemieux and Miss J. Dupre will take place this afternoon.

The special mixed doubles tournament was won by Mr. and Mrs. Handsombody against Miss A. Lemieux and Mr. Beaupre in three sets.

The Intermediate Singles was won by Chas. Murphy, who defeated Mr. Roy in five sets 4-6—6-3—3-6—6-1—6-4.

Horlick's the Original Malted Milk — Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

Sporting Notes

The Beckett and Carpentier match will take place in London on December 4, at the Holborn Stadium, according to advices from London. Mr. C. B. Cochran, the British promoter, made the announcement before the recent Criqui and Noble fight at London.

* * *

The Standard and Napoleon game tomorrow afternoon should prove to be full of pep from start to finish. The Naps are an exceptionally well balanced nine, while the Standards are capable of playing first class ball.

* * *

The Tipperary-C.B. match promises to be one of those war to the death contests. The Tips are viciousy determined to make up for that last defeat at the hands of the Flying Frenchmen, when they lost by a score of 6 to 5 after twelve frames of nerve wracking ball. George Turpin says that after the game, the Tips will have had the satsisfaction of trimming the league leaders.

* * *

Cleve Hawkins writes another letter, and says that he is ready to meet Jones or any other heavyweight that can be brought against him in a local ring.

* * *

Paddy Lambert or Bert Reiger will cover first for the Tips tomorrow in their game against the C. B. outfit.

* * *

The White Sox staged a come-back yesterday against the Reds, shutting out the National League champions, and winning by a score of 3 to 0.

* * *

The batteries for today's game will probably be—Chicago Cicotte and Schalk. Cincinnati Eller and Wingo.

CROCKERY DESIGNS

The earliest crockery designs made use of in England were obtained from the Chinese.

GOLD IN NEARLY ALL LANDS

Gold has been much talked about during these years of war and every one-pound and ten-shilling note is a monument to the power and value of gold. It is to a great extent the mainspring of a nation, says a writer in London Answers.

And yet in spite of its being counted among the rare and precious metals it is surprising how universally it is found. Almost every country in the world can boast of a gold mine.

Gold is found in the ground in rock formation when its presence is often discovered on the surface. The fine particles of gold are extracted by crushing the rock and amalgamating with mercury. Another place where gold is found is in river beds and ditches, when the gravel is collected and the gold separated by washing.

In the British Isles gold is found in small quantities. There are a few mines in North Wales, where it is won from rock of poor quality.

The greatest mines in the world are in Africa, the Rand mines, which are worked by large limited companies. Up country, in Rhodesia, and also in West Africa, there is plenty of gold.

America is the next largest gold-producing country. Extensive operations are carried on in Alaska and California, and the metal is obtained in many other American states.

Australia is one of our colonies whose reputation as a gold producer is known to many. Gold was first discovered in 1851 in New South Wales and Victoria, and there are possibilities in gold mining in Queensland and Western Australia.

A STORY OF THE WAR IN SIGNS

Numberless signes of the war, in a literal sense, remain in the devastated lands of France. Some of them the Germans printed and put up when the tide of invasion was rolling steadily toward its first objective: "Nach Paris"—"Nach Lille"—"Verboten"—and other printed memorials of the advancing army. With them, says a correspondent, one sees signs in French that were there when the war began and have somehow or other kept their bits of information to whoever stops and reads them. And then following the armistice, are the new signs which war workers or returning refugees that this spot or the other must be approached with caution. "It is dangerous to dig in these ruins," says one such sign; or "Do not push this wall over," says another, meaning that unexploded ammunition is probably hidden and to be guarded against. Finally there are the signs put up as the tide of invasion was swept backward, newer signs than those of 1914, and telling the troops, for example, that here is a place where gas mask must always be ready to put on at an instant's notice. One can read a story of the war in the signs that have been left over from one phase to another.

BARGAIN PRICES

Profit by the drop in the prices of MEATS to do your marketing. Today and Saturday, we shall sell our Meats at the following prices:—

	Per pound:
Fresh Pork	28c to 30c
Salt Pork	29c
Lamb (fore quarter)	20c
Lamb (hind quarter)	25c
Beef, pot roast	15c to 20c
Roast Beef	20c
Steak	24c
Choice Veal	15c to 25c
Chopped Meat, all pork	25c
French Cretons	25c
Bologna Sausage	18c
Choice Cooked Ham	60c
Good Butter	55c to 58c
Lard	36c
Beef, for soup	8c to 15c
We sell 10 pounds of Beef for	$1.00
Sausages 2 pounds for	25c
Fresh Eggs, per dozen	59c

Fruits and Vegetables at the lowest price on the market.

We give all telephone orders every attention. We deliver goods at your home. We solicit a visit.

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AIME DINEL - - BUTCHER, 298 Arago st., St. Sauveur, Que.

O3x2



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At Your Service Day and Night.

MARINE Telegraph Tinsmithing Plumbing Steamfitting Coppersmithing and Electrical Repairs

Telephone 1567 — Night and Sunday Calls — Workshop 6578 Supplies 5317

63 Dalhousie St., - - Quebec, P.Q.

LOST.

LOST—A pocket check book on Union Bank containing information valuable only to the owner. Finder will be rewarded on returning same 105 Fraser St

WANTED.

WANTED.—A good steady man with horse and rig, for general work around a Building. Good wages. Apply at "Chronicle" Office.

WANTED—Two live wire salesmen, experienced in specialty, real estate, insurance or stocks; permanent connection with established corporation; representatives earning $100 to $300 weekly; leads furnished; liberal commission basis only; no advances. I. I. Mather, 542 Fifth Avenue New York.

WANTED.—A competent Engineer with second class certificate to operate Bellis & Morcom and Corliss Engines. Machinist and electrician also required. Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P.Q. Oct4x4

WANTED. — Part of furnished House or small apartment. Apply F. U. W. this office. Oct2x3

WANTED. — First-class brass moulders wanted for small work. Apply Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, Ontario. Oct.2x1w

WANTED.—General Servant for family of two. Must be good plain cook. Good wages. Apply by letter to "C" care Chronicle. Sept.30x3

WANTED.—Maid for small family. References. Apply "door J" Grande Allee Apartments until Sept. 30th, after at 260 Grande Allee. Sept.29x1w

WANTED.—All kinds of shoes to repair. Why wait four or five days when you can have them done in 24 hours. We also do repairs while you wait. All kinds of shoes dyed brown or black. Machine or hand work is gauaranteed. A visit is solicited. Open from 8 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Quebec Shoe Hospital, 94 John street. Sept.26x1m

WANTED.—A young man to assist in making pastry. Apply Chief Steward, Chateau Frontenac. Sept.11tf

WANTED.—A general servant for a small family. References required Apply by letter to "B" care of Chronicle.

LOOM FIXER—First-class man on Knowles Cam Looms, working on Blankets, and heavy Woolens. State full details of experience, age, and whether married or single. Apply Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd. Brantford, Ont. Oct.2x1w

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men wanted everywhere willing to work for $20 weekly in their spare time. Can be done in your own home. Sample case free. The Consumers Association, Windsor, Ontario.

Moulders and Coremakers Wanted for Iron Foundry. Apply Box 21. Oct.2xtf

Expert Stenographers earn good salaries and are in demand everywhere. Our stenographic course will help you to became efficient in a few months. Includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Letter-writing, Penmanship and Office Routine; taught to you at your own home. Write for detailed information today. Sent free. Canadian Correspondence College, Limited Dept. Q.C., Toronto, Canada. Sept.29x6

GOOD WAGES FOR HOME WORK—We need you to make socks on the fast, easily learned Auto Knitter. Experience unnecessary. Distance immaterial. Positively no canvassing. Yarn supplied. Particulars 2c stamp. Dept 470 C. Auto Knitter Co., Toronto Sept9xtu.th-sat to dec20

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN, $3.00 Pocket Check Protector. Perforates and inks equal to high-priced machines. Should be sold to every owner of a check book. Live wire Agents and distributors wanted all parts of Canada. Big money maker. Labell & Leach Co., 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, U.S.A.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The House at 84 Lachevrotiere, 12 rooms hot water on each floor with bath room, new furnace, large garage and shed. Apply to Roy & Baillargeon, Notaries, 126 St. Peter street. Phone 1890. jan. 13xtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN—All debts against Manufacturers, Merchants or personals immediately settled. Easy payments without interest. Free information. Lemieux, 43 E. Place d'Armes Montreal. Sept.30x1m

TO LET.

TO LET.—6 room flat, also furniture for sale, good opportunity for young couple Apply 346 St. Valier St. Oct4x6

TO LET.—A furnished flat heated, includes linen and kitchen utensils. Immediate possession. Apply 14½ Lachevrotiere St. Oct3x3

TO RENT.—Two furnished rooms at 12 Mount Carmel Street. Oct1x16

TO LET—Rooms to let at 8 Haldimand street for gentlemen preferred, large and small rooms at Chateau price with every comfort desired. Telephone No. 2846. Sept.30x6

HALDIMAND APARTMENTS.—To Let, at No. 25 Mount Carmel on the Cape, flats of three rooms each furnished, heated, and lighted, gas stove, refrigerator. Apply to 25 Mt. Carmel or 11 Haldimand. Phone 7289 or 7242 or 7290. Sept.29x6

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 155 Maple Ave., 11 rooms and all modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Tessier, Fages & Co., 132 St. Peter Street. Tel 7760. Sept.27xtf

FURNISED ROOMS—Large sunny and comfortable; continuous hot water in bath rooms. Location advantageous. Good Service. Telephone 5353., W. S. Richardson, 138 St. Anne Street, Quebec. Sept.5x1y

FARM LANDS

INVESTIGATE FLORIDA OPPORTUNITY—$10,000 per year income is Citrus Grove. Big illustrated Book fully describes all. Write Sent FREE. 10 yr. estab., responsible Florida Citrus Land and Grove Development Co, offers choicest high altitude, lake section, frost protected rolling, best citrus fruit soil land at beautiful Howey, Lake County, Fla. (near Leesburg.) 1-4 to 40 Acre Grove Estates. Lowest price. Money-back guarantee, with 6 per cent interest unless profits of first 5 crops return your entire investment. Terms easy. Bank references. Reputable Agents wanted. Address W. J. Howey Co., 29 La Salle. St, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

PERSONAL

MARRY.—Thousands lonely people; all ages; worth $5,000 to $400,000; will marry; write for my list; FREE. Ralph Hyde, 253a-64 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal. Sept.27,Oct4x2

LADIES.—When delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Not sold at drug stores. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. Sept.13x1aw. satx26

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK—SEND birthdate and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 94 Grand Central Sta., New York. Sept13x1aw. satx10

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY—For speedy marriage try my club, best, largest in the country, established 12 years; thousands wealthy wishing early marriage; all dealings confidential: description free. The Old Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, 732 Madison Oakland Calif. Oct4x1m

CITY HALL.
City Clerk's Office.

SALE OF FIVE HORSES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Thursday, the 9th of October instant at 2:00 p.m., in the yard of Mr. Moffet, veterinary surgeon, corner of St. Marguerite and Church streets, I shall proceed by auction to the sale of five (5) horses of the Fire Department.

Said horses can be seen from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at which hour the sale will take place.

GEORGES TRUDEL.
Quebec, October 1st, 1919.

QUALITY **"FOSS"** SERVICE

MACHINERY,

Wood and Iron Working
London Concrete Mixers
Small Tools and Mill Supplies.
Large Stock of REBUILT Machines at
BARGAIN PRICES.

The Geo. F. Foss Machinery & Supply Co., Limited,
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OCEAN SAILINGS.

Compiled for The Chronicle by F. S. Stocking, General Steamship Agent, 12 Du Fort street.

Subject to Change

7—Carmania . . . New York..Liverpool
"—Columbia . New York..Moville, Glasgow
8—Em. of France..Quebec.. Liverpool
8—Niagara . New York..Bordeaux
"—Baltic . . . . New York..Liverpool
10—Tunisian . . Montreal..Havre
11—France . . . New York..Havre
14—Rochambeau..New York..Havre
16—Saxonia . . . New York..Plymouth, Havre, London
"—Minnedosa . Montreal..Liverpool
"—La Savoie . . New York..Havre ..Cherbourg, Southampton
18—Chicago. . New York..Bordeaux
"—Noordam . . New York..Plymouth ..Boulogne, Rotterdam
22—Canada . . . Quebec....Liverpool
23—Scotian . . . Montreal..Antwerp
24—Scandinavian Montreal..Liverpool
"—Saturnia . Quebec....Glasgow
25—Adriatic . . New York.. ..Cherbourg, Southampton
"—Orduna . . . New York..Liverpool
"—Grampian. . Montreal..Havre
"—La Touraine..New York..Havre
28—Mauretania . New York.. Cherbourg, Southampton
29—La Lorraine..New York..Havre
30—Metagama . Montreal..Liverpool
31—Megantic. . . Quebec....Liverpool
"Melita . . . . Montreal..Liverpool

Nov.

1—Royal George..New York..Plymouth, Havre, Southampton
"—Caronia. . . New York. Plymouth, Cherbourg
"—Rotterdam . New York.. Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam
"—Em. of France Que.....Liverpool
"—Sicilian . . . Montreal..Glasgow
2—Corsican . Montreal..Havre
6—Casandra . . Quebec....Glasgow

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE CHANGES.

As advertised in another column, a general change of time-table takes effect on Canadian National Railway Lines tomorrow, Sunday, October 5th.

Quebec District is very slightly effected, only minor changes in the present Schedule being announced.

Trains in and out of Levis remain practically what they were during the summer, the only change being the withdrawal of trains Nos. 31 and 32 on Sundays between Levis and Riviere du Loup.

Out of Palais Station, at Quebec, the only change announced is the withdrawal of the La Tuque Local which now leaves Palais Station at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday, and at 7:00 p.m. on Saturdays, and on return due to arrive at Quebec at 12:55 p.m., Monday, Thursday and Saturday. There are no changes in the Quebec-Winnipeg and Quebec-Cochrane trains.

At Parent Square Station, Quebec, the usual winter time-table becomes effective. The St. Raymond Local will leave at 5:20 instead of 5:30 as at present.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE THIS YEAR

Recent news received indicate that passport regulations for tourists wishing to travel to Europe will shortly be modified so as to permit visiting the battlefields of France, Belgium, or elsewhere. However, owing to the large number of people already in Europe wishing to return to America in the near future it is most advisable that tourists should make arrangements for their return passage before leaving Canada.

The Canadian Pacific Railway representatives in Quebec City are in a position to book passengers via **All Steamship Lines** whether from Canada or United States and there is no necessity for prospective travellers applying outside of Quebec for information.

Latest sailing dates from Quebec, Montreal, Boston and New York and full particulars furnished on application. Passports secured without delay. E. J. Flynn, City Ticket Agent, 30 St. John St, telephone 93, and Chas. A. Langevin, City Passenger Agent, Gare du Palais, telephone 626. General Steamship Agencies. Oct.2xth.sat.tf.

SHIPPING NEWS

TWO NEW SERVICES FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SERVICES TO FRANCE AND BUENOS AIRES.

According to "Shipping and Harbor Construction" St. John, N.B., is hoping to become the headquarters of two new Canadian services; one to Nazaire in France and the other to Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

The St. Nazaire service is operated by the Marine Navigation Company of Canada, McLean, Kennedy Co. agents, and the latter firm have now an office in St. John.

McLean, Kennedy Company are also agents for the Houston Line which is making St. John the headquarters for the new service it has inaugurated with the two South American ports named in the preceding paragraph.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Imperoyal left up at 4.45 yesterday afternoon.

* * *

The Saguenay left up at 6.00 yesterday afternoon.

* * *

The Cornishman arrived down at 12.30 yesterday morning.

* * *

The C.G.S. Belland arrived down at 11.35 yesterday morning.

* * *

The Royalite arrived down at 10.00 yesterday morning.

* * *

The Sarnolite is reported arriving in Quebec at 7.00 this morning.

* * *

Schooner A. Tremblay passed Crane Island at 7.35 yesterday evening.

* * *

Barge Caghender left up at 3.00 yesterday morning.

* * *

C. D. No. 50 arrived at Father Point at 6.00 last night.

* * *

The Crow arrived at Father Point Wharf at 3.00 yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Empress of France passed Heath Point inward at 6.15.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT

3.30 P.M

Quebec, Oct 3rd 1919

Crane Island 31—Inward 12.50 p.m. Imperoyal.

Cape Salmon 82 — Cloudy, strong east. Outward 7 a.m. Steamer, 8 a.m. Steambarge.

Father Point, 158 — Clear, east. Inward 10.30 a.m. Pennsylvania, 1.30 p.m

Wabana, outward 11 a.m., Canadian Volunteer 1 p.m. Cassandra.

Fame Point, 330—Clear, calm. Canadian Sailor 55 miles east 11.20 a.m. inward bound. Outward 12.30 p.m. Impoco, 2 p.m. Lakea Gadsden.

Point Escuminac 466—Cloudy, north. Outward 10.30 a.m. C.G.S. Steamer.

Heath Point, 444—Clear, east. Outward 11.30 a.m. Steamer.

¼Flat Point 593 — Unsettled, southwest. Inward 9 a.m. Nascopie, 11 a.m. Lord Strathcona and Princess, 11.30 a.m. Ariono, 12.30 p.m. Nevada, outward 12.30 a.m. Hochelaga 9.30 a.m., Ocean, inward yesterday 1 p.m. Masinorge, and Sanderfjord. Outward yesterday 5.30 p.m. Sassenageim.

Cape Race 835—Cloudy, northwest Outward 7 a.m. Steamer.

Belle Isle 749—Cloudy, northwest. Some bergs and growlers.

Campbellton — Kauland left noon yesterday.

Halifax, N.S. — Hazy, northeast. Chinecto left outward today.

Above Quebyec

Longue Pointe. 134 — Cloudy, northeast. Inward 8.50 a.m. Stuart W. 11.25 a.m. New Texas.

Cap St. Michel 135—Cloudy, north east. Inward 12.05 p.m. C.G.S. Dollard.

Bellmouth 110 —Cloudy, northeast Inward 1 p.m. Spray and tow.

Sorel 100—Cloudy, northeast. Outward 12.05 p.m. Royalite.

H. S. McGREEVY.
Superintendent.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE DELAYED BY FOG

Montreal, Oct. 3—Continuously foggy weather has delayed the C.P.O.S. Empress of France, making her first trip from Liverpool to Canada since leaving war service. The steamer is now reported to be due at Quebec on Saturday night. The Tunisian, also delayed by fog, will reach Quebec Sunday and Montreal Monday.

"How far is it to Guildford?"

"Well, zur, as the crow flies I should say it be ten moile."

"But if the crow were riding a bicycle how far would it be?"—Pall Maill Gazette.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

DENIES REFUSAL TO RELEASE TONNAGE

SIR NORMAN LESLIE PRESENTS CASE TO PROMINENT CANADIAN SHIPPING MEN.

London, Oct. 5—Many shipowners and heads of industrials in Canada have complained of the attitude of the Ministry of Shipping in their refusal to release tonnage chartered for use in the Canadian trade and commandeered by the Ministry of Shipping during the war. They have summed up this as a discrimination against Canadian interests. Senator Nicholls, in his recent speech to the Canadian Senate, made the same statement. People in Canada are not in position to judge of the enormous difficulties under which the Ministry of Shipping has worked and the Canadian mission to London secured the following statement from Sir Norman Leslie, who was director of requisitioning in the Ministry of Shipping during the war. Sir Norman has also presented the case to the satisfaction of some prominent Canadian shipping men who were recently on this side..

In his criticism of Senator Nicholls' speech he says the speech appears to him to be a statement of the hardships inflicted on the Dominion Coal Company supported by a general accusation of discrimination by the British Government against the Canadians during the war and since the armistice. The statements about the coal company, he says are of relatively small importance. The attempt to strengthen the prejudice against the Mother Company by suggesting that people in England were favored at the expense of friends and allies is a serious matter, but needs only fuller information to be dispelled.

CANADIAN NATIONAL NOTICE

On account of general change of time table, train No. 7 due to leave Palais Station, Quebec at 7 P.M., on Saturday next, October 4th, for Fitzpatrick, La Tuque and intermediate stations, will be cancelled.

O.2x3

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE: QUEBEC TO ST. JOHN, N.B.

Beginning on Wednesday, October 1st, the *Canadian National Railways* will inaugurate a through Buffet-Sleeping Car service between *Quebec* and *St. John, N.B.*, via Edmundston and Fredericton.

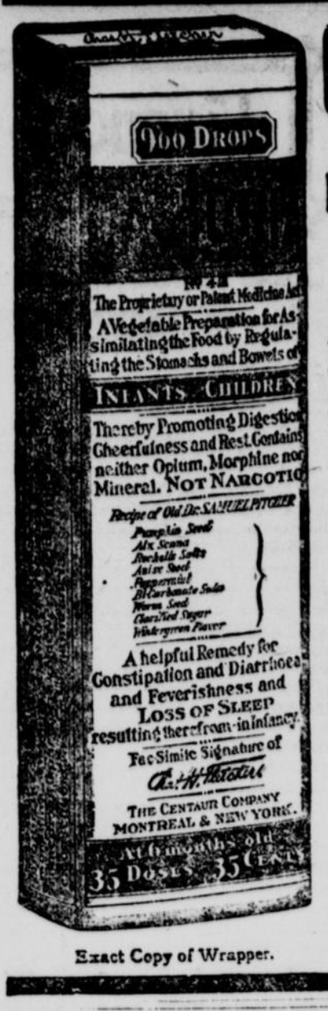
At present the service will be three times a week only, leaving Quebec (Palais Station), on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:45 p.m., and from St. John on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

When business warrants it, the through sleepers will be operated daily.

S.30xtf

FRA ANGELICO'S RETURN

Before very long visitors to Florence may again enter the Uffizi Gallery, for the pictures, scattered for safety during the war, have come home, and, as has been the case in othed galleries, are presently to be seen under improved conditions. The emergency of the war was an active incentive to moving pictures which would otherwise have remained untouched for a long time to come on the walls of museums, and the return of the pictures provides a fine chance for rearranging them. The Uffizi Gallery, it is said, will show when it reopens a great improvement upon the former arangement of its galleries, and the visitor will benefit by a more intelligent grouping of the works of each master. Pictures have also been brought from other galleries to complete the groups, and the sequence of schools and painters will be much more readily understandable. One painter, however, who has often been looked at in the Uffizi does not come back; thre will be nothing by Fra Angelico. And this is as it should be for the Fra Angelico paintings are hereafter to be seen at his own convent of San Marco, where so many of them were painted. In some cases they will be fitted into the very places for which they were originally intended; and in others the frescoes that Fra Angelico painted on the walls will provide sympathetic company One might say that under this new order of things no painter of the past could be better shown to modern admirers, for his pictures will be gathered where the painter worked on them, and may be seen without the distracting environment of paintings by other artists.



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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

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Three Automatic Pianos at Greatly Reduced Prices

¶ WE offer at greatly reduced prices and on easy terms of payment, three magnificent automatic Pianos of the famous "Auto-Piano" trade-mark of New York.

¶ THE "Auto-Piano" of New York is recognized as being the only genuine automatic piano.

¶ THE three "Auto-Pianos" that we are offering at reduced prices are almost new and guaranteed as such. They are new models and have all the latest improvements that the "Auto-Piano" alone can offer. We invite you to come and examine and hear these instruments.

¶ WE do not employ agents or solicitors. Our prices are the lowest.

¶ WE have a very wide selection of rolls, with or without words.

Lavigueur & Hutchison

81-83-85 St. John Street

Telephone 891.

Branch : 54 St. Joseph Street.

Oct3x3

WINES and LIQUORS

For the information of the public, I sell no adulterated Liquors.

¶ I beg to notify my customers and the public in general that, in conformity of the Scott Act, I have obtained a permit for the sale of all pure Liquors on the presentation of a medical certificate.

¶ All orders specially attended to.

J. I. LAROCHE, DRUGGIST

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Sep. 25x om

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"Norwich 75" Accident and all Sickness policy issued by Norwich Union Insurance of England.

Pays $25.00 per week for temporary total disability; $12.00 for temporary partial disability; $25.00 for hospital fees, nurses' fees $25, and Surgeon's fees up to $750.00.

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Montreal to Glasgow:
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Saturnia Oct. 24 Cassandra Nov. 6
Cassandra.. .. .. November 6

CUNARD LINE
New York to Liverpool:
(Noon)
Carmania. Oct. 7 Orduna. . Oct. 25
Vasari. . Oct. 27 Carmania. Nov. 8
Orduna. . Nov. 29 Carmania Dec. 13
New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg.
Caronio.. . Nov. 1 Caronia.. .. Dec. 6
New York to Plymouth, Havre and Southampton:
Royal George.....Oct. 4; Nov. 1
New York to Cherbourg and Southampton:
Mauretania.. .. .. ..Oct. 28; Nov. 22
New York to Plymouth, Havre and London:
Saxonia.....Oct. 16; Nov. 16

ANCHOR LINE
Boston to Glasgow:
Scindia ..... (noon) October 11
New York to Glasgow via Moville:
(Noon)
Columbia.. .. .. Oct. 7; Nov. 8

For rates of passage and further particulars, apply to all local ticket agents, or to:
The ROBERT REFORD CO., Ltd.,
67 St. Peter Street,
Quebec, Que.
D.24xtu,th,st.toD.31

Europe
VIA
WHITE STAR
Dominion Line

"The St. Lawrence Route" Via
Montreal — Quebec — Liverpool
Megantic.. .. ..October 31 | 10 A.M.
Canada ..... Oct. 25
From Portland: Halifax:
Canada.. .. Dec. 6; Dec. 7 | 10 A.M.
Megantic .. Dec. 13; Dec. 1
WHITE STAR LINE
N. Y—Cherbourg—Southampton:
Lapland (1 p.m.) Oct. 4, Nov. 8, Dec. 13
Adriatic.....(2 p.m.) Oct. 25, Nov. 28
Pz. Fried'h Wilhelm.. (3 p.m.) Oct. 15
New York—Liverpool
Baltic.....Oct. 8, Nov. 15, Dec. 20
Celtic ..... Oct. 28; Nov. 22; Dec. 27
Cedric..... ...Oct. 29, Dec. 6
N. Y.—Azores—Gibraltar—
Naples—Genoa.
Canopic..... ((3 p.m.) Oct. 22
Full information at:
W. M. Macpherson, 53 Dalhousie st., Quebec, or Local Agents.
Jy.8xtu,th,st.toO.4

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Famous Postal Service
PROPOSED DEPARTURES
Subject to Change.
NEW YORK—HAVRE
FRANCE ..... OCTOBER 11
ROCHAMBEAU . . OCTOBER 14
LA SAVOIE. . . . .OCTOBER 16
LA TOURAINE . . OCTOBER 25
LA LORRAINE .... OCTOBER 29
FRANCE . . . . . NOVEMBER 5
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX
NIAGARA. . . . . .OCTOBER 8
CHICAGO . . . . . OCTOBER 18
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Financial and Commercial News

CLOSING LETTERS BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

(By Canadian Press.)

New York, Oct. 3—Much of the nervousness and unsettlement manifested by today's stock market was directly traceable to the many conflicting rumors current in the final district regarding President Wilson's condition.

Overnight advices from Washington were responsible for the general depression at the opening, when leading shares fell one to five points, although a brisk rally from lowest levels immediately ensued.

The recovery was succeeded by another and more violent selling movement which bore the marks of professional pressure and carried many stocks considerably under initial declines.

In the latter dealings trading slackened for a time, irregular rallies being again recorded on a moderate demand for rails, but the improvement was met by broader selling than at any previous period, minimum prices prevailing at the weak closing.

The course of money market was not conducive to confidence, call loans opening at the familiar rate of 6 percent but again mounting to 12 percent in the final hour only to close at the opening figure. Firmer tendencies wert shown by the time funds of which the supply was small.

A few stocks stood out in the day's feverish operations, notably American Tobacco which rallied twelve points from its early decline of 8 points on announcement that the stock is to derive substantial benefits from the formation of the American Tobacco Securities Corporation and closed at a gain of 1 1-2 points.

In the general list, steel, equipments, motors, oils and shippings net losses of 2 to 5 points were made, Crucible Steel adding to 7 points to its recent extensive reaction.

Sales amounted to 2,275,000 shares.

Transactions furnished the strong features of the irregular bond market, foreign issues being firm and Liberty issues shading slightly.

Total sales, par value, $11,750,000.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis.)

Am Beet Sug.	94⅞	95	92	92¾
Am Can Co..	65½	65¾	63¼	63¼
Am Car Fdy	133½	134½	132	132
Am Woolen	121⅞	122¾	117	117
Am Loco	112½	116	110½	110½
Am S & R	73¼	74⅛	72⅝	73
Am Sug Ref.	140½	141¾	139	139
Ana Mining .	68	68	66	66
A T & S Fe ..	90⅝	91	90	91
Baldwin'	137⅝	140½	133⅞	133⅞
Balt & Ohio .	39½	40	39½	39⅝
B R T	20⅞	23¼	20⅞	21⅝
C P R	151	..	..	151
Cent Leather.	104⅛	104⅝	102⅛	102⅛
Ches & Ohio.	58¼	58⅝	58	58
C M & St P..	49¼	44½	42½	43
Colo F & I ..	45¼	..	..	44
Beth Steel B.	104½	105⅞	102	102
Corn Prdcts .	87¼	87	85½	85½
Crucible Stl .	226	230	221½	221⅞
Erie	16	16¼	16	16
Gene Motors.	262½	263	255⅝	255⅝
Goodrich BF.	84	84	82½	82½
Gt Nor pfd ..	86½	..	..	86½
Ins Cop	61¼	..	..	60⅝
In M Marine.	58	58½	57	57⅝
do pfd	118	118¾	117¼	117¼
Kenn Cop Co.	35	..	..	34½
Lehigh Val ..	48	..	..	47⅝
Mex Petrolm.	228	229½	223¾	225
Mssouri Pac .	30	30⅜	29¼	29⅜
N S Steel	79½	80	78	78
NY NH & H.	33½	33½	32⅞	33½
Penna	43⅛	..	..	43
Pan Amer ...	119¼	120¾	118	118
Pierce Arrow.	62⅞	63¼	61	61½
Press Stl Car.	93½	94	91⅜	92¼
Ry Stl Spring.	99¼	..	..	98
Royal Dutch N. Y.	102¼	103	100⅛	100½
Reading	82	82⅞	81	81⅝
Rep I & S...	95½	96¼	91⅜	93
South Pacs ..	102⅞	104⅞	102½	103¼
South Ry	25⅜	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝
Sinclair Oil ..	59½	62¼	59½	59⅞
Studebaker ..	117½	118¼	115	115⅞
Retail Stores..	114⅝	114?	109⅝	109⅞
The Tex Co...	269¼	270	267	267
Union Pac ...	123¼	124¼	123	123¼
US I Alcohol.	138⅞	138⅞	135¼	135¼
U S Rubber ..	123	124	120	120
U S Steel	105⅝	106¼	104¼	104¾
Utah Cop	82¾	82¾	82	82
Willis O'land.	32½	33	32¼	32¾

A PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDE.

"Are'nt you in favor of spelling reform?"

"Not at all," answered the young woman at the typewriter. "Many a man would be writing his own letters if he knew how to spell all the difficult words."

DAILY GOSSIP ON THE LEADING STOCKS

The sharp upward movement in the price of P. Lyall Construction shares in the Montreal market is attributed to a successful test of a new cheap motor which the company is planning to produce. It is said that the result was to show that this motor would run a car further than any other existing type of motor with an equal amount of gasoline. Another feature is said to be the success which is attending the output of the new church patent attachment for lathes. The company turned to this class of work when the shell business ended, and it is asserted that the earnings will be very favorably effected by the peace business now engaging its attention, aside from contract and construction work.

* * *

National Breweries preferred, 3½ per cent for half year ended October 31st, payable November 1st, record October 15th. Dividends accruing on the preferred shares after October 1st will hereafter be paid quarterly instead of semi-annually as heretofore.

* * *

Far from disappointing was the annual statement of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. presented at the recent annual meeting. It showed net profits of $756,616, a decline of $101,298 over 1918, but $186,860 above 1917.

* * *

Howard Smith is well spoken of for a forward movement when the general advance is resumed.

* * *

The directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada have declared the regular quarterly divodend of 3 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15 on partly paid-up stock, and new stock dividend will run proportionally as to payments.

* * *

There has been such heavy trading in the Montreal market for the last few days that it takes the list a little time to settle itself, but this market is not finished yet by a long chalk. You will see higher prices all round, remarked a local broker, who added, "that Canada Car pool is only beginning. They have taken on 13,000 shares and are going to move it up quickly."

* * *

Regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 3 per cent on the com. have been declared by Maple Leaf Milling directors payable Oct. 18 to stock of record Oct. 3rd.

* * *

Manufacturers, bankers, commission merchants, and shipping men from all parts of the country will meet in New York on Oct. 16 and 17, to determine upon a definite and uniform policy for the guidance of exporters in the resumption of trade with the Central Powers, which now seems imminent. The announcement is made by the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

* * *

The Bethlehem Motors Corporation has closed a contract for the shipment of Bethlehem trucks to England. It is contemplated that deliveries will be made of more than 25 trucks a week, totalling over 4,200 machines of various capacities. This represents more than $1,000,000 of business, and calls for an increase in the production program. Shipments have already started.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York Oct. 3—Cotton futures closed weak. Closing bids: October, 30.70c; December, 31.05c; January, 31.10c; March, 32.25c; May, 31.25c. Spot closed quiet. Mddling uplands, 31.20c.

Liverpool — Cotton, spot improved demand. Prices lower. American middling, fair, 22.73d; good middling, 20.98d; fully middlings, 20.38d; middling, 19.69d; low middling, 17.83d; good ordinary, 15.98d; ordinary, 14.98d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, including 6,900 American. Receipts were 1,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

OILS.

London, Oct. 3—Calcutta Linseed October-November £37 10s; Linseed Oil 81s; Sperm oil £54; Petroleum American refined 1s 6 1-2d; Spirits 1s 7 1-2d; Turpentine spirits 119s 9d Rosin American strained 50s; type "G" 55s.

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CLOSING LETTERS BY THE LOCAL BROKERS

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

New York, Oct 3—Transactions in the market were maintained on a large scale throughout the week end and a new high price level for the movement was recorded. Activity was largely centered in the various industrial issues and, although the rails were less conspicuous, they benefitted to some extent and reflected a quietly strong undertone.

Attention was focussed on developments in the steel strike at the outset, but this factor was subsequently succeeded by consideration of the money market situation and the illness of President Wilson. News from the steel strike has practically ceased to exist as a market factor.

The advances in the call money rate and the reported condition of President Wilson's health served to not alone exert a cautious attitude, but also influenced the selling of securities toward the close of the period. This late selling exerted a pronounced downward trend in prices and severe recessions occurred in a number of issues. Dealings throughout the week were very largely professional in character, although public participation was reported in much larger volume than has been shown for some time past. While the general situation continues to be made up of so many considerations of doubtful outcome, we are inclined to the belief that a trading position only seems advisable.

Sales, stocks, 1,241,800; Bonds, $10-142,000.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)

New York, Oct. 3—The market today has been chiefly under the influence of the severe illness of the President it is evident that he went on far beyond all the limits of prudence and strength and has suffered a severe collapse.

In the event of any unfavorable outcome it is hard to predict what the effect would be on the market.

There is always a tendency to sell stocks on any sudden and unfavorable developments of this kind as it brings a new line of uncertainties into the situation.

On the other hand the war is over and the remaining period of office is short, so that probably no very important changes would take place prior to the next election and therefore it is difficult to see why any permanent or materially unfavorable effect should take place.

In today's trading there has been some sharp reactions in a few of the particularly high priced specialties but the general run of the market has been steady.

(By McDougall & Cowans)

New York, N.Y., Oct. 3—On the whole the market continues to show the same ease in throwing off the effects of bad news that it has shown for past weeks. This disposition was chiefly in evidence today among the Motors, Rubber and Tobacco stocks. U. S. Steel moved little either way but the buying of the past two days is commonly reported to have come from excellent sources. Call money again rose to 12 percent. This afternoon, contrary to the expectations of many bankers who had expected rates to remain normal after completion of the October settlements. It is suggested that an increasing commercial demand for funds is at least in part accountable for the apparent scarcity of call money.

Sales 1,247,800.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto, Ont. Oct. 3 — Cash grain quotations today on the Board of Trade are as follows—

Manitoba wheat in store Fort William No. 1 Northern, $2.30; No. 2 Northern $2.27; No. 3 Northern $2.23.

Manitoba oats in store Fort William No. 2 Canada Western 83 1-2; No. 3 Canada Western 82; Extra No. 1 feed 82; No. 1 1, No. 2 feed 79.

American corn, track Toronto, prompt shipments, No. 3 yellow nominal; No. 4 yellow nominal.

Ontario oats, No. 2 white, not quoted, No 3 white 86 to 88, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat f.o.b., shipping pts, according to freights, No. 1 winter per mived car lots $2.00 to $2.06; No. 2 $1.07 to $2.03; No 3 $1.93 to $1.99; No. 1 spring $2.02 to $2.08; No. 2 spring $1.99 to $2.05; No. 3 spring $1.95 to $2.01.

Buckwheat according to freights outside, malting $127 to 130.

Buckwheat, according to freights outside, No. 2 nominal.

Rye according to freight outside No. 2 nominal.

Manitoba flour, Government standard $11.00 Toronto.

Ontario Flour, Government standard in jute bags, Montreal prompt shipment; $9.40 to $9.60; Toronto $9.40 to $9.60.

Mill feed, car lots delivered Montreal, bags included Bran per ton $45; shorts per ton $55.00 good feed flour per bag $3.50.

Hay track Toronto, No. 1 24.00 to $26.00; mixed $35 to 30 per tons.

Straw carlots, track Toronto $10 to $11.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE

(By Canadian Press)

Montreal, Oct. 3—Total shares traded in on the local exchange today contracted to 16,103, with an irregular market but one showing a better tone than yesterday. The feature of the trading was Lyall which opened at 95 in the morning and made a straight upward move of 14½ points to 109½ with 108 bid at the close. Little over 1,000 shares were dealt in. Ames-Holden was the most active stock at about 2,200 shares changing hands. The stock made a gross gain of 4¼ points to 91, a new high, and closed at 90¼, a net gain of 3¼ points. Smelters showed an even stronger tone than yesterday, closing at 31¾. The only other issue to furnish a thousand shares to the market was Atlantic Sugar which closed at 63¼, a net loss of ½ point.

AFTERNOON SALES.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

Atlantic: 85 at 63½, 25 at 63¾, 485 at 63½, 25 at 63½, 25 at 63½, 25 at 63½, 75 at 63¼.

Ames: 25 at 84, 125 at 90, 10 at 91, 675 at 90, 100 at 91, 50 at 90¾, 100 at 90⅛, 25 ta 90¾, 85 at 91, 25 at 90¼, 10 at 90.

Ames pfd: 25 at 107, 5 at 107¼, 175 at 109, 300 at 108½.

Brazilian: 15 at 50½, 50 at 50⅝.

Brompton: 125 at 65, 45 at 65⅝, 15 at 65½.

Car: 20 at 48, 5 at 48¼, 25 at 48½, 50 at 48¼, 25 at 48⅞.

Canada Cottons: 50 at 98.

Steamships: 15 at 62½, 10 at 62¾.

Cement: 25 at 70¼.

Dominion Steel: 325 at 69, 50 at 69⅜.

Detroit: 75 at 99.

Montreal Power: 16 at 90¾, 50 at 91⅜.

Breweries: 25 at 163.

Shawinigan: 25 at 131½.

Steel of Canada: 125 at 73¼, 25 at 72, 50 at 72⅝, 10 at 72, 100 at 72½.

Spanish River: 55 at 54¾, 25 at 55½, 85 at 55, 10 at 54¾.

Wayagamack: 20 at 66.

Smeltrs: 75 at 31¾, 5 at 31⅞, 25 at 31&, 2 at 31½, 50 at 31⅝, 50 at 31⅞, 15 at 31¾.

Took: 5 at 67¾.

Bank of Montral: 2 at 210.

Merchants Bank: 37 at 193½, 27 at 194, 7 at 195.

Royal Bank: 26 at 215.

St. Lawrence Flour: 125 at 117.

Lyall: 25 at 104, 225 at 106, 25 at 115, 10 0at 106, 125 at 107, 25 at 109, 25 at 108, 75 at 109, 25 at 107, 25 at 107½ 100 at 109, 50 at 109½, 200 at 107¼, 50 at 107¾.

Dominion Bridge: 80 at 110, 15 at 109¾, 35 at 110, 25 at 109.

Tramway1-Power: 25 at 18.

Dominion Glass: 61 at 63.

MacDonald: 25 at 35¼, 5 at 35.

Steamships pfd: 80 at 84.

Riordon: 50 at 148, 25 at 148¾, 75 at 146.

General Electric: 25 at 108½.

Bell Telephone: 10 at 119.

THE CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

Chicago, Oct. 3—Corn No. 2 mixed $144 to $149; No. 2 yellow 150 to 151 1-2; Oats No. 2 white 71 1-2 to 73 1-4; No. 3 white 68 and 1-2 to 72; Rye No. 2 142 3-4; Barley 126 to 138; Timothy 850 to 1125; Clover nominal; Pork nominal; Lard 2727 to 2737; Ribs 1800 to 1900.

LAKE OF THE WOODS CLOSES SATISFACTORY YEAR

President Meighen's First Statement Since Return From Front

Despite the handicaps under which milling companies operated during the past year the Lake of the Woods Milling Company closed very satisfactory year, showing total profits of $756,616.

This is somewhat less then was earned in the year ended August 31st 1916 but is considerably more than the results for the year 1917.

The total revenue was made up of $547,000. from milling profits and $209,000. from other sources. The Milling profits shown a decline of some $54,000. from the figures of the previous year but in view of the many government regulations and restrictions this must be regarded as a very creditable showing.

The report of the President shows that conservation characterized the management of the Company's affairs, due provision having been made for the strengthening of the reserve account, depreciation and the further development of the home market. In moving the adoption of the report President Meighen referred to the satisfactory nature of the year's business. He stated that both export and domestic business was unusually good and looked with confidence to the coming years activities. In this respect he expressed the opinion that export business would show a slight falling off but that domestic business should improve. Domestic business is excellent and the Company is taking every possible means to develop the home market. An encouraging note was struck by President Meighen in regard to a return to normal conditions. "I feel optimistic that there will be a general increase in the work of reconstruction and production, and every month will show a gradual return to normal conditions. I think there is no reason to fear for the future prospects of your Company."

In view of the faithful services rendered by the staff the President announced that a 10 per cent bonus on salary and wages had been granted. He also stated that every one of the 230 soldiers who returned from overseas had been re-employed by the Company and that these men were among the most efficient on the staff.

Healty Tone Shown in Report of Lake of The Woods Milling Co.

Brig.-General Meighen in Chair at Annual Meeting

Montreal, Oct. 3—Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited, after his absence of five years on overseas service, occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Company, held in the Head Offices, Montreal, on October 1st.

The Company's Annual Report indicating an excellent tone in the business for the year, gross revenue standing at $756,616.40, made up as follows:

Milling profits	$547,152 79
Profits from sources other than milling proper, including dividend from Sunset Manufacturing Company, Limited (the subsidiary Company)	209,463.61

This amount ($756,616.40) has been apportioned as follows:—

Interest on Company's Bonds	$ 54,000.00
Dividend of 7% on $1,500,000.00 Preferred Shares	105,000.00
Dividend of 10% on $2,100,000.00 Common Stock	210,000.00
Bonus Dividend on Common Stock	42,000.00
Additional Dividend 2% on Common Stock (from Sunset Manufacturing Company, Limited)	42,000.00
Written off Property and Goodwill Accounts	100,000.00

The balance, $203,616.40, was carried to surplus account, which now stands at $982,414.30.

The Directors also applied a further $200,000.00 to the Bond Redemption Fund.

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In the transaction of foreign business, knowledge and experience count for much. The experience gained by this Bank at its own offices in such centres of international trade as the following:

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" "	1927	5½%	103⅜	" " "
" "	1937	5½%	105	" " "
2nd Victory	1923	5½%	100¼	" " "
" "	1933	5½%	101	" " "

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LOYAL TILL DEATH

Fifty-five years ago the ostrich was not a domesticated bird in South Africa. True, a few wild ostriches had been captured and kept in captivity for private or public exhibition, but no attempt appears to have been made to farm them seriously. The few ostrich feathers that reached European markets were from wild ostriches, and, commercially were considered much damaged. Nevertheless they fetched very high prices, which naturally drew the attention of South Africa to the possibilities of the ostrich-feather trade.

The more venturesome stock-breeders and speculators practically started the present extensive ostrich farming industry by offering very high prices for eggs, chicks, or full-grown birds. The Kalahari — the favorite haunt of the wild ostrich — was searched for eggs and chicks, but the demand for some time continued to exceed the supply.

In a comparatively very short time hundreds of domesticated or half-wild ostriches were successfully reared, party with the help of incubators; but the loss by death through lack of experience was for a long time considerable. Fortunately this drawback has since been largely overcome by the application of new methods, which, taken in conjunction with greater attestion to selection for breeding purposes, has put South African ostrich farming foremost in the world.

In the life of the ostrich there are some characteristics that deserve mention, because they have been frequently mistated or misunderstood.

In the wild or natural state ostriches pair in the spring. Once paired, they remain paired "till death doth them part." The female, or hen bird, makes a shallow hollow in the ground away from water-courses for her nest. During the sitting period the male remains on the nest by night, the female by day. As the eggs are in greater danger of wild animals by night, this mutual arrangement between the parent birds is as obvious as instructive. On the approach of danger the parent bird sitting on the nest will put its neck and head flat on the ground in front of it, for by doing so it cas be easily mistaken for an ant-heap or low bush. Even while going in search of food it may resort to this deception.

In the domestic state they retain the characteristics observed in their wild state, but in a less degree, owing to less dependence on their natural instincts. In course of time they will no doubt cease to be monogamists—a fate that seems ever to await animals selected by man for domestic use.—Family Herald.



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OLD-TIME PROJECT NOW BEING REVIVED

TALK OF DAMMING BELLE ISLE STRAITS NOW BEING BROUGHT TO FORE AGAIN.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Those of our readers who are past the first flush of their youth may remember when the plain originated to dam the straits of Belle Isle between Newfoundland and Labrador. It was certainly a good many years ago, although the project has been mooted several times since, and the transactions of the geographical societies of the world contain frequent reference to it. It is nearly twenty years since the proposal was last put forward; and most of us had long since abandoned the hopes of eating oranges grown in Nova Scotia, which was one of the blessings to flow from this proposal to shift the arctic current, bring the Gulf Stream into line where it would be useful to us, and generally revolutionize the climate of North America. What might happen thereby to those lands now warmed by the gentle raidance of that stream is another matter. Let them go on keeping the home fires burning; us for the cheap heat brought by the Gulf Stream all the way from the shores of Mexico.

The project is revived once more, and this time it has behind it men of undoubted standing both in Great Britain and Canada, as well as the capitalists who would put up the few millions necessary to build the dam. English capital is still looking for an outlet; the straits of Belle Isle project, it is calculated, would absorb about ten millions of it.

Dr. Pelletier, the Agent General for the Province of Quebec in London, and Mr. L. A. Cannon, M.L.A. of Quebec, have been in Ottawa discussing the project with officials of the Government; and a concrete proposal will be laid before the cabinet at an early date. The above named gentlemen, who are of undoubted standing assert that they are making the move at the instance of English capitalists, who are prepared to go on with the project as soon as the consent of the governments immediately concerned is secured. The legend on the map which Messrs. Pelletier and Cannon exhibit, contains the following:

"The water which flows out of the Gulf stream now is of about the same or lighter gravity than the Arctic current, so that the Arctic current courses along Labrador and Newfoundland, where as the water of Guf stream, being so much more saline and heavier, would press the Arctic water away from those shores."

Change Trade Routes

The scheme has been placed before Lord Morris and Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner Newfoundland in Great Britain, who thoroughly appreciate its possibilities. They are enormous, climatically, and if the expectations of its advocates, are fulfilled, would revolutionize a large part of the world's trade routes. The scheme proposed to the Dominion Government includes the building of a railroad along the north shore of the St. Lawrence river to Labrador, running out over the dam across the strait, connecting Newfoundland with the mainland of Canada and the United States and shortening by half the present ocean voyage to Europe. It would open for navigation all the year around many ports on the Atlantic seabord, and would make the St. Lawrence river navigable throughout the year as far up as Quebec and possibly Montreal.

At present the Gulf Stream affect the Nova Scotia coast only to a small extent, approaching the southern coast at about the 43rd parallel; but the cold Arctic current, coming down from the north through Baffin's Bay and Davis Strait, pours through the straits of Belle Isle into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, creates fogs, mists; carries the huge bergs into the path of the Atlantic liners, causing wrecks such as that of the Titanic; sweeps along the coast of the Maritime Provinces and makes the climate there and in the New England States almost unendurable for a great part of the year, and is finally shunted off by Cape Cod. The promoters of this dam project claim that it would similarly shunt off the current from entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and throw it out into the Atlantic where it would affect only the whales and other denizens of the deep, who do not seem to mind it anyhow. We should then have the benefit of the Guf Stream without any entangling alliances with the Arctic current, and our climate would be completely changed. Canadian and New England seaboard cities would have the advantage of ice-free ports; ice and snow would be seen only in the movies; and semi-tropical products could be grown in Canada and New England.

Is It Feasible?

But would all this ensue from the building of this nine miles dam? Dr. Dawson, Chief Hydrographer of Canada, seems to doubt it. He published a report more than ten years ago on the currents in Belle Isle Strait, in which he established the fact that the Arctic current does not sweep down through the straits and into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but strikes off towards the northeast; and that the tides in the strait are regular, flowing east and west at the rate of two or three knots per hour every way. There is no great constant volume of water coming into the Gulf from the north. He claims, moreover, that the reason we do not get any benefit from the Gulf Stream while Europe does is that our prevailing winds are out ward off the land, while those of Europe are inward. The idea, therefore, that the damming of the straits would revolutionize the climate and open the St. Lawrence for constant navigation will have to be further supported before it can be accepted.

The railroad project and the making of a great transatlantic port on the northern part of Newfoundland is another mater, and much more feasible; and the building of this dam or causeway across the strait might be justified by that alone.

At all events, these men of standing in Canada and England are apparently willing to take a chance, and they are not asking for a dollar of Government aid in the building of their dam. All they want is the necessary permission to go ahead with it. If they could make the St. Lawrence open all the year around, they would not require any government subsidy or bonus; the business men of Canada would be willing to contribute so as to make them rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and to erect on the heights at Quebec a statute in their honor symbolical of Enterprise Warming the World—T. M. F.

DREADED INFLUENZA

Medical Men Believe it Will Again Visit Canada This Autumn and Winter.

There is a widespread belief among medical men that the epidemic of la grippe, or influenza, which swept over the world last year, will again appear in Canada during this autumn and coming winter. This dangerous trouble spares neither age nor sex, but it naturally finds its easiest victims among those who are run down in health, or those whose blood is weak and watery, and it is among the latter class in which the greatest number of fatalities occur. The surest way to prevent an attack of this dreaded trouble is to keep the blood rich and pure and the safest and best way to do this is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

No reasonable precaution to avert an attack of influenza or la grippe should be spared. The disease itself is deadly, but its after-effects, among those who are spared, make the life of the victim one of constant misery. Ask almost any of those who have been attacked by influenza what their present condition of health is and most of them will answer: "Since I had the influenza I have never been fully well." This trouble leaves behind it a persistent weakness of the limbs, shortness of breath bad digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a tired feeling after even slight exertion. This is due to the thin-blooded condition in which la grippe almost always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for the purpose of building up the blood and strengthening the nerves nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From first to last dose these pills make new, rich blood, which reaches every organ and nerve in the body. Thus the lingering germs are driven out, and the weak, despondent victims of influenza are transformed into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women.

But better still, you can put yourself in a condition to resist an attack of influenza by enriching the blood through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this, it seems, is the sensible thing to do at once.

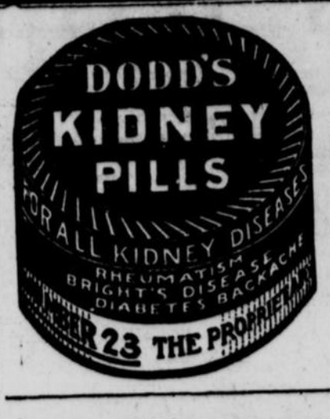
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Amusing Incident Created a "Kind of Ritual."

One day, writes Lawrence F. Abbott in World's Work, while I was seated in Mr. Roosevelt's private office, which was a fairly good-sized room, his secretary announced the late Senator Carter of Montana. The Senator was shown into the room. He was dressed, as I recall it, in a gray frock coat and his round face, surmounted with red hair, shone with pleasure. To my intense amazement, Mr. Roosevelt leaped out of his chair, seized the Senator by the hands and they began dancing back and forth across the room, chanting the following doggerel in unison:

"Oh, the Irish and the Dutch
They don't amount to much,
But huroo for the Scandinoo-vian!"

After Senator Carter left, Mr. Roosevelt, smused at the look of surprise interrogation on my face, volunteered the following explanation: "Tom Carter is a good friend of mine, although we have often disagreed radically on political principles and issues. Some years ago during a political campaign he and I were scheduled to speak on the same occasion in a town of the northwest. When we came out of the hall and were walking along the board-walk of the little village to our hotel, we met a huge Swede or Norwegian, who was somewhat exhilarated from pouring too many libations in honor of the Republican party. As he zigzagged his way along the narrow sidewalk, we had to step aside to avoid a collision. He was singing at the top of his lngs that song about the Irish and the Dutch. Now, Senator Carter is Irish and I am Dutch the top of his lungs that song about joke on us. So every time we have met since, unless there are too many people about, we are apt to greet each other as we did just now. It has become a kind of ritual."



Reminiscences of The Past

Chronicle Files 100 Years Ago

Barcelona Captured.

Bermuda, August 31th,—A letter has just been received by a respectable merchant in Trinidad, which states that "Barcelono (on the Spanish Main) has been captured by Col. Inglis or English), with about a thousand British troops, and Colonel Usher, with 400 Germans and 400 Creole troops; and that a fleet under Byron had captured about 20 vessels of different descriptions belonging to the Royalists, some of which were armed. The Nymph, the largest vessel, escaped by fast sailing and got into Cumana, which place is besieged by the Independent squadron and the army which took Barcelona. All the women belonging to the Independent Army were in a transport, which fell into the possesion of the Royalists. Barcelona and Cumana are the only towns of much importance, in point of size and population, between Angostura and Cotraccas. The taking of Caraccas is the great object to which the Independents aspire; and to that end it is necessary for Barcelona and Cumana to be secured by garrisons of their own forces first, that they need not have any enemy in their rear as well as their front.

Chronicle Files 25 Years Ago

Real Estate.

Brunelle's shipyard at Levis was sold by public auction by Messrs. A. J. Maxham & Co., yesterday to Mr. J. Chabot, for $215. The Portneuf Flour Mills also announced to be sold was withdrawn.

Valuable Discovery.

It is claimed that a spring of mineral water has been discovered near Radnor Forges in the valley of the St. Maurice, the composition of which is said to be similar to that of the famous Appollinaris Water. It is to be immediately operated.

Left Beauport for Verdun

The Protestant inmates of Beauport Asylum left that institution yesterday and were taken by rail to Montreal, in cahrge of High Constable Gale. They are to be placed in the Protestant Asylum of Verdun. There were eighteen in all—nine men and nine women.

St. Francois d'Assise.

Today being the feast of St. Francois, the relics of the Saint will be exposed in the chapel for the veneration of the faithful. These relics are claimed to be portions of the bones of the Saint, of his monastic costume, of his linen marked with blood, and of the stick which at his prayer was miraculously transformed into a tree.

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Everything new, novel and fashionable to be found in our array of new Fall and Winter Coats. A wonderful selection of materials, Velours, Silvertone, Bolivia Cloth and all other popular fabrics, handsomely lined and perfect workmanship. Harmonious array of full colorings combined with an abundance of furtrimmings and collars.
Priced.....$48.00, $52.75, $65.00 up to $106.00

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PRICED AT $8.95, $11.50, $14.25, $18.00.
Made of Irish Frieze, Nap. Tweed, and Whitney; all are good weight and good wearing materials, in correct styles for winter wear; Sizes from 7 to 15 years.

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ETAMINES and MARQUISETTES for Curtains.

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